South Nation Conservation
de la Nation Sud

Watershed Advisory Committee

Meeting Agenda

Date: November 24th, 2026

Time: 12:00 p.m.

Location: Watershed Room, SNC

Address: 38 Victoria Street, Finch, ON K0C 1K0

South Nation Conservation
de la Nation Sud

Watershed Advisory Committee

Meeting Agenda

November 24th, 2026 at 12:00 p.m.

1.	Traditional Land Acknowledgement and Traditional Opening: Ronda	
2.	Chair's Remarks	
3.	Approval of Agenda (Supplemental Agenda)	
4.	Declaration of Conflict of Interest	
5.	Approval of Watershed Advisory Committee meeting minutes of June 23rd, 2026	3-6
6.	Staff Update: PowerPoint Presentation	
7.	New Business:	
	a. Update: Consolidation of Conservation Authorities: Sommer	7-10
	b. Update: Watershed Advisory Committee Membership: Ronda	Verbal
	c. Update: Grants Sub-Committee Meetings: Ronda	11-12
	d. Update: SNC Forest: FSC/SFI Audit and Annual Reports: Pat	13-42
	e. Update: Invasive Species Management in the SNC Jurisdiction: Arielle	43-45
	f. Update: Bear Brook Watershed Study: Kat/Sandra	Presentation
	g. Update: Regulated Activities Policies: Claire	46-104
	h. Update: Community Engagements: Ronda	105-106
8.	Supplemental Agenda (if any)	
9.	Dates of Upcoming Meetings:	
	• At the call of the Chair	
10.	Adjournment	

Ronda Boutz,
Secretary-Treasurer.

/rb

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WATERSHED ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Meeting No. 02/26
Tuesday, June 23rd, 2026 at 12:18 p.m.

Watershed Room, SNC

Members Present:	Bill Smirle, SNC Board of Directors, Committee Chair Emilie DeRochie, St. Lawrence River Institute Jordan Graham, Member at Large Dorothy Hamilton, Ontario Woodlot Association – SDG Chapter *(electronic participation)* Murray Inch, Volunteer of Oak Valley Pioneer Park Alain Jaquemet, Member at Large Genevieve Lajoie, SNC Board of Directors *(electronic participation)* Glenn Mackey, ALUS - Ontario East Pamela O'Donnell, Member at Large Louis Prevost, United Counties of Prescott & Russell Tara Redpath, City of Ottawa Cindy Saucier, Member at Large Fred Schueler, Fragile Inheritance Natural History Adrian Wynands, SNC Chair, ex-officio
Regrets:	Matt Alkerton, Member at Large Sarah Burger, Member at Large Steve Densham, SNC Second Vice-Chair, ex-officio Greg Faaren, St. Lawrence Parks Commission Tim Fisher, Leeds & Grenville Municipalities Larissa Holman, Ottawa River Keeper Catherine Kitts, SNC Seconds Vice Chair, ex-officio Erica Louttit, Miitig Healing Lodge Jackie Kelly-Pemberton, Member at Large, Committee Vice Chair Jean Saint-Pierre, Boisé Est Erika Sheridan, Member at Large François St. Amour, SNC Board of Directors Kayla Sunday, Mohawks of Akwesasne Peter Young, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry
Staff Present:	Ronda Boutz, Secretary-Treasurer Claire Lemay, Senior Planner Eric McGill, Corporate Services Kelsey Smith, Stewardship and Outreach Assistant

Megan Théorêt, Planning Technician
Erin Thorne, Communications Specialist
Katherine Watson, Coordinator - Early Warning Systems and Watershed Plans

Guests: Linda Payant, SNC Board of Directors

TRADITIONAL LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
Ronda Boutz, Secretary-Treasurer, read an Indigenous land acknowledgement.

CHAIRS REMARKS
Bill Smirle, Committee Chair, welcomed everyone and called the meeting to order at 12:18 p.m.

APPROVAL OF WATERSHED ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING AGENDA

RESOLUTION NO. WAC-012/26	Moved by:	Alain Jaquemet
	Seconded by:	Louis Prevost
RESOLVED THAT:	The Members approve the June 23rd, 2026 Watershed Advisory Committee meeting main agenda as presented.	

CARRIED

DECLARATION OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST
There were no Declarations of Conflict of Interest.

APPROVAL OF WATERSHED ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES OF MARCH 24TH, 2026

RESOLUTION NO. WAC-013/26	Moved by:	Cindy Saucier
	Seconded by:	Emilie DeRochie
RESOLVED THAT:	The Watershed Advisory Committee meeting minutes of March 24th, 2026 be approved as presented.	

CARRIED

STAFF UPDATE
Staff presented project and program updates.

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NEW BUSINESS

UPDATE: BILL 97 AND THE AMALGAMATION OF CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES

RESOLUTION NO. WAC-014/26	Moved by:	Adrian Wynands
	Seconded by:	Louis Prevost
RESOLVED THAT:	The Watershed Advisory Committee receive and file the report regarding Bill 97 and changes to the Conservation Authorities Act resulting in the amalgamation of existing authorities.	

CARRIED

UPDATE: GRANTS SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING OF JUNE 15TH, 2026

RESOLUTION NO. WAC-015/26	Moved by:	Louis Prevost
	Seconded by:	Jordan Graham
RESOLVED THAT:	The Watershed Advisory Committee receive and file the Grants Sub-Committee Meeting of June 15th, 2026 update.	

CARRIED

Murray Inch joined the meeting at 1:30 pm.

UPDATE: REGULATED ACTIVITIES POLICIES

RESOLUTION NO. WAC-016/26	Moved by:	Glenn Mackey
	Seconded by:	Fred Schueler
RESOLVED THAT:	The Watershed Advisory Committee receive and file the Regulated Activities Policies report.	

CARRIED

UPDATE: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS

RESOLUTION NO. WAC-017/26	Moved by:	Adrian Wynands
	Seconded by:	Alain Jaquemet

RESOLVED THAT: The Watershed Advisory Committee receive and file the Community Engagement update.

CARRIED

SUPPLEMENTAL AGENDA

There was no supplemental agenda.

DATES OF UPCOMING MEETINGS

a. Watershed Advisory Committee:
   - September 22nd, 2026 at 12:00 p.m., at SNC Office
   - November 24th, 2026 at 12:00 p.m., at SNC Office

b. Grants Sub-Committee:
   - September 14th, 2026 at 9:00 a.m., SNC Office
   - November 16th, 2026 at 9:00 a.m., at SNC Office

ADJOURNMENT

RESOLUTION NO. WAC-018/25 Moved by: Glenn Mackey

RESOLVED THAT: The Watershed Advisory Committee meeting of June 23rd, 2026 be adjourned at 2:02 p.m.

CARRIED

Bill Smirle,
Committee Chair.

Ronda Boutz,
Secretary-Treasurer.

/lh

Conservation Authority Consolidation Update #1

St. Lawrence River Regional Conservation Authority

St. Lawrence River Regional Conservation Authority

On February 1, 2027, Ontario's 36 conservation authorities will be consolidated into nine regional conservation authorities. Locally, the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA), Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA), South Nation Conservation (SNC) and Raisin Region Conservation Authority (RRCA) will be consolidated to form the new St. Lawrence River Regional Conservation Authority.

To keep local partners updated on the consolidation process, the St. Lawrence Region will provide written updates to share progress and key milestones as we move towards a consolidated regional conservation authority on February 1.

Project Executive

To lead consolidation efforts at the local level, the province has selected a Project Executive for each region who will become the CAO of the new regional conservation authority. Project Executives are responsible for leading local transition processes and ensuring their new regional conservation authority is operational on February 1.

For the St. Lawernce region, the province selected Sommer Casgrain-Robertson as Project Executive. Over the past 25 years, Sommer has worked in a variety of roles at the RVCA, including development review, source protection, and for the past 13 years, as General Manager. In addition to working at the Rideau, she grew up in the Raisin watershed, implemented drinking water source protection in the Mississippi, and has worked closely with MVCA, SNC and RRCA on a number of programs and initiatives.

Transition Committee

Each Project Executive is being supported by a Transition Committee that will meet monthly from September to January to support the development of a Transition Plan for their region. Each committee is made up of two representatives from each conservation authority – the General Manager/CAO and a Board member.

The Transition Committee for the St. Lawrence region has begun meeting. They received Terms of Reference for the Committee and an overview of the transition process and timeline. Members provided input on how to keep stakeholders and partners informed throughout the transition process and are now overseeing progress and providing input on the development of the Transition Plan.

RRCA	Andrew Guindon: Board Vice-Chair (Deputy Mayor, South Stormont)
	Lisa Van De Ligt: Acting General Manager
SNC	Isabelle Skalski: Board Member (Councillor, City of Ottawa)
	Carl Bickerdike: Chief Administrative Officer
MVCA	Roy Huetl: Board Chair (Deputy Mayor, North Frontenac)
	Sally McIntyre: General Manager
RVCA	Gary Waterfield: Board Chair (Councillor, Town of Perth)
	Glen McDonald: Acting General Manager

Key Deliverables

Project Executives will be responsible for completing a Go Live Plan which is a list of critical tasks that need to be completed for the new regional conservation authority to be operational on February 1. Completion of this list will ensure the new organization is functional on Day 1 and there are no interruptions to operations, programs or services.

At the same time, Transition Committees will develop a Transition Plan which lays out the longer-term work plan to achieve steady state in the newly amalgamated regional conservation authority. The plan will identify key governance, operational, financial and organizational matters to be addressed in 2027 to 2029.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the new regional conservation authority will be responsible for implementing the Transition Plan while governing the new organization and ensuring business continuity. The new Board of Directors will be appointed by single and upper tier municipalities in the region. The participating municipalities in the new St. Lawrence region are:

Upper Tier	United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties of Prescott and Russell County of Lanark United Counties of Leeds and Grenville Frontenac County Renfrew County County of Lennox and Addington
Single Tier	City of Ottawa City of Cornwall Town of Smiths Falls

Recently the province consulted on a draft proposal outlining how many seats each single and upper tier municipality could receive on the new regional conservation authority Boards of Directors. Once the province finalizes a governance model, we will inform municipalities of how many seats they have and work with them to appoint members prior to February 1.

To ensure conservation authorities remain operational and the transition is smooth:

- Current Board members should continue to serve on their local conservation authority board until January 31, 2027 (this is permitted under the *Conservation Authorities Act* and there are a limited number of meetings left before Feb 1)
- Current conservation authority Boards were also instructed by the province to complete 2027 budgets for their conservation authorities and issue levy invoices before Feb 1 (this is the last time lower tier municipalities will receive a levy invoice as 2028 levies will be issued to upper and single tier municipalities).

Summary of Changes

Below is a list of what is changing, as well as a summary of what will stay the same following the consolidation of conservation authorities:

How Things are Changing	What Stays the Same
• **2027 Budget and Levies:** These budgets and levy invoices will be sent to single and lower tier municipalities for a final time. • **2028 Budget and Levies:** Next fall, draft budgets and levy invoices for 2028 and onward will be sent to single and upper tier municipalities • **Board of Directors:** Single and upper tier municipalities will appoint members to the regional conservation authority Boards of Directors following the municipal election. Lower tier municipalities will no longer appoint members.	• **No changes to programs and services**: What conservation authorities do and the programs and services they provide to residents and municipalities are not changing. • **No office closures**: Programs and services will continue to be delivered out of all four CA offices • **No boundary changes**: Only land that is currently in a conservation authority will be in the jurisdiction of the new regional conservation authority. If only part of a municipality is currently in a CA, only that part will be in the new CA as no boundaries are expanding.

Watershed Councils

The province will also require regional conservation authorities to establish one or more watershed councils with representation from local partners, sectors and stakeholders. The province will provide further details on these councils following regional consolidation.

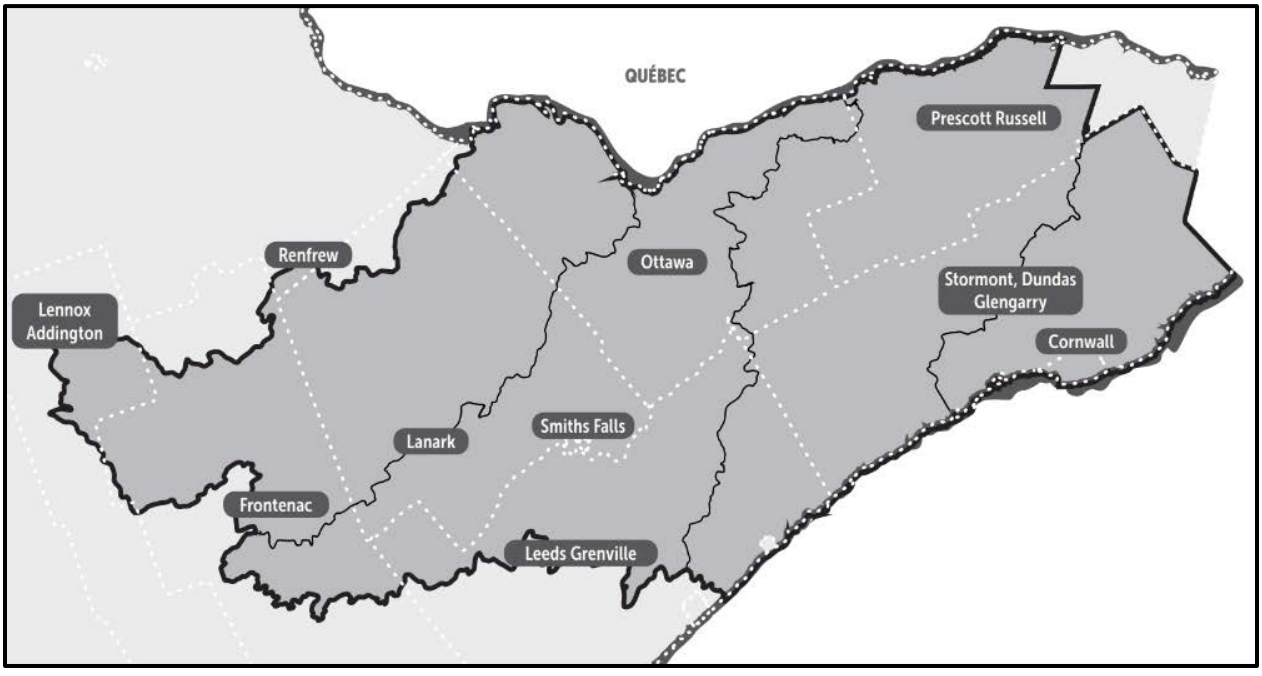
Ontario Provincial Conservation Agency

Earlier this year, the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks created a new provincial agency to provide oversight over conservation authorities. The Ontario Provincial Conservation Agency (OPCA) is currently responsible for overseeing the regional consolidation of conservation authorities and is providing direction, tools and resources to all Project Executives and Transition Committees to guide a consistent and organized approach to consolidation.

For More Information:

Sommer Casgrain-Robertson, Project Executive
St. Lawrence River Regional Conservation Authority
sommer.casgrain-robertson@rvca.ca

St. Lawrence River Regional Conservation Authority



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To: Watershed Advisory Committee
From: Ronda Boutz, Secretary-Treasurer
Date: November 18, 2026
Subject: Update: Grants Sub-Committee Meetings

RECOMMENDATION:

The Watershed Advisory Committee receive and file the Grants Sub-Committee Meeting of September 14th, 2026 and November 19th, 2026 updates.

DISCUSSION:

The Grants Sub-Committee met on September 14th, 2026 and November 19th, 2026; the following report provides a summary of the meetings.

1. September 14th, 2026 Meeting
   a. The Grants Sub-Committee approved:
      - Clean Water Program Projects:
        - Approved 10 project for $20,720 in grants
          - 4 Cover Crops: $7,240
          - 2 Septic Replacement: $6,000
          - 4 Well Decommissioning: $7,080
        - 2 applications denied (livestock access restriction to waterways and septic repair), rating scores below 15.0 points, indicating a low priority for water quality improvement.

2. November 19th, 2026 Meeting
   a. The Grants Sub-Committee approved requested for:
      - Eastern Ontario Water Resources Program Grants:
        - Final project reports for grants:
          - Eastern Ontario Children's Water Festival: $4,350
          - 2025 Eastern Ontario Geoscience Open House: $1,700
        - Update reports and year-end carry-over for 2027 project completion:
          - Passive Phosphorus Removal Beef Manure Pile and Yard Runoff: $1,700
          - Advancing Early Warning Systems in the SNC Jurisdiction: $12,750

      - Ottawa Rural Clean Water Program Projects:
        - Review of 4 project applications for $13,653.76 in grants
          - 2 Windbreak top-ups to Resilient Agricultural Landscape Initiative (RALP) projects: $1,153.76
          - 1 Wetland Restoration top-up to RALP project: $5,000

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- 1 Controlled Tile Drainage: $7,500

- Clean Water Program Projects:
  - Review of 6 project applications for $13,653.76 in grants
    - 4 Septic: $12,000
    - 1 Well Decommissioning: $2,000
    - 1 Livestock Access Restriction from Waterways: $5,000
  - Review of 2026 waiting list of 6 projects, requesting $30,355 in grants

Staff will provide an update on the outcome of the November 19th, 2026 Grants Sub-Committee meeting at the Watershed Advisory Committee meeting.

Ronda Boutz,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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To: Watershed Advisory Committee
From: Pat Piitz, Team Lead Property
Date: November 3, 2026
Subject: Update: SNC Forest: FSC/SFI Audit and Annual Reports

RECOMMENDATION:

The Watershed Advisory Committee receive and file the report on FSC/SFI audits and SNC Forest Annual Reports.

DISCUSSION:

SNC maintains both Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification under Group Certificate RA-FM/COC-000232 and Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) certification under Group Certificate PBN-SFI/FM-038025. The group certificate holder is the Ontario Model Forest (OMF). SNC has held FSC certification since 2005 and SFI certification since 2024. FSC is a market-based approach to sustainable forest management whereas SFI is environmentally focused.

Operational activities within the forest are undertaken following a set of operating procedures that conform to the principles and standards of both certification systems. Each year SNC must demonstrate compliance with the certification standards by submitting an annual report of activities, updating known values within the forest, and submitting to third-party audits.

Annual Reports:

The annual reports for 2025 and 2026 are attached with this report. The annual report summarizes operational activities within the certified portions of SNC land between July 1st and June 30th of the preceding year. Activities occurring with the SNC Forest include commercial harvest, site preparation and tree planting, road & trail maintenance, and ecosystem restoration. Key metrics are indicated as follows:

Annual Operations: Key Metrics

		2025	2026
Land Securement			
	Acquisitions(ha.):	93.5	175.9
	Dispositions:	none	none
Forest Products			
	Timber: Sawlogs(m^3):	164	1,890
	Firewood(cords):	none	1,050
	Maple Sap(litres)	67,737	30,473
Roads/Trails (km)		5	10
Tree Planting	Seedlings:	30,585	19,420
	Potted:	59	1,800
Ecosystem Restoration			
	Wetlands(ha.):	10.3	3.2
	Invasive Species(ha.)	2.0	2.0

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Public Use(visitors)	137,011	229,421
Hunting Permits	149	137
Research Permits	6	9

High Conservation Values (HCV) Report:

The HCV Report is based on an international framework for listing conservation values for specific forest regions, in this case the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Forest Region. The HCV Report (2026 report attached) is updated annually to incorporate new information observed or published during the operating period.

Certificate Holder Internal Audit:

- 2025 Internal Audit postponed.
- 2026 internal Audit completed on September 17, 2026 (attached)

Third-Party Audit (Preferred By Nature)

The third-party audit for FSC and SFI consists of a review documentation, stakeholder interviews, and field observations in support of compliance with certification requirements. SNC submitted all requested documentation and a list of stakeholders. Field audits were completed on October 19, 2026. The final audit results are expected in January 2027.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS/ADHERENCE TO SNC POLICY:

Compliance with Budget: All costs associated with FSC/SFI certification are included in the approved 2026 SNC Budget

SNC Policy Adherence: Adheres to SNC Forest Policy and FSC/SFI certification principles and standards.

Programs and Services Category: Category 1 – Conservation Land Management

FOR: _____
Pat Piitz,
Team Lead Property.

Attachments:
Annual Report – July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025
Annual Report – July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026
2026 High Conservation Values Report
2026 Internal Audit

Conservation Lands
Annual Report
2025

Conservation Lands Annual Report 2025

Forest:	South Nation Conservation	Period:	July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025

GENERAL FOREST INFORMATION

Total Certified Area (ha)	Area Added (ha)	Area Removed (ha)	Cert Type
5,210.30	215.4	0	FSC + SFI

Planned harvest (ha) for Jan 1, 2024 and Dec 31, 2028	Activities Occuring Within the Certified Area (Check all that apply)	
Information Already Collected	☑ Commercial Harvest	☑ Road or Trail Construction/Maint.
Peak Effective Number of Personnel (SFI)	☑ Site Preparation	☑ Tree Planting
Only fill out of there have been changes	☑ Ecosystem Restoration	☐ Exotic Species Use (in current year)
Annual Allowable Harvest (area or volume)	**Conservation Areas Network Size (ha)**	
Only fill out of there have been changes	Information Already Collected	

HUMAN RESOURCES AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

List of Personnel Changes	No personnel changes during operating period.
List of Forestry Training Taken	ISA Certified Arborist. Re-certification. (1 staff) OPFA. Indigenous Peoples, Lands & Resources Training. (1 staff) Ontario Pesticide Applicator Licence. Class: Land-Forestry & Landscape. (1 staff) Trail Specialist Training. (1 staff)
Accidents related to forest management and operations:	2025-03-12. SNC101. Staff injury - dog bite during field inspection requiring medical attention. 2025-03-13. SNC145. Equipment Damage. Drone crash during forest restoration planning. 2025-06-25. SNC001. Equipment Damage. Broken spray wand on ATV-mounted sprayer.
Complaints related to forest management and operations:	None
List of "Significant Negative Activities" as per EOMF Policy 4.3: Significant Negative Activities Policy	None

HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS (FSC) and SPECIAL SITE (SFI) OPERATIONS

Location (Tract, Value Name, etc.)	Type of Operation	HCVF Category and/or Description of Special Site
SNC184 (Pollinator Habitat- 3.16 ha.)	Grassland Restoration	Category 1. Forest contains regionally significabt concentration of species,
PSW. Various (see HCV report)	New acquisition	Category1. Forest contains legally designated Provincial conservation area. Forest contains conservation area
Changes to HCVF (new area added, new information available, etc)		Yes, Updated Table Provided

PESTICIDE USE

Were Pesticide Applications Inspected/Monitored?	If Pesticide Applications Caused Unanticipated Negative Impacts, Describe Remedial Action

Yes	No unanticipated negative impacts were encountered.

Pesticide Use Summary				
Pestcide	**Volume**	**Units (ex. L, g)**	**Area Treated (ha)**	**Reason for Use**
Glyphosate and its salts	4.7	Litres(ai)	7.3	Invasive Control
Glyphosate and its salts	1	Litres(ai)	3.9	Pest Control
Glyphosate and its salts	5.2	Litres(ai)	2.2	Competition Control
Simazine	0.7	Litres(ai)	0.2	Competition Control

HARVEST INFORMATION		
Silvicultural System	**Area (ha)**	**Addional Notes (optional)**
Selection		
Shelterwood		
Clearcut		
Plantation Thinning	13.8	Harvest suspended due to weather-related poor access. No volume harvested during 2024-2025 operating period. Contract has been extended for one year to facilitate completion.
Salvage Harvest	0.48	Salvage due to 2022 Derecho Storm Event.
Other (describe)		
TOTAL	**14.3**	

Harvested Species/Group (Pick Best Choice)	Amt.	Units	Vol. (m^3)
Red Pine	163.82	m3	164
		TOTAL	164

PLANTING AND REGENERATION		
Regeneration Monitoring		
Regen Assessments	**Assessment Results**	**Notes Where Action Needed**

Yes	Some loctions require action and action has been taken/will be taken	SNC110 - 300 Pw 3+0 refill

Tree Planting		
Planting Type	**Area (ha)**	**Primary Species Planted (required) and Addional Notes (optional)**
Afforestation	24.8	**Pw** (**SNC110**- 300-3+0 bareroot; **SNC111**-3,500 plugs; **SNC 140**-3,500 plugs), **Mh** (**SNC110** - 2,000 bareroot), **Or/Pw**(**SNC188**-6,500 plugs, 12,785 bareroot)
Post-Harvest	0.48	Derecho Storm Salvage Post-Plant. **SNC83** - **Pw** 1,500 plugs, **Or** - 500 bareroot.
Infill/Underplanting/Enrichment		
Other (describe)	7	Wetland Restoration. SNC053. Pw-9, He-5, By-8, Bw-8, Swamp Ow-18, Mountainash-8, Shagbark Hickory-11. All potted.
TOTAL	**32.3**	

Non-Timber Forest Products	
NTFP Type (ex. syrup)	**Amount Harvested (ex. number of taps, litres, etc)**
Maple Sap	590 taps; 14,900 Imperial gallons (67,737 litres)

Outreach Activities (optional)	
Activity Description	**Est. Number of Attendees**
Healing Place (SNC164) - Spring (May 2025) Gathering - Planting of Three Sisters	125
FSC Executive Tour - May	15
Healing Place (SNC164) - Fall (October 2024) Harvest	150
SNC Forest Trail Use (2024-25 Operating Period)	136,721
Total	137011

Conservation Lands
Annual Report
2026

Conservation Lands Annual Report 2026

Forest:	South Nation Conservation	Period:	July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026

GENERAL FOREST INFORMATION

Total Certified Area (ha)	Area Added (ha)	Area Removed (ha)	Cert Type
5,104.05	82.2	0	FSC + SFI

Planned harvest (ha) for Jan 1, 2024 and Dec 31, 2028	Activities Occuring Within the Certified Area (Check all that apply)
Information Already Collected	☑ Commercial Harvest ☑ Road or Trail Construction/Maint.
Peak Effective Number of Personnel (SFI)	☑ Site Preparation ☑ Tree Planting
Only fill out of there have been changes	☑ Ecosystem Restoration ☐ Exotic Species Use (in current year)
Annual Allowable Harvest (area or volume)	**Conservation Areas Network Size (ha)**
Only fill out of there have been changes	Information Already Collected

HUMAN RESOURCES AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

List of Personnel Changes	None
List of Forestry Training Taken	Tree Marker Certification Course – 1 staff Tree Marker Refresher Course – 3 staff Industrial Pesticide Certification Course – 1 staff Introduction to Professional Chainsaw Operation-Common Core – 5 staff Introduction to Professional Cable Skidding-Common Core – 5 staff CIF-Climate Adaptation and Resilience Professional Development Program for Forest Professionals – 1 staff Train the Trainer Refresher: IPCO – 1 staff Emergency First Aid – 5 staff Competent Supervisor Training – 1 staff
Accidents related to forest management and operations:	**Pesticide Spill** (minor > 0.25 liter) (7/10/2025) – action take per EOMF SOP -reviewed by JOHS Committee (10/08/2025) **Fall On Icy Skid Trail** (1/14/2026) – new PPE issued; policy change pending – reviewed by JOHS Committee (04/08/2026) **Tick Bite** (5/13/2026) – action taken per SNC H&S policy -reviewed by JOHS Committee (07/07/2026)
Complaints related to forest management and operations:	None
List of "Significant Negative Activities" as per EOMF Policy 4.3: Significant Negative Activities Policy	None

HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS (FSC) and SPECIAL SITE (SFI) OPERATIONS

Location (Tract, Value Name, etc.)	Type of Operation	HCVF Category and/or Description of Special Site
SNC041 and SNC064	Road Maintenance; Plantation Thinning	Category 1: Forest contains regionally significant seasonal concentration of species - Early Moose Wintering Area

Changes to HCVF (new area added, new information available, etc)	Yes, Updated Table Provided

PESTICIDE USE	
Were Pesticide Applications Inspected/Monitored?	**If Pesticide Applications Caused Unanticipated Negative Impacts, Describe Remedial Action**
Yes	No negative impacts were observed.

Pesticide Use Summary				
Pestcide	**Volume**	**Units (ex. L, g)**	**Area Treated (ha)**	**Reason for Use**
Glyphosate and its salts	5.76	Kg (ai)	3	Invasive Control
Glyphosate and its salts	0.52	Kg (ai)	1.1	Pest Control
Triclopyr	0.4	litres (ai)	0.1	Invasive Control

HARVEST INFORMATION		
Silvicultural System	**Area (ha)**	**Addional Notes (optional)**
Selection		
Shelterwood		
Clearcut		
Plantation Thinning	37.72	SNC41/64 – harvest as planned. SNC13/23-resumption of weather-related harvest suspension.
Salvage Harvest	7.28	Clearcut with seed trees (Mr, Ob). EAB mortality.
Other (describe)		
TOTAL	**45.0**	

Harvested Species/Group (Pick Best Choice)	Amt.	Units	Vol. (m^3)
Red Pine	1404.3	m3	1404
Red Pine	485.68	m3	486
Ash	1,050	Bush Cord	3804

		TOTAL	5,694

PLANTING AND REGENERATION		
Regeneration Monitoring		
Regen Assessments	**Assessment Results**	**Notes Where Action Needed**
Yes	Some loctions require action and action has been taken/will be taken	**SNC180**(planting-yr 2 assessment) - 95% survival; no action. **SNC177**(planting-yr 2 assessment) - 31% survival; refill required (scheduled for spring 2027).

Tree Planting		
Planting Type	**Area (ha)**	**Primary Species Planted (required) and Addional Notes (optional)**
Afforestation	5.1	**Pw**(SNC132 - 5,000 - 3+0 bareroot); **Bf**(SNC132 - 1,000 - 3+0 bareroot); **Mr**(SNC132 - 500 - 1+0 bareroot); **Obur**(SNC132 - 500 1+0 bareroot); **Bw**(SNC132 - 500 1+0 bareroot); **Cw**(SNC132 - 500 3+0 bareroot)
Post-Harvest		
Infill/Underplanting/Enrichment	8.6	**Pw** (SNC41/64 - 9,925 plugs; 700 - 3+0 bareroot); **By**(SNC41/64 - 400 P+ 0.5); **Cb**(SNC41/64 - 305 - 2+0 bareroot); **Cp**(SNC41/64 - 80 - 1+0 bareroot); **Bn**(SNC41/64 - 5 1+0 bareroot); **b**(SNC41/64 5 1+0 bareroot)
Other (describe)		
TOTAL	**13.7**	

Non-Timber Forest Products	
NTFP Type (ex. syrup)	**Amount Harvested (ex. number of taps, litres, etc)**
Maple Sap	30,473 litres (6,703 Imp. Gallons) of sap from 558 taps

Outreach Activities (optional)	
Activity Description	**Est. Number of Attendees**
Healing Place	125 (est.)
Healing Place	125 (est.)
NRCan Tour	5
Miitig Healing Lodge (2025-2026 Operating Period)	564
SNC Forest Trail Usage (2025-26 Operating Period)	228,852
Total	229,421

High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF): South Nation Forest 2026

Summary

South Nation Conservation owns 5,291.3 hectares of managed land in 2026[1] (including forest management land and wetland 4,886 ha, natural hazard area 80 ha, Heritage Conservation Easement property 623.04 ha, and conservation land 683.14 ha). The location of these properties can be found on the South Nation Conservation geoportal website at http://www.nation.on.ca. South Nation Conservation also maintains a detailed GIS inventory of the forests and natural heritage values for each property. The South Nation Forest is managed according to the principles of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). FSC certification provides the assurance that the forests are sustainably managed to a international-recognized standard.

FSC principle 9 addresses High Conservation Value Forests. It states that "Management activities in High Conservation Value Forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes which define such forests." South Nation Conservation, as a community forest owner, has evaluated the South Nation Forest using a framework which identifies six potential categories of HCVF. Sources of information for identifying HCVF include the MNR's Forest Resource Inventory, Provincial Mapping Unit, and Natural Resources and Values Information System (NRVIS). HCVF are also identified using the observation 2025 data from the Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) (https://www.ontario.ca/page/natural-heritage-information-centre), Species Conservation Act (2025) (https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/25s04b), COSEWIC & Species at Risk Act (2002) (https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-15.3/), Land Information Ontario (LIO) (https://www.ontario.ca/page/land-information-ontario), and the knowledge of the forest manager and members of the community. The HCVF report has been reviewed by the South Nation Conservation Watershed Advisory Committee, the EOMF Certification Working Group and peer reviewed by an independent expert. The Forest Management Plan provides guidance for conservation of HCVFs when a timber harvest operation is planned and are consistent with MNR habitat guidelines, (https://www.ontario.ca/page/forest-management-guides). HCVF include a mapped area of 4,200 hectares, and additional unmapped areas of species at risk habitat. The full HCVF report is available for review at South Nation Conservation, 38 Victoria Street, Finch, Ontario. The results are summarized in the following table.

Appendix E High Conservation Value Forest Assessment Framework – GLSL

This framework is designed to be used to help identify potential High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) in the context of achieving certification to FSC Canada's Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Standard. It is based on a framework originally developed by ProForest and since that time it has been applied in many forest regions around the world.

The framework is organized as a table covering six categories derived from the definition of HCVFs from the FSC standards. The six categories are:

Category 1: Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g., endemism, endangered species, refugia);
Category 2: Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance;
Category 3: Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems;
Category 4: Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g., watershed protection, erosion control);
Category 5: Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g., subsistence, health); and,
Category 6: Forest areas critical to local communities´ traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

[1] SNC Property Database

Each category has a question or questions (the left-hand column below) that aim to identify whether the management unit contains any of the values relevant to each category. Negative answers to these questions mean that the forest operation likely does not include High Conservation Values (HCV) in that category. Positive answers lead to further investigation. The second column explains the rationale for the conservation of the value. The third column provides sources of information on these values (e.g., COSEWIC lists in Canada, Conservation Data Centre lists, etc.). The fourth column provides further guidance to help determine whether an area might be considered a HCVF.

Scale and diversity in the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence region: This toolkit is designed to be used across the GLSL region, and applied in small private forests, on community forests and in large public forests. The manager may be operating in a highly fragmented landscape, where the stands with exceptionally HCV may be very small and require a high degree of protection, or in a much more intact landscape, where the HCVF toolkit can help to identify relatively broad features across the landscape in which the changes to management activities may be relatively modest although nevertheless significant at the landscape level. Furthermore, these diverse management regimes occur across a range of ecosystem types, from the Carolinian forests of southwestern Ontario through the mixed wood forests of southern Ontario and Québec and northwards to forests that are in the boreal transition zone. This diversity means that HCVF assessments will be carried out differently on these various forests and will produce vastly different results. In developing a toolkit that is intended to apply across this diversity it is not possible to provide specific thresholds or numerical responses to questions such as “What is the minimum size of a HCVF area?” or “What percentage of a management unit should be designated as HCVFs?”.

“Critical habitat” and “Essential Habitat.” In this Toolkit, and elsewhere in this standard, the term “Critical habitat” is used only in the context of Species at Risk that have been listed by federal or provincial agencies. It is used in this narrow sense to align the use of the term in this Standard with the legal requirements that exist in federal and provincial legislation pertaining to maintaining and restoring critical habitat for species at risk. “Essential habitat” has the same meaning as “critical habitat,” but applies to all wildlife species, and not only to rare (r), threatened (t), endangered (e), or special concern (sc) species.

South Nation Forest
Summary of High Conservation Values (HCV)

HCV SUMMARY FOR THE SOUTH NATION FOREST		Total Area (hectares)
HCV1	Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia).	4,000
HCV2	Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.	-
HCV3	Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.	-
HCV4	Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control).	60.5
HCV5	Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health).	(All SNC Watershed)
HCV6	Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).	114
	Total Area	**4,200**

Item	Rationale	Sources of information	Further Guidance	SNC HCV:						
Category 1) Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values				Comp. No.	Value	Year	Stakeholder	Management Guidance	Monitoring	Area [2] (ha)
Forest contains concentration of Species at Risk	Species Conservation Act (2025)	Protected Species in Ontario List (O. Reg. 60/26) Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) observation data base (2025)	SNC Species at Risk Specialists South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan - 2018-2037 South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan - Five-year Operating Plan 2018-2023 Algonquin First Nations	Confidential	American ginseng (t)	2025	MECP	Recovery Strategy for the American Ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*) in Canada (2015) American Ginseng – Ontario Recovery Strategy Series (2019) Consultation with MECP Species at Risk Biologist	Annual	N.A.
Forest contains concentration of Species at Risk	Species Conservation Act (2025) COSEWIC & Species at Risk Act (2002)*	Protected Species in Ontario List (O. Reg. 60/26) Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) observation data base (2025) e-bird.ca (2025)	SNC Species at Risk Specialists South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan - 2018-2037 South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan - Five-year Operating Plan 2024-2028	Confidential	American Eel (e) Black Ash (e) Blanding's Turtle (t) Black Tern (e) Butternut (e) Lake Sturgeon (Great Lakes-Upper St Lawrence River Population) (e) Lesser Yellowlegs (t) Short-Eared Owl (t) Spotted Turtle (e)	2025	MECP	Species Recovery Strategy COSEWIC Assessment and Status Report COSSARO Candidate Species at Risk Evaluation Consultation with MECP Species at Risk Biologist	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	N.A.

[2] Represents area of listed rationale.

Item	Rationale	Sources of information	Further Guidance	SNC HCV:						
Category 1) Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values				Comp. No.	Value	Year	Stakeholder	Management Guidance	Monitoring	Area [2] (ha)
Forest contains legally designated Provincial conservation area Forest contains conservation area designated in regional land use or conservation plan	Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW)	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 Land Information Ontario (LIO) MNR - Provincial Mapping Unit	Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) County Official Plans Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES)	108 155 173 181 188	West Osgoode Wetland West Osgoode Wetland Limerick-Indian Creek Wetland Hammond Swamp Charleville Creek Wetland	2013	MNR Municipalities	Consultation with MECP Species at Risk Biologist and/or District Ecologists as required MNR Habitat Protection Guidelines	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	10.9 21.0 32.4 16.8 29.5
Forest contains legally designated Provincial conservation area Forest contains conservation area designated in regional land use or conservation plan Lands acquired under the Natural Spaces Land Acquisition and Stewardship Program (NSLAP)	Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) Area on Natural & Scientific Interest (ANSI) Lands Subject to Conservation Easements Agreements	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 Land Information Ontario (LIO) MNR - Provincial Mapping Unit Ontario Heritage Trust	Natural Resources Values Information System (NVRIS) County Official Plans Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES) Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Heritage Conservation Easement Agreements (HCEA)	104	Hoasic Creek Wetland (Seven Ponds)	2013 2012 2019	MNR Municipalities	Consultation with MECP Species at Risk Biologist and/or District Ecologists as required MNR Habitat Protection Guidelines Baseline Documentation Report (BDR)	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	38.9 68.7 41.8
Forest contains legally designated Provincial conservation area Forest contains conservation area designated in regional land use or conservation plan	Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) Candidate Area on Natural & Scientific Interest (CANSI)	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 Land Information Ontario (LIO) MNR - Provincial Mapping Unit	Natural Resources Values Information System (NVRIS) County Official Plans Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES) Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC)	92 47, 147, 172 119, 193, 194 175, 187	Winchester Bog Hoasic Creek Wetland Leitrim Wetland Limerick-Indian Creek Wetland (Groveton Bog)	2013 2012	MNR Municipalities	Consultation with MECP Species at Risk Biologist and/or District Ecologists as required. MNR Habitat Protection Guidelines	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	244 271

Item	Rationale	Sources of information	Further Guidance	SNC HCV:						
Category 1) Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values				Comp. No.	Value	Year	Stakeholder	Management Guidance	Monitoring	Area [2] (ha)
Forest contains legally designated Provincial conservation area Forest contains conservation area designated in regional land use or conservation plan Forest supports regionally significant seasonal concentration of species	Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) Area on Natural & Scientific Interest (ANSI) Early Moose Wintering Area Locally rare ecosystem (Boreal)	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 Land Information Ontario (LIO) MNR - Provincial Mapping Unit	Natural Resources Values Information System (NVRIS) County Official Plans Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES) Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Mohawks of Akwesasne and Algonquin First Nations Alfred Bog: An Ecological Study (1991)	122 146	Black Spruce Bog Alfred Bog	2013 2012 1997	MNR Municipalities Local communities	Consultation with MECP Species at Risk Biologist and/or District Ecologists as required MNR Habitat Protection Guidelines	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	61.3 61.3 61.3 61.3
Forest contains legally designated Provincial conservation area Forest contains conservation area designated in regional land use or conservation plan Forest supports regionally significant seasonal concentration of species	Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) Candidate Area on Natural & Scientific Interest (CANSI) Deer Yard	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 Land Information Ontario (LIO) MNR - Provincial Mapping Unit	Natural Resources Values Information System (NVRIS) County Official Plans Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES) Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Mohawks of Akwesasne and Algonquin First Nations	89, 90, 91	Winchester Swamp	2013 2012 1997	MNR Municipalities Local communities	Consultation with MECP Species at Risk Biologist and/or District Ecologists as required MNR Habitat Protection Guidelines	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	122 122 47.5
Forest contains legally designated Provincial conservation area Forest contains conservation area designated in regional land use or conservation plan	Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) Candidate Area on Natural & Scientific Interest (CANSI) Deer Yard	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 Land Information Ontario (LIO)	Natural Resources Values Information System (NVRIS) County Official Plans Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES)	98/99	Newington Bog	2019 2013 2012 1997	MNR Municipalities Local communities	Consultation with MECP Species at Risk Biologist and/or District Ecologists as required	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	55.1 17.3 3.79

Item	Rationale	Sources of information	Further Guidance	SNC HCV:						
Category 1) Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values				Comp. No.	Value	Year	Stakeholder	Management Guidance	Monitoring	Area [2] (ha)
Forest supports regionally significant seasonal concentration of species Lands acquired under the Natural Spaces Land Acquisition and Stewardship Program (NSLAP)	Lands Subject to Conservation Easements Agreements	MNR - Provincial Mapping Unit Ontario Heritage Trust	Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Mohawks of Akwesasne and Algonquin First Nations Heritage Conservation Easement Agreements (HCEA)					MNR Habitat Protection Guidelines Baseline Documentation Report (BDR)		78.1
Forest contains legally designated Provincial conservation area Forest contains conservation area designated in regional land use or conservation plan Forest supports regionally significant seasonal concentration of species	Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) Candidate Area on Natural & Scientific Interest (CANSI) Deer Yard Early Moose Wintering Area	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 Land Information Ontario (LIO) MNR - Provincial Mapping Unit	Natural Resources Values Information System (NVRIS) County Official Plans Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES) Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Mohawks of Akwesasne and Algonquin First Nations	28	Wolf Creek Swamp	2013 2012 1997	MNR Municipalities Local communities	Consultation with MECP Species at Risk Biologist and/or District Ecologists as required MNR Habitat Protection Guidelines	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	4.31 32.8 48.4 48.4

Item	Rationale	Sources of information	Further Guidance	SNC HCV:						
Category 1) Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values				Comp. No.	Value	Year	Stakeholder	Management Guidance	Monitoring	Area [2] (ha)
Forest contains legally designated Provincial conservation area Forest supports regionally significant seasonal concentration of species	Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) Deer Yard	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 Land Information Ontario (LIO) MNR - Provincial Mapping Unit	Natural Resources Values Information System (NVRIS) County Official Plans Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES) Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Mohawks of Akwesasne and Algonquin First Nations	26	Morewood Bog	2013 1997	MNR Municipalities Local communities	Consultation with MECP Species at Risk Biologist and/or District Ecologists as required MNR Habitat Protection Guidelines	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	40.1 6.62
Forest contains legally designated Provincial conservation area Forest supports regionally significant seasonal concentration of species	Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) Early Moose Wintering Area	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 Land Information Ontario (LIO) MNR - Provincial Mapping Unit	Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) County Official Plans Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES) Natural Resources Values Information System (NVRIS) Mohawks of Akwesasne and Algonquin First Nations	38, 39, 63, 152 58/59, 60, 105, 163	Pendleton Swamp Hammond Swamp	2013 1997	MNR Municipalities Local communities	Consultation with MECP Species at Risk Biologist and/or District Ecologists as required MNR Habitat Protection Guidelines	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	146 223
Forest contains regionally significant seasonal concentration of species	Addresses wildlife habitat requirements critical to maintaining population viability (regional 'hot spots')	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037	Canadian Wildlife Federation (CWF)	184	Pollinator Habitat	2024	MNR Local communities	Monarch Habitat Restoration	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	3.16

Item	Rationale	Sources of information	Further Guidance	SNC HCV:						
Category 1) Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values				Comp. No.	Value	Year	Stakeholder	Management Guidance	Monitoring	Area [2] (ha)
Forest contains regionally significant seasonal concentration of species	Addresses wildlife habitat requirements critical to maintaining population viability (regional 'hot spots')	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 MNR - Provincial Mapping Unit	Natural Resources Values Information System (NVRIS) County Official Plans Mohawks of Akwesasne and Algonquin First Nations	5, 7, 56, 68	Deer Yard	1997	MNR Local communities	White-tailed Deer Management Policy for Ontario Quality Deer Management Association (QDMA)	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	75.5
Forest contains regionally significant seasonal concentration of species	Addresses wildlife habitat requirements critical to maintaining population viability (regional 'hot spots')	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 MNR - Provincial Mapping Unit	Natural Resources Values Information System (NVRIS) County Official Plans Mohawks of Akwesasne and Algonquin First Nations	14, 18, 32, 33, 35, 36 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 53, 57, 64, 66, 72, 74, 75, 85, 86, 87, 88, 120, 144	Early Moose Wintering Area	1997	MNR Local communities	Moose Management Policy for Ontario	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	858
Forest contains regionally significant seasonal concentration of species	Addresses wildlife habitat requirements critical to maintaining population viability (regional 'hot spots')	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 MNR - Provincial Mapping Unit	Natural Resources Values Information System (NVRIS) County Official Plans Mohawks of Akwesasne and, 79Algonquin First Nations	15, 19, 27, 31, 79, 142, 162	Deer Yard Early Moose Wintering Area	1997	MNR Local communities	White-tailed Deer Management Policy for Ontario Quality Deer Management Association (QDMA) Moose Management Policy for Ontario	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	140 227
Forest contains a locally significant conservation area identified in a regional land use plan	Locally Significant Wetland	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 Land Information Ontario (LIO) MNR - Provincial Mapping Unit	Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) County Official Plans Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES)	29 159, 169 170	Baltic Corner Swamp South Nation River Wetland Dickenson Creek Swamp	2013	MNR Municipalities	Consultation with MECP Species at Risk Biologist and/or District Ecologists as required MNR Habitat Protection Guidelines	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	32.1

Item	Rationale	Sources of information	Further Guidance	SNC HCV:						
Category 1) Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values				Comp. No.	Value	Year	Stakeholder	Management Guidance	Monitoring	Area [2] (ha)
Forest contains a locally significant conservation area identified in a regional land use plan Forest contains regionally significant seasonal concentration of species	Locally Significant Wetland Early Moose Wintering Area	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 Land Information Ontario (LIO) MNR – Provincial Mapping Unit	Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) County Official Plans Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES) Mohawks of Akwesasne and Algonquin First Nations Natural Resources Values Information System (NVRIS)	69, 70, 70-A, 71, 73 76, 77, 78 80, 81	Dickenson Creek Swamp Riceville Swamp Crown 29 Swamp	2013 1997	MNR Municipalities Local communities	Consultation with MECP Species at Risk Biologist and/or District Ecologists as required MNR Habitat Protection Guidelines Moose Management Policy for Ontario	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	43.8 338
Forest contains a locally significant conservation area identified in a regional land use plan Forest contains regionally significant seasonal concentration of species	Locally Significant Wetland Deer Yard	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 Land Information Ontario (LIO) MNR – Provincial Mapping Unit	Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) County Official Plans Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES) Mohawks of Akwesasne and Algonquin First Nations Natural Resources Values Information System (NVRIS)	25	Gravel Hill Swamp	2013 1997	MNR Municipalities Local communities	Consultation with MECP Species at Risk Biologist and/or District Ecologists as required MNR Habitat Protection Guidelines White-tailed Deer Management Policy for Ontario Quality Deer Management Association (QDMA)	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	25.9 14.8

Item	Rationale	Sources of information	Further Guidance	SNC HCV:						
Category 1) Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values				Comp. No.	Value	Year	Stakeholder	Management Guidance	Monitoring	Area [2] (ha)
Forest contains conservation area designated in regional land use or conservation plan	Candidate Area on Natural & Scientific Interest (CANSI)	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 Land Information Ontario (LIO) MNR - Provincial Mapping Unit	Natural Resources Values Information System (NVRIS) County Official Plans Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES) Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC)	106	Hallville Forest	2013 2012	MNR Municipalities	Consultation with MECP Species at Risk Biologist and/or District Ecologists as required MNR Habitat Protection Guidelines	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	3.84
Lands acquired under the Natural Spaces Land Acquisition and Stewardship Program (NSLAP)	Lands Subject to Conservation Easements Agreements	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018 – 2037 Ontario Heritage Trust	Heritage Conservation Easement Agreements (HCEA)	100 101 102 103 145 150 184	MacMillan Road Est Warwick Forest MacMillan Road West MacMillan Road South Two Creeks Forest Garland Side Road Snake Island Road	2019	MNR	Baseline Documentation Report (BDR)	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	504

Item	Rationale	Sources of information	Further Guidance	SNC HCV:						
Category 2) Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance				Comp. No.	Value	Year	Stakeholder	Management Guidance	Monitoring	Area (ha)
N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Item	Rationale	Sources of information	Further Guidance	SNC HCV:						
Category 3) Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.				Comp. No.	Value	Year	Stakeholder	Management Guidance	Monitoring	Area (ha)
N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Item	Rationale	Sources of information	Further Guidance	SNC HCV:						
Category 4) Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g., watershed protection, erosion control).				Comp. No.	Value	Year	Stakeholder	Management Guidance	Monitoring	Area (ha)
These protected lands are in a land slide prone area	To prevent the loss of these lands into the river and to protect people and property from damage by keeping the forest cover on these lands	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018-2037	Mohawks of Akwesasne and Algonquin First Nations	35, 36	Land slide / erosion	2019	South nation Conservation	Planning and engineering regulations	On going	24.8
Forest provides a significant source of drinking water	Addresses wellhead areas important for the protection of drinking water	South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018-2037	SNC	118 16, 17, 24, 97, 106	Wellhead protection areas zone B Wellhead protection areas zone D	2019	Municipalities Local communities	Source Protection Policies	Monitoring not required unless work is undertaken in the area.	35.7

Item	Rationale	Sources of information	Further Guidance	SNC HCV:						
Category 5) Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g., subsistence, health).				Comp. No.	Value	Year	Stakeholder	Management Guidance	Monitoring	Area (ha)
Forest is fundamental to meeting basic needs of local First Nation community	Traditional territory and land claim	Mohawks of Akwesasne and Algonquin First Nations	Ministry of Culture and the Algonquin First Nation South Nation Conservation Forest Management Plan 2018-2037	All SNC Watershed	Land	2019	South nation Conservation	Participate with Eastern Ontario First Nation Working Group Treaty rights: Nutfield Tract	On going	5,180

Item	Rationale	Sources of information	Further Guidance	SNC HCV:						
Category 6) Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).				Comp. No.	Value	Year	Stakeholder	Management Guidance	Monitoring	Area (ha)
Forest is critical to the cultural identity of local First Nation community	Habitat loss critical to supply of natural resources to preserve culture and traditions	Strategy for the Sustainable Management of Black Ash. SNC. 2006 Culturally significant species	Forest Manager Mohawks of Akwesasne Algonquin First Nations	18, 25, 38, 47, 52 65	Basket Quality Logs	2006		Black Ash Strategy	Periodic	49.1
Archeological sites, non-First Nations and First Nations	Protection of site in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act	First Nations, South Nation management plans and the Archaeology Umbrella Protocol	Ministry of Culture and the Algonquin First Nation Mohawk First Nation	Confidential	Archeological sites	2015	Local Historians	Consultation with OMNR Partnership Specialist as well as the Ministry of Culture	Ongoing	64.9

ONTARIO REGULATION 60/26

made under the

SPECIES CONSERVATION ACT, 2025

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PROTECTED SPECIES IN ONTARIO LIST

Protected Species in Ontario List

1. (1) The species set out in Columns 3 and 4 of Table 1 according to their common and scientific names and belonging to the species grouping referred to in Column 2 opposite the listed species are classified by COSSARO in the manner set out in Column 5.

(2) The following geographic limitations apply in respect of the following classifications:

1. The classification set out in Table 1 in respect of the Kentucky Coffee-tree applies only in the following geographic areas:
   i. The County of Elgin.
   ii. The County of Essex.
   iii. The County of Lambton.
   iv. The County of Middlesex.
   v. The County of Norfolk.
   vi. The County of Oxford.
   vii. The Municipality of Chatham-Kent.

TABLE 1
PROTECTED SPECIES IN ONTARIO LIST

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Species grouping	Column 3 Common name	Column 4 Scientific name	Column 5 Classification
1.	Amphibians	Allegheny Mountain Dusky Salamander	*Desmognathus ochrophaeus*	Endangered
2.	Amphibians	Blanchard's Cricket Frog	*Acris blanchardi*	Extirpated
3.	Amphibians	Eastern Tiger Salamander	*Ambystoma tigrinum*	Extirpated
4.	Amphibians	Fowler's Toad	*Anaxyrus fowleri*	Endangered
5.	Amphibians	Jefferson Salamander	*Ambystoma jeffersonianum*	Endangered
6.	Amphibians	Northern Dusky Salamander	*Desmognathus fuscus*	Endangered
7.	Amphibians	Small-mouthed Salamander	*Ambystoma texanum*	Endangered
8.	Amphibians	Unisexual Ambystoma (Jefferson Salamander dependent population)	*Ambystoma laterale – (2) jeffersonianum*	Endangered
9.	Amphibians	Unisexual Ambystoma (Small-mouthed Salamander dependent population)	*Ambystoma laterale – texanum*	Endangered
10.	Birds	Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*	Endangered
11.	Birds	Black Tern	*Chlidonias niger*	Endangered
12.	Birds	Golden Eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*	Endangered
13.	Birds	Greater Prairie-chicken	*Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus*	Extirpated
14.	Birds	Hudsonian Godwit	*Limosa haemastica*	Threatened
15.	Birds	Lesser Yellowlegs	*Tringa flavipes*	Threatened
16.	Birds	Northern Bobwhite	*Colinus virginianus*	Endangered
17.	Birds	Red Knot *Rufa* Subspecies (Southeastern USA / Gulf of Mexico / Caribbean Wintering population)	*Calidris canutus rufa*	Endangered
18.	Birds	Short-eared Owl	*Asio flammeus*	Threatened
19.	Fishes	American Eel	*Anguilla rostrata*	Endangered
20.	Fishes	Cutlip Minnow	*Exoglossum maxillingua*	Threatened
21.	Fishes	Eastern Sand Darter (West Lake population)	*Ammocrypta pellucida*	Endangered
22.	Fishes	Lake Sturgeon (Great Lakes - Upper St. Lawrence River populations)	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Endangered
23.	Fishes	Lake Sturgeon (Saskatchewan - Nelson River populations)	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Threatened
24.	Fishes	Lake Whitefish (Opeongo Lake Large-bodied population)	*Coregonus clupeaformis*	Threatened
25.	Fishes	Lake Whitefish (Opeongo Lake Small-bodied population)	*Coregonus clupeaformis*	Threatened
26.	Fishes	River Darter (Great Lakes - Upper St. Lawrence populations)	*Percina shumardi*	Endangered
27.	Fishes	Shortjaw Cisco	*Coregonus zenithicus*	Threatened
28.	Fishes	Warmouth	*Lepomis gulosus*	Endangered
29.	Insects	American Burying Beetle	*Nicrophorus americanus*	Extirpated
30.	Insects	Bogbean Buckmoth	*Hemileuca sp.*	Endangered
31.	Insects	Davis's Shieldback	*Atlanticus davisi*	Threatened
32.	Insects	Eastern Persius Duskywing	*Erynnis persius persius*	Extirpated

33.	Insects	False-foxglove Sun Moth	*Pyrrhia aurantiago*	Endangered
34.	Insects	Finlayson's Oakworm Moth	*Anisota finlaysoni*	Threatened
35.	Insects	Frosted Elfin	*Callophrys irus*	Extirpated
36.	Insects	Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bee	*Bombus bohemicus*	Endangered
37.	Insects	Hine's Emerald	*Somatochlora hineana*	Endangered
38.	Insects	Hoptree Borer	*Prays atomocella*	Endangered
39.	Insects	Hungerford's Crawling Water Beetle	*Brychius hungerfordi*	Endangered
40.	Insects	Karner Blue	*Plebejus samuelis*	Extirpated
41.	Insects	Lake Huron Grasshopper	*Trimerotropis huroniana*	Threatened
42.	Insects	Laura's Clubtail	*Stylurus laurae*	Endangered
43.	Insects	Mottled Duskywing	*Erynnis martialis*	Endangered
44.	Insects	Nine-spotted Lady Beetle	*Coccinella novemnotata*	Endangered
45.	Insects	Northern Barrens Tiger Beetle	*Cicindela patruela*	Endangered
46.	Insects	Northern Oak Hairstreak	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Threatened
47.	Insects	Pygmy Snaketail	*Ophiogomphus howei*	Endangered
48.	Insects	Rapids Clubtail	*Gomphus quadricolor*	Threatened
49.	Insects	Reversed Haploa Moth	*Haploa reversa*	Threatened
50.	Insects	Riverine Clubtail	*Stylurus amnicola*	Threatened
51.	Insects	Rusty-patched Bumble Bee	*Bombus affinis*	Endangered
52.	Insects	Skillet Clubtail	*Gomphurus ventricosus*	Threatened
53.	Insects	Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee	*Bombus suckleyi*	Endangered
54.	Insects	Transverse Lady Beetle	*Coccinella transversoguttata*	Endangered
55.	Lichens	Golden-eye Lichen (Great Lakes population)	*Teloschistes chrysophthalmus*	Endangered
56.	Lichens	Pale-bellied Frost Lichen	*Physconia subpallida*	Endangered
57.	Lichens	White-rimmed Shingle Lichen	*Fuscopannaria leucosticta*	Endangered
58.	Mammals	American Badger (Northwestern Ontario population)	*Taxidea taxus taxus*	Endangered
59.	Mammals	American Badger (Southwestern Ontario population)	*Taxidea taxus jacksoni*	Endangered
60.	Mammals	Caribou (Boreal population)	*Rangifer tarandus*	Threatened
61.	Mammals	Eastern Red Bat	*Lasiurus borealis*	Endangered
62.	Mammals	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	*Myotis leibii*	Endangered
63.	Mammals	Eastern Wolf	*Canis sp. cf. lycaon*	Threatened
64.	Mammals	Gray Fox	*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*	Threatened
65.	Mammals	Hoary Bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*	Endangered
66.	Mammals	Little Brown Myotis	*Myotis lucifugus*	Endangered
67.	Mammals	Northern Myotis	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Endangered
68.	Mammals	Polar Bear	*Ursus maritimus*	Threatened
69.	Mammals	Silver-haired Bat	*Lasionycteris noctivagans*	Endangered
70.	Mammals	Tri-coloured Bat	*Perimyotis subflavus*	Endangered
71.	Mammals	Wolverine	*Gulo gulo*	Threatened
72.	Molluscs	Broad-banded Forestsnail	*Allogona profunda*	Endangered
73.	Molluscs	Carolina Mantleslug	*Philomycus carolinianus*	Threatened
74.	Molluscs	Domed Disc	*Discus patulus*	Endangered
75.	Molluscs	Eastern Banded Tigersnail	*Anguispira kochi kochi*	Endangered
76.	Molluscs	Proud Globelet	*Patera pennsylvanica*	Endangered
77.	Molluscs	Purple Wartyback	*Cyclonaias tuberculata*	Threatened
78.	Molluscs	Shagreen	*Inflectarius inflectus*	Endangered
79.	Molluscs	Striped Whitelip	*Webbhelix multilineata*	Endangered
80.	Molluscs	Toothed Globe	*Mesodon zaletus*	Endangered
81.	Molluscs	Wavy-rayed Lampmussel	*Lampsilis fasciola*	Threatened
82.	Mosses	Incurved Grizzled Moss	*Ptychomitrium incurvum*	Extirpated
83.	Mosses	Spoon-leaved Moss	*Bryoandersonia illecebra*	Threatened
84.	Reptiles	Blanding's Turtle	*Emydoidea blandingii*	Threatened
85.	Reptiles	Blue Racer	*Coluber constrictor foxii*	Endangered
86.	Reptiles	Butler's Gartersnake	*Thamnophis butleri*	Threatened
87.	Reptiles	Common Five-lined Skink (Carolinian population)	*Plestiodon fasciatus*	Endangered
88.	Reptiles	Eastern Box Turtle	*Terrapene carolina*	Extirpated
89.	Reptiles	Eastern Foxsnake (Carolinian population)	*Pantherophis vulpinus*	Threatened
90.	Reptiles	Eastern Foxsnake (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)	*Pantherophis vulpinus*	Threatened
91.	Reptiles	Eastern Hog-nosed Snake	*Heterodon platirhinos*	Threatened
92.	Reptiles	Eastern Massasauga	*Sistrurus catenatus*	Threatened
93.	Reptiles	Gray Ratsnake (Carolinian population)	*Pantherophis spiloides*	Endangered
94.	Reptiles	Gray Ratsnake (Frontenac Axis population)	*Pantherophis spiloides*	Threatened
95.	Reptiles	Queensnake	*Regina septemvittata*	Endangered
96.	Reptiles	Spiny Softshell	*Apalone spinifera*	Endangered
97.	Reptiles	Spotted Turtle	*Clemmys guttata*	Endangered
98.	Reptiles	Timber Rattlesnake	*Crotalus horridus*	Extirpated
99.	Reptiles	Wood Turtle	*Glyptemys insculpta*	Endangered
100.	Vascular plants	American Chestnut	*Castanea dentata*	Endangered
101.	Vascular plants	American Columbo	*Frasera caroliniensis*	Endangered
102.	Vascular plants	American Ginseng	*Panax quinquefolius*	Threatened
103.	Vascular plants	American Water-willow	*Justicia americana*	Threatened
104.	Vascular plants	Bent Spike-rush	*Eleocharis geniculata*	Endangered
105.	Vascular plants	Bird's Foot Violet	*Viola pedata*	Endangered
106.	Vascular plants	Black Ash	*Fraxinus nigra*	Endangered
107.	Vascular plants	Blue Ash	*Fraxinus quadrangulata*	Threatened

108.	Vascular plants	Bluehearts	*Buchnera americana*	Endangered
109.	Vascular plants	Blunt-lobed Woodsia	*Woodsia obtusa*	Endangered
110.	Vascular plants	Branched Bartonia	*Bartonia paniculata*	Threatened
111.	Vascular plants	Butternut	*Juglans cinerea*	Endangered
112.	Vascular plants	Cherry Birch	*Betula lenta*	Endangered
113.	Vascular plants	Cleland's Evening Primrose	*Oenothera clelandii*	Endangered
114.	Vascular plants	Colicroot	*Aletris farinosa*	Endangered
115.	Vascular plants	Cucumber Tree	*Magnolia acuminata*	Endangered
116.	Vascular plants	Deerberry	*Vaccinium stamineum*	Threatened
117.	Vascular plants	Dense Blazing Star	*Liatris spicata*	Threatened
118.	Vascular plants	Downy Yellow False Foxglove	*Aureolaria virginica*	Endangered
119.	Vascular plants	Drooping Trillium	*Trillium flexipes*	Endangered
120.	Vascular plants	Dwarf Hackberry	*Celtis tenuifolia*	Threatened
121.	Vascular plants	Eastern Flowering Dogwood	*Cornus florida*	Endangered
122.	Vascular plants	Eastern Prairie Fringed-orchid	*Platanthera leucophaea*	Endangered
123.	Vascular plants	Eastern Prickly-pear Cactus	*Opuntia cespitosa*	Endangered
124.	Vascular plants	Engelmann's Quillwort	*Isoetes engelmannii*	Endangered
125.	Vascular plants	False Hop Sedge	*Carex lupuliformis*	Endangered
126.	Vascular plants	Fern-leaved Yellow False Foxglove	*Aureolaria pedicularia*	Threatened
127.	Vascular plants	Few-flowered Club-rush	*Trichophorum planifolium*	Endangered
128.	Vascular plants	Forked Bluecurls	*Trichostema dichotomum*	Endangered
129.	Vascular plants	Forked Three-awned Grass	*Aristida basiramea*	Endangered
130.	Vascular plants	Four-leaved Milkweed	*Asclepias quadrifolia*	Endangered
131.	Vascular plants	Gattinger's Agalinis	*Agalinis gattingeri*	Endangered
132.	Vascular plants	Gillman's Goldenrod	*Solidago gillmanii*	Endangered
133.	Vascular plants	Hairy Valerian	*Valeriana edulis ssp. ciliata*	Threatened
134.	Vascular plants	Heart-leaved Plantain	*Plantago cordata*	Endangered
135.	Vascular plants	Hill's Thistle	*Cirsium hillii*	Threatened
136.	Vascular plants	Hoary Mountain-mint	*Pycnanthemum incanum*	Endangered
137.	Vascular plants	Horsetail Spike-rush	*Eleocharis equisetoides*	Endangered
138.	Vascular plants	Houghton's Goldenrod	*Solidago houghtonii*	Threatened
139.	Vascular plants	Illinois Tick-trefoil	*Desmodium illinoense*	Extirpated
140.	Vascular plants	Juniper Sedge	*Carex juniperorum*	Endangered
141.	Vascular plants	Kentucky Coffee-tree	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	Threatened
142.	Vascular plants	Large Whorled Pogonia	*Isotria verticillata*	Endangered
143.	Vascular plants	Lowland Toothcup	*Rotala ramosior*	Endangered
144.	Vascular plants	Nodding Pogonia	*Triphora trianthophoros*	Endangered
145.	Vascular plants	Ogden's Pondweed	*Potamogeton x ogdenii*	Endangered
146.	Vascular plants	Pale Showy Goldenrod	*Solidago pallida*	Threatened
147.	Vascular plants	Pink Milkwort	*Polygala incarnata*	Endangered
148.	Vascular plants	Pitcher's Thistle	*Cirsium pitcheri*	Threatened
149.	Vascular plants	Pumpkin Ash	*Fraxinus profunda*	Endangered
150.	Vascular plants	Purple Twayblade	*Liparis liliifolia*	Threatened
151.	Vascular plants	Red Mulberry	*Morus rubra*	Endangered
152.	Vascular plants	Round-leaved Greenbrier	*Smilax rotundifolia*	Threatened
153.	Vascular plants	Scarlet Ammannia	*Ammannia robusta*	Endangered
154.	Vascular plants	Skinner's Agalinis	*Agalinis skinneriana*	Endangered
155.	Vascular plants	Slender Bush-clover	*Lespedeza virginica*	Endangered
156.	Vascular plants	Small-flowered Lipocarpha	*Cyperus subsquarrosus*	Threatened
157.	Vascular plants	Small White Lady's-slipper	*Cypripedium candidum*	Endangered
158.	Vascular plants	Small Whorled Pogonia	*Isotria medeoloides*	Endangered
159.	Vascular plants	Smooth Yellow False Foxglove	*Aureolaria flava*	Threatened
160.	Vascular plants	Spotted Wintergreen	*Chimaphila maculata*	Threatened
161.	Vascular plants	Spring Blue-eyed Mary	*Collinsia verna*	Extirpated
162.	Vascular plants	Stiff-leaved Showy Goldenrod	*Solidago rigidiuscula*	Endangered
163.	Vascular plants	Virginia Goat's-rue	*Tephrosia virginiana*	Endangered
164.	Vascular plants	Virginia Mallow	*Riparioside hermaphrodita*	Endangered
165.	Vascular plants	Western Silvery Aster	*Symphyotrichum sericeum*	Threatened
166.	Vascular plants	White Prairie Gentian	*Gentiana alba*	Endangered
167.	Vascular plants	Wild Hyacinth	*Camassia scilloides*	Threatened
168.	Vascular plants	Wood-poppy	*Stylophorum diphyllum*	Endangered

Commencement

2. This Regulation comes into force on the later of the day subsection 14 (1) of Schedule 10 (*Species Conservation Act, 2025*) to the *Protect Ontario by Unleashing our Economy Act, 2025* comes into force and the day this Regulation is filed.

Français

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Ontario Model Forests – Internal Monitoring Form

Date of visit/monitoring: Sept. 18. 26

Forest Owner: South Nahon Conservation Authority

Forest Manager: Pat. Pitz

The Forest Manager and EOMF Forest Certification Program representative believe that that the above-mentioned forests are currently being managed in accordance with the Principles and Criteria of the Forest Stewardship Council and are compliant with all roles and responsibilities of the Memorandum of Understanding. Findings of the internal monitoring are found below.

X _____
Sionaid Eggett
Ontario Model Forests

X _____
Forest Manager

X Sept. 18.26
Date

X Sept. 18.26
Date

Evidence Reviewed

The following evidence was used in the internal monitoring process to assess compliance with the principles being monitored:

- Site visit to: SNC 41-64 + blocks adjacent to SNC 4164
-
- Prescriptions for (x2):
- Pesticide use history (& visit to site with recent use) See attachment

- *Forest Operation Plans*
- *Interviews with forest managers*
- *Forest management plan*
- *HCV Table*

Chain of Custody: NEPCon Chain of Custody Standard for Forest Management Enterprises

Sells wood or other forest products as FSC-Certified: Yes

Person responsible for sales: Pat Piitz, Caroline , C
but ultimately CEO of SNC signs off.
Products Sold: (Logs) Firewood Chips Bark

Aware of COC requirements: (Y) / N

Systems to control and segregate certified and non-certified material: BOL.

Sales Records System: BOL.

Forest Gate Location for sales purposes: sell @ the stump.

Are any handling operations outsourced: (Y) / N

Do you have a management or ownership interest in any other forested properties: Y / (N)

The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification: FSC-POL-20-003

Have any areas been removed from the certified area: NO

Reason for removal:

Pesticides Policy: FSC-POL-30-001

Pesticide use within the certified area: Yes.

Product used: See list.

Reason for use: Invasives + competition control

ESRA and Application Records on file: yes.
Trademark Use: FSC-STD-50-001 V2-0

Have you used any FSC logos or the terms "Forest Stewardship Council", "FSC" or "The Mark of Responsible Forestry" in any print or digital formats? NO.

The FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for Canada for Small-Scale, Low Intensity, and Community Forests

Principles circled were monitored:

PRINCIPLE 1 COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS
PRINCIPLE 2 WORKERS RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS
PRINCIPLE 3 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS
PRINCIPLE 4 COMMUNITY RELATIONS
PRINCIPLE 5 BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST
PRINCIPLE 6 ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES AND IMPACTS
PRINCIPLE 7 MANAGEMENT PLANNING
PRINCIPLE 8 MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT
PRINCIPLE 9 HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES
PRINCIPLE 10 IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITES

PRINCIPAL 1 COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

Summary Description: *The Organization** shall comply with all *applicable laws**, regulations and *nationally-ratified** international treaties, conventions and agreements.

Findings: SNC properties + operations found to be in good standing w/ all applicable laws, regulations etc.
FMP.

PRINCIPLE 3 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

Summary Description: *The Organization** shall identify and *uphold** *Indigenous Peoples'** *legal** and *customary rights** of ownership, use and management of *land, territories** and resources affected by *management activities**.

Findings: Chris Craig who is ~~the~~ a local representative of the Eastern Ont Indigenous working group is a staff at SNC with direct involvement in ~~the~~ forestry + stewardship.
Project Partners with Plenty Canada - Indigenous owned place of healing within SNC. Projects are collaborative + not always SNC led.

PRINCIPLE 10 IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITES

Summary Description: *Management activities** conducted by or for *The Organization** for the *Management Unit** shall be selected and implemented consistent with *The Organization*'s economic, environmental and social policies and *objectives** and in compliance with the *Principles** and *Criteria** collectively.

Findings: Underplanting @ SN4164 + adjacent blocks were underplanted w/ majority of Pw + Or w/ some hardwoods including Tulip.
Additional blocks underplanted previously w/ Boy Scouts.

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To: Watershed Advisory Committee
From: Arielle Noonan, Stewardship Assistant
Date: November 17th, 2026
Subject: Update: Invasive Species Management in the SNC Jurisdiction

RECOMMENDATION:

The Watershed Advisory Committee receive and file the Invasive Species Management in the SNC Jurisdiction update.

DISCUSSION:

Invasive plants pose a threat to the natural environment, outcompeting native plants, reducing biodiversity, altering ecosystems, and degrading quality habitat. South Nation Conservation (SNC) is working to limit the spread of invasive species and protect the health of the watershed through partnerships, early detection of new infestations, and regular monitoring and removal activities.

Invasive Phragmites Mapping and Control

SNC is the co-lead of the Eastern Ontario Phragmites Management Area (EOPMA), alongside the Raisin Region Conservation Authority. This initiative brings together partners from across Eastern Ontario to coordinate invasive Phragmites mapping, monitoring, and control efforts.

Roadside populations and SNC properties are actively being mapped, having completed surveys in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry and Prescott and Russell. Mapping in Leeds and Grenville and the City of Ottawa is planned for next year. Control efforts on SNC properties are focused on known infestations at public Conservation Areas, while rapid response to new infestations remains a priority.

Collaboration with EOPMA working group members is underway to develop a framework for an Invasive Phragmites Management Strategy for Eastern Ontario, where municipal partners will be invited to provide input. A biological control initiative led by the University of Toronto and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada is also ongoing, with current efforts focussed on establishing and expanding nurse sites across Ontario. Alongside Invasive populations, DNA sampling is being conducted, in partnership with the Ministry of Natural Resources, (MNR), to identify and verify native Phragmites. A potential native stand has been identified in North Dundas.

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European Water Chestnut Monitoring and Control

SNC continues to lead monitoring and removal efforts targeting European Water Chestnut in the South Nation and Castor Rivers, and new this year, a population that was discovered in the Mouth of Clarence Creek in Rockland. Over the past four years, management efforts have demonstrated significant progress on the South Nation and Castor Rivers, where sustained removal has drastically reduced the infestations. Moving forward, SNC will maintain the progress on the South Nation and Castor Rivers, while placing greater emphasis on the large infestation in Rockland. Continued monitoring and sustained effort are required because full eradication can take decades of management.

European and Glossy Buckthorn Management

SNC continues to manage European and Glossy Buckthorn at several properties. Robert Graham Forest Conservation Area in South Dundas has been a focus of Buckthorn management, with extensive control efforts undertaken over the past few years.

At the Findlay Creek Conservation Area in the Leitrim Wetland, efforts have been focused on removing buckthorn along the boardwalk and densely replanting these areas with native vegetation. Given the extent of the infestation, complete removal is not feasible, therefore, competition from native species is an important component of the management approach.

Invasive Plant Management

In addition to these larger initiatives, SNC actively manages several other invasive plant species across conservation lands, including Dog-strangling Vine, Garlic Mustard, and Japanese Knotweed.

The goal of invasive plant management is early detection and rapid response. Identifying and addressing new populations before they become established allows the best opportunities for success. Regular monitoring and targeted control of invasive species are also key components in the management strategy in limiting the spread and protecting native plant communities.

Invasive species management continues to be an important part of SNC's long-term conservation objectives. Both the Watershed-Based Resource Management Strategy and the Conservation Lands Strategy identify invasive species management as an important activity in maintaining biodiversity and protecting the health of the watershed.

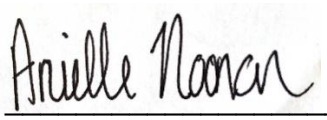
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FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS/ADHERENCE TO SNC POLICY:

Compliance with Budget: Invasive Species Management on SNC properties is included in the 2026 Budget under Property Management, Conservation Lands, pages 22-23. Activities not on SNC-owned lands are subject to external funding. The Invasive Phragmites Control Fund and the Invasive Species Action Fund supported projects in 2026.

SNC Policy Adherence: All work undertaken to complete invasive plant management adheres to SNC's Forest Management Policy and Health and Safety Policy and Procedures.

Programs and Services Category: Category 1 – Mandatory Programs: Conservation Lands Management



Arielle Noonan
Stewardship Assistant

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To: Watershed Advisory Committee
From: Claire Lemay, Senior Planner
Date: November 11, 2026
Subject: Update: Regulated Activities Policies

RECOMMENDATION:
The Watershed Advisory Committee receive and file the Regulated Activities Policies report.

BACKGROUND:

One of South Nation Conservation's principal mandates is to protect people and property from the risks of natural hazards. This role is carried out, in part, by regulating development and other activities in and around hazardous lands, watercourses, wetlands, river valleys, and shorelines. The regulation of activities and the issuance of permits for development in these areas are a mandatory program prescribed by the Province of Ontario.

South Nation Conservation's (SNC) previous policies had last been updated in April 2023 (BD-076/23). These policies were out of date and inconsistent with the amendments to the *Conservation Authorities Act* (the "CA Act") that revoked the 36 individual conservation authority regulations and replaced them with one provincial regulation – O. Reg. 41/24 – in April 2024.

In March of 2024 and in anticipation of the changes, the Board approved the Interim Policy for the Administration and Implementation of O. Reg. 41/24 (BD-060/24). This brief policy confirmed what was required by law: that SNC administer its permitting program in accordance with the amendments to the CA Act and the regulation. It further confirmed that where discrepancies exist between the text of the new CA Act or regulation and SNC's current policies, the legislation and regulation would prevail.

Since April 2024, staff have been working closely with the conservation authority partners to implement changes to the permitting program to comply with the amendments to the Act and the new regulation. Products of this collaboration and internal reviews include revised permit application forms, standardized timelines and processes, a permit application review policy (BD-159/24), new permit templates, and standardized permit conditions.

SNC Staff brough the draft new Regulated Activities Policies to the Watershed Advisory Committee and to the SNC Board of Directors in June of this year.

Following Board direction at the Board of Directors meeting on June 15th, 2026 (BD-096/26), staff made the draft Policies available for public and stakeholder review and comment for a 30-day period beginning June 29th, 2026. During this period, the draft Policies were made available on SNC's website, and directly circulated to key

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stakeholders: municipal partners, Conservation Ontario, and neighbouring conservation authority partners.

Public notice was provided via a social media post and mentioned in the June newsletter. Comments were directed to dedicated consultation feedback form on SNC's website.

Feedback was received from the Watershed Advisory Committee and from Rideau Valley Conservation Authority. No substantive changes were made to the final text of SNC's Regulated Activities Policies, aside from grammatical edits to improve clarity.

The SNC Board of Directors approved the new Regulated Activities Policies during the August 13th meeting (BD-110/26).

DISCUSSION:

Most updates to the Policies relate to administrative processes. Provisions regarding development or changing land in regulated areas remain unaffected or are only slightly modified for consistency with the changes to the CA Act.

The Policies do not change or update SNC's maps of regulated areas of floodplains, watercourses, river valleys, shorelines, and wetlands. It is not a technical document and does not contain technical guidelines.

The new Regulated Activities Policies include:

- the province's new statutory test for the issuance of CA Act permits;
- descriptions of regulated areas and activities to comply with provincial regulations;
- formalization of submission requirements and process that SNC has implemented to comply with the April 1, 2024, changes to the CA Act;
- an explanation of the permit application process including timelines, the role of pre-consultation, complete application requirements, and the review of permit applications;
- a clearer explanation of processes available to permit holders including amendments, extensions, and cancellations;
- flexibility and exceptions for minor projects and activities in hazardous lands;
- criteria for ensuring safe access for new development during floods; and
- criteria for "balanced cut and fill" projects in flood plains.

SNC staff are now implementing the Regulated Activities Policies in daily activities in the permit review process. Training sessions for staff have been scheduled to review the changes to the policies.

Claire Lemay, MPl., MCIP RPP
Senior Planner

Attachment: Regulated Activities Policies

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Regulated Activities Policies

Part VI of the
Conservation Authorities Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.27
&
Ontario Regulation 41/24*:*
Prohibited Activities, Exemptions and Permits

August 2026

Revisions

Revision No.	Approval Date	Resolution
1	September 27, 2006	Resolution BD-136/06
2	August 15, 2019	Resolution BD-125/19
3	February 17, 2022	Resolution BD-028/22
4	September 29, 2022	Resolution BD-152/22
5	October 20, 2022	Resolution BD-169/22
6	April 20, 2023	Resolution BD-076/23
7	August 13, 2026	Resolution BD-110/26

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1. General

1.1 This policy document has been prepared to provide clarity and transparency in the administration of SNC's *Conservation Authorities Act* permit application and permit review processes as well as to satisfy prescribed requirements under section 12 of O. Reg.41/24.

1.2 Where there is a conflict between the policies and the text of the *CAA* or its regulations, the text of the *CAA* and regulations shall prevail.

1.3 Where more than one policy applies to an activity, the more stringent policy shall prevail.

1.4 Where a section of these policies is found invalid, the invalid portion shall be voided, and the remainder of these policies shall remain valid and effective.

1.5 *Permits* issued by SNC to undertake activities do not preclude compliance with other applicable legislation, regulations, and by-laws. It is the responsibility of the applicant or *permit* holder to ensure all necessary approvals are obtained prior to undertaking any activities that require a *permit* under Part VI of the *CAA*.

1.6 Approval under other legislation does not prejudge or supersede required approvals under the *CAA*, except where explicitly stated within legislation, or noted within.

1.7 The words of the policy are to be read in their entire context and in their grammatical and ordinary sense harmoniously with the scheme of the policies, the object of the policies, and the intention of the *CAA* and its regulations.

1.8 All terminology shall be considered to have their ordinary meaning as defined by common usage except as defined specifically by this document. Defined terms are listed alphabetically in the "Definitions" section of this document and are shown in italics for ease of reference.

1.9 Timelines are in calendar days unless otherwise specified.

1.10 These policies shall be reviewed every 5 years to ensure compliance with the *CAA*, its regulations, and any applicable legislation.

1.11 Stakeholders, municipalities, and the public shall be provided with a 30-day comment period prior to the implementation of significant amendments to this policy document. Significant amendments include adding new policies, removing policies, and changing the intent or effect of a policy.

1.12 These policies shall be made available to the public on SNC's website and shall be provided in alternative formats by request in accordance with the *Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 32.

2. Jurisdiction

2.1 SNC's area of jurisdiction includes all lands within the watershed of the South Nation River (Order in Council 835/47) and areas of the following participating municipalities where SNC's jurisdiction has been enlarged at the request of the participating municipality in accordance with section 10 of the *CAA*:

i. the entirety of the Township of Alfred and Plantagenet (BD-002/15),

ii. the areas of the Township of Augusta that are not within the jurisdiction of the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (BD-002/04),

iii. the areas of the City of Clarence-Rockland that are not within the jurisdiction of the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (BD-020/20),

iv. the areas of the Township of Edwardsburgh-Cardinal that are not within the jurisdiction of the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (BD-107/04),

v. the entirety of The Nation Municipality (BD-123/12), and

vi. the entirety of the Municipality of South Dundas (BD-109/04).

3. Regulated Areas

3.1 *Regulated areas* where certain activities, including *development activity*, are prohibited by section 28 of the *CAA* without a *permit* include:

a) *hazardous lands*,

b) *wetlands* and areas within 30 metres of *wetlands* (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 2(3)),

c) existing channels of *watercourses*,

d) river or stream valleys, and

e) areas that are adjacent or close to the shoreline of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River System or to an inland lake and that may be affected by flooding, erosion or dynamic beach hazards.

3.2 Subsection 2 (1) of O. Reg. 41/24 states that river or stream valleys include river or stream valleys that have depressional features associated with a river or stream, whether or not they contain a *watercourse*, the limits of which are determined as follows:

1) Where the river or stream valley is apparent and has stable slopes, the valley extends from the stable top of the bank, plus 15 metres, to a similar point on the opposite side.

2) Where the river or stream valley is apparent and has unstable slopes, the valley extends from the predicted long term stable slope projected from the existing stable slope or, if the toe of the slope is unstable, from the predicted location of the toe of the slope as a result of stream erosion over a projected 100-year period, plus 15 metres, to a similar point on the opposite side.

3) Where the river or stream valley is not apparent, the valley extends,

    i) to the furthest of the following distances:

        A. the distance from a point outside the edge of the maximum extent of the flood plain under the *applicable flood event standard* to a similar point on the opposite side, and

        B. the distance from the predicted meander belt of a *watercourse*, expanded as required to convey the flood flows under the *applicable flood event standard* to a similar point on the opposite side, and

    ii) an additional 15-metre allowance on each side.

3.3 Subsection 2 (2) of O. Reg. 41/24 states that areas adjacent or close to the shoreline of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River System or to inland lakes that may be affected by flooding, erosion or dynamic beach hazards include:

a) the area starting from the furthest offshore extent of SNC's boundary to the furthest of the following distances:

    i) the 100-year flood level, plus the appropriate allowance for *wave uprush*, and, if necessary, for other water-related hazards, including ship-generated waves, ice piling and ice jamming,

    ii) the predicted long-term stable slope projected from the existing stable toe of the slope or from the predicted location of the toe of the slope as that location may have shifted as a result of shoreline erosion over a 100-year period, and

iii) where a dynamic beach is associated with the waterfront lands, an allowance of 30 metres inland to accommodate dynamic beach movement, and

b) the area that is an additional 15 metres allowance inland from the area described in clause (a).

3.4 *Regulated areas* are not development setbacks, land use designations, zoning by-laws, or specific development limits.

3.5 Regulated areas are mapped according to the criteria and standards outlined in the Guidelines for Developing Schedules of Regulated Areas (October 2005) as approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Conservation Ontario.

3.6 Modifications to the extent of the *regulated area* may be made where more detailed studies determine a more precise boundary.

3.7 Maps of *regulated areas* may not delineate the full extent of *regulated areas* under *CAA* and O. Reg. 41/24. In case of a conflict regarding the boundaries of the areas where certain activities are prohibited under the *CAA*, the description of those areas in the *CAA* and O. Reg. 41/24 prevail over the depiction of the areas in the maps (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 4(5)).

4. Provincial Planning Statement

4.1 SNC is required to act in a manner consistent with the *Provincial Planning Statement* when exercising any authority that affects a planning matter (*Laforme v. The Corporation of the Town of Bruce Peninsula,* 2021 ONSC 5287 and *Gilmor v. Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority*, 2017 ONCA 414).

4.2 SNC *permits* issued under section 28.1 of the *CAA* must be consistent with the *Provincial Planning Statement*, as amended.

5. Prohibited Activities Under the Act

5.1 Subsection 28(1) of the *CAA* prohibits the following activities in SNC's area of jurisdiction:

1. Activities to straighten, change, divert or interfere in any way with the existing channel of a river, creek, stream or *watercourse* or to change or interfere in any way with a *wetland*.

2. *Development activity* in areas that are within SNC's area of jurisdiction and are,

    i. *hazardous lands*,

    ii. *wetlands*,

    iii. areas within 30 metres of *wetlands*,

    iv. river or stream valleys, and

    v. areas that are adjacent or close to the shoreline of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River System or to an inland lake and that may be affected by flooding, erosion or dynamic beach hazards.

6. Exceptions

6.1. Aggregate Resources Act Exception

6.1.1 The prohibitions on activities in subsection 28(1) of the *CAA* do not apply to an activity approved under the *Aggregate Resources Act* after December 18, 1998 (*CAA*, 28(2)).

6.2. Planning Act Exception

6.2.1 Subject to subsection 28(4.2) of the *CAA*, the prohibitions in subsection 28(1) of the *CAA* do not apply to an activity within a municipality prescribed by the regulations under the *CAA* if,

a) the activity is part of development authorized under the *Planning Act*, and

b) such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed for obtaining the exception and on carrying out the activity are satisfied (*CAA*, 28(4.1)).

6.2.2 If a regulation prescribes activities, areas of municipalities or types of authorizations under the *Planning Act* or prescribes any other conditions or restrictions relating to an exception, the exception applies only in respect of such activities, areas and authorizations and subject to such conditions and restrictions (*CAA*, 28(4.2)).

6.3. Prescribed Exceptions

6.3.1 The prohibition on *development activity* in areas that are within SNC's area of jurisdiction does not apply to the following development activities (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 5):

a) the construction, *reconstruction*, erection, or placement of;

i) a seasonal or floating dock that,

A. is 10 square metres or less,
B. does not require permanent support *structures*, and
C. can be removed in the event of flooding,

ii) a rail, chain-link or panelled fence with a minimum of 75 millimetres of width between panels, that is not within a wetland or *watercourse*,

iii) agricultural in-field erosion control *structures* that are not within and that do not have any outlet of water directed or connected to a *watercourse*, wetland or river or stream valley,

iv) a non-habitable *accessory building or structure* that,

A. is incidental or subordinate to the principal *building* or *structure*,
B. is 15 square metres or less, and
C. is not within a wetland or *watercourse*, or

v) an unenclosed detached deck or patio that is 15 square metres or less, is not placed within a *watercourse* or wetland and does not utilize any method of cantilevering;

b) the installation of new tile drains that are not within a wetland or *watercourse*, within 30 metres of a wetland or within 15 metres of a *watercourse*, and that have an outlet of water that is not directed or connected to a *watercourse*, wetland or river or stream valley, or the maintenance or repair of existing tile drains;

c) the installation, maintenance or repair of a pond for watering livestock that is not connected to or within a *watercourse* or wetland, within 15 metres of a wetland or a *watercourse*, and where no excavated material is deposited within an area where subsection 28(1) of the *CAA* applies;

d) the maintenance or repair of a driveway or private lane that is outside of a wetland or the maintenance or repair of a public road, provided that the driveway or road is not extended or widened and the elevation, bedding materials and existing culverts are not altered;

e) the maintenance or repair of municipal drains as described in, and conducted in accordance with the mitigation requirements set out in the Drainage Act and the Conservation Authorities Act Protocol, approved by the Minister and available on a government of Ontario website, as it may be amended from time to time; and

f) the *reconstruction* of a non-habitable garage with no basement, if the *reconstruction* does not exceed the existing footprint of the garage and does not allow for a change in the potential use of the garage to create a *habitable space*.

6.4. SNC Exceptions

6.4.1 SNC may not require *permits* for the following activities that may otherwise be prohibited under subsection 28(1) of the *CAA*:

a) Selective tree harvesting for private use or hazardous tree removal within *wetlands*.

b) Minor *development activity* associated with passive recreation within *wetlands.*

c) Maintenance of stormwater management facilities that are not likely to affect the control of flooding, erosion, dynamic beaches, or unstable soil or bedrock.

d) Installation of municipal water monitoring wells that are not likely to affect the control of flooding, erosion, dynamic beaches, or unstable soil or bedrock.

e) Non-structural development activities associated with gardens, nurseries, open arboretums, and forestry/wildlife management.

f) Maintenance of a *building* or *structure* where there is:

i) no increase in the number of *dwelling units***;**

ii) no change to the gross floor area or *habitable space*;

iii) no change to the existing footprint; and

iv) no change to foundation walls.

g) Demolition of a *building* or *structure* where backfilling does not raise the average grade or slope of the subject property.

h) *Reconstruction* of an existing above-ground utility service connection located outside of a *watercourse* or *wetland*.

i) Maintenance on the existing channel of a roadside ditch where the roadside ditch does not form part of a *watercourse*, is not within a wetland, within 30 metres of a wetland, and there is no change to an outlet to a *watercourse*.

j) Removal of debris, beaver dams, natural blockages, or obstructions impacting existing drainage where there is no interference with the existing channel of a *watercourse*.

k) Placement of a habitable vehicle or trailer in a *regulated area* where:

i) the vehicle or trailer is capable of being removed in the event of a natural hazard;

ii) there are no structural modifications that would require disassembly prior to being removed from the *regulated area*;

iii) there are no permanent connections to electrical, water, or sewage disposal services; and

iv) the vehicle or trailer is a registered vehicle under the *Highway Traffic Act* and has a license plate.

l) Installation of fencing where supports and foundations result in no changes to existing grades.

7. Pre-Submission Consultation

7.1 SNC encourages *applicants* to engage in pre-submission consultation prior to submitting an *application*.

7.2 The purpose of pre-submission consultation is to:

a) confirm the presence of *regulated areas* or features,

b) determine complete *application* requirements for the proposed activity,

c) clarify timelines and general processes, and

d) provide a preliminary determination of whether the proposed activity complies with the *CAA* and these policies.

7.3 SNC may request information from the *applicant* during pre-submission consultation including:

a) initial information on the proposed activity such as a description of the project and any associated plans, and

b) details about the property upon which the activities are proposed to be carried out, including copies of plans, maps, or surveys.

7.4 SNC may request permission to undertake a site visit to the subject property where the activities in question are proposed to be carried out.

7.5 After reviewing information provided by an *applicant* during a pre-submission consultation, SNC may request additional technical information, studies, or plans.

7.6 Additional meetings may take place between SNC and the *applicant* prior to the submission of an *application*, including any potential site visits to the subject property where the activities in question are proposed to be carried out, as needed.

7.7 Joint pre-submission consultation meetings with the local municipality will be encouraged where proposals also require approval under the *Planning Act.*

8. Permit Applications

8.1. Permit Application Process

8.1.1 An *application* for a *permit* shall be in accordance with subsection 28.1(3) of the *CAA* and section 7 of O. Reg. 41/24 and shall include:

a) a completed and signed *application* form,

b) a plan of the area showing the type and location of the proposed *development activity* or a plan of the area showing plan view and cross-section details of an activity to straighten, change, divert or interfere with the existing channel of a river, creek, stream or *watercourse*, or change or interfere with a wetland,

c) the proposed use of any *buildings* and *structures* following completion of the *development activity* or a statement of the purpose of an activity to straighten, change, divert or interfere with the existing channel of a river, creek, stream or *watercourse* or to change or interfere with a wetland,

d) the start and completion dates of the *development activity* or other activity,

e) a description of the methods to be used in carrying out an activity to straighten, change, divert or interfere with the existing channel of a river, creek, stream or *watercourse*, or change or interfere with a wetland,

f) the elevations of existing *buildings*, if any, and grades and the proposed elevations of any *buildings* and grades after the *development activity* or other activity,

g) drainage details before and after the *development activity* or other activity,

h) a complete description of any type of *fill* proposed to be placed or dumped,

i) if the *applicant* is the owner, proof of ownership of the subject property,

j) if the *applicant* is not the owner, a confirmation of authorization for the proposed *development activity* or other activity given by the owner of the subject property, and

k) any other technical information, studies or plans SNC requests including information requested during pre-submission consultations between SNC and the *applicant*.

8.1.2 Technical information, studies, or plans that may be requested include, but are not limited to:

a) surveys by an Ontario Land Surveyor,

b) existing topographic and metric geodetic elevations,

c) proposed topographic and/or metric geodetic elevations,

d) flood line delineation studies,

e) structural elevations,

f) erosion and sediment control plans,

g) grading plans,

h) geotechnical studies,

i) geomorphology studies,

j) hydrogeological assessments,

k) landscaping or site rehabilitation plans,

l) watercourse erosion analysis,

m) stormwater management studies,

n) water balance analysis,

o) construction access and staging plans,

p) coastal engineering studies, or

q) soil quality reports.

8.1.3 Upon receipt of the information required and payment by the a*pplicant* of applicable fees, SNC shall notify the *applicant* in writing, within 21 days, whether the *application* is deemed to be a complete *application* (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 7(1)).

8.1.4 If an *application* is deemed complete, SNC shall not require new studies, technical information or plans from the *applicant* to make a determination on the *application*, unless agreed to by SNC and the *applicant* (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 7(2)).

8.1.5 SNC may ask the *applicant* for clarification or further details regarding any matter related to the *application* (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 7(2)).

8.2. Request for Application Review

8.2.1 An *applicant* may request the *Chief Administrative Officer* review their *application* if:

a) the *applicant* has not received notice from SNC within 21 days in accordance with subsection 7(2) of O. Reg. 41/24,

b) the a*pplicant* disagrees with SNC's determination that the *application* is incomplete, or

c) the a*pplicant* believes SNC's request for other information, studies or plans under clause 7(1)(i) of O. Reg. 41/24 is not reasonable (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 8(1)).

8.2.2 Requests for an *application review* shall be made in writing to *Chief Administrative Officer* or their designate.

8.2.3 *Applicants* must request an *application review* no later than 60 days following submission of the *application* and payment of the applicable fees.

8.2.4 The *application review* process is not available for works that have commenced or been completed without a *permit* in contravention of the *CAA*.

8.2.5 *Applicants* cannot request an *application review* during the Pre-Submission Consultation process.

8.2.6 *Applicants* may request only one *application review* per *application*.

8.2.7 *Applicants* shall pay applicable *application* fees prior to requesting a review. For greater certainty, *application*s with unpaid applicable fees are ineligible for *application review*.

8.2.8 The *Chief Administrative Officer* or their designate shall provide written notice of the decision and any reasons no later than 30 days after an *application review* is requested.

8.2.9 Upon completion of the *application review*, the *Chief Administrative Officer* or their designate shall, as the case may be,

a) confirm that the *application* meets the requirements of the Regulation and is complete,

b) provide reasons why the *application* is incomplete,

c) provide reasons why a request for other information, studies or plans is reasonable, or

d) withdraw the request for all or some of the information, studies, or plans.

8.2.10 The written notice of decision and any reasons shall be delivered via electronic mail, registered mail, or personal service.

8.2.11 The decision of the *Chief Administrative Officer* or their designate is final.

8.2.12 The *Chief Administrative Officer* or their designate shall consider the following when undertaking the *application review*:

a) whether the request for *application review* meets the eligibility criteria established in this policy document,

b) whether the *applicant* has submitted the information required by the CAA, O. Reg. 41/24, and this policy document, and

c) whether SNC's requests for information, studies and plans are consistent with the requirements of the *CAA*, regulations made under the *CAA*, SNC policies, and prior *applications* for similar projects within SNC's jurisdiction.

8.3. Permit Application Decision

8.3.1 Each complete *application* shall be decided on its own merits, on a case-by-case basis, consistent with statutory requirements as prescribed by the *CAA*, the regulations, and this policy document.

8.3.2 Within 30 days of receipt of a a *minor application* being deemed complete, the *applicant* shall be notified in writing whether:

a) the *permit* is issued with or without conditions, or

b) the *application* is refused.

8.3.3 Within 90 days of a *major application* being deemed complete, the *applicant* shall be notified in writing whether:

a) the *permit* is issued with or without conditions, or

b) the *application* is refused.

8.3.4 A notice of refusal of an *application* shall contain written reasons for the refusal.

8.4. Appeal, No Decision

8.4.1 If an *application* is made in accordance with the *CAA* and the regulations, and if SNC fails to give the *applicant* notice of a decision with respect to the *application* within 90 days after the *application* is made, the *applicant* may appeal the *application* directly to the Ontario Land Tribunal (*CAA*, 28.1(22)).

9. Permits

9.1. General

9.1.1 SNC may issue a *permit* to a person to engage in an activity specified in the *permit* that would otherwise be prohibited under subsection 28(1) of the *CAA*, if, in the opinion of SNC,

a) the activity is not likely to affect the control of flooding, erosion, dynamic beaches or unstable soil or bedrock,

b) the activity is not likely to create conditions or circumstances that, in the event of a natural hazard, might jeopardize the health or safety of persons or result in the damage or destruction of property,

c) any other requirements that may be prescribed by the regulations are met (*CAA*, s. 28.1(1)).

9.1.2 SNC *permits* to undertake activities do not preclude compliance with other applicable legislation, regulations, and municipal by-laws. Conversely, approval of work under other applicable legislation, regulations, and municipal by-laws do not preclude compliance with the *CAA*.

9.1.3 It is the responsibility of the *permit holder* to ensure all necessary approvals are obtained prior to undertaking any activities authorized by an SNC *permit*.

9.2. Permit Conditions

9.2.1 SNC may attach conditions to a *permit* issued under the *CAA* only if, in the opinion of SNC, the conditions,

a) assist in preventing or mitigating any effects on the control of flooding, erosion, dynamic beaches or unstable soil or bedrock,

b) assist in preventing or mitigating any effects on human health or safety or any damage or destruction of property in the event of a natural hazard, or

c) support the administration or implementation of the *permit*, including conditions related to reporting, notification, monitoring, and compliance with the *permit* (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 9(1)).

9.3. Period of Validity

9.3.1 A *permit* is valid from the date of issuance until the expiration date stated on the *permit*.

9.3.2 The maximum period of validity of a *permit*, including any extension, is 60 months (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 11(1)).

9.3.3 *Permits* shall generally be issued with a period of validity of not less than one year or not more than two years.

9.3.4 A *permit* may be issued for a period of validity greater than two years if the activity:

a) cannot be reasonably completed within two years from the date of issuance, or

b) requires approvals or *permits* from other regulatory bodies that cannot reasonably be obtained within two years of the date of issuance.

9.3.5 *Permits* with a period of validity greater than two years shall not be issued without written authorization from the Managing Director Planning and Approvals.

9.4. Period of Validity Extensions

9.4.1 If a *permit* is issued for less than the maximum period of validity, the *permit holder* may, at least 60 days before the expiry of the *permit*, submit an *application* for an extension of the *permit* (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 11(2)).

9.4.2 SNC may approve an extension of the period of validity of a *permit* where:

a) the *permit holder* submitted an *application* for an extension at least 60 days before the expiry of the *permit*,

b) the *permit's* period of validity, including any prior extensions, is less than the maximum period of validity of 60 months,

c) the extension does not exceed the maximum period of validity of 60 months,

d) site conditions at the subject property are the same as the date the *permit* was issued,

e) there have been no updates to SNC's maps of *regulated areas* of the subject property since the issuance of the *permit*, and

f) there is no new information available to establish reasonable belief that the activity is likely to pose a greater risk to people or property than when the *permit* was issued.

9.4.3 No *permit* period of validity shall be extended greater than a two-year period of validity without the written authorization of the Managing Director Approvals.

9.4.4 If SNC intends to refuse a request for an extension, SNC shall give notice of intent to refuse to the *permit holder*, indicating that the extension will be refused unless the holder requests a hearing before the SNC Board of Director (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 11(4)).

9.4.5 The *permit holder* may submit a written request for a hearing to SNC within 15 days of receiving a notice of intent to refuse a request for an extension (O. Reg. 41/24, s.11(5)).

9.4.6 If a written request for hearing is submitted, SNC shall hold the hearing within a reasonable time, and shall give the *permit holder* at least 5 days' notice of the date of the hearing (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 11(6)).

9.4.7 After holding a hearing, the SNC Board of Directors may,

a) confirm the refusal of the extension, or

b) grant an extension for such period of time as it deems appropriate, as long as the total period of validity of the *permit* does not exceed the applicable maximum period of validity of 60 months (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 11(7)).

9.5. Cancellation of Permits

9.5.1 SNC may cancel a *permit* if it is of the opinion that the conditions of the *permit* have not been met (*CAA*, 28.3 (1)).

9.5.2 Before cancelling a *permit*, SNC shall give a notice of intent to cancel to the *permit holder* indicating that the *permit* will be cancelled on a date specified in the notice unless the *permit holder* requests a hearing (*CAA*, 28.3 (2)).

9.5.3 Within 15 days of receiving a notice of intent to cancel a *permit* from SNC, the *permit holder* may submit a written request for a hearing to SNC (*CAA*, 28.3 (3)).

9.5.4 SNC shall set a date for the hearing and hold the hearing within a reasonable time after receiving a request for a hearing.

9.5.5 After holding a hearing, the SNC Board of Directors may confirm, rescind or vary the decision to cancel a *permit* (*CAA*, 28.3 (5)).

9.5.6 If SNC confirms the cancellation of a *permit* or makes another order to which the *permit holder* objects, the *permit holder* may, within 90 days of receiving notice of SNC's decision, appeal the decision to the Ontario Land Tribunal (*CAA*, 28.3 (6)).

9.6. Permits Non-Transferrable

9.6.1 No *permit* may be transferred from a *permit holder* to another person who is not named as *permit holder* on said *permit*.

9.7. Reissuance of Expired Permit

9.7.1 A former *permit holder* may request re-issuance of an expired *permit* no more than 6 months from the date the *permit* expired.

9.7.2 SNC may re-issue an expired *permit* where:

a) the request was made no more than 6 months from the date the *permit* expired,

b) site conditions at the subject property are the same as the date the expired *permit* was issued,

c) there have been no updates to SNC's maps of *regulated areas* of the subject property since the expired *permit* was issued, and

d) there is no new information available to establish reasonable belief that the activity is likely to pose a greater risk to people or property than when the *permit* was issued.

9.7.3 Where SNC refuses re-issuance of an expired *permit*, the former *permit holder* may submit an *application* to carry out the proposed activity. There is no avenue of appeal from an SNC decision regarding re-issuance of an expired *permit*.

9.8. Permit Amendments

9.8.1 A *permit holder* who has not completed the approved activity may make a request in writing for their *permit* to be amended to accommodate modifications to the approved activity.

9.8.2 SNC shall review the request and provide a decision either approving or denying the request within 30 days.

9.8.3 SNC may amend a *permit* where the *permit holder's* proposed modifications to the approved activity are:

a) consistent with this policy document,

b) related to the approved activity, and

c) are minor in nature or can otherwise be reviewed and approved without the need to initiate a separate *permit application* process.

9.8.4 Where SNC refuses an amendment request, the *permit holder* may submit an *application* to carry out the activity. There is no avenue of appeal from an SNC decision regarding a *permit* amendment request.

9.9. Retroactive Permits

9.9.1 Subject to such rehabilitation orders as issued by the court under section 30.7 of the *CAA*, SNC is not obligated to accept retroactive *permit applications*, issue retroactive *permits*, or otherwise legalise activities carried out in contravention of the *CAA*.

9.9.2 SNC may accept and review complete retroactive *permit application*s for activities carried out in contravention of the *CAA* where:

a) SNC is exercising its discretion to not proceed via prosecution in the matter or is otherwise willing to engage in the voluntary compliance process while preserving its right to prosecute the alleged offence,

b) the alleged offender has communicated their willingness to engage in a voluntary compliance process,

c) there is a reasonable prospect of the alleged offender adhering to the voluntary compliance process,

d) the unlawful work complies with or can be reasonably modified to comply with the policies and procedures of this document, and

e) an *officer* has solicited the submission of a retroactive *permit application* from the alleged offender.

9.9.3 SNC shall accept and review complete retroactive *permit application* for unlawful activities that contravene the *CAA* where the alleged offender is subject to a rehabilitation order issued by the court as per subsection 37(1) of the *CAA*.

9.9.4 Retroactive *permit application* fees are subject to a 100% surcharge in accordance with SNC's Fee Schedule, as amended.

9.10. Hearings

9.10.1 A *permit holder* who disagrees with the conditions attached to their *permit* may request a hearing before the SNC Board of Directors within 30 days of the date

of issuance of their *permit* and prior to the commencement of work (*CAA*, 28.1 (5)).

9.10.2 An *applicant* whose *permit* has been refused may request a hearing before the SNC Board of Directors within 30 days of the date the notice of the refusal was issued (*CAA*, 28.1 (5)).

9.10.3 Hearing requests shall be in writing and addressed to the *Secretary-Treasurer*.

10. General Policies for Activities

10.1 *Permits* to undertake activities that would otherwise be prohibited under subsection 28(1) of the *CAA* shall not be issued except in accordance with this policy document.

10.2 *Permits* to undertake activities that would otherwise be prohibited under section 28 of the *CAA* may be issued where the *applicant* demonstrates the following along with any additional activity specific polices:

a) the activity is not likely to affect the control of flooding, erosion, dynamic beaches, or unstable soil or bedrock,

b) the activity is not likely to create conditions or circumstances that, in the event of a natural hazard, might jeopardize the health or safety of persons or result in the damage or destruction of property,

c) the activity is consistent with the Provincial Planning Statement issued under section 3 of the *Planning Act*, as amended,

d) there is *safe access* appropriate for the nature of the *development activity* and the natural hazard,

e) there is no feasible alternative location for the activity to take place at the subject property that is outside the *regulated area,*

f) access is available for emergency services, and maintenance, stabilization, or protective works to reduce natural hazard risk,

g) there are no adverse hydraulic or fluvial impacts to *watercourses*,

h) the activity is carried out according to *accepted engineering principles* and approved engineering standards or to the satisfaction of SNC, whichever is applicable, based on the scale and scope of the activity,

i) the activity does not preclude future development on the subject property or neighbouring properties from avoiding the risks of natural hazards, and

j) the activity does not create a risk to natural surficial and groundwater recharge and discharge areas that contribute to or influence natural process response related to *flooding hazards*, erosion, unstable soils, unstable bedrock, and low water and drought conditions.

11. Restricted Development Activity

11.1 Activities that are prohibited under subsection 28(1) of the *CAA* shall not be permitted where the activity is associated with:

a) an institutional use including hospitals, long-term care homes, retirement homes, pre-schools, school nurseries, day cares, and schools,

b) an essential emergency service such as that provided by fire, police, and ambulance stations, and electrical substations,

c) the disposal, manufacture, treatment, or storage of hazardous substances, or

d) the outdoor storage of materials, either temporary or permanent.

12. Flooding Hazard

12.1. Overview

12.1.1 The *applicable flood event standard* for all areas in SNC's jurisdiction is the 100 Year Flood Event Standard and the 100-year flood level plus *wave uprush* (O. Reg. 41/24, Schedule 1, s. 2).

12.1.2 The 100 Year Flood Event Standard means rainfall, snowmelt, or a combination of rainfall and snowmelt, producing at any location in a river, creek, stream or *watercourse* a peak flow that has a probability of occurrence of one per cent during any given year (O. Reg. 41/24, Schedule 2, s. 3).

12.1.3 The 100-year flood level means the peak instantaneous still water level plus an allowance for *wave uprush* and other water-related hazards for inland lakes and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River System that has a probability of occurrence of one per cent during any given year (O. Reg. 41/24, Schedule 2, s. 4).

12.2. Safe Access

12.2.1 *Safe access* exists where along the full length of the travelled surface of an access roadway or right-of-way during the *applicable flood event standard*:

a) the maximum flood depth does not exceed 0.8 metres,

b) the maximum flow velocity does not exceed 1.7 metres per second, and

c) the product of flood depth and flow velocity does not exceed 0.4 metres per second squared.

12.2.2 Where flow velocity information is not available, *safe access* exists where the flood depth along the full length of the travelled surface of an access roadway or right-of-way during a flood does not exceed 0.3 metres.

12.2.3 An emergency response plan approved by the local municipality shall be required where flood depths exceed 0.3 metres along any part of the travelled surface of an access roadway or right-of-way.

12.2.4 The following table is provided for ease of use and reference only:

Flow Velocity	Acceptable Depth
0.5 m/s	0.8 m
0.5 m/s	0.7 m
0.6 m/s	0.6 m
0.8 m/s	0.5 m
1.0 m/s	0.4 m
1.3 m/s	0.3 m
1.7 m/s	0.2 m
1.7 m/s	0.1 m
N/A	0.3 m

12.3. Balanced Cut and Fill

12.3.1 *Development activity* associated with the placement of material that is offset by a corresponding cut (removal of material) may be permitted within the *flooding hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the loss of *flood plain* storage volume within the *flood plain* as a result of any placement of *material* shall be compensated by a balanced cut (excavation) to be carried out in proximity to and concurrently with the placement of the material on the subject property or adjacent properties,

b) the volume of available *flood plain* storage capacity within the affected river or stream reach is not reduced,

c) the energy grade associated with the *flooding hazard* is not increased,

d) all excavated material forming part of a cut that is not suitable for the corresponding *fill* is removed from the *regulated area*,

e) the proposed site grading (cut and *fill*) is designed to result in no increase in upstream and downstream water surface elevations and no increase in flow velocities in the affected river cross-sections, under a full range of potential flood discharge conditions (1:2 year to 1:100 year return periods), compliance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by means of hydraulic computations completed to the satisfaction of SNC, and

f) there is no adverse impacts on *erosion hazards*, *wetlands*, valley lands, *hydrologic functions*, or unstable soils or bedrock.

12.4. Residential

12.4.1 New *dwelling units* shall not be permitted within the *flooding hazard*. For greater certainty, the prohibition on new *dwelling units* within the *flooding hazard* applies to all lots, including *vacant lots of record*.

12.4.2 Ground floor additions to an existing principal residential *building* in the *flooding hazard* may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) *safe access* exists or can be established,

b) the footprint of the addition does not exceed 50 square metres (538 square feet) or, in the case of multiple additions, all additions combined will have a footprint not exceeding 50 square metres (538 square feet),

c) there is no increase in the number of *dwelling units*,

d) all *habitable space* is at or above the existing ground floor elevation,

e) any proposed basement or crawl space is designed to facilitate services only and is not *habitable space*,

f) *floodproofing* sets the lowest opening to be 0.3 metres above the *flooding hazard* elevation or the *wave uprush* elevation, whichever is greater,

g) mechanical, heating, and electrical systems are installed 0.3 metres above the flood plain elevation or the *wave uprush* elevation, whichever is greater,

h) the risk of structural failure due to potential hydrostatic/dynamic pressures has been addressed through an appropriate study or review by a qualified professional, and

i) the *building* or *structure* is securely anchored such that it does not break free and aggravate flooding.

12.4.3 A second storey to an existing principal residential *building* in the *flooding hazard* may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) *safe access* exists or can be established,

b) there is no increase in the number of *dwelling units*,

c) mechanical, heating, and electrical systems are installed 0.3 metres above the flood plain elevation or the *wave uprush* elevation, whichever is greater,

d) the risk of structural failure due to potential hydrostatic/dynamic pressures has been addressed through an appropriate study or review by a qualified professional, and

e) the *building* or *structure* is securely anchored such that it does not break free and aggravate flooding.

12.4.4 *Reconstruction* of an existing residential *building* in the *flooding hazard* may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) no more than 5 years have passed from the date the *building* was damaged or destroyed,

b) the reconstructed *building* is relocated outside the *flooding hazard* or, where this is not feasible, relocated to an area within the subject property where the risk of flooding and property damage is reduced to the greatest extent possible,

c) the reconstructed *building* is less than or equal to the footprint of the original *building* or *structure*,

d) there is no increase in the number of *dwelling units*,

e) the reconstructed *building* contains cumulative *habitable space* no greater than the cumulative *habitable space* of the original *building*,

f) the reconstructed *building* is *floodproofed* to standards set by applicable provincial technical guidelines,

g) mechanical, heating, and electrical systems are installed 0.3 metres above the flood plain elevation or the *wave uprush* elevation, whichever is greater,

h) the risk of structural failure due to potential hydrostatic/dynamic pressures has been addressed through an appropriate study or review by a qualified professional,

i) the reconstructed *building* is securely anchored such that it does not break free and aggravate flooding, and

j) any proposed basement or crawl space is designed to facilitate services only and is not *habitable space*.

12.4.5 Relocation of an existing residential *building* in the *flooding hazard* may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the existing residential *building* or *structure* is relocated outside the *flooding hazard* or, where this is not feasible, relocated to an area within the subject property where the risk of flooding and property damage is reduced to the greatest extent possible,

b) the relocated *building* is *floodproofed* to standards set by applicable provincial technical guidelines,

c) there is no increase in the number of *dwelling units*,

d) mechanical, heating, and electrical systems are installed 0.3 metres above the flood plain elevation or the *wave uprush* elevation, whichever is greater,

e) the risk of structural failure due to potential hydrostatic/dynamic pressures has been addressed through an appropriate study or review by a qualified professional, and

f) the *building* is securely anchored such that it does not break free and aggravate flooding.

12.4.6 Non-habitable accessory *buildings* or *structures* associated with an existing residential use – including detached garages, tool sheds, and other similar *structures* – may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) *floodproofing* is undertaken to the extent practical, where *floodproofing* to the elevation of the *flooding hazard* is not feasible,

b) there is no opportunity for conversion to *habitable space*,

c) mechanical, heating, and electrical systems are installed 0.3 metres above the flood plain elevation or the *wave uprush* elevation, whichever is greater,

d) the risk of structural failure due to potential hydrostatic/dynamic pressures has been addressed through an appropriate study or review by a qualified professional, and

e) the *building* or *structure* is securely anchored such that it does not break free and aggravate flooding.

12.4.7 Above or below ground swimming pools may be subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates all excavated material is removed from the *flooding hazard* other than that approved for landscaping.

12.5. Commercial/Industrial

12.5.1 Additions to existing commercial/industrial *buildings* or *structures* may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) *safe access* exists or can be established,

b) the footprint of the addition does not exceed 100 square metres (1,076 square feet) or, in the case of multiple additions, all additions combined will have a footprint not exceeding 100 square metres (1,076 square feet),

c) *floodproofing* is undertaken to the extent practical where *floodproofing* to the elevation of the *flooding hazard* is not feasible,

d) risk of structural failure due to potential hydrostatic/dynamic pressures has been addressed through an appropriate study or review by a qualified professional, and

e) the *building* is securely anchored such that it does not break free and aggravate flooding.

12.5.2 Accessory *buildings* or *structures* associated with existing commercial/industrial uses may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) *safe access* exists or can be established

b) *floodproofing* sets the lowest opening to be 0.3 metres above the *flooding hazard* elevation or the *wave uprush* elevation, whichever is greater,

c) mechanical, heating, and electrical systems are installed 0.3 metres above the flood plain elevation or the *wave uprush* elevation, whichever is greater,

d) risk of structural failure due to potential hydrostatic/dynamic pressures has been addressed through an appropriate study or review by a qualified professional, and

e) the *building* or *structure* is securely anchored such that it does not break free and aggravate flooding.

12.5.3 *Reconstruction* of existing commercial/industrial *buildings* or *structures* in the *flooding hazard* may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) no more than 5 years have passed from the date the *building* or *structure* was damaged or destroyed,

b) the reconstructed *building* or *structure* is relocated outside the *flooding hazard* or, where this is not feasible, relocated to an area within the subject property where the risk of flooding and property damage is reduced to the greatest extent possible,

c) the reconstructed *building* or *structure* is less than or equal to the original footprint,

d) *floodproofing* is undertaken to the extent practical where *floodproofing* to the elevation of the *flooding hazard* is not feasible,

e) mechanical, heating, and electrical systems are installed 0.3 metres above the flood plain elevation or the *wave uprush* elevation, whichever is greater, and

f) the risk of structural failure due to potential hydrostatic/dynamic pressures has been addressed through an appropriate study or review by a qualified professional.

12.5.4 Surface parking lots located in the *flooding hazard* may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) *safe access* exists or can be established,

b) the risk of property damage is minimized through site design and flood emergency plans.

12.6. Internal Renovations

12.6.1 Internal renovations to a *building* or *structure* in the *flooding hazard* that change the use or potential use of the *building* or *structure* may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) there is no increase in the number of *dwelling units*,

b) there is no increase in *habitable space* unless *safe access* exists or can be established,

c) the internal renovations do not result in a new use where associated development activity is prohibited under section 11, and

d) the risk of structural failure due to potential hydrostatic/dynamic pressures has been addressed through an appropriate study or review by a *qualified professional*.

12.7. Septic Systems

12.7.1 *Reconstruction* of existing septic systems may be permitted within the *flooding hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the septic system design establishes the distribution pipes at or above the *flooding hazard* elevation and the *wave uprush* elevation,

b) the septic system is floodproofed using a watertight cap to prevent ingress of flood waters to the main tank as well as appropriate valves to prevent back flow, and

c) the septic system is designed to withstand lateral and buoyant pressures associated with floodwaters.

12.7.2 New septic systems may be permitted within the *flooding hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the septic system design establishes the stone layer at or above the *flooding hazard* elevation or the *wave uprush* elevation, whichever is greater,

b) the septic system is floodproofed using a watertight cap to prevent ingress of flood waters to the main tank as well as appropriate valves to prevent back flow, and

c) the septic system is designed to withstand lateral and buoyant pressures associated with floodwaters.

12.8. Wells

12.8.1 A drilled well may be permitted within the *flooding hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates the well casing is designed to an elevation of 0.3 metres above the *flooding hazard* elevation or the *wave uprush* elevation, whichever is greater.

12.9. Public Infrastructure

12.9.1 Public infrastructure including roads, sanitary sewers, utilities, water and sewage treatment plants, water supply wells, well houses, and pipelines may be permitted within the *flooding hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10).

12.9.2 The maintenance and repair of public infrastructure may be permitted within the *flooding hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10).

12.10. Recreational Uses

12.10.1 Recreational uses including passive parks, trails, and river access points but not including campgrounds, golf courses, marinas and permanent docks may be permitted in the *flooding hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates the risk of property damage is minimized through site and facility design and flood emergency plans.

12.10.2 Marinas, permanent docks, and boathouses may be permitted within the *flooding hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) there is no opportunity for conversion to *habitable space*,

b) facilities are designed to take advantage of existing impacted or open areas on the channel bank or shoreline, wherever possible,

c) mechanical, heating, and electrical systems are installed 0.3 metres above the *regulatory flood plain* elevation or the *wave uprush* elevation, whichever is greater, and

d) the risk of property damage is minimized through site and facility design and flood emergency plans.

12.10.3 Golf courses and golf course expansions may be permitted in the *flooding hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) all associated permanent, closed *structures* including clubhouses, washrooms with septic systems and maintenance *buildings* are located outside of the *flooding hazard*, and

b) the risk of property damage is minimized through site and facility design and flood emergency plans.

12.11. Dug-Out/Isolated Ponds

12.11.1 A *dug-out* or *isolated pond* may be permitted in the *flooding hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the pond is not within an *erosion hazard*,

b) excavated material is removed from the *flooding hazard*, and

c) the finished side slopes are stable.

12.11.2 Dredging of a *dug-out* or *isolated pond* within the *flooding hazard* may be permitted where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) all dredged material is removed from the *flooding hazard*,

b) the finished side slopes are stable, and

c) the risk of erosion and sedimentation during dredging operations is managed.

12.12. Agricultural Buildings and Structures

12.12.1 Additions to agricultural *buildings* or *structures* may be permitted within the *flooding hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the footprint of the addition does not exceed 100 square metres (1,076 square feet) or, in the case of multiple additions, all additions combined will have a footprint not exceeding 100 square metres (1,076 square feet),

b) mechanical, heating, and electrical systems are installed 0.3 metres above the flood plain elevation or the *wave uprush* elevation, whichever is greater,

c) *floodproofing* is undertaken to the extent practical where *floodproofing* to the *flooding hazard* elevation is not feasible, and

d) the risk of structural failure due to potential hydrostatic/dynamic pressures has been addressed through an appropriate study or review by a qualified professional.

12.12.2 Additions to agricultural *buildings* or *structures* greater than 100 square metres (1,076 square feet) may be permitted within the *flooding hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) mechanical, heating, and electrical systems are installed 0.3 metres above the flood plain elevation or the *wave uprush* elevation, whichever is greater,

b) the risk of structural failure due to potential hydrostatic/dynamic pressures has been addressed through an appropriate study or review by a qualified professional,

c) the *building* or *structure* is securely anchored such that it does not break free and aggravate flooding,

d) *floodproofing* is undertaken to the extent practical where *floodproofing* to the elevation of the *regulatory flood plain* is not feasible.

12.12.3 Accessory *buildings* or *structures* associated with agricultural uses may be permitted within the *flooding hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) mechanical, heating, and electrical systems are installed 0.3 metres above the flood plain elevation or the *wave uprush* elevation, whichever is greater,

b) the *building* or *structure* is securely anchored such that it does not break free and aggravate flooding,

c) *floodproofing* is undertaken to the extent practical where *floodproofing* to the elevation of the *regulatory flood plain* is not feasible.

12.12.4 *Reconstruction* of agricultural *buildings* or *structures* in the *flooding hazard* may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) no more than 5 years have passed since the *building* or *structure* was damaged or destroyed,

b) the reconstructed *building* or *structure* is relocated outside the *flooding hazard* or, where this is not feasible, relocated to an area within the subject property where the risk of flooding and property damage is reduced to the greatest extent possible,

c) the reconstructed *building* or *structure* is less than or equal to the original footprint,

d) the reconstructed *building* is *floodproofed* to standards set by applicable provincial technical guidelines, and

e) any proposed basement or crawl space is designed to facilitate services only and is not *habitable space*.

12.12.5 Relocation of agricultural *buildings* and *structures* may be permitted within the *flooding hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the existing *building* or *structure* is relocated outside the *flooding hazard* or, where this is not feasible, relocated to an area within the subject property where the risk of flooding and property damage is reduced to the greatest extent possible,

b) the relocated *building* is floodproofed to standards set by applicable provincial technical guidelines,

c) mechanical, heating, and electrical systems are installed 0.3 metres above the flood plain elevation or the *wave uprush* elevation, whichever is greater,

d) the risk of structural failure due to potential hydrostatic/dynamic pressures has been addressed through an appropriate study or review by a qualified professional, and

e) the *building* is securely anchored such that it does not break free and aggravate flooding.

12.12.6 Agricultural *structures* that reduce risks associated with erosion may be permitted within the *flooding hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the risk of property damage is minimized through site design and flood emergency plans, and

b) *floodproofing* is undertaken to the extent practical, where *floodproofing* to the elevation of the *regulatory flood plain* is not feasible.

13. Erosion Hazard

13.1 New *dwelling units* and additional *habitable space* shall not be permitted within the *erosion hazard*. For greater certainty, the prohibition on new *dwelling units* within the *erosion hazard* applies to all lots, including *vacant lots of record*.

13.2 *Development activity* associated with slope stabilization works to protect existing development or conservation or restoration projects may be permitted within the *erosion hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the precise location of the *erosion hazard* via a site-specific geotechnical or engineering assessment based on established provincial guidelines,

b) an appropriate *factor of safety* against slope failure or slipping,

c) the potential of increased loading forces on the top of the slope is addressed through appropriate structural and geotechnical engineering design,

d) the potential for surficial erosion is addressed by a drainage plan, and

e) access into and though the valley for preventative actions or maintenance during an emergency is maintained or created.

13.3 *Development activity* associated with driveways and access roads may be permitted within the *erosion hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the precise location of the *erosion hazard* via a site-specific geotechnical or engineering assessment based on established provincial guidelines,

b) an appropriate *factor of safety* against slope failure or slipping,

c) the potential of increased loading forces on the top of the slope is addressed through appropriate structural and geotechnical engineering design,

d) the potential for surficial erosion is addressed by a drainage plan, and

e) access into and though the valley for preventative actions or maintenance during an emergency is maintained or created.

13.4 *Development activity* associated with public infrastructure including roads, sanitary sewers, utilities, water supply wells, well houses, and pipelines may be permitted within the *erosion hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the precise location of the *erosion hazard* via a site-specific geotechnical or engineering assessment based on established provincial guidelines,

b) an appropriate *factor of safety* against slope failure or slipping is established,

c) the potential of increased loading forces on the top of the slope is addressed through appropriate structural and geotechnical engineering design,

d) the potential for surficial erosion is addressed by a drainage plan, and

e) access into and though the valley for preventative actions or maintenance during an emergency is maintained or created.

13.5 *Development activity* associated with public parks (e.g. passive or low intensity outdoor recreation and education, trail systems) may be permitted within the *erosion hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the precise location of the *erosion hazard* via a site-specific geotechnical or engineering assessment based on established provincial guidelines,

b) an appropriate *factor of safety* against slope failure or slipping is established,

c) the potential of increased loading forces on the top of the slope is addressed through appropriate structural and geotechnical engineering design,

d) the potential for surficial erosion is addressed by a drainage plan, and

e) access into and though the valley for preventative actions or maintenance during an emergency is maintained or created.

13.6 *Development activity* may be permitted within the allowances associated with the *erosion hazard* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the precise location of the *erosion hazard* via a site-specific geotechnical or engineering assessment based on established provincial guidelines,

b) an appropriate *factor of safety* against slope failure or slipping is established,

c) the potential of increased loading forces on the top of the slope is addressed through appropriate structural and geotechnical engineering design,

d) the potential for surficial erosion is addressed by a drainage plan, and

e) access into and though the valley for preventative actions or maintenance during an emergency is maintained or created.

14. Unstable Soils

14.1 *Development activity* may be permitted within areas of unstable soil – including organic soils and sensitive marine clays – subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the precise location of unstable soil formations via a technical site-specific study done by a qualified professional with expertise in unstable soil, and

b) the risk of instability that would result in structural failure or property damage is eliminated or minimized.

15. Unstable Bedrock

15.1 *Development activity* may be permitted within areas of unstable bedrock subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the precise location of unstable bedrock formations via a technical site-specific study done by a qualified professional with expertise in unstable bedrock, and

b) the risk of instability that would result in structural failure or property damage is eliminated or minimized.

16. Retrogressive Landslide Areas

16.1. Casselman to Lemieux Potential Retrogressive Landslide Area

16.1.1 No *development activity* shall be permitted within the Casselman to Lemieux Potential Retrogressive Landslide Area.

16.1.2 *Development activity* may be permitted within 30 metres of the Casselman to Lemieux Potential Retrogressive Landslide subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* provides a geotechnical report by a qualified professional engineer having expertise in retrogressive landslides.

16.1.3 No *development activity* shall be permitted within 30 metres of the Casselman to Lemieux Potential Retrogressive Landslide Area if that *development activity* is associated with the uses described in section 11.

16.2. Ottawa River Potential Retrogressive Landslide Study Area

16.2.1 *Development activity* may be permitted within the Ottawa River Potential Retrogressive Landslide Study Area subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) where the *applicant* provides a geotechnical report by a qualified professional engineer having expertise in retrogressive landslides showing no risk to people or property, to the satisfaction of SNC.

17. Wetlands

17.1. Provincially Significant Wetlands

17.1.1 *Development activity* may be permitted within 30 metres of *provincially significant wetlands* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates the *development activity* will not change or interfere with the *provincially significant wetlands*.

17.1.2 *Development activity* associated with erosion control works, restoration projects, and *conservation projects* may be permitted within *provincially significant wetlands* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the construction methodology minimizes interference or changes to the *provincially significant wetland*s, and

b) the design minimizes the area of disturbance.

17.1.3 *Development activity* associated with public infrastructure including roads, sanitary sewers, utilities, water supply wells, well houses, and pipelines may be permitted within a *provincially significant wetland* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) alternatives to avoid *provincially significant wetland* loss or interference have been considered, and

b) the design minimizes *provincially significant wetland* loss or interference to the greatest extent possible.

17.1.4 *Development activity* associated with boardwalks (e.g., narrow, raised, planked trails) may be permitted in *provincially significant wetlands* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the construction methodology minimizes interference or changes to the *provincially significant wetlands*, and

b) the *structur*e's materials do not interfere with the *provincially significant wetland*, and

c) the design minimizes the area of disturbance.

17.2. Locally Significant Wetlands

17.2.1 *Development activity* may be permitted within 30 metres of *locally significant wetlands* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates the *development activity* will not change or interfere with the *locally significant wetlands*.

17.2.2 *Development activity* associated with a single-family dwelling and/or related auxiliary *structure* – along with associated grading activity – may be permitted within *locally significant wetlands* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the lot is a *vacant lot of record* existing on or before the date the participating municipality passed its *locally significant wetlands* municipal zoning by-law,

b) there is no feasible alternative site for the *development activity* on the subject property outside the *locally significant wetland*, and

c) there is no risk of structural failure from organic soils.

17.2.3 *Development activity* associated with the *reconstruction* of residential *buildings* may be permitted within *locally significant wetlands* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) there is no feasible alternative site for the reconstructed *building* on the subject property outside the *locally significant wetland*,

b) the number of *dwelling units* is the same or less,

c) the *replacement building* is less than or equal to the footprint of the original *building*,

d) the reconstructed *building* contains cumulative *habitable space* no greater than the cumulative *habitable space* of the original *building* or *structure*,

e) there is no risk of structural failure from organic soils, and

f) no more than 5 years have passed from the date the *building* was damaged or destroyed.

17.2.4 *Development activity* associated with public infrastructure including roads, sanitary sewers, utilities, water supply wells, well houses, and pipelines may be permitted within *locally significant wetlands* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) alternatives to avoid wetland loss or interference have been considered and that the proposed alignment minimizes wetland loss or interference to the greatest extent

b) intrusions on *significant natural features* and impacts to hydrologic functions, and ecological functions are minimized, and it is demonstrated that *best management practices* including site and infrastructure design and appropriate remedial measures will adequately restore and enhance features and functions.

17.2.5 *Development activity* associated with boardwalks (e.g., narrow, raised, planked trails) may be permitted in *locally significant wetlands* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the construction methodology minimizes interference or changes to the *locally significant wetlands*, and

b) the *structure's* materials do not interfere with the *locally significant wetland*, and

c) the design minimizes the area of disturbance.

17.2.6 *Development activity* associated with erosion control works, restoration projects, and *conservation projects* may be permitted within *locally significant wetlands* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the construction methodology minimizes interference or changes to the *locally significant wetlands*, and

b) the design minimizes the area of disturbance.

17.2.7 *Development activity* associated with public parks (e.g., passive outdoor recreational trail system) may be permitted within *locally significant wetlands* subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the construction methodology minimizes interference or changes to the *locally significant wetlands*, and

b) the design minimizes the area of disturbance.

18. Watercourses

18.1. Crossings

18.1.1 The construction, maintenance, or repair of *watercourse* crossings including bridges, culverts, pipelines, *enclosure*s less than 20 metres (66 feet), and causeways may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the crossing avoids bends in the *watercourse* channel where possible,

b) the crossing is located to take advantage of existing impacted or open areas on the channel bank or valley slope,

c) the crossing avoids the *flooding hazard* to accommodate natural *watercourse* movement,

d) the risk of flood damage to upstream or downstream properties is reduced through site and infrastructure design,

e) intrusions on *hydrologic function*s are minimized,

f) site and infrastructure design and appropriate remedial measures will adequately restore and enhance features and functions,

g) physical realignments or alterations to the *watercourse* channel associated with a new crossing are avoided where possible, and

h) maintenance requirements are minimized.

18.2. Water Control Structures

18.2.1 The construction, maintenance, or repair of water control *structures* to protect existing development from the *flooding hazard* including dykes and berms, but excluding dams, may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) all feasible alignments have been considered through an *Environmental Assessment* or other site-specific technical studies, whichever is applicable based on the scale and scope of the project, and

b) intrusions on *significant natural features* or *hydrologic function*s are minimized, and it is demonstrated *best management practices* including site and infrastructure design and appropriate remedial measures will adequately restore and enhance features and functions.

18.3. Dams

18.3.1 The construction of dams may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) all feasible alternative sites and alignments have been considered through an *Environmental Assessment* or through site-specific studies, whichever is applicable based on the scale and scope of the project,

b) there are water management benefits,

c) erosion and sedimentation during construction and post-construction are minimized using *best management practices* including site, landscape, infrastructure design, construction controls, and appropriate remedial measures,

d) intrusions on *significant natural features* or hydrologic functions are minimized, and *best management practices*, including site and infrastructure design and appropriate remedial measures, will adequately restore and enhance features and functions, and

e) works are constructed according to *accepted engineering principles* and approved engineering standards where applicable based on the scale and scope of the project.

18.3.2 Alterations to dams may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) there are no adverse impacts on the capacity of the *structure* to pass flows,

b) the integrity of the original *structure* is maintained or improved,

c) erosion and sedimentation during construction and post-construction are minimized using *best management practices* including site, landscape, infrastructure design, construction controls, and appropriate remedial measures,

d) intrusions on *significant natural features* or hydrologic functions are minimized, and *best management practices*, including site and infrastructure design and appropriate remedial measures, will adequately restore and enhance features and functions,

e) works are constructed according to *accepted engineering principles* and approved engineering standards where applicable based on the scale and scope of the project.

18.3.3 The retirement or removal of dams that are structurally unsound or no longer serve their intended purpose may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) an *Environmental Assessment* or a detailed decommissioning plan details how all potential hydrologic and ecological impacts have been identified and considered,

b) *significant natural features* and hydrologic functions within or adjacent to the *watercourse* are restored and enhanced through the retirement or removal of the *structure* and a site restoration plan,

c) the risk of pollution and sedimentation during and after retirement or removal is addressed through a draw-down plan.

18.4. Conservation Projects

18.4.1 *Conservation projects* such as stream rehabilitation works, small impoundments and realignments that restore or enhance *watercourse* morphology or aquatic health and habitat may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the risk of pollution and sedimentation during and after retirement or removal is addressed through a draw-down plan,

b) the hydrologic and ecological benefits of the project,

c) stream bank stability is enhanced,

d) *significant natural features* and hydrologic functions are restored and enhanced using *best management practices* including site and/or infrastructure design and appropriate remedial measures,

e) natural channel design principles are followed to the extent possible, and

f) and maintenance requirements are minimized.

18.5. Erosion and Sediment Control Structures

18.5.1 Erosion and sediment control *structures* to protect existing development and other uses may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) erosion risk on adjacent, upstream, and/or downstream properties is reduced or erosion and sedimentation processes are controlled to reduce existing or potential impacts from adjacent land uses, whichever is appropriate,

b) natural channel design principles are followed to the extent possible,

c) where unavoidable, intrusions on *significant natural features* or hydrologic functions are minimized, and it is demonstrated that *best management practices* including site and infrastructure design and appropriate remedial measures will adequately restore and enhance features and functions, and

d) maintenance requirements are minimized.

18.6. Maintenance of Dams or Erosion and Sediment Control Structures

18.6.1 The maintenance and repair of dams or erosion and sediment control *structures* may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) erosion and sedimentation during construction and post-construction are minimized using *best management practices* including site, landscape, infrastructure design, construction controls, and appropriate remedial measures,

b) where unavoidable, intrusions on *significant natural features* or *hydrologic functions* are minimized, and it is demonstrated that *best management practices* including site and infrastructure design and appropriate remedial measures will adequately restore and enhance features and functions,

c) works are maintained or repaired according to *accepted engineering principles* and approved engineering standards where applicable based on the scale and scope of the project.

18.7. Ponds

18.7.1 Connected ponds that outflow to a *watercourse* may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) maximum berm heights above existing grades do not exceed 0.3 metres (1 foot) within the *flooding hazard* or *erosion hazard*, and

b) excavated materials are removed from any *regulated area*.

18.7.2 *Bypass ponds* connected to *watercourses* created as part of site restoration plan or a conservation project may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the water intake is set above the elevation that permits continuous flow,

b) maximum berm heights above existing grades do not exceed 0.3 metres (1 foot) within the *flooding hazard* or *erosion hazard*, and

c) excavated materials are removed from any *regulated area*.

18.7.3 *On-Line ponds* for wetland restoration and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement at the upstream end of *watercourse*s may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10).

18.7.4 Dredging of an existing connected, *bypass*, or *on-line pond* may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the pond is not within an *erosion hazard*,

b) excavated material is removed from the *flooding hazard*, and

c) the finished side slopes are stable.

Dredging

18.8.1 Dredging of a *watercourse* to improve hydraulic characteristics, fluvial processes, aquatic habitat, or water quality may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) bank stability is maintained or improved,

b) where unavoidable, intrusions on *significant natural features* or *hydrologic functions* are minimized and it is demonstrated that *best management practices* including site design and appropriate remedial measures will adequately restore and enhance features and functions, and

c) dredged materials are removed from any *regulated area*.

18.9. Realignment, Channelization, or Straightening

18.9.1 Realignment, channelization, or straightening of a *watercourse* to improve hydraulic characteristics, fluvial processes, slope stability, or water quality may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) all feasible alternative alignments have been considered through an *Environmental Assessment* or through site-specific studies, whichever is applicable based on the scale and scope of the project,

b) bank stability is maintained or improved,

c) where unavoidable, intrusions on *significant natural features* or *hydrologic functions* are minimized and it is demonstrated that *best management practices* including site design and appropriate remedial measures will adequately restore and enhance features and functions, and

d) natural channel design principles are followed to the extent possible.

18.10. Enclosures

18.10.1 The construction of an *enclosure* of a *watercourse* may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) the *enclosure* mitigates the risk of natural hazards for existing development,

b) a site-specific study has identified an *enclosure* as the appropriate option to address the risk of natural hazards for existing development,

c) erosion and sedimentation during construction and post-construction are minimized using *best management practices* including site, landscape, infrastructure design, construction controls, and appropriate remedial measures,

d) intrusions on *significant natural features* or *hydrologic functions* are minimized, and *best management practices*, including site and infrastructure design and appropriate remedial measures, will adequately restore and enhance features and functions, and

e) works are constructed according to *accepted engineering principles* and approved engineering standards, whichever is applicable based on the scale and scope of the project.

18.11. Shoreline Protection

18.11.1 Shoreline protection and improvement projects may be permitted subject to the General Policies for Activities (s. 10) and where the *applicant* further demonstrates:

a) alignment results in no significant effects on *watercourse* hydraulics,

b) transitions from proposed protection to adjacent shorelines is designed to mitigate local erosion, debris accumulation, or undesirable changes in local current,

c) the design incorporates adequate drainage features, and

d) the risks from marginally stable or unstable slopes are addressed.

19. Development Projects Subject to Zoning Orders

19.1. Overview

19.1.1 The following provisions apply to any application to undertake an activity within a *regulated area* where a zoning order has been made by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under section 47 of the *Planning Act* authorizing the activity under that Act and any *permit* issued under section 28.1 of the *CAA* where section 28.1.2 of the *CAA* applies.

19.2. Costs

19.2.1 All costs for a *permit* subject to 28.1.2 pf the *CAA* and the accompanying agreement under Subsection 28.1.2(17) of the *CAA* shall be borne by the *applicant* or *permit* holder in accordance with the SNC Fee Schedule, as amended, including but not limited to:

a) administrative costs,

b) technical reviews,

c) legal costs,

d) land acquisition,

e) ecological compensation works,

f) ecological effectiveness monitoring and reporting, and

g) adaptive management.

19.2.2 SNC may require sureties be held in a contingency fund for SNC use.

19.2.3 Failure by the *applicant* or *permit* holder to remit payment may result in suspension of the *application* or cancellation of the *permit*.

19.3. Permit

19.3.1 *Permit*s for *development projects* subject to zoning orders are subject to section 28.1.2 of the *CAA*.

19.3.2 SNC shall issue a permit for an application for a *development project* in its area of jurisdiction if clauses 28.1.2(1)(a),(b), and (c) of the *CAA* are satisfied.

19.3.3 The *permit* holder is responsible for ensuring all necessary approvals are obtained from the Government of Canada, the province, the municipality, and their respective agencies prior to undertaking the *development project*.

19.4. Conditions

19.4.1 Conditions of a *permit* subject to section 28.1.2 of the *CAA* may be prescribed in accordance with this policy document and shall seek to mitigate:

a) any effects the development project is likely to have on the control of flooding, erosion, dynamic beaches or unstable soil or bedrock,

b) any conditions or circumstances created by the *development project* that, in the event of a natural hazard, might jeopardize the health or safety of persons or result in the damage or destruction of property, or

c) any other matters that may be prescribed by regulation (CAA, s.28.1.2(6)).

19.5. Agreement

19.5.1 A *permit holder* of a *permit* subject to section 28.1.2 of the *CAA* shall enter into an agreement with SNC in accordance with subsection 28.1.2(17) of the *CAA*.

19.5.2 SNC and the *permit holder* may agree to add a municipality or such other person or entity as they consider appropriate as parties to the agreement (*CAA*, s. 28.1.2(17)).

19.5.3 The agreement shall set out actions or requirements the *permit* holder must complete or satisfy in order to compensate for ecological impacts and any other impacts that may result from the *development project* (*CAA*, s. 28.1.2(18)).

19.5.4 The holder of a *permit* issued under section 28.1.2 of the *CAA* shall not begin a *development project* until an agreement has been entered into (*CAA*, s. 28.1.2(19)).

19.6. Ecological Compensation

19.6.1 SNC may seek ecological compensation for impacts to natural heritage features within a *regulated area*.

19.6.2 *Ecological compensation* shall be negotiated and implemented on the facts of the individual *development project* and with a view to context specific compensation solutions.

19.6.3 The following policies for *ecological compensation* are intended as a guide and do not limit SNC's ability to negotiate an agreement in accordance with subsection 28.1.2(17) of the *CAA*.

19.7. Ecological Compensation Principles

19.7.1 *Ecological compensation* may be guided by the following principles:

a) consistency with the objectives of any approved watershed, sub-watershed, natural heritage system or equivalent strategic plans, documents, and policies where applicable,

b) achieving a no-net loss, and where possible, a net gain in ecological functions and land base of the natural heritage system,

c) replacing the impacted vegetation communities with the same community unless an alternative has been recommended by an approved strategic plan or document,

d) proposing outcomes that are achievable, long term, and protected in perpetuity, and

e) providing transparent, quantifiable metrics for the *replacement* of impacted natural features, their ecological functions, and the criteria for successful outcomes.

19.7.2 *Ecological compensation* should take place on the same property or site as the *development project*, whenever feasible.

19.7.3 Where *ecological compensation* cannot take place on the same property or site as the *development project*, the *ecological compensation* should take place on a property or site under the following hierarchy:

a) within the same catchment or neighbourhood,

b) within the same sub-watershed, or

c) within SNC's jurisdiction.

19.7.4 Where *ecological compensation* cannot take place on the same property or site as the *development project*, the *ecological compensation* should take place on public lands or lands donated to a public agency and be zoned for environmental protection, wherever possible.

19.7.5 Appropriate landscape ecology metrics determined by a *qualified professional* may be used to demonstrate ecological benefits of the *ecological compensation*. These may include but are not limited to:

a) feature size and shape,

b) interior habitat,

c) function and contribution to the local and regional natural heritage systems,

d) relationship to hydrologic features,

e) landscape matrix quality,

f) habitat function, and

g) species diversity.

19.7.6 *Ecological compensation* works should commence on, before, or as close to the date as possible of commencement of the *development project* to minimize loss of *ecological functions*.

19.8. Ecological Compensation Effectiveness Monitoring and Reporting

19.8.1 The proponent-led approach is preferred for all aspects of an *ecological compensation* project, including the preparation of the proposal, implementation, effectiveness monitoring, and site maintenance, until such time as the criteria for success have been demonstrated.

19.8.2 SNC may provide independent review and approval as part of issuing a *permit* and in accordance with the South Nation Conservation Fee Schedule, as amended.

19.8.3 An *ecological compensation* project proposal prepared by a qualified professional should include the following components:

a) the agency responsibilities and qualifications for each component of the project,

b) descriptions and detailed mapping of the vegetation communities to be impacted and the corresponding *replacement* areas set via recommended ratios,

c) descriptions and detailed mapping of all surface water features and their connectivity,

d) descriptions of wildlife use and *structures* that provide wildlife habitats, including detailed mapping of significant wildlife habitats and species at risk,

e) characterizations of impacted ecological functions and description of how they will be replaced, using quantifiable metrics and objective criteria for success,

f) timelines for implementation, project completion and full *replacement* of ecological functions,

g) mechanisms for ensuring long term or perpetual protection,

h) detailed budget for each phase of the *ecological compensation* project,

i) ecological effectiveness monitoring and reporting schedules,

j) quantifiable criteria for corrective action and subsequent contingency plans,

k) professional opinion and rationale demonstrating that ecological functions have been compensated.

19.8.4 Ecological effectiveness monitoring and reporting appropriate for the *ecological compensation* project may be required on the first, third, fifth, and tenth year following implementation.

19.8.5 Monitoring reports should:

a) verify planting survival rates and assess ecosystem criteria for success,

b) outline any project deficiencies, recommend corrective actions, and agency responsibilities to address the deficiencies, and

c) review the effectiveness of previous corrective actions.

20. Definitions

In this policy document:

“accepted engineering principles" means those current coastal, hydraulic, and geotechnical engineering principles, methods and procedures that would be judged by a peer group of qualified engineers as being reasonable for the scale and type of project being considered, the sensitivity of the locations, and the potential threats to life and property;

“accessory building or structure” means a use or a building or structure that is subordinate and exclusively devoted to a main use, building, or structure and located on the same lot;

“adverse hydraulic and fluvial impacts” means flood elevations are not increased, flood and ice flows are not impeded and the risk of flooding to and erosion on adjacent upstream and/or downstream properties is not increased;

“applicable flood event standard” means the standards with respect to an authority, for the purposes of paragraph 3 of subsection 2 (1) of O. Reg. 41/24 and to determine the maximum susceptibility to flooding of lands or areas in the area of jurisdiction of an authority are the standards specified in Schedule 1 of O. Reg. 41/24 as those standards are described in Schedule 2 of O. Reg. 41/24 (O. Reg. 41/24. S. 3);

“applicant” means a person who has applied for a permit to engage in an activity that would otherwise be prohibited under the *CAA* within SNC’s area of jurisdiction;

“application” means an applicant for a permit to engage in an activity that would otherwise be prohibited under the *CAA* within SNC’s area of jurisdiction;

“application review” means a review of an application conducted in accordance with section 8 of O. Reg. 41/24;

“building” means,

a) structure occupying an area greater than ten square metres consisting of a wall, roof and floor or any of them or a structural system serving the function thereof including all plumbing, works, fixtures and service systems appurtenant thereto;

b) a structure occupying an area of ten square metres or less that contains plumbing, including plumbing appurtenant thereto;

c) plumbing not located in a structure;

d) a sewage system; or

e) structures designated in the Ontario Building Code (*Building Code Act, 1992*, S.O. 1992, c. 23, s. 1);

“best management practices” means methods, facilities or structures that are designed to protect or improve the environment and natural features and functions from the effects of development activity;

“bypass pond” means a pond created by diverting the flow of water from a *watercourse*;

“CAA” means the *Conservation Authorities Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.27;

“Chief Administrative Officer” means the Chief Administrative Officer of SNC;

“conservation projects” means projects or activities intended to maintain, preserve, protect, improve, enhance or restore components or functions of natural features;

“dam” means a structure or work holding back or diverting water and includes a dam, tailings dam, dike, diversion, channel, artificial channel, culvert, or causeway (*Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. L3, s. 1);

“development activity” means:

a) the construction, *reconstruction*, erection or placing of a building or structure of any kind,

b) any change to a building or structure that would have the effect of altering the use or potential use of the building or structure, increasing the size of the building or structure or increasing the number of dwelling units in the building or structure,

c) site grading, or

d) the temporary or permanent placing, dumping or removal of any material, originating on the site or elsewhere (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 1(1));

“development project” means development activity as defined in subsection 28(5) of the *CAA* or any other act or activity that, without a permit issued under section 28.1.2 or section 28.1 of the *CAA*, would be prohibited under section 28 of the *CAA* (CAA, s. 28.1.2(2)).

“dug-out pond” or “isolated ponds” means anthropogenic waterbodies that are created by excavating basins with no inlet or outlet channels and in which surface and ground water collect;

“dwelling unit” means one or more rooms in a building, designed as, intended as, or capable of being used or occupied as a single independent housekeeping unit for a single person or multiple people containing living, sleeping, sanitary, and food preparation facilities or facilities for the installation of kitchen equipment;

“ecological compensation” means the creation, restoration, or enhancement of natural features to compensation for the adverse impacts of land use change and to maintain

the ecological functions and services provided by the local and regional natural heritage systems for the long term;

“ecological functions” means the natural process, products, or services that living and non-living environments provide or perform within or between species, ecosystems, and landscapes, including hydrologic function and biological, physical, chemical, and socio-economic interactions;

"enclosure" means a pipe or other conduit for carrying or conveying the water from a *watercourse* underground;

“environmental assessment” means a process that is used to predict the environmental, social, and economic effects of proposed initiatives before they are carried out. It is used to identify measure to mitigate adverse effects on the environment and can predict whether there will be significant adverse environmental effects, even after the mitigation is implemented;

“erosion hazard” means the loss of land, due to human or natural processes, that poses a threat to life and property. The erosion hazard limit is determined using the 100-year erosion rate (the average annual rate of recession extended over a hundred year time span), an allowance for slope stability, and an erosion allowance;

“factor of safety” means the ratio of average available strength of the soil along the critical slip surface to that required to maintain equilibrium. The design minimum factors of safety are provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources Technical Guide - River and Stream Systems: Flooding Hazard Limit (2002). The higher factor of safety is used in complex geotechnical conditions or where there are geologically metastable materials;

“fill” means any material that affects flood storage whether that material is placed on a permanent or temporary basis and whether that material originates on the site or elsewhere;

“flooding hazard” means those areas inundated during the *applicable flood event standard* – being the 100-Year Flood Event Standard and the 100-year flood level plus *wave uprush* in all areas of SNC’s jurisdiction – as prescribed in O. Reg. 41/24;

“floodproofing” means structural changes and/or adjustments incorporated into the basic design and/or construction or alteration of individual buildings, structures, or properties to protect them from flood damage under the standards set by the Ministry of Natural Resources Technical Guide - River and Stream Systems: Flooding Hazard Limit (2002);

“habitable space” means a portion of a building or structure containing rooms or spaces required and intended for overnight occupancy and associated living space and includes those portions which contain facilities for storage, heating, air-conditioning, electrical, hot water supplies, etc., which are necessary to maintain the habitable condition;

“hazardous land” means land that could be unsafe for development because of naturally occurring processes associated with flooding, erosion, dynamic beaches or unstable soil or bedrock (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 1(1));

“hydrologic function” means the functions of the hydrologic cycle that include the occurrence, circulation, distribution, and chemical and physical properties of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere, and water’s interaction with the environment including its relation to living things;

“locally significant wetland” means a *wetland* identified by a participating municipality as being locally significant via a municipal zoning by-law;

“meander belt” means the area of land in which a *watercourse* channel moves or is likely to move over time;

“minor application” means an application to engage in activities that would otherwise be prohibited under section 28 of the CCA where the scale of the proposed activity is limited in scale or scope and the potential risks associated with natural hazards are minimal;

“major application” means an application to engage in activities that would otherwise be prohibited under section 28 of the CCA where the scale of the proposed activity is large is scale or scope and the potential risk associated with natural hazards are significant;

“natural heritage features” means woodland, wetland, or grassland vegetation communities as defined by the Ontario Ecological Land Classification System;

“officer” means an officer appointed under section 30.1 of the *CAA*;

“on-line pond” means a pond constructed by digging, dredging or damming a *watercourse*;

“permit” means a permit issued under section 28.1 or 28.1.2 of the *CAA*;

“permit holder” means a person who posses a permit issued under section 28.1 or 28.1.2 of the *CAA*;

“Planning Act” means the *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13;

“Provincial Planning Statement” means the policy document issued by the Government of Ontario under section 3 of the *Planning Act*;

“provincially significant wetland” means a *wetland* identified by the province as being the most valuable under the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System or a wetland identified in SNC’s maps of *regulated areas* that is not a *locally significant wetland*;

“qualified professional” means a person with specific qualifications, training, and experience authorized to undertake work in accordance with *accepted engineering* or

scientific principles as well as provincial standards, criteria, and guidelines to the satisfaction of SNC;

“reconstruction” means the rebuilding of an existing building or structure that has been damaged, destroyed, or demolished;

“regulated area” means an area or feature described under section 28 of the *CAA* and O. Reg. 41/24 where certain activities are prohibited under the *CAA* without a permit;

“replacement” means the removal of an existing building or structure and the construction of a new building or structure. It does not include reconstruction of remnant foundations nor derelict or abandoned buildings or structures;

“safe access” means the access standards described in section 12.2;

“Secretary-Treasurer” means the secretary-treasurer of SNC;

“significant natural features” means features and areas including provincially *significant wetlands*, fish habitat, valley lands, habitat of endangered species, significant wildlife habitat, confirmed habitat for provincially or regionally significant species, part of an ecologically functional corridor or linkage between natural areas, or any other features or areas that are considered ecologically important in terms of contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or natural heritage system;

“SNC” means the South Nation River Conservation Authority;

“structure” means anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires location on the ground, or on water, or attachment to something having a fixed location on the ground, or on water, including walls, floors, roofs, signs, billboards, private outdoor swimming pools, and objects designed to float.

“vacant lot of record” means a parcel or tract of land described in a deed or other legal document that is capable of being legally conveyed and contains no principal *buildings* or *structures*;

“valleyland” means land that has depressional features associated with a *watercourse*, regardless of whether it contains a *watercourse*;

“watercourse” means a defined channel, having a bed and banks or sides, in which a flow of water regularly or continuously occurs (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 1(1));

“watershed” means an area drained by a river and its tributaries (*CAA*, s. 1);

“wave uprush” means an engineered allowance for wind set up and wave run up beyond the extent of the *flooding hazard*;

“wetland” means land that:

a) is seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water or has a water table close to or at its surface,

b) directly contributes to the hydrological function of a watershed through connection with a surface *watercourse*,

c) has hydric soils, the formation of which have been caused by the presence of abundant water, and

d) has vegetation dominated by hydrophytic plants or water tolerant plants, the dominance of which have been favoured by the presence of abundant water (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 1(1));

The definition of “wetland” does not include periodically soaked or wet land used for agricultural purposes which no longer exhibits a wetland characteristic referred to in (c) or (d) (O. Reg. 41/24, s. 1(2)).

South Nation
Conservation
de la Nation Sud

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To: Watershed Advisory Committee
From: Ronda Boutz, Secretary-Treasurer
Date: November 18, 2026
Subject: Update: Community Engagements

RECOMMENDATION:
The Watershed Advisory Committee receive and file the Community Engagement update.

DISCUSSION:

A key role of the Watershed Advisory Committee is to promote and advocate for South Nation Conservation (SNC) and its role in watershed management and to communicate results of program achievements to the public.

SNC relies on its members to share updates and information to their member organizations and local communities. Members attendance at meetings and events help to strengthen SNC's partnerships across the jurisdiction.

The attached provides a summary of community engagements, since the last meeting, provided by Committee members. Members will have an opportunity at the meeting to ask questions or provide additional comments on this update.

Included in the Community Engagement update attachment are a few additional updates from Member's organizations that may be of interest to the Committee.

Ronda Boutz
Secretary-Treasurer.

Attachment: Community Engagement Update – as of November 18th, 2026

South Nation Conservation
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Community Engagement Update – as of November 18th, 2026

- Cindy Saucier
  - Tree planting project on the Russell trail damaged by Hydro One operations, site was planted with partners and external funding sources

    Note: SNC Forestry staff will follow-up with a site visit

Additional Updates from Member Organizations

- Fred Schueler
  - I am discussing with Maddie Empy using her "change in frog size with climate change" methods on data from Wood Frogs collected in Limerick Forest, on the fringe of the South Nation drainage.

  - In Kemptville Creek Mudpuppy Nights have resumed, with Doug Strick due to wind up his PIT tagging movement thesis project this spring, and we've continued to work with Oxford-on-Rideau school on their bonding with the creek.

  - A couple of other blog posts are:
    https://www.doingnaturalhistory.com/2026/11/online-north-grenville-times-articles.html

    https://www.doingnaturalhistory.com/2026/10/know-your-macroinvertebrates.html