Trail Road BESS Station and Transmission Line
Tree Conservation Report

October 30, 2025

Report Prepared For:

Brookfield Corporation

Brookfield

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Hatch Project #375035

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ACRONYMS

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
Arborist	An expert in the care and maintenance of trees including an arborist qualified by the Ontario Training and Adjustment Board Apprenticeship and Client Services Branch, a certified arborist qualified by the International Society of Arboriculture, a consulting arborist registered with the American Society of Consulting Arborists, a registered professional forester or a person with other similar qualifications as approved by the General Manager
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
By-Law	Tree Protection (By-law No. 2020-340)
BMP	Best Management Practice
CFIA	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
COSSARO	Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario
City	City of Toronto
cm	Centimetre(s)
CRZ	Critical Root Zone
CS	Crown Structure
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow
CV	Crown Vigour
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DR&CW	Don River & Central Waterfront
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAB	Emerald Ash Borer
ECCC	Environmental and Climate Change Canada
ELC	Ecological Land Classification
ESA	Endangered Species Act
GPS	Global Positioning System
EIS	Environmental Impact Study
ISA	International Society of Arboriculture
km	Kilometre(s)
m	Metre(s)
MBCA	Migratory Birds Convention Act
MBR	Migratory Birds Regulations
MECP (MOE/MOEE/ MOECC)	Ministry of the Environment/Ministry of the Environment and Energy/Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change. The Ministry of the Environment was created in 1972 and merged with the Ministry of Energy to form the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MOEE) from 1993 to 1997 and again in 2002. The Ministry of the Environment changed its name to the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) on June 24, 2014. The Ministry changed its name to Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) on June 29, 2018. Thus, the MOE/MOEE/MOECC and MECP are considered to be synonymous for the purposes of this Report.
mm	Millimetre(s)
O. Reg.	Ontario Regulation

PPF	Propose Project Footprint
PTE	Permit to Enter
ROW	Right of Way
SAR	Species at Risk
SARO	Species at Risk in Ontario
TCR	Tree Conservation Report
TI	Trunk Integrity
TIP	Tree Inventory Plan
TPP	Tree Preservation Plan
TPF	Tree Protection Fence

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Brookfield, a Canadian multinational company that owns and operates renewable power assets, is proposing to develop approximately 8 acres of a 53-acre property at 4186 William McEwan Drive in Richmond, Ontario (the Project). Hatch understands the Project will consist of Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), a substation, access roads, and associated electrical infrastructure.

Hatch Ltd. (Hatch) has been retained by Brookfield (the Client) to undertake a tree inventory and produce a Tree Conservation Report (Report) to satisfy the City of Ottawa (City) Pre-Consultation comments (November 12, 2024) in support of the planning application.

Communications with the City of Ottawa stated that:

“the TCR should complement the EIS and indicate the areas of tree preservation and retention as indicated in the constraints and development plan. I would not expect the TCR to undertake additional tree survey information on private property on top of what is done for the EIS.”

However, Brookfield believed it would be in the City’s best interest to include stand descriptions for any impacted private lands to assist the City in detailing removals to provide adequate compensation requirements.

A total of 54 individual trees were assessed on Municipally owned lands, and a review of trees was completed on private lands, as indicated within the Environmental Impact Study (EIS, completed by Stantec, March 2025). The EIS completed an Ecological Land Classification (ELC) of the trees, along with land constraints, this was used to determine areas of tree preservation and retention in relation to proposed Project design.

During the field investigation, several Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) >=8cm DBH were observed by Hatch within the Project Footprint during the field investigations. Considerations surrounding impacts to SAR, inclusive of the observed Black Ash, are describe di the projects EIS (EIS, completed by Stantec, March 2025).

To meet the requirements for construction activities, based on 30% design drawings for the project site, it is anticipated that across Municipally owned lands; twenty trees will require removal, thirty-one trees will be preserved, and five trees are expected to be injured (See Table 1-1).

Table 1-1: Tree (>=10cm DBH) Removal, Injury and Preservation Chart Summary

Area of Impact	Inventory Method	Potential Removals	Potential Injuries	Potential Preserved
Municipal Transmission Line	Detailed Inventory	19	5	37

The preservation and retention areas within private lands has been identified in Appendix B. To mitigate against potential effects to trees associated with the construction and operations/maintenance of the proposed Project, a number of mitigation measures have been prescribed. Mitigation measures relate to construction timing, tree protection measures (Critical Root Zone barriers), and preservation, proper pruning practices, construction monitoring and reporting, woody material removal and wildlife management.

The primary impact identified on Municipal Lands as part of this Report is overall canopy cover loss within the City. Canopy loss is considered minimal, as approximately 33% of the trees inventoried will be removed. Permits will be required for impacted trees on Municipally owned lands. The City of Ottawa requires a compensation replacement of 1:1, for a total of twenty trees. A compensation value of the tree is determined by CTLA Trunk Formula, with a minimum of 400$ per tree being charged.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Trail Road Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project is directly responding to the Independent Electricity System Operator's (IESO) request to increase supply and capacity to meet Ontario's growing electricity expenditure and demand by constructing an energy storage facility. The facility will increase renewable grid capacity and storage, enhance flexible grid operations and provide a low carbon initiative to avoid greenhouse gas emissions by reducing reliance on higher carbon intensive facilities.

The Owner was awarded two contracts in the Independent Electric System Operator (IESO) Long Term 1 – Request for Proposal (LT1-RFP) competitive bidding process in 2024. The assets will participate in the IESO market programs. The main use case for the BESS will be to provide capacity to the grid, participating in the energy markets to provide year-round capacity services. In addition, the BESS will also be used to provide energy arbitrage and ancillary services.

Brookfield is proposing to develop approximately 8 acres of a 53-acre property at 4186 William McEwan Drive in Richmond, Ontario. Hatch understands the Project will consist of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), a substation, access roads and associated electrical infrastructure.

The following Tree Conservation Report and described field studies undertaken by Hatch Ltd. serves to complement the Environmental Impact Study (EIS) undertaken by Stantec to support the Planning Application for the proposed Trailroad BESS Inc. (Trailroad) project, hereby referred to as the Project, with a 150 MW/600 MWh capacity located in Ottawa, Ontario.

2.2 PROJECT FOOTPRINT

2.2.1 *TRANSMISSION LINE – MUNICIPAL LANDS AND ROW*

An approximate 3 km portion of the transmission line is proposed to be constructed within the Right of Way (ROW) adjacent to Moodie Drive. This is a publicly accessible area with homes at irregular intervals but lacks infrastructure to encourage use. The outer perimeter of the east side of the ROW is protected by an existing fence that separates the ROW from municipally owned lands and agricultural fields. Trees found in this portion of the Project Footprint are the focus of the Tree Conservation Report (TCR), with trees on private lands being addressed primarily in the Environmental Impact Study (EIS) as determined by communications with City of Ottawa Staff.

2.2.2 *TRANSMISSION LINE – PRIVATE LANDS*

Prior to reaching the Moodie Dr. ROW where the Municipal lands transmission line will be located, the proposed transmission line is required to traverse ~1.5km of private lands (See Appendix B). These lands are not accessible to the public and can be primarily characterized as FODM8-1 (Poplar Deciduous Forest Type), that is immature in age with similar ecological function to a thicket. Private lands and adjacent to the proposed transmission are primarily natural areas, with a portion of the Project Footprint in close proximity to Moodie Dr. being bordered by a coniferous plantation and two commercial use properties.

2.2.3 *BESS SITE*

The BESS site is located in a private land parcel, with the Project Footprint having an approximate area of ~ 3.35 ha. This area is the point of origin of the proposed transmission line. The proposed BESS station is not accessible to the public and was identified as a SWDM3-1 (Red Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp Type) and SWDM4-5 (Poplar Mineral Deciduous Swamp Type) in the EIS (EIS by Stantec, March 2025). The area can be described as an immature forest with adjacent lands being of similar vegetative community composition. Land use type south of the Project Footprint is predominantly agricultural.

2.2.4 *SUBSTATION*

The proposed substation is a ~0.45 ha rectangular area immediately adjacent to the BESS site on its eastern border. These lands have the same SWDM3-1 (Red Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp Type) composition as the BESS site and are found within the same land parcel and are not accessible to the public.

2.2.5 *STORMWATER POND*

There are two proposed stormwater ponds, one of which will be included in the final Project design, included in the design which were included in the tree assessment. Similar to the substation area, the lands have the same vegetative community composition SWDM3-1 (Red Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp Type) as the BESS site, are found within the same land parcel and are not accessible to the public. The investigated stormwater ponds were approximately 0.47 ha each.

2.2.6 *ACCESS ROAD*

The proposed access road serves as the sole entrance and exit to the proposed BESS location. It is a linear feature with a point of origin on the proposed BESS and runs ~750m directly to William McEwen Dr. A cleared footpath trail serves as a marker for its location. The lands have the same SWDM4-5 (Poplar Mineral Deciduous Swamp Type) vegetative community composition as the BESS site, are found within the same land parcel and are not accessible to the public.

3. ASSUMPTIONS/LIMITATIONS

This Report was prepared based on existing information collected during the field inventory completed on January 29, 2025, with the 30% design drawings used as the Study Area to understand tree impact areas. Should there be any changes to the Project design drawings, the Study Area would need to be revised, all additional work will be approved by the general manager prior to the commencement of work.

3.1 PERMISSION TO ENTER

Trees at Risks of Impact found on municipally owned lands were determined to be within 7 m of the existing ROW of Moodie Rd. For much of the length of this right away a fence was found on the ROW boundary, meaning trees up to 7 m away from the fence line were included in this inventory on the basis of being at potential risk of impact if mitigations were not in place. It was assumed that trees could be confidently identified and characterized to a reasonable level of approximation without needing to request permission to pass the fence line.

3.2 TREE IMPACTS

The preliminary Project design was used as the basis to prepare this Report. It is assumed that the Projects EIS and TCR will be revised in conjunction with updated design drawings.

4. POLICY CONTEXT

This Section summarizes the various federal, provincial and municipal planning policies and regulations that apply to the Arborist Report and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) for the proposed Project, thus providing the policy context for this Report.

4.1 MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT, 1994

The *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (MBCA) was passed in 1917 and updated in 1994 (Environment and Climate Change Canada, 1994). The MBCA protects migratory bird populations by regulating potentially harmful anthropogenic activities. The MBCA (1994) and the Migratory Birds Regulations (MBR) (Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2020) are federal legislative requirements that are binding on members of the public and all levels of government, including federal and provincial governments.

Protected bird species are listed under Article I of the MBCA, are native or naturally occurring in Canada, and are species that are known to occur regularly in Canada. Therefore, if a listed species or their nest are encountered during Project works, compliance with the Act is required. As described in Section 6 of the associated MBR:

“Subject to subsection 5(9), no person shall:

Disturb, destroy or take a nest, egg, nest shelter, Eider Duck shelter or duck box of a migratory bird, or

Have in his possession a live migratory bird, or a carcass, skin, nest or egg of a migratory bird except under authority of a permit therefor.”

The “incidental take” of migratory birds and the disturbance, destruction or taking of the nest of a migratory bird is prohibited. “Incidental take” is the killing or harming of migratory birds due to actions, such as economic development, which are not primarily focused on taking migratory birds. No permit can be issued for the incidental take of migratory birds or their nest or eggs as a result of economic activities. These prohibitions apply throughout the year.

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) and the Canadian Wildlife Service have compiled nesting calendars that show the variation in nesting intensity by habitat type and nesting zone, within broad geographical areas distributed across Canada. While this does not mean nesting birds will not nest outside of these periods, the calendars can be used to greatly reduce the risk of encountering a nest. It is noted that ECCC advises that avoidance is the best approach.

4.1.1 *APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT*

The MBCA applies to all of Canada. As such, the MBCA is applicable to the entire Project Footprint. Therefore, if a species or their nest, that are listed under the MBCA are encountered during Project works, they must comply with the Act. As vegetation removal is part of future Project works, it is recommended that it occur outside of the core breeding time-period identified by the MBCA for the Project, which takes place from April 1st to August 31st in any given year.

Further discussion on the MBCA in relation to the construction phase of the Project has been included in Section 7.2.3.

4.2 CANADA FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) Directive (D-03-08): Phytosanitary Requirements to Prevent the Introduction and Spread within Canada of the Emerald Ash Borer, (EAB) *Agrilus planipennis* (Fairmaire) applies to Ash (*Fraxinus spp*.) species that are located within the EAB Regulated Areas of Canada as prepared by the CFIA. All Ash (*Fraxinus* spp.) found in North America, including cultivars and additional introduced *Fraxinus* spp., are vulnerable to EAB infestation (CFIA, 2014). The intent of the Directive is to slow the spread of the EAB to new areas.

4.2.1 *APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT*

The Project Footprint is within a CFIA regulated area, which prohibits the movement of regulated materials (including but not limited to Ash wood or bark and Ash wood chips or bark chips) from a regulated area. As such, if any hazardous Ash trees remain at the time of construction, removal of ash trees will be the responsibility of the contractor to ensure they are disposed of according to restrictions under the CFIA.

4.3 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT, 2007

Species designated as Threatened or Endangered by the Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario (COSSARO) otherwise known as the Species at Risk in Ontario (SARO) List, and their habitats (e.g., areas essential for breeding, rearing, feeding, hibernation and migration) are automatically afforded legal protection under the *Endangered Species Act* (ESA), 2007 (Government of Ontario, 2007).

The ESA (Subsection 9.(1)) states that:

“No person shall:

(a) kill, harm, harass, capture or take a living member of a species that is listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an extirpated, endangered or threatened species;

(b) possess, transport, collect, buy, sell, lease, trade or offer to buy, sell, lease or trade;

(i) a living or dead member of a species that is listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an extirpated, endangered, or threatened species;

(ii) any part of a living or dead member of a species referred to in subclause (i);

(iii) anything derived from a living or dead member of a species referred to in subclause (i); or

(c) sell, lease, trade, or offer to sell, lease or trade anything that the person represents to be a thing described in subclause (b) (i), (ii), (iii)”.

Clause 10 (1) (a) of the ESA states that:

"No person shall damage or destroy the habitat of a species that is listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an endangered or threatened species".

In order to balance social and economic considerations with protection and recovery goals, the ESA also enables the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) to issue permit and approval agreements with proponents in order to authorize activities that would otherwise be prohibited by subsections 9(1) or 10(1) of the ESA provided the legal requirements of the ESA are met.

4.3.1 *APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT*

Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 242/08 (as amended) (Government of Ontario, 2018) applies to select species on the SARO List. This regulation identifies exemptions under the ESA and associated directives required. Habitat in southern Ontario is conducive for the growth and establishment of SAR tree species (e.g., Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*)). Black Ash individuals over 8cm DBH were identified during the field investigation.

4.4 HERITAGE ACT OF ONTARIO

The Ontario Heritage Act (OHA), enacted in 1975, provides standards and guidelines for municipalities and the provincial government to designate properties within Ontario as having cultural heritage value. This act promotes to the conservation, protection and preservation of properties designated as heritage within Ontario.

4.4.1 *APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT*

Heritage Act implications to the project are discussed in the Projects EIS (EIS by Stantec, March 2025).

4.5 CITY OF OTTAWA TREE PROTECTION BY-LAW

The primary purpose of the City of Ottawa's Tree Protection By-law is to ensure that trees are protected from injury or destruction. The by-law identifies guidelines to follow when working around trees since trees can be seriously injured if their roots are compacted, cut or damaged.

The Tree Protection By-law (City of Ottawa, 2022) requires that anyone working near protected trees must, unless otherwise authorized by the City:

- Erect a 1.2 m high fence around the outer edge of the critical root zone (CRZ) of trees prior to beginning other site work, and maintain the fence until the work is complete (see the City's Tree Protection Specification - Appendix D).
- Not place any material or equipment within the CRZ of the tree.
- Not raise or lower the existing grade within the CRZ of a tree.
- Not extend any hard surface or significantly change landscaping within the CRZ of a tree.
- Not attach any signs, notices or posters to any tree, except as required by this by-law for trees to be removed.
- Not damage the root system, trunk or branches of any tree.
- Ensure that exhaust fumes from equipment are not directed towards any tree's canopy.

The critical root zone (CRZ) is established as being 10 centimetres from the trunk of a tree for every centimetre of trunk diameter. The trunk diameter is measured at a height of 1.3 metres for trees of 15 centimetres diameter and greater and at a height of 0.3 metres for trees of less than 15 centimetres diameter.

It is an offence under the Tree Protection By-law to fail to adequately protect a tree that has not been approved for removal.

4.5.1 *APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT*

Guidelines outlined in the City of Ottawa's tree protection By-Law are the primary criteria governing mitigation measures and compensation required to undertake the proposed Project, as well as the legislation that determined a need for the Tree Conservation Report. Given the project has a site plan control application under the Planning Act, trees on private land are exempt from the Tree Protection By-Law (By-Law No. 2020-340) under Part V, Section 55.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 FIELDWORK

The City of Ottawa Tree Protection By-Law Schedule E, namely the Tree Conservation Report Guidelines (City of Ottawa, 2020) as well as communication with City of Ottawa staff, guided the completion of field work, data collection, and report preparation.

Site visits were required to inventory individual trees within 7m of the Project footprint where it intersected with Municipal Lands and/or Right of Ways. In this case, municipal lands and ROWs were limited to portions of the proposed transmission line and access road entrance, as depicted in Map 2. Species, DBH condition and condition of trees (inclusive of Deadwood, Vigour, Insects, Pathological Concerns, Decay, Fungus, Significant Lean and Uprooting where applicable) as well as ownership, were logged in a Microsoft Excel table labelled Appendix B: Tree Inventory Table - Municipal.

Communications with the City of Ottawa state that trees on private lands are intended to be characterised by the Projects EIS, suggesting that a detailed inventory is not required in this area. Therefore, Hatch reviewed trees on private lands to describe the potential impacts to the vegetative communities following removal, but did not gather any information that could quantify the impact to individuals.

Fieldwork was completed on January 22nd and January 23rd, 2025. Assessments were conducted from the ground level only. The work was completed by Michael Babin and Taylor Simpanen, Terrestrial Ecologists employed by Hatch Ltd. Data, as well as the contents of this TCR were verified by Ms. Jennifer Koskinen (ON-1234A), an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist in good standing.

Location information was collected for trees utilizing a handheld GPS (+/- 7m) included in the inventory and stand description, with a Tree ID Number being given to each individual. Only trees >=10 cm DBH were captured during this investigation as per the City of Ottawa Tree Bylaw (City of Ottawa, 2020). For Trees, 55 to 60, a desktop investigation was completed to assess potential impacts.

While surveys were occurring on private lands, surveyors noticed the presence of several Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) stems of varying DBH (5-17cm). It was decided that the Private lands would be swept in spaced out 10 m transects in an attempt to quantify the presence of Black Ash within the project footprint, with location data and DBH being collected for each stem. Hatch recommends that further targeted Black Ash surveys take place by Stantec if these surveys have not already been completed.

On private lands, dead trees were not provided a Tree Identification (ID) number but were included in the overall removal count. Tree locations were collected using a Global Positioning System (GPS) collection unit.

5.2 DEFINITIONS AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The following parameters will be collected/assessed during the Tree Inventory to provide a holistic assessment of tree condition:

Tree ID Number: Refers to the number, i.e., 723, provided to an inventoried tree that will be listed on the data collection sheets used during the fieldwork.

Plot: A randomly selected 12.9 m radius area where trees =>10 cm DBH underwent a rapid inventory.

Species: Each tree will be identified by botanical and common name.

DBH: Refers to diameter (in centimetres) at breast height and is measured at 1.4 m above the ground for each tree.

Critical Root Zone (CRZ): The critical root zone (CRZ) is established as being 10 centimeters from the trunk of a tree for every centimeter of trunk DBH measured in a radius around the tree. The CRZ is calculated as DBH x 10 cm (City of Ottawa, 2020).

Insect Damage: Signs or damage that suggest a current or historic insect infestation.

Pathological Concerns: Signs and symptoms of disease that were visible on the trunk or branching at the time of survey, inclusive of fungus.

Uprooting: Determined as whether or not a tree had succumbed to a pull test.

Significant Lean: Described as a tree that no longer holds itself upright, to a point where the threat of collapse should be considered a safety concern if people are nearby.

Deadwood: Described as a part of the tree that is dead.

Crown Vigour (CV): Assessment of the health of the tree and assesses the amount of canopy deadwood and live growth in the crown as compared to a 100% healthy tree. Given foliage was not available at the time of the survey for deciduous species, vigour was determined through the number of dead and dying branches where buds were not visible. CV was expressed as a % of living material.

The above criteria that describe condition will be expressed per the following definitions:

Excellent: Overall, the tree is very healthy and in excellent condition, vigor and form based on the given tree assessment criteria. The tree has no structural problems, no mechanical damage, and no aesthetic, insect, disease, or structure problems. Small amounts of dead wood may be present in the secondary branches, but account for less than 5% of the canopy.

Good: Overall, the tree is healthy and in satisfactory condition, vigor, and form based on the given tree assessment criteria. The tree has no major structural problems, no mechanical damage, and may only have insignificant aesthetic, insect, disease, or structure problems. Small amounts of dead wood may be present in the secondary branches, but account for less than 15% of the canopy.

Fair: The tree has no major structural problems, no significant mechanical damage, may have only minor aesthetic insect, disease, or structure problems, and is in good health. Trees in fair condition show moderate symptoms of decline in the lower canopy or scaffold branches, but more than 40% of the scaffold branches are viable.

Poor: The tree may exhibit the following characteristics: major structural problems, mechanical damage, significant damage from diseases, thin crown, or stunted growth compared to adjacent trees. This condition also includes trees that have been topped but show reasonable vitality with no obvious signs of decay. Sixty percent and greater of the main scaffold branches are dead yet still include live branches, or in a severe diseased state. Poor condition rating can be applied to trees where the trunk shows evidence of advanced rot, deadwood or is hollow and/or there is no twig development on the main branches.

Dead: Dead condition rating can be applied to trees where the trunk shows evidence of advanced rot, deadwood or is hollow and there is no evidence of live buds or branches.

5.3 TREE CONSERVATION REPORT

The TCR was prepared based on the City of Ottawa Tree Conservation Report guidelines (City of Ottawa, 2021), for the trees located on public lands, and based off criteria set out by the City for identifying impacts to trees on private lands. The TCR identifies tree impacts based on the Project design and the understanding of construction requirements. The Report provides general observations and understanding of the Project site conditions. The Report is to be read in conjunction with the supporting figures and appendices (Appendices A through D). The Report provides a summary of tree impacts (tree removal quantities) and requirements for City permitting and compensation.

The Tree Inventory Table is located in Appendix B and includes the tree inventory data collected during the field assessments. It also includes impact assessments based on the data and the locations of the trees in relation to the Project Footprint as displayed on the Figures in Appendix A. The following is a summary of what has been included in the Tree Inventory Table:

- Tree ID numbers (i.e., 49).
- Data sheets used for fieldwork are prepared in excel and inserted into ArcGIS showing species (common and botanical name), DBH, condition (deadwood, vigour, pathology, insects, decay, fungus, significant lean and uprooting), location and ownership.
- Recommendations (preserve, remove, injure) for trees and critical root zones.

6. EXISTING CONDITIONS

6.1 DESCRIPTION OF TREES – MUNICIPAL

Municipal lands and ROW trees were composed primarily of common roadside species including Scots Pine, White Elm, White Ash, Eastern White Cedar, Balsam Poplar, Trembling Aspen, Eastern Cottonwood and Manitoba Maple. Other less frequently occurring species included just outside of the proposed ROW included White Oak, Red Pine, Bur Oak, European Larch and Blue Spruce for a total of 13 species observed in Municipal Lands and ROWs. Trees were generally healthy, with any individuals that are recommended for removal being described in Section 7.1. Where fencing already existed along roadsides, trees that were inaccessible were identified at a distance and given an estimated DBH.

Approximately of 72.5% of all inventoried municipally owned trees were found to be in Excellent condition, 15.5% were in Good condition, 4% were in Fair condition, 6% were in Poor condition and 2% were Dead. Trees in fair or poor condition showed signs and symptoms of abiotic and biotic defects leading to decline including:

- Deadwood.
- Weakly formed unions (i.e., included bark).
- Poor tree form due to abnormal development of scaffold branches causing injury to other branches.
- Significant Lean.
- Lack of vigour.
- Broken branches.
- Trunk wounds and cracks.
- Defoliation from pests.

6.2 DESCRIPTION OF TREES – PRIVATE LANDS

Stand composition within private lands was determined to be Red Maple-Green Ash dominant, as described in the Project EIS. Associate species are inclusive of Black Cherry, White Elm, Manitoba Maple, Balsam Poplar, White Spruce, Trembling Aspen, White Birch, and Black Ash for a total of 10 species observed on private lands. Trees were generally healthy, apart from Green and Black Ash who on average sustained some form EAB damage. Green Ash snags were present in the woodlot in fair numbers but were often of a DBH <10 cm.

Black Ash, a SAR observed during the site investigations, was present throughout the woodlot in no discernable pattern or distinctive areas. Stems were all young to immature <16 DBH, with various degrees of damage from insects. No mature specimens were identified within 5 m of the proposed development, but given the number of young stems, have potential to occur in immediately adjacent lands.

Potential impacts to Black Ash and other SAR are described in the Projects EIS.

7. CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND POST CONSTRUCTION MONITORING

7.1 POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Trees recommended to be preserved are those that will not be affected and shall be fully protected by the Project once the recommended mitigation measures have been implemented. Trees recommended to be removed are those deemed to be within the construction envelope (Project Footprint) and would not be able to withstand construction related activities or changes to grading within the proposed Project Footprint (PPF). This designation may also be applied to trees that are dead, in poor condition, or trees that could pose future safety concerns. Trees in good condition,10 cm DBH or smaller, have potential to be transplanted. Transplanting is one of several compensations strategies that could be implemented following discussion with the City of Ottawa.

Trees identified with the potential for injury are those where the CRZ is encroached by construction, and the CRZ cannot be completely protected with Tree Protection Fencing (TPF). Trees with injuries are trees that were individually assessed and believed to be able to withstand construction encroachment, with tree health and condition not being compromised. In order to identify appropriate CRZs, the City of Ottawa CRZ definition (City of Ottawa, 2020) as well as was used to determine the minimum requirements for the TPF of city owned trees illustrated in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1: Tree Protection Fencing Requirements

City of Ottawa Tree protection By-Law Units (City of Ottawa, 2020)
“Tree” is defined as any species of woody perennial plant, including its root system, which has reached or can reach a minimum height of at least 450 cm at physiological maturity.
The critical root zone (CRZ) is established as being 10 centimetres from the trunk of a tree for every centimetre of trunk DBH measured in a radius around the tree. The CRZ is calculated as DBH x 10 cm.
Where critical root zones are not impacted by the initial clearing activities, critical root zones will be protected by a 1.2 m fence around the outer edge of the critical root zone.

Encroachment into CRZ will result in an injury or require removal depending on the extent of the encroachment, a tree species tolerance to impact, and the inventoried condition. The Tree Protection Bylaw states that the CRZ shall not be compromised on trees that are not approved for removal, and that doing so is considered an offence under the By-Law (City of Ottawa, 2020).

7.1.1 *CONSTRUCTION AND TREE REMOVAL*

Tree removal is required to accommodate the Project Footprint including the substation area, BESS Site, storm water pond, transmission line, access road grading and construction. Trees whose CRZ is located within the construction limit were identified to be removed. Where the Transmission Line runs overhead a 10m buffer was applied to the proposed location as the construction area where impacts can take place. Where the transmission line runs underground to the switching station, a buffer of 2.5m was applied as the assumed potential area of impact, Where the transmission line runs underground outside of the Study Area, it is assumed that because of the small area of impact, any trees located east of the existing fence line will not be subject to impacts. As previously stated, specific design details can be found in the Project's engineering design drawings. The Project Arborist reviewed Project design details with the Project design engineers to determine tree impacts. It is important to note with respect to tree removal that the clearing of trees also has the potential to disturb or destroy nests of migratory birds which are protected under the MBCA. Disruption to migratory breeding birds can be mitigated by ensuring vegetation removal takes place outside of the MBCA active breeding season (further discussed in Section 7.2).

Section 7.1.4 details the quantity of tree removals per applicable tree in relation to their location and land ownership classification. For further details relating to species type, size, and condition, refer to Appendix B of this Report.

7.1.2 *CONSTRUCTION AND TREE INJURY*

Tree injury occurs when either tree protection hoarding cannot be placed at the minimum required distance from the trunk due to constraints or conflicts, or where the root system/canopy overlaps with the construction limits.

As stated in the Tree Protection by-Law, if the General Manager determines the fenced tree protection area must be reduced to facilitate construction, appropriate mitigation measures shall be prescribed by an arborist.

7.1.3 *CONSTRUCTION AND TREE PRESERVATION*

Trees to be preserved are trees whose above grade features as well as their CRZ are not expected to be at high risk of impact during construction activities after mitigation measures have been implemented.

If a tree with potential to be preserved was determined to be a hazard to the project, public or other trees post-construction, a recommendation for its removal will have been made by an arborist.

7.1.4 *SUMMARY OF TREE IMPACTS*

The current inventory of trees located within the Project Footprint have been identified for preservation (i.e., retention). Table 7-2 below details the trees to be preserved.

Table 7-2: Tree Removal, Injury and Preservation Chart Summary - Municipal

Area of Impact	Inventory Method	Potential Removals	Potential Injuries	Potential Preserved
Municipal Transmission Line	Detailed Inventory	20	5	37

Table 7-3: Tree Removal, Injury and Preservation Chart Summary - Private

Area of Impact	Inventory Method	Approximate Area of Removal (ha)
Access Road	Desktop	0.25
BESS	Desktop	3.35
Substation	Desktop	0.45
Stormwater pond	Desktop	0.47
Private Transmission Line	Desktop	2.50

7.1.5 *OPERATIONS AND TREE MAINTENANCE*

The operations and/or maintenance phase of the Project identifies for private lands, the tree edge that will be created within the wooded area from tree removal. The trees along then new edge will be more exposed to the elements (i.e., exposure to wind, sunscald, root damage) may result in failure of trees or their branches. It is recommended that management of the edge is included in the post tree removals phase, and the edge is managed to mitigate tree failure damage.

7.2 PERMIT AND COMPENSATION REQUIREMENTS

7.2.1 *CONSTRUCTION AND PERMITS*

To facilitate Project construction, twenty municipally owned trees will be removed and seven will have the project impede their CRZ. A City tree removal permit will be required to remove and/or injure the aforementioned trees, as per the city's general rules for considering tree permits. Upon submission of the TCR, the general manager will give feedback on the proposed tree removals and retentions as well as comment on requirements for compensation if required. The contractor is solely responsible for communicating with the property owners for any impacts to private trees that measure less than 10 cm DBH.

7.2.2 *CONSTRUCTION AND COMPENSATION*

Tree compensation for the removal of trees in lands owned by the City of Ottawa are to be compensated for at a ratio of 1:1. There will be twenty trees removed on municipally owned lands, and as such, twenty are to be compensated for the City. While the Tree By-Law (City of Ottawa, 2020) states that trees should be planted in proximity to removals, having trees planted under or immediately adjacent to the overhead lines will not be feasible. It is therefore recommended that a discussion with the General Manager takes place to determine a suitable alternative location for compensation if required.

Schedule B of the tree protection by-law states that for municipally owned trees, City wide, regardless of the reason for removal:

- You are required to pay the compensation value of the tree and plant a replacement tree in the Right of Way.
- The compensation value of the tree is determined by CTLA Trunk Formula method or a replacement ratio, whichever is greater.
- If a replacement tree cannot be planted then, in addition to the compensation value of the tree, the applicant must pay the cash value of a replacement tree, which is $400.
- Note that a minimum compensation value of $400 per tree will be charged.
- For unique scenarios, the valuation method may be determined by the General Manager.
- Compensation amounts may be adjusted where trees are proposed on a landscape plan.

For wooded natural areas, or where there is a substantial number of trees to be removed, a different valuation method may be considered.

It is understood the private trees are exempt under the Planning Act, however, the general manager will provide directions for compensation upon their review in line with the City of Ottawa's planning process.

7.2.3 *TREE PRESERVATION AND IMPACT MITIGATION MEASURES*

City of Ottawa detailed preservation measures in the City's Tree Protection Specification document (City of Ottawa, 2021). The protection requirements state that:

- Prior to any work activity within the critical root zone (crz = 10 x diameter) of a tree, tree protection fencing must be installed surrounding the critical root zone and remain in place until the work is complete.
- Unless plans are approved by city forestry staff, for work within the crz: - do not place any material or equipment - including outhouses:
    - do not attach any signs, notices or posters to any tree;
    - do not raise or lower the existing grade;
    - tunnel or bore when digging;
    - do not damage the root system, trunk, or branches or any tree;
    - ensure that exhaust fumes from all equipment are not directed toward any tree canopy;
    - do not extend hard surface or significantly change landscaping.
- Tree protection fencing must be at least 1.2 m in height and constructed of rigid or framed materials (e.g., moduloc – steel, plywood hoarding, or snow fence on a 2"x4" wood frame) with posts 2.4 m apart, such that the fence location cannot be altered. All supports and bracing must be placed outside of the CRZ, and installation must minimise damage to existing roots. Further details pertaining to tree protection fencing are described in the City of Ottawa's Tree Protection Specification (City of Ottawa, 2021).

- The location of the tree protection fencing must be determined by an arborist and detailed on any associated plans for the site (e.g., tree conservation report, tree information report, etc.). The plan and constructed fencing must be approved by city forestry staff prior to the commencement of work.
    - If the fenced tree protection area must be reduced to facilitate construction, mitigation measures must be prescribed by an arborist and approved by city forestry staff. These may include the placement of plywood, wood chips, or steel plating over the roots for protection or the proper pruning and care of roots where encountered. A recommended location for tree protection fencing has been identified in Appendix C.

7.2.4 *CONSTRUCTION TIMING*

Timing windows for trees that have been identified as part of the habitat of a SAR will be confirmed by the MECP. Where MECP timing windows are not applicable, the City of Ottawa Protocol for Wildlife Protection during Construction (City of Ottawa, 2022) sensitive timing window for Thickets and woodlands (restrictions March through mid-August and Mid-October through March) should be utilized unless mitigations deemed appropriate are implemented during construction.

To reduce the possibility of contravention of the MBCA, vegetation removal should be scheduled to occur outside of the overall bird nesting season of April 1 and August 31 in any given year. Some birds may nest before or after this peak bird nesting season due to annual seasonal fluctuations. Therefore, if a nest of a migratory bird is found within the construction area outside of this nesting period it will receive protection:

If vegetation must be removed during the overall bird nesting season:

- Nesting activity searches will be conducted in areas defined as simple habitat by a qualified Ecologist/Avian Biologist no more than 24 hours prior to vegetation removal. Nesting activity will be documented when it consists of confirmed breeding evidence, as defined by Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario criteria (Cadman, Sutherland, Beck, Lepage, & Couturier, 2007).
- If an active nest or confirmed nesting activity of a migratory bird is observed in simple habitat, regardless of the timing window recommended, a species specific-buffer area following ECCC guidelines will be applied to the nest or confirmed nesting activity wherein no vegetation removal will be permitted until the young have fledged from the nest. The radius of the buffer will depend on species, level of disturbance and landscape context (Government of Canada, 2020) which will be confirmed by a qualified Ecologist/Avian Biologist but will protect a minimum of 10 m around the nest or nesting activity.
- The results of all nest searches will be documented at the end of each survey day in a Technical Memoranda, including information on the searcher, date, time conducted, weather conditions, habitat type, vegetation community type, observations of breeding activity, observations of confirmed nests including coordinates, and, if required, the buffer applied to identified breeding/nesting sites. If vegetation removal must occur in complex habitats within the above-listed timing windows and absolutely cannot be avoided, the same Best Management Practice (BMP) such as nest and nesting activity searches described above will be undertaken.

- If a nesting migratory bird (or species at risk protected under the ESA) is identified within or adjacent to the construction site, regardless of the timing window recommended, all activities will stop and the Contractor (with assistance from a qualified Ecologist/Avian Biologist) will discuss mitigation measures with the Certified Arborist.

7.2.5 *CONSTRUCTION IMPLEMENTATION*

There are several common impacts to trees that can occur during construction, especially in urban settings due to the already limited growth space for root systems. The following are standards listed in the City of Ottawa Tree Protection By-Law (City of Ottawa, 2020).

Where critical root zones are not impacted by the initial clearing activities, critical root zones will be protected by a 1.2 m fence around the outer edge of the critical root zones prior construction to ensure any impacts from grading, laydown, expansion of hard surfaces or any other activities will not impact individual trees. On Roadside ROW where existing fencing was observed, Hatch believes that impacts to retained trees will be mitigated by the existing fencing given it will act as a barrier to damage to critical root zones.

Signage will be attached to the tree protection fencing and any tags utilized to mark trees will not penetrate the trunk to avoid tree damage. During construction, exhausts will be pointed away from tree canopies at all times.

In addition to sensitive timing windows, the City of Ottawa requests the checking sites for wildlife prior to construction (inclusive of nest checks), ensure fencing in Project design will exclude wildlife from infrastructure and that general BMPs during construction inclusive of limiting food waste, ensuring proper site drainage and making sure equipment/materials are secured at the end of each day to avoid attracting wildlife.

As the site is directly adjacent to natural areas on all sides of the development, the maintenance of dispersal corridors during clearing is not required. However, clearing must occur from one end of the site to the other in order to allow wildlife to evacuate to safe areas throughout the duration of the clearing, grubbing and/or grading.

7.3 MONITORING ACTIVITIES

No monitoring requirements are defined in the Tree Protection By-Law. However, the General Manager may approve a distinctive tree permit to the satisfaction of conditions inclusive of hazardous trees, removal for contaminated soil remediation, lack of reasonable alternatives to destruction or any other circumstance deemed appropriate.

As a result of the distinctive tree permit, the General Manager may impose conditions. These conditions can be inclusive of recommendations of good arboricultural practice, recommendations by an arborist, additional mitigation measures, timing considerations, monitoring and more. Monitoring could apply to construction, operation, and/or post-construction monitoring. Monitoring requirements should be amended into a compensation plan following communication with the City of Ottawa.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 TREE REMOVALS, PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION

It is understood that development of the Project and associated construction will not occupy the proposed Project Footprint in its entirety. As such, it is anticipated that twenty municipally owned trees will be required for removal, thirty-one trees will be preserved, and five trees are expected to be injured on municipal lands.

On private lands, it has been determined that an estimated 4.96 ha will be removed to facilitate construction of the Project. Based on field investigations it is estimated that the species composition impact is as follows: 50.30% Red Maple, 16.36% Green Ash, 8.48% Black Cherry, 8.48% Balsam Poplar, 6.66% Trembling Aspen, 4.24% Manitoba Maple, 2.42% White Elm, 1.81% White Spruce, 0.60% White Birch and 0.60% Black Ash.

A summary breakdown is provided in Table 7-3.

8.2 RECOMMENDED FUTURE STEPS

The following is a list of commitments that will occur during future phases of the Project either prior to, or during construction:

- Preparation of a compensation/planting plan to the satisfaction of the City of Ottawa to support the permit application for tree impacts.
- A qualified Environmental Inspector is required throughout the construction period to ensure that tree protection measures are implemented, maintained and enforced. This inspector is responsible for determining the need and timing of additional expertise, such as an ISA Certified Arborist.
- Compensation planting should be amended to include soil stabilization species if a need arises or becomes evident during construction.

8.3 COMPENSATION

As compensation trees are to be planted on the same properties where removals occur, it is recommended to plant species that complement the existing treed communities to maximize likelihood of survival and avoid changing the function of the existing habitat.

This is most easily achieved by selecting the same native species that are present on site. In the event these species are not readily available at the time of planting, or that some species that are present on site can be described as undesirable (i.e., Green Ash); complement species to be planted should have a similar shade tolerance and similar wetness coefficient to the existing communities (See Table 8-1) to be considered suitable for compensation.

Table 8-1: Native Species Observed and Associated Wetness Coefficients

Observed Species	Wetness Coefficient
Black Ash	-3
Red Maple	0
Black Cherry	3
Balsam Poplar	-3
Green Ash	-3
White Elm	-3
Eastern White Cedar	-3
Red Pine	3
Balsam Poplar	-3
Trembling Aspen	0
Eastern Cottonwood	0
White Oak	5

No diversity requirements for compensation plantings are written in the Tree Protection By-Law at the time of the Report, but the General Manager may impose a requirement as a condition of the permit prior to approval.

9. LIMITATIONS OF ASSESSMENT

The assessment of the trees and shrubs presented in this Report has been made using accepted arboricultural techniques and reflects those areas where PTEs were obtained at the time of the field inventory. This included a visual examination of all the above ground parts of the tree for structural defects, scars, external indications of decay such as fungal fruiting bodies, evidence of attack by insects, the condition of any visible root structures, the degree and direction of lean (if any), the general condition of the trees and the surrounding site, and the proximity of property and people. Except where specifically noted, the trees were not cored, probed or climbed and there was no detailed inspection of the root crowns involving excavations. Given the time of year of the assessment, foliage was not able to be observed on deciduous species.

Notwithstanding the recommendations and conclusions made in this Report, it must be recognized that trees and shrubs are living organisms, and their health and vigour constantly change over time. They are not immune to changes in site conditions or seasonal variations in the weather conditions.

While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that the subject trees are healthy, no guarantees are offered, or implied, that these trees or any of their parts will remain standing. It is both professionally and practically impossible to predict with absolute certainty the behaviour of any single tree or its component parts under all circumstances. Inevitably, a standing tree will always pose some level of risk. Most trees have the potential for failure under adverse weather conditions, and the risk can only be eliminated if the tree is removed.

Although every effort has been made to ensure that this assessment is reasonably accurate, the trees should be reassessed periodically. The assessment presented in this Report is valid at the time of inspection.

10. REFERENCES

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Appendix A:
Tree Inventory Table - Municipal

Project: Trail R. BESS | **Field Work Completed By:** Michael Babin, Taylor Simpannen

Dates of Field Work: January 22nd, 2025

Tree Condition

Excellent: no apparent health problems; good structural form

Good: minor problems with health and/or structural form

Fair: more serious problems with health and/or structural form

Poor: major problems with health and structural form

Dead: Dead no live buds, leaves

Legend

- Tree Retention / Preservation
- Injure
- Tree Removals

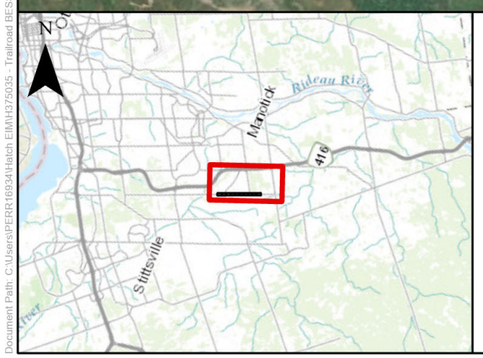
Tree ID Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	DBH (cm)	Critical Root Zone (m)	Tree Condition	Retention or Removal	Ownership
1	Blue Spruce	*Picea pungens*	20	2	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
2	Red Pine	*Pinus resinosa*	20	2	Excellent	Removal	Municipal
3	Balsam Poplar	*Populus balsamifera*	20	2	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
4	Balsam Poplar	*Populus balsamifera*	27	2.7	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
5	Balsam Poplar	*Populus balsamifera*	17	1.7	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
6	Balsam Poplar	*Populus balsamifera*	20	2	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
7	White Elm	*Ulmus americana*	17	1.7	Good	Retain	Municipal
8	White Elm	*Ulmus americana*	13	1.3	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
9	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	15	1.5	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
10	Eastern White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	15	1.5	Poor Vigour - approx. 20% of canopy remaining	Removal	Municipal
11	Eastern White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	15	1.5	Poor Vigour - approx. 20% of canopy remaining	Retain	Municipal
12	Eastern White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	15	1.5	Good	Retain	Municipal
13	Eastern White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	15	1.5	Good	Retain	Municipal
14	White Elm	*Ulmus americana*	15	1.5	Good	Retain	Municipal
15	White Elm	*Ulmus americana*	15	1.5	Good	Removal	Municipal
16	Balsam Poplar	*Populus balsamifera*	17	1.7	Excellent	Removal	Municipal
17	Green Ash	*Fraxinus Pennsylvania*	25	2.5	Dead -Significant Lean, supported by other trees	Removal	Municipal
18	Eastern White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	15	1.5	Good	Injure	Municipal
19	Eastern White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	15	1.5	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
20	Eastern White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	15	1.5	Excellent	Injure	Municipal
21	Eastern White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	15	1.5	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
22	Eastern White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	15	1.5	Good	Injure	Municipal
23	White Elm	*Ulmus americana*	35	3.5	Poor Pathology - apparent Dutch Elm Disease	Injure	Municipal
24	Eastern White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	15	1.5	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
25	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	15	1.5	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
26	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	15	1.5	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
27	Eastern White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	15	1.5	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
28	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	15	1.5	Excellent	Removal	Municipal
29	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	15	1.5	Excellent	Removal	Municipal
30	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	15	1.5	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
31	Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	17	1.7	Excellent	Removal	Municipal
32	White Elm	*Ulmus americana*	20	2	Good	Retain	Municipal
33	Green Ash	*Fraxinus Pennsylvania*	25	2.5	Fair - Insects	Retain	Municipal
34	White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	30	3	Excellent	Removal	Municipal
35	White Oak	*Quercus alba*	17	1.7	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
36	Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	20	2	Fair Deadwood - approx. 10% of trunk	Removal	Municipal
37	Eastern Cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*	40	4	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
38	Eastern Cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*	30	3	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
39	Eastern Cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*	30	3	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
40	Eastern Cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*	35	3.5	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
41	Bur Oak	*Quercus macrocarpa*	75	7.5	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
42	Balsam Poplar	*Populus balsamifera*	10	1	Excellent	Removal	Municipal
43	Balsam Poplar	*Populus balsamifera*	10	1	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
44	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	15	1.5	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
45	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	10	1	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
46	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	10	1	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
47	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	10	1	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
48	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	10	1	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
49	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	10	1	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
50	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	15	1.5	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
51	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	17	1.7	Excellent	Retain	Municipal
52	European Larch	*Larix decidua*	16	1.6	Excellent	Removal	Boundary Tree (Municipal)
53	European Larch	*Larix decidua*	14	1.6	Excellent	Removal	Boundary Tree (Municipal)
54	European Larch	*Larix decidua*	14	1.6	Excellent	Removal	Boundary Tree (Municipal)
55	Blue Spruce	*Picea pungens*	N/A	N/A	Unk	Removal	Municipal
56	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	N/A	N/A	Unk	Removal	Municipal
57	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	N/A	N/A	Unk	Removal	Municipal
58	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	N/A	N/A	Unk	Removal	Municipal
59	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	N/A	N/A	Unk	Removal	Municipal
60	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	N/A	N/A	Unk	Removal	Municipal
61	Blue Spruce	*Picea pungens*	N/A	N/A	Unk	Injure	Municipal

SUMMARY OF TREE IMPACTS FOR MUNICIPAL TREES

ACTION	QUANTITY
RETAIN	37
INJURE	5
REMOVE	20
TOTAL INVENTORIED	61

Appendix B:
Site Layout Figure

World Imagery: Vantor



LEGEND

- Underground Transmission Line Corridor
- Tree Survey Study Area (10m Buffer)
- BESS Area
- Property Line
- Proposed Access Road
- Stormwater Pond
- Substation Area
- Watercourse (RVCA)
- Waterbody (RVCA)

Notes
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2. Spatial referencing: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 18N
3. Basemap - GeoOttawa Current Imagery, 2022
4. Contains Information made available under Rideau Valley Conservation Authority's (RVCA) Open Data Licence

0 190 380 760 Meters

1:15,000

PROJECT:	Trail Road BESS
FIGURE TITLE:	Project Location
CLIENT:	Brookfield Corp.

DWG BY:	CHK BY:	FIG NO.:	REV NO.:	PROJ No.:
S. PERRY	M. BABIN	1	1	H-375035
DATE: 30/10/25	**PAGE:** 1			HATCH

Document Path: C:\Users\PERR16934\Hatch EIM\H375035 - Trailroad BESS Site Geotechnical Investi - Trailroad BESS Inc - GIS\APRX\TrailRd_TreeInventory\TrailRd_TreeInventory.aprx

Appendix C:
Tree Removal, Injury and Retention Figure

World Topographic Map: City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

LEGEND

- Tree to be Removed
- Tree Protection Fence (TPF)
- Watercourse (RVCA)
- Property Line
- Proposed Access Road
- Critical Root Zone (CRZ)

Notes
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2. Spatial referencing: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 18N
3. Basemap - GeoOttawa Current Imagery, 2022
4. Contains Information made available under Rideau Valley Conservation Authority's (RVCA) Open Data Licence

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1:700

PROJECT: Trail Road BESS				
FIGURE TITLE: Project Location - Access Road				
CLIENT: Brookfield Corp.				
DWG BY: S. PERRY	**CHK BY:** M. BABIN	**FIG NO.:** 4	**REV NO.:** 1	**PROJ No.:** H-375035
DATE: 30/10/25	**PAGE:** 1			HATCH

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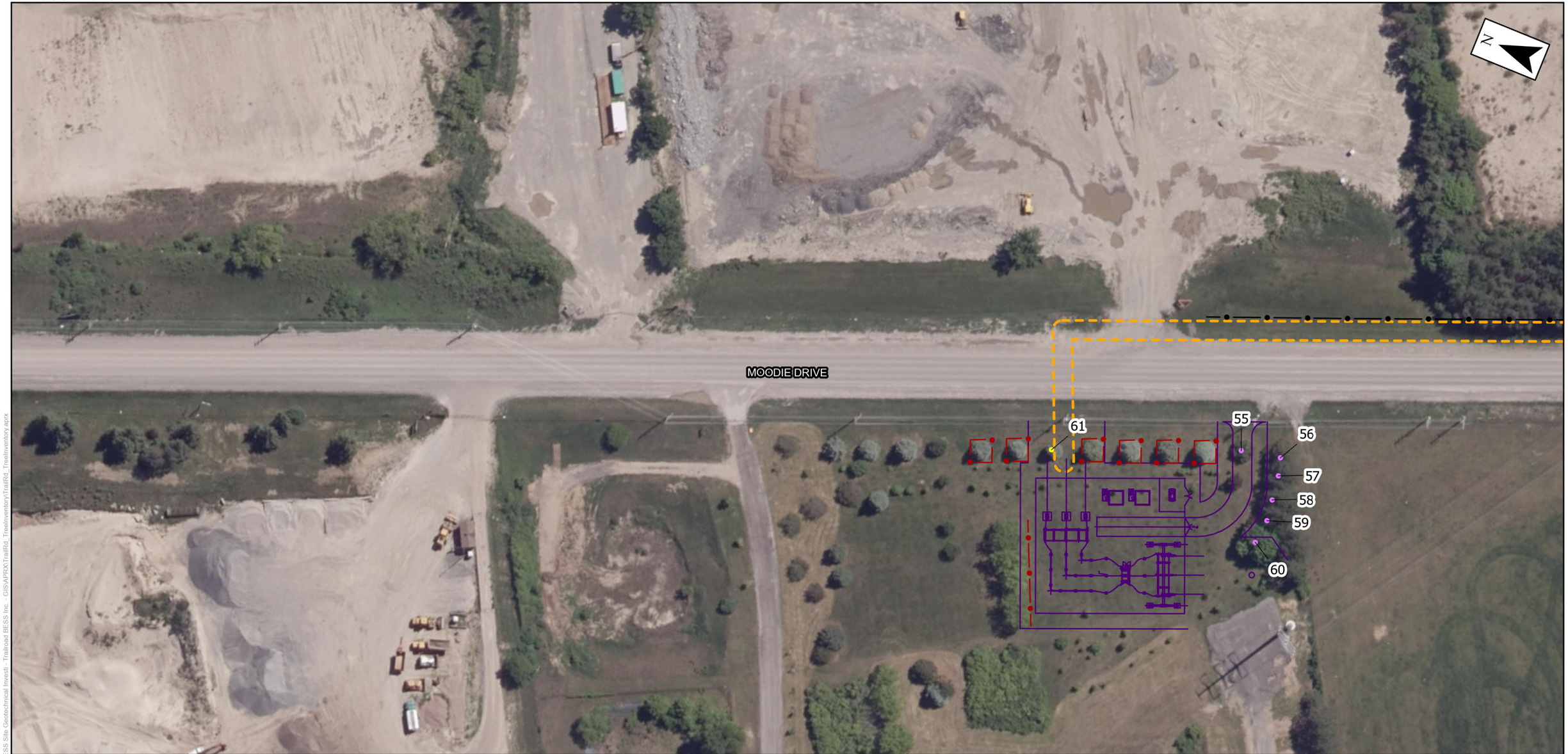
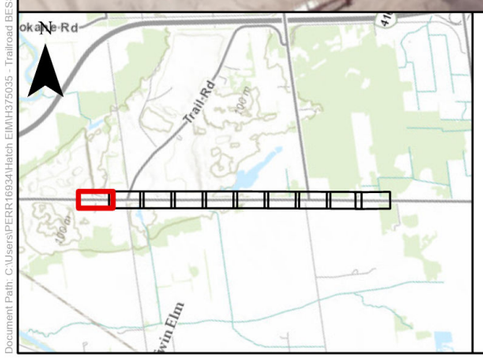
World Topographic Map: City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCan





LEGEND

- Tree to be Injured
- Tree to be Removed
- Existing Fenceline
- Tree Protection Fence (TPF)
- Switching Station
- Underground Transmission Line Corridor

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0 12.5 25 50 Meters

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PROJECT:	Trail Road BESS
FIGURE TITLE:	Tree Inventory
CLIENT:	Brookfield Corp.

DWG BY:	CHK BY:	FIG NO.:	REV NO.:	PROJ No.:
S. PERRY	M. BABIN	3	1	H-375035
DATE: 30/10/25	**PAGE:** 1			HATCH

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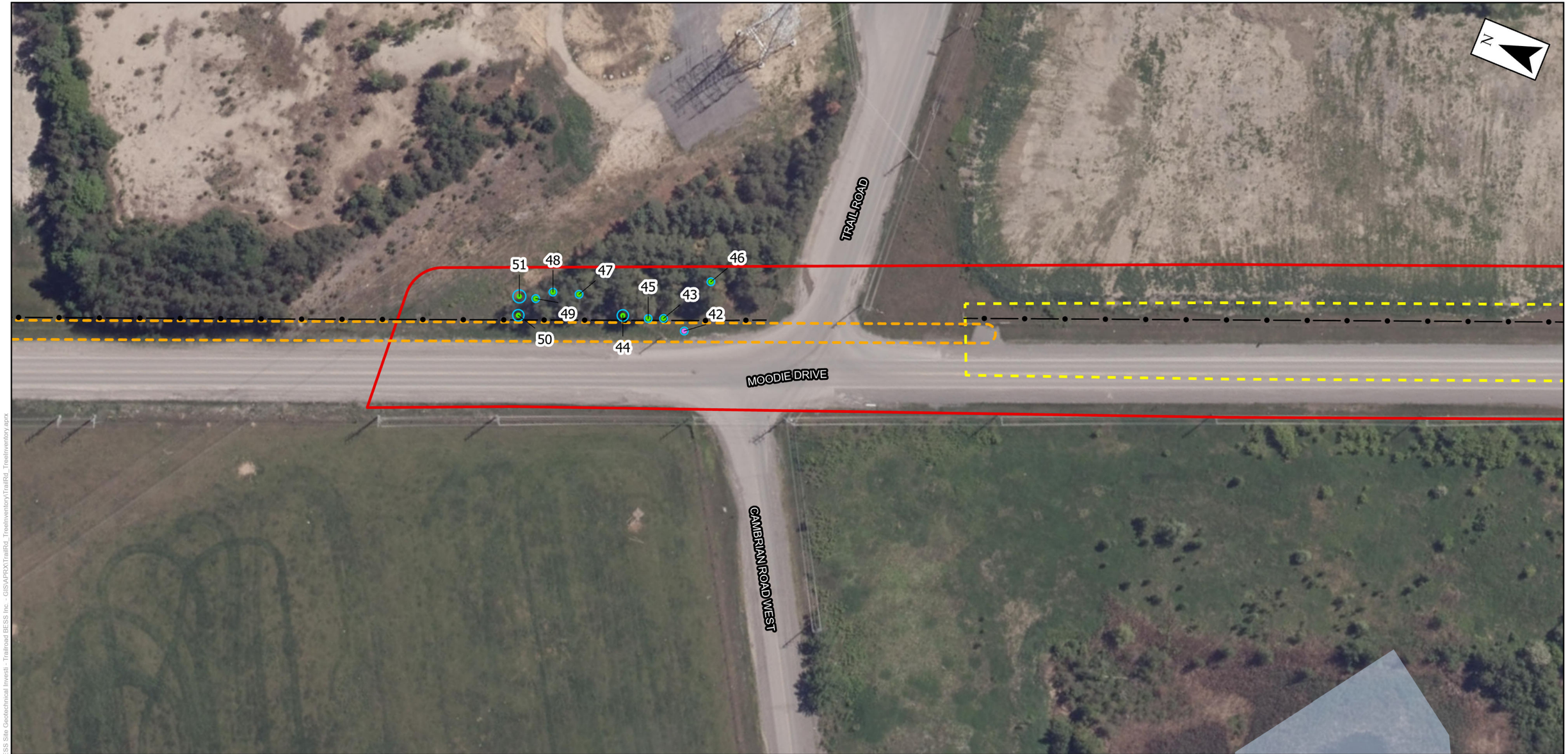
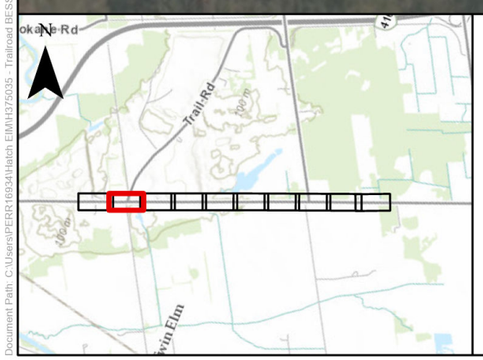
World Topographic Map: City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan





LEGEND

- Tree to be Removed
- Tree to be Preserved
- Existing Fenceline
- Waterbody (RVCA)
- Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Underground Transmission Line Corridor
- Transmission Line Corridor
- Tree Survey Study Area (10m Buffer)

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PROJECT:	Trail Road BESS
FIGURE TITLE:	Tree Inventory
CLIENT:	Brookfield Corp.

DWG BY:	CHK BY:	FIG NO.:	REV NO.:	PROJ No.:
S. PERRY	M. BABIN	3	1	H-375035
DATE: 30/10/25	**PAGE:** 2			HATCH

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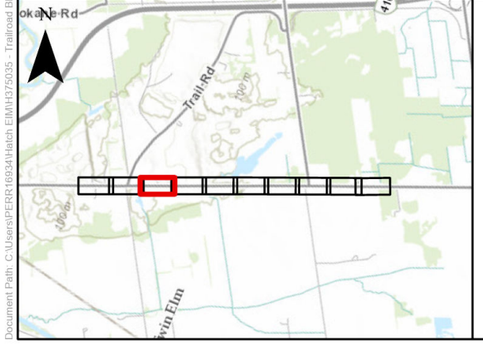

LEGEND

- Existing Fenceline
- Waterbody (RVCA)
- Transmission Line Corridor
- Tree Survey Study Area (10m Buffer)

Notes
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PROJECT:	Trail Road BESS
FIGURE TITLE:	Tree Inventory
CLIENT:	Brookfield Corp.

DWG BY:	CHK BY:	FIG NO.:	REV NO.:	PROJ No.:
S. PERRY	M. BABIN	3	1	H-375035
DATE: 30/10/25	**PAGE:** 3			HATCH

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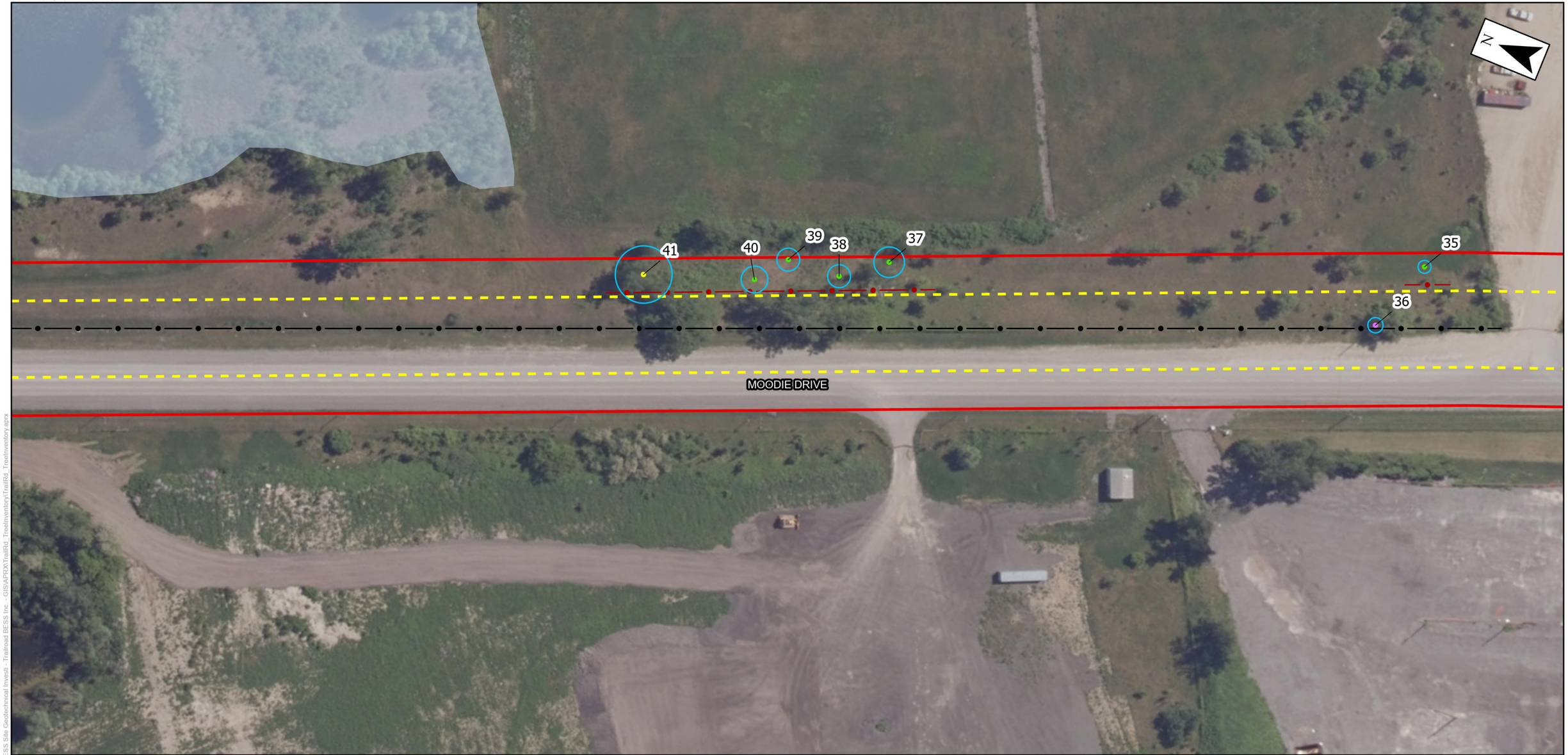

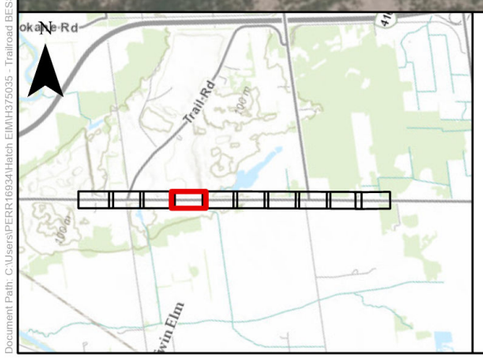

LEGEND

- Tree to be Injured
- Tree to be Removed
- Tree to be Preserved
- Existing Fenceline
- Tree Protection Fence (TPF)
- Waterbody (RVCA)
- Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Transmission Line Corridor
- Tree Survey Study Area (10m Buffer)

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PROJECT:	Trail Road BESS
FIGURE TITLE:	Tree Inventory
CLIENT:	Brookfield Corp.

DWG BY:	CHK BY:	FIG NO.:	REV NO.:	PROJ No.:
S. PERRY	M. BABIN	3	1	H-375035
DATE: 30/10/25	**PAGE:** 4			HATCH

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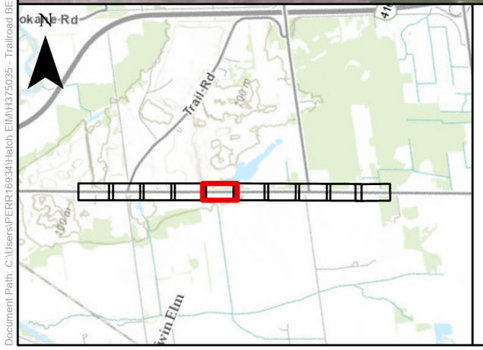

LEGEND

- Tree to be Removed
- Tree to be Preserved
- Existing Fenceline
- Tree Protection Fence (TPF)
- Waterbody (RVCA)
- Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Transmission Line Corridor
- Tree Survey Study Area (10m Buffer)

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PROJECT:	Trail Road BESS
FIGURE TITLE:	Tree Inventory
CLIENT:	Brookfield Corp.

DWG BY:	CHK BY:	FIG NO.:	REV NO.:	PROJ No.:
S. PERRY	M. BABIN	3	1	H-375035
DATE: 30/10/25	**PAGE:** 5			HATCH

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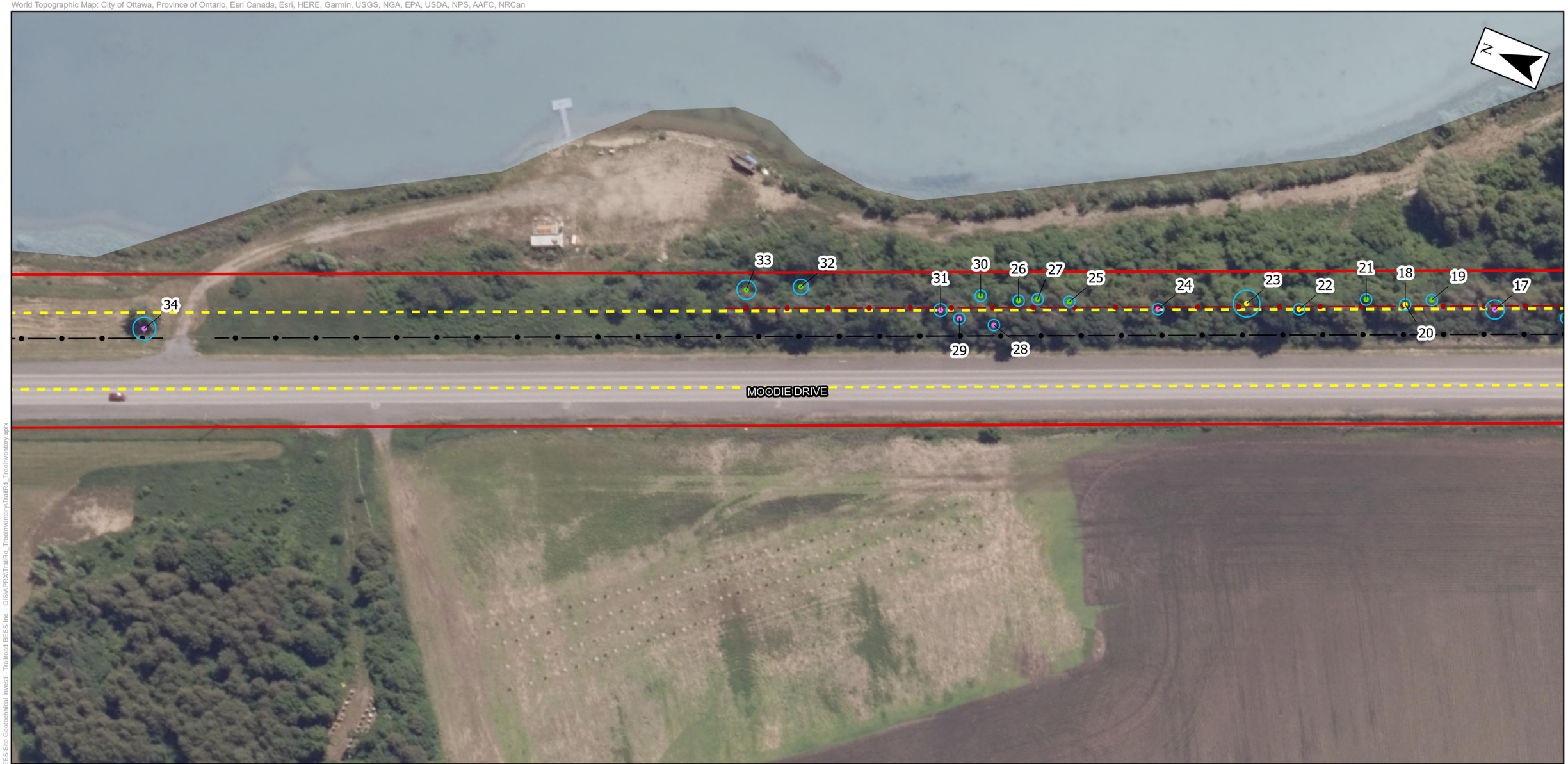

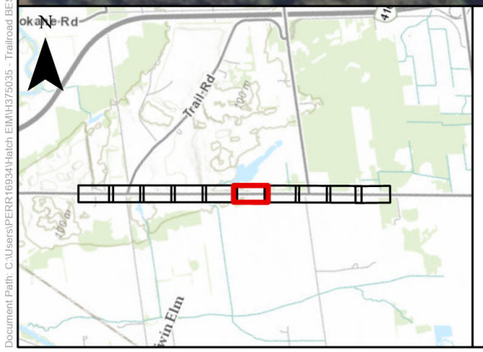

LEGEND

- Tree to be Injured
- Tree to be Removed
- Tree to be Preserved
- Existing Fenceline
- Tree Protection Fence (TPF)
- Waterbody (RVCA)
- Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Transmission Line Corridor
- Tree Survey Study Area (10m Buffer)

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PROJECT:	Trail Road BESS
FIGURE TITLE:	Tree Inventory
CLIENT:	Brookfield Corp.

DWG BY:	CHK BY:	FIG NO.:	REV NO.:	PROJ No.:
S. PERRY	M. BABIN	3	1	H-375035
DATE: 30/10/25	**PAGE:** 6			HATCH

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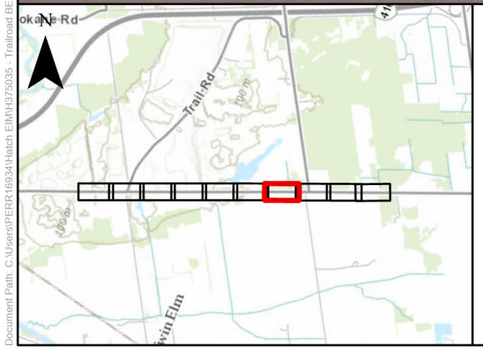

LEGEND

- Tree to be Injured
- Tree to be Removed
- Tree to be Preserved
- Existing Fenceline
- Tree Protection Fence (TPF)
- Waterbody (RVCA)
- Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Transmission Line Corridor
- Tree Survey Study Area (10m Buffer)

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PROJECT:	Trail Road BESS
FIGURE TITLE:	Tree Inventory
CLIENT:	Brookfield Corp.

DWG BY:	CHK BY:	FIG NO.:	REV NO.:	PROJ No.:
S. PERRY	M. BABIN	3	1	H-375035
DATE: 30/10/25	**PAGE:** 7			HATCH

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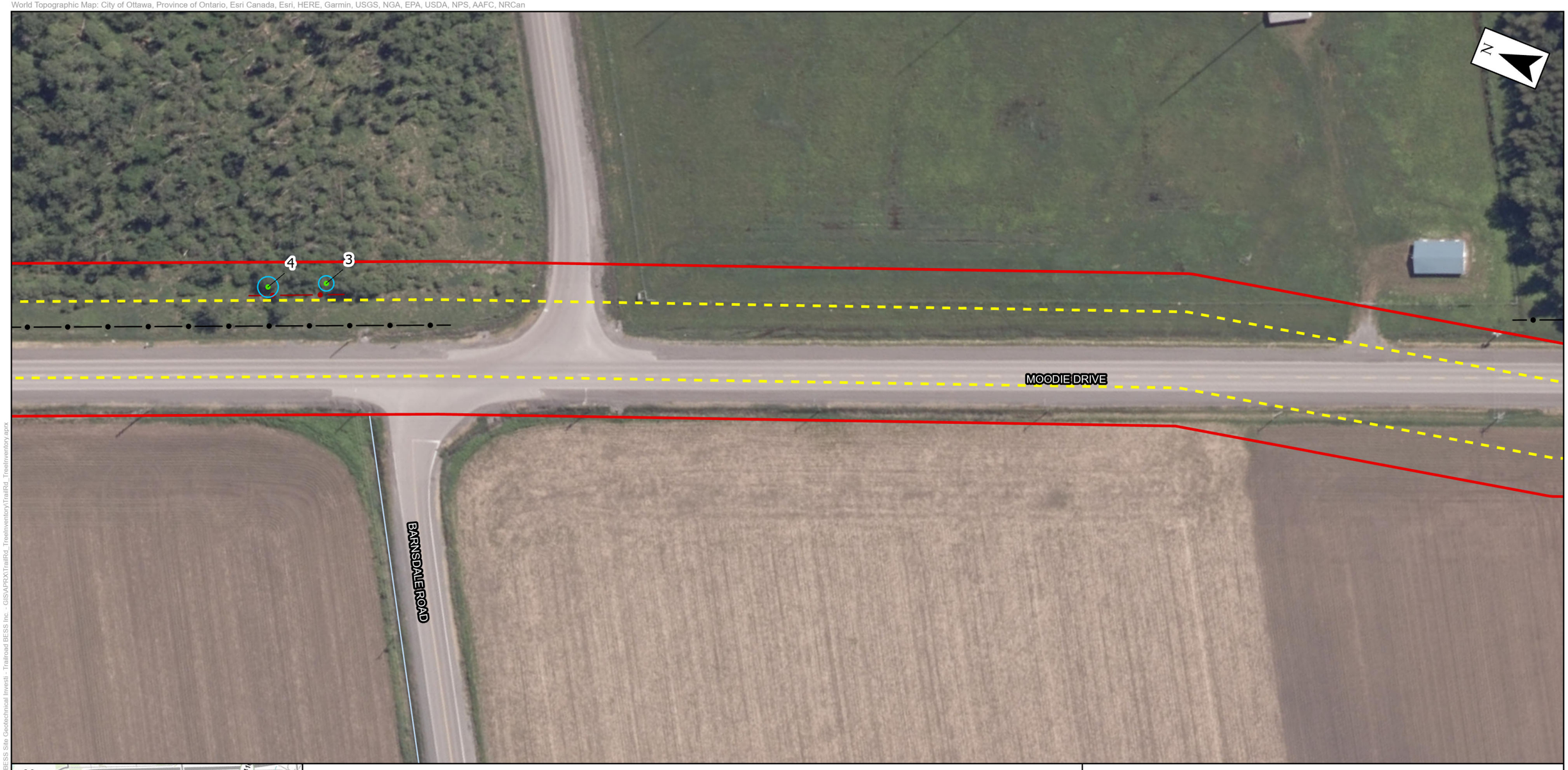

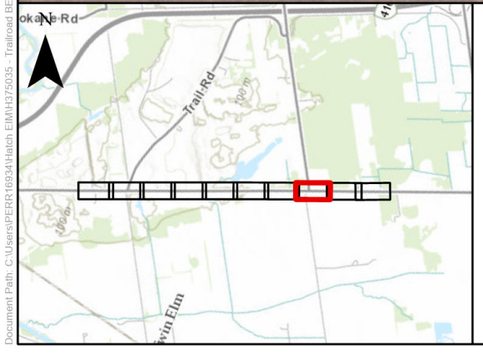

LEGEND

- Tree to be Preserved
- Existing Fenceline
- Tree Protection Fence (TPF)
- Watercourse (RVCA)
- Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Transmission Line Corridor
- Tree Survey Study Area (10m Buffer)

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PROJECT:	Trail Road BESS
FIGURE TITLE:	Tree Inventory
CLIENT:	Brookfield Corp.

DWG BY:	CHK BY:	FIG NO.:	REV NO.:	PROJ No.:
S. PERRY	M. BABIN	3	1	H-375035
DATE: 30/10/25	PAGE: 8			HATCH

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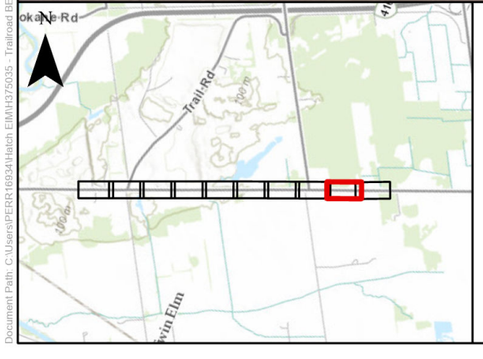

LEGEND

- Existing Fenceline
- Watercourse (RVCA)
- Transmission Line Corridor
- Tree Survey Study Area (10m Buffer)

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PROJECT: Trail Road BESS				
FIGURE TITLE: Tree Inventory				
CLIENT: Brookfield Corp.				
DWG BY: S. PERRY	**CHK BY:** M. BABIN	**FIG NO.:** 3	**REV NO.:** 1	**PROJ No.:** H-375035
DATE: 30/10/25	**PAGE:** 9			HATCH

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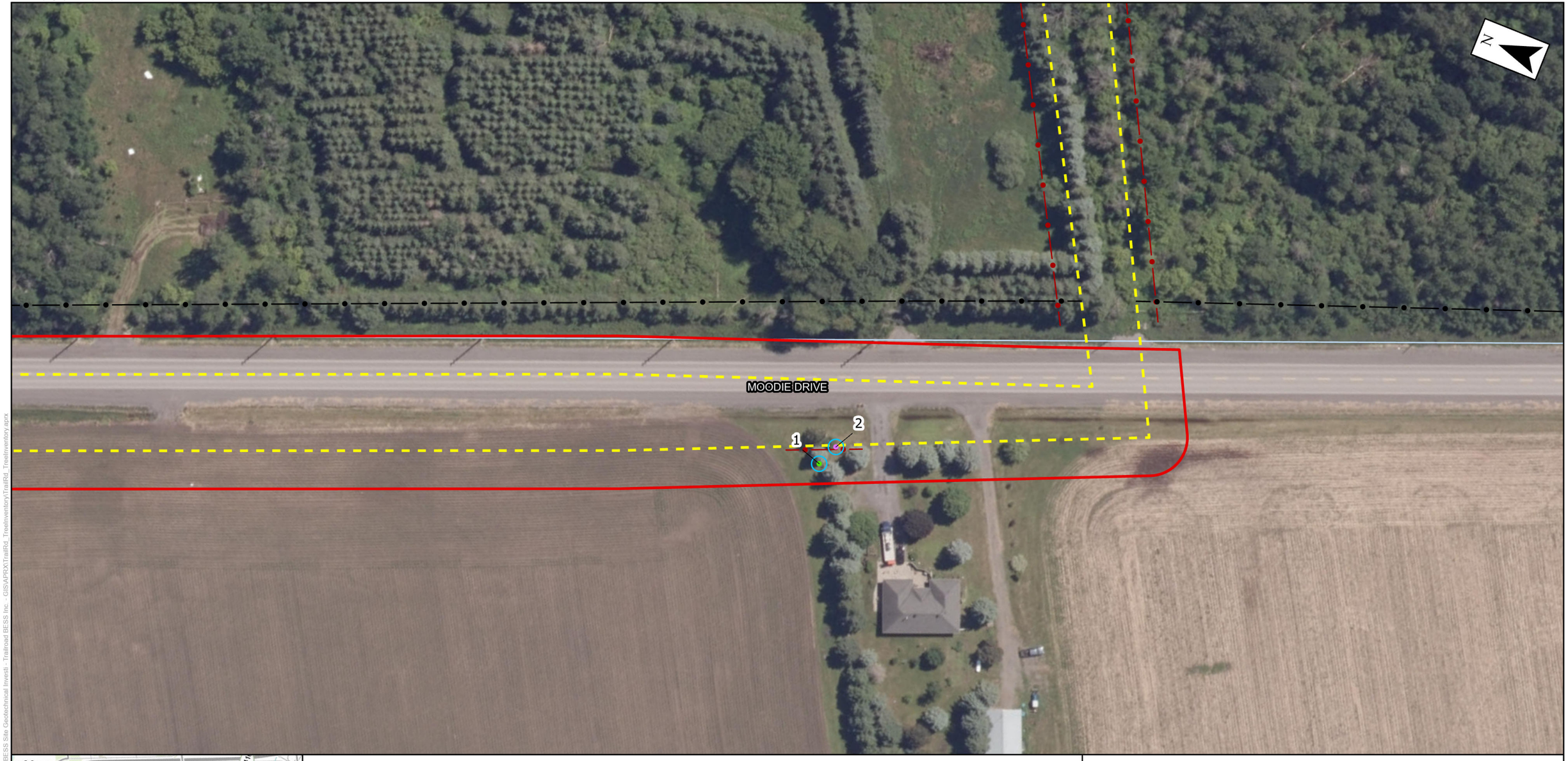

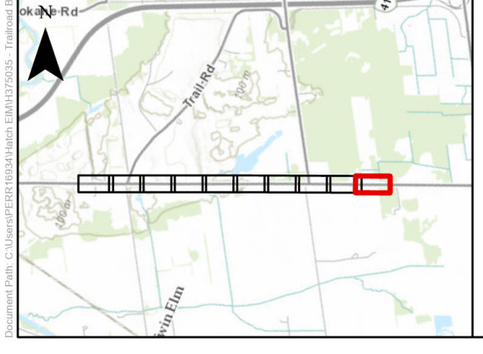

LEGEND

- Tree to be Removed
- Tree to be Preserved
- Existing Fenceline
- Tree Protection Fence (TPF)
- Watercourse (RVCA)
- Critical Root Zone (CRZ)
- Transmission Line Corridor
- Tree Survey Study Area (10m Buffer)

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0 12.5 25 50 Meters

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PROJECT: Trail Road BESS				
FIGURE TITLE: Tree Inventory				
CLIENT: Brookfield Corp.				
DWG BY: S. PERRY	**CHK BY:** M. BABIN	**FIG NO.:** 3	**REV NO.:** 1	**PROJ No.:** H-375035
DATE: 30/10/25	**PAGE:** 10			HATCH

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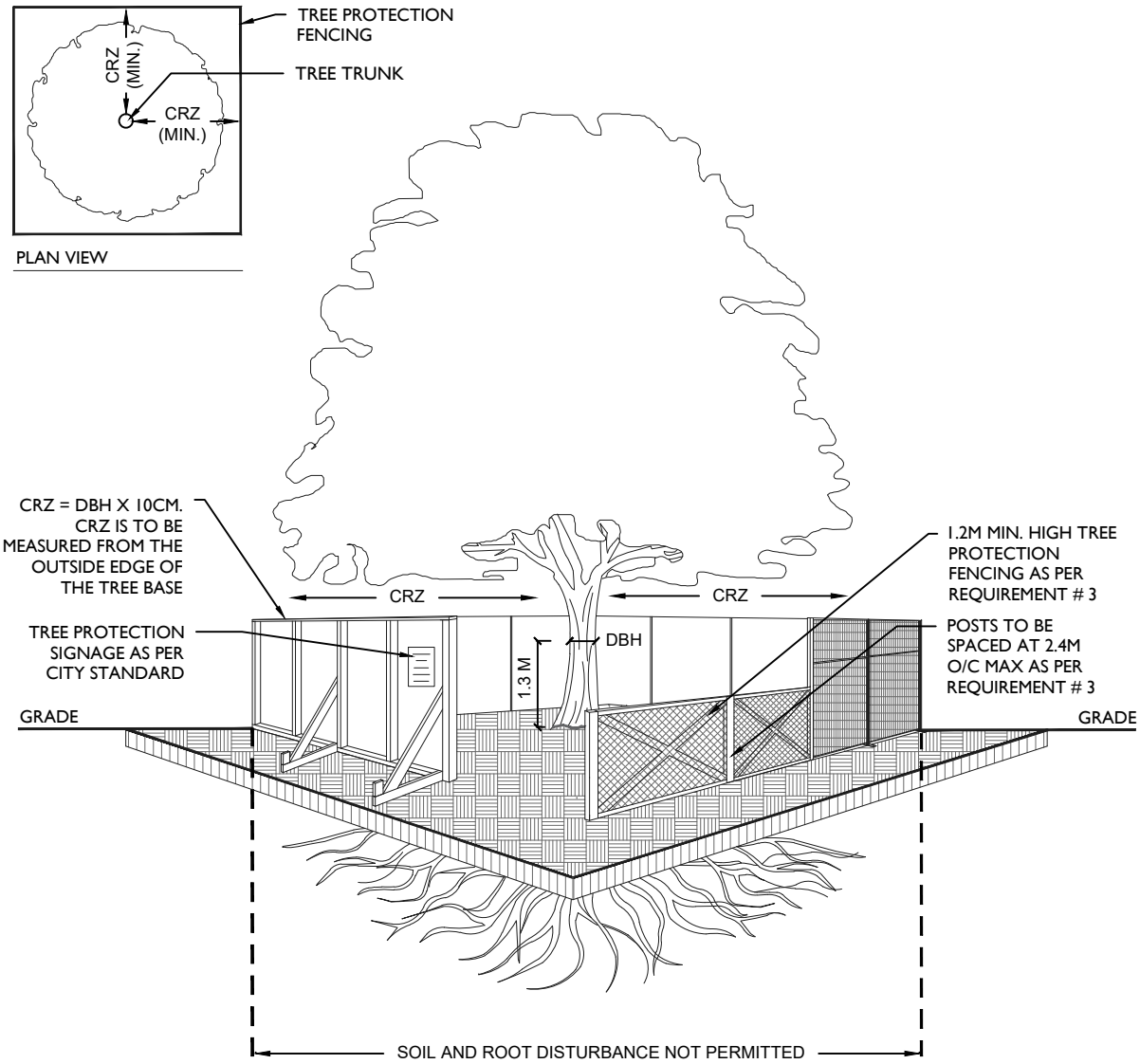
Appendix D:
City Of Ottawa Tree Protection Specification



TREE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:

1. PRIOR TO ANY WORK ACTIVITY WITHIN THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE (CRZ = 10 X DIAMETER) OF A TREE, TREE PROTECTION FENCING MUST BE INSTALLED SURROUNDING THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE, AND REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE WORK IS COMPLETE.
2. UNLESS PLANS ARE APPROVED BY CITY FORESTRY STAFF, FOR WORK WITHIN THE CRZ:
   - DO NOT PLACE ANY MATERIAL OR EQUIPMENT - INCLUDING OUTHOUSES;
   - DO NOT ATTACH ANY SIGNS, NOTICES OR POSTERS TO ANY TREE;
   - DO NOT RAISE OR LOWER THE EXISTING GRADE;
   - TUNNEL OR BORE WHEN DIGGING;
   - DO NOT DAMAGE THE ROOT SYSTEM, TRUNK, OR BRANCHES OR ANY TREE;
   - ENSURE THAT EXHAUST FUMES FROM ALL EQUIPMENT ARE NOT DIRECTED TOWARD ANY TREE CANOPY.
   - DO NOT EXTEND HARD SURFACE OR SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE LANDSCAPING
3. TREE PROTECTION FENCING MUST BE AT LEAST 1.2M IN HEIGHT, AND CONSTRUCTED OF RIGID OR FRAMED MATERIALS (E.G. MODULOC - STEEL, PLYWOOD HOARDING, OR SNOW FENCE ON A 2"X4" WOOD FRAME) WITH POSTS 2.4M APART, SUCH THAT THE FENCE LOCATION CANNOT BE ALTERED. ALL SUPPORTS AND BRACING MUST BE PLACED OUTSIDE OF THE CRZ, AND INSTALLATION MUST MINIMISE DAMAGE TO EXISTING ROOTS. (SEE DETAIL)
4. THE LOCATION OF THE TREE PROTECTION FENCING MUST BE DETERMINED BY AN ARBORIST AND DETAILED ON ANY ASSOCIATED PLANS FOR THE SITE (E.G. TREE CONSERVATION REPORT, TREE INFORMATION REPORT, ETC). THE PLAN AND CONSTRUCTED FENCING MUST BE APPROVED BY CITY FORESTRY STAFF PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.
5. IF THE FENCED TREE PROTECTION AREA MUST BE REDUCED TO FACILITATE CONSTRUCTION, MITIGATION MEASURES MUST BE PRESCRIBED BY AN ARBORIST AND APPROVED BY CITY FORESTRY STAFF. THESE MAY INCLUDE THE PLACEMENT OF PLYWOOD, WOOD CHIPS, OR STEEL PLATING OVER THE ROOTS FOR PROTECTION OR THE PROPER PRUNING AND CARE OF ROOTS WHERE ENCOUNTERED.

THE CITY'S TREE PROTECTION BY-LAW, 2020-340 PROTECTS BOTH CITY-OWNED TREES, CITY-WIDE, AND PRIVATELY-OWNED TREES WITHIN THE URBAN AREA. PLEASE REFER TO WWW.OTTAWA.CA/TREEBYLAW FOR MORE INFORMATION ON HOW THE TREE BY-LAW APPLIES.

ACCESSIBLE FORMATS AND COMMUNICATION SUPPORTS ARE AVAILABLE, UPON REQUEST

Ottawa

TREE PROTECTION SPECIFICATION

TO BE IMPLEMENTED FOR RETAINED TREES, BOTH ON SITE AND ON ADJACENT SITES, PRIOR TO ANY TREE REMOVAL OR SITE WORKS AND MAINTAINED FOR THE DURATION OF WORK ACTIVITIES ON SITE.

SCALE:	NTS
DATE:	MARCH 2021
DRAWING NO.:	1 of 1