APPENDIX A
Site Photolog



1. Looking upstream at dam from northwest



2. Looking upstream at Cty. Rd. 25 bridge crossing from southeast



3. Looking southeast across dam / historic road alignment



4. Looking northwest, dam / historic road alignment on left, Cty. Rd. 25 on right



5. Looking downstream at dam from Cty. Rd. 25



6. Looking north at reservoir from Cty. Rd. 25



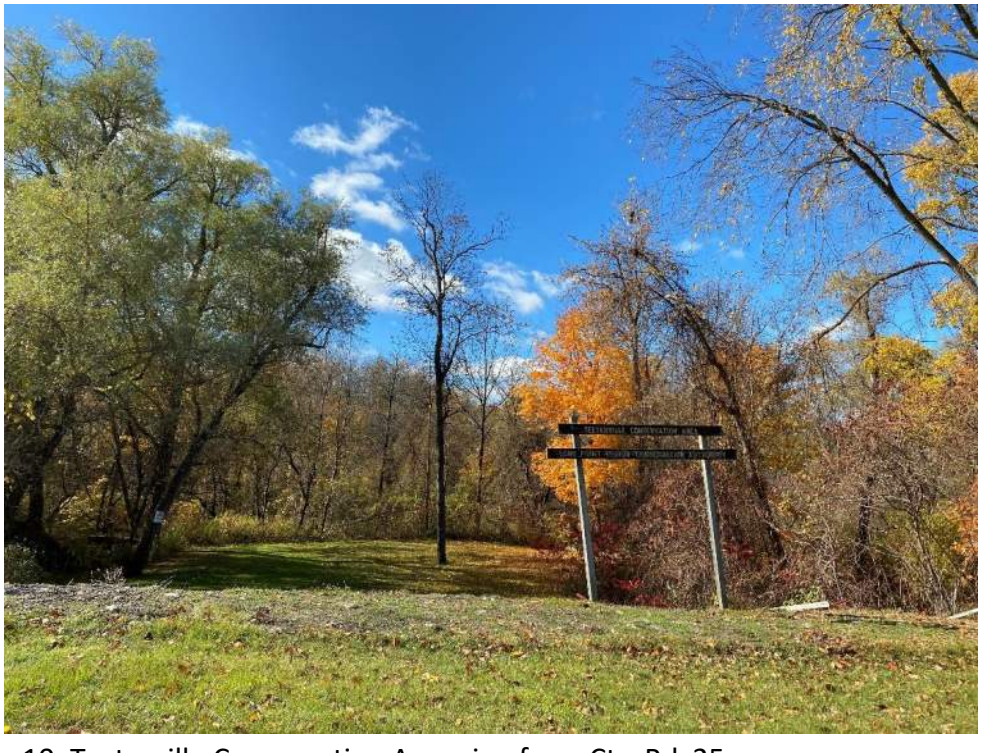
7. Looking northeast at reservoir from Legion property



8. Looking northeast at reservoir from Cty. Rd. 25

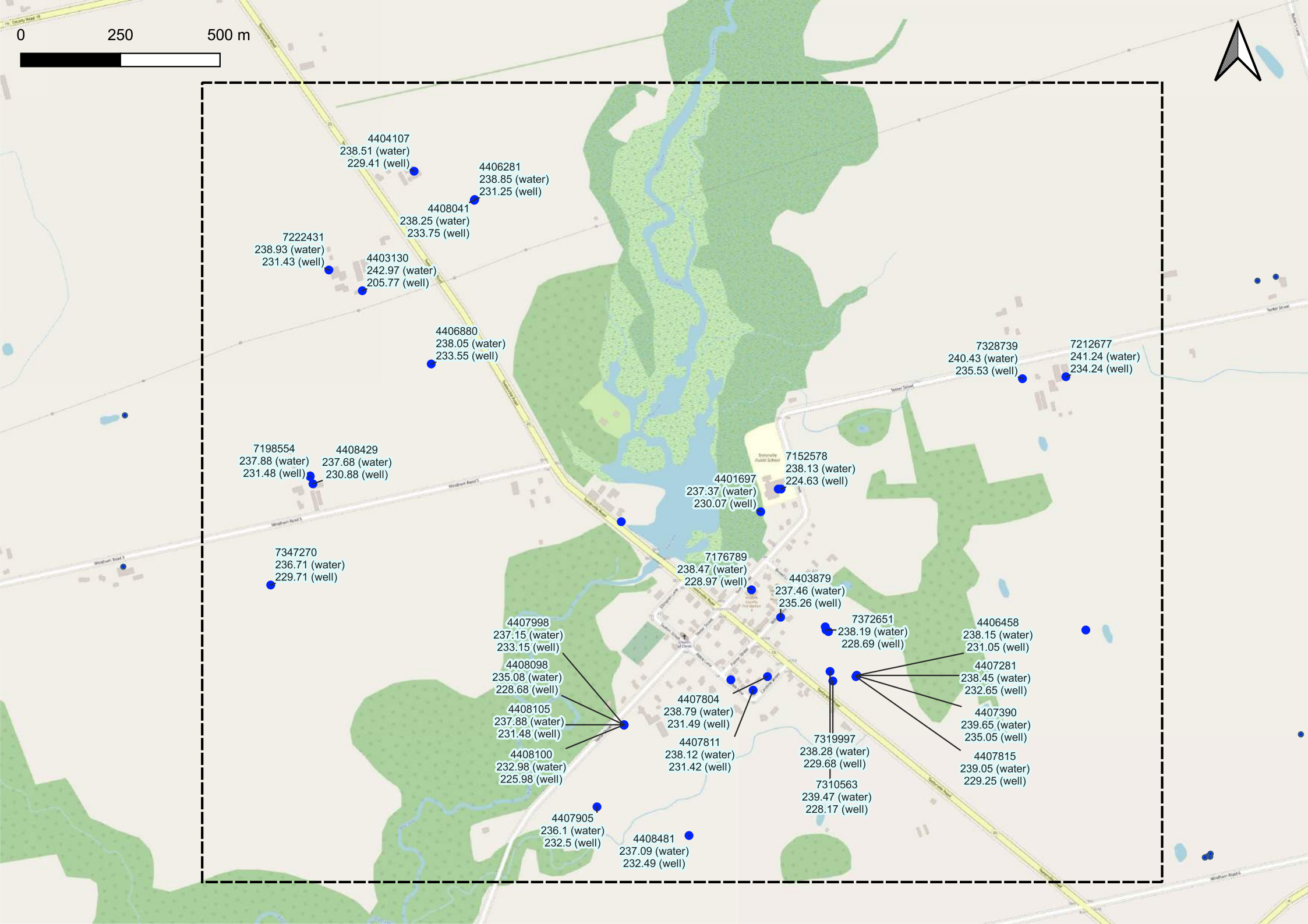


9. Looking east across top of dam



10. Teeterville Conservation Area sign from Cty. Rd. 25

APPENDIX B
Hydrogeology


0
250
500 m
4404107
238.51 (water)
229.41 (well)
4406281
238.85 (water)
231.25 (well)
4408041
238.25 (water)
233.75 (well)
7222431
238.93 (water)
231.43 (well)
4403130
242.97 (water)
205.77 (well)
4406880
238.05 (water)
233.55 (well)
7328739
240.43 (water)
235.53 (well)
7212677
241.24 (water)
234.24 (well)
7198554
237.88 (water)
231.48 (well)
4408429
237.68 (water)
230.88 (well)
7152578
238.13 (water)
224.63 (well)
4401697
237.37 (water)
230.07 (well)
7347270
236.71 (water)
229.71 (well)
7176789
238.47 (water)
228.97 (well)
4403879
237.46 (water)
235.26 (well)
7372651
238.19 (water)
228.69 (well)
4406458
238.15 (water)
231.05 (well)
4407998
237.15 (water)
233.15 (well)
4408098
235.08 (water)
228.68 (well)
4407281
238.45 (water)
232.65 (well)
4407804
238.79 (water)
231.49 (well)
4408105
237.88 (water)
231.48 (well)
4407390
239.65 (water)
235.05 (well)
4407811
238.12 (water)
231.42 (well)
7319997
238.28 (water)
229.68 (well)
4408100
232.98 (water)
225.98 (well)
4407815
239.05 (water)
229.25 (well)
7310563
239.47 (water)
228.17 (well)
4407905
236.1 (water)
232.5 (well)
4408481
237.09 (water)
232.49 (well)

WELL_ID	BOREHOLEID	COMPLETED	DEPTH	DP_BEDROCK	STATIC_LEV
4401697	10273703	1958-06-16	9.1		1.8
4401698	10273704	1961-06-19	36.6		
4403130	10275099	1973-04-14	37.5		0.3
4403879	10275833	1977-09-21	5.2		3
4404107	10276061	1979-03-06	13.7		4.6
4406281	10277821	1993-07-11	11.6		4
4406458	10277968	1994-06-29	10.1		3
4406880	10278362	1997-05-14	9.1		4.6
4407281	10278763	1999-10-01	8.5		2.7
4407390	10278872	2000-06-05	6.1		1.5
4407804	10533591	2001-03-12	8.8		1.5
4407811	10533598	2001-08-02	8.8		2.1
4407815	10533602	2001-05-31	11.9		2.1
4407905	10540098	2002-06-21	7		3.4
4407998	10546071	2003-08-16	6.7		2.7
4408041	11098989	2003-10-29	9.1		4.6
4408098	11099031	2003-06-25	11.3		4.9
4408100	11099033	2003-06-19	14		7
4408105	11099038	2003-02-12	8.5		2.1
4408429	11554500	2005-11-15	10.7		3.9
4408481	11554552	2004-11-22	7.6		3
7152577	1003347733	2010-08-29			
7152578	1003347735	2010-08-29	16.1		2.6
7176789	1003694407	2011-03-10			2.4
7198541	1004263095	2012-03-20			
7198554	1004263134	2012-03-20	10.1		3.7
7212677	1004664429	2013-03-07	9.1		2.1
7222431	1004882404	2014-04-05	11.3		3.8
7275726	1006299570	2016-11-17	9.1		
7310563	1007038056	2018-03-21	13.1		1.8
7319997	1007295129	2018-08-16	11.6		3
7328739	1007373622	2018-11-20	7.3		2.4
7347270	1007715821	2019-09-05	11.6		4.6
7372651	1008499089	2020-11-04	12.5		3
7401255	1008828128	2021-10-18			
7401256	1008828131	2021-10-18			
7413977	1008986438	2021-08-30			

WELL_ID	AUDIT_NO	TAG	County	Township	Concession	LOT	Received	Lic No of Contractor	Final_Status	Use1	Use2	STREET	CITY	SITE
4401697			NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	013	19-Aug-58	5438	Water Supply	Public				
4401698			NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	014	06-Jul-61	5501	Water Supply	Livestock	Domestic			
4403130			NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 04	015	10-Sep-73	5501	Water Supply	Domestic				
4403879			NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	013	16-Nov-77	5201	Water Supply	Domestic				
4404107			NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 04	014	05-Apr-79	3569	Water Supply	Irrigation	Domestic			
4406281	093179		NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 04	014	30-Aug-93	6540	Water Supply	Domestic				
4406458	143857		NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	013	08-Jul-94	5201	Water Supply	Irrigation				
4406880	178487		NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	014	03-Jun-97	5201	Water Supply	Domestic				
4407281	195694		NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	013	08-Nov-99	6540	Water Supply	Domestic				
4407390	211893		NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	013	14-Jun-00	5201	Water Supply	Domestic				
4407804	223152		NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	013	03-Oct-02	6540	Water Supply	Domestic				
4407811	223163		NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	014	03-Oct-02	6540	Water Supply	Domestic				
4407815	223159		NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	013	03-Oct-02	6540	Water Supply	Municipal				
4407905	223183		NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	014	04-Apr-03	6540	Water Supply	Irrigation				
4407998	265210		NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	014	26-Aug-03	7193	Water Supply	Domestic				
4408041	267194		NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 04	014	10-Nov-03	7193	Water Supply	Domestic				
4408098	255972		NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	014	15-Apr-04	6540	Water Supply	Domestic	Irrigation			
4408100	255969		NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	014	15-Apr-04	6540	Water Supply	Domestic				
4408105	255958		NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	014	15-Apr-04	6540	Water Supply	Domestic				
4408429	Z36833	A033504	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 04	015	18-May-06	6540	Water Supply	Domestic		673 WINDHAM RD 5		
4408481	Z08098	A022344	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	014	18-May-06	6540	Water Supply	Public	Domestic	163 TEETER ST	TEETERVILLE	
7152577	Z121095		NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP			12-Oct-10	7389	Abandoned-Quality	Public		229 TEETER ST.	TEETERVILLE	
7152578	Z121093	A093425	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP			12-Oct-10	7389	Water Supply	Public		229 TEETER ST.	TEETERVILLE	RP37R1862PT2
7176789	Z127582	A112453	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	013	16-Feb-12	7356	Water Supply	Public	Municipal	186 TEETER STREET (FIRE HALL)	TEETERVILLE	
7198541	Z147533	A132663	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 04	015	14-Mar-13	7356	Abandoned-Other			673 CONC 5	TEETERVILLE	
7198554	Z140350	A123919	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 04	015	14-Mar-13	7356	Replacement Well	Other		673 CONC 5	TEETERVILLE	
7212677	Z157283	A137149	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 04	013	10-Dec-13	7356	Water Supply	Other		992 5TH CONC	TEETERVILLE	
7222431	Z111559	A096746	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 04	014	25-Jun-14	6540	Water Supply	Irrigation		3949 TEERERVILLE ROAD		
7275726	Z247144	A216978	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	020	25-Nov-16	6824	Water Supply	Domestic		20 ABBIE LANE	WINGHAM	
7310563	Z280590	A244186	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	013	01-May-18	7343	Water Supply	Domestic		Teeterville Rd. Lot 13, Concession 5	TEETERVILLE	
7319997	Z295410	A254753	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP			09-Oct-18	7343	Water Supply	Domestic		3754 TEETERVILLE ROAD	TEETERVILLE	
7328739	Z288871	A228774	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	012	15-Feb-19	7193	Water Supply	Domestic		836 WINDHAM RD 5		
7347270	Z307583	A272899	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	015	15-Nov-19	7343	Water Supply	Domestic		1684 WINDHAM RD 5	VANESSA	
7372651	Z338730	A305698	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	013	12-Nov-20	6824	Water Supply	Domestic		3770 Teeterville Rd	TEETERVILLE	
7401255	Z358147	A316791	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	013	28-Oct-21	6824						
7401256	Z358148	A305698	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	013	28-Oct-21	6824						
7413977	Z331902	A289949	NORFOLK	WINDHAM TOWNSHIP	CON 05	013	28-Mar-22	7627						

WELL_ID	CASING_DIAMETER	CASING_DIAMETER_UOM	DEPTH_TO	CASING_DEPTH_UOM	Diameter_cm	Depth_m	casing_material
4401697	6	inch	26	ft	15.24	7.92	STEEL
4401698	5	inch	120	ft	12.70	36.58	STEEL
4403130	5	inch	123	ft	12.70	37.49	STEEL
4403879	1	inch	17	ft	2.54	5.18	GALVANIZED
4404107	6	inch	33	ft	15.24	10.06	STEEL
4406281	5	inch	28	ft	12.70	8.53	STEEL
4406458	5	inch	33	ft	12.70	10.06	STEEL
4406880	5	inch	30	ft	12.70	9.14	STEEL
4407281	5	inch	24	ft	12.70	7.32	STEEL
4407390	1	inch		ft	2.54		GALVANIZED
4407804	1	inch		ft	2.54		GALVANIZED
4407811	1	inch		ft	2.54		GALVANIZED
4407815	6	inch		ft	15.24		STEEL
4407905	2	inch	18	ft	5.08	5.49	PLASTIC
4407998	5	inch		ft	12.70		STEEL
4408041	5	inch	30	ft	12.70	9.14	STEEL
4408098	2	inch	25	ft	5.08	7.62	PLASTIC
4408100	5	inch	39	ft	12.70	11.89	STEEL
4408100	4	inch	46	ft	10.16	14.02	STEEL
4408105	1	inch	23	ft	2.54	7.01	PLASTIC
4408429	5.1	cm		m	5.10		GALVANIZED
4408481	13	cm	6.1	m	13.00	6.10	STEEL
7152577		cm		m			
7152578	15.5	cm	12.8	m	15.50	12.80	STEEL
7176789	6	inch	30	ft	15.24	9.14	STEEL
7198541	2	inch	23	ft	5.08	7.01	GALVANIZED
7198554	2	inch	25	ft	5.08	7.62	GALVANIZED
7212677	2	inch	20	ft	5.08	6.10	PLASTIC
7222431	2	inch	27	ft	5.08	8.23	PLASTIC
7275726	1.25	inch	27	ft	3.17	8.23	PLASTIC
7310563	6.25	Inch	32	ft	15.88	9.75	STEEL
7310563	6.25	Inch	43	ft	15.88	13.11	STEEL
7319997	6.25	inch	29	ft	15.88	8.84	STEEL
7319997	6.25	inch	38	ft	15.88	11.58	STEEL
7328739	1.25	Inch	20	ft	3.17	6.10	GALVANIZED
7347270	6.25	Inch	27	ft	15.88	8.23	STEEL
7347270	6.25	Inch	38	ft	15.88	11.58	STEEL
7372651	5	Inch	35	ft	12.70	10.67	STEEL

WELL_ID	Thickness	MaterialColor	Material	Material2	Material3	Depth_m	Original_Depth	Unit
4401697	2		TOPSOIL			0.6	2	ft
4401697	28		GRAVEL			9.1	30	ft
4401698	30	YELLOW	MEDIUM SAND			9.1	30	ft
4401698	8		MEDIUM SAND			11.6	38	ft
4401698	2		GRAVEL			12.2	40	ft
4401698	80		CLAY	TOPSOIL		36.6	120	ft
4403130	98		SAND			29.9	98	ft
4403130	11		CLAY			33.2	109	ft
4403130	14		GRAVEL			37.5	123	ft
4403879	2	BLACK	TOPSOIL			0.6	2	ft
4403879	6	BROWN	COARSE SAND			2.4	8	ft
4403879	9	GREY	MEDIUM SAND			5.2	17	ft
4404107	1	BROWN	TOPSOIL	LOOSE		0.3	1	ft
4404107	2	BROWN	SAND	DIRTY	LOOSE	0.9	3	ft
4404107	15	YELLOW	SAND	SILT	LOOSE	5.5	18	ft
4404107	13	BROWN	FINE SAND	LOOSE		9.4	31	ft
4404107	9	BROWN	FINE SAND	GRAVEL	LOOSE	12.2	40	ft
4404107	5	BROWN	SAND	SILTY		13.7	45	ft
4406281	1	BROWN	TOPSOIL	LOOSE		0.3	1	ft
4406281	15	BROWN	SAND	DRY		4.9	16	ft
4406281	16	BROWN	SAND	GRAVEL	WATER-BEARING	9.8	32	ft
4406281	6	BROWN	FINE SAND			11.6	38	ft
4406458	2	BLACK	TOPSOIL			0.6	2	ft
4406458	8	BROWN	SAND			3.0	10	ft
4406458	23	GREY	MEDIUM SAND			10.1	33	ft
4406880	2	BLACK	TOPSOIL			0.6	2	ft
4406880	13	BROWN	SAND	GRAVEL		4.6	15	ft
4406880	15	BROWN	COARSE SAND			9.1	30	ft
4407281	9	BROWN	MEDIUM SAND			2.7	9	ft
4407281	18	GREY	MEDIUM SAND			8.2	27	ft
4407281	1	GREY	CLAY	SAND	SOFT	8.5	28	ft
4407390	2	BLACK	TOPSOIL			0.6	2	ft
4407390	3	BROWN	SAND			1.5	5	ft
4407390	15	BROWN	MEDIUM SAND			6.1	20	ft
4407804	2	BROWN	SAND	FILL		0.6	2	ft
4407804	21	BROWN	MEDIUM SAND			7.0	23	ft
4407804	6	GREY	COARSE SAND			8.8	29	ft
4407811	1	BROWN	TOPSOIL			0.3	1	ft
4407811	22	BROWN	MEDIUM SAND			7.0	23	ft
4407811	6	GREY	COARSE SAND			8.8	29	ft
4407815	2	BROWN	SAND	FILL		0.6	2	ft
4407815	9	BROWN	MEDIUM SAND			3.4	11	ft
4407815	11	GREY	MEDIUM SAND			6.7	22	ft
4407815	6	GREY	FINE SAND			8.5	28	ft
4407815	9	GREY	SAND	COARSE GRAVEL		11.3	37	ft

WELL_ID	Depth_in_m	Original_Depth	Unit	Water_kind
4401697	1.8	6	ft	FRESH
4401698	36.6	120	ft	SULPHUR
4403130	33.5	110	ft	FRESH
4403879	3.0	10	ft	FRESH
4404107	5.5	18	ft	FRESH
4406281	8.5	28	ft	FRESH
4406458	3.0	10	ft	FRESH
4406880	4.6	15	ft	FRESH
4407281	2.7	9	ft	FRESH
4407390	1.5	5	ft	FRESH
4407804	2.4	8	ft	FRESH
4407804	7.0	23	ft	FRESH
4407811	2.1	7	ft	FRESH
4407815	2.7	9	ft	FRESH
4407905	3.4	11	ft	FRESH
4407998	2.7	9	ft	FRESH
4408041	4.6	15	ft	FRESH
4408098	4.9	16	ft	FRESH
4408100	9.4	31	ft	FRESH
4408105	2.1	7	ft	FRESH
4408429	3.9	3.9	m	FRESH
4408481	3.0	3	m	FRESH
7152577			m	
7152578	5.2	5.18	m	FRESH
7176789			ft	FRESH
7198541			ft	
7198554	3.7	12	ft	FRESH
7212677	2.1	7	ft	FRESH
7222431	3.6	11.9	ft	Untested
7275726	4.3	14	ft	Untested
7310563	9.8	32	ft	FRESH
7319997			ft	
7328739	2.4	8	ft	FRESH
7347270	8.2	27	ft	FRESH
7372651	6.1	20	ft	Untested

WELL_ID	SCREEN_ID	PIPE_ID	Layer	Slot	ScreenTop_m	ScreenBot_m	SCRN_TOP_DEPTH	SCRN_END_DEPTH	SCRN_DEPTH_UOM	casing_material	Diameter_cm	SCRN_DIAMETER	SCRN_DIAMETER_UOM
4401697	933349350	10822273	1	018					ft		12.70	5	inch
4401697	933349351	10822273	2	020					ft		12.70	5	inch
4403879	933350621	10824403	1	010	4.3	5.5	14	18	ft		3.17	1.25	inch
4404107	933350756	10824631	1	012	10.1	11.9	33	39	ft		15.24	6	inch
4406281	933352021	10826391	1	018	8.5	9.8	28	32	ft		10.16	4	inch
4406458	933352140	10826538	1	016	7.6	10.1	25	33	ft		12.70	5	inch
4406880	933352433	10826932	1	014	6.7	9.1	22	30	ft		12.70	5	inch
4407281	933352736	10827333	1	012	7.3	8.2	24	27	ft		12.70	5	inch
4407390	933352818	10827442	1	010	4.9	6.1	16	20	ft		5.08	2	inch
4407804	933403700	11082161	1	010	7.6	8.8	25	29	ft		2.54	1	inch
4407811	933403707	11082168	1	014	7.6	8.8	25	29	ft		2.54	1	inch
4407815	933403711	11082172	1	018	8.8	11.3	29	37	ft		15.24	6	inch
4407905	933405025	11088668	1	020	5.5	7.0	18	23	ft		5.08	2	inch
4407998	933406278	11094641	1	014	5.5	6.7	18	22	ft		12.70	5	inch
4408041	933407186	11102704	1	016	8.2	9.1	27	30	ft		12.70	5	inch
4408098	933407215	11102746	1	020	7.6	10.7	25	35	ft		5.08	2	inch
4408100	933407217	11102748	1	018	11.9	13.4	39	44	ft		12.70	5	inch
4408105	933407221	11102753	1	010	7.0	8.5	23	28	ft		2.54	1	inch
4408429	933419316	11564107	1	16					m	STEEL	6.00	6	cm
4408481	933419915	11564159	1	8	6.1	7.6	6.1	7.6	m	STEEL	12.10	12.1	cm
7152577	1003418469	1003418463							m				cm
7152578	1003418484	1003418473	1	12	13.1	14.0	13.1	14	m	STEEL	12.70	12.7	cm
7176789	1004083751	1004083745	1		9.1	11.9	30	39	ft				inch
7198541	1004880691	1004880684	1	10	7.0	9.1	23	30	ft	STEEL	6.35	2.5	inch
7198554	1004891025	1004891015	1	14	7.6	9.8	25	32	ft	STEEL	6.35	2.5	inch
7212677	1004983992	1004983983	1	10	6.1	9.1	20	30	ft	PLASTIC	6.35	2.5	inch
7222431	1005188027	1005188019	1	14	8.2	11.3	27	37	ft	PLASTIC	11.43	4.5	inch
7275726	1006448872	1006448865	1	12	8.2	9.1	27	30	ft	STAINLESS STEEL	3.17	1.25	inch
7310563	1007922969	1007919749	1	14	9.8	12.2	32	40	ft	STAINLESS STEEL	16.83	6.625	inch
7319997	1007535350	1007535340	1	14	8.8	11.3	29	37	ft	STAINLESS STEEL	16.83	6.625	inch
7328739	1007778585	1007773544	1	10	6.1	7.3	20	24	ft	STAINLESS STEEL	5.08	2	inch
7347270	1008112073	1008109971	1	14	8.2	10.7	27	35	ft	STAINLESS STEEL	16.83	6.625	inch
7372651	1009659434	1009655882	1	18	11.3	12.5	37	41	ft	STAINLESS STEEL	10.16	4	Inch
7372651	1009659435	1009655882	2		10.4	11.3	34	37	ft	STEEL	10.16	4	Inch

APPENDIX C
Fluvial Geomorphology

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



1. Reach 1 - Uprooted tree with old concrete embedded in roots

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



2. Reach 1 - Undercutting and exposed tree roots along bank downstream of dam

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



3. Reach 1 - Large woody debris jam downstream of dam

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



4. Reach 1 - Nutrient pooling behind large woody debris jam downstream of dam

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



5. Reach 1 - Sandy sediment deposition on point bar downstream of dam

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



6. Reach 1 - Old concrete slipping into channel due to bank erosion

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



7. Reach 1 – Scour pool downstream of dam

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



8. Reach 1 – Dam outlet facing upstream

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



9. Reach 1 – Dam outlet facing upstream

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



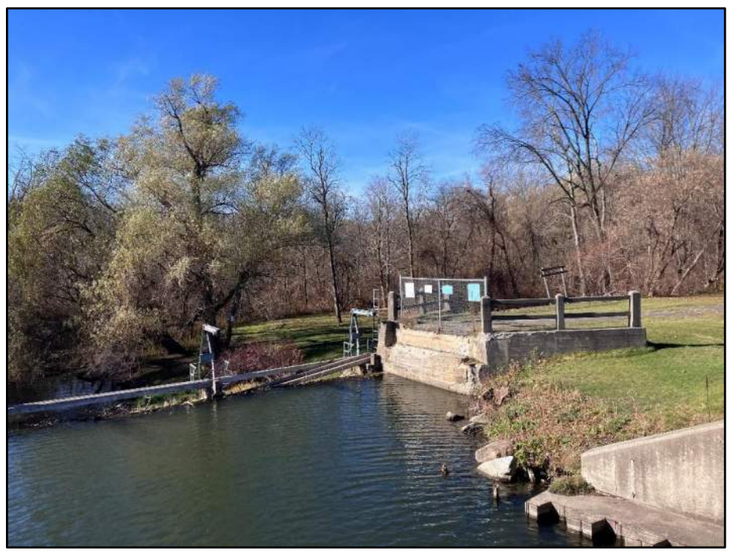
10. Reach 1 - Facing downstream from Teeterville Road

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



11. Reach 1 - Facing downstream from Teeterville Road

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



12. Reach 1 - Facing downstream from Teeterville Road

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



13. Reach 2 – Teeterville Reservoir, facing upstream

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



14. Reach 2 – Teeterville Reservoir, facing upstream

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



15. Reach 2 – Teeterville Reservoir, facing upstream

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



16. Reach 2 – Teeterville Reservoir, facing across reservoir

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



17. Reach 2 – Teeterville Reservoir, facing upstream

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



18. Reach 2 – Teeterville Reservoir, facing downstream

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



19. Large woody debris in channel upstream of dam

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



20. Large woody debris jam in channel upstream of dam

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



21. Undercutting and exposed tree roots along channel bank upstream of dam

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



22. Bank erosion in channel upstream of dam

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



23. Beaver dam with small medial bar downstream

Montrose Supplied – November 13, 2024



24. Sandy overland deposits along inside bar



1. Clip of 1954 air photo of Teeterville Reservoir and neighboring area (University of Toronto, 2024)



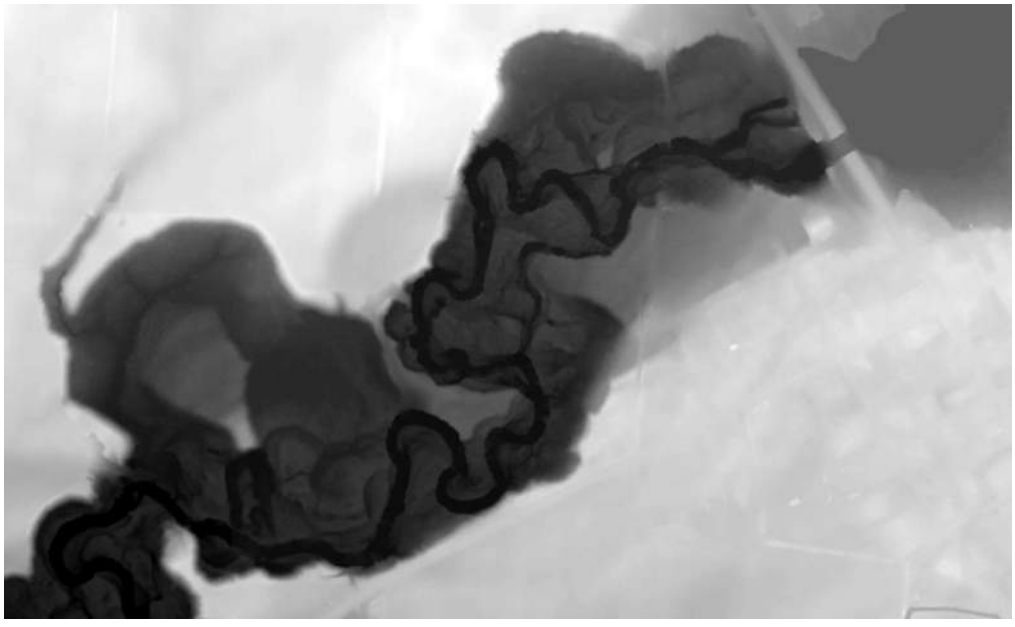
2. Clip of 1964 air photo of Teeterville Reservoir and neighboring area (Norfolk County, 2024)



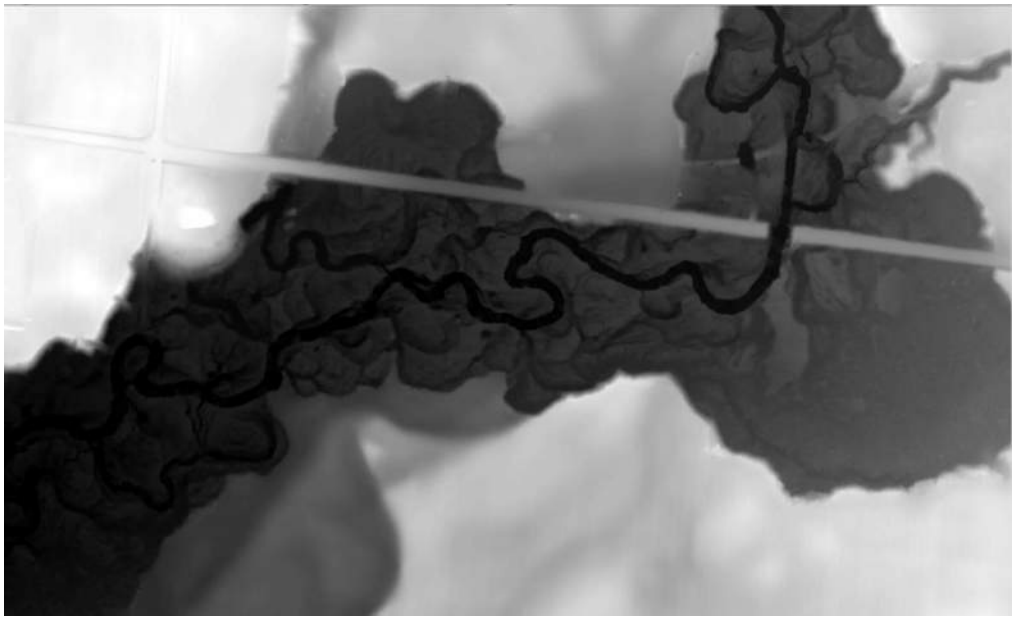
3. Clip of 2006 air photo of Teeterville Reservoir and neighboring area (SWOOP, 2024)



4. Clip of 2018 air photo of Teeterville Reservoir and neighboring area (ESRI, 2024)



5. Clip of 2016 LiDAR in Reach 1, downstream of Teeterville Dam (Geohub, 2024)



6. Clip of 2016 LiDAR in Reach 4, upstream of Teeterville Dam (Geohub, 2024)

APPENDIX D
Natural Heritage

APPENDIX D1
Natural Heritage Site Visit Photolog

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



1. Reservoir upstream of Teeterville Dam

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



2. Reservoir and cattail mineral shallow marsh

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



3. Mineral meadow marsh at reservoir edges

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



4. Red osier mineral thicket swamp east of reservoir

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



5. Looking downstream at dam from Cty. Rd. 25

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



6. Looking upstream at dam from north bank

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



7. Cultural woodland downstream of dam

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



8. Cultural woodland downstream of dam with groundwater present

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



9. View of reservoir from the south

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



10. Butternut observed on site - south side of the reservoir

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



11. Mixed forest ecosite south of reservoir

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



12. Black ash observed on site – infected with emerald ash borer

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



13. Evidence of emerald ash borer damage on trunk of black ash tree

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



14. Water lily-bullhead lily floating-leaved shallow aquatic ecosite in the reservoir

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



15. Evidence of past beaver activity

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



16. Evidence of pileated woodpecker feeding sites and cavities

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



17. Coniferous forest ecosite west of reservoir

Montrose Supplied – October 24, 2024



18. Presence of invasive common reed in red-osier mineral thicket

Montrose Supplied – June 10, 2025



19. FOM6-2 vegetation community.

Montrose Supplied – June 10, 2025



20. FOM7-1 vegetation community.

Montrose Supplied – June 10, 2025



21. FOM4 vegetation community.

Montrose Supplied – June 10, 2025



22. Evidence of turtle nesting activity at the Legion.

Montrose Supplied – June 10, 2025



23. Yellow pond lily (*Nuphar advena*) growth on the reservoir in the summer.

Montrose Supplied – June 10, 2025



24. Northern leopard frog observed at the Legion.

APPENDIX D2
Vegetation Table

Table D2 Vegetation List

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COEFFICIENT OF CONSERVATISM	WETNESS INDEX	WEEDINESS INDEX	INVASIVE SPECIES ONTARIO	PROVINCIAL RANK	ESA STATUS	COSEWIC STATUS	SARA STATUS	GLOBAL RANK	REGIONAL STATUS 7E - CAROLINIAN ZONE - 2017	LOCAL STATUS HALDIMAND D-NORFOLK	All Species	NHIC	iNaturalist	Wetland Evaluation	STUDY AREA	CUM1-1	CUT1	CUW1a	CUW1b	CUW1c	FOD6-5a	FOD6-5b	FOM4	FOM6-2	FOM7-1	FOM7-2	MAS2-1	SAF1-1	SWM1-1	SWT2-5
	Reference										Oldham 2017	Oldham 2017																				
FERNS & ALLIES	**PTERIDOPHYTES**												x		o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Bracken Fern Family	**Dennstaedtiaceae**												x				x							o	o	o						
Bracken Fern	*Pteridium aquilinum*	2	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x	x	x						
Wood Fern Family	**Dryopteridaceae**												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Northeastern Lady Fern	*Athyrium filix-femina var. angustum*	4	0			S5				G5T5	C	C	x				x							x		x		x				
Bulblet Fern	*Cystopteris bulbifera*	5	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x							x	x		x				x	
Spinulose Wood Fern	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	5	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x								
Clinton's Wood Fern	*Dryopteris clintoniana*	7	-3			S4				G5	C	C	x				x							x								
Evergreen Wood Fern	*Dryopteris intermedia*	5	0			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x								
Marginal Wood Fern	*Dryopteris marginalis*	5	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x	x		x	x			x	
Sensitive Fern	*Onoclea sensibilis*	4	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x			x	x
Horsetail Family	**Equisetaceae**												x		o		x		o	o	o	o		o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Field Horsetail	*Equisetum arvense*	0	0			S5				G5	C	C	x		x																	
Water Horsetail	*Equisetum fluviatile*	7	-5			S5				G5	U	U	x		x																	
Royal Fern Family	**Osmundaceae**												x		o		x							o	o	o	o				o	
Cinnamon Fern	*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*	7	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x							x	x	x	x				x	
Interrupted Fern	*Osmunda claytoniana*	7	-1			S5				G5	C	C	x				x									x						
Royal Fern	*Osmunda regalis*	7	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x									x						
Marsh Fern Family	**Thelypteridaceae**												x				x			o					o	o	o	o			o	o
New York Fern	*Thelypteris noveboracensis*	7	0			S4S5				G5	C	C	x				x								x	x	x				x	
Eastern Marsh Fern	*Thelypteris palustris*	5	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x											x				x
CONIFERS	**GYMNOSPERMS**												x		o																	
Cedar Family	**Cupressaceae**												x		o																	
Eastern Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	4	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x			x												
Eastern White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	4	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x
Pine Family	**Pinaceae**												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Tamarack	*Larix laricina*	7	-3			S5				G5	U	C	x		x		x															x
Eastern White Pine	*Pinus strobus*	4	3			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x		x					x		x		x				
Eastern Hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis*	7	3			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x							x	x	x		x				
Yew Family	**Taxaceae**												x		o																	
Canada Yew	*Taxus canadensis*	7	3			S4				G5	U	R	x		x																	
DICOTS	**DICOTYLEDONS**												x		o	o																
Maple Family	**Aceraceae**												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	0	0		1	S5				G5	C	C	x				x				x		x									
Norway Maple	*Acer platanoides*		5	-3	2	SNA				GNR	IU	IU	x				x				x	x	x									
Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*	4	0			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x	x	x	x	x			x	
Silver Maple	*Acer saccharinum*	5	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x								x		x				x	
Sugar Maple	*Acer saccharum*	4	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x		x		x		x	x				x				
Mountain Maple	*Acer spicatum*	6	3			S5				G5	U	U	x		x		x									x					x	
Sumac or Cashew Family	**Anacardiaceae**												x		o		x	o			o	o		o	o		o						o
Eastern Poison-Ivy	*Toxicodendron radicans var. radicans*					S5					C	C	x				x						x	x		x						
Staghorn Sumac	*Rhus typhina*	1	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x	x			x	x		x		x						
Carrot or Parsley Family	**Apiaceae**												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Bulb-bearing Water-hemlock	*Cicuta bulbifera*	5	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x															x
Spotted Water-hemlock	*Cicuta maculata*	6	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x		x																	
Wild Carrot	*Daucus carota*		5	-2		SNA				GNR	IC	IC	x				x				x											
Dogbane Family	**Apocynaceae**												x				x				o											o
Indian Hemp	*Apocynum cannabinum*	3	0			S5				G~T5?	C	C	x				x				x											
Holly Family	**Aquifoliaceae**												x				x							o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Winterberry	*Ilex verticillata*	5	-3			S5				G5	C	R	x				x															x
Ginseng Family	**Araliaceae**												x		o		x	o			o	o		o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Wild Sarsaparilla	*Aralia nudicaulis*	4	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x	x	x	x	x			x	
Spikenard	*Aralia racemosa*					S5					C	C	x		x																	
Duchman's-pipe Family	**Aristolochiaceae**												x				x							o								o
Wild Ginger	*Asarum canadense*	6	5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x								
Milkweed Family	**Asclepiadaceae**												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		o		o				o
Swamp Milkweed	*Asclepias incarnata*	6	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x															x
Common Milkweed	*Asclepias syriaca*	0	5			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x					x		x								
Composite or Aster Family	**Asteraceae**												x		o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Common Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*		3	-1		SNA				GS	IX		x				x	x		x												
Common Ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	0	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x			x												
Heart-leaved Aster	*Symphyotrichum cordifolium*	5	5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x			x												
Calico Aster	*Symphyotrichum lateriflorum*	3	0			S5				G5	C	C	x				x			x	x		x				x					
New England Aster	*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*	2	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x	x		x												
Arrow-leaved Aster	*Symphyotrichum urophyllum*	6	5			S4				G4G5	C	C	x				x										x					
Beggar-ticks species	*Bidens sp.*												x				x									x						x
Swamp Thistle	*Cirsium muticum*	8	-5			S5				G5	R	C	x		x																	
Bull Thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*		3	-1		SNA				GNR	IC	IC	x				x					x										
Fleabane species	*Erigeron sp.*												x				x			x												
Philadelphia Fleabane	*Erigeron philadelphicus*	1	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x					x		x		x		x				x
Common Boneset	*Eupatorium perfoliatum*	2	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x									x						x
Spotted Joe-pye-weed	*Eutrochium maculatum*	3	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x	x				x										x
Goldenrod Species	*Solidago sp.*												x				x			x			x	x		x						
Tall Goldenrod	*Solidago altissima*	1	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x	x	x	x				x				x				
Blue-stemmed Goldenrod	*Solidago caesia*	5	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x				x				
Zig-zag Goldenrod	*Solidago flexicaulis*	6	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x								x		x				x	
Giant Goldenrod	*Solidago gigantea*	4	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x					x										
Spreading Goldenrod	*Solidago patula*	8	-5			S4				G5	C	C	x		x																	
Rough-stemmed Goldenrod	*Solidago rugosa*					S5		G5			C	C	x				x		x													x
Northern Rough-stemmed	*Solidago rugosa ssp. rugosa*	4	0			S5				G5T5	C	C	x				x		x													x
Coltsfoot	*Tussilago farfara*		3	-2		SNA				GNR	IC	IC	x				x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x		
Touch-me-not Family	**Balsaminaceae**												x				x				o			o		o						o
Spotted Jewelweed	*Impatiens capensis*	4	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x				x			x		x						x
Barberry Family	**Berberidaceae**												x		o		x			o	o			o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Common Barberry	*Berberis vulgaris*		3	-2	3	SNA				GNR	IX	IU	x				x									x						
Birch Family	**Betulaceae**												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Yellow Birch	*Betula alleghaniensis*	6	0			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x							x	x	x	x	x			x	x
Paper Birch	*Betula papyrifera*	2	2			S5				G5	C	C	x				x					x										
Blue Beech	*Carpinus caroliniana ssp. virginiana*	6	0			S5				G5T5		R3	x				x			x				x		x		x				
Eastern Hop-hornbeam	*Ostrya virginiana*	4	4			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x		x		x				
Borage Family	**Boraginaceae**												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Small Forget-me-not	*Myosotis laxa*	6	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x									x						
Mustard Family	**Brassicaceae**												x		o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Garlic Mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*		0	-3	1	SNA				GNR	IC	IC	x		x		x					x										

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COEFFICIENT OF CONSERVATISM	WETNESS INDEX	WEEDINESS INDEX	INVASIVE SPECIES ONTARIO	PROVINCIAL RANK	ESA STATUS	COSEWIC STATUS	SARA STATUS	GLOBAL RANK	REGIONAL STATUS 7E - CAROLINIAN ZONE - 2017	LOCAL STATUS HALDIMAND-NORFOLK	All Species	NHIC	iNaturalist	Wetland Evaluation	STUDY AREA	CUM1-1	CUT1	CUW1a	CUW1b	CUW1c	FOD6-5a	FOD6-5b	FOM4	FOM6-2	FOM7-1	FOM7-2	MAS2-1	SAF1-1	SWM1-1	SWT2-5
Two-leaved Toothwort	*Cardamine diphylla*	7	5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x								x		x				x	
Pennsylvania Bitter-cress	*Cardamine pensylvanica*	6	-4			S5				G5	C	U	x				x								x		x				x	
Dame's Rocket	*Hesperis matronalis*		5	-3	1	SNA				G4G5	IC	IC	x		x		x						x									
Watercress	*Nasturtium officinale*		-5	-1		SE				GNR	IX		x		x																	
Honeysuckle Family	*Caprifoliaceae*												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Limber Honeysuckle	*Lonicera dioica*	5	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x											x				
Tartarian Honeysuckle	*Lonicera tatarica*		3	-3	1	SNA				GNR	IC	IC	x				x				x					x						
Pink Family	*Caryophyllaceae*												x		o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Long-leaved Starwort	*Stellaria longifolia*	2	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x		x																	
Staff-tree Family	*Celastraceae*												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Winged Euonymus	*Euonymus alatus*		5	-1	3	SNA				GNR	IR	IR	x				x						x									
Dogwood Family	*Cornaceae*												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Alternate-leaved Dogwood	*Cornus alternifolia*	6	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x						x	x				x				
Grey Dogwood	*Cornus racemosa*	2	0			S5				G5	C	U	x				x	x		x		x		x		x		x				
Round-leaved Dogwood	*Cornus rugosa*	6	5			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x						x	x	x		x			x		
Red-osier Dogwood	*Cornus sericea*	2	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x	x	x	x	x					x						x
Oleaster Family	*Elaeagnaceae*												x		o		x			o		o				o						
Autumn Olive	*Elaeagnus umbellata*		3	-3	1	SNA				GNR	IU	IU	x				x			x		x				x						
Pea Family	*Fabaceae*												x		o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Everlasting Pea	*Lathyrus latifolius*		5	-1		SNA				GNR	IU	IU	x		x																	
White Clover	*Trifolium repens*		3	-1	4	SNA				GNR	IC	IC	x				x			x												
Beech Family	*Fagaceae*												x		o		x		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
American Beech	*Fagus grandifolia*	6	3			S4				G5	C	C	x		x		x											x				
White Oak	*Quercus alba*	6	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x	x		x			x		
Northern Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*	6	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x		x	x				x	x	x						
Geranium Family	*Geraniaceae*												x		o		x			o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o	o
Spotted Geranium	*Geranium maculatum*	6	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x			x				x								
Herb-robert	*Geranium robertianum*	2	3	-2		S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x								
Currant Family	*Grossulariaceae*												x		o		x			o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Currant sp.	*Ribes sp.*												x				x						x									
Eastern Prickly Gooseberry	*Ribes cynosbati*	4	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x											x				
St. John's-wort Family	*Gentiana*												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Common St. John's-wort	*Hypericum perforatum*		5	-3	4	SNA				GNR	IC	IC	x				x			x												
Water-milfoil Family	*Haloragaceae*												x		o		x			o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Milfoil species	*Myriophyllum sp.*												x				x															x
Buckeye Family	*Hippocastanaceae*												x		o		x								o		o				o	
Horse Chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*		5	-1	3	SNA				GNR	IR		x		x		x								x		x				x	
Walnut Family	*Juglandaceae*												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o				o
Butternut	*Juglans cinerea*	6	2			S2?	END	END	END	G4	U	C	x				x							x								
Black Walnut	*Juglans nigra*	5	3			S4?				G5	C	C	x				x			x	x	x	x	x		x						
Mint Family	*Lamiaceae*												x		o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Canada Horsebalm	*Collinsonia canadensis*	8	0			S4				G5	C	C	x		x		x							x				x				
Ground-ivy	*Glechoma hederacea*		5	-2	4	SNA				GNR	IC	IC	x				x				x											
Common Motherwort	*Leonurus cardiaca*		5			SNA				GNR	IC	IC	x		x																	
American Water-horehound	*Lycopus americanus*	4	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x	x		x												x
Wild Bergamot	*Monarda fistulosa*	6	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x		x							x						
Laurel Family	*Lauraceae*												x		o		x							o	o	o	o			o		
Northern Spicebush	*Lindera benzoin*	6	-3			S4				G5	C	C	x		x		x							x	x	x	x	x		x		
Loosestrife Family	*Lythraceae*												x		o	o	x	o		o		o		o				o	o	o		o
Purple Loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*		-5	-3	1	SNA				G5	IC	IC	x		x		x	x				x										x
Indian Pipe Family	*Monotropaceae*												x		o	o	x												o	o		
Pinesap	*Hypopitys monotropa*	6	5			S4				G5	U	U	x		x																	
Water-lily Family	*Nymphaeaceae*												x		o	o	x	o		o		o	o	o	o		o	o	o	o	o	
Large Yellow Pond-lily	*Nuphar advena*	7	-5			S3				G5	U	U	x		x	x	x												x	x		
Olive Family	*Oleaceae*												x		o		x	o		o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o			o	
White Ash	*Fraxinus americana*	4	3			S4				G4	C	C	x				x	x		x		x		x								
Black Ash	*Fraxinus nigra*	7	-3			S4	END	END		G5	C	C	x		x		x							x	x		x			x		
Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	3	-3			S4				G5	C	C	x				x							x								
European Privet	*Ligustrum vulgare*		3	-2	4	SNA				GNR	IX	IR	x				x						x									
Evening primrose Family	*Onagraceae*												x		o		x	o	o	o	o		o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Canada Enchanter's Nightshade	*Circaea canadensis*	3	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x	x						x				x				
Poppy Family	*Papaveraceae*												x		o		x			o	o			o	o	o	o	o			o	
Celandine	*Chelidonium majus*		5	-3		SNA				GNR	IU	IU	x		x																	
Plantain Family	*Plantaginaceae*												x		o		x			o	o			o	o	o	o	o			o	
English Plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*		0	-1		SNA				G5	IC	IC	x		x		x			x												
Primrose Family	*Primulaceae*												x		o		x			o	o			o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Fringed Loosestrife	*Lysimachia ciliata*	4	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x				x	x										
Buttercup Family	*Ranunculaceae*												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
White Baneberry	*Actaea pachypoda*	6	5			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x							x								
Canada Anemone	*Anemone canadensis*	3	-3			S5				G5	C	U	x				x			x					x	x	x			x		
Sharp-lobed Hepatica	*Anemone acutiloba*	6	5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x								
Round-lobed Hepatica	*Anemone americana*	6	5			S5				G5	C	C	x		x																	
Wood Anemone	*Anemone quinquefolia var. quinquefolia*	7	0			S5				G5T5		C	x		x		x															
Virginia Anemone	*Anemone virginiana*										C	C	x				x		x													
Tall Thimbleweed	*Anemone virginiana var. virginiana*	4	5			S5				G5T5	C	C	x				x		x													
Wild Columbine	*Aquilegia canadensis*	5	1			S5				G5	C	U	x		x		x											x				
Yellow Marsh-marigold	*Caltha palustris*	5	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x								x	x	x			x		
Virginia Virgin's-bower	*Clematis virginiana*	3	0			S5				G5	C	C	x				x				x											
Yellow Goldthread	*Coptis trifolia*	7	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x								x	x	x			x		
Buttercup species	*Ranunculus sp.*												x				x									x		x				
Tall Buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*		-2	-2		SNA				G5	IC	IC	x				x				x											
Hooked Buttercup	*Ranunculus recurvatus*										C	C	x				x											x				
Early Meadow-rue	*Thalictrum dioicum*	5	2			S5				G5	C	C	x				x								x		x	x		x		
Tall Meadow-rue	*Thalictrum pubescens*	5	-2			S5				G5	C	C	x				x				x					x	x	x		x	x	
Buckthorn Family	*Rhamnaceae*												x				x			o			o					o				
Common Buckthorn	*Rhamnus cathartica*		3	-3	1	SNA				GNR	IC	IU	x				x			x												
Rose Family	*Rosaceae*												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Hawthorn species	*Crataegus sp.*	4	5										x				x											x				
Wild Strawberry	*Fragaria virginiana*	2	1			S5				G5	C	C	x				x			x												
Wood Avens	*Geum urbanum*		5	-1		SNA				G5	IX	IR	x				x						x									
Ninebark	*Physocarpus opulifolius*	5	-2			S5				G5	U	U	x				x	x	x	x			x			x						
Old-field Cinquefoil	*Potentilla simplex*	3	4			S5				G5	C	C	x				x									x		x				
Black Cherry	*Prunus serotina*	3	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x		x				x	x		x		x				
Dwarf Raspberry	*Rubus arcticus ssp. acaulis*					S5				G5			x				x											x				
American Red Raspberry	*Rubus idaeus*	0	-2			SNA				G5			x				x	x	x													
Black Raspberry	*Rubus occidentalis*	2	5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x						x	x		x		x				
Dwarf Red Blackberry	*Rubus pubescens*	4	-4			S5				G5	C	C	x				x								x		x	x		x		
Madder Family	*Rubiaceae*												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Cleavers	*Galium aparine*	4	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x	x						x								
Marsh Bedstraw	*Galium palustre*	5	-5			S5				G5	R	R	x				x															x
Creeping Partridge-berry	*Mitchella repens*	6	2			S5				G5	C	C	x				x								x							
Rue Family	*Rutaceae*												x		o		x			o	o	o	o	o		o		o				
American Prickly-ash	*Zanthoxylum americanum*	3	5			S5				G5	C	C	x		x																	
Willow Family	*Salicaceae*												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
Eastern Cottonwood	*Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides*	4	-1			S5				G5T5	C	C	x				x				x	x		x				x				
Trembling Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	2	0			S5				G5	C	C	x				x				x	x		x		x		x				
Willow species	*Salix sp.*												x				x				x	x		x		x			x	x		
White Willow	*Salix alba*		-3	-2	3	SNA				G5	IX	IU	x				x				x											
Missouri River Willow	*Salix eriocephala*	4	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x	x														
Saxifrage Family	*Saxifragaceae*												x		o		x	o	o	o	o		o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o
American Golden Saxifrage	*Chrysosplenium americanum*	8	-5			S4				G5	U	C	x		x																	
Two-leaved Bishop's Cap	*Mitella diphylla*	5	2			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x								
Heartleaf Foamflower	*Tiarella cordifolia*	6	1			S5				G5	C	C	x				x											x				

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COEFFICIENT OF CONSERVATISM	WETNESS INDEX	WEEDINESS INDEX	INVASIVE SPECIES ONTARIO	PROVINCIAL RANK	ESA STATUS	COSEWIC STATUS	SARA STATUS	GLOBAL RANK	REGIONAL STATUS 7E - CAROLINIAN ZONE - 2017	LOCAL STATUS HALDIMAND-NORFOLK	All Species	NHIC	iNaturalist	Wetland Evaluation	STUDY AREA	CUM1-1	CUT1	CUW1a	CUW1b	CUW1c	FOD6-5a	FOD6-5b	FOM4	FOM6-2	FOM7-1	FOM7-2	MAS2-1	SAF1-1	SWM1-1	SWT2-5
Figwort Family	Scrophulariaceae												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
White Turtlehead	*Chelone glabra*	7	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x	x														
Common Mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*		5	-2		SNA				GNR	IC	IC	x				x	x	x	x						x						
Nightshade Family	Solanaceae												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Bittersweet Nightshade	*Solanum dulcamara*		0	-2	3	SNA				GNR	IC	IC	x				x		x		x		x		x	x	x				x	x
Linden Family	Tiliaceae												x				x		o	o	o		o	o				o				
American Basswood	*Tilia americana*	4	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x			x	x			x								
Elm Family	Ulmaceae												x				x		o		o		o			o		o				o
American Elm	*Ulmus americana*	3	-2			S5				G5	C	C	x				x				x		x					x				
Nettle Family	Urticaceae												x				x		o		o		o			o						o
Canadian Wood Nettle	*Laportea canadensis*	6	-3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x				x											
Lesser Clearweed	*Pilea fontana*	5	-3			S4				G5	U	U	x				x				x		x									
Stinging Nettle	*Urtica dioica ssp. dioica*		-1	-1	3	SNA				GST57	IR		x				x		x													
Vervain Family	Verbenaceae												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o			o		o				o
White Vervain	*Verbena urticifolia*	4	-1			S5				G5	C	C	x				x				x											
Violet Family	Violaceae												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Violet sp.	*Viola sp.*												x				x									x						x
Grape Family	Vitaceae												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Virginia Creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	6	1			S4?				G5	U	U	x				x			x			x			x		x				x
Riverbank Grape	*Vitis riparia*	0	-2			S5				G5	C	C	x				x		x	x	x	x	x					x				
MONOCOTS	MONOCOTYLEDONS												x		o																	
Broad-leaved Arrowhead	*Sagittaria latifolia*	4	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x															x
Asparagus Family	Asparagaceae												x		o		x	o			o				o	o		o	o		o	
Garden Asparagus	*Asparagus officinalis*		3	-1		SNA				G5?	IC	IC	x		x		x	x			x											
Arum Family	Araceae												x		o		x	o	o	o					o	o	o	o	o		o	o
Jack-in-the-pulpit	*Arisaema triphyllum*	5	-2			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x	x		x	x			x	
Water Arum	*Calla palustris*	8	-5			S5				G5	R	U	x				x									x						
Skunk Cabbage	*Symplocarpus foetidus*	7	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x							x	x		x	x			x	
Sedge Family	Cyperaceae												x		o		x	o	o	o	o	o		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Sedge species	*Carex sp.*												x				x	x	x	x				x	x		x	x			x	x
Northern Clustered Sedge	*Carex arcta*					S4S5				G5			x				x											x				
Drooping Wood Sedge	*Carex arctata*	5	5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x											x				
Eastern Woodland Sedge	*Carex blanda*	3	0			S5				GS7	C	C	x				x							x								
Fibrous Rooted Sedge	*Carex communis*	6	5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x														x	
Bristly Sedge	*Carex comosa*	5	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x								x	x	x		x			x
Fringed Sedge	*Carex crinita*	6	-4			S5				G5	C	C	x		x																	
Soft-leaved Sedge	*Carex disperma*	8	-5			S5				G5	U	U	x		x																	
Graceful Sedge	*Carex gracillima*	4	3			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x		x		x				
Inflated Narrow-leaved Sedge	*Carex grisea*	8	1			S4				GS7	C	C	x				x							x								
Porcupine Sedge	*Carex hystericina*	5	-5			S5				G5	C	U	x				x									x						x
Inland Sedge	*Carex interior*	6	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x								x	x	x				x	x
Greater Bladder Sedge	*Carex intumescens*	6	-4			S5				G5	C	C	x				x									x		x				
Lake Sedge	*Carex lacustris*	5	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x															x
Bristle-stalked Sedge	*Carex leptalea*	8	-5			S5				GS7	U	U	x		x		x								x	x	x				x	
Pennsylvania Sedge	*Carex pensylvanica*	5	5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x								x	x	x	x			x	
Broad-leaved Sedge	*Carex platyphylla*	7	5			S5				G5	U	U	x				x							x								
Prairie Sedge	*Carex prairea*	7	-4			S5				G5	R	R	x		x																	
Cypress-like Sedge	*Carex pseudocyperus*	6	-5			S5				G5	U	U	x		x																	
Retrorse Sedge	*Carex retrorsa*	5	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x									x						
Rosy Sedge	*Carex rosea*	5	5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x	x		x				x	
Eastern Rough Sedge	*Carex scabrata*	8	-5			S5				G5	U	U	x		x																	
Spiked Sedge	*Carex spicata*		5	-1		SNA				GNR	IC	IC	x				x									x						
Awl-fruited Sedge	*Carex stipata*	3	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x	x		x	x			x	x
Tussock Sedge	*Carex stricta*	4	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x									x		x				x
Northwest Territory Sedge	*Carex utriculata*	7	-5			S5				G5	R	R	x		x																	
Fox Sedge	*Carex vulpinoidea*	3	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x									x						
Wool-grass	*Scirpus cyperinus*	4	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x									x						
Soft-stem Bulrush	*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*	5	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x													x		
Yam Family	Dioscoreaceae												x		o																	
Wild Yam	*Dioscorea villosa*	7	1			S4				G5	C	C	x		x																	
Iris Family	Iridaceae												x		o		x	o			o				o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Iris species	*Iris sp.*												x				x	x														
Harlequin Blue-flag	*Iris versicolor*	5	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x									x	x	x			x	x
Rush Family	Juncaceae												x		o		x	o			o	o	o		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Rush Species	*Juncus sp.*												x				x									x						
Path Rush	*Juncus tenuis*	0	0			S5				G5	C	C	x				x									x						
Duckweed Family	Lemnaceae												x		o										o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Lesser Duckweed	*Lemna minor*	2	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x													o		x
Lily Family	Liliaceae												x		o		x	o			o	o	o		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Yellow Trout-lily	*Erythronium americanum*	5	5			S5				G5	C	C	x		x																	
Canada Mayflower	*Maianthemum canadense*	5	0			S5				G5	C	C	x				x								x	x	x				x	
Large False Solomon's Seal	*Maianthemum racemosum*	4	3			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x								x		x					
Starry False Solomon's Seal	*Maianthemum stellatum*	6	1			S5				G5	C	C	x				x										x					
Grass Family	Poaceae												x		o		x	o			o	o	o		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
Redtop	*Agrostis gigantea*		0	-2		SNA				G4GS	IC	IC	x				x				x											
Orchard Grass	*Dactylis glomerata*		3	-1	3	SNA				GNR	IC	IC	x				x							x								
Eastern Bottle-brush Grass	*Elymus hystrix*	5	5			S5				G5	C	C	x				x							x								
Fowl Manna Grass	*Glyceria striata*	3	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x		x		x								x	x	x	x			x	
Witch Grass	*Panicum capillare*	0	0			S5				G5	C	C	x				x				x											
Reed Canary Grass	*Phalaris arundinacea*	0	-4			S5				G5	C	C	x				x	x			x					x			x			
Common Reed	*Phragmites australis*	0	-4			SNA				GST5		C	x		x		x	x			x	x				x						
European Reed	*Phragmites australis ssp. australis*		-4	-3	1						IC	IC	x		x		x	x			x	x				x						
Blue grass species	*Poa sp.*												x				x				x											
Purple False Melic	*Schizachne purpurascens*										U	C	x		x																	
Catbrier Family	Smilacaceae												x		o		x				o			o								
Smooth Carrion Flower	*Smilax herbacea*	5	0			S4				G5	C	C	x				x				x											
Bristly Greenbrier	*Smilax tamnoides*	6	0			S4				G5Q	C	C	x				x							x								
Bur-reed Family	Sparganiaceae												x		o																	
Broad-fruited Bur-reed	*Sparganium eurycarpum*	3	-5			S5				G5	C	C	x		x																	

Legend

Co-efficient of Conservatism: This value, ranging from 0 (low) to 10 (high), is based on a species tolerance of disturbance and fidelity to a specific habitat integrity.
Wetness Index: This value, ranging from -5 (obligate wetland) to 5 (upland) provides the probability of a species occurring in wetland or upland habitats.
Weediness Index: This value, ranging from -1 (low) to -3 (high) quantifies the potential invasiveness of non-native plants. In combination with the percentage of non-native plants, it can be used as an indicator of disturbance.

Local Status:
X: native species present (collection-based) and all exotic species
R: native species locally rare (number of stations): Durham (<10 stations), GTA (<40 stations), Site District 6E7 (<20 stations)
U: native species locally uncommon Durham (11-20 stations), GTA (41-80 stations), Site District 6E7 (21-40 stations)

Provincial Status
Provincial ranks are used by the NHIC to set protection priorities for rare species and natural communities. These rankings are based on the total number of extant Ontario populations and the degree to which they are potentially or actively threatened with destruction. The ranks are:
S1: Critically Imperiled—Critically imperiled in the nation or state/province because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer occurrences) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state/province
S2: Imperiled—Imperiled in the nation or state/province because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or state/province
S3: Vulnerable—Vulnerable in the nation or state/province due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation
S4: Apparently Secure—Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
S5:Secure—Common, widespread, and abundant in the nation or state/province
SH: Possibly Extirpated (Historical)—Species or community occurred historically in the nation or state/province, and there is some possibility that it may be rediscovered. Its presence may not have been verified in the past 20-40 years. A species or community could become NH or SH without such a 20-40 year delay if the only known occurrences in a
SNR Unranked—Nation or state/province conservation status not yet assessed
SX: Presumed Extirpated—Species or community is believed to be extirpated from the nation or state/province. Not located despite intensive searches of historical sites and other appropriate habitat, and virtually no likelihood that it will be rediscovered
SNA Not Applicable —A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species is not a suitable target for conservation activities.
SU: Unrankable—Currently unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COEFFICIENT OF CONSERVATISM	WETNESS INDEX	WEEDINESS INDEX	INVASIVE SPECIES ONTARIO	PROVINCIAL RANK	ESA STATUS	COSEWIC STATUS	SARA STATUS	GLOBAL RANK	REGIONAL STATUS 7E - CAROLINIAN ZONE - 2017	LOCAL STATUS HALDIMAND-NORFOLK	All Species	NHIC	iNaturalist	Wetland Evaluation	STUDY AREA	CUM1-1	CUT1	CUW1a	CUW1b	CUW1c	FOD6-5a	FOD6-5b	FOM4	FOM6-2	FOM7-1	FOM7-2	MAS2-1	SAF1-1	SWM1-1	SWT2-5

Rank ranges, e.g. S2S3, indicate that the rank is either S2 or S3, but that current information is insufficient to differentiate.

X/O Descriptions
x: represents vegetation species present in the study area, ELC community, or background search.
o: represents a vegetation family present in the study area or ELC community.

References

1 Oldham, Michael J. "List of the Vascular Plants of Ontario's Carolinian Zone (Ecoregion 7E)". Natural Heritage Information Centre, Science and Research Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, March 2017

Table D2 Floristic Summary and Assessment

FLORISTIC SUMMARY & ASSESSMENT		STUDY AREA		CUM1-1		CUT1		CUW1a		CUW1b		CUW1c		FOD6-5a		FOD6-5b		FOM4		FOM6-2		FOM7-1		FOM7-2		MAS2-1		SAF1-1		SWM1-1		SWT2-5	
Species Diversity																																	
Total Species:		**178**		**22**		**17**		**38**		**38**		**12**		**20**		**62**		**42**		**63**		**38**		**52**		**4**		**3**		**38**		**29**			
Native Species:		147	82.58%	17	77.27%	14	82.35%	27	71.05%	28	73.68%	7	58.33%	15	75.00%	59	95.16%	39	92.86%	55	87.30%	35	92.11%	52	100.00%	4	100.00%	3	100.00%	35	92.11%	27	93.10%		
Exotic Species		31	17.42%	5	22.73%	3	17.65%	11	28.95%	10	26.32%	5	41.67%	5	25.00%	3	4.84%	3	7.14%	8	12.70%	3	7.89%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	7.89%	2	6.90%		
Total Taxa in Region (List Region, Source)		10000		10000		10000		10000		10000		10000		10000		10000		10000		10000		10000		10000		10000		10001		10002		10003		
% Regional Taxa Recorded		1.78%		0.22%		0.17%		0.38%		0.38%		0.12%		0.20%		0.62%		0.42%		0.63%		0.38%		0.52%		0.04%		0.03%		0.00%		0.29%		
Regionally Significant Species		3		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		2		
S1-S3 Species		2		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		1		1		0		0		
S4 Species		12		1		0		1		2		1		1		8		2		1		2		5		0		0		2		0		
S5 Species		130		14		14		24		24		4		13		50		36		51		32		47		3		2		32		27		
Co-efficient of Conservatism and Floral Quality Index																																	
Co-efficient of Conservatism (CC) (average)		**4.48**		**2.71**		**3.36**		**3.19**		**2.86**		**2.43**		**3.53**		**4.64**		**5.33**		**4.36**		**5.34**		**4.37**		**4.25**		**4.67**		**5.37**		**4.33**		
CC 0 to 3	*lowest sensitivity*	37	25.17%	10	58.82%	5	35.71%	13	48.15%	15	53.57%	4	57.14%	7	46.67%	13	22.03%	4	10.26%	16	29.09%	3	8.57%	13	25.00%	1	25.00%	1	33.33%	3	8.57%	6	20.69%	
CC 4 to 6	*moderate sensitivity*	91	61.90%	6	35.29%	9	64.29%	14	51.85%	13	46.43%	3	42.86%	8	53.33%	38	64.41%	27	69.23%	31	56.36%	25	71.43%	35	67.31%	2	50.00%	1	33.33%	25	71.43%	20	68.97%	
CC 7 to 8	*high sensitivity*	19	12.93%	1	5.88%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	13.56%	8	20.51%	8	14.55%	7	20.00%	4	7.69%	1	25.00%	1	33.33%	7	20.00%	1	3.45%	
CC 9 to 10	*highest sensitivity*	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
Floral Quality Index (FQI)		**54.35**		**11.16**		**12.56**		**16.55**		**15.12**		**6.43**		**13.68**		**35.67**		**33.31**		**32.36**		**31.61**		**31.48**		**8.50**		**8.08**		**31.78**		**22.52**		
Presence of Weedy & Invasive Species																																	
mean weediness		**-1.94**		**-2.00**		**-1.67**		**-1.91**		**-2.30**		**-2.80**		**-2.20**		**-1.33**		**-1.67**		**-2.25**		**-1.67**		**0.00**		**0.00**		**0.00**		**-1.67**		**-2.50**		
weediness = -1	*low potential invasiveness*	11	35.48%	2	40.00%	1	33.33%	4	36.36%	1	10.00%	0	0.00%	1	20.00%	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	1	12.50%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	33.33%	0	0	
weediness = -2	*moderate potential invasive*	11	35.48%	1	20.00%	2	66.67%	4	36.36%	5	50.00%	1	20.00%	2	40.00%	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	4	50.00%	2	66.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	66.67%	1	50.00%	
weediness = -3	*high potential invasiveness*	9	29.03%	2	40.00%	0	0.00%	3	27.27%	4	40.00%	4	80.00%	2	40.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	37.50%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	50.00%	
Presence of Wetland Species																																	
average wetness value		**0.12**		**-1.00**		**0.71**		**1.00**		**-0.29**		**-0.08**		**1.70**		**1.31**		**-0.55**		**-0.70**		**-0.89**		**0.60**		**-4.75**		**-5.00**		**-0.63**		**-3.55**		
upland		27	15.17%	1	4.55%	2	11.76%	4	10.53%	4	10.53%	1	8.33%	5	25.00%	10	16.13%	5	11.90%	4	6.35%	5	13.16%	5	9.62%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6	15.79%	0	0.00%	
facultative upland		48	26.97%	7	31.82%	6	35.29%	15	39.47%	8	21.05%	4	33.33%	6	30.00%	25	40.32%	11	26.19%	17	26.98%	7	18.42%	18	34.62%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	7	18.42%	0	0.00%	
facultative		35	19.66%	1	4.55%	3	17.65%	10	26.32%	9	23.68%	2	16.67%	5	25.00%	12	19.35%	5	11.90%	13	20.63%	5	13.16%	14	26.92%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5	13.16%	4	13.79%	
facultative wetland		39	21.91%	9	40.91%	6	35.29%	8	21.05%	16	42.11%	4	33.33%	4	20.00%	12	19.35%	13	30.95%	15	23.81%	13	34.21%	11	21.15%	1	25.00%	0	0.00%	13	34.21%	10	34.48%	
obligate wetland		28	15.73%	4	18.18%	0	0.00%	1	2.63%	1	2.63%	1	8.33%	0	0.00%	2	3.23%	8	19.05%	14	22.22%	8	21.05%	4	7.69%	3	75.00%	3	100.00%	7	18.42%	15	51.72%	

APPENDIX D3
Wildlife Species

Bird Species

Species		Conservation Rank					Source					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Provincial (S-rank)	Provincial (ESA)	National (COSEWIC)	National (SARA)	Haldimand/Norfolk	NHIC [1]	OBBA [2]	eBird [3]	iNaturalist [4]	Resident Observations [5]	Montrose Field Observations
Accipitridae	**Hawks, Kites, Eagles & Allies**											
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's Hawk	S4							x			
Accipiter striatus	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S5							x			
Buteo jamaicensis	Red-tailed Hawk	S5						x	x	x		
Buteo lagopus	Rough-legged Hawk	S1B/S4N							x			
Circus cyaneus	Northern Harrier	S5B, S4N							x			
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	S4						x	x	x	x	
Alaudidae	**Larks**											
Eremophila alpestris	Horned Lark	S4						x				
Alcedinidae	**Kingfishers**											
Megaceryle alcyon	Belted Kingfisher	S5B, S4N						x	x	x	x	x
Apodidae	**Swifts**											
Chaetura pelagica	Chimney Swift	S3B	THR	THR	THR			x				
Anatidae	**Ducks, Geese & Swans**											
Aix sponsa	Wood Duck	S5B, S3N						x	x	x	x	
Anas acuta	Northern Pintail	S5B, S4N							x		x	
Anas americana	American Wigeon	S4B, S4N, S5M							x		x	
Anas clypeata	Northern Shoveler	S4B, S4N, S5M									x	
Anas crecca	Green-winged Teal	S4B, S4N, S5M							x		x	
Anas discors	Blue-winged Teal	S3B,S4M							x		x	
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	S5						x	x		x	x
Anas rubripes	American Black Duck	S4							x		x	
Anas strepera	Gadwall	S4B, S4N, S5M								x	x	
Aythya americana	Redhead	S2B/S4N							x		x	
Branta canadensis	Canada Goose	S5						x	x	x	x	x
Bucephala albeola	Bufflehead	S5							x		x	
Bucephala clangula	Common Goldeneye	S5							x		x	
Cygnus buccinator	Trumpeter Swan	S4							x	x	x	x
Lophodytes cucullatus	Hooded Merganser	S5							x		x	
Anser albifrons	Greater White-fronted Goose	S3M							x			
Aythya affinis	Lesser Scaup	S4B, S4N, S5M							x		x	
Aythya collaris	Ring-necked Duck	S5B, S4N							x		x	
Aythya valisineria	Canvasback	S1B, S3N, S4M							x			
Cygnus columbianus	Tundra Swan	S2B, S4N, S3M							x		x	
Mergus merganser	Common Merganser	S5							x	x	x	
Ardeidae	**Herons and Bitterns**											
Ardea alba	Great Egret	S2B, S3M							x		x	x
Ardea herodias	Great Blue Heron	S4						x	x	x	x	x
Butorides virescens	Green Heron	S4B							x	x	x	

Species		Conservation Rank					Source					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Provincial (S-rank)	Provincial (ESA)	National (COSEWIC)	National (SARA)	Haldimand/Norfolk	NHIC [1]	OBBA [2]	eBird [3]	iNaturalist [4]	Resident Observations [5]	Montrose Field Observations
Bombycillidae	**Waxwings**											
Bombycilla cedrorum	Cedar Waxwing	S5						x	x			x
Cardinalidae	**Cardinals, Grosbeaks & Allies**											
Cardinalis cardinalis	Northern Cardinal	S5						x	x			x
Passerina cyanea	Indigo Bunting	S5B						x				x
Pheucticus ludovicianus	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	S5B						x				x
Piranga olivacea	Scarlet Tanager	S5B						x				
Cathartidae	**Vultures**											
Cathartes aura	Turkey Vulture	S5B, S3N						x	x			
Certhiidae	**Creepers**											
Certhia americana	Brown Creeper	S5						x				
Charadriidae	**Plovers**											
Charadrius semipalmatus	Semipalmated Plover	S4B, S5M							x			
Charadrius vociferus	Killdeer	S4B						x	x		x	
Columbidae	**Pigeons & Doves**											
Columba livia	Rock Pigeon	SNA						x	x			
Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove	S5						x	x			x
Corvidae	**Crows & Jays**											
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American Crow	S5						x	x			x
Corvus corax	Common Raven	S5						x				
Cyanocitta cristata	Blue Jay	S5						x	x			x
Cuculidae	**Cuckoo & Anis**											
Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	S4B						x				
Coccyzus erythropthalmus	Black-billed Cuckoo	S4S5B						x				
Emberizidae	**New World Sparrows & Allies**											
Junco hyemalis	Dark-eyed Junco	S5							x			x
Melospiza georgiana	Swamp Sparrow	S5B, S4N						x	x			x
Melospiza melodia	Song Sparrow	S5						x	x	x		x
Passerculus sandwichensis	Savannah Sparrow	S5B, S3N						x	x			
Passerella iliaca	Fox Sparrow	S5B, S3N							x			
Pipilo erythrophthalmus	Eastern Towhee	S4B, S3N						x				
Pooecetes gramineus	Vesper Sparrow	S4B						x	x			
Spizella arborea	American Tree Sparrow	S5							x			
Spizella passerina	Chipping Sparrow	S5B, S3N						x	x	x		x
Zonotrichia leucophrys	White-crowned Sparrow	S5B, S3N							x			
Falconidae	**Carcaras & Falcons**											
Falco columbarius	Merlin	S5							x			
Fringillidae	**Finches & Allies**											
Haemorhous mexicanus	House Finch	SNA						x				
Haemorhous purpureus	Purple Finch	S5								x		

Species		Conservation Rank					Source					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Provincial (S-rank)	Provincial (ESA)	National (COSEWIC)	National (SARA)	Haldimand/Norfolk	NHIC [1]	OBBA [2]	eBird [3]	iNaturalist [4]	Resident Observations [5]	Montrose Field Observations
Spinus pinus	Pine Siskin	S5							x			
Spinus tritis	American Goldfinch	S5						x	x	x		x
Gaviidae	**Loons**											
Gavia immer	Common Loon	S5							x			
Gruidae	**Cranes**											
Grus canadensis	Sandhill Crane	S5B, S3N							x	x	x	
Hirundinidae	**Swallows**											
Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow	S4B	SC	SC	THR		x	x	x		x	x
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	Cliff Swallow	S4S5B							x			
Progne subis	Purple Martin	S3B						x				
Riparia riparia	Bank Swallow	S4B	THR	THR	THR				x			
Stelgidopteryx serripennis	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	S4B							x			x
Tachycineta bicolor	Tree Swallow	S4S5B						x	x	x	x	x
Icteridae	**New World Blackbird**											
Agelaius phoeniceus	Red-winged Blackbird	S5						x	x	x		x
Dolichonyx oryzivorus	Bobolink	S4B	THR	SC	THR		x	x	x		x	
Euphagus carolinus	Rusty Blackbird	S4B, S3N	SC	SC	SC				x		x	
Icterus galbula	Baltimore Oriole	S4B						x	x			x
Molothrus ater	Brown-headed Cowbird	S5						x	x			
Quiscalus quiscula	Common Grackle	S5						x	x			x
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	Yellow-headed Blackbird	S2B								x		
Laridae	**Gulls, Terns & Skimmers**											
Chroicocephalus philadelphia	Bonaparte's Gull	S5							x			
Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	S4B, S5N							x			
Larus delawarensis	Ring-billed Gull	S5							x			
Sterna forsteri	Forster's Tern	S3B							x			
Mimidae	**Mockingbirds, Thrashers & Allies**											
Dumetella carolinsis	Gray Catbird	S5B, S3N						x	x			x
Toxostoma rufum	Brown Thrasher	S4B						x	x			
Motacillidae	**Wagtails, Longclaws & Pipits**											
Anthus rubescens	American Pipit	S4B							x			
Pandionidae	**Osprey**											
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	S5B							x		x	
Paridae	**Chickadees and Titmice**											
Poecile atricapillus	Black-capped Chickadee	S5						x	x			x
Parulidae	**Wood Warblers**											
Geothylupis trichas	Common Yellowthroat	S5B, S3N						x	x		x	x
Mniotilta varia	Black-and-white Warbler	S5B									x	
Oreothlypis peregrina	Tennessee Warbler	S5B									x	
Oreothlypis ruficapilla	Nashville Warbler	S5B							x		x	

Species		Conservation Rank					Source					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Provincial (S-rank)	Provincial (ESA)	National (COSEWIC)	National (SARA)	Haldimand/Norfolk	NHIC [1]	OBBA [2]	eBird [3]	iNaturalist [4]	Resident Observations [5]	Montrose Field Observations
Parkesia noveboracensis	Northern Waterthrush	S5B						x				
Protonotaria citrea	Prothonotary Warbler	S1B	END	END	END			x				
Seiurus aurocapilla	Ovenbird	S5B						x				
Setophaga americana	Northern Parula	S5B							x		x	
Setophaga citrina	Hooded Warbler	S4B						x				
Setophaga coronata	Yellow Rumped Warbler	S5B, S4N									x	
Setophaga fusca	Blackburnian Warbler	S5B							x		x	
Setophaga magnolia	Magnolia Warbler	S5B									x	
Setophaga palmarum palmarum	Western Palm Warbler	S5B									x	
Setophaga pensylvanica	Chestnut-sided warbler	S5B							x		x	
Setophaga petechai	Yellow Warbler	S5B						x	x		x	x
Setophaga pinus	Pine Warbler	S5B, S3N						x			x	
Setophaga ruticilla	American Redstart	S5B						x				
Setophaga tigrina	Cape May Warbler	S5B									x	
Setophaga virens	Black-throated Green Warbler	S5B							x		x	
Passeridae	**Sparrows**											
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	SNA						x	x			
Phalacrocoracidae	**Cormorants**											
Phalacrocorax auritus	Double-crested Cormorant	S5B, S4N										x
Phasianidae	**Patridges, Grouse, Turkeys**											
Meleagris gallopavo	Wild Turkey	S5						x	x			
Bonasa umbellus	Ruffed Grouse	S5						x				
Picidae	**Woodpeckers**											
Colaptes auratus	Northern Flicker	S5						x	x			x
Dryocopus pileatus	Pileated Woodpecker	S5						x	x			x
Leuconotopicus villosus	Hairy Woodpecker	S5						x				
Melanerpes carolinus	Red-bellied Woodpecker	S5						x	x			x
Picoides pubescens	Downy Woodpecker	S5						x	x			x
Sphyrapicus varius	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	S5B, S3N						x	x			
Podicipedidae	**Grebes**											
Podilymbus podiceps	Pied-billed Grebe	S4B, S2N							x	x		
Polioptilidae	**Gnatcatchers**											
Polioptila caerulea	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	S4B						x				
Rallidae	**Rails, Gallinules & Coots**											
Rallus limicola	Virginia Rail	S4S5B									x	
Regulidae	**Kinglets**											
Regulus calendula	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	S5B, S3N							x			
Regulus satrapa	Golden-crowned Kinglet	S5							x			
Scolopacidae	**Sandpipers, Phalaropes &Allies**											
Actitis macularius	Spotted Sandpiper	S5B						x	x		x	

Species		Conservation Rank					Source					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Provincial (S-rank)	Provincial (ESA)	National (COSEWIC)	National (SARA)	Haldimand/Norfolk	NHIC [1]	OBBA [2]	eBird [3]	iNaturalist [4]	Resident Observations [5]	Montrose Field Observations
Calidris minutilla	Least Sandpiper	S4B, S5M							x		x	
Calidris pusilla	Semipalmated Sandpiper	S2B, S4M							x			
Gallinago delicata	Wilson's Snipe	S5B							x		x	
Limnodromus griseus	Short-billed Dowitcher	S3B, S4M									x	
Tringa flavipes	Lesser Yellowlegs	S3S4B, S5M	THR	THR					x		x	
Tringa melanoleuca	Greater Yellowlegs	S4B, S5M							x		x	
Tringa solitaria	Solitary Sandpiper	S4B, S5M							x		x	
Sittidae	**Nutchatches**											
Sitta canadensis	Red-breasted Nuthatch	S5							x			
Sitta carolinensis	White-breasted Nuthatch	S5						x	x			
Sturnidae	**Starlings**											
Sturnus vulgaris	European Starling	SNA						x	x	x		x
Threskiornithidae	**Ibises and Spoonbills**											
Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis	SNA							x		x	
Trochillidae	**Hummingbirds**											
Archilochus colubris	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	S5B						x				
Troglodytidae	**Wrens**											
Cistothorus palustris	Marsh Wren	S4B, S3N						x	x			
Thyrothorus ludovicianus	Carolina Wren	S4						x				
Troglodytes aedon	House Wren	S5B						x	x			x
Troglodytes hiemalis	Winter Wren	S5B, S4N						x				
Turdidae	**Thrushes**											
Catharus fuscescens	Veery	S5B						x				
Hylocichla mustelina	Wood Thrush	S4B	SC	THR	THR		x	x				
Sialia sialis	Eastern Bluebird	S5B, S4N						x	x		x	
Turdus migratorius	American Robin	S5						x	x			x
Tyrannidae	**Tyrant Flycatchers**											
Contopus virens	Eastern Wood-pewee	S4B	SC	SC	SC			x				
Empidonax minimus	Least Flycatcher	S5B						x	x			
Empidonax traillii	Willow Flycatcher	S4B						x				
Myiarchus crinitus	Great Crested Flycatcher	S5B						x				
Sayornis phoebe	Eastern Phoebe	S5B						x	x			
Tyrannus tyrannus	Eastern Kingbird	S4B						x	x	x		
Vireonidae	**Vireos**											
Vireo gilvus	Warbling Vireo	S5B						x	x			
Vireo olivaceus	Red-eyed Vireo	S5B						x				x
Vireo flavifrons	Yellow-throated Vireo	S4B						x				
Total							**3**	**82**	**108**	**21**	**55**	**37**

Notes:

Species		Conservation Rank					Source					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Provincial (S-rank)	Provincial (ESA)	National (COSEWIC)	National (SARA)	Haldimand/Norfolk	NHIC [1]	OBBA [2]	eBird [3]	iNaturalist [4]	Resident Observations [5]	Montrose Field Observations

S-rank
S1 - Critically Imperiled
S2 - Imperiled
S3 - Vulnerable
S4 - Apparently Secure
S5 - Secure
SU - Unrankable
SNA - Unranked
SX - Presumed Extirpated
SH - Possibly Extirpated
S#? - Rank Uncertain

ESA
SC - Special Concern
THR - Threatened
END - Endangered
EXT - Extinct
EXP - Extirpated

COSEWIC
NAR - Not at Risk
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Additional Notes
ESA - *Endangered Species Act*
COSEWIC - Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
SARA - *Species at Risk Act*
NHIC - Natural Heritage Information Centre
OBBA - Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas

Sources:

1 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). 2024. *Make a Map: Natural Heritage Areas* . Mapping application. Accessed October 2024. https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/Natural_Heritage/index.html?viewer=Natural_Heritage.Natural_Heritage&locale=en-CA

2 Birds Canada et al. 2024. *Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas Data Summary Tool.* NatureCounts platform. Accessed October 2024. https://naturecounts.ca/nc/onatlas/findsquare.jsp

3 Cornell Lab of Ornithology. 2024. *eBird* . Accessed October 2024. https://ebird.org/home

4 iNaturalist. 2024. *Observations* . Accessed October 2024. https://www.inaturalist.org/observations

5 Resident observations provided by Tim Goodale

Reptile and Amphibian Species

Species		Conservation Rank					Source					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Provincial (S-RANK)	Provincial (ESA)	National (COSEWIC)	National (SARA)	Regional (Peel)	NHIC [1]	ORAA [2]	iNaturalist [3]	Wetland Evaluation [4]	Resident Observations [5]	Montrose Observations
Cryptodeira	**Turtles**											
Chelydra serpentina	Snapping Turtle	S4	SC	SC	SC		x	x	x	x	x	
Chrysemys picta marginata	Midland Painted Turtle	S4		SC	SC		x	x	x			x
Emydoidea blandingii	Blanding's Turtle	S3	THR	END	END		x	x		x	x	
Graptemys geographica	Northern Map Turtle	S3	SC	SC	SC			x				
Squamata	**Snakes**											
Heterodon platirhinos	Eastern Hog-nosed Snake	S3	THR	THR	THR			x				
Pantherophis vulpinuspop. 2	Eastern Foxsnake (Carolinian population)	S2	END	THR	END			x				
Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis	Eastern Gartersnake	S5						x				
Caudata	**Salamanders**											
Ambystoma laterale	Blue-spotted Salamander	S4						x				
Ambystoma maculatum	Spotted Salamander	S4						x				
Plethodon cinereus	Eastern Red-backed Salamander	S5						x				
Anura	**Frogs and Toads**											
Anaxyrus americanus	American Toad	S5						x				x
Hyla versicolor	Gray Treefrog	S5						x				
Lithobates catesbeianus	American Bullfrog	S4						x		x	x	x
Lithobates clamitans	Green Frog	S5						x			x	x
Lithobates palustris	Pickerel Frog	S4						x				
Lithobates pipiens	Northern Leopard Frog	S5						x	x			x
Lithobates sylvaticus	Wood Frog	S5						x	x			
Pseudacris crucifer	Spring Peeper	S5						x				
Total:							**3**	**18**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**5**

Notes:

S-rank
S1 - Critically Imperiled
S2 - Imperiled
S3 - Vulnerable
S4 - Apparently Secure
S5 - Secure
SU - Unrankable
SNA - Unranked
SX - Presumed Extirpated
SH - Possibly Extirpated
S#? - Rank Uncertain

ESA
SC - Special Concern
THR - Threatened
END - Endangered
EXT - Extinct
EXP - Extirpated

Additional Notes
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COSEWIC - Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
SARA - *Species at Risk Act*
NHIC - Natural Heritage Information Centre
ORAA - Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas

COSEWIC
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SC - Special Concern
THR - Threatened
END - Endangered
EXT - Extinct
EXP - Extirpated
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THR - Threatened
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DD - Data Deficient

Sources:

1 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). 2024. *Make a Map: Natural Heritage Areas* . Mapping application. Accessed October 2024. https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/Natural_Heritage/index.html?viewer=Natural_Heritage.Natural_Heritage&locale=en-CA

2 Ontario Nature. 2024. Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas. Accessed October 2024. https://www.ontarioinsects.org/herp/index.html?Sort=1&area2=squaresCounties&records=all&myZoom=5&Lat=42.95&Long=-81.01

3 iNaturalist. 2024. *Observations* . Accessed October 2024. https://www.inaturalist.org/observations

4 BC-11 Teeterville Reservoir Wetland Evaluation. 2006.

5 Resident observations provided by Tim Goodale

Fish Species

Species Name		Conservation Rank				Source				
Scientific Name	Common Name	Provincial (S-rank)	Provincial (ESA)	National (COSEWIC)	National (SARA)	NHIC [1]	iNaturalist [2]	DFO [3]	LIO [4]	Montrose Field Observations
Cypriniformes										
Hybognathus hankinsoni	Brassy Minnow	S5							x	
Nocomis biguttatus	Hornyhead Chub	S4							x	
Notropis atherinoides	Emerald Shiner	S5							x	
Notropis heterolepis	Blacknose Shiner	S5							x	
Chrosomus eos	Northern Redbelly Dace	S5							x	
Pimephales notatus	Bluntnose Minnow	S5							x	
Pimephales promelas	Fathead Minnow	S5							x	
Semotilus atromaculatus	Creek Chub	S5							x	
Luxilus cornutus	Common Shiner	S5							x	
Margariscus margarita	Northern Pearl Dace	S5							x	
Catostomus commersonii	White Sucker	S5							x	
Hypentelium nigricans	Northern Hog Sucker	S4							x	
Esociformes										
Umbra limi	Central Mudminnow	S5							x	
Gasterosteiformes										
Culaea inconstans	Brook Stickleback	S5							x	
Perciformes										
Ambloplites rupestris	Rock Bass	S5							x	
Lepomis gibbosus	Pumpkinseed	S5							x	
Micropterus salmoides	Largemouth Bass	S5							x	
Etheostoma caeruleum	Rainbow Darter	S4							x	
Etheostoma nigrum	Johnny Darter	S5							x	
Percina maculata	Blackside Darter	S4							x	
Petromyzontiformes										
Lethenteron appendix	American Brook Lamprey	S3				x			x	
Salmoniformes										
Oncorhynchus mykiss	Rainbow Trout	SNA							x	
Salmo trutta	Brown Trout	S5							x	
Salvelinus fontinalis fontinalis	Brook Trout	S5							x	
Scorpaeniformes										
Cottus bairdii	Mottled Sculpin	S5							x	
Total						**1**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**0**

Notes:

S-rank

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S2 - Imperiled
S3 - Vulnerable
S4 - Apparently Secure
S5 - Secure
SU - Unrankable
SNA - Unranked
SX - Presumed Extirpated
SH - Possibly Extirpated
S#? - Rank Uncertain

ESA

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THR - Threatened
END - Endangered
EXT - Extinct
EXP - Extirpated

Additional Notes

ESA - *Endangered Species Act*
COSEWIC - Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
SARA - *Species at Risk Act*
NHIC - Natural Heritage Information Centre
DFI - Fisheries and Oceans Canada
LIO - Land Information Ontario

NAR - Not at Risk
SC - Special Concern
THR - Threatened
END - Endangered
EXT - Extinct
EXP - Extirpated
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Sources:

1 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). 2024. *Make a Map: Natural Heritage Areas* . Mapping application. Accessed October 2024. https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/Natural_Heritage/index.html?viewer=Natural_Heritage.Natural_Heritage&locale=en-CA

2 iNaturalist. 2024. *Observations* . Accessed October 2024. https://www.inaturalist.org/observations

3 Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). 2024. *Aquatic Species at Risk Map* . Accessed October 2024. https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/species-especes/sara-lep/map-carte/index-eng.html

4 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). 2024. *Ontario GeoHub* . Open data resource through Land Information Ontario. Accessed October 2024. https://geohub.lio.gov.on.ca/

Insect Species

Species Name		Conservation Rank				Source				
Scientific Name	Common Name	Provincial (S-rank)	Provincial (ESA)	National (COSEWIC)	National (SARA)	NHIC [1]	Ontario Butterfly Atlas [2]	iNaturalist [3]	Ontario Moth Atlas [4]	Montrose Field Observations
Coleoptera	**Beetles**									
Chauliognathus pensylvanicus	Soldier Beetle	S5						x		
Megacyllene robiniae	Longhorned Beetle	SNR						x		
Orthosoma brunneum	Longhorned Beetle	SNR						x		
Polydrusus formosus	Green Immigrant Leaf Weevil							x		
Popillia japonica	Scarab Beetle	SNA						x		
Tetraopes tetrophthalmus	Longhorned Beetle	SNR						x		
Diptera	**Flies**									
Xenox tigrinus	Tiger Bee Fly	S3S4						x		
Hymenoptera	**Sawflies, Wasps, Bees, and Ants**									
Agapostemon virescens	Bicoloured Sweat Bee	S5						x		
Anthidium manicatum	Wool Carder Bee	SNA						x		
Anthophora terminalis	Red-tipped Digger Bee	S5						x		
Apis mellifera	European Honey Bee	SNA						x		
Bombus bimaculatus	Two-spotted Bumble Bee	S5						x		
Bombus griseocollis	Brown-belted Bumble Bee	S5						x		
Bombus impatiens	Common Eastern Bumble Bee	S5						x		
Bombus pensylvanicus	American Bumble Bee	S3S4	SC					x		
Bombus perplexus	Confusing Bumble Bee	S5						x		
Halictus ligatus	Ligated Gregarious Sweat Bee	S5						x		
Xylocopa virginica	Virginia Carpenter Bee	S4S5						x		
Lepidoptera	**Butterflies**									
Actias luna	Luna Moth	S4							x	
Alypia octomaculata	Eight-spotted Forester Moth	S5						x		
Anisota finlaysoni	Finlayson's Oakworm Moth	SNR							x	
Boloria bellona	Meadow Fritillary	S5					x			
Boloria selene	Silver-bordered Fritillary	S5					x			
Campaea perlata	Pale Beauty Moth	S5						x		
Celastrina neglecta	Summer Azure	S5						x		
Cercyonis pegala	Common Wood-Nymph	S5					x			
Coenonympha tullia	Common Ringlet	S5					x			
Colias eurytheme	Orange Sulphur	S5					x			
Colias philodice	Clouded Sulphur	S5					x	x		
Ctenucha virginica	Virginia Ctenucha Moth	S5						x		
Danaus plexippus	Monarch	S2N,S4B	SC	END	SC		x	x		
Epargyreus clarus	Silver-spotted Skipper	S4					x	x		
Erynnis juvenalis	Juvenal's Duskywing	S5					x			
Euchaetes egle	Milkweed Tussock Moth	S4?						x		
Eudryas unio	Pearly Wood-nymph	SNR						x		
Euphyes conspicua	Black Dash	S3					x			
Euphyes vestris	Dun Skipper	S5					x	x		
Haploa clymene	Clymene Moth	SNR						x		
Hemaris thysbe	Hummingbird Clearwing	S5						x	x	

Species Name		Conservation Rank				Source				
Scientific Name	Common Name	Provincial (S-rank)	Provincial (ESA)	National (COSEWIC)	National (SARA)	NHIC [1]	Ontario Butterfly Atlas [2]	iNaturalist [3]	Ontario Moth Atlas [4]	Montrose Field Observations
Hyphantria cunea	Fall Webworm Moth	S5						x		
Junonia coenia	Common Buckeye	SNA						x		
Limenitis archippus	Viceroy	S5					x			
Limenitis arthemis arthemis	White Admiral	S5					x	x		
Limenitis arthemis astyanax	Red-spotted Purple	S5					x	x		
Lophocampa caryae	Hickory Tussock Moth	SNR						x		
Lymantria dispar	Gypsy Moth	SNA						x		
Megisto cymela	Little Wood-Satyr	S5					x			
Nymphalis antiopa	Mourning Cloak	S5					x			
Papilio cresphontes	Giant Swallowtail	S4					x			
Papilio glaucus	Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	S5					x	x		x
Papilio polyxenes	Black Swallowtail	S5					x	x		
Papilio troilus	Spicebush Swallowtail	S4					x	x		
Pholisora catullus	Common Sootywing	S4					x			
Phyciodes cocyta	Northern Crescent	S5					x	x		
Pieris rapae	Cabbage White	SNA					x	x		
Polites peckius	Peck's Skipper	S5					x	x		
Polygonia comma	Eastern Comma	S5						x		
Polygonia interrogationis	Question Mark	S5					x	x		
Pyrisitia lisa	Little Yellow	SNA					x			
Pyrrharctia isabella	Isabella Tiger Moth	S5						x	x	
Satyrium calanus	Banded Hairstreak	S4						x		
Satyrium liparops	Striped Hairstreak	S5					x			
Speyeria cybele	Great Spangled Fritillary	S5					x			
Strymon melinus	Gray Hairstreak	S4					x	x		
Thorybes pylades	Northern Cloudywing	S5					x			
Vanessa atalanta	Red Admiral	S5					x	x		x
Vanessa virginiensis	American Lady	S5						x		
Odonata	**Damselflies and Dragonflies**									
Anax junius	Green Darner	S5						x		
Enallagma signatum	Orange Bluet	S4						x		
Erythemis simplicicollis	Eastern Pondhawk	S5						x		
Ischnura posita	Fragile Forktail	S4						x		
Ischnura verticalis	Eastern Forktail	S5						x		
Pachydiplax longipennis	Blue Dasher	S5						x		
Plathemis lydia	Common Whitetail	S5						x		
Sympetrum obtrusum	White-faced Meadowhawk	S5						x		
Sympetrum vicinum	Autumn Meadowhawk	S5						x		
Total						**0**	**31**	**58**	**4**	**2**

Notes:

S-rank

S1 - Critically Imperiled

S2 - Imperiled

COSEWIC

NAR - Not at Risk

SC - Special Concern

Species Name		Conservation Rank				Source				
Scientific Name	Common Name	Provincial (S-rank)	Provincial (ESA)	National (COSEWIC)	National (SARA)	NHIC [1]	Ontario Butterfly Atlas [2]	iNaturalist [3]	Ontario Moth Atlas [4]	Montrose Field Observations

S3 - Vulnerable
S4 - Apparently Secure
S5 - Secure
SU - Unrankable
SNA - Unranked
SX - Presumed Extirpated
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Sources:

1 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). 2024. *Make a Map: Natural Heritage Areas* . Mapping application. Accessed October 2024. https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/Natural_Heritage/index.html?viewer=Natural_Heritage.Natural_Heritage&locale=en-CA

2 Macnaughton, A., Layberry, R., Cavasin, R., Edwards, B., and C. Jones. 2024. *Ontario Butterfly Atlas* . Accessed October 2024. https://www.ontarioinsects.org/atlas/

3 iNaturalist (iNaturalist). 2024. *Observations* . Accessed October 2024. https://www.inaturalist.org/observations

4 Kaposi, D., Macnaughton, A., and B. Edwards. 2024. *Ontario Moth Atlas* . Accessed October 2024. https://www.ontarioinsects.org/moth/index.html

Mollusc Species

Species		Conservation Rank				Source			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Provincial (S-RANK)	Provincial (ESA)	National (COSEWIC)	National (SARA)	NHIC (1)	iNaturalist (2)	DFO (3)	Montrose Field Observations
Helicidae									
Cepaea nemoralis	Grovesnail	SNA					x		
TOTAL:						**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**

Sources:

1 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). 2024. *Make a Map: Natural Heritage Areas* . Mapping application. https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/Natural_Heritage/index.html?viewer=Natural_Heritage.Natural_Heritage&locale

2 iNaturalist. 2024. *Observations* . https://www.inaturalist.org/observations

3 Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). 2024. *Aquatic Species at Risk Map* . https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/species-especes/sara-lep/map-carte/index-eng.html

Mammal Species

Species Name		Conservation Ranking				Source				
Scientific Name	Common Name	S-RANK	ESA	COSEWIC	SARA	NHIC (1)	Ontario Mammals (2)	iNaturalist (3)	Resident Observations (4)	Montrose Field Observations
Artiodactyla	**Deer and Bison**									
Odocoileus virginianus	White-tailed Deer	S5					x			
Carnivora	**Carnivores**									
Canis latrans	Coyote	S5					x		x	
Lontra canadensis	North American River Otter	S5					x			
Lynx rufus	Bobcat	S4					x			
Martes americana	American Marten	S5					x			
Mephitis mephitis	Striped Skunk	S5					x			
Mustela frenata	Long-tailed Weasel	SU					x			
Mustela nivalis	Least Weasel	SU					x			
Neogale vison	American Mink	S4							x	
Procyon lotor	Northern Raccoon	S5					x			
Ursus americanus	American Black Bear	S5					x			
Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox	S5					x			
Chiroptera	**Bats**									
Eptesicus fuscus	Big Brown Bat	S4					x			
Lasionycteris noctivagans	Silver-haired Bat	S4	END	END			x			
Lasiurus borealis	Eastern Red Bat	S4	END	END			x			
Lasiurus cinereus	Hoary Bat	S4	END	END			x	x		
Myotis leibii	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	S2S3	END				x			
Myotis lucifugus	Little Brown Myotis	S3	END	END	END		x			
Myotis septentrionalis	Northern Myotis	S3	END	END	END		x			
Perimyotis subflavus	Tricolored Bat	S3?	END	END	END		x			
Didelphimorphia	**Oppossums**									
Didelphis virginiana	Virginia Opossum	S4					x			
Lagomorphia	**Rabbits and Hares**									
Sylvilagus floridanus	Eastern Cottontail	S5					x			
Rodentia	**Rodents**									
Castor canadensis	Beaver	S5					x		x	x
Glaucomys sabrinus	Northern Flying Squirrel	S5					x			
Glaucomys volans	Southern Flying Squirrel	S4					x			
Marmota monax	Woodchuck	S5					x			
Microtus pennsylvanicus	Meadow Vole	S5					x			
Microtus pinetorum	Woodland Vole	S3?	SC	SC	SC		x			
Mus musculus	House Mouse	SNA					x			
Myodes gapperi	Southern Red-backed Vole	S5					x			
Napaeozapus insignis	Woodland Jumping Mouse	S5					x			
Ondatra zibethicus	Muskrat	S5					x	x	x	
Peromyscus leucopus	White-footed Mouse	S5					x			
Peromyscus maniculatus	Deer Mouse	S5					x			
Rattus norvegicus	Norway Rat	SNA					x			
Sciurus carolinensis	Grey Squirrel	S5					x			

Species Name		Conservation Ranking				Source				
Scientific Name	Common Name	S-RANK	ESA	COSEWIC	SARA	NHIC (1)	Ontario Mammals (2)	iNaturalist (3)	Resident Observations (4)	Montrose Field Observations
Synaptomys cooperi	Southern Bog Lemming	S4					x			
Tamias striatus	Eastern Chipmunk	S5					x			
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus	Red Squirrel	S5					x			
Zapus hudsonius	Meadow Jumping Mouse	S5					x			
Soricomorpha										
Blarina brevicauda	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	S5					x			
Condylura cristata	Star-nosed Mole	S5					x			
Cryptotis parva	Least Shrew	SH					x			
Parascalops breweri	Hairy-tailed Mole	S4					x			
Sorex cinereus	Masked Shrew	S5					x			
Sorex hoyi	Pygmy Shrew	S4					x			
TOTAL:						**0**	**45**	**2**	**4**	**1**

Sources:

1 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). 2024. *Make a Map: Natural Heritage Areas* . Mapping application. Accessed 2024. https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/Natural_Heritage/index.html?viewer=Natural_Heritage.Natural_Herit

2 iNaturalist. 2024. Ontario Mammals. Accessed MMMM 2024. https://www.inaturalist.org/guides/1327?view=card

3 iNaturalist. 2024. *Observations* . Accessed 2024. https://www.inaturalist.org/observations

4 Resident observations provided by Tim Goodale

APPENDIX D4
Species at Risk / Species of Conservation Concern Screening

Table D4 Species at Risk Screening

Taxonomy	Species	ESA Status	SCA Status	SARA Status	COSEWIC Status	Protected Under MBCA?	Preferred Habitat	Known Species Range	Source Identifying Species Record	Probability of Occurrence Within Study Area
Avian	Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*	THR	NA	THR Schedule 1	THR	Yes	- Requires vertical faces in sand or silt deposits; river and lake banks, active/inactive sand and gravel pits, road cuts, soil stockpiles. - Breeding sites are located close to aerial foraging areas such as grasslands, meadows, pastures, and cropland. - Large wetlands used for nocturnal roost sites during post-breeding, migration and wintering periods.	- Common across southern Ontario, especially along Lake Erie and Lake Ontario shorelines and the Saugeen River. - Sparse populations scattered across northern Ontario.	eBird	**Not Candidate** Vertical faces not present within the study area.
Avian	Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*	SC	NA	THR Schedule 1	SC	Yes	- Cup-shaped mud nests are built on human-made structures such as open barns, under bridges, and in culverts. - Preferably constructed on rough-cut wood surfaces with right angles. - Foraging habitat includes grassy fields, pastures, cropland, lake and river shorelines, cottage areas and farmyards, islands, wetlands, and tundra. - **TPO, CUM1, MAM, MAS, OAO, SAS1, SAM1, and SAF1, adjacent to suitable nesting structures**.	- From southern Ontario north to Hudson Bay.	NHIC, OBBA, eBird, Resident, Montrose observation	**Confirmed** Barn Swallows were observed foraging around the Legion property on the June 10, 2025 field visit. Potential nesting habitat in nearby manmade structures.
Avian	Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	THR	NA	THR Schedule 1	SC	Yes	- Hayfields, pastures, wet prairie, graminoid peatlands, abandoned farm fields dominated by tall grasses, no-till cropland, small-grain fields, restored surface mining sites. - Small nests are often built on the ground in dense grasses. - Typically not abundant in short-grass prairie, alfalfa, or in row crop monocultures (corn, soybean, wheat). - **TPO, TPS, CUM1**.	- Southern Ontario north to James Bay.	NHIC, OBBA, eBird, Resident	**Not Candidate** Suitable tallgrass habiatat not present within the study area. Suitable habitat may be just outside the study area in the surrounding fields.
Avian	Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagica*	THR	NA	THR Schedule 1	THR	Yes	- Historically included hollow trees. - More commonly found in and around urban settlements, including chimneys and other manmade structures. - Typically close to water. - **TPO, CUM1, MAM, MAS, OAO, SAS1, SAM1, SAF1 adjacent to suitable nesting habitat**.	- Southern Ontario north to Timmins.	OBBA	**Candidate** Potential roosting habitat in cavity trees or nearby urban structures. Potential foraging habitat over the SAF1-1 and OAO communities.
Avian	Eastern Wood-pewee *Contopus virens*	SC	NA	SC Schedule 1	SC	Yes	- Mid-canopy layer of forest clearings, edges of deciduous and mixed forests, early successional clearings. - **FOC, FOM, FOD, SWD, SWM and CUW**.	- Southern Ontario north to Sudbury.	OBBA	**Candidate** Suitable habitat present within the FOD, FOM, and CUW communities.
Avian	Lesser Yellowlegs *(Tringa flavipes)*	THR	THR	No Status	THR	Yes	- Typically boreal forest areas and taiga. Frequents coastal salt marshes, freshwater wetlands, and anthropogenic wetlands such as sewage lagoons. - Nests on dry ground neat peatlands, marshes, ponds, and other wetlands	- Extreme northern Ontario (boreal forest) - Migration routes and stopover grounds are located within wetlands of Southern Ontario	eBird, Resident	**Not Candidate** Suitable habitat not present within the study area, however wetland communitites could be used for stopover during migration.
Avian	Prothonotary Warbler *Protonotaria citrea*	END	NA	END Schedule 1	END	Yes	- Deciduous swamp forests or riparian floodplain forests (dominated by silver maple, ash, yellow birch). - Nests are made in naturally formed tree cavities, or those created by woodpeckers or others, typically near to standing or slow-moving water. - Commonly accept artificial nest boxes. - **FOD and SWD with standing water**.	- From Lambton shore east to Toronto, primarily in Rondeau Provincial Park.	OBBA	**Candidate** Associated ELC communities present on site, as well as cavity trees for nesting near standing water.
Avian	Rusty Blackbird *Euphagus carolinus*	SC	NA	SC Schedule 1	SC	No	- Wet woodlands, swamps, pond edges. - Agricultural land is used for foraging. - Boreal forest is used for breeding; conifer-dominated forests adjacent to wetlands, peat bogs, sedge meadows, marshes, swamps, and beaver ponds.	- Breeding habitat spans Hudson Bay south to Orillia. - May be seen in southern Ontario during migration.	eBird, Resident	**Not Candidate** Study area not within breeding habitat range. Species may be present only during migraiton.
Avian	Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina*	SC	NA	THR Schedule 1	THR	Yes	- Mature deciduous and mixed forests; moist stands of trees with well-developed undergrowth. - Tall trees are used for singing perches. - Nests are built in live saplings, trees, or shrubs, especially sugar maple or American beech. - Preferably large forest mosaics. - **FOD and FOM greater than 1 ha**.	- Southern Ontario north to Hearst.	NHIC, OBBA	**Candidate** FOD and FOM greater than 1 ha present within the study area. Preferred tree species for nesting present.

Flora	Black Ash *Fraxinus nigra*	END	END	No Status	THR	N/A	- Commonly in mixed deciduous-conifer or conifer dominated swamps, with poorly drained soil ph of 4.4 to 8.2; Frequently in very wet, seasonally flooded, habitats including floodplain forests, basins, seepage and lacustrine swamp forests, shoreline forest margins, fens and bogs. - Moderately share-tolerant.	- Northern limit in western Ontario near 53°N with a Southern limit in southwestern Virginia.	iNaturalist, Montrose Observation	**Confirmed** Suitable wet forest and swamp habitats present within the study area. More than seven black ash trees were observed during field surveys in the eastern FOD6-5, FOM7-1, and SWM1-1 communities.
Flora	Butternut *Juglans cinerea*	END	END	END Schedule 1	END	N/A	- Deciduous forests with moist, well-drained soil of pH 5.5 to 8; commonly found along streams. - Often grows alone in sunny openings and near forest edges. - **FOD and mature hedgerows**.	- South of Pembroke to Port Elgin.	Montrose Observation	**Confirmed** Suitable habitat within the forested habitats. Multiple butternuts were observed in the eastern FOD6-5 community during field surveys, as well as one in the mowed area next to the dam structure.
Herpetofaunas	Blanding's Turtle (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population) *Emydoidea blandingii*	THR	THR	END Schedule 1	END	N/A	- Shallow, nutrient-rich habitats; typically large wetlands and shallow lakes with lots of water plants. - Nesting occurs in sand, organic soil, gravel, cobblestone, and soil-filled crevices of rock outcrops. - Overwintering occurs in pools about 1 metre in depth. - **SWT2, SWT3, SWD, SWM, MAS2, SAS1, SAM1, where open water is present**.	- Southern Ontario north to Sudbury, with isolated reports as far north as Timmins.	NHIC, ORAA, Resident	**Candidate** Potential habitat within the SAF1-1 community.
Herpetofaunas	Eastern Foxsnake (Carolinian population) *Pantherophis vulpinus*	THR	THR	END Schedule 1	THR	N/A	- Early successional vegetation communities; old fields, marshes, along hedgerows, drainage canals, and shorelines. - Eggs are laid in rotting logs, manure, or compost piles. - **CUM, MAM, hedgerows bordering agricultural fields**.	- Essex/Kent, Haldimand-Norfolk, and Georgian Bay coast.	ORAA	**Not Candidate** Suitable habitat not present within the study area.
Herpetofaunas	Eastern Hog-nosed Snake *Heterodon platirhinos*	THR	THR	THR Schedule 1	THR	N/A	- Sandy, well-drained habitats and open vegetative cover; open woods, brushland, fields, forest edges, and disturbed sites, commonly near water. - Eggs are laid in the sand or in sandy soils. - **BBO, FOD with sandy soils**.	- Killarney across to North Bay and south to Southwestern Ontario. - Considered extirpated from Halton, Peel, and York municipalities, as well as Point Pelee and Pelee Island.	ORAA	**Not Candidate** Suitable habitat not present within the study area.
Herpetofaunas	Northern Map Turtle *Graptemys geographica*	SC	NA	SC Schedule 1	SC	N/A	- Both lakes and rivers, preferably with slow-moving currents, muddy bottoms, high-quality water, and abundant vegetation. - Habitat must contain suitable basking sites such as rocks and deadheads. - Hibernation occurs at the bottom of deep, slow-moving sections of river. - **OAO, SA** with emergent rocks and fallen trees.	- Southern Ontario, primarily on the shores of Georgian Bay, Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario, and along larger rivers including the Thames, Grand, and Ottawa. - Has also been recorded on Manitoulin Island and north of Timmins.	ORAA	**Candidate** Suitable habitat present within the SAF1-1 community, which had mucky substrates, abundant vegetation, and numerous suitable basking spots.
Herpetofaunas	Snapping Turtle *Chelydra serpentina*	SC	NA	SC Schedule 1	SC	N/A	- Shallow wetland habitats with slow-moving water and soft bottoms; ponds, sloughs, shallow bays, river edges, or slow streams. - Nesting occurs on sandy or gravel banks or man-made structures such as roads, dams, and aggregate pits. - Overwintering occurs underwater, underneath logs, sticks, or overhanging banks, deep in mud in marshy areas, or underneath floating mats of vegetation. - **OAO, SA near gravelly or sandy areas**.	- Primarily southern Ontario north to Timmins; also found near Thunder Bay and Kenora.	NHIC, ORAA, iNaturalist, Resident	**Candidate** Suitable habitat present within the SAF1-1 community, which has sandy banks, soft bottoms, and floating vegetation.
Invertebrates	American Bumble Bee *(Bombus pensylvanicus)*	SC	NA	SC Schedule 1	SC	N/A	- Open habitats including meadows and grasslands. Collects pollen from a variety of plant genera. - Predominantly nests above ground in dense mats of long grass but is known to occasionally nest in abandoned rodent burrows and abandoned birds nests. - Overwinter underground in decomposing organic material such as rotting logs and compost	- Occurs throughout much of North America. Ontario and Quebec represent the northern edge of their distribution.	iNaturalist	**Low** Suitable habitat not present within the study area.
Invertebrates	Monarch *Danaus plexippus*	SC	NA	END Schedule 1	END	N/A	- Open or disturbed habitats such as roadsides, fields, wetlands, prairies, and open forests. - Trees along the north shore of the Great Lakes are used for roosting before migrating across open water. - Caterpillars are confined to meadows and open areas where milkweed grows. - **AL, TP, and CUM where milkweed is present**.	- South of 50° of latitude.	OBA, iNaturalist	**Candidate** Milkweed was observed in multiple communities across the study area.
Mammals	American Badger (Southwestern population) *Taxidea taxus* (*Taxidea taxus jacksoni*)	END	END	END Schedule 1	END	N/A	- Tallgrass prairie, sand barrens, farmland, shrublands, alpine areas and wetlands. - Require coherent soils that can be burrowed into without collapsing. - **TPS1, CUM1, CUS, SBO with dry sandy soil**.	- Windsor to Dunnville and north to Owen Sound.	Ontario Mammals	**Not Candidate** Suitable habitat not present within the study area.

Mammals	Eastern Red Bat *Lasiurus borealis*	END	END	No Status	END	N/A	- Uses treed habitats for roosting and foraging, with a particularly strong dependence on trees as roosting sites, but can also use shrubs -Roost by hanging from branches - Foraging habitats are less well known, but likely include the area above aquatic habitats, low-elevation meadows, grasslands, and fields, as well as open-canopied forest, the area above forest canopies, and forest edges. - Use both deciduous and coniferous forests, of any age class - Trees used as maternity roosts by Hoary Bats and Eastern Red Bats tend to be large diameter and tall, reaching or exceeding the height of the surrounding canopy - Non-foliage roosts are occasionally used and include shrubs, bridges, and the sides of buildings - Commonly exhibits roost switching	- widely distributed across Ontario - do not overwinter in Canada - Widespread and likely found seasonally in >100 protected areas found below 62–63°N west of Hudson Bay, and below about 54°N east of Hudson Bay in Canada, the USA, and Mexico.	Ontario Mammals	**Candidate** Suitable roosting habitat was identified throughout the forested communities.
Mammals	Eastern Small-footed Myotis *Myotis leibii*	END	END	No Status	No Status	N/A	- Primarily roosts in open, sunny, rocky habitats, including cracks and crevices in cliffs and boulders, in talus slopes, beneath stones on rock barrens and in rock outcrops containing crevices. - Occasionally roosts in buildings (including barns, sheds, and exterior walls). - Maternity roosts have been documented in rocky habitats, on bridge structures, and in or on buildings. - Overwinters in caves and abandoned mines. - Hunts in forests.	- South of Georgian Bay to Lake Erie and east to the Pembroke area, the Bruce Peninsula, the Espanola area, and Lake Superior Provincial Park.	Ontario Mammals	**Not Candidate** Suitable rocky habitat for roosting not present within the study area.
Mammals	Hoary Bat *Lasiurus cinereus*	END	END	No Status	END	N/A	- Uses treed habitats for roosting and foraging, with a particularly strong dependence on trees as roosting sites, but can also use shrubs - Roost by hanging from branches - Foraging habitats are less well known, but likely include the area above aquatic habitats, low-elevation meadows, grasslands, and fields, as well as open-canopied forest, the area above forest canopies, and forest edges. - Use both deciduous and coniferous forests, of any age class - Trees used as maternity roosts by Hoary Bats and Eastern Red Bats tend to be large diameter and tall, reaching or exceeding the height of the surrounding canopy - Non-foliage roosts are occasionally used and include shrubs, bridges, and the sides of buildings - Commonly exhibit roost switching	- widely distributed across Ontario - do not overwinter in Canada - Widespread and likely found seasonally in >100 protected areas found below 62–63°N west of Hudson Bay, and below about 54°N east of Hudson Bay in Canada, the USA, and Mexico.	Ontario Mammals, iNaturalist	**Candidate** Suitable roosting habitat was identified throughout the forested communities.
Mammals	Little Brown Myotis *Myotis lucifugus*	END	END	END Schedule 1	END	N/A	- Large-diameter trees, attics, abandoned buildings, and barns often used for summer colonies. - Foraging occurs over water, along waterways, and forest edges, while open areas such as clearcuts or fields are typically avoided. - Hibernacula used in winter include mines and caves that are humid and remain above freezing.	- All across Ontario; concentrated in southern Ontario.	Ontario Mammals	**Candidate** Suitable roosting habitat was identified throughout the forested communities.
Mammals	Northern Myotis *Myotis septentrionalis*	END	END	END Schedule 1	END	N/A	- Typically within the boreal forest, under loose bark or in the cavities of trees. - Foraging occurs over water, along waterways, and forest edges, while open areas such as clearcuts or fields are typically avoided. - Overwintering occurs in cold and humid sites such as caves or mines. - **FOC, FOM, FOD, SWC, SWM, and SWD where suitable roosting (i.e. cavity trees and trees with loose bark) habitat is available**.	- Forested areas in southern Ontario, to the north shore of Lake Superior and occasionally as far north as Moosonee, and west to Lake Nipigon.	Ontario Mammals	**Candidate** Suitable roosting habitat was identified throughout the forested communities.
Mammals	Silver-haired Bat *Lasionycteris noctivagans*	END	END	No Status	END	N/A	- Roosting by Silver-haired Bats occurs primarily under bark and in the cavities of trees, making them reliant on habitats where large, decaying trees are available - Silver-haired Bats roost in a variety of large diameter coniferous and deciduous trees - Populus spp. in older forests are ideal roost sites for Silver-haired Bats - Use mostly treed habitats for roosting or foraging, with a particularly strong dependence on trees as roosting sites - Foraging habitats are less well known, but likely include the area above aquatic habitats, low-elevation meadows, grasslands, and fields, as well as open-canopied forest, the area above forest canopies, and forest edges. - Commonly exhibits roost switching	- Widespread and likely found seasonally in >100 protected areas found below 62–63°N west of Hudson Bay, and below about 54°N east of Hudson Bay in Canada, the USA, and Mexico.	Ontario Mammals	**Candidate** Suitable roosting habitat was identified throughout the forested communities.
Mammals	Tri-colored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus*	END	END	END Schedule 1	END	N/A	- Day roost and maternity colonies are formed in older forests with large-diameter trees, barns, or other structures. - Foraging occurs over water or along streams in a forest. - Winter hibernacula include caves and mines.	- Southern Ontario north to Sudbury.	Ontario Mammals	**Candidate** Suitable roosting habitat was identified throughout the forested communities.
Mammals	Woodland Vole *Microtus pinetorum*	SC	NA	SC Schedule 1	SC	N/A	- Mature deciduous forest in the Carolinian region with ample depth of litter. - Can also be found in scrubby sand dunes, swamps, and orchards; preferably with dense herbaceous vegetation and friable soils with low saturation. - **FOD with a deep leaf litter and loose soils**.	- From Chatham to Fort Erie and north to Oakville and Pinery Provincial Park. - May inhabit other areas of the province.	Ontario Mammals	**Candidate** Suitable forest habitat with deep litter and herbaceous vegetation present within the study area.

TOTAL	27
Herpetofaunas	5
Avian	9
Aquatics	0
Invertebrates	2
Flora	2
Mammals	9
Molluscs	0

ESA Status	
END	11
THR	7
SC	9
No Status	0
TOTAL SAR	27

APPENDIX D5
Significant Wildlife Habitat

Table 1. Seasonal Concentration Areas of Animals.

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Study Area
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	Assessment Details
Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Areas (Terrestrial) Rationale: Habitat important for migrating waterfowl.	American Black Duck Blue-winged Teal Gadwall Green-winged Teal Northern Shoveler Tundra Swan American Wigeon Northern Pintail	CUM1 CUT1 Plus evidence of annual spring flooding from melt water or run-off within these Ecosites. Fields with seasonal flooding and waste grain in the Long Point, Rondeau, Pt. Pelee, Lake St. Clair, Grand Bend areas may be important for Tundra Swans.	• Fields with sheet water during Spring (mid March to May). • Field flooding during spring melt and run-off provides important invertebrate foraging habitat for migrating waterfowl. • Agricultural fields with waste grains are commonly used by waterfowl, these are not considered SWH unless they have spring sheet water available [cxlviii]. Information Sources: • Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities • Sites documented through waterfowl planning processes (eg. EHJV implementation plan). • Field Naturalists Clubs. • Ducks Unlimited Canada . • Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) Waterfowl Concentration Area. • Anecdotal information from the landowners, adjacent landowners or local naturalist clubs may be good information in determining occurrence.	• Studies carried out and verified presence of an annual concentration of any listed species, evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" [ccxi]. • Any mixed aggregations of 100Ⓔ or more individuals required. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #7 provides development effects and mitigation measures. • Annual use of habitat is documented from information sources or field studies (annual use can be based on studies or determined by past surveys with species numbers and dates). • The flooded Field Ecosite habitat plus a 100 – 300 m radius, dependant on local site conditions and adjacent land use is the significant wildlife habitat [cxlviii].	
Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Areas (Aquatic) Rationale: Important for local and migrant waterfowl populations during the spring or fall migration or both periods combined. Sites identified are usually only one of a few in the eco-district.	Canada Goose Cackling Goose Snow Goose American Black Duck Northern Pintail Northern Shoveler American Wigeon Gadwall Green-winged Teal Blue-winged Teal Hooded Merganser Common Merganser Lesser Scaup Greater Scaup Long-tailed Duck Surf Scoter White-winged Scoter Black Scoter Ring-necked duck Common Goldeneye Bufflehead Redhead Ruddy Duck Red-breasted Merganser Brant Canvasback Ruddy Duck	MAS1 MAS2 MAS3 SAS1 SAM1 SAF1 SWD1 SWD2 SWD3 SWD4 SWD5 SWD6 SWD7	• Ponds, marshes, lakes, bays, coastal inlets, and watercourses used during migration. Sewage treatment ponds and storm water ponds do not qualify as a SWH, however a reservoir managed as a large wetland or pond/lake does qualify. • These habitats have an abundant food supply (mostly aquatic invertebrates and vegetation in shallow water). Information Sources: • Environment Canada • Naturalist clubs often are aware of staging / stopover areas. • OMNRF Wetland Evaluations indicate presence of locally and regionally significant waterfowl staging. • Sites documented through waterfowl planning processes (eg. EHJV implementation plan). • Ducks Unlimited projects. • Element occurrence specification by Nature Serve: http://www.natureserve.org • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Waterfowl Concentration Area.	Studies carried out and verified presence of: • Aggregations of 100Ⓔ or more of listed species for 7 daysⒺ, results in > 700 waterfowl use days. • Areas with annual staging of ruddy ducks, canvasbacks, and redheads are SWH [cxlix]. • The combined area of the ELC Ecosites and a 100 m radius area is the SWH [cxlviii]. • Wetland area and shorelines associated with sites identified within the SWHTG [cxlviii] Appendix K [cxlix] are significant wildlife habitat. • Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" [ccxi]. • Annual Use of Habitat is Documented from Information Sources or Field Studies (Annual can be based on completed studies or determined from past surveys with species numbers and dates recorded). • SWH MIST cxlix Index #7 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	**Candidate SWH.**

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Study Area
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	Assessment Details
Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area Rationale: High quality shorebird stopover habitat is extremely rare and typically has a long history of use.	Greater Yellowlegs Lesser Yellowlegs Marbled Godwit Hudsonian Godwit Black-bellied Plover American Golden Plover Semipalmated Plover Solitary Sandpiper Spotted Sandpiper Semipalmated Sandpiper Pectoral Sandpiper White-rumped Sandpiper Baird's Sandpiper Least Sandpiper Purple Sandpiper Stilt Sandpiper Short-billed Dowitcher Red-necked Phalarope Whimbrel Ruddy Turnstone Sanderling Dunlin	BBO1 BBO2 BBS1 BBS2 BBT1 BBT2 SDO1 SDS2 SDT1 MAM1 MAM2 MAM3 MAM4 MAM5	• Shorelines of lakes, rivers and wetlands, including beach areas, bars and seasonally flooded, muddy and un-vegetated shoreline habitats. • Great Lakes coastal shorelines, including groynes and other forms of armour rock lakeshores, are extremely important for migratory shorebirds in May to mid-June and early July to October. • Sewage treatment ponds and storm water ponds do not qualify as a SWH. Information Sources: • Western hemisphere shorebird reserve network. • Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) Ontario Shorebird Survey. • Bird Studies Canada. • Ontario Nature. • Local birders and naturalist clubs. • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Shorebird Migratory Concentration Area.	Studies confirming: • Presence of 3 or more of listed species and > 1000Ⓔ shorebird use days during spring or fall migration period (shorebird use days are the accumulated number of shorebirds counted per day over the course of the fall or spring migration period). • Whimbrel stop briefly (< 24 hrs) during spring migration, any site with > 100Ⓔ Whimbrel used for 3 years or more is significant. • The area of significant shorebird habitat includes the mapped ELC Shoreline Ecosites plus a 100 m radius area [cxlviii]. • Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" [ccxi]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #8 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Raptor Wintering Area Rationale: Sites used by multiple species, a high number of individuals and used annually are most significant.	Rough-legged Hawk Red-tailed Hawk Northern Harrier American Kestrel Snowy Owl **Special Concern:** Short-eared Owl Bald Eagle	Hawks / Owls: Combination of ELC Community Series; need to have present one Community Series from each land class Forest: FOD, FOM, FOC. Upland: CUM, CUT, CUS, CUW. Bald Eagle: Forest community Series: FOD, FOM, FOC, SWD, SWM or SWC on shoreline areas adjacent to large rivers or lakes with open water (hunting area).	• The habitat provides a combination of fields and woodlands that provide roosting, foraging and resting habitats for wintering raptors. • Raptor wintering (hawk / owl) sites need to be > 20 ha [cxlviii, cxlix] with a combination of forest and upland. [xvi, xvii, xviii, xix, xx, xxi]. • Least disturbed sites, idle / fallow or lightly grazed field / meadow (> 15 ha) with adjacent woodlands [cxlix]. • Field area of the habitat is to be wind swept with limited snow depth or accumulation. • Eagle sites have open water and large trees and snags available for roosting [cxlix]. Information Sources: • OMNRF Ecologist or Biologist. • Naturalist clubs. • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Raptor Winter Concentration Area. • Data from Bird Studies Canada. • Results of Christmas Bird Counts. • Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities.	Studies confirm the use of these habitats by: • One or more Short-eared Owls or; One of more Bald Eagles or; At least10 individuals and two of the listed hawk / owl speciesⒺ. • To be significant a site must be used regularly (3 in 5 years) [cxlix] for a minimum of 20 days by the above number of birdsⒺ. • The habitat area for an Eagle winter site is the Shoreline Forest Ecosites directly adjacent to the prime hunting areaⒺ. • Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" [ccxi]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #10 and #11 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Study Area
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	Assessment Details
Bat Hibernacula Rationale: Bat hibernacula are rare habitats in all Ontario landscapes	Big Brown Bat Tri-coloured Bat	Bat Hibernacula may be found in these Ecosites: CCR1 CCR2 CCA1 CCA2 (Note: buildings are not considered to be SWH)	• Hibernacula may be found in caves, mine shafts, underground foundations and Karsts. • Active mine sites should not be considered as SWH. • The locations of bat hibernacula are relatively poorly known. Information Sources • OMNRF for possible locations and contact for local experts. • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Bat Hibernaculum. • Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for location of mine shafts. • Clubs that explore caves (eg. Sierra Club). • University Biology Departments with bat experts.	• All sites with confirmed hibernating bats are SWH (E). • The area includes 200 m radius around the entrance of the hibernaculum [cxlviii, ccvii, (E)] for most development types and 1000 m for wind farms [ccv]. • Studies are to be conducted during the peak swarming period (Aug. – Sept.). Surveys should be conducted following methods outlined in the "Bats and Bat Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" [ccv]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #1 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Bat Maternity Colonies Rationale: Known locations of forested bat maternity colonies are extremely rare in all Ontario landscapes.	Big Brown Bat Silver-haired Bat	Maternity colonies considered SWH are found in forested Ecosites. All ELC Ecosites in ELC Community Series: FOD FOM SWD SWM	• Maternity colonies can be found in tree cavities, vegetation and often in buildings [xxii, xxv, xxvi, xxvii, xxxi] (buildings are not considered to be SWH). • Maternity roosts are not found in caves and mines in Ontario [xxii]. • Maternity colonies located in Mature deciduous or mixed forest stands [ccix, ccx, ccv] with > 10 / ha large diameter (> 25 cm dbh) wildlife trees [ccvii]. • Female Bats prefer wildlife tree (snags) in early stages of decay, class 1-3 [ccxiv] or class 1 or 2 [ccxii]. • Silver-haired Bats prefer older mixed or deciduous forest and form maternity colonies in tree cavities and small hollows. Older forest areas with at least 21 snags / ha are preferred [ccx, lxiv]. Information Sources: • OMNRF for possible locations and contact for local experts. • University Biology Departments with bat experts.	• Maternity Colonies with confirmed use by; • > 10 Big Brown Bats(E) • > 5 Adult Female Silver haired Bats(E). • The area of the habitat includes the entire woodland or a forest stand ELC Ecosite or an Ecoelement containing the maternity colonies(E). • Evaluation methods for maternity colonies should be conducted following methods outlined in the "Bats and Bat Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" [ccv]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #12 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	**Canddiate SWH.**
Turtle Wintering Areas Rationale: Generally sites are the only known sites in the area. Sites with the highest number of individuals are most significant.	Midland Painted Turtle **Special Concern:** Northern Map Turtle Snapping Turtle	Snapping and Midland Painted Turtles; ELC Community Classes; SW, MA, OA and SA, ELC Community Series; FEO and BOO Northern Map Turtle; Open Water areas such as deeper rivers or streams and lakes with current can also be used as over-wintering habitat	• For most turtles, wintering areas are in the same general area as their core habitat. Water has to be deep enough not to freeze and have soft mud substrates. • Over-wintering sites are permanent water bodies, large wetlands, and bogs or fens with adequate Dissolved Oxygen [cix, cx, cxi, cxii]. • Man-made ponds such as sewage lagoons or storm water ponds should not be considered SWH. Information Sources: • EIS studies carried out by Conservation Authorities. • Field Naturalists Clubs. • OMNRF Ecologist or Biologist. • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC).	• Presence of 5 over-wintering Midland Painted Turtles is significant(E). • One or more Northern Map Turtle or Snapping Turtle over-wintering within a wetland is significant(E). • The mapped ELC Ecosite area with the over wintering turtles is the SWH. If the hibernation site is within a stream or river, the deep water pool where the turtles are over wintering is the SWH. • Over wintering areas may be identified by searching for congregations (Basking Areas) of turtles on warm, sunny days during the fall (Sept. – Oct.) or spring (Mar–May) [cvii]. Congregation of turtles is more common where wintering areas are limited and therefore significant [cix, cx, cxi, cxii]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #28 provides development effects and mitigation measures for turtle wintering habitat.	

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Study Area
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	Assessment Details
Reptile Hibernaculum Rationale: Generally sites are the only known sites in the area. Sites with the highest number of individuals are most significant.	**Snakes:** Eastern Gartersnake Northern Watersnake Northern Red-bellied Snake Northern Brown snake Smooth Green Snake Northern Ring-necked Snake **Special Concern:** Milk snake Eastern Ribbonsnake	For all snakes, habitat may be found in any Ecosite other than very wet ones. Talus, Rock Barren, Crevice, Cave, and Alvar sites may be directly related to these habitats. Observations or congregations of snakes on sunny warm days in the spring or fall is a good indicator.	• For snakes, hibernation takes place in sites located below frost lines in burrows, rock crevices and other natural or naturalized locations. The existence of features that go below frost line; such as rock piles or slopes, old stone fences, and abandoned crumbling foundations assist in identifying candidate SWH. • Areas of broken and fissured rock are particularly valuable since they provide access to subterranean sites below the frost line [xliv, l, li, lii, cxii]. • Wetlands can also be important over-wintering habitat in conifer or shrub swamps and swales, poor fens, or depressions in bedrock terrain with sparse trees or shrubs with sphagnum moss or sedge hummock ground cover. Information Sources: • In spring, local residents or landowners may have observed the emergence of snakes on their property (e.g. old dug wells). • Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities. • Field Naturalist Clubs. • University herpetologists. • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC).	Studies confirming: • Presence of snake hibernacula used by a minimum of five individuals of a snake sp. or; individuals of two or more snake spp. • Congregations of a minimum of five individuals of a snake sp. or; individuals of two or more snake spp. near potential hibernacula (eg. foundation or rocky slope) on sunny warm days in Spring (Apr / May) and Fall (Sept / Oct) (E). • Note: If there are Special Concern Species present, then site is SWH. • Note: Sites for hibernation possess specific habitat parameters (e.g. temperature, humidity, etc.) and consequently are used annually, often by many of the same individuals of a local population (e.g. strong hibernation site fidelity). Other critical life processes (e.g. mating) often take place in close proximity to hibernacula. The feature in which the hibernacula is located plus a 30 m radius area is the SWH(E). • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #13 provides development effects and mitigation measures for snake hibernacula.	
Colonially - Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Bank and Cliff) Rationale: Historical use and number of colony nests make this habitat signif-icant. An iden-tified colony can be impor-tant to local populations. All swallow population are declining in Ontario.	Cliff Swallow Northern Rough-winged Swallow (this species is not colonial but can be found in Cliff Swallow colonies)	Eroding banks, sandy hills, borrow pits, steep slopes, and sand piles Cliff faces, bridge abutments, silos, barns. Habitat found in the following Ecosites: CUM1 CUT1 CUS1 BLO1 BLS1 BLT1 CLO1 CLS1 CLT1	• Any site or areas with exposed soil banks, undisturbed or naturally eroding that is not a licensed / permitted aggregate area. • Does not include man-made structures (bridges or buildings) or recently (2 years) disturbed soil areas, such as berms, embankments, soil or aggregate stockpiles. • Does not include a licensed / permitted Mineral Aggregate Operation. Information Sources: • Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities. • Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas. • Bird Studies Canada; NatureCounts http://www.birdscanada.org/birdmon/ • Field Naturalist Clubs.	Studies confirming: • Presence of 1 or more nesting sites with 8 [cxlix] or more cliff swallow pairs and / or rough-winged swallow pairs during the breeding season. • A colony identified as SWH will include a 50 m radius habitat area from the peripheral nests [ccvii]. • Field surveys to observe and count swallow nests are to be completed during the breeding season. Evaluation methods to follow “Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects” [ccxi]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #4 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Colonially-Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Trees and Shrubs) Rationale: Large colonies are important to	Great Blue Heron Black-crowned Night Heron Great Egret Green Heron	SWM2 SWM3 SWM5 SWM6 SWD1 SWD2 SWD3 SWD4 SWD5	• Nests in live or dead standing trees in wetlands, lakes, islands, and peninsulas. Shrubs and occasionally emergent vegetation may also be used. • Most nests in trees are 11 to 15 m from ground, near the top of the tree. Information Sources: • Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas ccv, colonial nest records. • Ontario Heronry Inventory 1991 available from Bird Studies Canada or NHIC (OMNRF).	Studies confirming: • Presence of 2(E) or more active nests of Great Blue Heron or other listed species. • The habitat extends from the edge of the colony and a minimum 300 m radius or extent of the Forest Ecosite containing the colony or any island < 15.0 ha with a colony is the SWH [cc, ccvii]. • Confirmation of active heronries are to be achieved through site visits conducted during the nesting season (April to August) or by evidence such as the presence of fresh guano, dead young and / or eggshells.	

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Study Area
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	Assessment Details
local bird population, typically sites are only known colony in area and are used annually.		SWD6 SWD7 FET1	• Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Mixed Wader Nesting Colony. • Aerial photographs can help identify large heronries. • Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities. • MNRF District Offices. • Field Naturalist Clubs.	• SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #5 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Colonially-Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Ground) Rationale: Colonies are important to local bird population, typically sites are only known colony in area and are used annually.	Herring Gull Great Black-backed Gull Little Gull Ring-billed Gull Common Tern Caspian Tern Brewer's Blackbird	Any rocky island or peninsula (natural or artificial) within a lake or large river (two-lined on a 1;50,000 NTS map). Close proximity to watercourses in open fields or pastures with scattered trees or shrubs (Brewer's Blackbird). MAM1 – 6 MAS1 – 3 CUM CUT CUS	• Nesting colonies of gulls and terns are on islands or peninsulas associated with open water or in marshy areas. • Brewers Blackbird colonies are found loosely on the ground in or in low bushes in close proximity to streams and irrigation ditches within farmlands. Information Sources: • Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas, rare / colonial species records. • Canadian Wildlife Service. • Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities. • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Colonial Waterbird Nesting Area. • MNRF District Offices. • Field Naturalist Clubs.	Studies confirming: • Presence of > 25 active nests for Herring Gulls or Ring-billed Gulls, > 5 active nests for Common Tern or > 2 active nests for Caspian Tern(E). • Presence of 5 or more pairs for Brewer's Blackbird(E). • Any active nesting colony of one or more Little Gull, and Great Black-backed Gull is significant(E). • The edge of the colony and a minimum 150m radius area of habitat, or the extent of the ELC Ecosites containing the colony or any island < 3.0 ha with a colony is the SWH [cc, ccvii]. • Studies would be done during May / June when actively nesting. Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" [ccxi] • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #6 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Migratory Butterfly Stopover Areas Rationale: Butterfly stopover areas are extremely rare habitats and are biologically important for butterfly species that migrate south for the winter.	Painted Lady Red Admiral **Special Concern**: Monarch	Combination of ELC Community Series; need to have present one Community Series from each landclass: Field: CUM CUT CUS Forest: FOC FOD FOM CUP Anecdotally, a candidate site for butterfly stopover will have a history of butterflies being observed.	• A butterfly stopover area will be a minimum of 10 ha in size with a combination of field and forest habitat present, and will be located within 5 km of Lake Erie or Lake Ontario [cxlix]. • The habitat is typically a combination of field and forest, and provides the butterflies with a location to rest prior to their long migration south [xxxii, xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxv, xxxvi]. • The habitat should not be disturbed, fields / meadows with an abundance of preferred nectar plants and woodland edge providing shelter are requirements for this habitat [cxlviii, cxlix]. • Staging areas usually provide protection from the elements and are often spits of land or areas with the shortest distance to cross the Great Lakes [xxxvii, xxxviii, xxxix, xl, xli]. Information Sources: • MNRF District Offices. • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC). • Agriculture Canada in Ottawa may have list of butterfly experts. • Field Naturalist Clubs. • Toronto Entomologists Association. • Conservation Authorities.	Studies confirm: • The presence of Monarch Use Days (MUD) during fall migration (Aug / Oct) [xliii]. MUD is based on the number of days a site is used by Monarchs, multiplied by the number of individuals using the site. Numbers of butterflies can range from 100-500 / day [xxxvii], significant variation can occur between years and multiple years of sampling should occur [xl, xlii]. • Observational studies are to be completed and need to be done frequently during the migration period to estimate MUD. • MUD of > 5000 or > 3000 with the presence of Painted Ladies or Red Admiral's is to be considered significant(E). • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #16 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Study Area
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	Assessment Details
Landbird Migratory Stopover Rationale: Sites with a high diversity of species as well as high numbers are most significant.	All migratory songbirds. Canadian Wildlife Service Ontario website: http://www.ec.gc.ca/nature/default.asp?lang=En&n=421B7A9D-1 All migrant raptors species: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources: Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997. Schedule 7: Specially Protected Birds (Raptors).	All Ecosites associated with these ELC Community Series; FOC FOM FOD SWC SWM SWD	• Woodlots > 5 ha Ⓔ in size and within 5 km [iv, v, vi, vii, viii, ix, x, xi, xii, xiii, xiv, xv] of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. If woodlands are rare in an area of shoreline, woodland fragments 2 – 5 ha can be considered for this habitat Ⓔ. • If multiple woodlands are located along the shoreline those Woodlands < 2 km from Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are more significant [cxlix]. • Sites have a variety of habitats; forest, grassland and wetland complexes [cxlix]. • The largest sites are more significant [cxlix]. • Woodlots and forest fragments are important habitats to migrating birds [ccxviii], these features located along the shore and located within 5 km of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are Candidate SWH [cxlviii]. Information Sources: • Bird Studies Canada. • Ontario Nature. • Local birders and field naturalist clubs. • Ontario Important Bird Areas (IBA) Program.	Studies confirm: • Use of the habitat by > 200 birds / day and with > 35 spp with at least 10 bird spp. recorded on at least 5 different survey dates Ⓔ. This abundance and diversity of migrant bird species is considered above average and significant. • Studies should be completed during spring (Mar to May) and fall (Aug to Oct) migration using standardized assessment techniques. Evaluation methods to follow “Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects” [ccxi]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #9 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Deer Winter Congregation Areas Rationale: Deer movement during winter in the southern areas of EcoRegion 7E are not constrained by snow depth, however deer will annually congregate in large numbers in suitable woodlands to reduce or avoid the impacts of winter conditions [cxlviii].	White-tailed Deer	All Forested Ecosites with these ELC Community Series; FOC FOM FOD SWC SWM SWD Conifer plantations much smaller than 50 ha may also be used.	• Woodlots > 100 ha in size or if large woodlots are rare in a planning area woodlots > 50 ha Ⓔ. • Deer movement during winter in the southern areas of EcoRegion 7E are not constrained by snow depth, however deer will annually congregate in large numbers in suitable woodlands [cxlviii]. • Large woodlots > 100ha and up to 1500 ha are known to be used annually by densities of deer that range from 0.1-1.5 deer / ha [ccxxiv]. • Woodlots with high densities of deer due to artificial feeding are not significant Ⓔ. Information Sources: • MNRF District Offices. • LIO/NRVIS.	Studies confirm: • Deer management is an MNRF responsibility, deer winter congregation areas considered significant will be mapped by MNRF [cxlviii]. • Use of the woodlot by white-tailed deer will be determined by MNRF, all woodlots exceeding the area criteria are significant, unless determined not to be significant by MNRF Ⓔ. • Studies should be completed during winter (Jan / Feb) when > 20 cm of snow is on the ground using aerial survey techniques [ccxxiv], ground or road surveys or a pellet count deer density survey [ccxxv]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #2 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	

Table 2. Rare Vegetation Communities.

Rare Vegetation Community	Candidate SWH			Confirmed SWH	Study Area
	ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Description	Detailed Information and Sources	Defining Criteria	Assessment Details
Cliffs and Talus Slopes Rationale: Cliffs and Talus Slopes are extremely rare habitats in Ontario.	Any ELC Ecosite within Community Series: TAO CLO TAS CLS TAT CLT	A Cliff is vertical to near vertical bedrock > 3 m in height. A Talus Slope is rock rubble at the base of a cliff made up of coarse rocky debris.	Most cliff and talus slopes occur along the Niagara Escarpment. Information Sources: • The Niagara Escarpment Commission has detailed information on location of these habitats. • OMNRF Districts. • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) has location information available on their website. • Field Naturalist Clubs. • Conservation Authorities.	• Confirm any ELC Vegetation Type for Cliffs or Talus Slopes [lxxviii]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #21 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Sand Barren Rationale: Sand barrens are rare in Ontario and support rare species. Most Sand Barrens have been lost due to cottage development and forestry.	ELC Ecosites: SBO1 SBS1 SBT1 Vegetation cover varies from patchy and barren to continuous meadow (SBO1), thicket-like (SBS1), or more closed and treed (SBT1). Tree cover always < or equals to 60%.	Sand Barrens typically are exposed sand, generally sparsely vegetated and caused by lack of moisture, periodic fires and erosion. Usually located within other types of natural habitat such as forest or savannah. Vegetation can vary from patchy and barren to tree covered, but less than 60%.	• A sand barren area > 0.5 ha in size[E]. Information Sources: • OMNRF Districts. • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) has location information available on their website. • Field Naturalist Clubs. • Conservation Authorities.	• Confirm any ELC Vegetation Type for Sand Barrens [lxxviii]. • Site must not be dominated by exotic or introduced species (< 50% vegetative cover are exotic sp.)[E]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #20 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Alvar Rationale: Alvars are extremely rare habitats in EcoRegion 7E.	ALO1 ALS1 ALT1 FOC1 FOC2 CUM2 CUS2 CUT2-1 CUW2 Five Alvar Indicator Species: 1) *Carex crawei* 2) *Panicum philadelphicum* 3) *Eleocharis compressa* 4) *Scutellaria parvula* 5) *Trichostema brachiatum* These indicator species are very specific to Alvars within EcoRegion 7E [E] [cxlix].	An alvar is typically a level, mostly unfractured calcareous bedrock feature with a mosaic of rock pavements and bedrock overlain by a thin veneer of soil. The hydrology of alvars is complex, with alternating periods of inundation and drought. Vegetation cover varies from sparse lichen-moss associations to grasslands and shrublands and comprising a number of characteristic or indicator plants. Undisturbed alvars can be phyto- and zoogeographically diverse, supporting many uncommon or are relict plant and animals species. Vegetation cover varies from patchy to barren with a less than 60% tree cover [lxxviii].	• An Alvar site > 0.5 ha in size [lxxv]. Alvar is particularly rare in EcoRegion 7E where the only known sites are found in the western islands of Lake Erie [cxcix]. Information Sources: • Alvars of Ontario (2000). • Federation of Ontario Naturalists [lxxvi]. • Ontario Nature – Conserving Great Lakes Alvars [ccviii]. • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) has location information available on their website. • OMNRF Staff. • Field Naturalist Clubs. • Conservation Authorities.	• Field studies that identify four of the five [E] **Alvar Indicator Species** [lxxv, cxlix] at a Candidate Alvar site is Significant. • Site must not be dominated by exotic or introduced species (< 50% vegetative cover are exotic sp.). • The alvar must be in excellent condition and fit in with surrounding landscape with few conflicting land uses [lxxv]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #17 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	

Rare Vegetation Community	Candidate SWH			Confirmed SWH	Study Area
	ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Description	Detailed Information and Sources	Defining Criteria	Assessment Details
Old Growth Forest Rationale: Due to historic logging practices and land clearance for agriculture, old growth forest is rare in EcoRegion 7E.	Forest Community Series: FOD FOC FOM SWD SWC SWM	Old Growth forests are characterized by heavy mortality or turnover of overstorey trees resulting in a mosaic of gaps that encourage development of a multi-layered canopy and an abundance of snags and downed woody debris.	• Woodland area is > 0.5 ha [E]. Information Sources: • OMNRF Forest Resource Inventory mapping. • OMNRF Districts. • Field Naturalist Clubs. • Conservation Authorities. • Sustainable Forestry Licence (SFL) companies will possibly know locations through field operations. • Municipal forestry departments.	Field Studies will determine: • If dominant trees species of the are > 140 years old, then the area containing these trees is Significant Wildlife Habitat [cxlviii]. • The forested area containing the old growth characteristics will have experienced no recognizable forestry activities [cxlviii] (cut stumps will not be present). • The area of Forest Ecosites combined or an Ecoelement within an Ecosite that contain the old growth characteristics is the SWH. • Determine ELC vegetation types for the forest area containing the old growth characteristics [lxxviii]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #23 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Savannah Rationale: Savannahs are extremely rare habitats in Ontario.	TPS1 TPS2 TPW1 TPW2 CUS2	A Savannah is a tallgrass prairie habitat that has tree cover between 25 – 60% [lxxix, lxxx, lxxxi, lxxxii, lxxxiii]. In EcoRegion 7E, known Tallgrass Prairie and savannah remnants are scattered between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, near Lake St. Clair, north of and along the Lake Erie shoreline, in Brantford and in the Toronto area (north of Lake Ontario).	• No minimum size to site [E]. Site must be restored or a natural site. Remnant sites such as railway right of ways are not considered to be SWH. Information Sources: • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) has location data available on their website. • OMNRF Districts. • Field Naturalists Clubs. • Conservation Authorities.	• Field studies confirm one or more of the Savannah indicator species listed in [cxlix] Appendix N should be present [E]. Note: Savannah plant spp. list from EcoRegion 7E should be used [cxlviii]. • Area of the ELC Ecosite is the SWH. • Site must not be dominated by exotic or introduced species (< 50% vegetation cover are exotic sp.). • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #18 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Tallgrass Prairie Rationale: Tallgrass Prairies are extremely rare habitats in Ontario.	TPO1 TPO2	A Tallgrass Prairie has ground cover dominated by prairie grasses. An open Tallgrass Prairie habitat has < 25% tree cover [lxxix, lxxx, lxxxi, lxxxii, lxxxiii]. In EcoRegion 7E, known Tallgrass Prairie and savannah remnants are scattered between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, near Lake St. Clair, north of and along the Lake Erie shoreline, in Brantford and in the Toronto area (north of Lake Ontario).	• No minimum size to site [E]. Site must be restored or a natural site. Remnant sites such as railway right of ways are not considered to be SWH. Information Sources: • OMNRF Districts. • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) has location information available on their website. • Field Naturalists Clubs. • Conservation Authorities.	• Field studies confirm one or more of the Prairie indicator species listed in [cxlix] Appendix N should be present [E]. Note: Prairie plant spp. list from EcoRegion 7E should be used [cxlviii]. • Area of the ELC Ecosite is the SWH. • Site must not be dominated by exotic or introduced species (< 50% vegetative cover are exotic sp.). • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #19 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Other Rare Vegetation Communities Rationale: Plant communities that often contain rare species which depend on the habitat for survival.	Provincially Rare S1, S2 and S3 vegetation communities are listed in Appendix M of the SWHTG [cxlviii]. Any ELC Ecosite Code that has a possible ELC Vegetation Type that is Provincially Rare is Candidate SWH.	Rare Vegetation Communities may include beaches, fens, forest, marsh, barrens, dunes and swamps.	• ELC Ecosite codes that have the potential to be a rare ELC Vegetation Type as outlined in appendix M [cxlviii]. • The OMNRF/NHIC will have up to date listing for rare vegetation communities. Information Sources: • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) has location information available on their website. • OMNRF Districts. • Field Naturalists Clubs. • Conservation Authorities.	• Field studies should confirm if an ELC Vegetation Type is a rare vegetation community based on listing within Appendix M of SWHTG [cxlviii]. • Area of the ELC Vegetation Type polygon is the SWH. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #37 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	

Table 3. Specialized Habitats of Wildlife considered SWH

Specialized Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Study Area
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	Assessment Details
Waterfowl Nesting Area Rationale: Important to local waterfowl populations, sites with greatest number of species and highest number of individuals are significant.	American Black Duck Northern Pintail Northern Shoveler Gadwall Blue-winged Teal Green-winged Teal Wood Duck Hooded Merganser Mallard	All upland habitats located adjacent to these wetland ELC Ecosites are Candidate SWH: MAS1 MAS2 MAS3 SAS1 SAM1 SAF1 MAM1 MAM2 MAM3 MAM4 MAM5 MAM6 SWT1 SWT2 SWD1 SWD2 SWD3 SWD4 **Note: includes adjacency to Provincially Significant Wetlands**	• A waterfowl nesting area extends 120 m [cxlix] from a wetland (> 0.5 ha) or a wetland (> 0.5 ha) and any small wetlands (0.5 ha) within 120m or a cluster of 3 or more small (< 0.5 ha) wetlands within 120 m of each individual wetland where waterfowl nesting is known to occur [cxlix]. • Upland areas should be at least 120 m wide so that predators such as racoons, skunks, and foxes have difficulty finding nests. • Wood Ducks and Hooded Mergansers utilize large diameter trees (40cm dbh) in woodlands for cavity nest sites. Information Sources: • Ducks Unlimited staff may know the locations of particularly productive nesting sites. • OMNRF Wetland Evaluations for indication of significant waterfowl nesting habitat. • Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities.	Studies confirmed: • Presence of 3 or more nesting pairs for listed species excluding Mallards. • Presence of 10 or more nesting pairs for listed species including Mallards. • Any active nesting site of an American Black Duck is considered significant. • Nesting studies should be completed during the spring breeding season (April - June). Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" [ccxi]. • A field study confirming waterfowl nesting habitat will determine the boundary of the waterfowl nesting habitat for the SWH, this may be greater or less than 120 m [cxlviii] from the wetland and will provide enough habitat for waterfowl to successfully nest. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #25 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	**Candidate SWH.**
Bald Eagle and Osprey Nesting, Foraging and Perching Habitat Rationale: Nest sites are fairly uncommon in EcoRegion 7E and are used annually by these species. Many suitable nesting locations may be lost due to increasing shoreline development pressures and scarcity of habitat.	Osprey **Special Concern:** Bald Eagle	ELC Forest Community Series: FOD FOM FOC SWD SWM SWC Directly adjacent to riparian areas – rivers, lakes, ponds and wetlands.	• Nests are associated with lakes, ponds, rivers or wetlands along forested shorelines, islands, or on structures over water. • Osprey nests are usually at the top a tree whereas Bald Eagle nests are typically in super canopy trees in a notch within the tree's canopy. • Nests located on man-made objects are not to be included as SWH (e.g. telephone poles and constructed nesting platforms). Information Sources: • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) compiles all known nesting sites for Bald Eagles in Ontario. • MNRF values information (LIO/NRVIS) will list known nesting locations. Note: data from NRVIS is provided as a point and does not represent all the habitat. • Nature Counts, Ontario Nest Records Scheme data. • OMNRF District. • Check the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas [ccv] or Rare Breeding Birds in Ontario for species documented. • Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities. • Field Naturalists Clubs.	Studies confirm the use of these nests by: • One or more active Osprey or Bald Eagle nests in an area [cxlviii]. • Some species have more than one nest in a given area and priority is given to the primary nest with alternate nests included within the area of the SWH. • For an Osprey, the active nest and a 300 m radius around the nest or the contiguous woodland stand is the SWH [ccvii], maintaining undisturbed shorelines with large trees within this area is important [cxlviii]. • For a Bald Eagle the active nest and a 400 - 800 m radius around the nest is the SWH [cvi, ccvii]. Area of the habitat from 400 - 800m is dependant on site lines from the nest to the development and inclusion of perching and foraging habitat [cvi]. • To be significant a site must be used annually. When found inactive, the site must be known to be inactive for equal or > 3 years or suspected of not being used for > 5 years before being considered not significant [ccvii]. • Observational studies to determine nest site use, perching sites and foraging areas need to be done from early March to mid August. • Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" [ccxi]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #26 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat Rationale: Nests sites for these species are rarely identified; these area sensitive habitats are	Northern Goshawk Cooper's Hawk Sharp-shinned Hawk Red-shouldered Hawk Barred Owl Broad-winged Hawk	May be found in all forested ELC Ecosites. May also be found in SWC, SWM,SWD and CUP3	• All natural or conifer plantation woodland/forest stands > 30 ha with > 4 ha of interior habitat [lxxxviii, lxxxix, xc, xci, xciii, xciv, xcv, xcvi, cxxxiii]. Interior habitat determined with a 200 m buffer [cxlviii]. • Stick nests found in a variety of intermediate-aged to mature conifer, deciduous or mixed forests within tops or crotches of trees. Species such as Coopers hawk nest along forest edges sometimes on peninsulas or small off-shore islands. • In disturbed sites, nests may be used again, or a new nest will be in close proximity to old nest. Information Sources:	Studies confirm: • Presence of 1 or more active nests from species list is considered significant [cxlviii]. • Red-shouldered Hawk and Northern Goshawk – A 400 m radius around the nest or 28 ha area of habitat is the SWH [ccvii] (the 28 ha habitat area would be applied where optimal habitat is irregularly shaped around the nest). • Barred Owl – A 200 m radius around the nest is the SWH [ccvii]. • Broad-winged Hawk and Coopers Hawk – A 100 m radius around the nest is the SWH [ccvii]. • Sharp-Shinned Hawk – A 50 m radius around the nest is the SWH [ccvii].	

Specialized Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Study Area
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	Assessment Details
often used annually by these species.			• OMNRF Districts. • Check the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas [ccv] or Rare Breeding Birds in Ontario for species documented. • Check data from Bird Studies Canada. • Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities.	• Conduct field investigations from early March to end of May. The use of call broadcasts can help in locating territorial (courting / nesting) raptors and facilitate the discovery of nests by narrowing down the search area. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #27 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Turtle Nesting Areas Rationale: These habitats are rare and when identified will often be the only breeding site for local populations for turtles.	Midland Painted Turtle **Special Concern:** Northern Map Turtle Snapping Turtle	Exposed mineral soil (sand or gravel) areas adjacent (< 100 m) [cxlviii] or within the following ELC Ecosites: MAS1 MAS2 MAS3 SAS1 SAM1 SAF1 BOO1 FEO1	• Best nesting habitat for turtles are close to water and away from roads and sites less prone to loss of eggs by predation from skunks, raccoons, or other animals. • For an area to function as a turtle-nesting area, it must provide sand and gravel that turtles are able to dig in and are located in open, sunny areas. Nesting areas on the sides of municipal or provincial road embankments and shoulders are not SWH. • Sand and gravel beaches adjacent to undisturbed shallow weedy areas of marshes, lakes and rivers are most frequently used. Information Sources: • Use Ontario Soil Survey reports and maps to help find suitable substrate for nesting turtles (well-drained sands and fine gravels). • Check the Ontario Herpetofaunal Summary Atlas records or other similar atlases for uncommon turtles; location information may help to find potential nesting habitat for them. • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC). • Field Naturalist Clubs.	Studies confirm: • Presence of 5 or more nesting Midland Painted Turtles[E]. • One or more Northern Map Turtles or Snapping Turtle nesting is a SWH[E]. • The area or collection of sites within an area of exposed mineral soils where the turtles nest, plus a radius of 30 – 100 m around the nesting area dependant on slope, riparian vegetation and adjacent land use in the SWH [cxlviii]. • Travel routes from wetland to nesting area are to be considered within the SWH as part of the 30 – 100 m area of habitat [cxlix]. • Field investigations should be conducted in prime nesting season typically late spring to early summer. Observational studies observing the turtles nesting is a recommended method. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #28 provides development effects and mitigation measures for turtle nesting habitat.	**Confirmed SWH** Multiple turtle nests were observed at the Legion property during the June 10, 2025 field visit.
Seeps and Springs Rationale: Seeps/Springs are typical of headwater areas and are often at the source of coldwater streams.	Wild Turkey Ruffed Grouse Spruce Grouse White-tailed Deer Salamander spp.	Seeps / Springs are areas where ground water comes to the surface. Often they are found within headwater areas within forested habitats. Any forested Ecosite within the headwater areas of a stream could have seeps / springs.	Any forested area (with < 25 % meadow / field / pasture) within headwaters of a stream or river system [cxvii, cxlix]. • Seeps and springs are important feeding and drinking areas especially in the winter will typically support a variety of plant and animal species [cxix, cxx, cxxi, cxxii, cxiii, cxiv]. Information Sources: • Topographical Map. • Thermography. • Hydrological surveys conducted by Conservation Authorities and MOE. • Field Naturalists Clubs and landowners. • Municipalities and Conservation Authorities may have drainage maps and headwater areas mapped.	Field Studies confirm: • Presence of a site with 2 or more[E] seeps / springs should be considered SWH. • The area of an ELC Forest Ecosite or an Ecoelement within Ecosite containing the seeps / springs is the SWH. The protection of the recharge area considering the slope, vegetation, height of trees and groundwater condition need to be considered in delineation the habitat [cxlviii]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #30 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Woodland) Rationale: These habitats are extremely important to amphibian biodiversity within a landscape and often represent the only breeding habitat for local amphibian populations.	Eastern Newt Blue-spotted Salamander Spotted Salamander Gray Treefrog Spring Peeper Western Chorus Frog Wood Frog	All Ecosites associated with these ELC Community Series; FOC FOM FOD SWC SWM SWD Breeding pools within the woodland or shortest distance from forest habitat are more significant because they are more likely to be used due to educed risk to migrating amphibians.	• Presence of a wetland, pond or woodland pool (including vernal pools) > 500 m^2 (about 25 m diameter) [ccvii] within or adjacent (within 120 m) to a woodland (no minimum size) [clxxxii, lxiii, lxv, lxvi, lxvii, lxviii, lxix, lxx]. Some small wetlands may not be mapped and may be important breeding pools for amphibians. • Woodlands with permanent ponds or those containing water in most years until mid-July are more likely to be used as breeding habitat [cxlviii]. Information Sources: • Ontario Herpetofaunal Summary Atlas (or other similar atlases) for records. • Local landowners may also provide assistance as they may hear spring-time choruses of amphibians on their property. • OMNRF Districts and wetland evaluations. • Field Naturalist Clubs. • Canadian Wildlife Service Amphibian Road Call Survey. • Ontario Vernal Pool Association: http://www.ontariovernalpools.org	Studies confirm: • Presence of breeding population of 1 or more of the listed newt / salamander species or 2 or more of the listed frog species with at least 20 individuals (adults or eggs masses) [lxxi] or 2 or more of the listed frog species with Call Level Codes of 3[E]. • A combination of observational study and call count surveys [cviii] will be required during the spring (March-June) when amphibians are concentrated around suitable breeding habitat within or near the woodland / wetlands. • The habitat is the wetland area plus a 230 m radius of woodland area [lxiii, lxv, lxvi, lxvii, lxviii, lxix, lxx, lxxi]. If a wetland area is adjacent to a woodland, a travel corridor connecting the wetland to the woodland is to be included in the habitat. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #14 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	**Candidate SWH**
Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Wetland) Rationale:	Eastern Newt American Toad Spotted Salamander Four-toed Salamander Blue-spotted	ELC Community Classes SW, MA, FE, BO, OA and SA. Typically these Wetland Ecosites will be	• Wetlands > 500 m^2 (about 25 m diameter) [ccvii], supporting high species diversity are significant; some small or ephemeral habitats may not be identified on MNRF mapping and could be important amphibian breeding habitats [clxxxii].	Studies confirm: • Presence of breeding population of 1 or more of the listed newt / salamander species or 2 or more of the listed frog / toad species with at least 20 individuals	**Candidate SWH.**

Specialized Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Study Area
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	Assessment Details
Wetlands supporting breeding for these amphibian species are extremely important and fairly rare within Central Ontario landscapes.	Salamander Gray Treefrog Western Chorus Frog Northern Leopard Frog Pickerel Frog Green Frog Mink Frog Bullfrog	isolated (> 120 m) from Woodland Ecosites, however larger wetlands containing predominantly aquatic species (e.g. Bull Frog) maybe adjacent to woodlands.	• Presence of shrubs and logs increase significance of pond for some amphibian species because of available structure for calling, foraging, escape and concealment from predators. • Bullfrogs require permanent water bodies with abundant emergent vegetation. <u>Information Sources:</u> • Ontario Herpetofaunal Summary Atlas (or other similar atlases). • Canadian Wildlife Service Amphibian Road Surveys and Backyard Amphibian Call Count. • OMNRF Districts and wetland evaluations. • Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities.	(adults or eggs masses) [lxxi] or 2 or more of the listed frog/toad species with Call Level Codes of 3[E]. or; Wetland with confirmed breeding Bullfrogs are significant[E]. • The ELC Ecosite Wetland area and the shoreline are the SWH. • A combination of observational study and call count surveys [cviii] will be required during the spring (March - June) when amphibians are concentrated around suitable breeding habitat within or near the wetlands. • If a SWH is determined for Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Wetlands) then Movement Corridors are to be considered as outlined in Table 1.4.1 of this Schedule. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #15 provides development effects and mitigation measure	
Woodland Area-Sensitive Bird Breeding Habitat <u>Rationale:</u> Large, natural blocks of mature woodland habitat within the settled areas of Southern Ontario are important habitats for area sensitive interior forest song birds.	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Red-breasted Nuthatch Veery Blue-headed Vireo Northern Parula Black-throated Green Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler Black-throated Blue Warbler Ovenbird Scarlet Tanager, Winter Wren Pileated Woodpecker **<u>Special Concern</u>**: Cerulean Warbler Canada Warbler	All Ecosites associated with these ELC Community Series; FOC FOM FOD SWC SWM SWD	• Habitats where interior forest breeding birds are breeding, typically large mature (> 60 yrs old) forest stands or woodlots > 30 ha [cv, cxxxi, cxxxii, cxxxiii, cxxxiv, cxxxv, cxxxvi, cxxxvii, cxxxviii, cxxxix, cxl, cxli, cxlii, cxliii, cxliv, cxlv, cxlvi, cl, cli, clii, cliii, cliv, clv, clvi, clvii, clviii, clix]. • Interior forest habitat is at least 200 m from forest edge habitat [clxiv]. <u>Information Sources:</u> • Local birder clubs. • Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) for the location of forest bird monitoring. • Bird Studies Canada conducted a 3-year study of 287 woodlands to determine the effects of forest fragmentation on forest birds and to determine what forests were of greatest value to interior species. • Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities.	Studies confirm: • Presence of nesting or breeding pairs of 3 or more of the listed wildlife species [E]. • Note: any site with breeding Cerulean Warblers or Canada Warblers is to be considered SWH [E]. • Conduct field investigations in spring and early summer when birds are singing and defending their territories. • Evaluation methods to follow “Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects” [ccxi]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #34 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	

Table 4. Habitats of Species of Conservation Concern considered SWH.

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Study Area
		ELC Ecosite	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	Assessment Details
Marsh Breeding Bird Habitat Rationale: Wetlands for these bird species are typically productive and fairly rare in Southern Ontario landscapes.	American Bittern Virginia Rail Sora Common Moorhen American Coot Pied-billed Grebe Marsh Wren Sedge Wren Common Loon Green Heron Trumpeter Swan **Special Concern:** Black Tern Yellow Rail	MAM1 MAM2 MAM3 MAM4 MAM5 MAM6 SAS1 SAM1 SAF1 FEO1 BOO1 For Green Heron: All SW, MA and CUM1 sites.	• Nesting occurs in wetlands. • All wetland habitat is to be considered as long as there is shallow water with emergent aquatic vegetation present [cxxiv]. • For Green Heron, habitat is at the edge of water such as sluggish streams, ponds and marshes sheltered by shrubs and trees. Less frequently, it many be found in upland shrubs or forest a considerable distance from water. Information Source: • OMNRF District and wetland evaluations. • Field Naturalists Clubs. • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Records. • Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities. • Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas.	Studies confirm: • Presence of 5 or more nesting pairs of Sedge Wren or Marsh Wren **or** breeding by any combination of 4 or more of the listed species [E]. • Note: any wetland with breeding of 1 or more Black Terns, Trumpeter Swan, Green Heron or Yellow Rail is SWH [E]. • Area of the ELC Ecosite is the SWH. • Breeding surveys should be done May / June when these species are actively nesting in wetland habitats. • Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" [ccxi]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #35 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	**Candidate SWH.**
Open Country Bird Breeding Habitat Rationale: This wildlife habitat is declining throughout Ontario and North America. Species such as the Upland Sandpiper have declined significantly the past 40 years based on CWS (2004) trend records.	Upland Sandpiper Grasshopper Sparrow Vesper Sparrow Northern Harrier Savannah Sparrow **Special Concern:** Short-eared Owl	CUM1 CUM2	• Large grassland areas (includes natural and cultural fields and meadows > 30 ha [clx, clxi, clxiii, clxiv, clxv, clxvi, clxvii, clxviii, clxix]. • Grassland not Class 1 or 2 agricultural lands, and not being actively used for farming (e.g. no row cropping or intensive hay or livestock pasturing in the last 5 years) [E]. • Grassland sites considered significant should have a history of longevity, either abandoned fields, mature hayfields and pasturelands that are at least 5 years or older. • The Indicator bird species are area sensitive requiring larger grassland areas than the common grassland species. Information Sources: • Agricultural land classification maps, Ministry of Agriculture. • Local Bird Clubs. • Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas. • EIS Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities.	Field Studies confirm: • Presence of nesting or breeding of 2 or more of the listed species [E]. • A field with 1 or more breeding Short-eared Owls is to be considered SWH. • The area of SWH is the contiguous ELC Ecosite field areas. • Conduct field investigations of the most likely areas in spring and early summer when birds are singing and defending their territories. • Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" [ccxi]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #32 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Shrub / Early Successional Bird Breeding Habitat Rationale: This wildlife habitat is declining throughout Ontario and North America. The Brown Thrasher has declined significantly over the past 40 years based on CWS (2004) trend records.	Indicator Spp: Brown Thrasher Clay-coloured Sparrow Common Spp: Field Sparrow Black-billed Cuckoo Eastern Towhee Willow Flycatcher **Special Concern:** Yellow-breasted Chat Golden-winged Warbler	CUT1 CUT2 CUS1 CUS2 CUW1 CUW2 Patches of Shrub Ecosites can be complexed into a larger habitat for some bird species.	• Large field areas succeeding to shrub and thicket habitats > 10 ha [clxiv] in size. • Shrub land or early successional fields, not class 1 or 2 agricultural lands, not being actively used for farming (e.g. no row-cropping, haying or live-stock pasturing in the last 5 years) [E]. • Shrub thicket habitats (> 10 ha) are most likely to support and sustain a diversity of these species [clxxiii]. • Shrub and thicket habitat sites considered significant should have a history of longevity, either abandoned fields or pasturelands. Information Sources: • Agricultural land classifications maps, Ministry of Agriculture. • Local Bird Clubs. • Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas. • Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities.	Field Studies confirm: • Presence of nesting or breeding of 1 of the indicator species and at least 2 of the common species [E]. • A habitat with breeding Yellow-breasted Chat or Golden-winged Warbler is to be considered as SWH [E]. • The area of the SWH is the contiguous ELC Ecosite field / thicket area. • Conduct field investigations of the most likely areas in spring and early summer when birds are singing and defending their territories. • Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" [ccxi]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #33 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Study Area
		ELC Ecosite	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	Assessment Details
Terrestrial Crayfish Rationale: Terrestrial Crayfish are only found within SW Ontario in Canada and their habitats are very rare [ccii].	Chimney or Digger Crayfish (*Fallicambarus fodiens*) Devil Crayfish or Meadow Crayfish (*Cambarus diogenes*)	MAM1 MAM2 MAM3 MAM4 MAM5 MAM6 MAS1 MAS2 MAS3 SWD SWT SWM CUM1 with inclusions of above Meadow Marsh Ecosites can be used by terrestrial crayfish.	• Wet meadow and edges of shallow marshes (no minimum size) should be surveyed for terrestrial crayfish. • Constructs burrows in marshes, mudflats, meadows, the ground cannot be too moist. Can often be found far from water. • Both species are semi-terrestrial burrower which spends most of its life within burrows consisting of a network of tunnels. Usually the soil is not too moist so that the tunnel is well formed. Information Sources: • Information sources from "Conservation Status of Freshwater Crayfishes" by Dr. Premek Hamr for the WWF and CNF March 1998.	Studies Confirm: • Presence of 1 or more individuals of species listed or their chimneys (burrows) in suitable meadow marsh, swamp or moist terrestrial sites [cci]. • Area of ELC Ecosite or an Ecoelement area of meadow marsh or swamp within the larger Ecosite area is the SWH. • Surveys should be done in April to August in temporary or permanent water. Note the presence of burrows or chimneys are often the only indicator of presence, observance or collection of individuals in very difficult [cci]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #36 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species Rationale: These species are quite rare or have experienced significant population declines in Ontario.	All Special Concern and Provincially Rare (S1-S3, SH) plant and animal species. Lists of these species are tracked by the Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC).	All plant and animal element occurrences (EO) within a 1 or 10 km grid. Older element occurrences were recorded prior to GPS being available, therefore location information may lack accuracy.	• When an element occurrence is identified within a 1 or 10 km grid for a Special Concern or Provincially Rare species; linking candidate habitat on the site needs to be completed to ELC Ecosites [lxxviii]. Information Sources: • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) will have Special Concern and Provincially Rare (S1-S3, SH) species list with element occurrences data. • NHIC Website "Get Information" – http.//nhic.mnr.gov.on.ca • Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas. • Expert advice should be sought as many of the rare spp. have little information available about their requirements.	Studies Confirm : • Assessment / inventory of the site for the identified Special Concern or rare species needs to be completed during the time of the year when the species is present or easily identifiable. • The area of the habitat to the finest ELC scale that protects the habitat form and function is the SWH, this must be delineated through detailed field studies. The habitat needs to be easily mapped and cover an important life stage component for a species e.g. specific nesting habitat for foraging habitat. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #37 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	**Confirmed SWH.** Barn Swallow (SC) was observed at the Legion property, and yellow pond lily (S3) was observed in the SAF1-2 community.

Table 5. Animal Movement Corridors.

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Study Area
		ELC Ecosite	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	Assessment Details
Amphibian Movement Corridors Rationale: Movement corridors for amphibians moving from their terrestrial habitat to breeding habitat can be extremely important for local populations.	Eastern Newt American Toad Spotted Salamander Four-toed Salamander Blue-spotted Salamander Gray Treefrog Western Chorus Frog Northern Leopard Frog Pickerel Frog Green Frog Mink Frog Bullfrog	Corridors may be found in all Ecosites associated with water. Corridors will be determined based on identifying the significant breeding habitat for these species in Table 1.1.	• Movement corridors between breeding habitat and summer habitat [clxxiv, clxxv, clxxvi, clxxvii, clxxviii, clxxix, clxxx, clxxxi]. • Movement corridors must be determined when Amphibian breeding habitat is confirmed as SWH from Table 1.2.2 (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – Wetland) of this Schedule [E]. Information Sources: • MNRF District Office. • Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC). • Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities. • Field Naturalist Clubs.	• Field Studies must be conducted at the time of year when species are expected to be migrating or entering breeding sites. • Corridors should consist of native vegetation, with several layers of vegetation. Corridors unbroken by roads, waterways or bodies, and undeveloped areas are most significant [cxlix]. • Corridors should have at least 15 m of vegetation on both sides of waterway [cxlix] or be up to 200 m [cxlix] wide of woodland habitat and with gaps < 20 m [cxlix]. • Shorter corridors are more significant than longer corridors, however amphibians must be able to get to and from their summer and breeding habitat [cxlix]. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #40 provides development effects and mitigation measures	**Candidate SWH.**

Table 6. Significant Wildlife Habitat Exceptions for EcoDistricts within EcoRegion 7E.

EcoDistrict	Wildlife Habitat and Species	Candidate SWH			Confirmed SWH	Study Area
		Ecosite	Habitat Description	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	Assessment Details
7E-2	**Bat Migratory Stopover Area** <u>Rationale:</u> Stopover areas for long distance migrant bats are important during fall migration. Hoary Bat Eastern Red Bat Silver-haired Bat	No specific ELC types.		• Long distance migratory bats typically migrate during late summer and early fall from summer breeding habitats throughout Ontario to southern wintering areas. Their annual fall migration may concentrate these species of bats at stopover areas. • This is the only known bat migratory stopover habitats based on current information. <u>Information Sources:</u> • OMNRF for possible locations and contact for local experts. • University of Waterloo, Biology Department.	• Long Point (42°35'N, 80°30'E, to 42°33'N, 80°03'E) has been identified as a significant stop-over habitat for fall migrating Silver-haired Bats, due to significant increases in abundance, activity and feeding that was documented during fall migration [ccxv]. • The confirmation criteria and habitat areas for this SWH are still being determined. • SWH MIST [cxlix] Index #38 provides development effects and mitigation measures	

APPENDIX E
Archaeology

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Teeterville Dam Class EA
Part of Lot 14, Concession 5
Geographic Township of Windham
Norfolk County, Ontario

Original Report

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PIF No:	P450-0142-2024
Project No:	2024-385
Dated:	January 15, 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted as part of a Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects for the Teeterville Dam, located in the Hamlet of Teeterville, Ontario. Long Point Region Conservation Authority initiated the Class EA to determine whether rehabilitation, replacement, or removal is the best option to deal with deficiencies at the Teeterville Dam and reduce the risk to public safety and environmental harm. The project area is roughly 0.65 ha (1.61 ac) in size and is located within Lot 14, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Windham, Norfolk County. The project area contains the existing Teeterville Dam, an earthen embankment structure with a concrete spillway and wooden stoplogs constructed in the early 1900s, as well as manicured grass, shrubs, and woodlot. In 2024, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) was contracted by Matrix Solutions Inc. (Matrix) to undertake the assessment, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there was potential for archaeological resources to be present within the project area.

The Stage 1 background study included a review of current land use, historic and modern maps, past settlement history for the area and a consideration of topographic and physiographic features, soils and drainage. It also involved a review of previously registered archaeological resources within 1 km of the project area and previous archaeological assessments within 50 m. The background study indicated that the property had potential for the recovery of archaeological resources due the proximity (i.e., within 300 m) of features that signal archaeological potential, namely:

- a water source (Big Creek);
- early industry (numerous mills);
- an area of early 19th century settlement (Teeterville);
- mapped 19th-century structures (grist mill, water saw mill, church, and residential structures);
- mapped 19th-century thoroughfares (Teeter Street, Simcoe Street [Teeterville Road], Water Street [Ellington Lane], John Street [Abbie Lane], George Street [Seaton Street], Palmer Street, William Street, and Chapel Lane); and,
- registered heritage properties.

As the project area contained several features signaling archaeological potential, as well as imagery indicating that disturbance had occurred within portions of the project area, a Stage 1 property inspection was conducted to evaluate the current conditions of the project area and determine if any areas of archaeological potential remained intact. Based on the Stage 1 background research and property inspection, the following recommendations are made:

- All portions of the project area identified as extensively disturbed (0.34 ha; 52.3%) or low-lying and wet (0.03 ha; 4.6%), do not retain land-based archaeological potential and do not require further assessment.
- All portions of the project area identified as retaining archaeological potential will require a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to ground disturbing activities (0.12 ha; 18.5%). The areas of manicured grasslands and woodlot within the project area must be subject to a test pit survey as per Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines*.
- If impacts are planned within Big Creek, a Marine Archaeological Checklist should be completed, and further archaeological assessment may be required (0.16 ha; 24.6%).

These recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 7.0 of this report, and to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM's) review and acceptance of this report into the provincial register of archaeological reports.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager	Amanda Parks, MA (P450)
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	Victoria Scott, MA, MLis
	Sara Harvey
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	Valerie Wolfkamp, MA
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GIS Technician	David Gostick, BA
Report Writer	Casey Lun, MSc
Senior Reviewer	Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Scott Robertson	Matrix Solutions Inc.

TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The project area is located on the traditional lands of the Anishinaabek (Ah-nish-in-a-bek), Haudenosaunee (Ho-den-no-show-nee), and Ojibway/Chippewa peoples on lands connected with the Between the Lakes Treaty (Treaty 3). Most recently, the territory is of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation who are direct descendants of the Mississauga of the Credit, and the Six Nations of the Grand River. This land continues to be home to diverse Indigenous peoples (e.g., First Nations, Métis and Inuit) who are contemporary stewards of the land.

ABOUT TMHC

Established in 2003 with a head office in London, Ontario, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) provides a broad range of archaeological assessment, heritage planning and interpretation, cemetery, and community consultation services throughout the Province of Ontario. We specialize in providing heritage solutions that suit the past and present for a range of clients and intended audiences, while meeting the demands of the regulatory environment. Over the past two decades, TMHC has grown to become one of the largest privately-owned heritage consulting firms in Ontario and is today the largest predominately woman-owned CRM business in Canada.

Since 2004, TMHC has held retainers with Infrastructure Ontario, Hydro One, the Ministry of Transportation, Metrolinx, the City of Hamilton, and Niagara Parks Commission. In 2013, TMHC earned the Ontario Archaeological Society's award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management. Our seasoned expertise and practical approach have allowed us to manage a wide variety of large, complex, and highly sensitive projects to successful completion. Through this work, we have gained corporate experience in helping our clients work through difficult issues to achieve resolution.

TMHC is skilled at meeting established deadlines and budgets, maintaining a healthy and safe work environment, and carrying out quality heritage activities to ensure that all projects are completed diligently and safely. Additionally, we have developed long-standing relationships of trust with Indigenous and descendent communities across Ontario and a good understanding of community interests and concerns in heritage matters, which assists in successful project completion.

TMHC is a Living Wage certified employer with the Ontario Living Wage Network and a member of the Canadian Federation for Independent Business.

KEY STAFF BIOS

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD – Principal

Matthew received a PhD in Anthropology from Western University in 2013 and has a professional archaeological license with the Province of Ontario (P324). During his archaeological career, Matthew has conducted extensive field research and artifact analysis in Labrador and Ontario, and has taught the Field Methods Course and Principals of archaeology courses as a part-time faculty member at Western University. Matthew has also conducted ethnographic projects in Labrador, and has volunteered with the OAS to provide archaeological training to several Indigenous communities throughout the province.

Over the course of his career, Matthew has supervised over 800 archaeological assessments in Ontario, including Stages 1-4, under a variety of regulatory triggers including provincial and municipal Environmental Assessments, Green Energy projects, development projects under the *Planning Act*, and as due diligence process. Matthew has extensive experience managing large and complex archaeological projects in conjunction with other disciplines, specialists, and Indigenous communities including Enbridge Line 10 Westover Segment, Imperial Oil from Waterdown to Finch, and Highway 3 Widening in Kingsville. Since joining TMHC in 2008, Matthew has also been involved with several notable projects, such as the archaeological assessment of Stoney Point/Camp Ipperwash. For these and other projects, Matthew works closely with heritage staff at TMHC and with heritage staff employed by clients and stakeholder communities.

Matthew is an active member of the Canadian Archaeological Association, the Ontario Archaeological Society, the Society for American Archaeology, and the Society for Historical Archaeology.

Amanda Parks, MA – Manager – Environmental Assessments Project Division

Amanda began her career in archaeology in 2004 and has dedicated her work to the conservation of cultural heritage resources in Ontario. Amanda has worked on numerous Stage 1-4 archaeological assessments in a multitude of roles: project manager, field director, report writer, artifact analyst, and engagement specialist. Regarding the latter, Amanda has worked regularly with Indigenous communities throughout Ontario, engaging communities for archaeological projects, environmental assessments, and property management plans. She has established good working relationships with communities by focusing on a collaborative approach to the protection and documentation of archaeological sites.

Amanda earned a BA in Archaeological Science from the University of Toronto in 2012 and completed her MA in Applied Archaeology at Western in 2018. Her masters research focused on the sweat baths at the Redeemer site, a Middle Ontario Iroquoian site located in the City of Hamilton.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The attached Report (the "Report") has been prepared by TMHC Inc. (TMHC) for the benefit of the Client (the "Client") in accordance with the agreement between TMHC and the Client, including the scope of work detailed therein (the "Agreement").

The information, data, recommendations and conclusions contained in the Report (collectively, the "Information"):

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- represents TMHC's professional judgment in light of the Limitation and industry standards for the preparation of similar reports;
- may be based on information provided to TMHC which has not been independently verified;
- has not been updated since the date of issuance of the Report and its accuracy is limited to the time period and circumstances in which it was collected, processed, made or issued;
- must be read as a whole and sections thereof should not be read out of such context; and
- was prepared for the specific purposes described in the Report and the Agreement.

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This Statement of Qualifications and Limitations is attached to and forms part of the Report and any use of the Report is subject to the terms hereof.

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Casey Lun, MSc

Report Writer

Project managed by: _____

Amanda Parks, MA (P450)

Manager – Environmental Assessments Project Division

Report reviewed by: _____

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324)

Principal/Manager of Archaeological Assessment

1 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

1.1.1 Introduction

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted as part of a Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects for the Teeterville Dam, located in the Hamlet of Teeterville, Ontario. Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA) initiated the Class EA to determine whether rehabilitation, replacement, or removal is the best option to deal with deficiencies at the Teeterville Dam and reduce the risk to public safety and environmental harm. The project area is roughly 0.65 ha (1.61 ac) in size and is located within Lot 14, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Windham, Norfolk County. The project area contains the existing Teeterville Dam, an earthen embankment structure with a concrete spillway and wooden stoplogs constructed in the early 1900s, as well as manicured grass, shrubs, and woodlot. In 2024, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) was contracted by Matrix Solutions Inc. (Matrix) to undertake the assessment, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there was potential for archaeological resources to be present within the project area.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed under the professional archaeological license of Amanda Parks, MA (P450) and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011, "*Standards and Guidelines*"). Permission to enter the property and carry out all required archaeological activities, including collecting artifacts when found, was given by Matrix.

1.1.2 Purpose and Legislative Context

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990) (OHA) provides legislative oversight for the conservation, protection, and preservation of heritage resources in the Province of Ontario, including archaeological resources. The *OHA* assigns responsibility for doing so to a provincial ministry, now the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). The MCM regulates how archaeological sites are dealt with by:

- Establishing a system to license individuals permitted to identify and investigate archaeological sites;
- Creating technical standards and guidelines for archaeological fieldwork and reporting;
- Maintaining a list of registered archaeological sites; and
- Overseeing transfers of archaeological collections.

The *OHA* does not speak to the need for undertaking archaeological assessments prior to land development. Instead, it regulates how such work must be undertaken and how archaeological sites are dealt with when the need for an archaeological assessment is prompted by other pieces of legislation.

The *Environmental Assessment Act* (R.S.O. 1990)(EAA) was developed to provide for the protection, conservation and wise management of the environment in Ontario. It applies to projects carried out by a provincial ministry, municipality or designated public body, and which can be made to apply to private sector proponents through a designation regulation. Section 1 of the *EAA* has broadly defined "environment" to cover "cultural heritage" resources. As per policy guidelines, the *EAA* provides for two types of environmental assessment planning and approval processes for undertakings subject to the act: environmental assessments (EAs) and class environmental assessments (Class EAs).

Class environmental assessments for remedial flood and erosion control projects fall under an approved Class EA developed by Conservation Ontario and approved by the Minister, as documented in *Class Environmental Assessments for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects* (Conservation Ontario 2024). This document allows Conservation Authorities to undertake remedial flood and erosion control projects without applying for formal approval under the EAA, and sets out procedures and environmental planning principles to be followed to plan, design, evaluate, implement and monitor a project within this class of undertakings (Conservation Ontario 2013). Potential impacts to archaeological resources must be considered as part of this process.

The *Norfolk County Official Plan* (Norfolk County 2021) is a planning tool developed to implement these requirements by identifying the process by which proponents should determine where there is potential for archaeological sites to exist. If properties are deemed to have potential for archaeological sites, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment are required.

2 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND REVIEW

2.1 Research Methods and Sources

A Stage 1 overview and background study was conducted to gather information about known and potential cultural heritage resources within the project area. According to the *Standards and Guidelines*, a Stage 1 background study must include a review of:

- an up-to-date listing of sites from the MCM's PastPortal for 1 km around the property;
- reports of previous archaeological fieldwork within a radius of 50 m around the property;
- topographic maps at 1:10,000 (recent and historical) or the most detailed scale available;
- historical settlement maps (e.g., historical atlas, survey);
- archaeological management plans or other archaeological potential mapping when available; and,
- commemorative plaques or monuments on or near the property.

For this project, the following activities were carried out to satisfy or exceed the above requirements:

- a database search was completed through MCM's PastPortal system that compiled a list of registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the project area (completed October 1, 2024);
- a review of known prior archaeological reports for the property and adjacent lands;
- Ontario Base Mapping (1:10,000) was reviewed through ArcGIS and mapping layers under the Open Government Licence – Canada and the Open Government Licence- Ontario;
- detailed mapping provided by the client was reviewed; and,
- a series of historic maps and photographs was reviewed related to the post-1800 land settlement.

Additional sources of information were also consulted, including modern aerial photographs, local history accounts, soils data provided by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA), physiographic data provided by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, and detailed topographic data provided by Land Information Ontario.

When compiled, background information was used to create a summary of the characteristics of the project area, in an effort to evaluate its archaeological potential. The Province of Ontario (MTC 2011; Section 1.3.1) has defined the criteria that identify archaeological potential as:

- previously identified archaeological sites;
- water sources;
    - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
    - secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps);
    - features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches);
    - accessible or inaccessible shorelines (e.g., high bluffs, sandbars stretching into a marsh);
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateau);
- pockets of well-drained sandy soils;
- distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places (e.g., waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, promontories and their bases);
- resource areas, including:

    - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairies);
    - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre, or chert outcrops);
    - early industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining);
- areas of early 19th-century settlement, including:
    - early military locations;
    - pioneer settlement (e.g., homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes);
    - wharf or dock complexes;
    - pioneer churches;
    - early cemeteries;
- early transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes);
- a property listed on a municipal register, designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site; and,
- a property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical event, activities, or occupations.

In Southern Ontario (south of the Canadian Shield), any lands within 300 m of any of the features listed above are considered to have potential for the discovery of archaeological resources.

Typically, a Stage 1 assessment will determine potential for Indigenous and 19th-century period sites independently. This is due to the fact that lifeways varied considerably during these eras, so the criteria used to evaluate potential for each type of site also varies.

It should be noted that some factors can also negate the potential for discovery of intact archaeological deposits. The *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011; Section 1.3.2) indicates that archaeological potential can be removed in instances where land has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. Major disturbances indicating removal of archaeological potential include, but are not limited to:

- quarrying;
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil;
- building footprints; and,
- sewage and infrastructure development.

Some activities (agricultural cultivation, surface landscaping, installation of gravel trails, etc.) may result in minor alterations to the surface topsoil but do not necessarily affect or remove archaeological potential. It is not uncommon for archaeological sites, including structural foundations, subsurface features and burials, to be found intact beneath major surface features like roadways and parking lots. Archaeological potential is, therefore, not removed in cases where there is a chance of deeply buried deposits, as in a developed or urban context or floodplain where modern features or alluvial soils can effectively cap and preserve archaeological resources.

2.2 Project Context: Archaeological Context

2.2.1 Project Area: Overview and Physical Setting

The project area is located at Teeterville Dam, southwest of Teerterville Road, in the Hamlet of Teeterville, Ontario. It is roughly 0.65 ha (1.61 ac) in size and is located within Lot 14, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Windham, Norfolk County (Maps 1 and 2). The project area contains the existing Teeterville Dam, manicured grass, shrubs, and woodlot. The project area is bound to the north and east by Teeterville Road, to the south by residential properties, and to the west by Big Creek and woodlot.

The project area falls within the Norfolk Sand Plain, as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984:154; Map 3). The Norfolk Sand Plain is comprised of flat and gently rolling lands associated with vestigial riverine deltas of glacial lakes Whittlesey and Warren (Chapman and Putnam 1984:154). During the Lake Whittlesey occupation of the Lake Erie basin the Norfolk Sand Plain sands and silts began to be transported to areas east and south of Brantford. Glacial melt water from the north and east was admitted by the Grand River past the retreating Lake Ontario ice lobe producing a large delta. This process continued during the later replacement of Lake Whittlesey with glacial Lake Warren and an expansion of riverine deposits from west to east following the retreat of the Ontario ice lobe (Chapman and Putnam 1984:153-154). A shore bluff is adjacent to the project area to the southwest and northwest.

Formal soil surveys for Norfolk County do not map the soils in this area as they are defined as "urban." According to generalized soils mapping for the Ontario Soil Survey Complex (2019), the predominant soil type in the surrounding area is Fox loamy sand (Map 4).

The project area lies within the Big Creek Marsh – Big Creek drainage. Teeterville Dam is situated on Big Creek, which bisects the project area at the centre (Map 1).

2.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

According to PastPortal (accessed October 1, 2024) there are two registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the project area (Table 1). AfHc-7 is the closest registered site, being roughly 830 m to the north. AfHc-7 site consists of a diffuse scatter of 42 lithic artifacts and was discovered in 1989 by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) during a Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment conducted for a Longwood Transformer Station project. The materials are said to date to the Early Woodland period.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Project Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Status
AfHc-7		Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Findspot	
AfHc-10		Other		Othercamp/campsite	

2.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50 m

During the course of this study no record was found of any archaeological investigations within 50 m of the project area. However, it should be noted that the MCM currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments to assist in this determination.

2.2.4 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

The Stage 1 property inspection was conducted on October 18, 2024, in sunny and cold weather conditions under the direction of Patryk Weglorz, MSc (R1170).

2.3 Project Context: Historical Context

2.3.1 Indigenous Settlement in Norfolk County

Our knowledge of the Indigenous occupation of Norfolk County is incomplete. Nevertheless, based on our knowledge of existing sites and using models generated from Province-wide and region-specific archaeological data, it is possible to provide a basic summary of Indigenous settlement in Norfolk County. The following paragraphs provide a basic textual synthesis of the known general cultural trends, and a tabular summary appears in Table 2.

Table 2: Chronology of Indigenous Settlement in Norfolk County

Period	Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Archaeological Complexes
Early Paleo	9000-8400 BCE	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
Late Paleo	8400-8000 BCE	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Early Archaic	8000-6000 BCE	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
Middle Archaic	6000-2500 BCE	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
Late Archaic	2000-1800 BCE	narrow points	Lamoka
Late Archaic	1800-1500 BCE	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
Late Archaic	1500-1100 BCE	small points	Crawford Knoll
Terminal Archaic	1100-950 BCE	first true cemeteries	Hind
Early Woodland	950-400 BCE	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
Middle Woodland	400 BCE-500 CE	dentate, pseudo-scallop pottery	Saugeen
Transitional Woodland	500-900 CE	first corn, cord-wrapped stick pottery	Princess Point
Late Woodland	900-1300 CE	first villages, corn horticulture, longhouses	Glen Meyer
Late Woodland	1300-1400 CE	large villages and houses	Uren, Middleport
Late Woodland	1400-1650 CE	tribal emergence, territoriality	
Contact Period - Indigenous	1650 CE-present	treaties, mixture of Indigenous & European items	
Contact Period - Settler	1796 CE-present	industrial goods, homesteads	pioneer life, municipal settlement

2.3.1.1 Paleo Period

The first human populations to inhabit the Norfolk County region arrived between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different then they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Ontario's earliest peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In this area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleo period diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds and fish.

Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleo period sites are small and ephemeral. They are sometimes identified by the presence of fluted projectile points manufactured on a highly distinctive whitish-grey chert named "Fossil Hill" (after the formation) or "Collingwood." This material was acquired from sources near the edge of the escarpment on Blue Mountain. It was exploited by populations from as far south as the London area, who would have traveled to the source as part of their seasonal round.

2.3.1.2 Archaic Period

Settlement and subsistence patterns changed significantly during the Archaic period as both the landscape and ecosystem adjusted to the retreat of the glaciers. Building on earlier patterns, early Archaic period populations continued the mobile lifestyle of their predecessors. Through time and with the development of more resource rich local environments, these groups gradually reduced the size of the territories they exploited on a regular basis. A seasonal pattern of warm season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record.

Since the large cold weather mammal species that formed the basis of the Paleo period subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of warmer climate conditions, Archaic period populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environments and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of plenty. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more plentiful than those from the earlier period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g., celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g., bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone (where and when preserved) and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

2.3.1.3 Early, Middle and Transitional Woodland Periods

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland period (c. 950 BCE-1700 CE). By this time, the coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more substantial in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland times are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house structures. The Woodland period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities and residential areas similar to those that define the incipient agricultural or Neolithic period in Europe.

Early and Middle Woodland period peoples are also known for a well-developed burial complex and ground stone tool industry. Unique Early Woodland period ground stone items include pop-eyed birdstones and gorgets. In addition, there is evidence of the development of widespread trading with groups throughout the northeast. The recovery of marine shells from the Gulf of Mexico in the Lake Superior area indicates that exchanges of exotic materials and finished items from distant places were commonplace.

2.3.1.4 Late Woodland Period

The primary Late Woodland occupants of the area were the Attawandaron or Neutral Nation, an Iroquoian speaking population described by European missionaries. Like other known Iroquoian groups including the Huron (Wendat) and Petun, the Attawandaron practiced a system of intensive horticulture based on three primary subsistence crops (corn, beans and squash). Attawandaron villages incorporated a number of longhouses, multi-family dwellings that contained several families related through the female line. The Jesuit Relations describe several Attawandaron centres in existence in the 17th century, including a number of sites where missions were later established. While precontact Attawandaron sites may be identified by a predominance of well-made pottery decorated with various simple and geometric motifs, triangular stone projectile points, clay pipes and ground stone implements, sites post-dating European contact are recognized through the appearance of various items of European manufacture. The latter include materials acquired by trade (e.g., glass beads, copper/brass kettles, iron axes, knives and other metal implements) in addition to the personal items of European visitors and Jesuit priests (e.g., finger rings, stoneware, rosaries, glassware). The Attawandaron were dispersed and their population decimated by the arrival of epidemic European diseases and inter-tribal warfare.

2.3.2 Treaty History

The project area is encompassed by the Between the Lakes Treaty (Treaty No. 3). The Mississauga people reached a provisional agreement with the Crown in 1784, but it proved to be unclear. Consequently, the treaty was redrafted to provide a better description of the affected lands and signed on December 7, 1792. The area covered by the treaty extended from Mapleton Township in the northwest to Elgin County in the southwest to the edge of a tract of land ceded earlier along the Niagara River in the east. The stated purpose of Treaty No. 3 (MCFN 2020; Surtees 1984) was the Crown acquisition of land for the resettling of British allies from the American Revolutionary War, most notably allies from the Haudenosaunee Confederacy (Six Nations). Of these groups, Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant) and some 1,843 members of the Six Nations and their allies settled along the Grand River in what would become known as the Haldimand Tract (Surtees 1984:25).

In 1701, the Fort Albany/Nanfan Treaty was signed between the Haudenosaunee Confederacy and the British Crown. That agreement covered a vast territory encompassing most of the lower Great Lakes, claimed as the Haudenosaunee's Beaver Hunting Grounds. Much of the same territory also falls within the Dish with One Spoon Wampum. The wampum represents an agreement between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabeg to share the hunting territories around the Great Lakes (Glover 2020).

2.3.3 Nineteenth-Century and Municipal Settlement

Historically the project area falls within Lot 14, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Windham, Norfolk County, Ontario. A brief discussion of 19th-century settlement and land use in the county and township is provided below in an effort to identify features signaling archaeological potential.

2.3.3.1 Norfolk County

Two French priests, Francis Dollier de Casson, a Sulpician Priest, and his associate Rene de Brehant de Galinee, are said to have wintered among the Mississaugas in 1669-70, along the banks of Lake Erie at what is now Port Dover (Pearce 1967:15-16). A memorial cairn has been erected at the site where the priests stayed on Brant Hill where it is said they planted a cross declaring the land under ownership of the French king (Pearce 1967:15).

Norfolk County was initially part of the District of Hesse, though in 1788 it became part of the Western District. In 1792, Norfolk County was established out of organizational necessity and included the townships of Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Burford, Oxford on the Thames, Norwich, and Dereham. By 1798 this area, including Oxford and Middlesex Counties, became part of the London District (H.R. Page & Co. 1877:54). Later still, Norfolk County became part of the Talbot District in 1836 with the first District Council meeting occurring in 1842. The district system was officially abolished in 1849 (Pearce 1967:29). In 1850, the County of Norfolk was established and remained as such until it was united with the County of Haldimand in 1974 to form the Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk. The County of Norfolk is composed of the townships of Houghton, Middleton, Walsingham, Charlotteville, Windham, Townsend, and Woodhouse.

The settlement of Norfolk County began along the shores of Lake Erie and slowly moved northward. Settlement remained focused along the water's edge for some time as there were few, if any, passable roads further inland with the exception of the Indigenous trails that primarily followed the more major rivers and creeks within the county. It is noted that the townships within Norfolk County were opened for settlement between 1792 and 1812 (Chapman and Putnam 1984:154). Initial settlement in the county was undertaken primarily by United Empire Loyalists (UELs). The first loyalist settlers came to the County in 1793 and were followed by fellow UELs until the turn of the century (Pearce 1967:24). Norfolk County saw a second wave of Loyalist settlement, often referred to as the late Loyalists, around the onset of the War of 1812.

Settlement increased significantly following the survey of the Talbot Road (Highway 3) which was initiated and laid out by Colonel Thomas Talbot, secretary to Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe. The survey was carried out by John Bostick in 1804, and later by Mahlon Burwell in 1809 (OHT 2021). The Talbot Road allowed for east west travel along the north shore of Lake Erie and facilitated settlement to the surrounding areas from Middlesex County east to Norfolk County.

2.3.3.2 Windham Township

Surveyor Patrick McNiff carried out reconnaissance of the Lake Erie shoreline westward from Long Point in 1790 (Owen 1972:21), and Windham Township was surveyed by William Hambley in 1797. Most of the area's earliest residents built homesteads in the vicinity of what is now the hamlet of Colborne, until a later settlement sprung up in Round Plains along Highway 24 to the east. Settlement in the interior of the township was much more delayed (H.R. Page & Co. 1877:59). According to an early Collector's Roll for the township, only 25 landowners were assessed in 1809, holding some 4,096 acres of land. Some of the families assessed included the Boughner, Horton, Tisdale, Young, and Bacon families (Cardiff 2016). There are numerous

families reported to have settled on the 12th through 14th concessions by 1825. In 1817 there were 48 houses and approximately 300 inhabitants in the township, and by 1850 the population grew to 2,716 (H.R. Page & Co. 1877:59).

2.3.3.3 Teeterville

Teeterville is situated largely on Lots 13 and 14, Concession 5 of Windham Township. Jacob Tice was granted 400 acres of land from Lots 13 and 14 in 1823 and subsequently sold the parcel to Joseph Vivian in 1830, who constructed a dam on Big Creek to facilitate the transportation of timber (Teeterville Pioneer Museum 2023). Teeterville proper began as a hamlet in 1855, when Vivian sold the lots to George Teeter, the community's founder and earliest settler (Teeterville Pioneer Museum 2024). Teeter had the land surveyed and laid out the village plot of Teeterville in 1859, and by 1870 there were churches, a school, a town hall, a post office, three hotels, two blacksmiths, two doctors, and a variety of shops and mills to serve a plethora of needs for the local community. Teeter's Mills was a major industry for the settlement, and included a grist mill, saw mill, planning mills and shingle mill. The robust and growing community was struck by tragedy when a fire broke out in the home of Jack Denby in 1897, destroying 14 buildings including the Dominion Hotel, Teeter's Tavern, and Hetherington's store, which was considered "the principal business stand in the village." (London Advertiser 1897:1). Only one business, a tin shop run by J.T. Scott, was not destroyed. The majority of the buildings destroyed were either not insured or partially insured (The Toronto World 1897:4). This fire marked the end of the small community's prosperity and growth. For a period of time in the 1920s and 1930s, Teeterville was known for its tobacco production, but the plantation eventually closed.

2.3.3.4 Teeterville Dam and Teeter Mills

The earliest iteration of the dam was a wooden structure built by Joseph Vivian in 1830 to facilitate the movement of lumber along Big Creek (Teeterville Women's Institute 1959). In 1855, George Teeter purchased the land from Vivian and constructed a grain shed and residence north of the pond. The dam was enlarged and rebuilt in 1860 by George Teeter, and in the same year he constructed a grist mill and a saw mill, which would stay in the family until 1886 (Images 1-3). The Teeter Mills were sold to Henry McKnight in 1886, who maintained its operation for the next 18 years. The property changed ownership multiple times throughout the early 20th century, passing frequently through the hands of the Edgeworth family, who were prominent members of the Teeterville community that operated a general store with a telegraph office in the area (Teeterville Pioneer Museum 2024).

Documented flooding of Big Creek dates as early as 1796 when surveyor William Hambly observed flooding in March and November. Another surveyor, Mahlon Burwell, observed Big Creek to be "very high" in 1809 and a travelling missionary, Revered Thomas Green, noted a bridge on Talbot Street in Delhi had been entirely washed away by a spring freshet (Canadian Department of Lands and Forests 1963:95). A severe storm in September 1878 caused damage in Teeterville, including the mill property (Ontario Department of Planning and Development 1958:9). The flooding caused the dam and the wooden bridge here to fail and flooded the mill casting away lumber piles, sheds, and a car track. The dam and bridge were likely reconstructed rapidly (H.R. Page & Co. 1877). However, again in June 1892, the dam was lost (Ontario Department of Planning and Development 1958:9). In 1912, the saw mill along the creek was destroyed by fire and rebuilt on Concession 4. Finally, in 1915, when another iteration of wooden dam was destroyed in a flood, it was replaced by an earthen berm dam with a concrete spillway in the current location of the contemporary dam (Teeterville Women's Institute 1959). In Fall 1917, concrete abutments were constructed for the single-span Warren pony

truss bridge that was constructed in the Spring of 1918 by the Sarnia Bridge Company (Contract Record and Engineering Review 1918:219).

Flooding in 1937 destroyed the earthen berm and concrete spillway, prompting the blasting of a ditch to save the remaining grist mill from further damage (Teeterville Women's Institute 1959). It is unclear if this dam was repaired following the flood or fully replaced. The grist mill was finally demolished in 1944, when P.J. MacMillan purchased the Teeterville Mills property, including the dam and bridge, who subsequently sold the land to the Big Creek Conservation Authority in 1954.

Big Creek Conservation Authority initiated modifications in 1962, including concrete piers on the downstream face and the construction of platforms and gantries used for the manual installation and removal of stop logs (AECOM 2016). This raised the water level in the reservoir by approximately 1 m. The current version of the Teeterville Dam was designed by consulting engineers Crysler, Davis & Jorgensen, Ltd. and consists of an earthen embankment structure with a concrete spillway and wooden stoplogs (Stantec 2019). In 1971, Teeterville Road was re-aligned to accommodate the construction of a concrete bridge over Big Creek several metres northeast of the dam. The winch system was replaced in 1997, and the truss bridge was removed in 2022 (LPRCA 2024:4). Big Creek and Big Otter Conservation Authorities merged in 1970 to form the LPRCA, who has retained ownership of the dam and reservoir.

2.3.4 Review of Historic Maps

The project area falls within Lot 14, Concession 5, Windham Township, Norfolk County, Ontario. The lot is listed under Geo. Teeter and a grist mill and a water saw mill are depicted at the northwest corner of the lot on the 1856 *Tremaine's* map (Map 5). Although Big Creek is not shown as bisecting the project area, this is likely an inconsistency found in the historic map. Teeterville Road and Windham Road are depicted as open at this time; Teeterville Road is depicted as a trail transecting several lots and concessions. By 1877, the community of Teeterville appears on the *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Norfolk* (Map 6). The lot is listed under W&H Teeter (northern portion) and Thomas Edgeworth (southern portion). A grist mill and saw mill are depicted near the project area, west of Mill Pond, which is now shown on the map. A structure and orchard are south of Teeter Street. On the Teeterville map of the same year, Teeterville Road is named Simcoe Street, and is depicted as curving towards the west and crossing Big Creek (Map 7). Similar to the 1856 map, the placement of the project area over the 1877 Teeterville map is likely a historic mapping issue. The grist mill is depicted closer to the dam, with the saw mill further west. The Hamlet of Teeterville is shown subdivided into smaller parcels, which are presumably populated by structures, although only a Baptist church is shown on the map. Teeter Street, Simcoe Street (Teeterville Road), Water Street (Ellington Lane), John Street (Abbie Lane), George Street (Seaton Street), Palmer Street, William Street, and Chapel Lane are all depicted as open.

Topographic mapping from the 20th century is available for review in this area. A 1909 map depicts a bridge where Teeterville Road crosses Big Creek, and the area bracketing the creek and the pond is slightly sloped (Map 8, upper left). The grist mill is still shown immediately adjacent to the project area, and further southeast within Teeterville are churches, a hotel, a school, a post office, and numerous structures fronting the roads.

A review of a 1964 aerial photograph shows that the Teeterville Dam has been constructed by this time, which also serves as a bridge for the old Teeterville Road, and the general area surrounding the project area is characterized as residential as of this date (Map 8, upper right). A mill race is visible at the northwest corner of the project area, with a potential structure adjacent to the water course. By 2002, Teeterville Road has been realigned, now running northeast of the Teeterville Dam (Map 8, lower left). The area north of the dam

appears to have been filled in to accommodate the roadway. The outline of the old road crossing over the dam is still visible. By 2010, the road over the dam has been largely removed, although the path on both sides of the dam remains (Map 8, lower right).

2.3.5 Review of Heritage Properties

There are numerous listed and designated heritage properties withing the vicinity of the project area.

The properties located at 3813, 3806, 3800, 3794, and 3782 Teeterville Road, 145, 155, 163, 205, 206, 210, and 213 Teeter Street, and 3 Broad Lane are Norfolk Heritage Committee Identified Properties (Norfolk County Heritage and Culture 2024). While their current functions are not explicitly stated, the listed properties appear to consist of a mix of residential, commercial, and miscellaneous buildings. The structure at 163 Teeter Street is a church.

The properties at 194 and 155 Teeter Street are designated heritage properties. The Teeterville Women's Institute at 194 Teeter Street, now the Teeterville Pioneer Museum, was built in 1873 and is an example of the classical revival architectural style. The Teeter/Dunlop Residence at 155 Teeter Street was built in circa 1851 and is a two-storey yellow brick Victorian home with second empire styling.

Additionally, the Teeterville Cemetery is at 2 Seaton Street, roughly 100 m to the southwest. It is an active cemetery, and the earliest internments may have dated to the late 19th century (Find A Grave n.d.).

3 STAGE 1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

3.1 Current Conditions

As the project area was in proximity to several features signaling archaeological potential, a Stage 1 property inspection was conducted to evaluate the current conditions of the project area and its integrity. The property inspection was conducted on October 18, 2024, in sunny and cold weather that allowed for good visibility for the inspection of surface features. No weather conditions were encountered that would impede the visibility of features within the project area. The project area was determined in the field based on project mapping and visible landmarks.

The majority of the lands east of the dam (Image 4) were built up to accommodate the dam, the historical Teeterville Road alignment that traversed over the dam (Image 5), and the new Teeterville Road to the north (Image 6). Ditching between the current and former road alignments to facilitate drainage is visible (Images 7 and 8). A gravel laneway or path also branches off from the previous road alignment (Image 9). To the southwest of the previous road alignment and adjacent to Big Creek, the dam's earthen berm is evident, supported in some places by stone (Image 10). The area west of the old road and Ellington Lane intersection is grassed and retains archaeological potential, though may be impacted by a potential gas line (Image 11). Further west, the lands along the creek are low-lying and wet (Image 12). A drain outlet was also noted in this area. However, the area at the southern-most corner of the project area is grassed and retains archaeological potential.

Similarly, to the west of the dam, the majority of the lands between the old road alignment and Teeterville Road (Images 13 and 14) have been heavily impacted by road construction and ditching (Images 15 and 16). Southwest of this area is a steep slope that is likely an embankment created during the construction of the old road and the Teeterville Dam earthen berm (Image 17). Low-lying and wet areas on this side of the dam include the areas adjacent to the creek bank (Image 18) and a mill race near the northwest border (Image 19). Concrete structural foundations of what is likely the grist mill depicted on historic mapping were documented along the northwestern border of the project area (Image 20). This is evidenced by historic illustration and images, which depict two mills west of the dam, coinciding with two former mill races documented in the area. As the grist mill is likely closest to the dam given its recorded location on historic mapping (Map 7) and its depiction with a stone (Image 1) and later concrete (Images 2-3) base, which the saw mill does not appear to have, the mill foundations found within the project area likely belongs to the grist mill. The remainder of the project area, including the woodlot south of the mill foundations and the grassed area between Big Creek and the former mill race, retains archaeological potential (Images 21 and 22).

3.2 Summary

The project area is centred around Teeterville Dam, the old road alignment, and lands southwest of Teeterville Road. As a result, the majority of the lands are heavily built-up; disturbed from the construction of the dam, roadway and the associated embankments, the changes of which are evidenced in historic mapping and aerial imagery. The area is also characterized by low-lying and wet lands along the creek, and remnants of past activities that utilized the water course, such as the mill and mill race. The mill foundations align with the location of a grist mill depicted on historic mapping (Maps 5-7). The remaining grassed and treed lands, west, south and southeast of the dam, retain archaeological potential.

The results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, as well as the location and orientation of report photographs, are presented on Map 9. Due to the fact that the proponent map was supplied in a KMZ file format derived from Norfolk County 2020 Orthophotography (see Map 2), no separate map of Stage 2 assessment methods overlaid on the proponent map or proponent mapping is provided.

Table 3 provides an inventory of the documentary records generated during this project. All files are currently being stored at the TMHC corporate office located at 1108 Dundas Street East, London, ON, N5W 3A7.

Table 3: Documentary Records

Date	Field Notes	Field Maps	Digital Images
October 18, 2024	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	46 Images

4 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

As noted in Section 2.1, the Province of Ontario has identified numerous factors that signal the potential of a property to contain archaeological resources. Based on the archaeological and historical context reviewed above, the project area is in proximity (i.e., within 300 m) to features that signal archaeological potential, namely:

- a water source (Big Creek);
- early industry (numerous mills);
- an area of early 19th century settlement (Teeterville);
- mapped 19th-century structures (grist mill, water saw mill, church, and residential structures);
- mapped 19th-century thoroughfares (Teeter Street, Simcoe Street [Teeterville Road], Water Street [Ellington Lane], John Street [Abbie Lane], George Street [Seaton Street], Palmer Street, William Street, and Chapel Lane); and,
- registered heritage properties.

As the project area contained several features signaling archaeological potential, as well as imagery indicating that disturbance had occurred within portions of the project area, a Stage 1 property inspection was conducted to evaluate the current conditions of the project area and determine if any areas of archaeological potential remained intact. The Stage 1 property inspection has visually confirmed that portions of the project area have witnessed prior disturbance and lack integrity (52.3%; 0.34 ha). This disturbance primarily relates to the construction of Teeterville Dam, the previous Teeterville Road alignment and modern Teeterville Road, their built-up road embankments, a gravel laneway or path, and the structural remains of a grist mill which is depicted in historic mapping. A former mill race to the north is considered low-lying and wet (4.6%; 0.03 ha). Finally, low and permanently wet conditions including areas of wetland, were noted along Big Creek. These areas have low or no potential for land-based archaeological resources. However, should future works require in-water impacts within the creek, then the Marine Archaeological Potential Checklist should be reviewed and filled out to determine whether a marine archaeological assessment is required (24.6%; 0.16 ha).

Portions of the project area that are grassed and treed are not obviously disturbed and retain archaeological potential (18.5%; 0.12 ha). These areas will require Stage 2 assessment in the form of a test pit survey at 5 m interval if impacts are planned.

The project area is also the location of an early grist mill and saw mill, which first opened circa 1830 and changed ownership multiple times, until finally being purchased and demolished by P.J. MacMillan in 1944 before selling the land to Big Creek Conservation Authority (Teeterville Women's Institute 1959). Despite this, it is possible that some evidence of the milling industry on the property remains intact, as noted by the potential foundations and mill race remnants identified during the property inspection.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted as part of a Class EA for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects for the Teeterville Dam, located in Teeterville, Ontario. Based on the Stage 1 background research and property inspection, the following recommendations are made:

- All portions of the project area identified as extensively disturbed (0.34 ha; 52.3%) or low-lying and wet (0.03 ha; 4.6%), do not retain land-based archaeological potential and do not require further assessment.
- All portions of the project area identified as retaining archaeological potential will require a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to ground disturbing activities (0.12 ha; 18.5%). The areas of manicured grasslands and woodlot within the project area must be subject to a test pit survey as per Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines*.
- If impacts are planned within Big Creek, a Marine Archaeological Checklist should be completed, and further archaeological assessment may be required (0.16 ha; 24.6%).

These recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 7.0 of this report and to the MCM's review and acceptance of this report into the provincial register.

6 SUMMARY

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted as part of a Class EA for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects for the Teeterville Dam, located in Teeterville, Ontario. The project area is roughly 0.65 ha (1.61 ac) in size and is located within Lot 14, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Windham, Norfolk County. The Stage 1 background study revealed that the property had potential for the discovery of archaeological resources and the property inspection visually confirmed areas of disturbance related to the construction of Teeterville Dam, built-up road embankments, a gravel lane, and the structural foundations of a former mill. Portions of the project area are also low-lying and wet. The remainder of the project area consists of grassed and treed areas that retain archaeological potential and are recommended for Stage 2 assessment.

7 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the MCM as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MCM, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented (i.e., unknown or deeply buried) archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and Registrar of Burial Sites, Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services at 416-212-7499 and FBCSARegistrar@ontario.ca.

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9 IMAGES

Image 1: Teeterville Mills, 1879

Source: H.R. Page & Co.

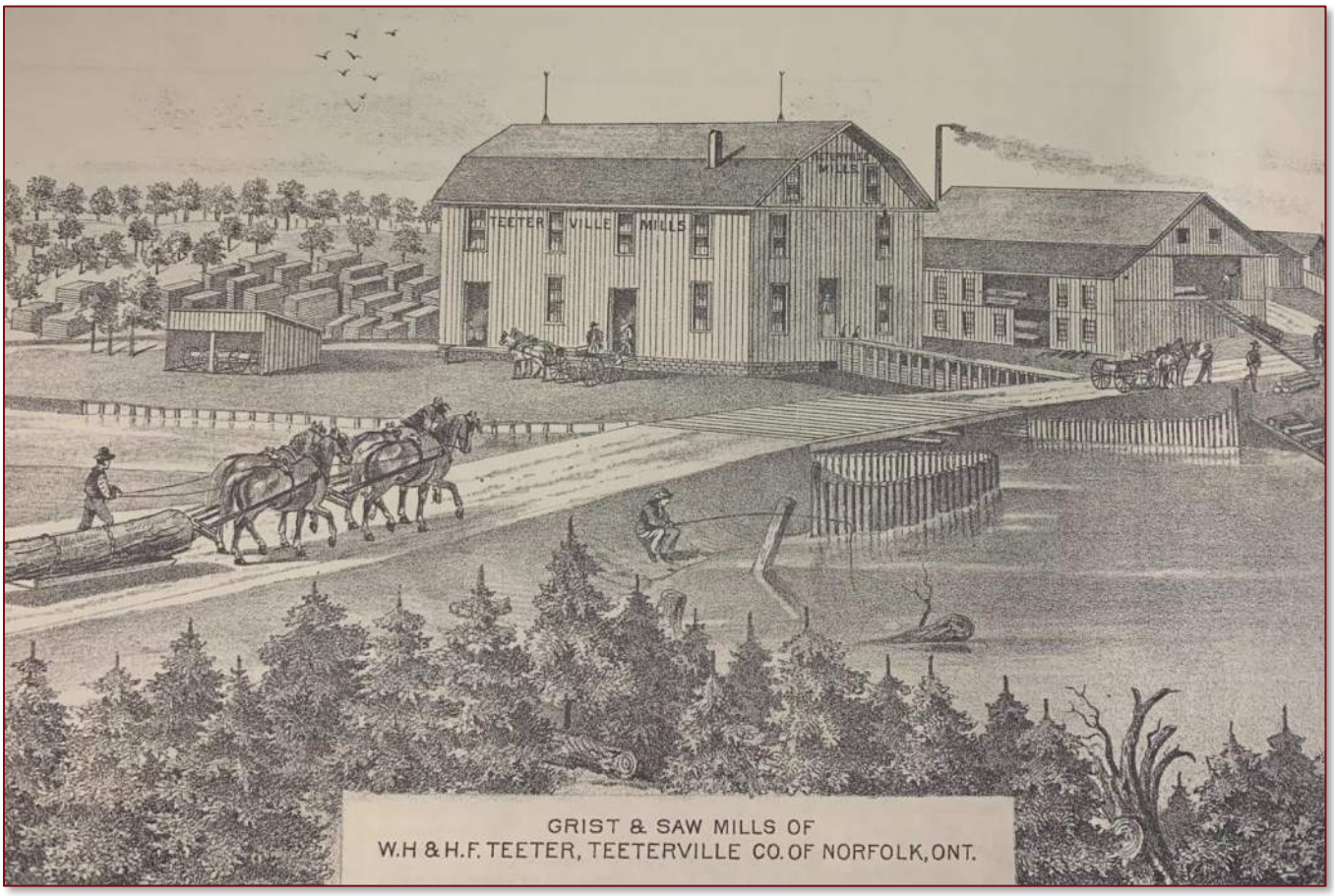


Image 2: Teeterville Mill, Date Unknown

Source: Teeterville Pioneer Museum (2024)



Image 3: Teeterville Mill, Date Unknown, Pre-1912

Source: Teeterville Pioneer Museum (2024)

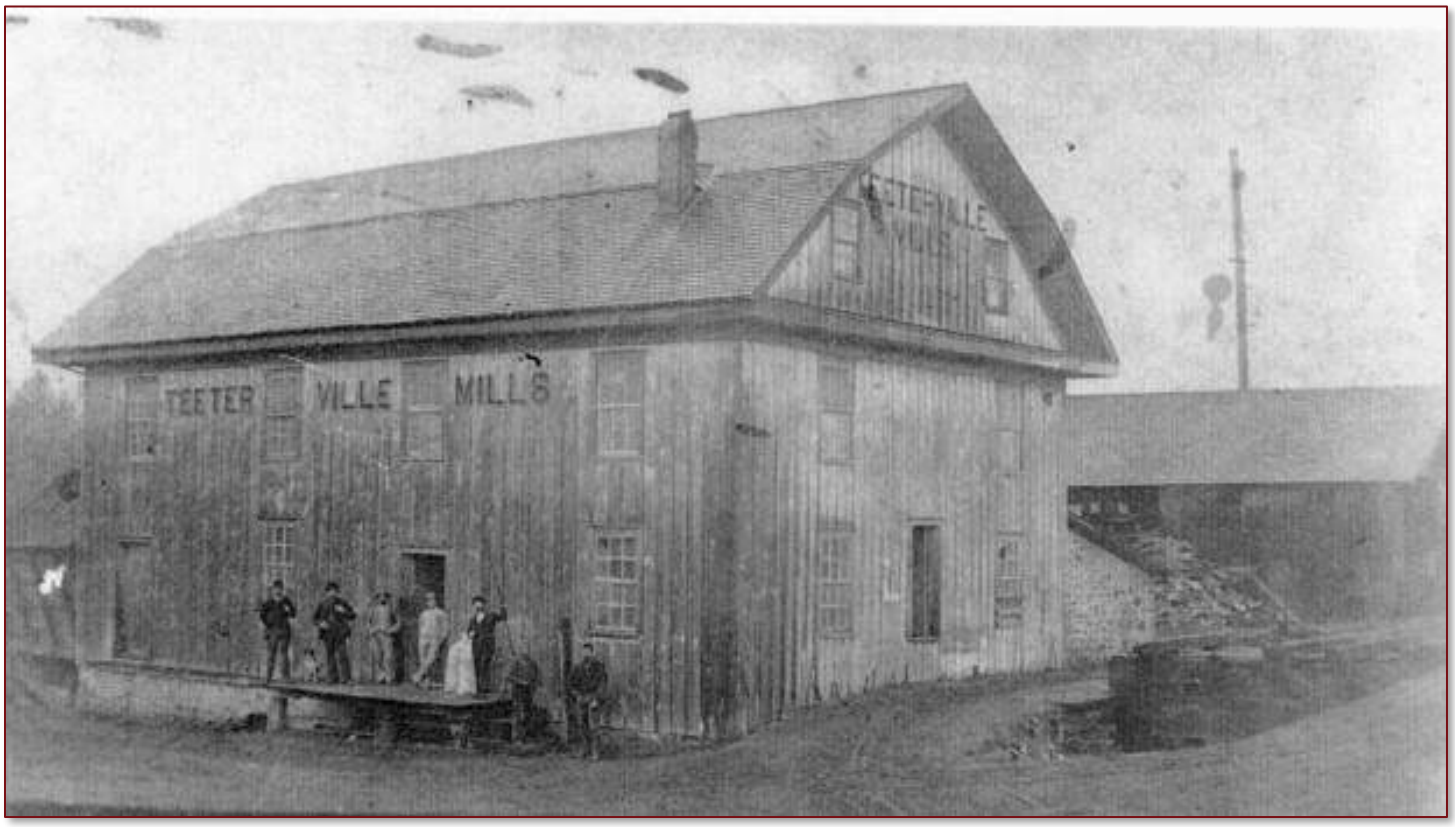


Image 4: Overview of Teeterville Dam

Looking Northwest



Image 5: Previous Road Alignment, East of Dam

Looking Northwest



Image 6: Teeterville Road, East of Dam

Looking Northwest

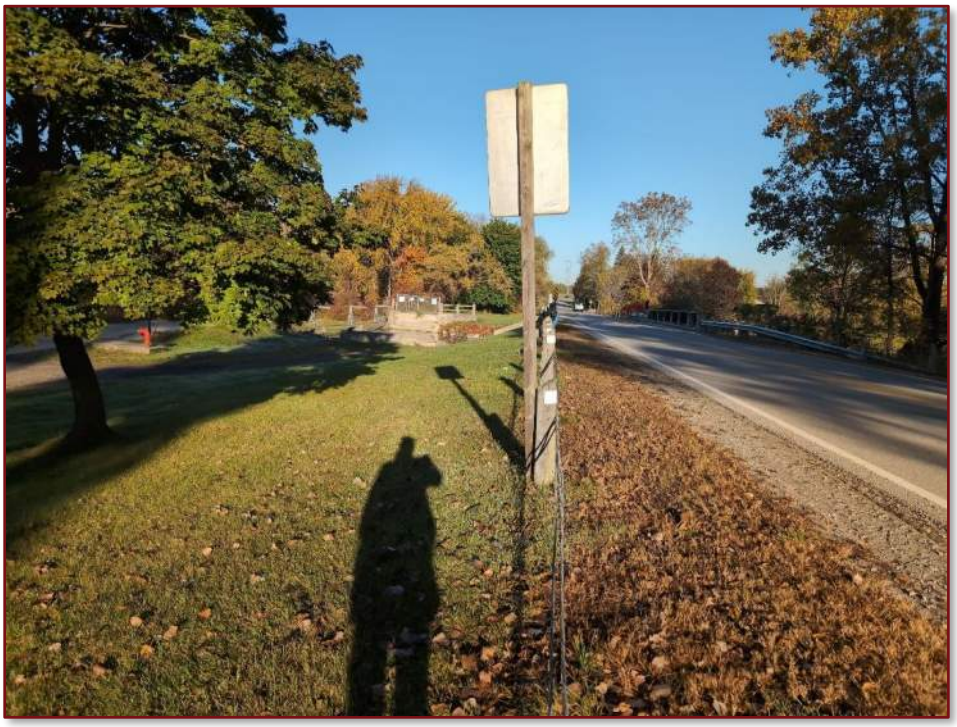


Image 7: Built-Up Lands for Teeterville Road, East of Dam

Looking East



Image 8: Built-Up Lands for Previous Road Alignment, East of Dam; Note Buried Utilities

Looking Southeast



Image 9: Gravel Lane, East of Dam

Looking Northwest



Image 10: Embankment, East of Dam

Looking East



Image 11: Manicured Grass and Gas Line, East of Dam

Looking Southeast



Image 12: Big Creek, South of Dam

Looking West



Image 13: Previous Road Alignment, West of Dam

Looking Southeast



Image 14: Teeterville Road and Former Road Alignment, West of Dam

Looking Northwest



Image 15: Built-Up Teeterville Road, Note Gas Line, West of Dam

Looking Southeast



Image 16: Built-Up Lands for Dam and Teeterville Road, West of Dam

Looking Southeast



Image 17: Earthen Berm for Dam, West of Dam

Looking Northwest



Image 18: Creek Bank, West of Dam

Looking Northeast

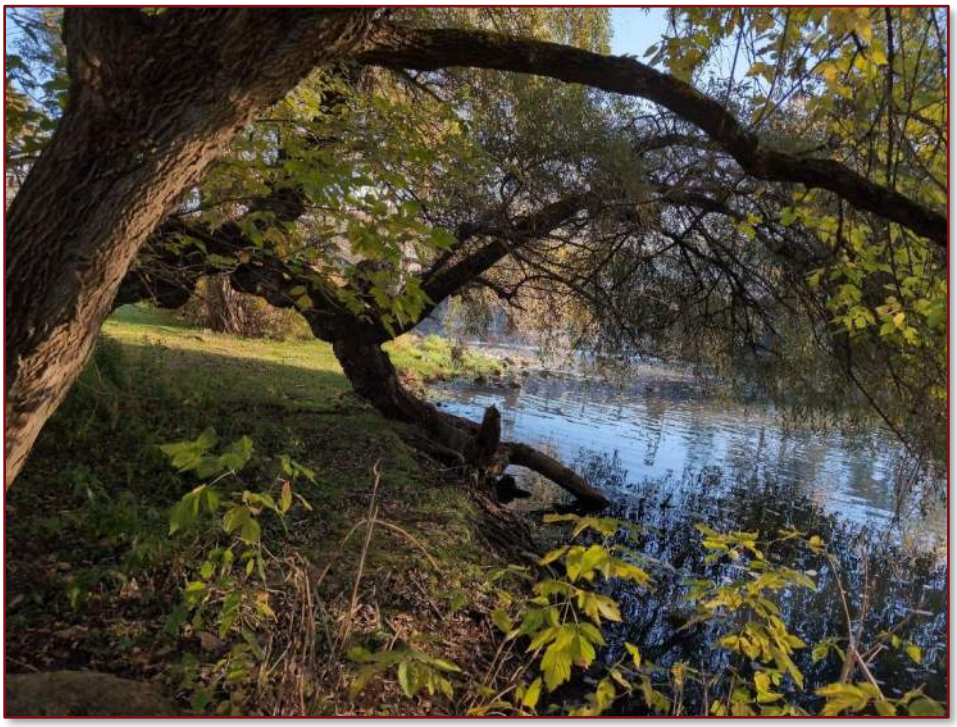


Image 19: Former Mill Race, West of Dam

Looking Southwest



Image 20: Concrete Mill Foundations, West of Dam

Looking South



Image 21: Woodlot, West of Dam

Looking Southwest

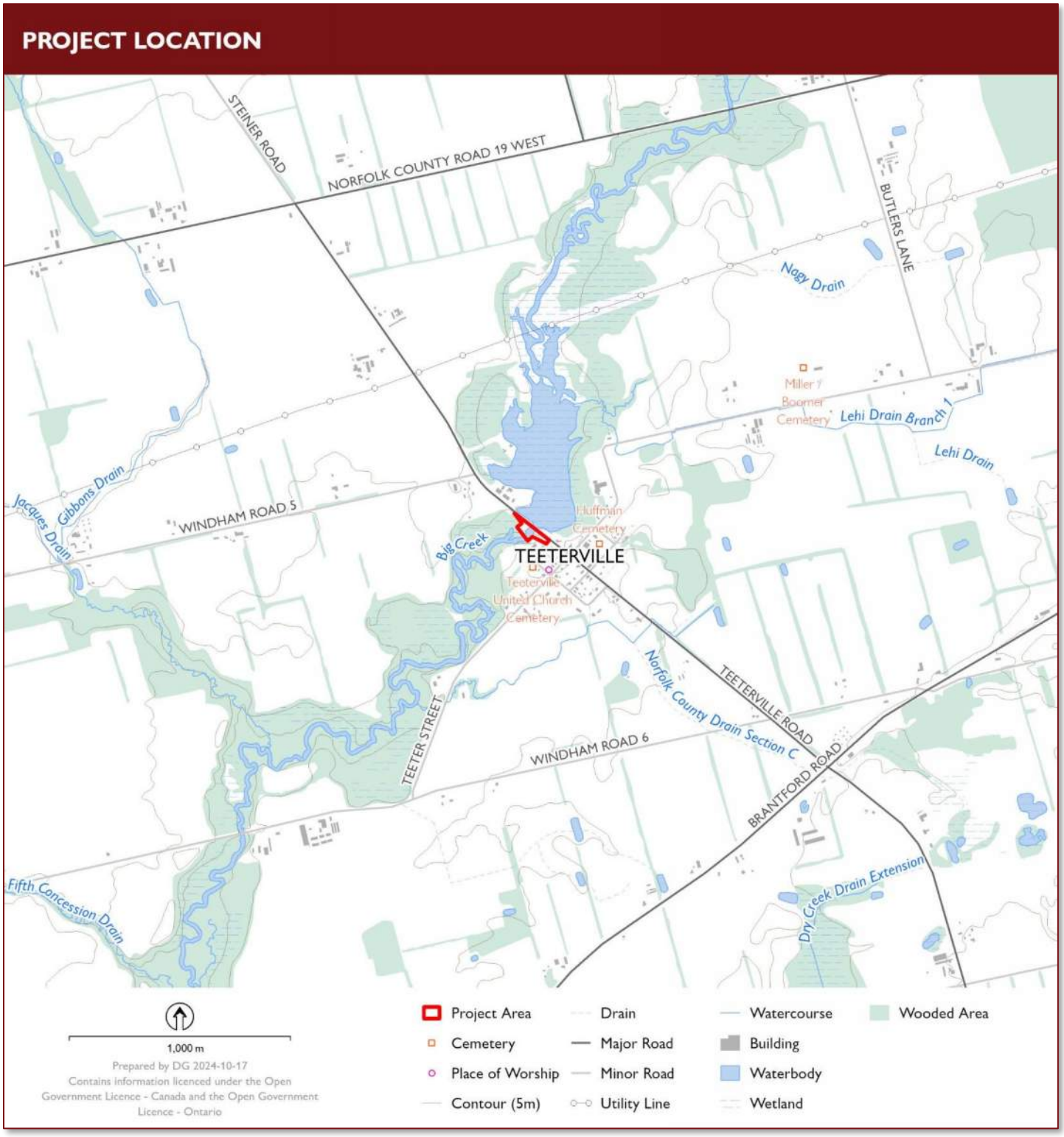


Image 22: Grassed and Treed Lands, West of Dam

Looking Southwest



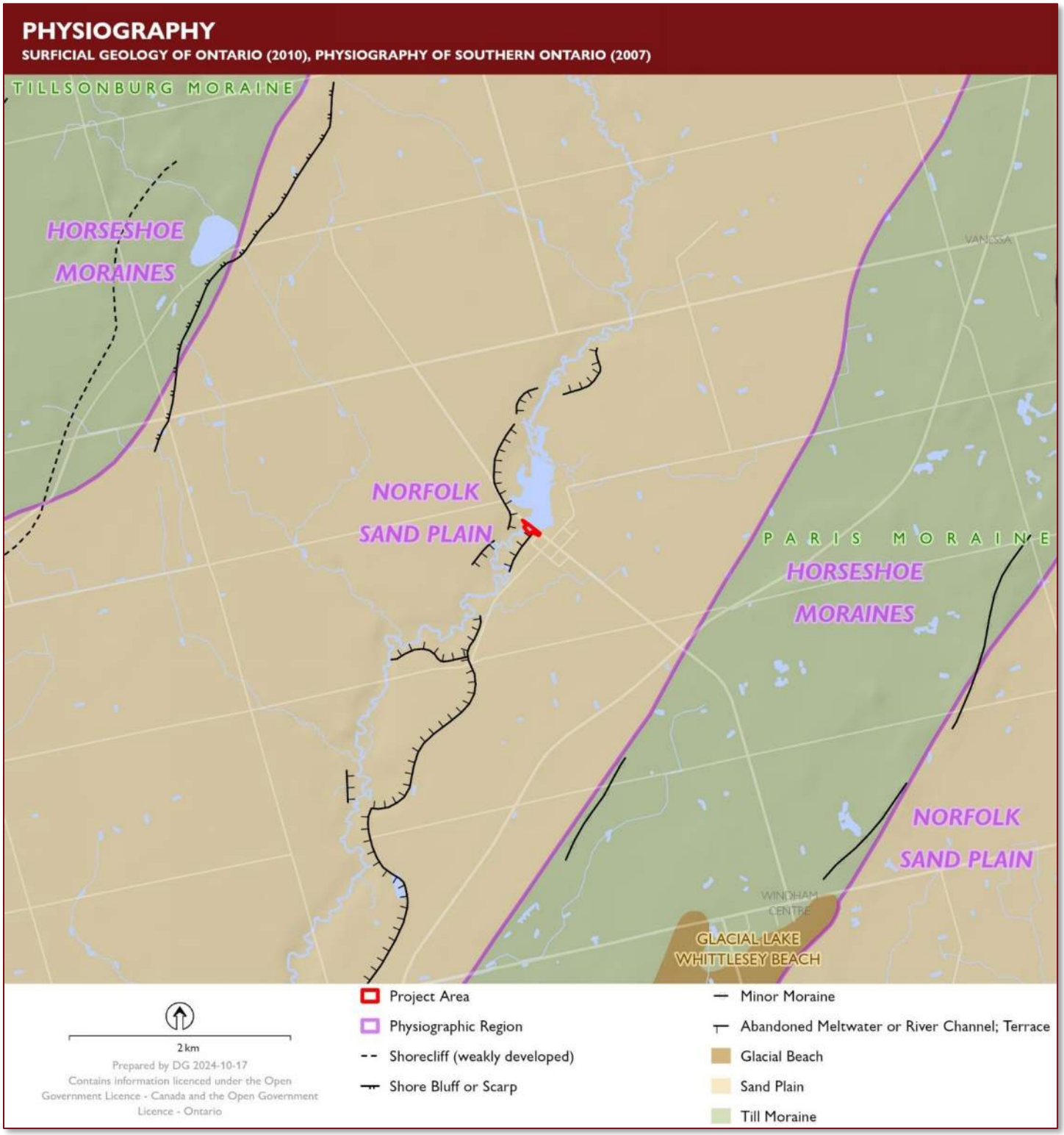
10 MAPS



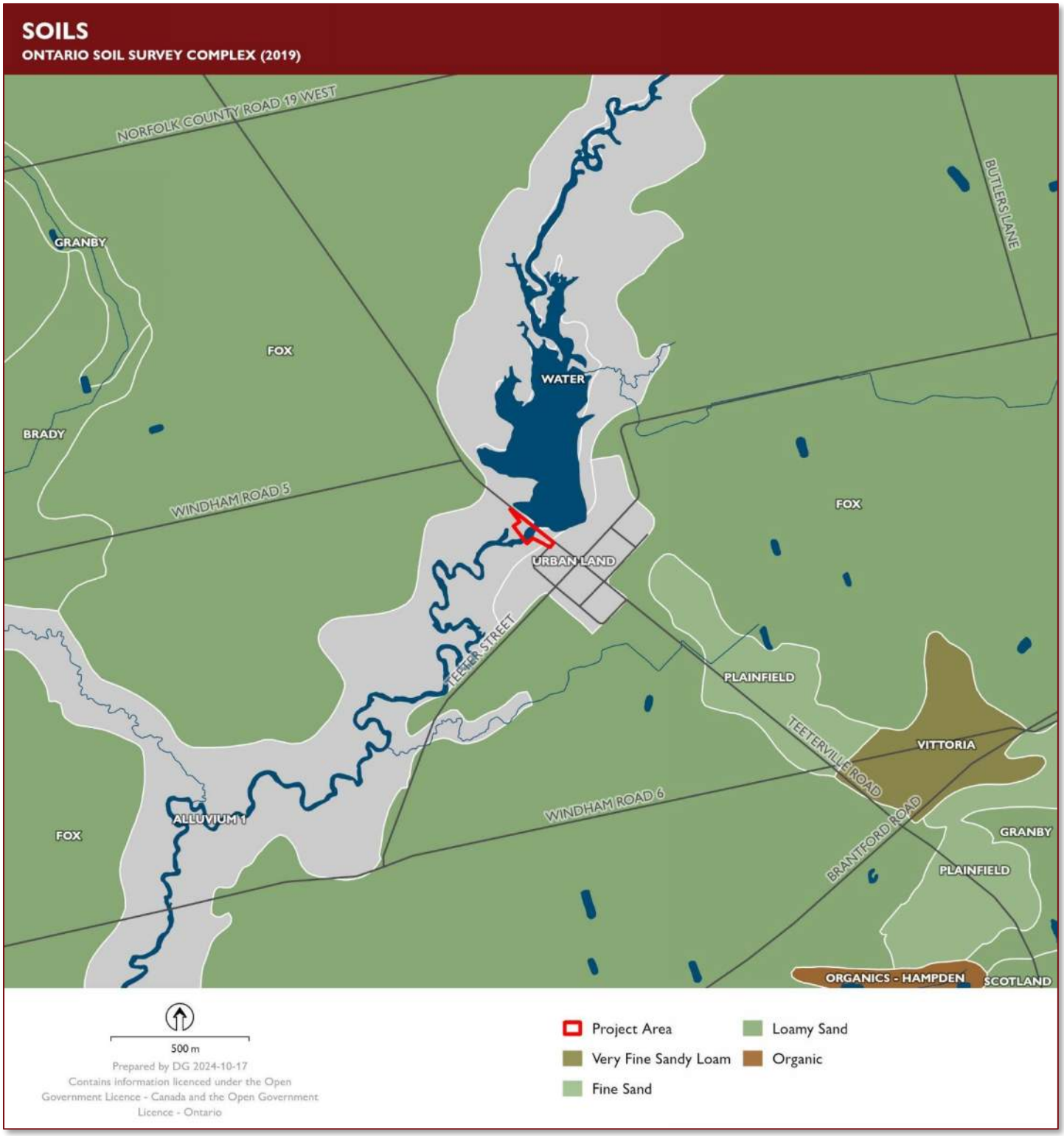
Map 1: Location of the Project Area in Norfolk County, ON



Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Project Area



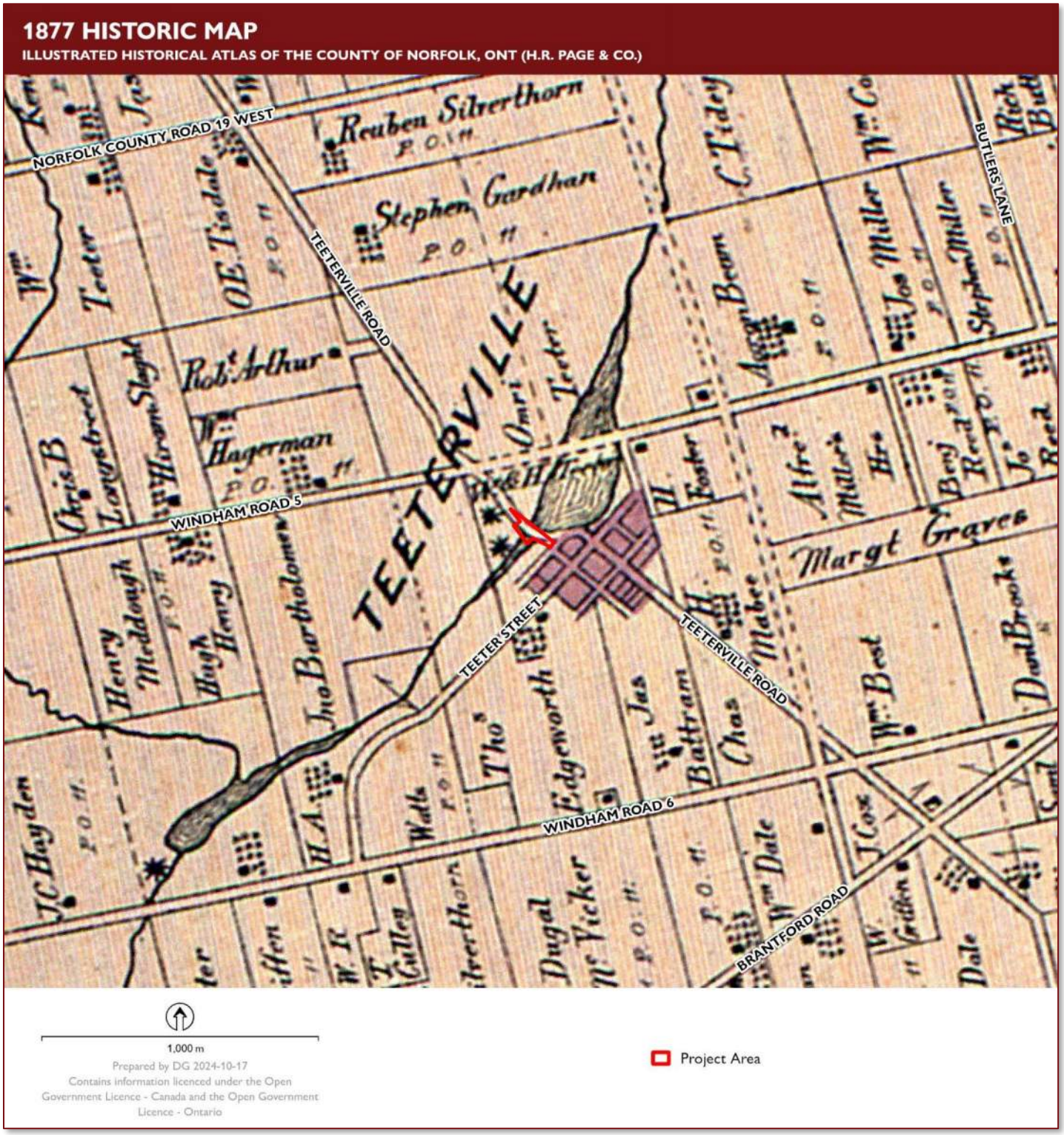
Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Project Area



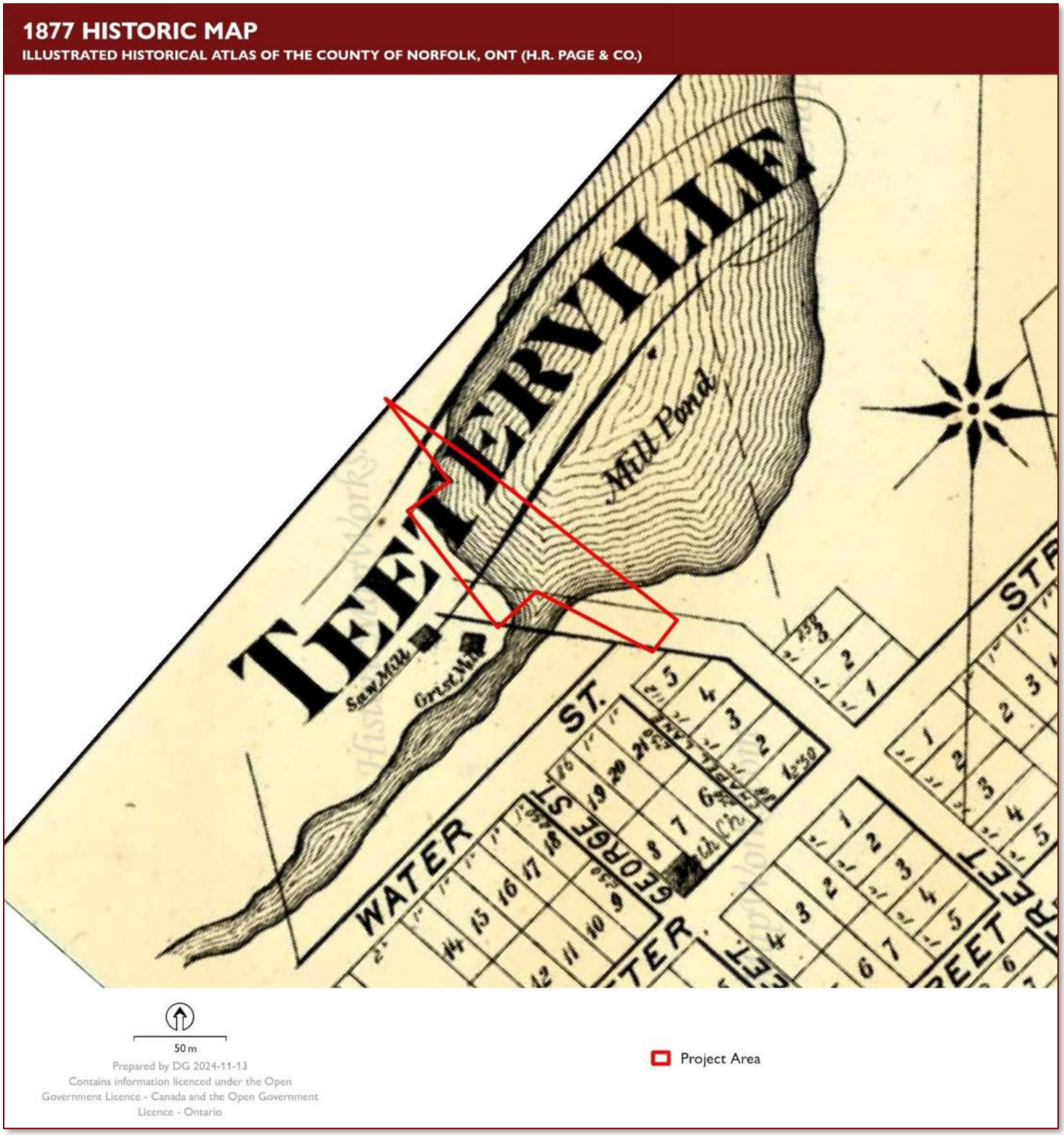
Map 4: Soils Within the Vicinity of the Project Area



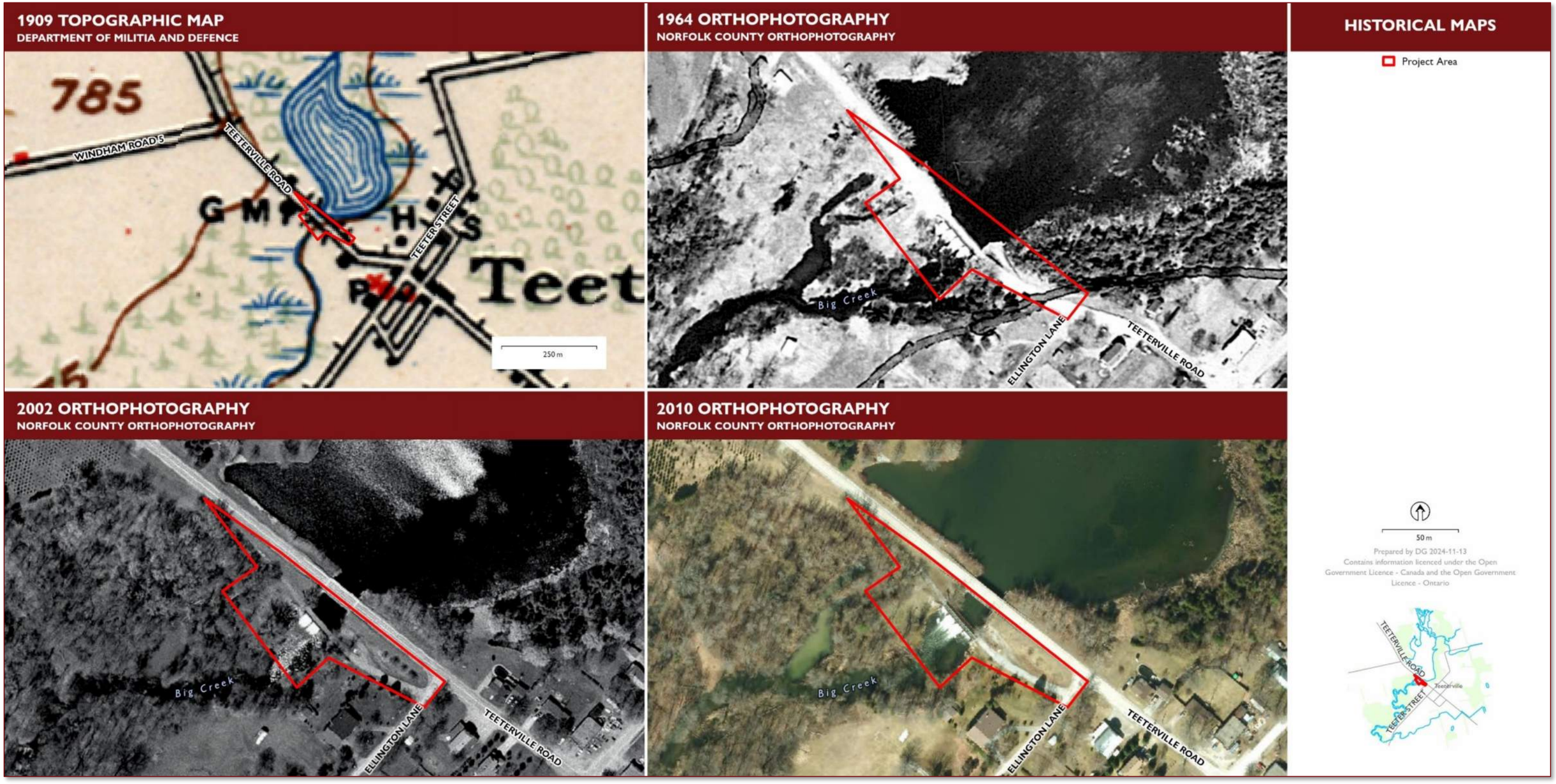
Map 5: Location of the Project Area Shown on the 1856 Map of Norfolk County



Map 6: Location of the Project Area Shown on the 1877 Map of Windham Township



Map 7: Location of the Project Area Shown on the 1877 Map of Teeterville



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Map 9: Stage 1 Assessment Results and Recommendations

APPENDIX F
Cultural Heritage Assessments

Heritage Impact Assessment
Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment
Remedial Flood and Erosion Control
3821 Teeterville Road
Teeterville, Norfolk County, Ontario

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Project No: 2024-380

Final Report: October 29, 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Montrose Environmental (Montrose) has engaged TMHC Inc. (TMHC) to produce a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) that considers the potential impacts of proposed remediation for the Teeterville Dam at 3821 Teeterville Road, Teeterville, Norfolk County, Ontario (the "Subject Site"). The Subject Site is situated on the southwest side of Teeterville Road, north of Teeter Street, on Lot 14, Concession 5 in the Geographic Township of Windham, Norfolk County.

The Subject Site is situated within a broader landscape which consists of an approximately 55-hectare (135.9 acre) parcel which also incudes the mill pond reservoir, located to the northeast (the 'Study Area"). The Study Area is situated on portions of the Teeterville Conservation Area.

The HIA is required in partial fulfillment of the Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) for Remedial Flood Control Works to determine whether "do nothing," rehabilitation, replacement or removal is the best option to address the deficiencies identified in the Teeterville Dam. The HIA is intended to provide a heritage evaluation of the Study Area inclusive of the Subject Site against the criteria set out by the *Ontario Heritage Act* (*OHA*) O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22) and, if applicable, an assessment of the proposed development's potential impacts on the Study Area and strategies for mitigating those impacts. The report follows the general format set out in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) *InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans*, which is included in the *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process* within the Ontario Heritage Toolkit

The Study Area is not listed on the County of Norfolk's *Heritage and Cultural Map* or designated under the *OHA*. There are no National Historic Sites, Ontario Heritage Trust-owned properties, conservation easements, or Provincial Heritage Properties present within or adjacent to the Study Area, as verified by the Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) and the MCM.

No prior cultural heritage studies have been undertaken that comprise the entirety of the Study Area. In 2019, Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) completed a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) of the Subject Site and the adjacent 1918 truss bridge as part of the Teeterville Dam Design for Repairs assessment. The CHER concluded that the Subject Site and Truss Bridge had Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) based on its design/physical, historical/associative, and contextual attributes. Because there was no formal requirement for the CHER at that time, Stantec provided recommendations and mitigation options rather than a recommendation that an HIA be undertaken.

This HIA report determined that the Study Area as a landscape met three of nine criteria (criteria 1, 7 and 8) for design and contextual value. This HIA concluded that the construction activities of the preferred alternative (Alternative 2: Repair Dam) have the potential to present direct and indirect impacts to the identified heritage attributes of the Study Area.

Accordingly, the following mitigation strategies are recommended:

1. It is recommended that reparations are undertaken to retain the location and general configuration of the spillway and earthen berm and to preserve the physical and historical linkages between the dam, the mill pond and Big Creek as is planned under Alternative 2. Reparation may include references to the dam's original design through the replacement or referencing of heritage attributes that were lost when the original truss structure was removed in 2022, as outlined by

Stantec's *Teeterville Dam LRIA Plans and Specifications Approval Application – Technical Summary Report* and *Teeterville Dam Design for Repairs*.;

2. That planning for construction staging occurs prior to the commencement of construction activities to ensure that the placement of equipment and infrastructure does not have the potential to directly or indirectly impact the heritage attribute; and
3. That a pre-construction vibration monitoring assessment by a qualified professional be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction activities to determine if vibration monitoring or on-site controls are required.

The conclusions of this HIA should be confirmed with the Planning Department of Norfolk County.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CHER	Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
CLC	Community Liaison Committee
EA	Environmental Assessment
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LPRCA	Long Point Region Conservation Authority
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
Montrose	Montrose Environmental
NWA	National Wildlife Area
OHA	*Ontario Heritage Act*
OHT	Ontario Heritage Trust
O. Reg.	Ontario Regulation
PPS	*Provincial Planning Statement*
ROW	Right-of-way
Stantec	Stantec Consulting Ltd.
TMHC	TMHC Inc.
UELs	United Empire Loyalists

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Principal	Holly Martelle, PhD
Senior Reviewer	Josh Dent, PhD, CAHP
Project Manager	Joan Crosbie, MA, CAHP
Cultural Heritage Specialist	Hayden Bulbrook, MA, CAHP Intern
Community Engagement Lead	Sheila Creighton
Project Administrators	Kellie Theaker, CHRP
	Sara Harvey
Health and Safety Coordinator	Wendi Jakob, CTech, CAPM
GIS Technicians	Andrew Turner, BA
	David Gostick, BA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Community Liaison Committee	Chris Paret, Resident
	Elizabeth Scholten President, Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526
	Greg Deyne Property Owner, Retired Wildlife Biologist (MNR)
	Linda Heron Chair, Ontario Rivers Alliance
	Mary Caughill Heritage & Culture, Norfolk County
	Max Adam District Fire Chief, Norfolk County FD
	Michael Columbus, LPRCA Board Member and Councillor (Ward 3) - Norfolk County
	Paul Prowse Treasurer Secretary, Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters
	Peter Carson Chair, Long Point Basin Land Trust
	Rob Sloot, Resident
	Tim Goodale Resident, Wildlife Photographer
	Todd Knechtel President, Big Creek Anglers Group
County of Norfolk	Olivia Davies
Long Point Region Conservation Authority	Lorrie Minshall David Proracki Leigh-Anne Mauthe

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism	Karla Barboza
Ontario Heritage Trust	Samuel Bayefsky

TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Subject Site is located on the traditional lands of the Anishinaabek (specifically the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation) and Haudenosaunee peoples on lands connected with the Between the Lakes Treaty (Treaty 3) with the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. This land continues to be home to diverse Indigenous peoples (e.g., First Nations, Métis and Inuit) whom we recognize as contemporary stewards of the land.

ABOUT TMHC

Established in 2003 with a head office in London, Ontario, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) provides a broad range of archaeological assessment, heritage planning and interpretation, cemetery, and community consultation services throughout the Province of Ontario. We specialize in providing heritage solutions that suit the past and present for a range of clients and intended audiences, while meeting the demands of the regulatory environment. Over the past two decades, TMHC has grown to become one of the largest privately-owned heritage consulting firms in Ontario and is today the largest predominately woman-owned CRM business in Canada.

Since 2004, TMHC has held retainers with Infrastructure Ontario, Hydro One, the Ministry of Transportation, Metrolinx, the City of Hamilton, City of Barrie, and Niagara Parks Commission. In 2013, TMHC earned the Ontario Archaeological Society's award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management. Our seasoned expertise and practical approach have allowed us to manage a wide variety of large, complex, and highly sensitive projects to successful completion. Through this work, we have gained corporate experience in helping our clients work through difficult issues to achieve resolution.

TMHC is skilled at meeting established deadlines and budgets, maintaining a healthy and safe work environment, and carrying out quality heritage activities to ensure that all projects are completed diligently and safely. Additionally, we have developed long-standing relationships of trust with Indigenous and descendent communities across Ontario and a good understanding of community interests and concerns in heritage matters, which assists in successful project completion.

TMHC is a Living Wage certified employer with the Ontario Living Wage Network and a member of the Canadian Federation for Independent Business.

KEY STAFF BIOS

Holly Martelle, **PhD** – Principal, Manager – Business Operations, Community Engagement & Cultural Heritage Programs

Holly Martelle earned a PhD from the University of Toronto based on her research on Iroquoian populations in southern Ontario. In addition to 16 years of experience in the road building and aggregate industries, Dr. Martelle has worked as a Heritage Planner at the now MCM and has taught at several universities throughout the province. In 2003, she founded TMHC with Dr. Peter Timmins and in 2013 the firm was honored with the Ontario Archaeological Society's award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management.

Holly is an experienced Project Manager and has demonstrated throughout her career the ability to manage complex projects, meeting project deliverables cost effectively and to the highest standard of quality. Under her leadership, TMHC has made a commitment to innovation, creating solutions that meet the project specific goals and also address the long-term needs of our clients.

Holly is a skilled relationship builder with longstanding relationships with the Indigenous communities throughout Ontario, and other Descendant communities and organizations including the Ontario Black History Society. Ongoing and sustained communication with communities has proven an effective means of ensuring participation from Descendant communities in meeting and exceeding consultation requirements. Through her work on several high level and sensitive provincial projects she has developed an understanding of what works in the consultation process to ensure that it is effective in providing the client and the project with the information needed to be successful.

Holly is a Past-President of the Ontario Archaeological Society, and is also an active member of the Canadian Archaeological Association, the Society for Historic Archaeology, the Ontario Association for Impact Assessment, and the Council for Northeastern Historical Society.

Joshua Dent, PhD, CAHP – Senior Reviewer; Division Manager - Cultural Heritage & Community Engagement

Joshua (Josh) has worked extensively on cultural heritage and archaeological assessments in Ontario and Western Canada. Josh's role at TMHC has involved background research, community consultation, report production, and project management. Josh specializes in multi-faceted heritage studies including large-scale inventories, environmental assessments, and complex institutional assessments. In his role at TMHC, he regularly communicates with Indigenous communities and a variety of heritage stakeholders. These efforts were recently recognized as part of the Oakville Harbour Cultural Heritage Landscape Strategy Implementation which received the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals' 2021 Award of Merit for Documentation & Planning. He has volunteered extensively with the heritage community in London, Ontario, in both municipal and not-for-profit roles. Josh is professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP).

Joan Crosbie, MA, CAHP – Project Manager; Unit Manager - Cultural Heritage

Joan has extensive cultural heritage management experience in both the private and public sectors with a strong background in preservation services, built and landscape heritage assessment, archival/historical research, and Museums services. She earned her MA in Architectural History from York University. In her role in Preservation Services with the Toronto Historical Board (City of Toronto), Joan was part of a small

team of professionals who advised City Council on a broad range of heritage preservation and planning matters. Later, as Curator of Casa Loma, she gained extensive experience as part of the Senior Management team and honed her skills in cultural and community engagement and was a key staff liaison with the restoration architects and skilled trades as the Casa Loma Estate underwent a major exterior restoration program. More recently, as Manager of Culture and Community Services, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, Joan managed the Heritage and Museums services portfolios and has widened her experience in cultural planning to include the adaptive reuse of heritage buildings and historic main street revitalization.

She has published articles on architecture and architectural preservation for a wide range of organizations, including the Canadian Society for Industrial Heritage, the City of Toronto and the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada. Joan is professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP).

Hayden Bulbrook, MA, CAHP Intern – Lead - Cultural Heritage Projects

Hayden holds a BA in History and Political Science from the University of Ottawa and an MA in History from the University of Waterloo. Hayden has extensive experience analyzing archival documents, fire insurance plans, city directories, historic maps and photography, and other primary source material, and specializes in historic, building material, and architectural research. As part of the Cultural Heritage team at TMHC, Hayden is involved in drafting cultural heritage evaluation reports, heritage impact assessments, and other projects.

Prior to coming to TMHC in 2021, Hayden worked on a contract with the City of Ottawa to assess the architectural integrity of the built environment in the Byward Market and Lowertown West heritage conservation districts. With an interest in public engagement, education, and advocacy for heritage conservation, Hayden has actively participated as an executive member for the Stratford-Perth branch of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario. He works on digital history projects that showcase Ontario's architectural history as well as the history of the City of Stratford, with a focus on analyzing the architectural, economic, and environmental history of the city. Hayden has published historical columns in the *Stratford Times* and the Stratford-Perth ACO publication *More Than Bricks & Mortar*. Hayden is the Chair of ACO NextGen and a general member of the Toronto Society of Architects (TSA) and the Canadian Business History Association.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The attached Report (the "Report") has been prepared by TMHC for the benefit of the Client (the "Client") in accordance with the agreement between TMHC and the Client, including the scope of work detailed therein (the "Agreement").

The information, data, recommendations and conclusions contained in the Report (collectively, the "Information"):

- is subject to the scope, schedule, and other constraints and limitations in the Agreement and the qualifications contained in the Report (the "Limitations");
- represents TMHC's professional judgment in light of the Limitation and industry standards for the preparation of similar reports;
- may be based on information provided to TMHC which has not been independently verified;
- has not been updated since the date of issuance of the Report and its accuracy is limited to the time period and circumstances in which it was collected, processed, made or issued;
- must be read as a whole and section thereof should not be read out of such context; and
- was prepared for the specific purposes described in the Report and the Agreement.

TMHC shall be entitled to rely upon the accuracy and completeness of information that was provided to it and has no obligation to update such information. TMHC accepts no responsibility for any events or circumstances that may have occurred since the date on which the Report was prepared and, in the case of subsurface, environmental or geotechnical conditions, is not responsible for any variability in such conditions, geographically or over time.

TMHC agrees that the Report represents its professional judgement as described above and that the Information has been prepared for the specific purpose and use described in the Report and the Agreement, but TMHC makes no other representations, or any guarantees or warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to the Report, the Information or any part thereof.

Except (1) as agreed to in writing by TMHC and Client; (2) as required by-law; or (3) to the extent used by governmental reviewing agencies for the purpose of obtaining permits or approvals, the Report and the Information may be used and relied upon only by Client.

TMHC accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to parties other than Client who may obtain access to the Report or the Information for any injury, loss or damage suffered by such parties arising from their use of, reliance upon, or decisions or actions based on the Report or any of the Information ("improper use of the Report"), except to the extent those parties have obtained the prior written consent of TMHC to use and rely upon the Report and the Information. Any injury, loss or damages arising from improper use of the Report shall be borne by the party making such use.

This Statement of Qualifications and Limitations is attached to and forms part of the Report and any use of the Report is subject to the terms hereof.

QUALITY INFORMATION



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Lead - Cultural Heritage Projects

Report reviewed by: Joan E. Crosbie

Joan Crosbie, MA, CAHP

Project Manager; Unit Manager – Cultural Heritage

Report reviewed by: _____

Joshua Dent, PhD, CAHP

Senior Reviewer; Division Manager – Cultural Heritage & Community Engagement



Report reviewed by: _____

Holly Martelle, PhD

Principal, Manager – Business Operations, Community Engagement & Cultural Heritage Programs

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Report Scope and Purpose

Montrose has engaged TMHC to produce a HIA that considers the potential impacts of proposed remediation for the Teeterville Dam at 3821 Teeterville Road, Teeterville, Norfolk County, Ontario (the "Subject Site"). The Subject Site is situated on the southwest side of Teeterville Road, north of Teeter Street, on Lot 14, Concession 5 in the Geographic Township of Windham, Norfolk County.

The Subject Site is situated within a broader landscape which consists of an approximately 55-hectare (135.9 acres) parcel which also incudes the mill pond reservoir, located to the northeast (the "Study Area"). The Study Area is situated on portions of the Teeterville Conservation Area.

No prior cultural heritage studies have been undertaken that comprise the entirety of the Study Area. In 2019, Stantec completed a CHER of the Subject Site and the adjacent 1918 truss bridge as part of the Teeterville Dam Design for Repairs assessment. The CHER concluded that the Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge had CHVI based on its design/physical, historical/associative, and contextual attributes. Because there was no formal requirement for the CHER at that time, Stantec provided recommendations and mitigation options rather than a recommendation that an HIA be undertaken.

Section 5.7 of the County of Norfolk's *Official Plan* outlines its objectives of public awareness, participation and involvement in the preservation, restoration and utilization of cultural heritage. A main tenet of this objective is the following:

a) Council shall encourage the preservation of significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes and may utilize the *Ontario Heritage Act* to do so.

Section 5.7 also informs the following heritage policies:

a) Applications for development of a Listed or Designated heritage resources having known cultural heritage value, or adjacent to a property having known cultural heritage value, will require a Heritage Impact Assessment prepared by a qualified professional who is a full member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals;
b) The character of an individual heritage designated property as defined through a Heritage Impact Assessment shall be maintained or enhanced through the careful consideration of plans for additions, alterations, renovation and restoration;
c) New development and redevelopment shall have regard for cultural heritage resources and shall, wherever feasible, incorporate these resources into any plan that may be prepared for such new development or re-development within the County; and
i) The County shall ensure that all cultural heritage resources to be demolished or significantly altered are documented for archival purposes with a history, photographic record and measured drawings prior to demolition or alternation and that such documentation shall be the responsibility of the applicant in consultation with the Norfolk Heritage Committee and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport [now referred to as the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism].

1.2 Methodology

This HIA is intended to provide a heritage evaluation of the broader Study Area, inclusive of the Subject Site, against the criteria set out by O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg 569/22) and, if applicable, an assessment of the proposed development's potential impacts on the Study Area's heritage attributes, including strategies for mitigating those impacts. An evaluation of the Subject Site was previously completed by Stantec in 2019 in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Toolkit's *Guide to Heritage Property Evaluation* and the *OHA* O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22). This evaluation has informed the broader evaluation of the Study Area.

The HIA follows the general format set out in the *InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans*, which is included in the *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process* within the Ontario Heritage Toolkit.

For the purposes of preparing this report, TMHC visited the Study Area on December 11, 2024.

A full list of referenced sources is included in Section 12.0 of this CHER.

1.3 Client Contact Information

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2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location and Physical Description

The Subject Site at 3821 Teeterville Road is located on part of Lots 13 and 14, Concessions 4 and 5 of the Geographic Township of Windham, Norfolk County and is situated within a broader Study Area which consists of an approximately 55-hectare (135.9 acre) parcel which also incudes the mill pond reservoir, located to the northeast. The Study Area is situated on portions of the Teeterville Conservation Area. The lands surrounding the Study Area include residential parcels to the southeast, and treed and agricultural lands to the northeast, northwest, and southwest.

The Study Area is bisected by Teeterville Road, which is oriented in a northwesterly/southeasterly direction. The bulk of the Study Area, situated on the southwest side of Teeterville Road contains forests, marshlands, and the Subject Site which consists of a mid-20th century earthen dam complex with a concrete spillway, associated with Big Creek. To the northwest of the dam are stone and concrete remnants that formed the foundations of the former grist mill that was demolished in 1944. Remnants of two mill races run parallel to the concrete spillway near these foundations. A small recreational area is located immediately west of the spillway. The millpond is located on the northeast side of Teeterville Road and is surrounded by forests, agricultural lands, and some structures.

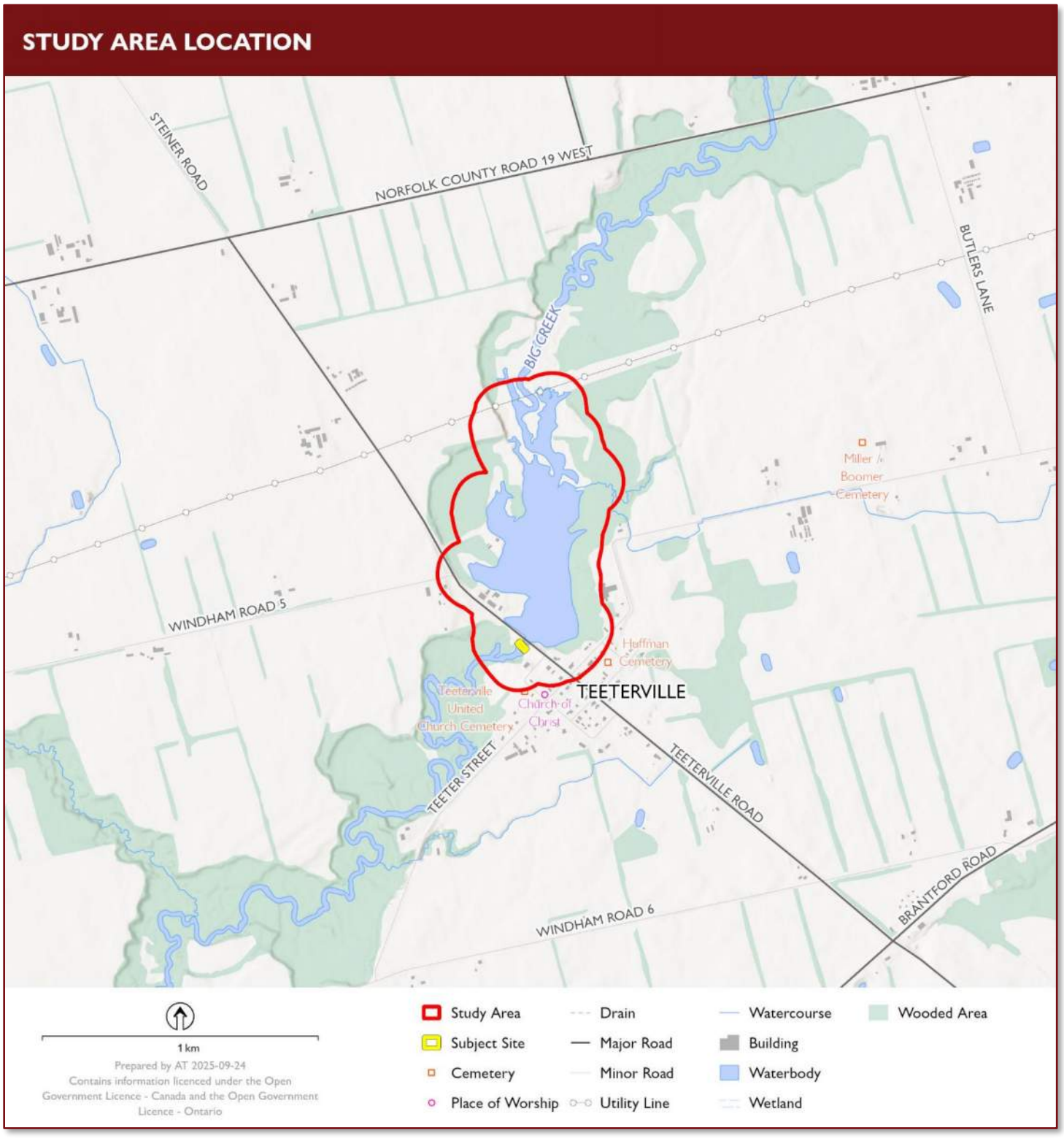
Big Creek, which commences north of the Study Area, in Oxford County near the Ingersoll Moraine, is part of the Big Creek Watershed that is located across Brant, Haldimand, Elgin, Norfolk, and Oxford counties.[1] The watershed extends approximately 90 km from north to south, and covers 725 km^2 before emptying into Lake Erie near Port Royal. Within the Study Area, Big Creek meanders in a southwesterly direction via through the Subject Site towards Lake Erie.

2.2 Heritage Status

The County of Norfolk does not maintain an inventory of heritage properties; however, it does maintain a *Heritage and Cultural Map.* The Study Area is not identified on the County of Norfolk's *Heritage and Cultural Map* or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA).*

There are no National Historic Sites, OHT-owned properties, conservation easements, or Provincial Heritage Properties present within or adjacent to the Study Area as verified by the OHT and the MCM.

[1] LPRCA 2024a



Map 1: Location of the Study Area



Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing Study Area

3 PREVIOUS STUDIES

No prior cultural heritage studies have been undertaken that comprise the entirety of the Study Area. In 2019, the Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA) retained Stantec to complete a CHER of the Teeterville Dam (the Subject Site) and the adjacent 1918 truss bridge as part of the Teeterville Dam Design for Repairs assessment against criteria set out by the *OHA* O. Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22). At the time, dam rehabilitation was not planned within an EA and the evaluation for CHVI was therefore not a formal requirement. Instead, LPRCA requested a heritage evaluation to determine CHVI at the site and to determine design alternatives for rehabilitation.

The CHER concluded that the Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge met three of nine criteria for CHVI based on its design/physical, historical/associative, and contextual attributes.

With respect to the property's Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI), Stantec provided the following rationale:

> Design or Physical Value
>
> The Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge is an earthen berm dam with concrete spillway and steel riveted warren truss bridge. Both the dam and bride are representative examples of common designs. Specifically, this type of dam is common in Norfolk County as at least four other dams in Norfolk County are earthen berm dams with concrete spillways (Tribe 2017). The design of the bridge over the dam is also common throughout North America as many were constructed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Given the age of many of these types of truss bridges, they are becoming increasingly rare due to replacement. In the case of the Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge, both structures are common and nearing the end of their lifespan. The materials and construction methods utilized are common and neither structures exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit. The quality of execution and technical skill of the dam and truss bridge is typical of dams and bridges built during this period.
>
> Historical or Associative Value
>
> The Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge have direct associations with the activity of milling that was instrumental to the development of Teeterville during the 19th and early 20th century. The dam and truss bridge were constructed in 1915 after the previous dam and bridge was destroyed by a flood. The dam was likely built by the mill owners at the time, the Edgeworth family, who were prominent citizens in the community. However, the structure does not offer new knowledge or a greater understanding of Teeterville's history or culture and the designer of the structure is unknown.
>
> Contextual Value
>
> The Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge are physically linked to its surroundings as a functioning dam. While the bridge is not currently in operation, it provides a means of crossing the dam which facilitates a physical link to the surroundings. The truss structure is visible from Teeterville Road which further visually links the structure to its surroundings. As a former part of a complex milling operation, the dam is historically linked to its surroundings as well. Although historically linked, the character of the area is not unique or definable as the structure is set within a rural community containing a wide

variety of similarly purpose-built structures. Although relatively familiar features, the dam and truss bridge do not form a prominent part of the landscape.

Although the truss bridge was removed in 2022, TMHC has referred to this previous CHER to provide historical context for the community of Teeterville and the Teeterville dam. and neither are visually memorable or easily discernible within the landscape. Therefore, the structures do not represent a landmark.

Stantec also identified the following heritage attributes:

- Earthen bank dam with concrete spillway;
- Steel riveted warren truss bridge;
- Association with the activity of milling;
- Association with the Edgeworth family; and
- Physical, functional, visual, and historical link with its surroundings.

4 HISTORICAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

This section includes a historical overview for the Study Area, located on part of Lots 13 and 14, Concessions 4 and 5 of the Geographic Township of Windham, Norfolk County. The early historical context discussion refers to this previous jurisdiction.

4.1 Indigenous Settlement and Treaties

4.1.1 Early Indigenous Settlement

Early Indigenous populations in Norfolk County arrived at least by 12,000 to 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Indigenous peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for migratory game species. In this area, caribou may have provided the staple of the diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds, and fish. As more localized, resource-rich environments developed Indigenous groups were able to sustain themselves in smaller and smaller areas. This period of Indigenous settlement is referred to by archaeologists as the Archaic Period (8000 BCE – 1100 BCE).[2]

Indigenous communities continued to adapt to environmental changes especially as deciduous trees gradually replaced coniferous forests in southern Ontario. These adaptations are reflected in archaeological evidence dating to the Woodland Period (950 BCE-1650 CE), which is marked by the development of pottery, far-ranging trading networks, new housing technologies, and eventually the adoption of agriculture. Villages from this period are typically associated with the Attawandaron (Neutral), a confederacy of Iroquoian peoples who occupied large parts of southern Ontario when European missionaries and explorers first arrived.

4.1.2 Historic Indigenous Settlement

In the early 17th-century Jesuit missionaries lived among the Wendat in the Georgian Bay, Lake Simcoe area. From there, Jesuit missionary Jean de Brébeuf is reported to have ventured further south along the Lower Thames in 1640-41 in hopes of establishing the "Mission of the Angels." Seventeenth and early-18th century historic accounts also describe the presence of several historic-era Indigenous villages in nearby Kent County.[3] These villages were associated with the Attawandaron. Before 1650, the Attawandaron confederacy occupied a significant portion of the southern part of southwestern Ontario, between Lake Ontario and the Niagara Peninsula, and extending westward to London. After the Wendat exodus from their Lake Simcoe homelands, the Attawandaron also relocated to east of the Grand River. After continued hostilities with the Haudenosaunee, the Attawandaron were eventually dispersed, with many families adopted into Haudenosaunee and Wendat settlements elsewhere. By this time the Haudenosaunee had pushed northward from their traditional homelands in New York State and had established settlements along the north shore of Lake Ontario and in other parts of southern Ontario. They continued to exert control over trading networks and hunting grounds, leading to conflicts with local Anishinaabe communities.

An alliance between the French and the Three Fires Confederacy (namely the Ojibwa, Odawa, and Potawatomi nations) helped solidify efforts to oppose the Haudenosaunee. In the face of this opposition, the

[2] Stantec 2019; Stothers 1972
[3] Hamil 1951; McKeough 1919

Haudenosaunee left southwestern Ontario around 1700 and returned to New York State, leading to the Great Peace of Montreal in 1701. Following the departure of the Haudenosaunee, southwestern Ontario was settled by various Three Fires Confederacy groups including the Potawatomi and Ojibwa (including the Chippewa and Mississauga). The Mississaugas of the Credit River (now the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation), assumed responsibility for a large territory extending from the Oak Ridges Moraine in the north, across Lake Ontario, to the northern shores of Lake Erie, inclusive of the Study Area.[4]

Subsequent land surveyors' records mention extensive settlements along the Lower Thames River and the Grand River with trails running between these areas. Less is known of the historic Indigenous settlements in Norfolk County although Sulpician priests François Dollier de Casson and René de Bréhant de Galinée, are said to have wintered with the Mississaugas along the banks of Lake Erie at what is now Port Dover in 1669-70.[5] A memorial cairn later erected at the site marks Brant Hill, where the priests were said to have planted a cross declaring the land under ownership of the French king.[6] The broader Lake Erie environs were also visited sporadically by early French missionaries and explorers, possibly including Louis Joliet in 1669 and Pierre de Charlevoix in 1721.[7]

After entering into the Between the Lakes Treaty, the Mississaugas of the Credit were joined by Haudenosaunee groups tied to Joseph Brant. The treaty's purpose was to help facilitate the granting of a tract of land along the Grand River in the late 18th century to these Haudenosaunee groups (later known as the Six Nation of the Grand River) in recognition of their support of the British during the American Revolutionary War.

4.1.3 Indigenous Landscapes

Since time immemorial, Indigenous peoples use and management of land differed greatly from the much more recent era of colonial development. Instead of roads and highways cut through the landscape, Indigenous travel, especially in this region, focused on waterways and the portages between them. In addition to fish and other animals, Indigenous communities harvested wild rice, and actively managed and maintained nut and berry resources for food.[8] Haudenosaunee communities also maintained fields of corn, beans, and squash.

Far from the pristine wilderness often characterized in popular culture, Indigenous landscapes included actively managed meadows (*Mishkodeh*) and forests (such as Black Oak Savannas) shaped and maintained by controlled burns and other interventions.[9] This system of land management is often framed in terms of kinship between people and landscape, a mutual responsibility for each to promote and maintain the health of the other.

Indigenous responsibility to, and kinship with, the land contrasted strongly with subsequent colonial treatment of these landscapes. Early colonial development typically looked to impose, rather than embed, itself on the landscape. As a result, colonial activities often displaced, interrupted, or destroyed Indigenous land management and subsistence activities. Waterways were dammed for mills or canalized with locks, blocking Indigenous highways and interrupting trade routes and fisheries. Meadows and fields maintained by Indigenous communities for generations were occupied by colonial settlements and farms. When these spaces were no

[4] Ferris 2011
[5] Pearce 1967:15-16
[6] Pearce 1967:15
[7] Owen 1972:17-20
[8] Gidigaa Migizi 2018
[9] Miskokdeh Centre for Indigenous Knowledge n.d.

longer sufficient or convenient, forests were cleared. The systems and relationships between Indigenous people and landscapes that had been refined over thousands of years were increasingly being broken during the height colonization, often within a single generation. Treaties isolated Indigenous communities to relatively small reserves and colonial land development including the privatization of property increasingly limited the accessibility of lands outside of these reserves for subsistence activities. Residential schools further damaged these traditional lifeways by systematically preventing the transfer of Indigenous knowledge from one generation to the next. Despite all these challenges, contemporary Indigenous communities are increasing undertaking to revitalize their traditional histories and systems of land management including their relationships and responsibility to the landscape.[10]

4.1.4 Indigenous Community-shared Histories

Until recently, cultural heritage studies have focused predominantly on tangible and largely built features related to settler and colonial histories. Definitions and characterizations of what is and is not heritage have embodied a colonial prejudice and have excluded Indigenous perspectives. Traditional approaches to identifying cultural heritage attributes have not acknowledged Indigenous land use, traditional knowledge, built features, cultural landscapes or archaeological sites. The current study seeks to rectify this bias by including a more fulsome discussion of Indigenous history and land use for the Study Area.

There is no single, monolithic version of Indigenous or Ontario history. In the past, the histories of Indigenous communities of Ontario, and of Canada, have been presented through a single colonial perspective with inherent biases. Both archaeological and cultural heritage studies have inherited many of the prejudices and perspectives of the colonial histories that have shaped current understanding of the origins, movements, and activities of contemporary Indigenous communities. The chronology and summary presented earlier in this report, derived from archaeology and traditional histories, presents only one version of the past.

Indigenous communities have long contested elements of both colonial and archaeological histories. As a means to combat these colonial versions of their past, Indigenous communities have been sharing their own histories shaped by oral history, community memory, culturally-informed readings of historical events and documents, language, and tradition. These histories survive in traditional knowledge, stories, and the remembrances of elders; they persist despite the long-term effects of residential schools and government programs aimed to erase Indigenous culture. In the spirit of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action, community-based histories are included here as a way for Indigenous groups to share their own versions of the past.

Each Indigenous community maintains its own histories. These may represent not only the historical narratives of particular interest to a community (such as reserve histories and treaty negotiations), but also their unique perspectives on shared stories, events, places, and people (such as conflicts and migration stories). As such, different Indigenous community histories may approach the same subject in different, and sometimes contradicting, ways. Individual communities may not agree on the same series of events, the use of territories, or on various impetus for change, for example. Some draw on archaeological knowledge and some do not. These differences do not diminish the value of these histories. Instead, they emphasize the distinct languages, experiences, and priorities of different Indigenous communities and nations. Together, they offer a multitude of perspectives on Ontario's first peoples and offer important counterpoints to colonial stories.

[10] Miskokdeh Centre for Indigenous Knowledge n.d.

The following section includes project-relevant community histories from Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation and Six Nations of the Grand River.

4.1.4.1 Community History of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

The Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation are members of the Algonquian linguistic group and are a sub-group of the larger Ojibway Nation. In their own language, the Mississaugas refer to themselves as Anishinaabe meaning "human beings or people".

The oral tradition of the Anishinaabe tells of their migration from the East Coast of North America, down the St. Lawrence River valley, and eventually into the lands of the Great Lakes Region. In a journey thought to span some 500 years, the founding peoples of the Three Fires Confederacy- the Ojibway, the Pottawatomie, and the Odawa Nations, stopped for extended periods near Montreal, Niagara Falls, the Detroit River, Manitoulin Island, and Spirit Island (Duluth, MN) before ending their journey at Madeline Island in Lake Superior. Ancestors of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation broke from the main body of the migratory group and settled along the north shore of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay where they were first encountered by the French in 1634.

The people, who came to be known as the Mississaugas, lived lightly on the land as they harvested its gifts. During the spring, the Mississaugas converged on the flats of rivers and creeks where they erected their wigwams and engaged in fishing. Berries, mushrooms, and other wild foods were gathered throughout the summer months with the harvest of wild rice occurring in the early autumn. After the harvest of rice, the people then again gathered at their fishing grounds to catch and preserve the fish they would consume over the winter months. Breaking into smaller family groups, the people would then move into winter camps where they would engage in trapping and await the yearly cycle of seasonal migration to begin anew. The arrival of the French into the lands of the people was welcomed as pelts could be exchanged for European trade goods that made life easier. Iron axes, copper kettles, cloth, and even fish hooks proved beneficial as the Mississaugas no longer had to craft comparable objects solely from the resources of the land. Unfortunately, participation in the trans-Atlantic fur trade meant the Mississaugas would be caught up in the conflicts of the 17th century known as the Beaver Wars.

The Beaver Wars were a period of intermittent warfare that engulfed much of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes Regions, and saw the occupancy of Southwestern Ontario change hands three times. The Haudenosaunee from south of Lake Ontario, in their efforts to monopolize the fur trade with the Europeans, invaded Southwestern Ontario dispersing the Neutrals, Petun and the Wendat Nations, and making the region their beaver hunting grounds. By the end of the 17th century, the combined efforts of Algonquian nations, including the Mississaugas, and French forces succeeded in driving the Haudenosaunee back into their homelands south of Lake Ontario. A treaty, brokered by the French in 1701, restored peace in the region and found the Anishinaabe in control of Southwestern Ontario. Mississaugas of the Credit ancestors, who had driven the Haudenosaunee from the head of Lake Ontario, now occupied approximately four million acres of lands, water, and resources in Southern Ontario.

The territory of the Mississaugas extended from the Rouge River Valley westward across to the headwaters of the Thames River, down to Long Point on Lake Erie and then followed along the shoreline of Lake Erie, the Niagara River, and Lake Ontario until arriving at the Rouge River Valley. One creek in particular, the Missinnihe, was a favourite of the people who used it and the surrounding area for hunting, fishing, gathering, healing and spiritual purposes. A trading post established in the vicinity by the French circa 1720, enabled MCFN ancestors to trade the pelts they had gathered over the winter for European trade goods. The

Missinnihe was later named the Credit River due to the traders' practice of extending credit to MCFN ancestors and then being repaid the following spring with the winter's catch of furs. The people became known to the Europeans as the Mississaugas of the Credit.

The outbreak of the American Revolution (1775-1783) and its aftermath placed pressure on the British Crown to acquire lands for the settlement of Loyalists. Recognizing that Mississaugas of the Credit ancestors had lands desirable for that purpose, the Crown actively pursued the acquisition of their territory. Between 1781 and 1820, Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation ancestors negotiated eight treaties with the British Crown that saw their territory of approximately 4 million acres reduced to 200 acres on the Credit River. These pre-confederation treaties include:

- The Mississauga Treaty at Niagara, No. 381 (1781)
- The Between the Lakes Treaty, No. 3 (1792)
- The Brant Tract Treaty, No. 8 (1797)
- The Toronto Purchase, No. 13 (1805)
- The Head of the Lake Treaty, No. 14 (1806)
- The Ajetance Treaty, No. 19 (1818)
- Treaty 22 (1820)
- Treaty 23 (1820)

Entering into the early treaties, neither the Crown nor the Mississaugas fully understood what the agreements meant to the other. For the British, treaty making meant that they were outright purchasing the land- they were the sole proprietors and they could use the entirety of the land as they saw fit. The Mississaugas entered the early treaties with the understanding they would be sharing the lands with the settlers- the settlers would establish their farms and villages while the Mississaugas would carry out their hunting, fishing and gathering activities as they had always done. To their dismay, the Mississauga belatedly realized that the settlers were not sharing the land but regarded it as their own. Endeavoring to move about their lands as they had always done, the Mississaugas found their paths blocked by fences, the fish and game depleted, the forests cleared, and themselves driven away from their camping spots by angry farmers. Strangers in their own lands, the Mississaugas' traditional economy collapsed and their population plummeted as the settlers brought diseases for which the Mississaugas had no cure. In 1787, the Credit Mississaugas had over five hundred members; in 1798, there were approximately three hundred members; in 1811, there were 280 members; and in 1820, there existed slightly less than 200. It seemed to appear that the Mississaugas of the Credit would inevitably disappear as a first nation.

Averting extinction was accomplished by transitioning from their traditional ways to an agrarian lifestyle. Converting to Methodism during the mid-1820s, the Mississaugas established a Christian mission village at the Credit River in 1826. During their time at the village, the Mississaugas were able to build successful farms and a village that included a school, hospital, chapel, mechanics' shops, and forty settler style homes. Learning about business as well, the Mississaugas were the major shareholders of the Credit River Harbour Company and the owners of their own schooner. Despite their successful adoption of a new world and life view, continued encroachment by settlers, diminishing resources, and the inability to gain title to their lands, eventually caused the Mississaugas to relocate their settlement.

Leaving their mission village in 1847, the Mississaugas of the Credit moved to their present location on 6,000 acres of land in Brant and Haldimand Counties. Today the Mississaugas of the Credit population has a population of 2,600 with two-thirds of the membership living off reserve.

4.1.4.2 Six Nations of the Grand River

From time immemorial, the Six Nations (sometimes then referred to as the Five Nations) possessed very large territories in what is today the United States of America and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The original five nations unified under the Great Tree of Peace and became the Haudenosaunee Confederacy.

Starting in 1613, the Haudenosaunee entered into several Two Row Wampum agreements with European Powers that formed the basis for subsequent treaties: "We will not be like Father and Son, but like Brothers. [Our treaties] symbolize two paths or two vessels, travelling down the same river together. One, a birchbark canoe, will be for the Indian People, their laws, their customs, and their ways. The other, a ship, will be for the white people and their laws, their customs, and their ways. We shall each travel the river together, side by side, but in our own boat. Neither of us will make compulsory laws nor interfere in the internal affairs of the other. Neither of us will try to steer the other's vessel."

Southern Ontario was always Iroquois land. Occupied by the Huron-Wendat and Neutral Nations prior to colonialism, both were defeated by Haudenosaunee in the Beaver Wars and a majority of their members were absorbed into Six Nations. The Crown later recognized this vast expanse of Haudenosaunee land in the 1701 Fort Albany/Nanfan Treaty and continued to recognize it and honour its terms. That same year, the Haudenosaunee and a number of Anishinaabeg Nations agreed to share a portion of those lands in their Dish with One Spoon Treaty.

In the late 1600s, the Anishinaabe, as allies of the French, expanded their territory westward into Fort Albany/Nanfan lands as Six Nations was preoccupied fighting alongside their Imperial Crown allies elsewhere. The Anishinaabe attempted to exclude the Haudenosaunee from their northern lands, but failed, as the Haudenosaunee continued to use those lands for hunting, trapping, trade, transit and settlement. While the Haudenosaunee had their rights to those lands enshrined in treaties, the Anishnaabe forfeited any rights they may have had in a series of quit claims, despite being told they had no right to sell the land.

Throughout the American War of Independence, the Six Nations continued their alliance with the Imperial Crown. During an American raid on Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca villages in the late summer of 1779, an estimated 9 million pounds of corn were destroyed, attesting that the Haudenosaunee were prolific farmers as well as hunters and fishers. Because of the Crown's defeat in that war, many Haudenosaunee left the United States and, at the invitation of the Crown, settled on a portion of their Fort Albany/Nanfan lands, known today as the Haldimand Tract. The 1784 Haldimand Treaty emphasized the land was for the exclusive possession and settlement of the Six Nations and that those lands would be enjoyed by their descendants forever.

As more settlers moved onto Six Nations of the Grand River territory, the land became unsuitable for hunting and the Six Nations were forced to find alternate means of support. The Haudenosaunee placed some of their lands in trust with the Crown to raise funds, via leases for the perpetual care and maintenance of Six Nations. But those leases were never properly honoured. Monies resulting from such leases, and illegal sales, were administered by the Crown, but instead of benefitting Six Nations, these funds were frequently used to pay down Crown debts and build public infrastructure. These actions are subject to ongoing litigation between Six Nations of the Grand River and the provincial and federal Crowns.

4.1.5 Treaty History

The municipal settlement of Norfolk County was facilitated by the signing of the Between the Lakes Treaty No. 3 between the British Crown and representatives of Mississauga peoples (today the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation). The original treaty was dated 1784 but was redrafted and signed on December 7, 1792, to provide a better description of the affected lands. The lands extended from Mapleton Township in the northwest to Elgin County in the southwest to the edge of a tract of land ceded earlier along the Niagara River in the east. The stated purpose of Treaty No. 3 was the Crown acquisition of land for the resettling of British allies from the American Revolutionary War, most notably allies from the Haudenosaunee Confederacy (Six Nations).[11] Of these groups, Joseph Brant and some 1,843 members of the Six Nations and their allies settled along the Grand River in what was to become known as the Haldimand Tract.[12]

4.2 Early Municipal Settlement

Historically, the Study Area was located within part Lots 13 and 14, Concessions 4 and 5 in the Geographic Township of Windham, Norfolk County. A brief discussion of 19th century settlement and land use in the township is provided below.

4.2.1 Sources of Information

A CHER was completed for the Subject Site in 2019 by Stantec and found the property to have CHVI based on its design/physical, historical/associative and contextual significance. This previous report was utilized to provide historical context for the community of Teeterville and the Teeterville dam.

Newspaper sources from the *London Advertiser*, *The Toronto World*, *The Waterford Star*, *The British Canadian*, and the *Port Dover Maple Leaf* and documents from Archives of Ontario and Geneanet as well other primary sources provided historical and contextual information.

Secondary sources included *Historical Sketches of Teeterville and Windham Township* by the Teeterville Women's Institute, Bruce M. Pearce's *Historical Highlights of Norfolk County; a Volume of Norfolk History Published in 1967*, E.A. Owen's *Pioneer Sketches of Long Point Settlement*, E. M. V. Gibson's *A Sequent Occupance Study of the Norfolk Sand Plain with Special Reference to Urbanism*, H.R. Page & Co.'s *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Norfolk County*, L. J. Chapman and D. F. Putnam's *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*, and resources from the Teeterville Pioneer Museum.

4.2.2 Norfolk County

The land that would become Norfolk County was initially part of the District of Hesse, which was renamed the Western District in 1792. Norfolk County was established in that year and included the townships of Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Burford, Oxford on the Thames, Norwich, and Dereham. Early settlement was undertaken primarily by United Empire Loyalists (UELs) who first arrived in 1793.[13] The settlement of Norfolk County began along the shores of Lake Erie and Indigenous trails that followed the major rivers and creeks. As passable roads were established, settlement slowly moved northwards. By 1798 this area, including Oxford and Middlesex counties, became part of the London District.[14] Settlement increased significantly following the

[11] MCFN 2020; Surtees 1984
[12] Surtees 1984:25
[13] Pearce 1967:24
[14] H.R. Page & Co. 1877:54

survey of the Talbot Road (Highway 3) which was laid out by Colonel Thomas Talbot, secretary to Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe. Surveys were undertaken by John Bostick in 1804, and later by Mahlon Burwell in 1809.[15] The Talbot Road allowed for east-west travel along the north shore of Lake Erie and facilitated settlement to the surrounding areas from Middlesex County, east to Norfolk County. Norfolk County saw another wave of Loyalist settlement, often referred to as the late Loyalists, around the onset of the War of 1812.

In 1836, Norfolk County became part of the Talbot District with Simcoe as the district town. The first District Council meeting was held in Simcoe in 1842, but the district system was officially abolished in 1849.[16] In 1850, the County of Norfolk was established and remained as such until it was united with the County of Haldimand in 1974 where they formed the Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk. Today, the County of Norfolk is composed of the townships of Houghton, Middleton, Walsingham, Charlotteville, Windham, Townsend, and Woodhouse.

4.2.3 Windham Township

Surveyor Patrick McNiff carried out reconnaissance of the Lake Erie shoreline west of Long Point in 1790.[17] In 1795, settlement began in Windham Township and, two years later, William Hambley surveyed the township. Most of the area's earliest residents established homesteads in the vicinity of what is now the hamlet of Colborne, followed by settlement at Round Plains along Highway 24 to the east. By 1817, the township had a population of 293 inhabitants and 48 houses.[18]

Settlement of the interior of the township progressed slowly.[19] According to an early Collector's Roll for the township, only 25 landowners were assessed in 1809, and they held 4,096 ac of land. Early settlers included the Boughner, Horton, Tisdale, Young, and Bacon families.[20] By 1825, numerous families had settled on the 12th through 14th concessions and, by 1850, the population had grown to 2,716.[21]

Windham Township had several villages located on its borders, and because of this the Township shared a half interest in these communities with other townships. This included the village of Delhi, located southwest of the Subject Site, which extended east from Big Creek, past the town line of Windham. Originally named Fredericksburg, the community's name was changed to Delhi in 1872, with the arrival of the railway and post office. By this time the village contained a number of businesses including a carriage shop, blacksmith shop, steam grist, and saw mill, as well as several retail services.[22] During the first quarter of the 20th century, tobacco cultivation had become an important part of the local economy.

4.2.4 Teeterville

The community of Teeterville is situated largely on Lots 13 and 14, Concession 5 of Windham Township. In 1823, Jacob Tice received a 400-ac land grant comprising these two lots. He sold this land to Joseph Vivian in

[15] OHT 2021
[16] Armstrong 1985
[17] Owen 1972:21
[18] H.R. Page & Co. 1877:8
[19] H.R. Page & Co. 1879:59
[20] Cardiff 2016
[21] H.R. Page & Co. 1877:59
[22] H.R. Page & Co. 1979:58

1830 who subsequently constructed a dam on Big Creek to facilitate the transportation of timber.[23] In 1855, Vivian sold lots 13 and 14 to George Teeter, the community's founder and earliest settler. In 1858, Teeter laid out the village plot for Teeterville and two years later, he began to construct a saw mill followed by a grist mill in 1863.[24] The community quickly grew and by 1870, it had two churches, a school, a foundry, three hotels, and several shops.[25] Teeter's grist and saw mills – known simply as the Teeter Mills – remained a driving factor in the success of Teeterville after the businesses were taken over by his sons upon his death in 1869. The Teeters expanded the saw mill to include a planning mill and shingle mill which employed a total of 25 workers.[26] The earliest depiction of the wooden dam and bridge is included in the 1879 *Historical Atlas of the County of Norfolk.* In 1886, Henry McKnight purchased the Teeter Mills and maintained ownership for the next 18 years. McKnight then sold the mills to Charles Edgeworth and his sons, Ross and James, in 1904.[27]

In September 1897, a fire originating in a vacant store destroyed 14 buildings including the Dominion Hotel, Teeter's Tavern, and Hetherington's store, which was considered "the principal business stand in the village."[28] Only one business, a tin shop run by J. T. Scott, was not destroyed. As the majority of the buildings destroyed were either not insured or were partially insured, the fire marked the end of the small community's prosperity and growth.[29]

4.3 History of the Study Area and Subject Site

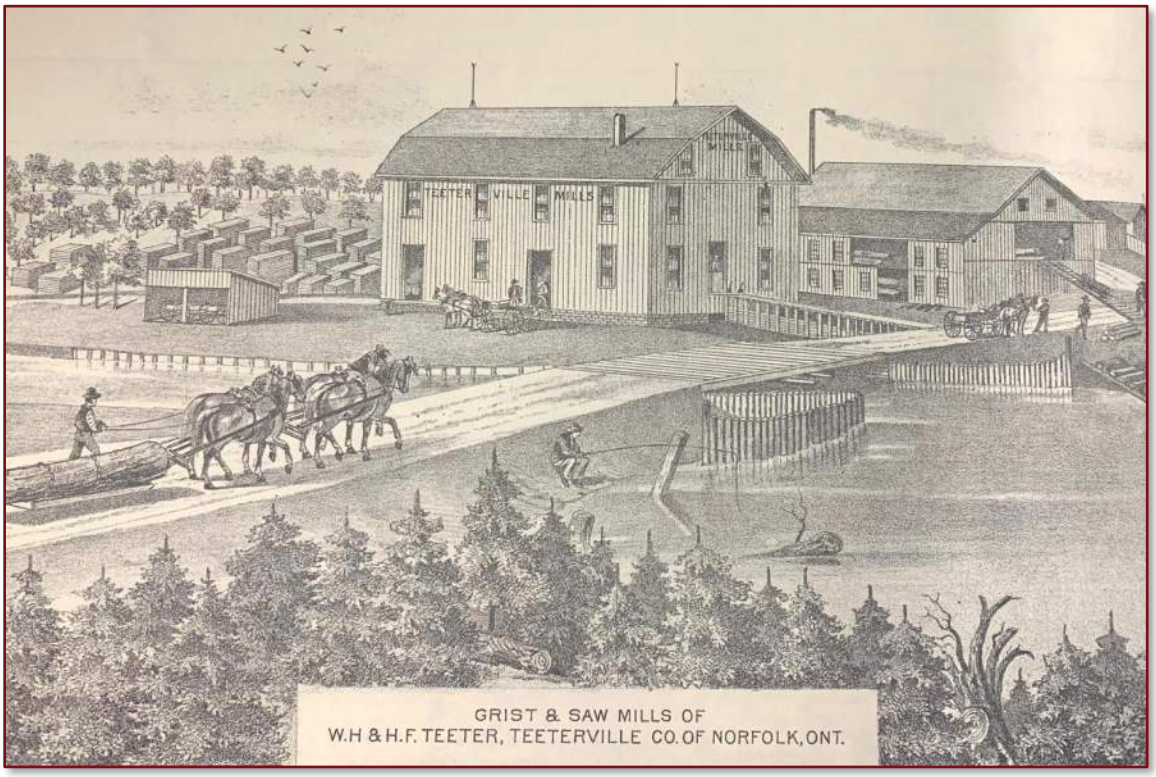
The Teeterville Dam was first constructed in 1830 by Joseph Vivian to facilitate the movement of lumber along Big Creek.[30] George Teeter purchased the property from Vivian in 1855 and constructed a grain shed and residence north of the dam. By 1860, Teeter had started construction on a sawmill and had enlarged and rebuilt the dam.[31] In 1863, the Teeterville community constructed a grist mill through a raising "bee" whereby members of the community participated as a team to raise the large framework of the structure.[32]

Upon Teeter's death in 1869, his son William took over operations of the saw mill and his son Henry took over operations of the Teeter Mills, a grist mill (Image 1). After facing financial difficulties, Henry relocated to Waterford where he operated a hotel and saloon. In 1886, Henry McKnight purchased the Teeter Mills and in 1904 he sold it to Charles Edgeworth and his sons, Ross and James. After a fire destroyed the sawmill in 1912, it was rebuilt on Concession 4 outside the Study Area.[33]

[23] Teeterville Women's Institute 1959
[24] *The Waterford Star* 1920:1
[25] Teeterville Pioneer Museum n.d.
[26] Teeterville Pioneer Museum n.d.
[27] Teeterville Women's Institute 1959; *The British Canadian* 1904:1
[28] *London Advertiser* 1897:1
[29] Teeterville Pioneer Museum n.d.
[30] Teeterville Women's Institute 1959
[31] Teeterville Women's Institute 1959
[32] *The Waterford Star* 1920:1
[33] Teeterville Women's Institute 1959

Image 1: Teeterville Mills, 1879

Source: H.R. Page & Co.



In 1914, James Edgeworth moved to the Norfolk Milling Co. in 1914.[34] Three years later, Ross Edgeworth exchanged the 190-ac Teeterville Mill property, which at that time included the remaining grist mill, with N. J. H. Green's Norfolk Milling Co. in Simcoe, Ontario. The grist mill, by this time, had the capacity to produce 50 barrels of flour per day (Image 2).[35]

While residing in Simcoe at Colborne and Union streets, Green purchased R.W. Smith's mill and is noted to have also constructed a number of houses in the community.[36] In 1913, he served as a member of Simcoe Town Council.[37] In 1922, following the exchange of mills with Ross Edgeworth in 1917, Green relocated to Teeterville. At this time, he added new machinery and rolls to the mill.[38]

[34] Archives of Ontario 1944; Geneanet 2024a; Geneanet 2024b; MacNichol 1930:433; *Port Dover Maple Leaf* 1932; *Port Dover Maple Leaf* 1932; *The Waterford Star* 1901; *The Waterford Star* 1914a; *The Waterford Star* 1914b. James Edgeworth (1893-1969) who ran the mill with his father Charles and brother Ross is not to be confused with James Edgeworth (1862-1939) who was born in Teeterville, the brother of Charles and the son of Thomas Edgeworth (1828-1914) and Marjorie Robertson. James Edgeworth (1862-1939) was a postmaster and municipal treasurer of Windham Township. He moved to Toronto in 1910 and devoted attention to historical of Norfolk County as second Vice-President of the Norfolk Historical Society and to the Conservative Party. He also developed Memorial Park in Teeterville. The *Port Dover Maple Leaf* noted in 1934 that as part of the Canadian National Exhibition in 1934, James Edgeworth "loaned a valuable array of relics to the exhibition and they attracted wide attention, with the result that Norfolk County secured further desirable publicity for the work of its historians in preserving the mementos of pioneer days."
[35] *The British Canadian* 1917a; *The Waterford Star* 1917:1
[36] *The British Canadian* 1907a:1; *The British Canadian* 1907b:1; *The British Canadian* 1915:1
[37] *The British Canadian* 1913:1
[38] *The Waterford Star* 1922a:5; *The Waterford Star* 1922b:4; *The British Canadian* 1922b:1

The Teeterville Mills property, including the dam and bridge, were sold a number of times in the following decade. In 1930, Green sold the mill to a Mr. Spiers who then sold to Gordon Bailey a year later. Ross Edgeworth purchased the mill in 1933 and, except for a brief turnover of ownership to Maurice Elliott between 1940 and 1941, Edgeworth owned the mill until his death in 1944. That year, P. J. MacMillan purchased the mill, which he then demolished, and sold the property to Big Creek Conservation Authority (later the LPRCA).[39]

Image 2: Teeterville Mill, date unknown

Source: Teeterville Pioneer Museum



4.3.1 Flooding of Big Creek

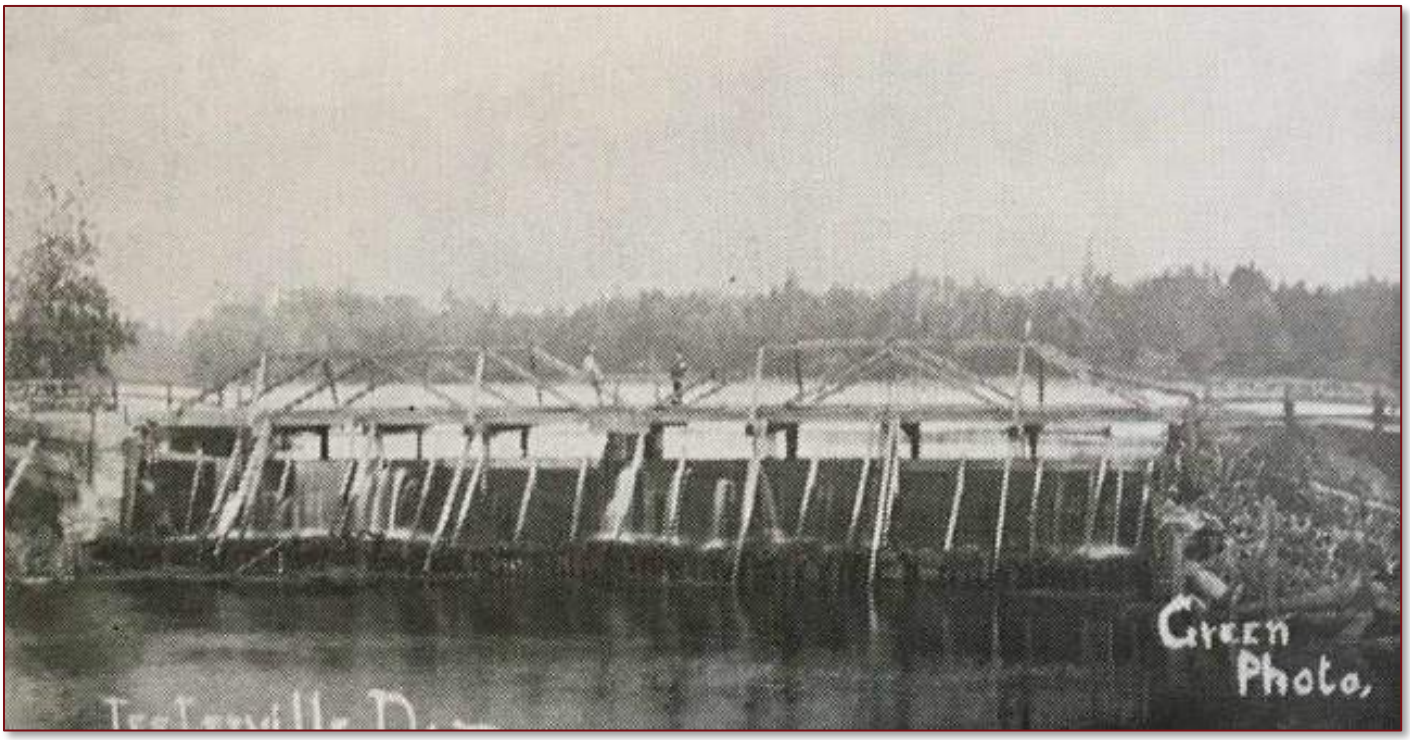
Documented flooding of Big Creek dates to1796 when surveyor William Hambly observed flooding in March and November. Another surveyor, Mahlon Burwell, observed Big Creek to be "very high" in 1809 and a travelling missionary, Revered Thomas Green, noted a bridge on Talbot Street in Delhi had been entirely washed away by a spring freshet.[40] Specific to the south end of the Study Area, a severe storm in September 1878 caused damage to structures in Teeterville including the mill property.[41] The flooding caused the dam and the wooden bridge to fail and flooded the mill, casting away lumber piles, sheds, and a car track (Image 1).[42] In June 1892, the dam was again lost to flooding.[43] It is likely that the dam was replaced with a two-basin spillway with a two-span wooden truss bridge above (Image 3). In 1915, when this iteration of the dam was destroyed in a flood, it was replaced by an earthen berm dam with a concrete spillway in the location of the

[39] Teeterville Women's Institute 1959
[40] Department of Lands and Forests 1963:95
[41] Ontario Department of Planning and Development 1958:9
[42] H.R. Page & Co. 1879
[43] Ontario Department of Planning and Development 1958:9

contemporary dam.[44] In the Fall of 1917, concrete abutments were constructed in preparation for the single-span Warren pony truss bridge that was constructed in the Spring of 1918 by the Sarnia Bridge Company (Image 4).[45]

Image 3: Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge, c.1892-1915

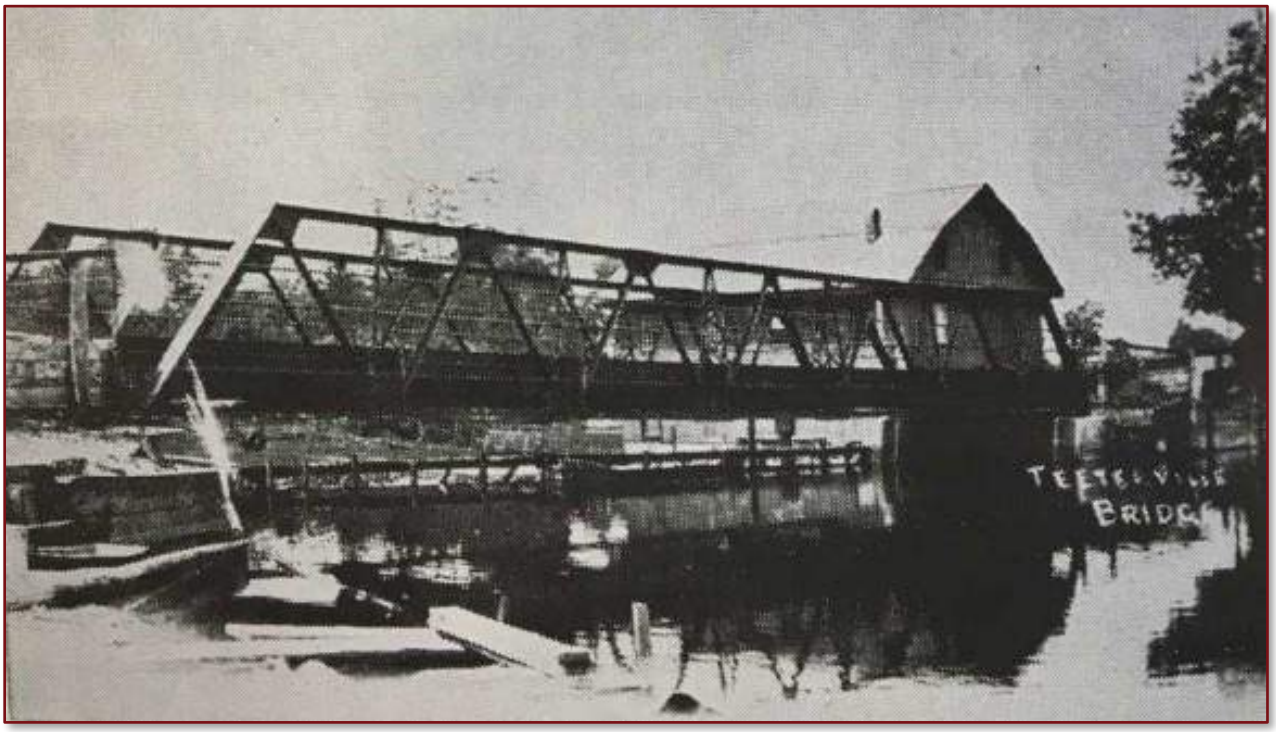
Source: Teeterville Women's Institute



[44] Teeterville Women's Institute 1959
[45] *Contract Record and Engineering Review* 1918:219

Image 4: Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge, c.1918-1944

Source: Teeterville Women's Institute



Flooding in 1937 destroyed the earthen berm and the concrete spillway, prompting the blasting of a ditch to save the mills from further damage.[46] It is unclear if this dam was repaired following the flood or was fully replaced; however, it is likely that much of the dam's current configuration dates to this era.

4.3.2 The Extant Teeterville Dam

Originally known as H.A. Babcock & Company Ltd., consulting engineers Crysler, Davis & Jorgensen, Limited of Willowdale, Ontario formed in 1960 and specialized in civil engineer consulting for structures, municipal services, pollution control, resources management, and industrial buildings.[47] Their 1962 drawings for modifications to the Teeterville Dam indicate the addition of stop log hoists (Image 5).[48] These drawings also confirm that the dam had its current four-bay concrete spillway configuration at this time (Image 6). Crysler, Davis & Jorgensen, Limited also designed the Vittoria Dam and the Norwich Dam, both constructed in 1965.[49]

In 1971, Teeterville Road was re-aligned to accommodate the construction of a concrete bridge over Big Creek several metres northeast of the dam. The dam and truss bridge were closed to the public at this time.[50] The truss bridge was removed in 2022.[51]

[46] Teeterville Women's Institute 1959
[47] Queen's Review Alumni Association 1968:54
[48] Crysler, Davis & Jorgensen, Limited 1962
[49] Crysler, Davis & Jorgensen, Limited 1965; Riggs Engineering 2014
[50] Stantec 2019:2
[51] LPRCA 2024b:4

Image 5: Proposed Stop Log Hoist Design

Source: Crysler, Davis & Jorgensen, 1962

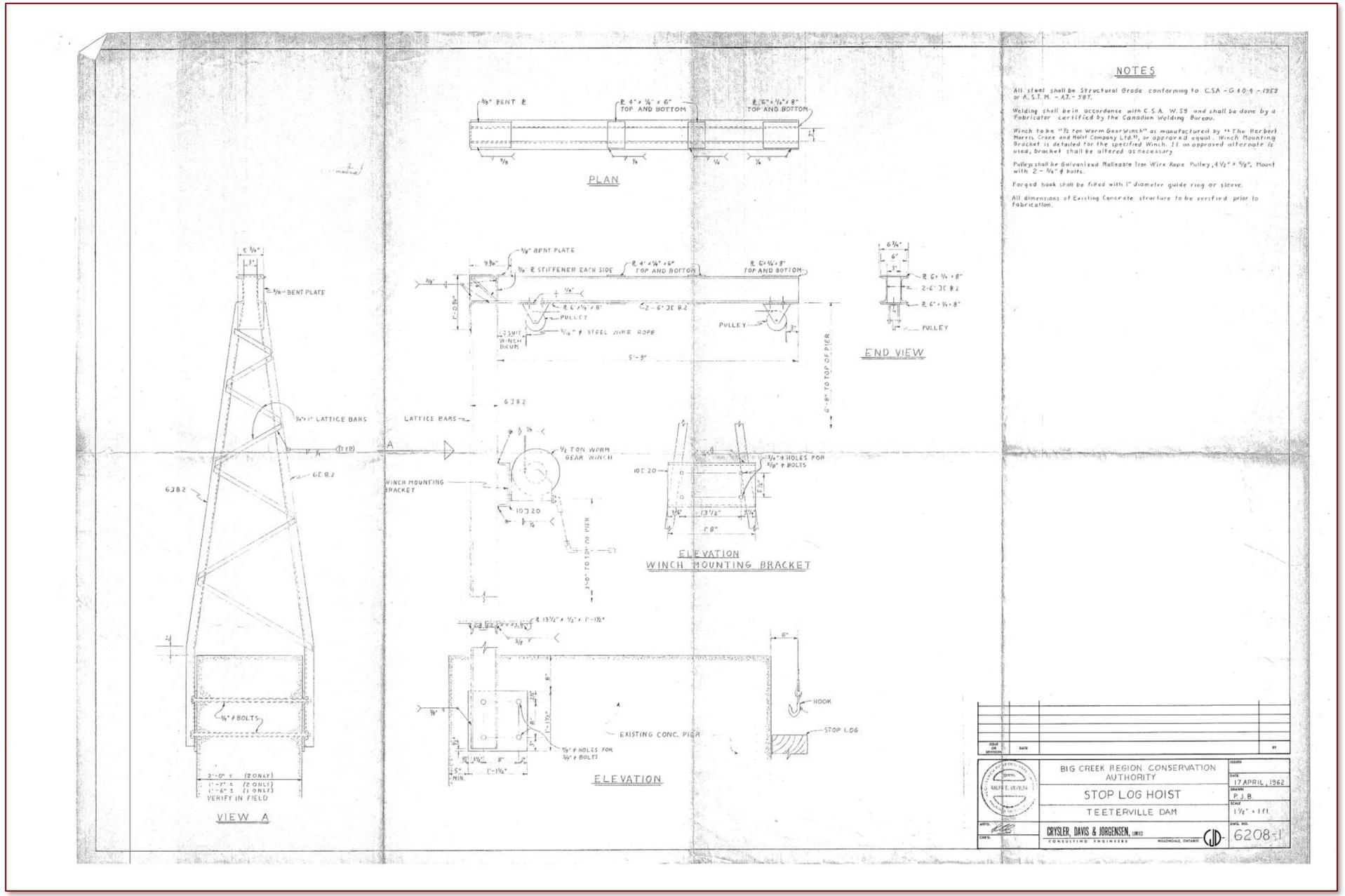


Image 6: Bridge and Dam Configuration, 1962

Source: Crysler, Davis & Jorgensen, 1962

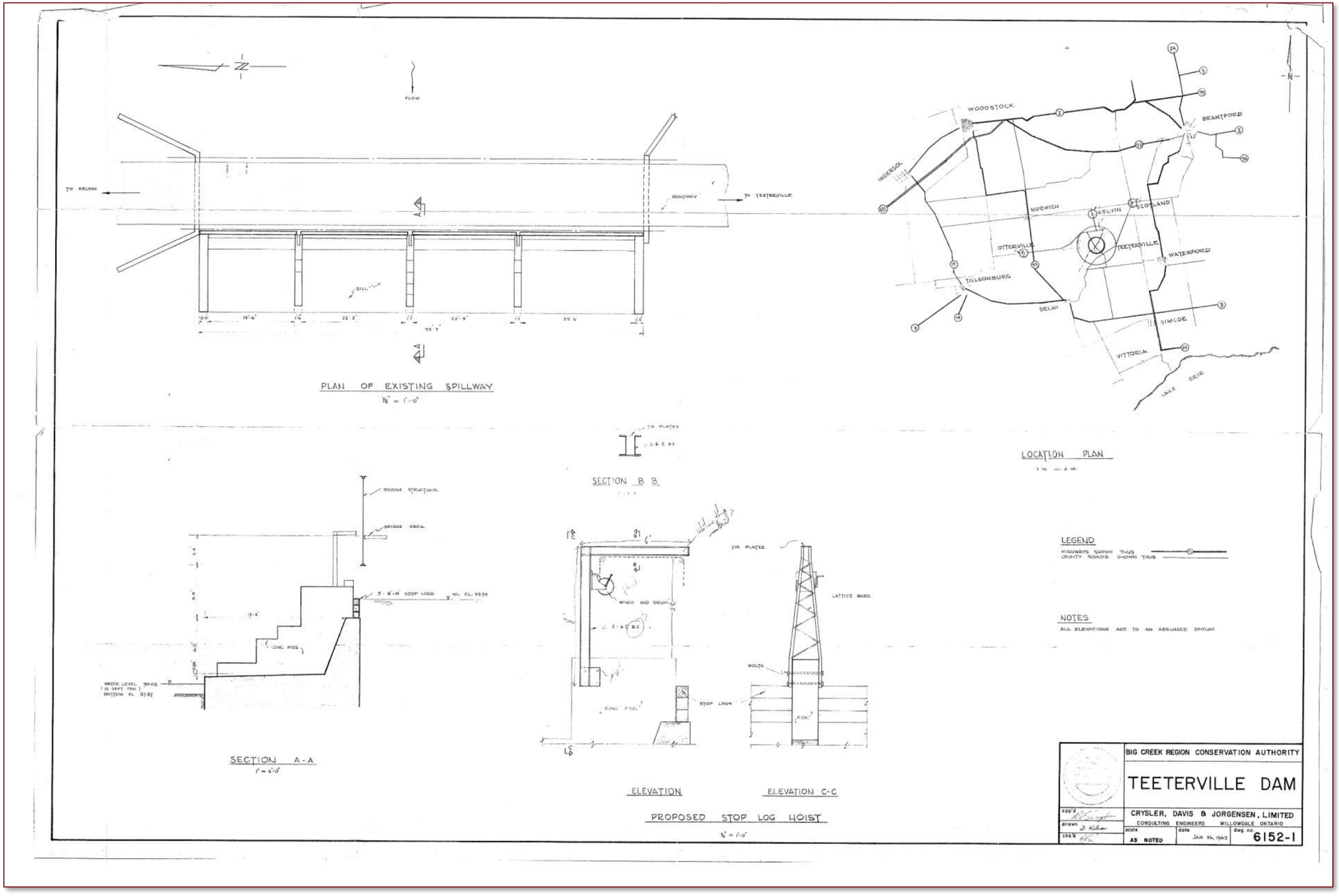
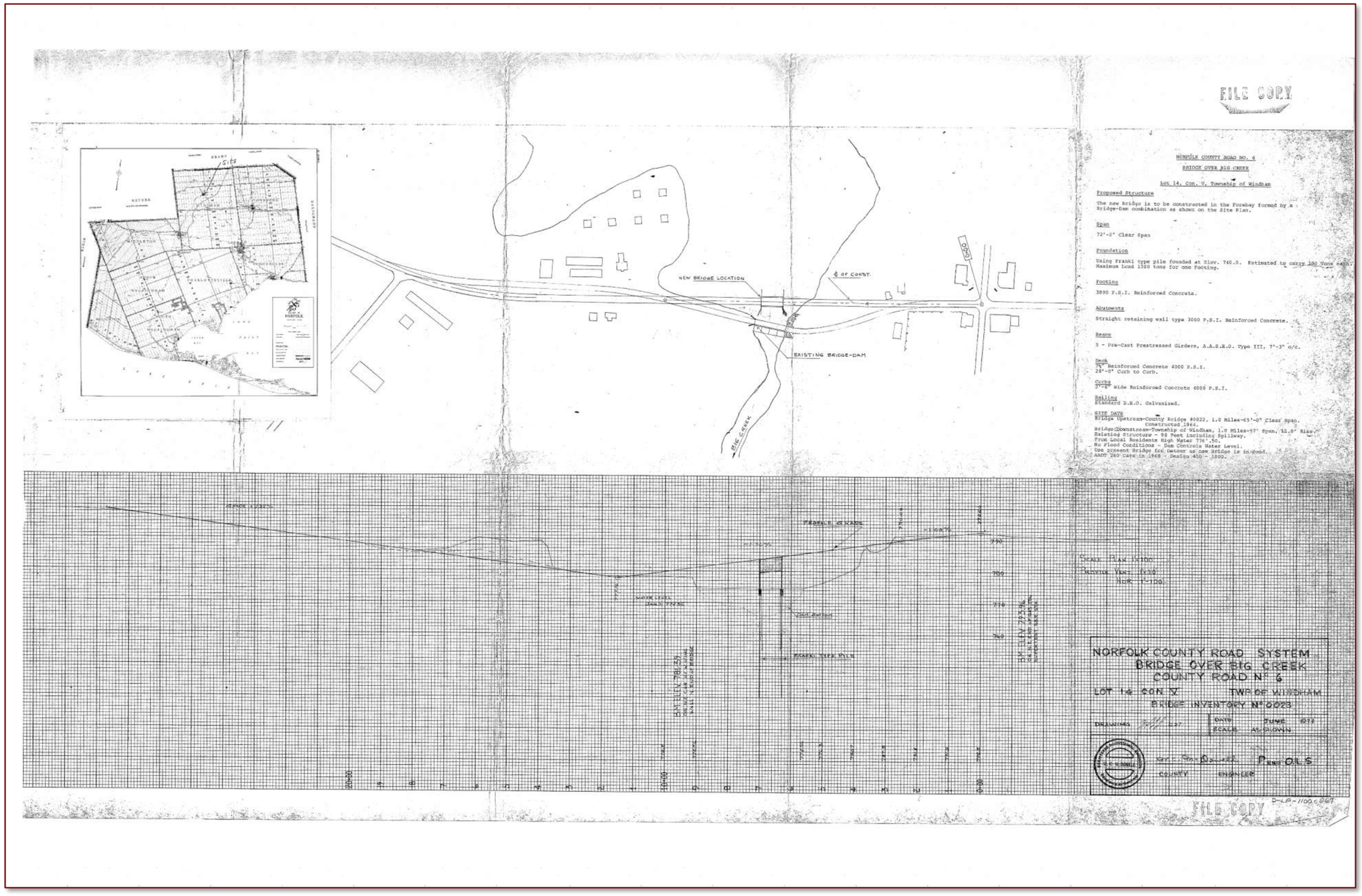


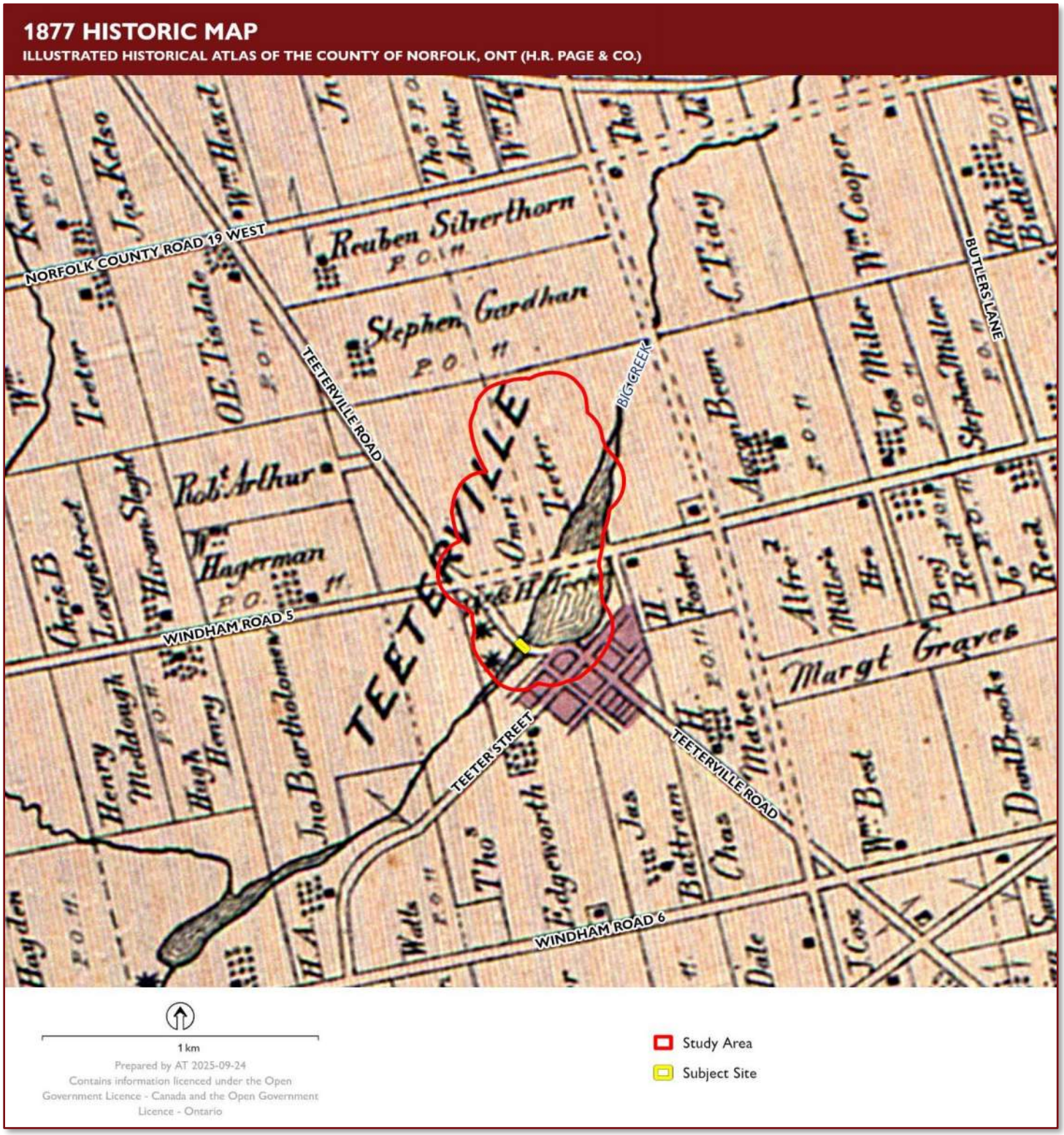
Image 7: Replacement Bridge Design and Teeterville Road Reconfiguration, 1971

Source: W. C. McDowell, 1971





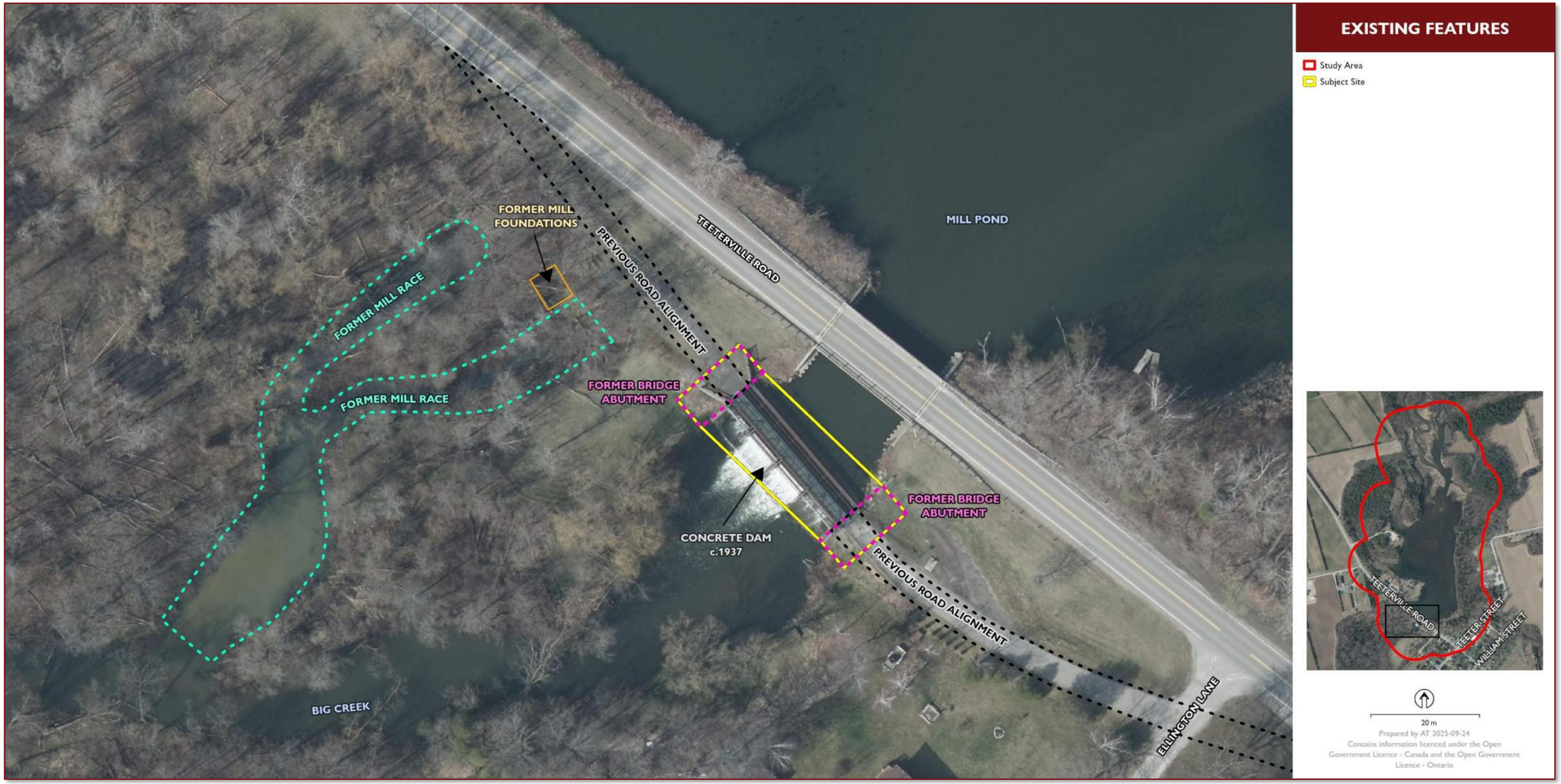
Map 3: 1856 Historic Map Showing the Study Area



Map 4: 1877 Historic Map Showing the Study Area



Map 5: Historical Topographic Maps Showing Study Area



Map 6: Existing Features on and Near the Subject Site

4.4 Dam Typology

According to Canadian trade journals, the construction of concrete dams in Ontario proliferated at the turn of the 19th century which is consistent with the more widespread adoption of concrete as a building material for buildings and bridges at this time.[52] Many concrete dam structures replaced existing timber structures that had originated on mill ponds in the 19th century but had deteriorated by the early 1900s. Accordingly, there evolved the retention of earthen embankments alongside the replacement of timber spillways for concrete. At Teeterville, a two-basin wooden spillway with a two-span wooden truss bridge above was replaced in 1915 by an earthen berm dam with a concrete spillway after a flood destroyed the wooden structure. The configuration of the extant dam likely dates to c.1937 (with modifications in 1962) and is a continued evolution of the previous iteration of concrete dam.

The Teeterville Dam is oriented in a northwest-southeast direction on Big Creek, just southwest of Teeterville Road. The dam is located at the south end of the reservoir which formerly served as a mill pond. Consisting of an earthen berm approximately 160 m in length, a stop log control structure, and a concrete spillway that is four bays wide and approximately 31.5 m in length. The spillway has an upstream wall and a downstream base slab that is supported by three piers and two abutments. Each bay has four timber stop logs each measuring 0.2 m in nominal width to control the flow from the reservoir. From the top of the concrete base slab to the top of the piers is 3.1 m in height and to the upstream wall is an additional 2.1 m in height. The earthen berm is 4 m high.

[52] *Canadian Contract Record* 1899:2; *Canadian Contract Record* 1902:8; *Canadian Electrical News and Engineering Journal* 1902:ii

5 EXISTING CONDITIONS

A site visit to the Study Area was undertaken by TMHC on December 11, 2024. This section details current conditions. A high-level condition assessment is included in this CHER review using the following definitions:

- **Good condition:** The building or landscape feature appears intact with superficial or no visible damage, wear, or erosion ranging from not present to superficial. Building envelopes appear intact and building facilities such as HVAC and electricity are functioning to maintain the structure.
- **Fair condition:** The building or landscape feature appears structurally intact with moderate visible damage, wear, or erosion. Building envelopes may have limited loss of integrity resulting in some damage to the interior. HVAC and electricity may or may not be functioning.
- **Poor condition:** The integrity of the building or landscape feature appears compromised or in danger of being compromised. Building envelopes are breached in multiple locations resulting in significant damage to the interior.

These conditions help inform consideration of the integrity of structures and landscapes in the Study Area. Integrity refers to the legibility of historical attributes and their relationships to one another. High integrity means these attributes remain discernable and their relationships have not been diminished or irreversibly altered. Low integrity means these attributes and relationships are no longer present or they are no longer recognizable as such. For example, a historic structure may have high integrity if it retains key stylistic architecture features such as a hipped roof with projecting eaves and corbels on an Italianate house. If these or other features are missing, the integrity of the building is diminished. It should be noted that condition is not synonymous with integrity although poor conditions can contribute to a loss of integrity over time.

5.1 Study Area

The Study Area is primarily located within the Teeterville Conservation Area (3821 Teeterville Road) and is rural in nature. It includes a millpond to the northeast of Teeterville Road and, to the southwest of Teeterville Road, the Subject Site contains an earthen dam complex with a concrete spillway, a stop log control structure, former mill foundations, a former road alignment, and concrete bridge abutments located northwest and southwest of the spillway. Adjacent residential properties in Teeterville are also included in the overall Study Area as part of the contextual environment for the purposes of this HIA.

5.1.1 Subject Site: Dam and Former Road Alignment

The dam is located on the southwest side of the mill pond and conveys water in a southwesterly direction along Big Creek, eventually draining into Lake Erie (Image 8). The former truss bridge (1918) along the old Teeterville Road alignment was removed in 2022 but the concrete railings and abutments remain (Images 9-13). The former crossing is closed off by chain link fences on the northwest and southeast ends. The asphalt roadway of the former road alignment is in fair condition (Image 14). The spillway is composed of four concrete bays and has an upstream wall and downstream base slab that is supported by three piers and two abutments (Images 15-16). Each bay has four timber stop logs each measuring 0.2 m in nominal width to control the flow from the reservoir, although these are in various states and condition ranging from poor to fair. Stop log lifting davits that utilize winches to control the water level of the pond and flow of the dam are affixed to the piers (Image 17). Cracking, spalling, and leaking were observed on the downstream abutment

and spalling and exposed rebar was evident on the northwest pier (Images 18-20). High-level examination suggests that the spillway structure is in fair condition. The earthen berm is located to the west of the spillway and slopes southward toward a grassy area (Image 21). A contemporary two-lane bridge is located northeast of the former bridge and conveys southeast-northwest traffic along Teeterville Road above the mill pond and Big Creek (Images 22-24). This structure was observed to be in good condition.

Image 8: Spillway from Bridge

Looking Southwest



Image 9: Southeast Approach to Former Bridge

Looking South



Image 10: East Abutment of Former Bridge

Looking North



Image 11: Northwest Approach of Former Bridge

Looking West



Image 12: West Abutment of Former Bridge

Looking Northwest



Image 13: Northwest Concrete Railing of Former Bridge

Looking Northeast



Image 14: Northwest Approach of Former Road Alignment

Looking Southeast



Image 15: Concrete Spillway and Creek

Looking Southeast



Image 16: Spillway Downstream

Looking Northeast



Image 17: Stop Log Lifting Davits and Stop Logs

Looking Southwest



Image 18: Downstream Abutment of Spillway

Looking Northeast



Image 19: Cracking, Spalling, and Leaking of Downstream Abutment

Looking Northeast



Image 20: Spalling and Exposed Rebar on Northwest Bay

Looking Northeast



Image 21: Earthen Berm and Grassy Area

Looking Northeast



Image 22: Contemporary Teeterville Road Bridge

Looking North



Image 23: Southeast Approach of Teeterville Road Bridge

Looking Northwest



Image 24: Northwest Approach of Teeterville Road Bridge

Looking Southeast



5.1.2 Parkland

In addition to the dam and the mill pond, the natural landscape of the Teeterville Conservation Area comprises part of the Study Area. A small park southwest of the dam, located in an area that descends from the earthen berm, is approximately 0.1 ac in size and is accessible from the former road alignment northwest of the dam (Image 25). Signage near this area denotes the Teeterville Conservation Area (Image 23). Two staircases, one composed of concrete blocks and another of stone and mortar, descend from the earthen berm (Images 27-28).

West of the conservation area are the stone and concrete remnants of the previous grist mill and possibly of the former saw mill. The stone appears to be fieldstone cemented with mortar (Images 29-30). This foundation runs northeast-southwest and aligns with the location of the former grist mill. Concrete foundations are located west of the stone foundations and between two former millraces. They are in poor condition and is at risk of collapsing (Images 31-32). Traces of the two former millraces are evident near the remnant foundations, although overgrowth has diminished the legibility of these features (Images 33-34).

Image 25: Grassy Recreational Area Southwest of Spillway

Looking Southwest



Image 26: Teeterville Conservation Area Signage

Looking Southwest



Image 27: Concrete Staircase to Recreational Area

Looking North



Image 28: Stone and Mortar Staircase

Looking Northeast

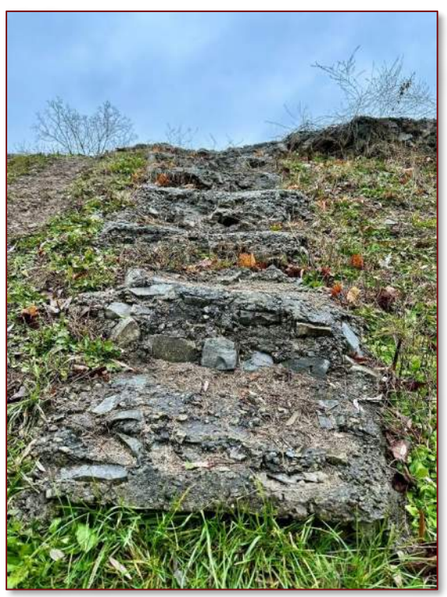


Image 29: Remnant Stone Wall

Looking East



Image 30: Embedded Stone Foundation

Looking Southeast



Image 31: Remnant Concrete Wall

Looking Southwest



Image 32: Concrete Remnants Northeast of Earthen Berm

Looking Northeast



Image 33: Westernmost Former Mill Race

Looking Southwest



Image 34: Former Mill Race West of Stone Foundations

Looking Southwest



5.1.3 Mill Pond and Big Creek

The mill pond extends in a northeasterly direction from the Subject Site, on the northeast side of Teeterville Road. The mill pond conveys Big Creek in a southwesterly direction under the concrete bridge of the contemporary Teeterville Road alignment. This bridge dates to 1971 (Image 23-24).[53] The pond is contained by the Subject Site's dam and earthen berm at its southwestern boundary. The pond measures approximately 310 m at its widest and extends northward approximately 600 m (Images 35-38). Along the southeastern shoreline is the Marshall Malcolm Wetland Reserve (Image 39).

[53] Stantec 2019:4

Image 35: Mill Pond from Teeterville Road

Looking North



Image 36: Mill Pond from South Shore

Looking North



Image 37: Mill Pond from Royal Canadian Legion Property

Looking South



Image 38: Mill Pond from South Shore

Looking North



Image 39: Marshall Malcolm Wetland Reserve

Looking Northwest



5.2 Contextual Environment

The Subject Site is located at the northwest end of the community of Teeterville. It is part of a broader Study Area that includes the mill pond and the land surrounding the pond. To the northwest of the dam is a rural property with a house, barn, and outbuildings (Image 40). North of this property and along the west side of the mill pond is the Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526 (Image 41). To the south of the dam and Teeterville Conservation Area are the Memorial Athletic Grounds and the Teeterville Cemetery, which are both demarcated by gates (Images 42-43). These properties are on the boundary of the Study Area and will not be impacted by the proposed remediations to the Subject Site but are consequential to the contextual landscape of the Subject Site.

The community of Teeterville is located southeast of the Subject Site. A number of late-19th to mid-20th century buildings are located in this area including the Teeterville Pioneer Museum which was built as the S.S. No. 11 Windham schoolhouse and became the Teeterville Women's Institute in the 1960s until 1973 (Image 44). This building was constructed in 1873 and is designated under Part IV of the *OHA*. Just outside of the Study Area to the south is the Teeter/Dunlop Residence constructed in 1884 in the Second Empire style (Image 45). The built form in the Study Area is composed of many low-rise buildings including houses, former commercial buildings, and the Brant-Norfolk Church of Christ (Images 46-51).

A number of mill and mill remnants remain in Norfolk County that are more representative than the mill remnants contained within the Study Area. These include the remnant building of the Simcoe Woolen Mill, once owned by the Brook family and located within the Brooks Conservation Area in Simcoe, and the Quance Sawmill located in Delhi Quance Park, in Delhi (Images 52-53).

Image 40: Barn at 3850 Teeterville Road

Looking North



Image 41: Royal Canadian Legion Branch at 3890 Teeterville Road

Looking Northeast



Image 42: Entrance Gate to Teeterville Cemetery

Looking Southwest



Image 43: Entrance Gate to Memorial Athletic Grounds

Looking Northwest



Image 44: 194 Teeter Street

Looking Southeast



Image 45: Teeter/Dunlop Residence at 155 Teeter Street

Looking Southwest



Image 46: 163 Teeter Street

Looking Southwest



Image 47: 187 Teeter Street

Looking Northwest



Image 48: 3813 Teeterville Road

Looking South



Image 49: 704 Ellington Lane

Looking West



Image 50: 3800 Teeterville Road

Looking Northeast



Image 51: 3806 Teeterville Road

Looking Northeast



Image 52: Mill Structure in Brooks Conservation Area

Looking West



Image 53: Quance Mill in Quance Park

Looking South



6 POLICY CONTEXT

6.1 *The Planning Act* (1990)

The *Planning Act* is a piece of provincial legislation that provides stipulations for the land use planning process in Ontario, such as the identification of provincial interests and tools for the responsible management of resources including cultural heritage and archaeological resources. It states that:

2. The minister, the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board and the Tribunal, in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act, shall have regard to, among other matters, matters of provincial interest such as:

(d) The conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest.

Section 3 of the *Planning Act* indicates that all decisions affecting land use planning matters "…shall be consistent with" the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS), a document that identifies matters of provincial interest to be considered during land use planning.

6.2 Provincial Planning Statement (PPS 2024)

The *Provincial Planning Statement, 2024* (*PPS*) is a provincial land use policy framework for development throughout Ontario. It provides policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development, including the conservation of BHRs and CHLs in the province. The *PPS* replaces the *Provincial Policy Statement* (2020) and the *A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Holden Horseshoe* (2019).

The following sections of the *PPS* are relevant to the report:

> 4.6.1 Protected heritage property, which may contain built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes, shall be conserved.
>
> 4.6.2 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless the significant archaeological resources have been conserved
>
> 4.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property unless the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.
>
> 4.6.4 Planning authorities are encouraged to develop and implement:
>
> a) archaeological management plans for conserving archaeological resources; and
>
> b) proactive strategies for conserving significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.
>
> 4.6.5 Planning authorities shall engage early with Indigenous communities and ensure their interests are considered when identifying, protecting and managing archaeological resources, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

> 6.2.2 Planning authorities shall undertake early engagement with Indigenous communities and coordinate on land use planning matters to facilitate knowledge-sharing, support consideration of Indigenous interests in land use decision-making and support the identification of potential impacts of decisions on the exercise of Aboriginal or treaty rights.
>
> 6.2.3 Planning authorities are encouraged to engage the public and stakeholders early in local efforts to implement the Provincial Planning Statement, and to provide the necessary information to ensure the informed involvement of local citizens, including equity-deserving groups.

The *PPS* also defines key terms which guide the interpretation of these policies. Relevant defined terms include:

> Built heritage resource: means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community.
>
> Cultural heritage landscape: means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association.
>
> Heritage attributes: means, as defined under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, in relation to real property, and to the buildings and structures on the real property, the attributes of the property, buildings and structures that contribute to their cultural heritage value or interest.

6.3 *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects* (2024)

This CHER has been completed as part of the Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects process in accordance with the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The Act includes within its definition of "environment" (1.1):

> c) the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of humans or a community;
>
> d) any building, structure, machine or other device or thing made by humans; and
>
> f) any part or combination of the foregoing and the interrelationships between any two or more of them.

6.4 *Ontario Heritage Act* (2005)

The *OHA* provides a legislative framework for the identification and protection of cultural heritage resources and archaeological resources in the province. It legislates requirements and processes for conserving resources of archaeological value (*OHA* Part IV). The *OHA* also gives municipalities powers to identify and protect BHRs or CHLs with cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI), using mechanisms like listing (*OHA* s.27) or designating properties (*OHA* s. 29) and creating heritage conservation districts (*OHA* s.40).

> 29 (1) The council of a municipality may, by by-law, designate a property within the municipality to be of cultural heritage value or interest if:

(a) where criteria for determining whether property is of cultural heritage value or interest have been prescribed, the property meets the prescribed criteria; and

(b) the designation is made in accordance with the process set out in this section.

Designated properties appear on a municipality's register of heritage properties:

27 (1) The clerk of a municipality shall keep a register of property situated in the municipality that is of cultural heritage value or interest.

This register also may include so-called listed properties:

27(3) In addition to the property listed in the register under subsection (2) [designated properties], the register may include property that has not been designated under this Part if,

(a) the council of the municipality believes the property to be of cultural heritage value or interest; and

(b) where criteria for determining whether property is of cultural heritage value or interest have been prescribed for the purposes of this subsection, the property meets the prescribed criteria.

Under the *OHA*, O.Reg. 9/06 provides the criteria for determining a property's CHVI. A property must meet two or more of the O. Reg. 9/06 criteria to qualify for designation (section 3, O. Reg. 9/06). The criteria for both listing and designation are as follows according to s.1(2) of O. Reg. 9/06:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.

2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.

3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.

5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.

6. The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

7. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.

8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.

- 9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.

6.5 *Norfolk County Official Plan* (2021)

The County of Norfolk adopted their *Official Plan* in 2006 and consolidated this version in 2021. Section 5.7 of the *Official Plan* outlines goals and policies related to cultural heritage. Public awareness, participation and

involvement in the preservation, restoration and utilization of heritage is supported by the County through the following relevant policies:

a) Council shall encourage the preservation of significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes and may utilize the *Ontario Heritage Act* to do so;
b) The County may utilize any government programs available to assist in the implementation of heritage conservation policies. Where appropriate, the County shall co-operate with other levels of government, as well as private agencies and individuals in the conservation of cultural heritage resources in the County. The County shall co-ordinate its heritage plans and programs with heritage plans and programs of senior levels of government;
c) The County may restore, rehabilitate, enhance and maintain heritage properties owned by the County in fulfilment of the heritage policies. Where feasible, relevant by-laws, programs and public works undertaken by the County should further the heritage policies of this Plan;
d) The County shall seek the acquisition of easements on properties of cultural heritage value or interest to ensure the preservation of these properties in perpetuity;
e) The County shall ensure that each County-owned heritage resource which is sold, transferred or leased to another owner or lessee is subject to a heritage easement agreement which will guarantee its preservation, maintenance, and use in a manner which respects its cultural heritage value or interest and, when appropriate, is subject to a heritage restoration agreement which shall require that certain restoration works be carried out by the new owner or lessee to a standard acceptable to the Norfolk Heritage Committee and Council;
f) The County shall prepare and maintain a cultural heritage database and/or heritage management plans for planning purposes, resulting in a registry and inventories of buildings and structures, heritage districts and cultural heritage landscapes of cultural heritage value or interest, archaeological sites, and areas of archaeological potential within the County; and
g) The County may undertake a cultural plan which may address matters such as:
    i. cultural heritage resource mapping, archaeological potential mapping, and inventories;
    ii. identification and evaluation of cultural heritage resources, cultural facilities and organizations;
    iii. strategies for conserving and enhancing these identified resources;
    iv. programs to foster community identity, interpretation and promotion of place; and
    v. education and community participation in cultural heritage.

More specifically, Section 5.7.3 states:

> "The County shall utilize the *Ontario Heritage Act* to conserve, protect and enhance the cultural heritage resources of the County, through the designation of individual properties, heritage conservation districts containing significant cultural heritage landscape characteristics and archaeological sites."

With respect to development, Section 5.7. outlines following policies:

a) Applications for development of a Listed or Designated heritage resources having known cultural heritage value, or adjacent to a property having known cultural heritage value, will require a Heritage Impact Assessment prepared by a qualified professional who is a full member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals;

b) The character of an individual heritage designated property as defined through a Heritage Impact Assessment shall be maintained or enhanced through the careful consideration of plans for additions, alterations, renovation and restoration;
c) New development and redevelopment shall have regard for cultural heritage resources and shall, wherever feasible, incorporate these resources into any plan that may be prepared for such new development or re-development within the County; and
i) The County shall ensure that all cultural heritage resources to be demolished or significantly altered are documented for archival purposes with a history, photographic record and measured drawings prior to demolition or alternation and that such documentation shall be the responsibility of the applicant in consultation with the Norfolk Heritage Committee and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport [now referred to as the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism].

7 ENGAGEMENT & INFORMATION GATHERING

As part of the drafting of this report, TMHC reached out to the agencies and organizations detailed below to confirm the heritage status of the Study Area and to gather any historical information and/or images pertinent to the drafting of this report. Emails were sent by TMHC which included a description of the project and an invitation to provide comments and share information. A brief summary of the outreach conducted is provided below.

7.1 County of Norfolk

The County of Norfolk was contacted by TMHC in an email dated November 28, 2024 seeking information about the municipal heritage status of the Study Area. Planner Coordinator Olivia Davies responded in an email dated November 29, 2024 that the nearby property at 155 Teeter Street is designated under Part IV of the *OHA*. She recommended that TMHC reach out to the Norfolk County's Director of Heritage & Culture, Melissa Collver, for additional context and information on this area regarding heritage attributes. Ms. Collver was included as part of the outreach process undertaken by Montrose.

7.2 Ontario Heritage Trust

The OHT was contacted by TMHC in an email dated November 28, 2024 to determine if any properties within or adjacent to Study Area are on any OHT registers or have any heritage conservation easements placed on them. Samuel Bayefsky, Real Property Coordinator, responded in an e-mail dated November 28, 2024 that the OHT neither owns nor protects via conservation easement agreement any properties within or adjacent to the Study Area.

7.3 Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)

TMHC contacted MCM in an email dated November 28, 2024 to determine if any properties within or adjacent to the Study Area are listed as Provincial Heritage Properties. Karla Barboza, Team Lead, Heritage, responded in an email dated December 3, 2024 stating that MCM is not aware of any provincial heritage properties within or adjacent to the Study Area. She also noted that on November 21, 2024, MCM sent a letter to the LPRCA which stated the following:

> The proposed project may impact (potential) built heritage resources and/or cultural heritage landscapes. Therefore, a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) is required and shall be undertaken by a qualified person to determine the cultural heritage value or interest of the project area. If the project area (and/or dam) is determined to be of cultural heritage value or interest and alterations or development is proposed, a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), prepared by a qualified person, shall be completed to assess potential project impacts.
>
> (…)
>
> Please submit the CHER (and HIA, if recommended) to MCM Heritage Planning Unit, Norfolk County Heritage Committee and other interested parties for review and comment.

7.4 PICs & Community Liaison Committee (CLC)

Additional community engagement included the formation of a Community Liaison Committee (CLC). Organized by Montrose and LPRCA, the members of the CLC were integral to the development of the project and provided heritage perspectives related to the Study Area. Participating groups included:

- Big Creek Anglers Group;
- Local community members;
- Long Point Basin Land Trust;
- Ministry of Natural Science Wildlife Biologist (Retired);
- Norfolk County Councillor Ward 3;
- Norfolk County Fire Department;
- Norfolk County Heritage & Culture;
- Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters;
- Ontario Rivers Alliance; and
- Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526.

The CLC met on January 28, 2025 and May 22, 2025. Representatives from TMHC participated virtually in the first CLC meeting. Members did not provide commentary specifically related to the cultural heritage of the Study Area. TMHC also requested, if possible, additional follow up information on the history of the Study Area, including historical photography. No information was provided by members of the CLC.

PIC meetings were held on February 22, 2025 and June 12, 2025. No additional heritage concerns were raised at this time.

8 EVALUATION AGAINST O.REG. 9/06 CRITERIA

The Study Area including the Subject Site at 3821 Teeterville Road is not designated under Part IV or Part V of the *OHA*. There are no National Historic Sites, OHT-owned properties, conservation easements, or Provincial Heritage Properties present in or adjacent to the Study Area as verified by the OHT and the MCM.

Based on the research summarized in Section 3.0 of the HIA, the following table considers the Subject Site in its Study Area context with respect to the *OHA*'s Ontario Regulation 9/06: *Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22). A property may be designated under Section 29 of the *OHA* if it meets two or more of the following criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest.

Table 1: Teeterville Dam O.Reg. 9/06 Evaluation (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)

Criterion	Summary of Response
1. The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.	Yes; while common, the dam on the Subject Site is a representative example of an earthen bank and concrete four-bay spillway. Initially constructed in 1915 and destroyed in 1937, the dam was likely reconstructed in the late 1930s. Minor modifications occurred in the early 1960s and the superstructure of the Warren truss bridge was removed in 2022. Only the concrete abutments and railings of this structure remain. Furthermore, only small portions remain in the broader Study Area of what may have comprised the foundation of the former adjacent grist mill. These remaining components do not demonstrate a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style or type of mill, or an expression of early mill.
2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	No; the concrete spillway on the Subject Site does not display a high degree or craftsmanship or artistic merit. Within the broader Study Area, the remnant concrete foundations northwest of the dam which were likely part of the grist mill that was demolished in 1944 do not display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit in relation to the former mill operations on the property.

Criterion	Summary of Response
3. The property has a design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	No; neither the concrete spillway nor the remnant concrete foundations northwest of the dam, which were likely part of the grist mill that was demolished in 1944, demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement relative to its temporal and spatial setting. These features also do not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement in the use of concrete as a building material which became prevalent by the early 20th century.
4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.	No; the dam, the remaining concrete bridge abutments and railings, and mill foundations do not hold significant historical value or associative value to the former mill operators on the Subject Site including the Teeter family, Henry McKnight, the Edgeworth family, and N. J. H. Green. The structures on the Subject Site and landscape of the broader Study Area have undergone significant change in the 20th century. The sawmill was destroyed in a fire in 1912 and the concrete spillway was destroyed in a 1937 flood. In 1944, the grist mill was demolished and in the early 1960s, the current stop log control structure was added. The realignment of Teeterville Road and construction of the 1971 bridge altered the configuration of the southwest terminus of the mill pond. The superstructure of the truss bridge was removed in 2022. Subsequent overgrowth northwest of the dam has diminished most traces of the former sluice, mill race, and mill.
5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.	No; the dam does not hold significant historical value or associative value, nor does it have the potential to yield information that contributes to the 19th and early-to-mid-20th century milling that occurred on this property. The current dam was likely constructed in the late 1930s after a flood destroyed an earlier dam. The sawmill was destroyed by fire in 1912 and the grist mill was demolished in 1944. The limited remnants of the former grist mill foundation do not contribute to an understanding of a community or culture.

Criterion	Summary of Response
	Within the broader Study Area, the presence of the mill pond and creek do not yield, or have the potential to yield, information that is demonstrative of the former milling operations on the property as, the concrete spillway was destroyed in a 1937 flood, the current stop log control structure was added in the early 1960s, the realignment of Teeterville Road and construction of the 1971 bridge altered the configuration of the southwest end of the mill pond and the superstructure of the truss bridge was removed in 2022. There exists little to no opportunity to demonstrate the former milling operations on the property since most tangible remnants of this prior industrial landscape have been removed, altered, or substantially diminished.
6. The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community.	No; the dam on the Subject Site does not reflect the work or idea of a builder, designer, theorist and/or engineer who is significant to a community. The 1962 designs of consulting engineers Crysler, Davis & Jorgensen, Limited of Willowdale, Ontario appear to have been limited to the addition of stop log hoists to the Teeterville Dam. The limited extent of the remaining elements comprising the former grist mill foundation and substructure of the former truss bridge is insufficient to reflect the work or idea of a builder, designer, theorist and/or engineer.
7. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.	Yes; while the area southwest of the mill pond has evolved from its 19th century history to the present, the sum of the parts comprising the property (including the mill pond, the location of the dam and spillway, and the areas recent recreational use) helps to define, maintain and support the character of the mill pond's history and contribution to the context of the Teeterville community. While the individual components of the current spillway and earthen berm are not significant in terms of design, the configuration and location of these

Criterion	Summary of Response
	components is important in defining, maintaining and supporting the character of the area.
8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.	Yes; although the Subject Site is no longer functionally linked to its surroundings because of the destruction of the saw mill in 1912, the original 1915 dam in 1937, and the grist mill in 1944, the location and configuration of the late 1930s spillway and earthen berm is physically and historically linked to the mill pond and Big Creek, both of which remain physically intact and provide a physical, functional, visual, and historical linkage to the Teeterville community.
9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.	No; although the Subject Site is currently part of the Teeterville Conservation Area and thereby serves a recreational and community purpose, the Study Area is not a landmark.

With respect to the *OHA* O.Reg. 9/06 criteria (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22), the property at 3821 Teeterville Road was found to meet three of nine criteria for its design and contextual value.

8.1 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The property at 3821 Teeterville Road with the associated mill pond landscape is situated northwest of the community of Teeterville in the Geographic Township of Windham, Norfolk County, Ontario. The surrounding lands include residential parcels to the southeast and treed and agricultural areas to the northeast, northwest and southwest.

The dam and associated landscape contain natural areas including forests and marshlands, and a mid-20th century earthen dam with a concrete spillway associated with Big Creek. Teeterville Road crosses over the mill pond in a southeasterly/northwesterly direction. To the northwest of the earthen berm are stone and concrete remnants that formed the foundations of a former grist mill that was demolished in 1944. Remnants of two mill races are situated adjacent to these foundations, and run parallel to Big Creek. A small recreational area is located west of the spillway.

Big Creek, which commences north of Teeterville in Oxford County near the Ingersoll Moraine, is part of the Big Creek Watershed spanning approximately 90 km from north to south, measuring 725 km^2. The Big Creek Watershed travels southwards before emptying into Lake Erie near Port Royal. On 3821 Teeterville Road and the associated landscape, the creek meanders in a southwesterly direction via the dam towards Lake Erie.

The property at 3821 Teeterville Road with the associated mill pond landscape meets Criterion 1 under O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) because, while common, the dam on the property is a representative example of an earthen bank and concrete four-bay spillway. Initially constructed in 1915 but destroyed in 1937, the dam was likely reconstructed in the late 1930s. Minor modifications occurred in the early 1960s. The superstructure of the Warren truss bridge was removed in 2022 leaving only the concrete abutments and railings of this structure remain. The remaining substructure of the bridge does not meet

Criterion 1. Only small portions remain of what may have comprised the foundation of the former adjacent grist mill. These remaining components of the mill do not meet Criterion 1 as they do not demonstrate a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style or type of mill, or an expression of early mill or dam construction

The property at 3821 Teeterville Road with the associated mill pond landscape meets Criterion 7 because while the area southwest of the mill pond has evolved from its 19th century history to the present, the sum of the parts comprising the property (including the mill pond, the location of the dam and spillway, and the areas recent recreational use) helps to define, maintain and support the character of the mill pond's history and contribution to the context of the Teeterville community. While the individual components of the current spillway and earthen berm are not significant in terms of design, the configuration and location of these components is important in defining, maintaining and supporting the character of the area.

The property at 3821 Teeterville Road and the associated mill pond landscape also meet Criterion 8 because although the dam is no longer functionally linked to its surroundings because of the destruction of the sawmill in 1912, the original dam in 1937, and the grist mill in 1944, the location and configuration of the late 1930s spillway and earthen berm is physically and historically linked to the mill pond and Big Creek, both of which remain physically intact and provide a physical, functional, visual, and historical linkage to the Teeterville community.

8.2 Heritage Attributes

Description of Heritage Attributes of 3821 Teeterville Road:

- Earthen bank dam with concrete spillway (contributes to Criteria 1, 7 and 8); and
- Physical, functional, visual, and historical link of location of concrete spillway and earthen berm with its surroundings including the mill pond and the Teeterville community (contribute to Criteria 7 and 8).

9 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Five alternatives have been proposed to address the safety concerns presented by the Teeterville Dam. These alternatives have evolved from Stantec's *Teeterville Dam LRIA Plans and Specifications Approval Application – Technical Summary Report* and *Teeterville Dam Design for Repairs* completed in 2019 on behalf of LPRCA.

Based on discussion with Montrose and information included in the Class EA CLC Meeting No. 2 on May 22, 2025, these alternatives are as follows:

- Alternative 1: Do Nothing;
- Alternative 2: Repair Dam;
- Alternative 3: Reconstruct Dam;
- Alternative 4: Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse; and
- Alternative 5: Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Ponds/Wetlands.

9.1 Alternative 1: Do Nothing

Alternative 1 proposes that the dam, including all its components, would remain as is. This alternative does not address dam safety concerns nor failure risk. This alternative is required to be considered as part of the EA planning and design process for comparison purposes.

9.2 Alternative 2: Repair Dam

Existing design Stantec's *Teeterville Dam LRIA Plans and Specifications Approval Application – Technical Summary Report* and *Teeterville Dam Design for Repairs* for repairs will likely form the basis of the implemented alternative and is more-or-less limited to additional structural/concrete work on the downstream face/spillway area of the dam.

It is expected that this alternative would permit the reinstitution of a pedestrian walkway/operations platform for LPRCA staff and to enable stoplog operations. There is the potential to include references to the dam's original design through the replacement or referencing of heritage attributes that were lost when the original truss structure was removed in 2022.

9.3 Alternative 3: Reconstruct Dam

Alternative 3 proposes to demolish and rebuild the dam structure. Similar to Alternative 2, a complete rebuild would permit the reinstitution of a pedestrian walkway/operations platform for LPRCA staff and to enable stoplog operations. There is the potential to include references to the dam's original design through the replacement or referencing of heritage attributes that were lost when the original truss structure was removed in 2022.

9.4 Alternative 4: Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse

Alternative 4 proposes to remove the dam and reinstate the watercourse by returning it to a natural plan form with the remainder of the existing reservoir area reverting to riparian terrestrial wetland.

9.5 Alternative 5: Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Ponds/Wetlands

Alternative 5 proposes to remove the dam and reinstate the watercourse by returning it to a natural plan form with the remainder of the existing reservoir area reverted to a riparian terrestrial wetland and the construction of wet ponds/aquatic wetlands.

Description of Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2)

Alternative 2: Repair Dam is the proposed preferred alternative. Repair is based on preliminary designs drafted by Stantec as part of its *Teeterville Dam Design for Repairs* report, 2019 and may be subject to change. The designs include spillway rehabilitation plans (Appendix A). This alternative requires a demolition plan to cutback and scarify deteriorated concrete to sound concrete for the addition of new concrete (Image 54). As proposed, repairs are expected to change the appearance of the dam spillway from the existing vertical concrete wall that acts as an overflow weir to a large broad crested overflow spillway with an ogee shape on the downstream side. Mass, in the form of concrete, is to be added in the concrete bay areas between the piers

Despite alterations to the downstream side of the spillway, the function, location, and overall configuration of the structure will be discernible under this alternative. The top of the ogee weir will align with the top of the existing concrete wall, which is below the level of the stoplog elevation, ensuring that water will still spill over the top as per the current aesthetic. Rather than falling down the spillway invert at this location, water but will instead run out over the ogee shape. The ogee shape of the downstream side is a measure intended to reduce potential concrete erosion in comparison to the configuration of the existing dam which is composed of a vertical concrete wall and a nearly horizontal spillway. The tops and "steps" of the reconditioned piers will still be visible. The dam will still be the same height and width, and there will still be stoplogs used at the top of the structure.

The existing road and approach, as well as existing abutments of the former truss bridge are planned to remain. As part of this plan the former truss bridge was removed in 2022.

Two different options for repair have been proposed, Option A and Option B (Image 55-56).

Image 54: Teeterville Dam Demolition Plan

Source: Stantec, 2019

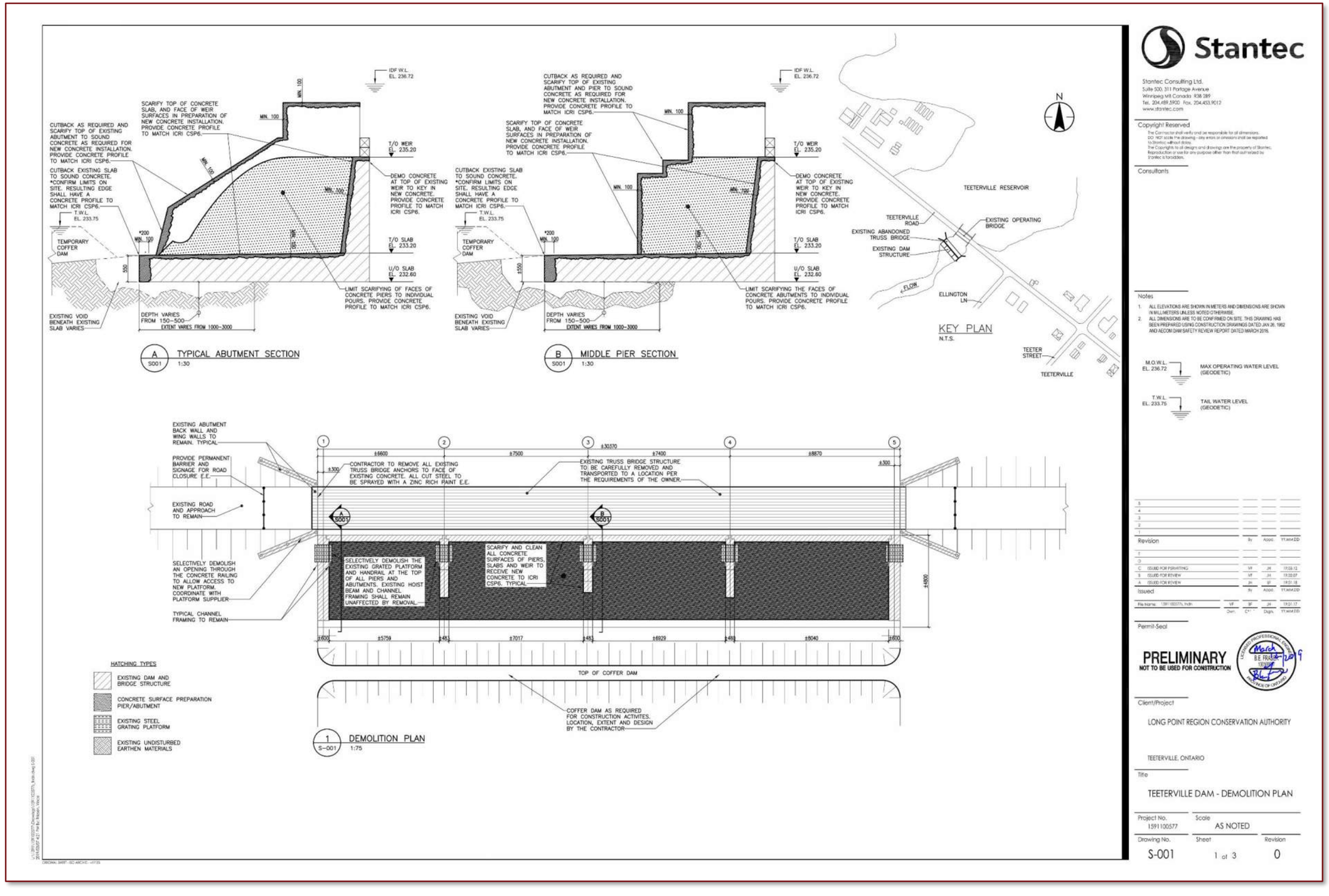


Image 55: Teeterville Dam Design for Repairs Option A

Source: Stantec, 2019

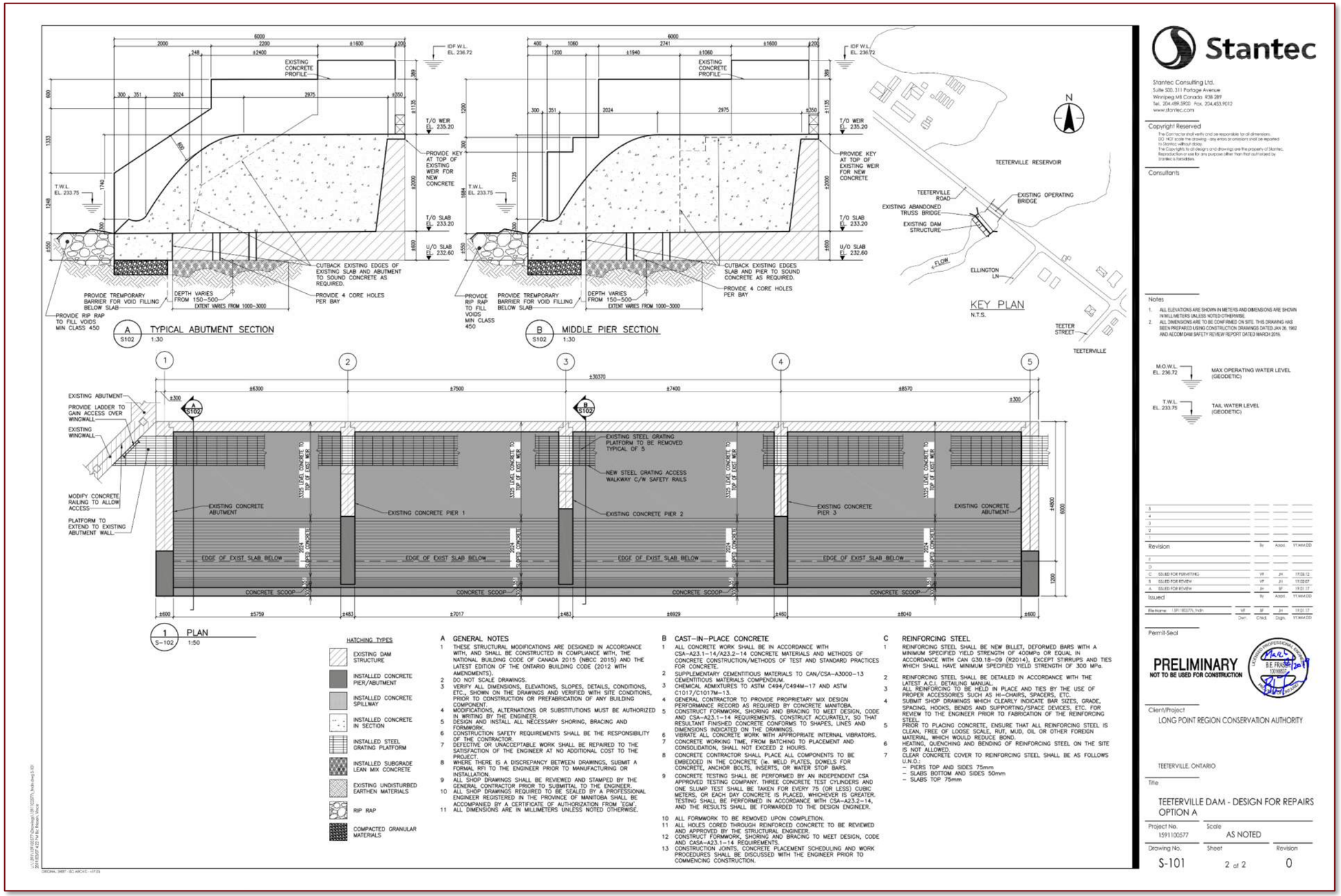
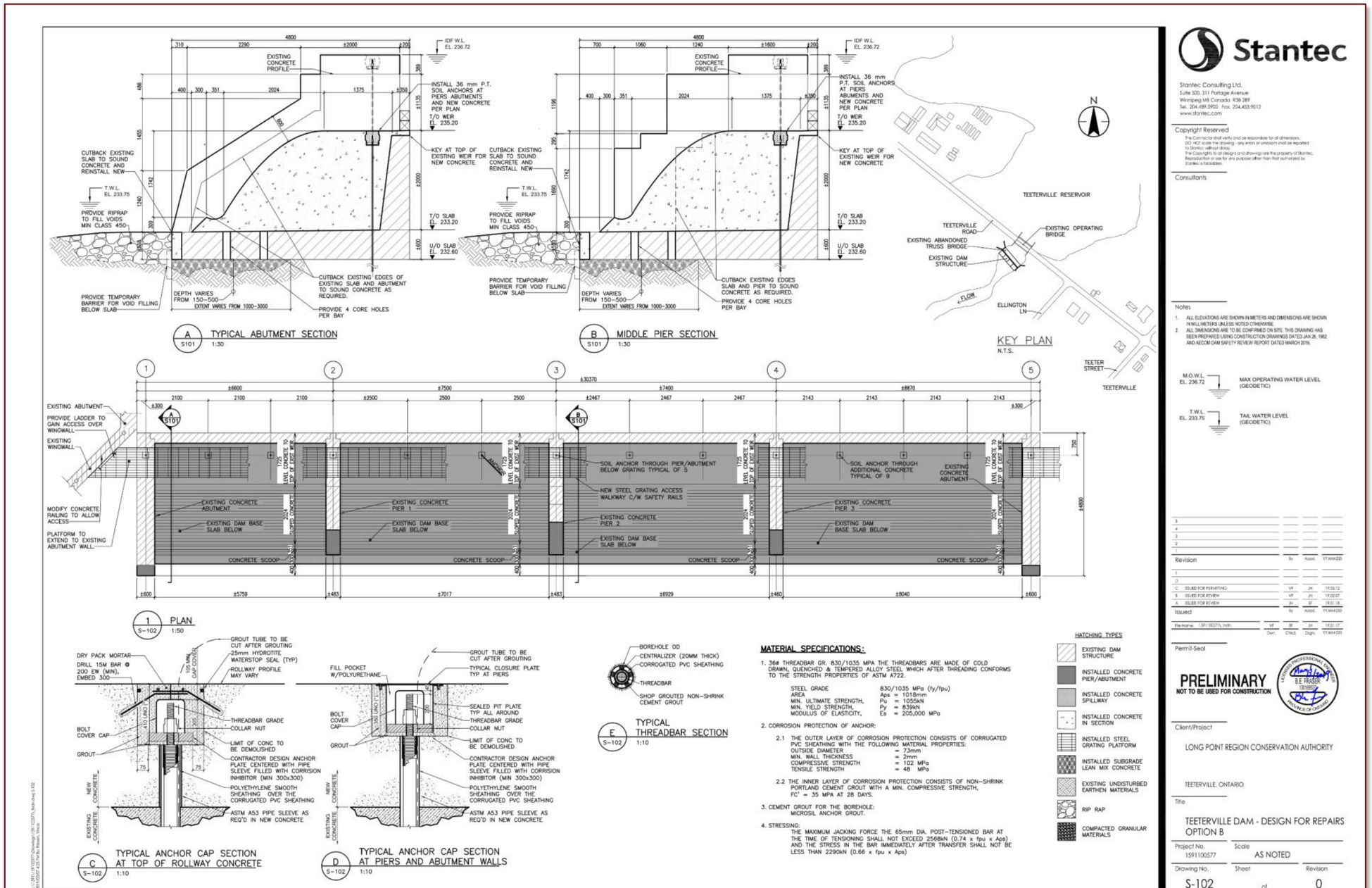


Image 56: Teeterville Dam Design for Repairs Option B

Source: Stantec, 2019



10 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

According to the *InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans*:

> Any impact (direct or indirect, physical or aesthetic) of the proposed development or site alteration on a cultural heritage resource must be identified. The effectiveness of any proposed conservation or mitigative or avoidance measures must be evaluated on the basis of established principles, standards and guidelines for heritage conservation.

This HIA considers the potential impacts of the proposed development of the Teeterville Dam at 3821 Teeterville Road. To inform the HIA, a formal evaluation of 3821 Teeterville Road and the surrounding landscape against O. Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) was conducted as part of this report in Section 8 to determine if the property had CHVI. Potential impacts to adjacent listed heritage properties were also considered.

The following types of potential impacts are outlined in *InfoSheet #5*:

- **Destruction** of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features;
- **Alteration** that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance;
- **Shadows** created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;
- **Isolation** of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;
- Direct or indirect **obstruction** of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;
- A **change in land use** such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces;
- **Land disturbances** such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource; and
- **Other** potential impacts

Table 2: Teeterville Dam Impact Assessment

Negative impact on a heritage resource	Alternative 2: Repair Dam (Preferred Alternative)
Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features;	No; the repairing of the dam will preserve the location and configuration of the spillway and earthen berm and will therefore preserve the physical and historical linkages between the dam, the mill pond and Big Creek. Repairs will necessitate the alteration of some concrete components of the spillway. The four bay spillway is a common example of its type and it has not been identified as having design/physical value.
Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance;	Yes; repairs are expected to change the appearance of the dam spillway from the existing vertical concrete wall that acts as an overflow weir to a large broad crested overflow spillway with an ogee shape on the downstream side. Mass, in the form of concrete, is to be added in the concrete bay areas between the piers Despite alterations to the downstream side of the spillway, the function, location, and overall configuration of the structure will be discernible under this alternative. The top of the ogee weir will align with the top of the existing concrete wall, which is below the level of the stoplog elevation, ensuring that water will still spill over the top as per the current aesthetic. Rather than falling down the spillway invert at this location, water but will instead run out over the ogee shape. The ogee shape of the downstream side is a measure intended to reduce potential concrete erosion in comparison to the configuration of the existing dam which is composed of a vertical concrete wall and a nearly horizontal spillway. The tops and "steps" of the reconditioned piers will still be visible. The dam will still be the same height and width, and there will still be stoplogs used at the top of the structure. .
Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;	No; this alternative will not create shadows that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or planting, such as a garden.

Negative impact on a heritage resource	Alternative 2: Repair Dam (Preferred Alternative)
Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;	No; as the existing dam will undergo reparations only, no heritage attribute will be isolated from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship. The mill pond will be retained.
Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;	No; reparation of the existing dam will not result in direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas from the concrete spillway or earthen berm to the mill pond or Teeterville community. While the visual linkage between the concrete spillway and earthen berm may be compromised during construction, the linkage will be reestablished upon the completion of the project.
A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces;	No; reparation of the existing dam will allow for the retention of the dam in addition to the existing mill pond. A change in land use will not occur under this Alternative.
Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource; or	Yes; there is potential for land disturbances. TMHC has addressed the potential for impacts to archaeological resources in a Stage 1 archaeological assessment.
Other potential impacts.	Yes; as with most reparation projects there is potential for inadvertent impacts to heritage attributes. Inadvertent impacts, particularly to the concrete spillway which is subject to reparations to the concrete and the reinstitution of a pedestrian walkway/operations platform above the spillway, may compromise the spillway which may negatively impact the contextual value that the presence of the dam helps to maintain. Negative impacts may include construction-related concerns include the siting of construction staging areas and placement of construction materials and equipment in relation to the heritage attributes.

Negative impact on a heritage resource	Alternative 2: Repair Dam (Preferred Alternative)
	Vibration from construction activities, including demolition, has the potential to indirectly impact the contextual heritage attributes.

11 CONSIDERED ALTERNATIVES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

11.1 Summary of Potential Impacts

Direct impacts to the dam, in particular the concrete spillway, have been identified as a result of reparation anticipated structural/concrete work on the downstream face/spillway area of the dam. Repairs are expected to change the appearance of the dam spillway from the existing vertical concrete wall that acts as an overflow weir to a large broad crested overflow spillway with an ogee shape on the downstream side. Mass, in the form of concrete, is to be added in the concrete bay areas between the piers

Despite alterations to the downstream side of the spillway, the function, location, and overall configuration of the structure will be discernible under this alternative. The top of the ogee weir will align with the top of the existing concrete wall, which is below the level of the stoplog elevation, ensuring that water will still spill over the top as per the current aesthetic. Rather than falling down the spillway invert at this location, water but will instead run out over the ogee shape. The ogee shape of the downstream side is a measure intended to reduce potential concrete erosion in comparison to the configuration of the existing dam which is composed of a vertical concrete wall and a nearly horizontal spillway. The tops and "steps" of the reconditioned piers will still be visible. The dam will still be the same height and width, and there will still be stoplogs used at the top of the structure.

Reparation rather than replacement or removal will retain the location and general configuration of the spillway and earthen berm and will therefore preserve the physical and historical linkages between the dam, the mill pond and Big Creek. Although considered unlikely, the potential for indirect impacts have been identified. Inadvertent impacts, particularly to the concrete spillway which is subject to reparations to the concrete and the reinstitution of a pedestrian walkway/operations platform above the spillway, may compromise the spillway which may negatively impact the contextual value that the presence of the dam helps to maintain. These potential impacts include the following:

1. The siting of construction staging areas and placement of construction materials and equipment in proximity to the heritage attributes; and
2. Vibration from construction activities, including demolition, has the potential to indirectly impact the contextual heritage attributes that the dam helps to maintain.

11.2 Proposed Mitigations

To minimize and prevent against any direct impacts, the following mitigation measure is recommended:

It is recommended that reparations are undertaken to retain the location and general configuration of the spillway and earthen berm and to preserve the physical and historical linkages between the dam, the mill pond and Big Creek as is planned under Alternative 2. Reparation may include references to the dam's original design through the replacement or referencing of heritage attributes that were lost when the original truss structure was removed in 2022, as outlined by Stantec's *Teeterville Dam LRIA Plans and Specifications Approval Application – Technical Summary Report* and *Teeterville Dam Design for Repairs.* To minimize and prevent against any indirect impacts, the following additional mitigation measures are recommended:

1. That planning for construction staging occurs prior to the commencement of construction activities to ensure that the placement of relevant equipment and infrastructure such as materials and equipment does not have the potential to directly or indirectly impact the heritage attribute; and
2. That a pre-construction vibration monitoring assessment by a qualified professional be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction activities to determine if vibration monitoring or on-site controls are required.

12 CONCLUSION

Montrose has engaged TMHC to produce an HIA for the property at 3821 Teeterville Road (the Subject Site) near the community of Teeterville, within the Geographic Township of Windham, County of Norfolk, Ontario. The Subject Site is situated within a broader landscape which consists of an approximately 55-hectare (135.9 acre) parcel which also incudes the mill pond reservoir, located to the northeast (the Study Area). The Study Area is situated on portions of the Teeterville Conservation Area.

The HIA is required in partial fulfillment of a Class EA process and is intended to provide a heritage evaluation of the Study Area inclusive of the Subject Site against the criteria set out by the *OHA* O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22) and, if applicable, an assessment of the proposed development's potential impacts on the Subject Site and Study Area and strategies for mitigating those impacts.

With respect to the *OHA* O.Reg. 9/06 criteria (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22), the evaluation determined that the Subject Site and associated landscape including the mill pond and mill remnants met three of nine criteria (criteria 1, 7 and 8) for design and physical value and contextual value. This HIA concluded that construction activities of the preferred alternative (Alternative 2: Repair Dam) has the potential to present direct and indirect impacts to the identified heritage attributes of the Subject Site.

Accordingly, the following mitigation strategies are recommended:

1. It is recommended that reparations are undertaken to retain the location and general configuration of the spillway and earthen berm and to preserve the physical and historical linkages between the dam, the mill pond and Big Creek as is planned under Alternative 2. Reparation may include references to the dam's original design through the replacement or referencing of heritage attributes that were lost when the original truss structure was removed in 2022, as outlined by Stantec's *Teeterville Dam LRIA Plans and Specifications Approval Application – Technical Summary Report* and *Teeterville Dam Design for Repairs*.;
2. That planning for construction staging occurs prior to the commencement of construction activities to ensure that the placement of equipment and infrastructure does not have the potential to directly or indirectly impact the heritage attribute; and
3. That a pre-construction vibration monitoring assessment by a qualified professional be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction activities to determine if vibration monitoring or on-site controls are required.

The conclusions of this HIA should be confirmed with the Planning Department of Norfolk County.

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APPENDIX A: STANTEC EVALUATION (2019)

Stantec

Memo

To:	Ammar Taha, Leah Weller Stantec	From:	Meaghan Rivard Stantec
File:	Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge	Date:	March 11, 2019

Reference: Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation

INTRODUCTION

The Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA) retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) in 2018 to provide services for the design for repair of the Teeterville Dam. The dam was constructed in 1915 and is a concrete structure with wooden stoplogs and earthen embankment in each side. The dam is located approximately 13 metres west of the present-day Teeterville Bridge and spans Big Creek. The need for rehabilitation work has been identified, including: repair of concrete wingwalls and piers, removal of steel truss bridge over dam, stability improvements, and grouting the void below the base slab (Stantec 2018).

The Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge is not listed or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The dam rehabilitation is not taking place within an Environmental Assessment and as such there are no formal requirements to consider cultural heritage resources within the current rehabilitation project. However, given the age of the structure, the LPRCA has requested a heritage overview to understand the potential for cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) at the site and considerations for design alternatives during rehabilitation.

To determine CHVI, a site visit was completed by Stantec staff on September 18, 2018 and the Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge is evaluated according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*. In order to inform this evaluation, this heritage overview contains a review of historical background information to understand the construction of the dam and place it into historical context within the surrounding area. Based on an understanding of CHVI, conservation options are recommended for consideration during the design phase of the rehabilitation work. Potential conservation options for the dam are guided by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) *Infosheet #5 Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans*.

SITE HISTORY

Teeterville is a community located in the former Township of Windham, now part of the Municipality of Norfolk County. The Teeterville Dam is located on Lot 14, Concession 5. The survey of Windham Township was completed in 1797 and resulted in delineation of 14 concessions, with each concession containing 24 lots. The first settlers in the township selected land in the southeast portion of the township and by 1817 the population was 293. In 1823, the future site of Teeterville was granted by the Crown to Jacob Tice, who received 400 acres of land. In 1830, he sold this land to Joseph Vivian who subsequently constructed a wooden dam on Big Creek, creating the present-day pond. The dam was built to facilitate the movement of timber along Big Creek (Teeterville Women's Institute 1959: 2).

In 1855, Vivian sold his land on Lots 13 and 14, Concession 5, to George Teeter (Teeterville Women's Institute 1959: 2). Teeter and his family moved to his new properties and constructed a grain shed north of the pond there. In 1859, Teeter laid out the village plot for Teeterville and the next year built a grist mill, saw mill, and two flumes. Around the same year, he enlarged and rebuilt the original wooden dam. Teeterville developed rapidly and within two years the hamlet had a church and several businesses. In 1869, George Teeter died, and his sons assumed operation of the mills. By 1880, Teeterville had a population of 362 and contained one hotel, two general stores, one drug store, one confectionary shop, two millinery shops, two shoe shops, one tine and stove store, two harness shops, three carriage shops, three blacksmith shops, a

butcher, doctor, two churches and a town hall. The mills were owned by the Teeter family until 1886 and provided employment to 25 people (Page 1879: 59). The mills were then sold to Henry McKnight, who owned the property for 18 years. In 1904, the mills were sold to Charles, Ross, and Jim Edgeworth.

The original wooden Teeterville Dam, including the wood decking above the dam, is depicted in an 1879 illustration (Plate 1). Sometime between this time and 1915, the bridge and dam were modified or rebuilt, including the reconfiguration of the bridge to a wooden truss structure (Plate 2). The wooden dam was destroyed by a flood in 1915 (Teeterville Women's Institute: 5). A replacement earthen berm dam with concrete spillway was constructed the same year and is the current dam located in the Study Area (Plate 3). This type of dam is common in Norfolk County and at least four other dams in Norfolk County are earthen berm dams with concrete spillways (Tribe 2017). In 1944, the mill, including the bridge and dam, was sold to P.J. MacMillan, who demolished the mill and sold the land to the Big Creek Conservation Authority, now part of the Long Point Region Conservation Authority (Teeterville Museum ND). The dam supported a truss bridge used as a roadway until the present-day Teeterville Bridge was constructed in 1971 and the bridge on the Teeterville Dam was closed to the public and left in place. A portion of the original road alignment and asphalt is still visible (Long Point Region Conservation Authority 2018 and Norfolk County 2014).

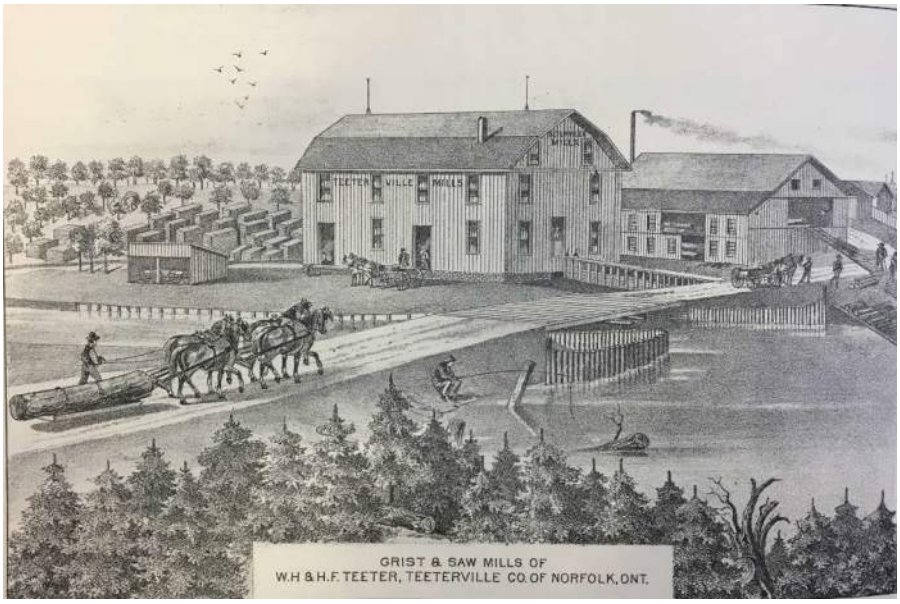


Plate 1 Teeterville Mills and Dam and Bridge, 1870s (Page 1879)

Reference: **Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation**

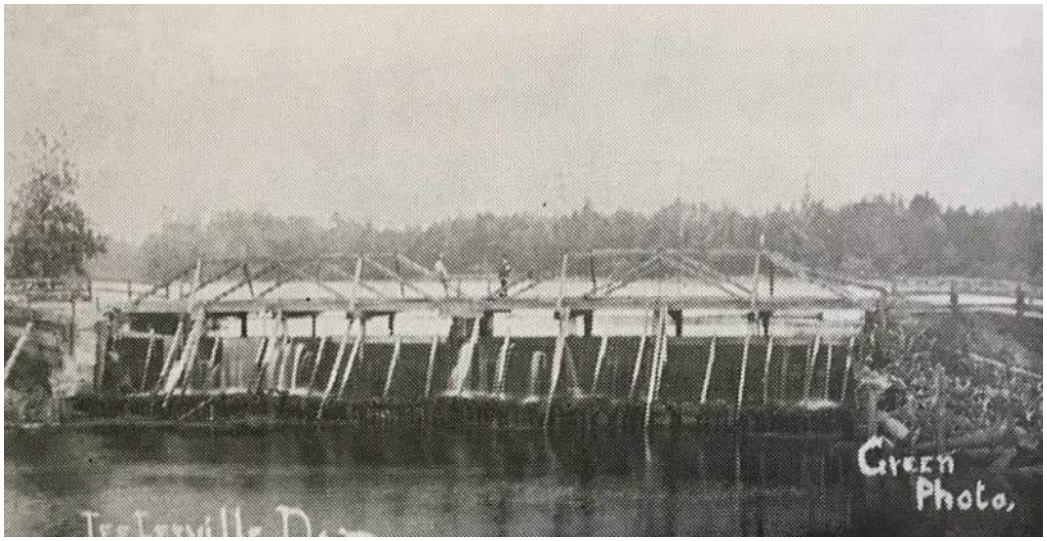


Plate 2 Teeterville Dam and Bridge, c. 1880-1915 (Teeterville Women's Institute 1959)

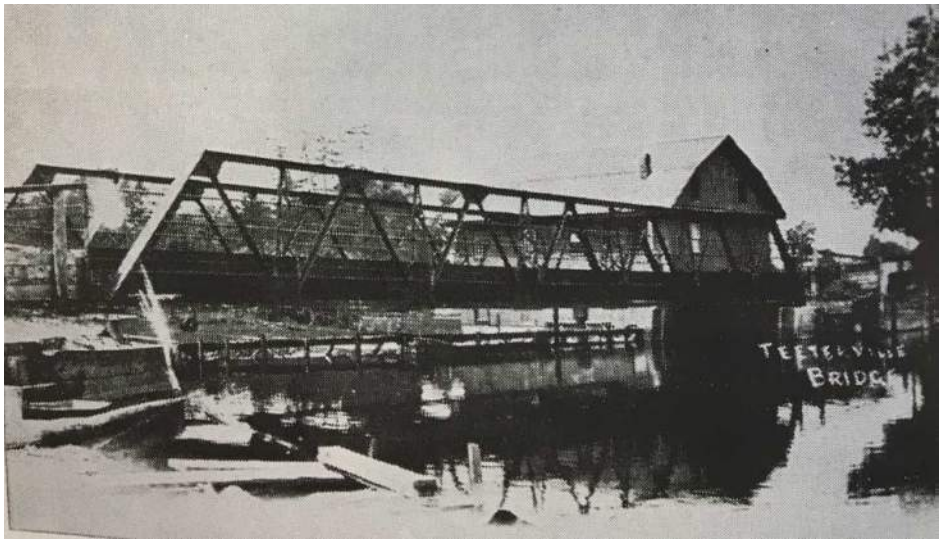


Plate 3: Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge, c. 1916-1944 (Teeterville Women's Institute 1959)

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge formerly carried Teeterville Road over Big Creek and is located approximately 13 metres west of the present-day Teeterville Bridge (Plate 4). Teeterville Road is a two-lane road with gravel shoulders and is paved in asphalt. The dam is set in a rural setting and is bordered on the north and south by lawn, vegetation, and trees in various stages of ecological succession (Plate 5). To the north of the Study Area, Big Creek forms a pond approximately 590 metres long. South of the Study Area, Big Creek is a narrow creek that flows in a meandering southwest direction.

The north approach to the Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge has remnants of the asphalt paving of the former alignment of Teeterville Road and concrete guardrails at the bridge approach. The bridge is closed to the public and has signage indicating such. The south approach contains an asphalt road leading to the truss bridge on the dam and concrete guardrails (Plate 6). The southern part of the bridge is also fenced off and contains signage indicating the bridge is closed.

The Teeterville Dam is an earthen beam structure with a concrete spillway containing wooden stoplogs (Plate 7). The concrete abutments and earthen berm support a riveted warren truss bridge that was formerly part of Teeterville Road and spanned Big Creek (Plate 8). A new bridge was constructed in 1971 and the truss structure supported by Teeterville Dam was closed to the public and kept in place. The original decking of the bridge on Teeterville Dam has been removed and replaced by a metal catwalk (Plate 9).



Plate 4: Present-day Teeterville Bridge, showing part of the truss structure (left) and present-day bridge (right), looking north

Reference: **Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation**



Plate 5: View of landscape from Teeterville Dam, looking south



Plate 6: Teeterville dam and south approach, showing concrete guardrail, looking east



Plate 7: Teeterville Dam and Truss bridge, looking south



Plate 8: Details of warren truss design, showing rivets, looking south



Plate 9: Metal catwalk, looking east

HERITAGE EVALUATION

To determine if the dam and bridge demonstrate CHVI, both were evaluated against O. Reg. 9/06. The results are summarized in Table 1 according to criteria of O. Reg 9/06. In order to identify CHVI at least one of the following criteria must be met:

1. *The property has design value or physical value because it,*
    - *i. is a rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method;*
    - *ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit; or*
    - *iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.*
2. *The property has historical value or associative value because it,*

i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community;

ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture; or

iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community.

3. The property has contextual value because it,

i. is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area;

ii. is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings; or

iii. is a landmark.

(Government of Ontario 2006)

DESIGN OR PHYSICAL VALUE

The Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge is an earthen berm dam with concrete spillway and steel riveted warren truss bridge. Both the dam and bride are representative examples of common designs. Specifically, this type of dam is common in Norfolk County as at least four other dams in Norfolk County are earthen berm dams with concrete spillways (Tribe 2017). The design of the bridge over the dam is also common throughout North America as many were constructed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Given the age of many of these types of truss bridges, they are becoming increasingly rare due to replacement. In the case of the Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge, both structures are common and nearing the end of their lifespan. The materials and construction methods utilized are common and neither structures exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit. The quality of execution and technical skill of the dam and truss bridge is typical of dams and bridges built during this period.

HISTORICAL OR ASSOCIATIVE VALUE

The Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge have direct associations with the activity of milling that was instrumental to the development of Teeterville during the 19th and early 20th century. The dam and truss bridge were constructed in 1915 after the previous dam and bridge was destroyed by a flood. The dam was likely built by the mill owners at the time, the Edgeworth family, who were prominent citizens in the community. However, the structure does not offer new knowledge or a greater understanding of Teeterville's history or culture and the designer of the structure is unknown.

CONTEXTUAL VALUE

The Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge are physically linked to its surroundings as a functioning dam. While the bridge is not currently in operation, it provides a means of crossing the dam which facilitates a physical link to the surroundings. The truss structure is visible from Teeterville Road which further visually links the structure to its surroundings. As a former part of a complex milling operation, the dam is historically linked to its surroundings as well. Although historically linked, the character of the area is not unique or definable as the structure is set within a rural community containing a wide variety of similarly purpose-built structures. Although relatively familiar features, the dam and truss bridge do not form a prominent part of the landscape

and neither are visually memorable or easily discernible within the landscape. Therefore, the structures do not represent a landmark.

Table 1: Evaluation of structure according to Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act

Criteria of O. Reg. 9/06	Y/N	Comments
Design or Physical Value		
Is a rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method	Y	The Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge is a representative example of an earthen bank and concrete spillway dam and steel riveted Warren truss bridge. These types of bridges, although once common, are becoming increasingly rare. Earthen bank and concrete spillway dams are still common.
Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit	N	The Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge does not display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	The technical expertise, construction methods, materials, and design techniques do not show a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
Historical or Associative Value		
Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community	Y	The Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge is associated with the activity of milling that was instrumental to the development of Teeterville during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The dam was likely built by the mill owners at the time, the Edgeworth family, who were prominent citizens in the community. It is unknown if the Edgeworth family also constructed the bridge.
Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N	The structure does not offer new knowledge or a greater understanding of Teeterville's history or culture.
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community	N	The designer of the Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge is not known.
Contextual Value		
Is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area	N	The character of the area is not unique or definable. The structure is not important to defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of the area.

Criteria of O. Reg. 9/06	Y/N	Comments
Is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings	Y	The structure is physically linked to its surroundings as a functioning dam, visually linked to its surroundings as a truss structure visible from Teeterville Road, and historically linked to its surroundings as a dam formerly part of a mill complex.
Is a landmark	N	The structure is not a landmark.

HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

The following heritage attributes have been identified for the Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge

- Earthen bank dam with concrete spillway
- Steel riveted warren truss bridge
- Association with the activity of milling
- Association with the Edgeworth family
- Physical, functional, visual, and historical link with its surroundings

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed undertaking of rehabilitation of the Teeterville dam includes the repair of the concrete wingwalls and piers, stability improvements, grouting the void below the base slab, and the removal of the steel truss bridge over the dam. The truss structure has been deemed unsafe for pedestrian traffic and represents a liability.

Based on the evaluation of the Teeterville Dam under O. Reg 9/06 and identification of heritage attributes, the dam has CHVI. Heritage attributes are the physical features and elements that support and contribute to the CHVI identified for the bridge and dam and provide a rationale to justify the identified level of significance. The Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge is a representative earthen dam with concrete spillway, it has historical association with the history of milling at Teeterville and is physically and historically linked to its surroundings. The removal of the steel truss bridge has the potential to impact the identified CHVI by removing the structure of representative design and weakening the physical and historical connection of the Teeterville Dam as a former crossing of Big Creek.

Therefore, it is recommended that conservation or mitigation measures are explored to address the potential impacts to the CHVI of Teeterville Dam.

MITIGATION

The proposed removal of the truss bridge over the Teeterville Dam will have an adverse impact on the CHVI of the structure. Accordingly, four mitigation options are presented, including:

- Retention of the truss bridge on site

- Relocation of the truss bridge
- Documentation and salvage prior to demolition
- Commemoration

RETENTION

Generally, retention *in situ* is the the preferred option when addressing any structure where CHVI has been identified, even if limited. The benefits of retaining a structure must be balanced with site-specific considerations. Not only must the level of CHVI be considered, so too must the structural condition of the heritage resource, the site development plan, and the context within which the structure would be retained. In the case of the Teeterville Dam and truss bridge, the truss structure has been deemed unsafe. Therefore, retention of the truss bridge may not be feasible and alternative mitigation measures must be provided. These measures are discussed below.

RELOCATION

If retention *in situ* of the truss bridge on Teeterville Dam is not feasible or preferred, relocation is the next option considered to mitigate the loss of a heritage resource. As with retention, relocation of a structure or structures must be balanced with the CHVI identified. Relocation removes the resource from its contextual setting but allows for the preservation of noteworthy heritage attributes, particularly those identified to be of design or physical value. In some cases, it is not uncommon for property owners to offer the structure to the community, so public interest in relocation of the structure can be determined. The bridge is nearby the Teeterville Pioneer Museum and could potentially be relocated to the museum property, if there is sufficient budget and space allocations for the museum to accommodate consideration of this option.

DOCUMENTATION AND SALVAGE

If retention or relocation of the truss bridge on Teeterville Dam is not feasible, documentation and salvage is a viable mitigation strategy. Documentation creates a public record of the structure which provides researchers and the general public with construction details and a photographic record of the resource. Through the selective salvage of identified heritage attributes and other materials, the CHVI of the property can be retained, if in a different context. Documentation and salvage acknowledges the heritage attributes in their current context and, where feasible, allows for reuse. Documentation should be carried out in advance of any changes made to the structure.

COMMEMORATION

As part of any mitigation/conservation option, commemoration of the structure should be undertaken. The Teeterville Dam was instrumental to the development of Teeterville and the dam and truss structure is over 100 years old. Truss bridges are becoming increasingly rare due to replacement. Interpretive panels or signs should be erected nearby the site of the bridge. If relocation of the bridge is chosen, the interpretive panels or signs should be adjacent to the structure in its new location. These interpretive signs should explain the historical significance of the Teeterville Dam as part of the former Teeterville Mills.

Reference: **Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation**

NORFOLK HERITAGE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Norfolk Heritage Committee met on January 28, 2019 and reviewed the draft version of this memo dated December 11, 2018. Based on the findings of this memo, the heritage committee passed the following motion:

"That the NHC [Norfolk Heritage Committee] would encourage every effort be made to preserve the heritage of the Teeterville Dam Warren Truss Bridge including, at the very least, relocation of a representative portion to the Teeterville Pioneer Museum site with accompanying signage" (Stantec 2019).

CLOSING

This memo has been prepared for the sole benefit of Stantec and may not be used by any third party without the express written consent of Stantec Consulting Ltd.

We trust this report meets your current requirements. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information or have additional questions about any facet of this report.

Sincerely,

STANTEC CONSULTING LTD.

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REFERENCES

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APPENDIX G
Consultation

APPENDIX G1
Agency Consultation

APPENDIX G1-1
Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks

Scott Robertson

From: Del Villar Cuicas, Joan (MECP) <Joan.DelVillarCuicas@ontario.ca>
Sent: November 4, 2024 11:59 AM
To: David Proracki; Scott Robertson
Subject: [External] RE: Notice of Intent - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: Teeterville Dam_MECP Acknowledgment Letter.pdf; A Proponent's Introduction to the Delegated Aspects of Consultation with....pdf; Client Guide to Preliminary Screening-May 2019.pdf

Good afternoon,

Please find attached MECP's Letter of Acknowledgement and attachments in response to the Notice of Intent for Long Point Region Conservation Authority Teeterville Dam Class EA.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Regards,

Joan Del Villar Cuicas (she/her)
Regional Environmental Planner
Project Review Unit | Environmental Assessment Branch
Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
Joan.delvillarcuicas@ontario.ca|Phone: 365-889-1180

From: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@matrix-solutions.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 24, 2024 9:04 AM
Cc: David Proracki <dproracki@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com>
Subject: Notice of Intent - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Good afternoon,

On behalf of the Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), this email and attached Notice of Intent (NOI) is to notify you of the start of the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment. The attached NOI provides additional information.

As a component of the project's consultation program, this correspondence is also to advise of, and solicit potential interest in, a project-specific Community Liaison Committee (CLC). Please see the attached CLC Participation Letter. The objective of the CLC is to facilitate public participation in project discussions wherein CLC members can provide background knowledge, contribute to decision-making processes, and generally help guide the Study Team and the project. CLC composition typically includes a mix of individual citizens, non-governmental groups and associations, Aboriginal community representation, and other government agencies. In many cases, citizen participants often serve as representation and liaison for others in the community who may have an interest in the project but no capacity or desire for more active involvement. Participation is voluntary and is expected to generally involve two (2) dedicated CLC meetings and occasional communication on an as-required basis throughout the duration of the project. At this time, CLC meetings are tentatively scheduled for January and February 2025.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process and CLC participation can be found here: https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If participation as part of the CLC is not desired due to scheduling constraints or other issues, the Study Team would be happy to meet with you directly, either in person or virtually to discuss the project.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project and/or would like to be a part of the CLC or engage in more direct consultation, please contact the Project Managers (David Proracki dproracki@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com). Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Thank you,
Alex

Alexandra Laleva, B.Eng., E.I.T. | Environmental EIT

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Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks

Environmental Assessment Branch

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Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs

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November 4, 2024

David Proracki
Water Resources Analyst
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
dproracki@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Matrix Solutions Inc.
srobertson@matrix-solutions.com

BY EMAIL ONLY

Re:

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects
Acknowledgement of Notice of Intent

Dear David Proracki,

This letter is in response to the Notice of Intent for the above noted project. The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) acknowledges that Long Point Region Conservation Authority (proponent) has indicated that the study is following the approved environmental planning process for a project under the Class Environmental Assessment (Class

EA) for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects under the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The **updated (August 2022)** attached "Areas of Interest" document provides guidance regarding the ministry's interests with respect to the Class EA process. Please address all areas of interest in the EA documentation at an appropriate level for the EA study. Proponents who address all the applicable areas of interest can minimize potential delays to the project schedule. **Information is provided at the end of the Areas of Interest document relating to recent changes to the Notice of Completion.**

The Crown has a legal duty to consult Aboriginal communities when it has knowledge, real or constructive, of the existence or potential existence of an Aboriginal or treaty right and contemplates conduct that may adversely impact that right. Before authorizing this project, the Crown must ensure that its duty to consult has been fulfilled, where such a duty is triggered. Although the duty to consult with Aboriginal peoples is a duty of the Crown, the Crown may delegate procedural aspects of this duty to project proponents while retaining oversight of the consultation process.

The proposed project may have the potential to affect Aboriginal or treaty rights protected under Section 35 of Canada's *Constitution Act* 1982. Where the Crown's duty to consult is triggered in relation to the proposed project**, the MECP is delegating the procedural aspects of rights-based consultation to the proponent through this letter.** The Crown intends to rely on the delegated consultation process in discharging its duty to consult and maintains the right to participate in the consultation process as it sees fit.

Based on information provided to date and the Crown`s preliminary assessment the proponent is required to consult with the following communities who have been identified as potentially affected by the proposed project:

- **Mississaugas of the Credit**
- **Six Nations of the Grand River (both elected and (HCCC) Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council / (HDI) Haudenosaunee Development Institute)**

Steps that the proponent may need to take in relation to Aboriginal consultation for the proposed project are outlined in the "Code of Practice for Consultation in Ontario's Environmental Assessment Process". Additional information related to Ontario's Environmental Assessment Act is available online at: www.ontario.ca/environmentalassessments.

Please also refer to the attached document "A Proponent's Introduction to the Delegation of Procedural Aspects of consultation with Aboriginal Communities" for further information, including the MECP's expectations for EA report documentation related to consultation with communities.

The proponent must contact the Director of Environmental Assessment Branch (EABDirector@ontario.ca) under the following circumstances after initial discussions with the communities identified by the MECP:

- Aboriginal or treaty rights impacts are identified to you by the communities;
- You have reason to believe that your proposed project may adversely affect an Aboriginal or treaty right;
- Consultation with Indigenous communities or other stakeholders has reached an impasse; or
- A Section 16 Order (formerly Part II Order) request is expected based on impacts to Aboriginal or treaty rights.

The MECP will then assess the extent of any Crown duty to consult for the circumstances and will consider whether additional steps should be taken, including what role you will be asked to play should additional steps and activities be required.

Please also ensure a copy of the Notice of Completion is sent to the ministry's West Central Region EA notification email account (eanotification.wcregion@ontario.ca) after the draft report and Notice of Completion is reviewed and finalized.

Should you or any members of your project team have any questions regarding the material above, please contact me at joan.delvillarcuicas@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,



Joan Del Villar Cuicas
Regional Environmental Planner – West Central Region
Project Review Unit, Environmental Assessment Branch

Cc: Gamble, Jeremy, Hamilton District Office, MECP
Neil Hannington, Hamilton Distrust Office, MECP

Enclosed: Areas of Interest

Attached: Client's Guide to Preliminary Screening for Species at Risk

A Proponent's Introduction to the Delegation of Procedural Aspects of Consultation with Aboriginal Communities

AREAS OF INTEREST (v. August 2022)

It is suggested that you check off each section after you have considered / addressed it.

Planning and Policy

- Applicable plans and policies should be identified in the report, and the proponent should describe how the proposed project adheres to the relevant policies in these plans.
    - Projects located in MECP Central, Eastern or West Central Region may be subject to **A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2020)**.
    - Projects located in MECP Central or Eastern Region may be subject to the **Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (2017)** or the **Lake Simcoe Protection Plan (2014)**.
    - Projects located in MECP Central, Southwest or West Central Region may be subject to the **Niagara Escarpment Plan (2017)**.
    - Projects located in MECP Central, Eastern, Southwest or West Central Region may be subject to the **Greenbelt Plan (2017)**.
    - Projects located in MECP Northern Region may be subject to the **Growth Plan for Northern Ontario (2011).**

- The **Provincial Policy Statement (2020)** contains policies that protect Ontario's natural heritage and water resources. Applicable policies should be referenced in the report, and the proponent should describe how the proposed project is consistent with these policies.

- In addition to the provincial planning and policy level, the report should also discuss the planning context at the municipal and federal levels, as appropriate.

Source Water Protection

The *Clean Water Act*, 2006 (CWA) aims to protect existing and future sources of drinking water. To achieve this, several types of vulnerable areas have been delineated around surface water intakes and wellheads for every municipal residential drinking water system that is located in a source protection area. These vulnerable areas are known as a Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPAs) and surface water Intake Protection Zones (IPZs). Other vulnerable areas that have been delineated under the CWA include Highly Vulnerable Aquifers (HVAs), Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas (SGRAs), Event-based modelling areas (EBAs), and Issues Contributing Areas (ICAs). Source protection plans have been developed that include policies to address existing and future risks to sources of municipal drinking water within these vulnerable areas.

Projects that are subject to the Environmental Assessment Act that fall under a Class EA, or one of the Regulations, have the potential to impact sources of drinking water if they occur in designated vulnerable areas or in the vicinity of other at-risk drinking water systems (i.e. systems that are not municipal residential systems). Class EA projects may include activities

that, if located in a vulnerable area, could be a threat to sources of drinking water (i.e. have the potential to adversely affect the quality or quantity of drinking water sources) and the activity could therefore be subject to policies in a source protection plan. Where an activity poses a risk to drinking water, policies in the local source protection plan may impact how or where that activity is undertaken. Policies may prohibit certain activities, or they may require risk management measures for these activities. Municipal Official Plans, planning decisions, Class EA projects (where the project includes an activity that is a threat to drinking water) and prescribed instruments must conform with policies that address significant risks to drinking water and must have regard for policies that address moderate or low risks.

- The proponent should identify the source protection area and should clearly document how the proximity of the project to sources of drinking water (municipal or other) and any delineated vulnerable areas was considered and assessed. Specifically, the report should discuss whether or not the project is located in a vulnerable area and provide applicable details about the area.

- If located in a vulnerable area, proponents should document whether any project activities are prescribed drinking water threats and thus pose a risk to drinking water (this should be consulted on with the appropriate Source Protection Authority). Where an activity poses a risk to drinking water, the proponent must document and discuss in the report how the project adheres to or has regard to applicable policies in the local source protection plan. This section should then be used to inform and be reflected in other sections of the report, such as the identification of net positive/negative effects of alternatives, mitigation measures, evaluation of alternatives etc.

- While most source protection plans focused on including policies for significant drinking water threats in the WHPAs and IPZs it should be noted that even though source protection plan policies may not apply in HVAs, these are areas where aquifers are sensitive and at risk to impacts and within these areas, activities may impact the quality of sources of drinking water for systems other than municipal residential systems.

- In order to determine if this project is occurring within a vulnerable area, proponents can use Source Protection Information Atlas, which is an online mapping tool available to the public. Note that various layers (including WHPAs, WHPA-Q1 and WHPA-Q2, IPZs, HVAs, SGRAs, EBAs, ICAs) can be turned on through the “Map Legend” bar on the left. The mapping tool will also provide a link to the appropriate source protection plan in order to identify what policies may be applicable in the vulnerable area.

- For further information on the maps or source protection plan policies which may relate to their project, proponents must contact the appropriate source protection authority

More Information

For more information on the *Clean Water Act*, source protection areas and plans, including specific information on the vulnerable areas and drinking water threats, please refer to Conservation Ontario's website where you will also find links to the local source protection plan/assessment report.

A list of the prescribed drinking water threats can be found in section 1.1 of Ontario Regulation 287/07 made under the *Clean Water Act*. In addition to prescribed drinking water threats, some source protection plans may include policies to address additional "local" threat activities, as approved by the MECP.

Climate Change

The document "Considering Climate Change in the Environmental Assessment Process" (Guide) is now a part of the Environmental Assessment program's Guides and Codes of Practice. The Guide sets out the MECP's expectation for considering climate change in the preparation, execution and documentation of environmental assessment studies and processes. The guide provides examples, approaches, resources, and references to assist proponents with consideration of climate change in EA. Proponents should review this Guide in detail.

- **The MECP expects proponents of Class EA projects to:**

    1. Consider during the assessment of alternative solutions and alternative designs, the following:
        a. the project's expected production of greenhouse gas emissions and impacts on carbon sinks (climate change mitigation); and
        b. resilience or vulnerability of the undertaking to changing climatic conditions (climate change adaptation).
    2. Include a discrete section in the report detailing how climate change was considered in the EA.

How climate change is considered can be qualitative or quantitative in nature and should be scaled to the project's level of environmental effect. In all instances, both a project's impacts on climate change (mitigation) and impacts of climate change on a project (adaptation) should be considered.

- The MECP has also prepared another guide to support provincial land use planning direction related to the completion of energy and emission plans. The "Community Emissions Reduction Planning: A Guide for Municipalities" document is designed to educate stakeholders on the municipal opportunities to reduce energy and greenhouse gas emissions, and to provide guidance on methods and techniques to incorporate consideration of energy and greenhouse gas emissions into municipal activities of all types. We encourage you to review the Guide for information.

Air Quality, Dust and Noise

- If there are sensitive receptors in the surrounding area of this project, a quantitative air quality/odour impact assessment will be useful to evaluate alternatives, determine impacts and identify appropriate mitigation measures. The scope of the assessment can be determined based on the potential effects of the proposed alternatives, and typically includes source and receptor characterization and a quantification of local air quality impacts on the sensitive receptors and the environment in the study area. The assessment will compare to all applicable standards or guidelines for all contaminants of concern. **Please contact this office for further consultation on the level of Air Quality Impact Assessment required for this project if not already advised.**

- If a quantitative Air Quality Impact Assessment is not required for the project, the MECP expects that the report contain a qualitative assessment which includes:

    - A discussion of local air quality including existing activities/sources that significantly impact local air quality and how the project may impact existing conditions;
    - A discussion of the nearby sensitive receptors and the project's potential air quality impacts on present and future sensitive receptors;
    - A discussion of local air quality impacts that could arise from this project during both construction and operation; and
    - A discussion of potential mitigation measures.

- As a common practice, "air quality" should be used an evaluation criterion for all road projects.

- Dust and noise control measures should be addressed and included in the construction plans to ensure that nearby residential and other sensitive land uses within the study area are not adversely affected during construction activities.

- The MECP recommends that non-chloride dust-suppressants be applied. For a comprehensive list of fugitive dust prevention and control measures that could be applied, refer to *Cheminfo Services Inc. Best Practices for the Reduction of Air Emissions from Construction and Demolition Activities* report prepared for Environment Canada. March 2005.

- The report should consider the potential impacts of increased noise levels during the operation of the completed project. The proponent should explore all potential measures to mitigate significant noise impacts during the assessment of alternatives.

Ecosystem Protection and Restoration

- Any impacts to ecosystem form and function must be avoided where possible. The report should describe any proposed mitigation measures and how project planning will protect and enhance the local ecosystem.

- Natural heritage and hydrologic features should be identified and described in detail to assess potential impacts and to develop appropriate mitigation measures. The following sensitive environmental features may be located within or adjacent to the study area:
    - Key Natural Heritage Features: Habitat of endangered species and threatened species, fish habitat, wetlands, areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSIs), significant valleylands, significant woodlands; significant wildlife habitat (including habitat of special concern species); sand barrens, savannahs, and tallgrass prairies; and alvars.
    - Key Hydrologic Features: Permanent streams, intermittent streams, inland lakes and their littoral zones, seepage areas and springs, and wetlands.
    - Other natural heritage features and areas such as: vegetation communities, rare species of flora or fauna, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Environmentally Sensitive Policy Areas, federal and provincial parks and conservation reserves, Greenland systems etc.

We recommend consulting with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) and your local conservation authority to determine if special measures or additional studies will be necessary to preserve and protect these sensitive features. In addition, for projects located in Central Region you may consider the provisions of the Rouge Park Management Plan if applicable.

Species at Risk

- The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks has now assumed responsibility of Ontario's Species at Risk program. Information, standards, guidelines, reference materials and technical resources to assist you are found at https://www.ontario.ca/page/species-risk.

- The Client's Guide to Preliminary Screening for Species at Risk (Draft May 2019) has been attached to the covering email for your reference and use. Please review this document for next steps.

- For any questions related to subsequent permit requirements, please contact SAROntario@ontario.ca.

Surface Water

- The report must include enough information to demonstrate that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or ecological functions of any watercourses within the study area. Measures should be included in the planning and design process to ensure that any impacts to watercourses from construction or operational activities (e.g. spills, erosion, pollution) are mitigated as part of the proposed undertaking.

- Additional stormwater runoff from new pavement can impact receiving watercourses and flood conditions. Quality and quantity control measures to treat stormwater runoff should be considered for all new impervious areas and, where possible, existing surfaces. The ministry's Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual (2003) should be referenced in the report and utilized when designing stormwater control methods. **A Stormwater Management Plan should be prepared as part of the Class EA process** that includes:

    - Strategies to address potential water quantity and erosion impacts related to stormwater draining into streams or other sensitive environmental features, and to ensure that adequate (enhanced) water quality is maintained
    - Watershed information, drainage conditions, and other relevant background information
    - Future drainage conditions, stormwater management options, information on erosion and sediment control during construction, and other details of the proposed works
    - Information on maintenance and monitoring commitments.

- Any potential approval requirements for surface water taking or discharge should be identified in the report. A Permit to Take Water (PTTW) under the *Ontario Water Resources Act* (OWRA) will be required for any water takings that exceed 50,000 L/day, except for certain water taking activities that have been prescribed by the Water Taking EASR Regulation – *O. Reg. 63/16*. These prescribed water-taking activities require registration in the EASR instead of a PTTW. Please review the Water Taking User Guide for EASR for more information. Additionally, an Environmental Compliance Approval under the OWRA is required for municipal stormwater management works.

Groundwater

- The status of, and potential impacts to any well water supplies should be addressed. If the project involves groundwater takings or changes to drainage patterns, the quantity and quality of groundwater may be affected due to drawdown effects or the redirection of existing contamination flows. In addition, project activities may infringe on existing wells

such that they must be reconstructed or sealed and abandoned. Appropriate information to define existing groundwater conditions should be included in the report.

- If the potential construction or decommissioning of water wells is identified as an issue, the report should refer to Ontario Regulation 903, Wells, under the OWRA.

- Potential impacts to groundwater-dependent natural features should be addressed. Any changes to groundwater flow or quality from groundwater taking may interfere with the ecological processes of streams, wetlands or other surficial features. In addition, discharging contaminated or high volumes of groundwater to these features may have direct impacts on their function. Any potential effects should be identified, and appropriate mitigation measures should be recommended. The level of detail required will be dependent on the significance of the potential impacts.

- Any potential approval requirements for groundwater taking or discharge should be identified in the report. A Permit to Take Water (PTTW) under the OWRA will be required for any water takings that exceed 50,000 L/day, with the exception of certain water taking activities that have been prescribed by the Water Taking EASR Regulation – *O. Reg. 63/16*. These prescribed water-taking activities require registration in the EASR instead of a PTTW. Please review the Water Taking User Guide for EASR for more information.

- Consultation with the railroad authorities is necessary wherever there is a plan to use construction dewatering in the vicinity of railroad lines or where the zone of influence of the construction dewatering potentially intercepts railroad lines.

Excess Materials Management

- In December 2019, MECP released a new regulation under the Environmental Protection Act, titled "On-Site and Excess Soil Management" (O. Reg. 406/19) to support improved management of excess construction soil. This regulation is a key step to support proper management of excess soils, ensuring valuable resources don't go to waste and to provide clear rules on managing and reusing excess soil. New risk-based standards referenced by this regulation help to facilitate local beneficial reuse which in turn will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from soil transportation, while ensuring strong protection of human health and the environment. The new regulation is being phased in over time, with the first phase in effect on January 1, 2021. For more information, please visit https://www.ontario.ca/page/handling-excess-soil.

- The report should reference that activities involving the management of excess soil should be completed in accordance with O. Reg. 406/19 and the MECP's current guidance

document titled "Management of Excess Soil – A Guide for Best Management Practices" (2014).

- All waste generated during construction must be disposed of in accordance with ministry requirements

Contaminated Sites

- Any current or historical waste disposal sites should be identified in the report. The status of these sites should be determined to confirm whether approval pursuant to Section 46 of the EPA may be required for land uses on former disposal sites. We recommend referring to the MECP's D-4 guideline for land use considerations near landfills and dumps.
    - Resources available may include regional/local municipal official plans and data; provincial data on large landfill sites and small landfill sites; Environmental Compliance Approval information for waste disposal sites on Access Environment.

- Other known contaminated sites (local, provincial, federal) in the study area should also be identified in the report (Note – information on federal contaminated sites is found on the Government of Canada's website).

- The location of any underground storage tanks should be investigated in the report. Measures should be identified to ensure the integrity of these tanks and to ensure an appropriate response in the event of a spill. The ministry's Spills Action Centre must be contacted in such an event.

- Since the removal or movement of soils may be required, appropriate tests to determine contaminant levels from previous land uses or dumping should be undertaken. If the soils are contaminated, you must determine how and where they are to be disposed of, consistent with *Part XV.1 of the Environmental Protection Act* (EPA) and Ontario Regulation 153/04, Records of Site Condition, which details the new requirements related to site assessment and clean up. Please contact the appropriate MECP District Office for further consultation if contaminated sites are present.

Servicing, Utilities and Facilities

- The report should identify any above or underground utilities in the study area such as transmission lines, telephone/internet, oil/gas etc. The owners should be consulted to discuss impacts to this infrastructure, including potential spills.

- The report should identify any servicing infrastructure in the study area such as wastewater, water, stormwater that may potentially be impacted by the project.

- Any facility that releases emissions to the atmosphere, discharges contaminants to ground or surface water, provides potable water supplies, or stores, transports or disposes of waste must have an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) before it can operate lawfully. Please consult with MECP's Environmental Permissions Branch to determine whether a new or amended ECA will be required for any proposed infrastructure.

- We recommend referring to the ministry's environmental land use planning guides to ensure that any potential land use conflicts are considered when planning for any infrastructure or facilities related to wastewater, pipelines, landfills or industrial uses.

Mitigation and Monitoring

- Contractors must be made aware of all environmental considerations so that all environmental standards and commitments for both construction and operation are met. Mitigation measures should be clearly referenced in the report and regularly monitored during the construction stage of the project. In addition, we encourage proponents to conduct post-construction monitoring to ensure all mitigation measures have been effective and are functioning properly.

- Design and construction reports and plans should be based on a best management approach that centres on the prevention of impacts, protection of the existing environment, and opportunities for rehabilitation and enhancement of any impacted areas.

- The proponent's construction and post-construction monitoring plans must be documented in the report, as outlined in Section 3.9 of the Class EA for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects parent document.

Consultation

- The report must demonstrate how the consultation provisions of the Class EA have been fulfilled, including documentation of all stakeholder consultation efforts undertaken during the planning process. This includes a discussion in the report that identifies concerns that were raised and **describes how they have been addressed by the proponent** throughout the planning process. The report should also include copies of comments submitted on the project by interested stakeholders, and the proponent's responses to these comments (as directed by the Class EA to include full documentation).

- Please include the full stakeholder distribution/consultation list in the documentation.

Class EA Process

- When it is determined that formal Conservation Authority involvement is required to address a problem involving existing development which is at risk from flooding or erosion, an evaluation of possible alternative solutions shall be completed, and the Conservation Authority will initiate the Class EA process. Once the preferred alternative method of carrying out the undertaking is selected, then it will be subjected to a more detailed study of the net impacts likely to be associated with implementation as previously determined.

    - A Project Plan (PP) is prepared for remedial works for which it has been demonstrated that there are no negative impacts or outstanding concerns held by the Conservation Authority or reviewers.

    - An Environmental Study Report (ESR) is prepared for projects for which it has been demonstrated that negative impacts will occur, and tradeoffs must be made, in choosing among alternative methods of carrying out the proposed remedial work. An ESR may also be prepared in response to concerns that arise in the preparation and/or review of a PP.

- The report should provide clear and complete documentation of the planning process in order to allow for transparency in decision-making.

- The Class EA requires the consideration of the effects of each alternative on all aspects of the environment (including planning, natural, social, cultural, economic, technical). The report should include a level of detail (e.g. hydrogeological investigations, terrestrial and aquatic assessments, cultural heritage assessments) such that all potential impacts can be identified, and appropriate mitigation measures can be developed. Any supporting studies conducted during the Class EA process should be referenced and included as part of the report.

- Please include in the report a list of all subsequent permits or approvals that may be required for the implementation of the preferred alternative, including but not limited to, MECP's PTTW, EASR Registrations and ECAs, conservation authority permits, species at risk permits, MTO permits and approvals under the *Impact Assessment Act*, 2019.

- Ministry guidelines and other information related to the issues above are available at http://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/environment-and-energy. We encourage you to review all the available guides and to reference any relevant information in the report.

Notice of Completion
Once the report is finalized, the proponent must issue a Notice of Completion providing a minimum 30-day period during which documentation may be reviewed and comment and input can be submitted to the proponent. The Notice of Completion must be sent to the appropriate MECP Regional Office email address.

The public can request a higher level of assessment on a project if they are concerned about potential adverse impacts to constitutionally protected Aboriginal and treaty rights. In addition, the Minister may issue an order on his or her own initiative within a specified time period. The Director (of the Environmental Assessment Branch) will issue a Notice of Proposed Order to the proponent if the Minister is considering an order for the project within 30 days after the conclusion of the comment period on the Notice of Completion. At this time, the Director may request additional information from the proponent. Once the requested information has been received, the Minister will have 30 days within which to make a decision or impose conditions on your project.

Therefore, the proponent cannot proceed with the project until at least 30 days after the end of the comment period provided for in the Notice of Completion. Further, the proponent may not proceed after this time if:

- a Section 16 Order request has been submitted to the ministry regarding potential adverse impacts to constitutionally protected Aboriginal and treaty rights, or
- the Director has issued a Notice of Proposed order regarding the project.

Please ensure that the Notice of Completion advises that outstanding concerns are to be directed to the proponent for a response, and that in the event there are outstanding concerns regarding potential adverse impacts to constitutionally protected Aboriginal and treaty rights, Section 16 Order requests on those matters should be addressed in writing to:

Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
777 Bay Street, 5th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 2J3
minister.mecp@ontario.ca

and

Director, Environmental Assessment Branch
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
135 St. Clair Ave. W, 1st Floor
Toronto ON, M4V 1P5
EABDirector@ontario.ca

Client's Guide to Preliminary Screening for Species at Risk

Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks

Species at Risk Branch, Permissions and Compliance

DRAFT - May 2019

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1.0 Purpose, Scope, Background and Context

1.1 Purpose of this Guide

This guide has been created to:

- help clients better understand their obligation to gather information and complete a preliminary screening for species at risk before contacting the ministry,
- outline guidance and advice clients can expect to receive from the ministry at the preliminary screening stage,
- help clients understand how they can gather information about species at risk by accessing publicly available information housed by the Government of Ontario, and
- provide a list of other potential sources of species at risk information that exist outside the Government of Ontario.

It remains the client's responsibility to:

- carry out a preliminary screening for their projects,
- obtain best available information from all applicable information sources,
- conduct any necessary field studies or inventories to identify and confirm the presence or absence of species at risk or their habitat,
- consider any potential impacts to species at risk that a proposed activity might cause, and
- comply with the *Endangered Species Act* (ESA).

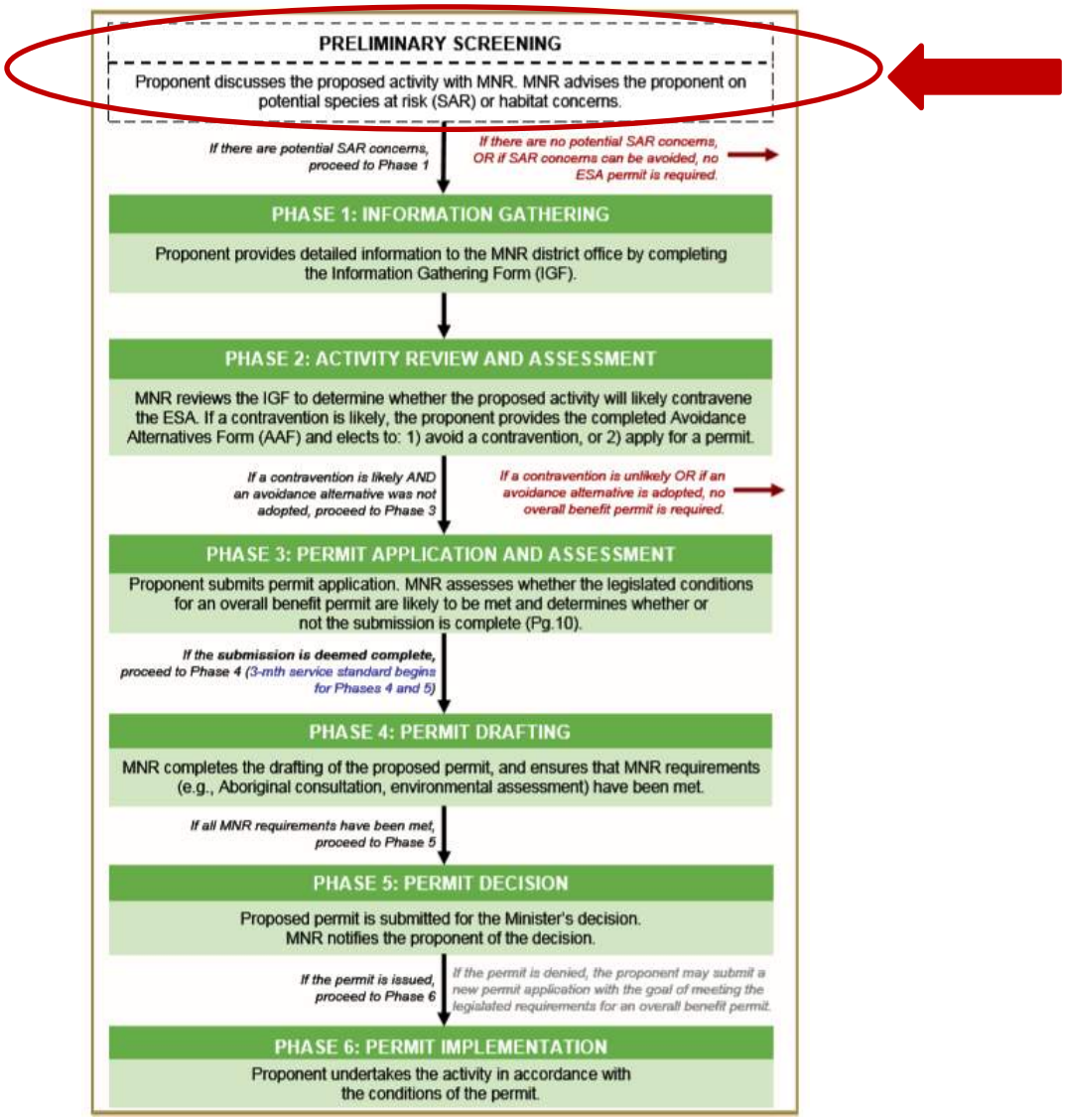
To provide the most efficient service, clients should initiate species at risk screenings and seek information from all applicable information sources identified in this guide, at a minimum, prior to contacting Government of Ontario ministry offices for further information or advice.

1.2 Scope

This guide is a resource for clients seeking to understand if their activity is likely to impact species at risk or if they are likely to trigger the need for an authorization under the ESA. It is not intended to circumvent any detailed site surveys that may be necessary to document species at risk or their habitat nor to circumvent the need to assess the impacts of a proposed activity on species at risk or their habitat. This guide is not an exhaustive list of available information sources for any given area as the availability of information on species at risk and their habitat varies across the province. This guide is intended to support projects and activities carried out on Crown and private land, by private landowners, businesses, other provincial ministries and agencies, or municipal government.

1.3 Background and Context

To receive advice on their proposed activity, clients must first determine whether any species at risk or their habitat exist or are likely to exist at or near their proposed activity, and whether their proposed activity is likely to contravene the ESA. Once this step is complete, clients may contact the ministry at SAROntario@ontario.ca to discuss the main purpose, general methods, timing and location of their proposed activity as well as information obtained about species at risk and their habitat at, or near, the site. At this stage, the ministry can provide advice and guidance to the client about potential species at risk or habitat concerns, measures that the client is considering to avoid adverse effects on species at risk or their habitat and whether additional field surveys are advisable. This is referred to as the "Preliminary Screening" stage. For more information on additional phases in the diagram below, please refer to the *Endangered Species Act Submission Standards for Activity Review and 17(2)(c) Overall Benefit Permits* policy available online at https://www.ontario.ca/page/species-risk-overall-benefit-permits. Please note: any reference to MNR in the diagram is replaced by MECP.



2.0 Roles and Responsibilities

To provide the most efficient service, clients should initiate species at risk screenings and seek information from all applicable information sources identified in this guide prior to contacting Government of Ontario ministry offices for further information or advice.

Step 1: Client seeks information regarding species at risk or their habitat that exist, or are likely to exist, at or near their proposed activity by referring to all applicable information sources identified in this guide.

Step 2: Client reviews and consider guidance on whether their proposed activity is likely to contravene the ESA (see section 3.4 of this guide for guidance on what to consider).

Step 3: Client gathers information identified in the checklist in section 4 of this guide.

Step 4: Client contacts the ministry at SAROntario@ontario.ca to discuss their preliminary screening. Ministry staff will ask the client questions about the main purpose, general methods, timing and location of their proposed activity as well as information obtained about species at risk and their habitat at, or near, the site. Ministry staff will also ask the client for their interpretation of the impacts of their activity on species at risk or their habitat as well as measures the client has considered to avoid any adverse impacts.

Step 5: Ministry staff will provide advice on next steps.

Option A: Ministry staff may advise the client they can proceed with their activity without an authorization under the ESA where the ministry is confident that:

- no protected species at risk or habitats are likely to be present at or near the proposed location of the activity; or
- protected species at risk or habitats are known to be present but the activity is not likely to contravene the ESA; or
- through the adoption of avoidance measures, the modified activity is not likely to contravene the ESA.

Option B: Ministry staff may advise the client to proceed to Phase 1 of the overall benefit permitting process (i.e. Information Gathering in the previous diagram), where:

- there is uncertainty as to whether any protected species at risk or habitats are present at or near the proposed location of the activity; or
- the potential impacts of the proposed activity are uncertain; or
- ministry staff anticipate the proposed activity is likely to contravene the ESA.

3.0 Information Sources

Land Information Ontario (LIO) and the Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) maintain and provide information about species at risk, as well as related information about fisheries, wildlife, crown lands, protected lands and more. This information is made available to organizations, private individuals, consultants, and developers through online sources and is often considered under various pieces of legislation or as part of regulatory approvals and planning processes.

The information available from LIO or NHIC and the sources listed in this guide should not be considered as a substitute for site visits and appropriate field surveys. Generally, this information can be regarded as a starting point from which to conduct further field surveys, if needed. While this data represents best available current information, it is important to note that a lack of information for a site does not mean that species at risk or their habitat are not present. There are many areas where the Government of Ontario does not currently have information, especially in more remote parts of the province. The absence of species at risk location data at or near your site does not necessarily mean no species at risk are present at that location. On-site assessments can better verify site conditions, identify and confirm presence of species at risk and/or their habitats.

Information on the location (i.e. observations and occurrences) of species at risk is considered sensitive and therefore publicly available only on a 1km square grid as opposed to as a detailed point on a map. This generalized information can help you understand which species at risk are in the general vicinity of your proposed activity and can help inform field level studies you may want to undertake to confirm the presence, or absence of species at risk at or near your site.

Should you require specific and detailed information pertaining to species at risk observations and occurrences at or near your site on a finer geographic scale; you will be required to demonstrate your need to access this information, to complete data sensitivity training and to obtain a Sensitive Data Use License from the NHIC. Information on how to obtain a license can be found online at https://www.ontario.ca/page/get-natural-heritage-information.

Many organizations (e.g. other Ontario ministries, municipalities, conservation authorities) have ongoing licensing to access this data so be sure to check if your organization has this access and consult this data as part of your preliminary screening if your organization already has a license.

3.1 Make a Map: Natural Heritage Areas

The Make a Natural Heritage Area Map (available online at https://www.ontario.ca/page/make-natural-heritage-area-map provides public access to natural heritage information, including species at risk, without the user needing to have Geographic Information System (GIS) capability. It allows users to view and identify generalized species at risk information, mark areas of interest, and create and print a custom map directly from the web application. The tool also shows topographic information such as roads, rivers, contours and municipal boundaries.

Users are advised that sensitive information has been removed from the natural areas dataset and the occurrences of species at risk has been generalized to a 1-kilometre grid to mitigate the risks to the species (e.g. illegal harvest, habitat disturbance, poaching).

The web-based mapping tool displays natural heritage data, including:

- Generalized Species at risk occurrence data (based on a 1-km square grid),
- Natural Heritage Information Centre data.

Data cannot be downloaded directly from this web map; however, information included in this application is available digitally through Land Information Ontario (LIO) at https://www.ontario.ca/page/land-information-ontario.

3.2 Land Information Ontario (LIO)

Most natural heritage data is publicly available. This data is managed in a large provincial corporate database called the LIO Warehouse and can be accessed online through the LIO Metadata Management Tool at https://www.javacoeapp.lrc.gov.on.ca/geonetwork/srv/en/main.home. This tool provides descriptive information about the characteristics, quality and context of the data. Publicly available geospatial data can be downloaded directly from this site.

While most data are publicly available, some data may be considered highly sensitive (i.e. nursery areas for fish, species at risk observations) and as such, access to some data maybe restricted.

3.3 Additional Species at Risk Information Sources

- The Breeding Bird Atlas can be accessed online at http://www.birdsontario.org/atlas/index.jsp?lang=en
- eBird can be accessed online at https://ebird.org/home
- iNaturalist can be accessed online at https://www.inaturalist.org/
- The Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas can be accessed online at https://ontarionature.org/programs/citizen-science/reptile-amphibian-atlas
- Your local Conservation Authority. Information to help you find your local Conservation Authority can be accessed online at https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/find-a-conservation-authority/

  Local naturalist groups or other similar community-based organizations
- Local Indigenous communities
- Local land trusts or other similar Environmental Non-Government Organizations
- Field level studies to identify if species at risk, or their habitat, are likely present or absent at or near the site.
- When an activity is proposed within one of the continuous caribou ranges, please be sure to consider the caribou Range Management Policy. This policy includes figures and maps of the continuous caribou range, can be found online at https://www.ontario.ca/page/range-management-policy-support-woodland-caribou-conservation-and-recovery

3.4 Information Sources to Support Impact Assessments

- Guidance to help you understand if your activity is likely to adversely impact species at risk or their habitat can be found online at https://www.ontario.ca/page/policy-guidance-harm-and-harass-under-endangered-species-act and https://www.ontario.ca/page/categorizing-and-protecting-habitat-under-endangered-species-act
- A list of species at risk in Ontario is available online at https://www.ontario.ca/page/species-risk-ontario. On this webpage, you can find out more about each species, including where is lives, what threatens it and any specific habitat protections that apply to it by clicking on the photo of the species.

4.0 Check-List

Please feel free to use the check list below to help you confirm you have explored all applicable information sources and to support your discussion with Ministry staff at the preliminary screening stage.

- ✓ Land Information Ontario (LIO)
- ✓ Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC)
- ✓ The Breeding Bird Atlas
- ✓ eBird
- ✓ iNaturalist
- ✓ Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas
- ✓ List Conservation Authorities you contacted:_____

  _____
- ✓ List local naturalist groups you contacted:_____

  _____
- ✓ List local Indigenous communities you contacted:_____

  _____
- ✓ List any other local land trusts or Environmental Non-Government Organizations you contacted:_____

  _____
- ✓ List and field studies that were conducted to identify species at risk, or their habitat, likely to be present or absent at or near the site: _____

  _____
- ✓ List what you think the likely impacts of your activity are on species at risk and their habitat (e.g. damage or destruction of habitat, killing, harming or harassing species at risk):_____

  _____

A PROPONENT'S INTRODUCTION TO THE DELEGATION OF PROCEDURAL ASPECTS OF CONSULTATION WITH ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are specific to this document and may not apply in other contexts:

Aboriginal communities – the First Nation or Métis communities identified by the Crown for the purpose of consultation.

Consultation – the Crown's legal obligation to consult when the Crown has knowledge of an established or asserted Aboriginal or treaty right and contemplates conduct that might adversely impact that right. This is the type of consultation required pursuant to s. 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. Note that this definition does not include consultation with Aboriginal communities for other reasons, such as regulatory requirements.

Crown – the Ontario Crown, acting through a particular ministry or ministries.

Procedural aspects of consultation – those portions of consultation related to the process of consultation, such as notifying an Aboriginal community about a project, providing information about the potential impacts of a project, responding to concerns raised by an Aboriginal community and proposing changes to the project to avoid negative impacts.

Proponent – the person or entity that wants to undertake a project and requires an Ontario Crown decision or approval for the project.

I. PURPOSE

The Crown has a legal duty to consult Aboriginal communities when it has knowledge of an existing or asserted Aboriginal or treaty right and contemplates conduct that may adversely impact that right. In outlining a framework for the duty to consult, the Supreme Court of Canada has stated that the Crown may delegate procedural aspects of consultation to third parties. This document provides general information about the Ontario Crown's approach to delegation of the procedural aspects of consultation to proponents.

This document is not intended to instruct a proponent about an individual project, and it does not constitute legal advice.

II. WHY IS IT NECESSARY TO CONSULT WITH ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES?

The objective of the modern law of Aboriginal and treaty rights is the *reconciliation* of Aboriginal peoples and non-Aboriginal peoples and their respective rights, claims and interests. Consultation is an important component of the reconciliation process.

The Crown has a legal duty to consult Aboriginal communities when it has knowledge of an existing or asserted Aboriginal or treaty right and contemplates conduct that might adversely impact that right. For example, the Crown's duty to consult is triggered when it considers issuing a permit, authorization or approval for a project which has the potential to adversely impact an Aboriginal right, such as the right to hunt, fish, or trap in a particular area.

The scope of consultation required in particular circumstances ranges across a spectrum depending on both the nature of the asserted or established right and the seriousness of the potential adverse impacts on that right.

Depending on the particular circumstances, the Crown may also need to take steps to accommodate the potentially impacted Aboriginal or treaty right. For example, the Crown may be required to avoid or minimize the potential adverse impacts of the project.

III. THE CROWN'S ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE DELEGATED CONSULTATION PROCESS

The Crown has the responsibility for ensuring that the duty to consult, and accommodate where appropriate, is met. However, the Crown may delegate the procedural aspects of consultation to a proponent.

There are different ways in which the Crown may delegate the procedural aspects of consultation to a proponent, including through a letter, a memorandum of understanding, legislation, regulation, policy and codes of practice.

If the Crown decides to delegate procedural aspects of consultation, the Crown will generally:

- Ensure that the delegation of procedural aspects of consultation and the responsibilities of the proponent are clearly communicated to the proponent;
- Identify which Aboriginal communities must be consulted;
- Provide contact information for the Aboriginal communities;
- Revise, as necessary, the list of Aboriginal communities to be consulted as new information becomes available and is assessed by the Crown;
- Assess the scope of consultation owed to the Aboriginal communities;

- Maintain appropriate oversight of the actions taken by the proponent in fulfilling the procedural aspects of consultation;
- Assess the adequacy of consultation that is undertaken and any accommodation that may be required;
- Provide a contact within any responsible ministry in case issues arise that require direction from the Crown; and
- Participate in the consultation process as necessary and as determined by the Crown.

IV. THE PROPONENT'S ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE DELEGATED CONSULTATION PROCESS

Where aspects of the consultation process have been delegated to a proponent, the Crown, in meeting its duty to consult, will rely on the proponent's consultation activities and documentation of those activities. The consultation process informs the Crown's decision of whether or not to approve a proposed project or activity.

A proponent's role and responsibilities will vary depending on a variety of factors including the extent of consultation required in the circumstance and the procedural aspects of consultation the Crown has delegated to it. Proponents are often in a better position than the Crown to discuss a project and its potential impacts with Aboriginal communities and to determine ways to avoid or minimize the adverse impacts of a project.

A proponent can raise issues or questions with the Crown at any time during the consultation process. If issues or concerns arise during the consultation that cannot be addressed by the proponent, the proponent should contact the Crown.

a) What might a proponent be required to do in carrying out the procedural aspects of consultation?

Where the Crown delegates procedural aspects of consultation, it is often the proponent's responsibility to provide notice of the proposed project to the identified Aboriginal communities. The notice should indicate that the Crown has delegated the procedural aspects of consultation to the proponent and should include the following information:

- a description of the proposed project or activity;
- mapping;
- proposed timelines;
- details regarding anticipated environmental and other impacts;
- details regarding opportunities to comment; and
- any changes to the proposed project that have been made for seasonal conditions or other factors, where relevant.

Proponents should provide enough information and time to allow Aboriginal communities to provide meaningful feedback regarding the potential impacts of the project. Depending on the nature of consultation required for a project, a proponent also may be required to:

- provide the Crown with copies of any consultation plans prepared and an opportunity to review and comment;
- ensure that any necessary follow-up discussions with Aboriginal communities take place in a timely manner, including to confirm receipt of information, share and update information and to address questions or concerns that may arise;
- as appropriate, discuss with Aboriginal communities potential mitigation measures and/or changes to the project in response to concerns raised by Aboriginal communities;
- use language that is accessible and not overly technical, and translate material into Aboriginal languages where requested or appropriate;
- bear the reasonable costs associated with the consultation process such as, but not limited to, meeting hall rental, meal costs, document translation(s), or to address technical & capacity issues;
- provide the Crown with all the details about potential impacts on established or asserted Aboriginal or treaty rights, how these concerns have been considered and addressed by the proponent and the Aboriginal communities and any steps taken to mitigate the potential impacts;
- provide the Crown with complete and accurate documentation from these meetings and communications; and
- notify the Crown immediately if an Aboriginal community not identified by the Crown approaches the proponent seeking consultation opportunities.

b) What documentation and reporting does the Crown need from the proponent?

Proponents should keep records of all communications with the Aboriginal communities involved in the consultation process and any information provided to these Aboriginal communities.

As the Crown is required to assess the adequacy of consultation, it needs documentation to satisfy itself that the proponent has fulfilled the procedural aspects of consultation delegated to it. The documentation required would typically include:

- the date of meetings, the agendas, any materials distributed, those in attendance and copies of any minutes prepared;
- the description of the proposed project that was shared at the meeting;
- any and all concerns or other feedback provided by the communities;
- any information that was shared by a community in relation to its asserted or established Aboriginal or treaty rights and any potential adverse impacts of the proposed activity, approval or disposition on such rights;

- any proposed project changes or mitigation measures that were discussed, and feedback from Aboriginal communities about the proposed changes and measures;
- any commitments made by the proponent in response to any concerns raised, and feedback from Aboriginal communities on those commitments;
- copies of correspondence to or from Aboriginal communities, and any materials distributed electronically or by mail;
- information regarding any financial assistance provided by the proponent to enable participation by Aboriginal communities in the consultation;
- periodic consultation progress reports or copies of meeting notes if requested by the Crown;
- a summary of how the delegated aspects of consultation were carried out and the results; and
- a summary of issues raised by the Aboriginal communities, how the issues were addressed and any outstanding issues.

In certain circumstances, the Crown may share and discuss the proponent's consultation record with an Aboriginal community to ensure that it is an accurate reflection of the consultation process.

c) Will the Crown require a proponent to provide information about its commercial arrangements with Aboriginal communities?

The Crown may require a proponent to share information about aspects of commercial arrangements between the proponent and Aboriginal communities where the arrangements:

- include elements that are directed at mitigating or otherwise addressing impacts of the project;
- include securing an Aboriginal community's support for the project; or
- may potentially affect the obligations of the Crown to the Aboriginal communities.

The proponent should make every reasonable effort to exempt the Crown from confidentiality provisions in commercial arrangements with Aboriginal communities to the extent necessary to allow this information to be shared with the Crown.

The Crown cannot guarantee that information shared with the Crown will remain confidential. Confidential commercial information should not be provided to the Crown as part of the consultation record if it is not relevant to the duty to consult or otherwise required to be submitted to the Crown as part of the regulatory process.

V. WHAT ARE THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES' IN THE CONSULTATION PROCESS?

Like the Crown, Aboriginal communities are expected to engage in consultation in good faith. This includes:

- responding to the consultation notice;
- engaging in the proposed consultation process;
- providing relevant information;
- clearly articulating the potential impacts of the proposed project on Aboriginal or treaty rights; and
- discussing ways to mitigate any adverse impacts.

Some Aboriginal communities have developed tools, such as consultation protocols, policies or processes that provide guidance on how they would prefer to be consulted. Although not legally binding, proponents are encouraged to respect these community processes where it is reasonable to do so. Please note that there is no obligation for a proponent to pay a fee to an Aboriginal community in order to enter into a consultation process.

To ensure that the Crown is aware of existing community consultation protocols, proponents should contact the relevant Crown ministry when presented with a consultation protocol by an Aboriginal community or anyone purporting to be a representative of an Aboriginal community.

VI. WHAT IF MORE THAN ONE PROVINCIAL CROWN MINISTRY IS INVOLVED IN APPROVING A PROPONENT'S PROJECT?

Depending on the project and the required permits or approvals, one or more ministries may delegate procedural aspects of the Crown's duty to consult to the proponent. The proponent may contact individual ministries for guidance related to the delegation of procedural aspects of consultation for ministry-specific permits/approvals required for the project in question. Proponents are encouraged to seek input from all involved Crown ministries sooner rather than later.

Scott Robertson

From: Macki, Monika (MECP) <Monika.MacKi@ontario.ca>
Sent: February 6, 2025 10:15 AM
To: Scott Robertson
Cc: EA Notices to WCRegion (MECP)
Subject: [External] FW: Notice of Public Information Centre - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: 2025.01.29_Teeterville Notice of PIC-Final.pdf

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hi Scott,

Teeterville is in West Central Region, so the notification should go to West Central's inbox at eanotification.wcregion@ontario.ca.

Thanks

Monika Macki
Environmental Resource Planner/Environmental Assessment Coordinator
Environmental Assessment Branch
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
monika.macki@ontario.ca

From: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, February 5, 2025 9:21 PM
To: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: Notice of Public Information Centre - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Good evening,

On behalf of the Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), this email and attached Notice provide notification of an upcoming Public Information Centre (PIC) associated with the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment (EA). This is the first of two PICs to be held for the project, with the second anticipated later this spring – details TBD.

A key component of the EA process is consultation with interested stakeholders (public, landowners and agencies). As part of this study, consultation is being undertaken, and your participation is encouraged. The Public Information Centre (PIC) is being undertaken to share the study background, explain the EA process, outline existing environmental conditions, and outline the preliminary concept alternative solutions being considered.

This PIC will provide interested stakeholders the opportunity to review the materials at their own pace and engage in dialogue with Study Team members, including representatives from the LPRCA and the project's consultant team.

Details are included in the attached pdf, but include:

Wednesday, February 19, 2025
Drop-in format from 6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Simcoe Recreation Center (Norfolk Meeting Room)
182 South Drive, Simcoe, ON

Other background information is included on the project website, here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/ Additional information will be populated onto the website as the project continues, so please check back in periodically if interested.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process can be found here: https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project, please feel free to contact either or both of the Project Managers (Saifur Rahman srahman@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com).

Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Standard Time
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411
srobertson@montrose-env.ca | montrose-env.com

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Scott Robertson

From: O'Connor, Chris (MECP) <Chris.O'Connor2@ontario.ca>
Sent: March 18, 2025 3:05 PM
To: Scott Robertson
Cc: Saifur Rahman
Subject: [External] RE: Teeterville Dam Class EA Project

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Hi Scott, thank you very much for the detailed reply. Please, if you don't mind, I would appreciate to be copied on anything you send to the WCR EA email address, as I don't have access to that inbox, it would help keep me in the loop on the project's progress.

I have forwarded your response to the Environmental Assessment branch for their information as well, and will wait for further reporting from you.

Thank you

Christopher O'Connor
Provincial Officer #1395
905-515-9618

From: Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com>
Sent: Monday, March 17, 2025 5:08 PM
To: O'Connor, Chris (MECP) <Chris.O'Connor2@ontario.ca>
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: RE: Teeterville Dam Class EA Project

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Hi Christopher,

Following up on behalf of the Study Team (and/or possibly in addition to an additional reply from Saifur) with an update per your request below. We *have* included the West Central Region office on the contact list for subsequent project notices (e.g., Notice of Public Information Centre), with confirmation of receipt provide (attached).

As a general update, I offer the following:

- The subject study has progressed almost all the way through the Baseline Environmental Inventory Report (BEIR) stages, and has undertaken two in-person activities of public consultation in the form of a Community Liaison Committee #1 meeting (26 attendees, 12 Study Team and 14 private stakeholders) and a well-attended Public Information Centre #1 (90 attendees signed in).

- The Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN) and Six Nations of the Grand River (SNGR) (both elected and (HCCC) Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council / (HDI) Haudenosaunee Development Institute) have been contacted as part of the Notice of Intent and the Notice of Public Information Centre with generally limited responses. No response has been received from MCFN, while SNGR (elected council) has expressed a desire only to be copied on all materials moving forward. SNGR (HCCC/HDI) has asked to be notified and to accompany our ecology team on a late spring, early summer ecology field visit.

- Sections relating to the MECPs Areas of Interest will be included in the BEIR but, at a high level:

    - **Planning and Policy**: Of the provincial plans and policies identified, it is likely that only the PPS (2024) applies to the project given geography and project scope. Numerous other plans and policies do have applicability to the project and will be considered as appropriate – e.g., Species at Risk Act, Fisheries Act, Migratory Birds Convention act, Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act, Planning Act, Endangered Species Act, Fish and Wildlife Act, Conservation Authorities Act, and the Norfolk County Official Plan
    - **Sourcewater Protection**: There are no Wellhead Protection Areas within the study Area, though the entirety of the geographic area associated with the glaciolacustrine deposits of the Norfolk Sand Plan is identified as highly vulnerable aquifer (HVA) zone, where the subsurface material offers limited protection from contamination resulting from surface activities. Nothing anticipated within the EA should impact negatively on SPP aspects.
    - **Climate Change**: An assessment of the potential for any of the proposed alternatives to have climate change impacts (positive or negative) and consideration thereof in the associated evaluation of alternatives will be included in project documentation.
    - **Air Quality, Dust and Noise**: No anticipated relevance to the current study or to ultimate implementation of any potential alternatives.
    - **Ecosystem Protection and Restoration**: Will certainly be considered in assessment and evaluation of alternatives and included in project documentation.
    - **Species at Risk**: SAR have been identified as existing within the Study Area and will certainly be considered in assessment and evaluation of alternatives and included in project documentation.
    - **Surface Water**: Project is entirely concerned with surface water systems and, as will certainly be considered in assessment and evaluation of alternatives and included in project documentation.
    - **Groundwater**: While a search of MECP Water Well Records has identified a couple dozen such occurrences within a reasonable distance (500 m) of the Study Area, it is known that there are a much greater number of private, shallow sand point supplies nearby, all of which will be considered in assessment and evaluation of alternatives and included in project documentation.
    - **Excess Materials Management**: At this stage, it is not anticipated that any of the potential alternatives would involve the generation of excess soils during construction that would require offsite transport or disposal.
    - **Contaminated Sites**: Not applicable to the project.
    - **Servicing, Utilities and Facilities**: There is a known "dry hydrant" at the subject site that serves as part of the County's emergency fire water supply system that will be an important consideration in assessing and evaluating potential alternatives.
    - **Mitigation and Monitoring:** Related strategies and conceptual plans will form part of the report deliverable but, as an EA, the current study will not deal with detailed design and/or implementation / construction.
    - **Consultation / Class EA Process**: Ongoing and will certainly be documented in final reporting.

Should the MECP be interested, I can advise that the LPRCA has established a project-specific website to keep stakeholder informed and it can be found here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/

The WC Region address will continue to be circulated on further project communications. Chris, please advise if we should be adding your direct email address to the distribution list – I'd be happy to do so.

Any other questions or requirements for clarification at this time, please don't hesitate to reach out.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: O'Connor, Chris (MECP) <Chris.O'Connor2@ontario.ca>
Sent: March 12, 2025 12:21 PM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com>
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam Project

This is the first time you received an email from this sender (Chris.O'Connor2@ontario.ca). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hello Saifur, I am following up on the attached letter that was sent to LPRCA last November by our Environmental Assessment Branch. I just want to inquire on the progress to address the list of items in this letter. To date, the EA Branch has not received any further correspondence beyond the original Notice of Intent. Do you have any updates on progress of the project you can share? I understand public consultation is currently underway.

Thank you

Christopher O'Connor
Provincial Officer #1395
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
Hamilton District Office
9th Floor, 119 King St. West
Hamilton, Ontario
L8P 4Y7

Phone: 905-515-9618
Fax: 905-521-7806
Email: Chris.O'Connor2@ontario.ca



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APPENDIX G1-2
Ministry of Natural Resources

Scott Robertson

From: Southern Region Planning Inbox (MNR) <SR.Planning@ontario.ca>
Sent: October 25, 2024 3:12 PM
To: Scott Robertson
Cc: Alexandra Laleva; David Proracki
Subject: [External] FW: Notice of Intent - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: MNR_SR_InfoPkg_ExternalEA_V2.pdf

Hi Scott,
Thanks for reaching out. We received the Notice of Intent for the Teeterville Dam CA Class EA on October 24, 2024. Thank you for circulating this to our office.

The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) has prepared the attached **MNR Southern Region Information Package – For External Proponent Environmental Assessments** (Package) to help project proponents understand MNR's role as a commenting agency and interests related to environmental assessment within the Ministry's mandate. The Package also provides information on the Ministry's regulatory authority to issue authorizations, permits, licenses and/or approvals. The information provided is subject to change from time to time and it is the proponent's responsibility to ensure the information used to support project planning and compliance with *Environmental Assessment Act* requirements is current and accurate. It is the proponent's responsibility to be aware of, and comply with, all relevant federal or provincial legislation, municipal by-laws and/or other agency approvals.

Please note the ministry has not completed a screening of natural heritage or other resource values at this time. If no MNR interests are identified based on the information contained in this Package, there is no need to further circulate MNR as a commenting agency when undertaking consultation and review under the applicable EA process. If you have identified any MNR interests in your project planning and require additional technical information, or if you have questions about the content of this Package, please feel free to contact me, or SR.planning@ontario.ca.

Best Regards,
Christa

_____
Christa Rigney, MSc (she/her)
Regional Planner | Southern Region, Land Use Planning and Strategic Issues Section
Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)
705-465-6277 | christa.rigney@ontario.ca

Ontario
Please note: As part of providing accessible customer service, if you have any accommodation needs, require communication supports, or alternate formats please let me know.

From: Rigney, Christa (MNR) <Christa.Rigney@ontario.ca>
Sent: Thursday, October 24, 2024 10:41 AM
To: Southern Region Planning Inbox (MNR) <SR.Planning@ontario.ca>
Subject: FW: Notice of Intent - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

---

From: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@matrix-solutions.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 24, 2024 9:04 AM

Cc: David Proracki <dproracki@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com>
Subject: Notice of Intent - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

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Good afternoon,

On behalf of the Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), this email and attached Notice of Intent (NOI) is to notify you of the start of the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment. The attached NOI provides additional information.

As a component of the project's consultation program, this correspondence is also to advise of, and solicit potential interest in, a project-specific Community Liaison Committee (CLC). Please see the attached CLC Participation Letter. The objective of the CLC is to facilitate public participation in project discussions wherein CLC members can provide background knowledge, contribute to decision-making processes, and generally help guide the Study Team and the project. CLC composition typically includes a mix of individual citizens, non-governmental groups and associations, Aboriginal community representation, and other government agencies. In many cases, citizen participants often serve as representation and liaison for others in the community who may have an interest in the project but no capacity or desire for more active involvement. Participation is voluntary and is expected to generally involve two (2) dedicated CLC meetings and occasional communication on an as-required basis throughout the duration of the project. At this time, CLC meetings are tentatively scheduled for January and February 2025.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process and CLC participation can be found here: https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If participation as part of the CLC is not desired due to scheduling constraints or other issues, the Study Team would be happy to meet with you directly, either in person or virtually to discuss the project.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project and/or would like to be a part of the CLC or engage in more direct consultation, please contact the Project Managers (David Proracki dproracki@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com). Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Thank you,
Alex

Alexandra Laleva, B.Eng., E.I.T. | Environmental EIT

MATRIX SOLUTIONS INC. | A Montrose Environmental Company
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MNR SOUTHERN REGION INFORMATION PACKAGE – FOR EXTERNAL PROPONENT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

MNR – SOUTHERN REGION – LUPSI

October 2024

How to Use This Information Package

Environmental Assessment (EA) is a planning and decision-making process used to promote environmentally responsible decision-making. In Ontario, this process is defined and is required pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act (EAA)*. The Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) administers the *EAA*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) may be asked by a proponent of a project subject to an EA or Class EA to participate as a commenting agency to ensure provincial interests within MNR's mandate are considered by the proponent in the project planning process.

Use of this Information Package "Package" is intended to help project proponents understand MNR's:

- role as a commenting agency and interests related to environmental assessment within the Ministry's mandate (refer Sections 1 through 8 of this document)
- regulatory authority to issue authorizations, permits, licenses and/or approvals (refer Appendix A – MNR Regulatory Role)

The information provided by MNR and the sources listed in this Package should not be considered exhaustive nor a substitute for consultation with other agencies, site visits and appropriate field studies. The information provided is subject to change from time to time and it is the proponent's responsibility to ensure the information used to support project planning and compliance with *EAA* requirements is current and accurate.

If no MNR interests are identified based on the information contained in this Package there is no need to further circulate MNR as a commenting agency when undertaking consultation and review under the applicable EA process. MNR Southern Region (via sr.planning@ontario.ca) may be contacted if there are any questions about the content of this Package or if specific technical information is required.

This Package is intended for use within MNR's Southern Region (SR) regional boundary only. To view the MNR SR regional boundary please see Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry work centres | ontario.ca.

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1. MNR Mandate

MNR has a mandate to protect Ontario's biodiversity while promoting economic opportunities in the resource sector and supporting outdoor recreation opportunities by:

- Sustainably managing Ontario's fish and wildlife resources.
- Leading the management of Ontario's public (also referred to as Crown) lands, including the beds of navigable waters, oil, gas, salt and aggregate resources, and access to Crown land for renewable energy projects.
- Ensuring the sustainable management of Ontario's Crown forests.
- Protecting people, property and communities from forest fires, floods, and droughts.
- Developing and applying geographic information to help manage the province's natural resources.

MNR's regulatory role is triggered when a project proponent seeks an approval under legislation administered by the Ministry. Information on the Ministry's regulatory role under applicable legislation can be found in Appendix A.

2. MNR Role as Commenting Agency

MNR's role as a commenting agency on projects subject to *EAA* requirements is to:

- Assist and enable project proponents to access relevant technical and scientific information within the scope of MNR's mandate.
- Provide legislative / regulatory / policy information and direction regarding interests within MNR's mandate.
- Support the identification and consideration of the potential effects of a project on matters within MNR's mandate.
- Identify where the project proponent may need to seek MNR approvals regarding the project.

3. Provincial Planning Policies

Provincial plans together with the *Provincial Policy Statement, 2024* (PPS) issued under section 3(1) of the *Planning Act,* provide policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development in Ontario. The PPS and provincial plans contain policies specific to infrastructure projects.

A summary of matters related to MNR's mandate within specific infrastructure-related provincial planning policies can be found below. Please note, this is not an exhaustive list of provincial policies that may apply to a project and other MNR mandated interests may be applicable. It is the project proponent's responsibility to review the provincial plans and PPS,

which may be amended from time to time, to determine policies applicable to the proposed project.

Provincial Plan Mapping

Mapping of provincial plan boundaries and natural heritage areas as defined in individual provincial plans is available to view or download through Make A Map: Natural Heritage Areas or Ontario GeoHub (GeoHub) - Natural Heritage System Area.

Greenbelt Plan, 2017

Section 4.2.1.2 of the Greenbelt Plan contains policies which are designed to direct infrastructure away from, or where not possible, to minimize the impacts on the Natural Heritage and Water Resource Systems. It requires that new or expanding infrastructure "shall avoid *key natural heritage features, key hydrologic features or key hydrologic areas* unless need has been demonstrated and it has been established that there is no other reasonable alternative."

Niagara Escarpment Plan (NEP), 2017

The NEP is administered by the Niagara Escarpment Commission, the government agency mandated to develop, interpret, and apply NEP policies that maintain and enhance the Niagara Escarpment's unique environmental and landscape features. In addition to Make A Map: Natural Heritage Areas, mapping of NEP Escarpment Natural Areas and Escarpment Protection Areas may be obtained from your local municipality or the Niagara Escarpment Commission.

Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (ORMCP), 2017

Section 41 of the ORMCP contains policies specific to the development of new or the upgrading/extension of existing infrastructure. This policy direction includes where development shall not be permitted unless specified criteria have been satisfied (including where applicable that there is no other reasonable alternative) and establishes required documentation to support infrastructure projects. Specific conditions apply to proposed infrastructure development within a natural core area and infrastructure crossings of key natural heritage features.

Lake Simcoe Protection Plan (LSPP), 2009

Policy 6.23-DP of the LSPP directs that development or site alteration in relation to infrastructure shall not be permitted within a key natural heritage feature, a key hydrologic feature or within a related vegetation protection zone unless the need for the project has been demonstrated through an Environmental Assessment or other similar environmental approval and it has been demonstrated there is no reasonable alternative. Some exceptions may apply.

4. Fish, Wildlife and Natural Heritage

MNR's natural heritage and natural resources geospatial data layers can be accessed through the ministry's GeoHub and Natural Resources Data Access Requests | Ontario GeoHub. Please note, these Geospatial Ontario (formerly known as Land Information Ontario) GIS data layers available from MNR and the sources listed and linked on this webpage should not be considered as a substitute for site visits and appropriate field surveys. Generally, information available from MNR can be regarded as a starting point from which to conduct further field studies, if needed. While this data represents MNR's best available current information, it is important to note that a lack of information for a site does not mean that additional features and values are not present. There are many areas where MNR does not currently have information. On-site assessments can better verify site conditions, identify natural features and values and confirm presence of species at risk and/or their habitats.

The information below provides an overview of MNR's mandated interests in natural heritage to consider within the project study area. A detailed list of provincial technical guidance material used to identify significant natural heritage features in different landscapes can be found in Appendix B.

Fisheries

All permanent and intermittent watercourses and waterbodies have potential to contain fish habitat or contribute to fisheries resources. MNR is responsible for administering and enforcing the Ontario Fishery Regulations under the *Fisheries Act*.

When agency approvals are required for a proposed project, it is the responsibility of the authorizing regulatory agency to set any in-water work timing windows in their authorizations. These timing windows may be based on the MNR's In-water Work Timing Window Guidelines.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest

The study area should be screened for the presence of Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI). ANSIs are lands and waters containing features that are important for natural heritage protection, scientific study, and education. ANSIs are identified and confirmed by MNR based on their representation of Ontario's significant geological and natural heritage features and are categorized as either Earth Science or Life Science.

Wetlands

Study areas that contain unevaluated or unmapped wet features should be investigated for the presence of wetlands. Wetlands are lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water, as well as lands where the water table is close to the surface. Wetlands may

vary in their significance, and the four major types of wetlands are swamps, marshes, bogs, and fens.

As of January 1, 2023, MNR no longer reviews and confirms wetland evaluations. MNR's role with respect to wetland evaluation includes providing the provincial framework under which wetlands in Ontario are evaluated for significance (OWES), and uploading digital wetland boundary mapping and wetland status into the Geospatial Ontario database.

Significant Wildlife Habitat

Study areas which may contain significant wildlife habitat should be investigated for its presence or absence. Significant wildlife habitat may include features such as: seasonal concentration areas for wildlife species (e.g., snake hibernaculum), rare vegetation communities (e.g., tallgrass prairie), specialized habitats of wildlife (e.g., turtle nesting and over-wintering areas), habitats of species of conservation concern (e.g., Special Concern species as identified on the Species at Risk in Ontario list) and animal movement corridors (e.g., amphibian movement corridors). Provincially tracked species data (generalized to Natural Heritage Information Centre 1 km screening grid) can be viewed in Natural Heritage Make a Map. Detailed geospatial data may be obtained through GeoHub via a data sharing agreement.

Please note, relying on online mapping tools only may not accurately reflect the presence or absence of significant wildlife habitat within the project study area. Surveys or additional site level assessment are often required to confirm presence or absence of natural heritage features and values.

Significant Woodlands

Project study areas that contain wooded areas should be investigated for the presence of significant woodlands. Significant woodlands are areas that are ecologically important in terms of features such as species composition, age of trees and stand history; functionally important due to their contribution to the broader landscape; or economically important. Local planning authorities are responsible for identifying significant woodlands in accordance with criteria established by MNR.

Significant Valleylands

Project study areas that occur in a valley or other landform depression that has water for some period of the year should be investigated for the presence of significant valleylands. The identification of valleyland significance is the responsibility of the local planning authority. MNR recommends criteria for determination of valleyland significance.

5. Natural Hazards

In Ontario, development is generally directed away from areas impacted by natural hazards to prevent risks from inappropriate development on and around these lands and to ensure that the risks to public health and safety are minimized. Keeping people and property out of harm's way is a cost-effective, socially responsible, and proactive approach to addressing natural hazards. Various policies and programs direct people and development outside of natural hazard areas.

Responsibility for natural hazard management and implementation of programs and policies for most natural hazards has been delegated to municipalities and Conservation Authorities (CA) where they exist. MNR supports implementation of natural hazard policies by local municipalities and CAs by providing a series of natural hazard technical guidelines (see Appendix B).

Hazardous Lands (flooding, erosion and dynamic beach hazards)

The project location should be reviewed for the presence of hazardous lands. These may include lands subject to flooding and/or erosion and dynamic beaches. These lands become hazardous when people and property locate in these areas. The local municipality and CA should be contacted for further guidance where required.

Special Policy Areas

Some localized areas of the province may be subject to an approved Special Policy Area (SPA), as defined by the PPS. If the study area is located within or adjacent to a SPA, special consideration for any impacts to the flood plain and site-specific SPA policies may be necessary. Any proposed change or modification to the official plan policies, land use designations or boundaries applying to SPA lands, requires joint approval by the Ministers of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) and MNR.

Local official plans may be reviewed to identify the presence of SPAs within the study area. MNR may have additional information regarding SPAs which can be made available upon request.

Where applicable, information should be identified at the EA stage regarding any expected changes to the floodplain or potential modifications to the SPA subject to provincial approval.

Hazardous Sites (unstable soils and bedrock)

The project location should be reviewed for the presence of hazardous sites. These may include unstable soils (sensitive marine clays [leda], organic soils) or unstable bedrock (karst topography). General information and mapping tools available to assist in identifying the

potential presence of hazardous sites (e.g., karst and organic soils) include, but are not limited to:

- GeologyOntario (gov.on.ca) is maintained by the Ministry of Mines and provides access to all Ontario Geological Survey maps, reports and digital datasets.
- Wetland mapping
- Soil information and mapping maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs is available at Soil Survey Complex (GeoON) or AgMaps

Hazardous Forest Types for Wildland Fire

Project study areas containing wooded areas should be screened for the presence of hazardous forest types for wildland fire. Data to identify potential areas that meet this definition can be found in GeoHub - Potential Hazardous Forest Types for Wildland Fire. Note that this data layer is based on forest type data at a coarse scale. Complete assessment of risk and determination of appropriate mitigation measures can only be done with confidence on a site-specific basis.

6. Oil, Gas and Salt Resources

Oil, gas or salt wells are regulated under the *Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act*, and the supporting regulations and operating standards.

To help determine the presence of petroleum wells within the proposed project area, basic mapping information can be found through the GeoHub portal or the Ontario Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Library (www.ogsrlibrary.com). The 'Definitions and Terminology Guide' listed in the publications section on the library website may provide a better understanding of the well and resource information available.

The Ontario Petroleum Institute (OPI) is an industry association that can assist with retaining the services of a consultant who can provide information about the potential resources located below the property.

If any unanticipated petroleum wells or associated works are encountered during a project, the proponent should cease work immediately and contact MNR's Petroleum Operations Section (POS) to further understand the proponent's obligations under the *Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act*. The POS may be contacted at POSRecords@ontario.ca or 519-873-4634. In the event of a spill, the project proponent should report it to the Spills Action Centre at 416-325-3000, 1-800-268-6060 (toll free), or 1-855-889-5775 (TTY).

7. Mineral Aggregate Resources

Mineral aggregate resources are usually sand, gravel, clay, earth and bedrock. They are used to make roads, subway tunnels, homes and other structures. Mineral aggregate resources are a non-renewable resource that exist in fixed locations.

MNR has an interest in protecting mineral aggregate resources from incompatible development so they may continue to be available for future extraction. Data to map known deposits of mineral aggregate resources is available from Geology Ontario at GeologyOntario (gov.on.ca).

Project proponents should consider mineral aggregate resources by screening for existing aggregate operations at Find Pits and Quarries | ontario.ca, and consider any potential to preclude or hinder operations and the use of aggregate resource deposits through incompatible development.

8. Crown Lands, Lakes, Rivers and Forests

MNR manages public lands including the beds of most lakes and rivers. Some activities on shore lands (both public and private) are also managed by the MNR.

Public land boundaries (mapping is representative only) and applicable Crown land use policies can be viewed at Crown Land Use Policy Atlas | ontario.ca. Provincial parks and conservation reserves are managed by MECP under the *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act*.

MNR manages the health of Crown forests so they may continue to provide ecological, economic, and social benefits. Most of Ontario's Crown forests are managed by forest companies under 20-year Sustainable Forest Licences. These companies are responsible for working with government and others to prepare and implement a forest management plan for their licence area, monitoring compliance with the plan and renewing the forest after harvesting trees.

9. Conclusion

The list of interests within MNR's mandate described in this document is not exhaustive. For additional information on legislation and programs the ministry administers see Ministry of Natural Resources | ontario.ca.

If you have identified any MNR interests in your project planning and require additional information, please direct your specific questions to the designated Regional Planner for the project, or to SR.planning@ontario.ca.

Appendix A – MNR Regulatory Role

MNR's regulatory role is triggered when a project proponent seeks an approval under legislation administered by the Ministry. This Appendix provides information about some of the more commonly applicable approvals issued by MNR. Please note, MNR may not be able to confirm the requirement for an approval until a detailed project and site plan have been provided to the Ministry.

A proposal for an MNR approval may engage the ministry's duty to consult Indigenous peoples.

Where MNR is considering an application, the ministry must also ensure its own obligations under the *EAA* are satisfied prior to a final decision. Where an approval would dispose of rights to Crown Resources for a project that has already completed *EAA* requirements under another process, MNR will require written documentation from the applicant setting out how *EAA* requirements for the project have been met prior to MNR issuing any requested approval.

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act

The *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997* regulates the relocation of fish and wildlife. Accordingly, should a project require:

- The relocation of fish outside of the work area, a Licence to Collect Fish for Scientific Purposes will be required.
- The relocation of wildlife outside of the work area (including amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals), will require a Wildlife Collector's Authorization.
- The destruction, taking or possession of any nests or eggs of species not protected by the *Migratory Birds Convention Act (*MBCA*)* or excluded under section 7(2) of the FWCA may also require a Wildlife Collector's Authorization.

To learn more about the management of Fish and Wildlife in Ontario, or to apply for permits or licenses, please visit the Natural Resources Information Portal.

Aggregate Resources Act

The *Aggregate Resources Act* (ARA) is the primary legislative framework for regulating aggregate resource extraction in Ontario. The MNR administers the *ARA* and issues licenses, permits and approves amendments to existing approvals. Information on existing pits and quarries and when an aggregate permit or license may be required can be accessed from MNR's Aggregates Section or GeoHub – Additional Resources

Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act

The *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act* (LRIA) provides the MNR with regulatory authority over the design, construction, operation, maintenance and safety of dams in Ontario. For

information regarding when a MNR approval may be required and how the LRIA is administered by the Ministry visit Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act administrative guide | ontario.ca

Public Lands Act

The use of public land and shore lands are regulated under the *Public Lands Act*. A work permit must be obtained from MNR to undertake certain activities on public land and shore lands. To occupy public lands in Ontario, you must receive prior approval from MNR unless the use is permitted by regulation. Visit Natural Resources Information Portal for information on when a permit or approval is required and how to submit an application.

Crown Forest Sustainability Act

Any activities that involve a proposal to cut Crown forest resources (e.g., trees on Crown land) may require approval under the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act, 1994.*

Appendix B – Technical Guides

The following technical guides are the province's best available information to support identification of significant natural heritage features in different landscapes:

- Natural Heritage Reference Manual (2010)
- Greenbelt Technical Paper (2005)
- Oak Ridges Moraine Technical Paper 1 (Natural Heritage Features)
- Oak Ridges Moraine Technical Paper 2 (Significant Wildlife Habitat)
- Oak Ridges Moraine Technical Paper 7 (Significant Woodlands)
- Lake Simcoe Protection Plan Technical Paper
- Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES)
- Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide
    - Ecoregion Criterion Schedules for the identification of Significant Wildlife Habitat
        - Ecoregion 5E
        - Ecoregion 6E
        - Ecoregion 7E
    - Significant Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Support Tool (MiST)

Other supporting information may be found at Ontario GeoHub or Natural Resources Data Access Requests | Ontario GeoHub.

The following technical guides are the province's best available information to support implementation of MNR's interest in natural hazards (contact MNR to request pdf copies):

- Understanding Natural Hazards (2001)
- Special Policy Areas Procedures (2009)
- Technical Guide – River & Stream Systems: Flooding Hazard Limit (2002)
- Technical Guide – River & Stream Systems: Erosion Hazard Limit (2002)
- Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Shorelines: Flooding, Erosion and Dynamic Beaches (2001)
- Technical Guide for Large Inland Lakes Shorelines: Flooding, Erosion and Dynamic Beaches (1996)
- Hazardous Sites Technical Guide (1996)
- Technical Bulletin: Flooding Hazards: Data Survey and Mapping Specifications (2023)
- Wildland Fire Risk Assessment and Mitigation Reference Manual (2017)

The following technical guide is the province's best available information supporting implementation of MNR's mandated interest in mineral aggregate resources (contact MNR to request pdf copy):

- Non-renewable Resources Training Manual (1997)

Scott Robertson

From: Marks, Jody (MNR) <Jody.Marks@ontario.ca>
Sent: March 14, 2025 10:49 AM
To: Scott Robertson
Subject: [External] RE: Notice of Public Information Centre - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

This is the first time you received an email from this sender (Jody.Marks@ontario.ca). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hello Scott,

Thank you for circulating the Notice of Public Information Centre for the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment to the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR). We are currently reviewing the presentation material and will share our comments shortly for your consideration.

In the meantime, if you have identified any MNR interests in your project planning and require additional technical information, or if you have questions about the content of the *MNR Southern Region Information Package – For External Proponent Environmental Assessments* that was provided to you back in October 2024, please feel free to reach out. For you information and records I have taken over the lead on this file from my colleague Christa Rigney.

Thank you again for the opportunity to review the PIC material for the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment.

Have a great weekend!

Jody Marks *(she/her)*
Regional Planner | Land Use Planning and Strategic Issues Section, Southern Region
Ministry of Natural Resources | Ontario Public Service
(249) 733-1376 | jody.marks@ontario.ca

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Please note: As part of providing accessible customer service, if you have any accommodation needs, require communication supports, or alternate formats please let me know.

From: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, February 5, 2025 9:21 PM
To: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: Notice of Public Information Centre - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

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Good evening,

On behalf of the Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), this email and attached Notice provide notification of an upcoming Public Information Centre (PIC) associated with the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment (EA). This is the first of two PICs to be held for the project, with the second anticipated later this spring – details TBD.

A key component of the EA process is consultation with interested stakeholders (public, landowners and agencies). As part of this study, consultation is being undertaken, and your participation is encouraged. The Public Information Centre (PIC) is being undertaken to share the study background, explain the EA process, outline existing environmental conditions, and outline the preliminary concept alternative solutions being considered.

This PIC will provide interested stakeholders the opportunity to review the materials at their own pace and engage in dialogue with Study Team members, including representatives from the LPRCA and the project's consultant team.

Details are included in the attached pdf, but include:

Wednesday, February 19, 2025
Drop-in format from 6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Simcoe Recreation Center (Norfolk Meeting Room)
182 South Drive, Simcoe, ON

Other background information is included on the project website, here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/ Additional information will be populated onto the website as the project continues, so please check back in periodically if interested.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process can be found here: https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project, please feel free to contact either or both of the Project Managers (Saifur Rahman srahman@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com).

Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Standard Time
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411
srobertson@montrose-env.ca | montrose-env.com

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Scott Robertson

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Sent: April 11, 2025 10:28 AM
To: Scott Robertson
Cc: Alexandra Laleva; Saifur Rahman
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This project will require an approval under the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act (LRIA)*. For information regarding how the LRIA is administered by the Ministry visit Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act administrative guide | ontario.ca. As outlined in the Teeterville Dam PIC there are various alternatives being considered that range in complexity. To support the evaluation process of alternatives, we offer the following resources, which you may already be familiar with, that provide requirements for obtaining approval for alterations, improvements and repairs to existing dams under Section 16 of the *LRIA.* As well as information about the decision making process relating to dam decommissioning and factors to consider.

- Alterations, improvements and repairs to existing dams | ontario.ca
- Dam decommissioning and removal | ontario.ca
- Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. L.3 | ontario.ca
- O. Reg. 454/96 CONSTRUCTION | ontario.ca

Our records indicate that both upstream and downstream systems of Teeterville Dam are cold water systems and important to coldwater species such as Brook Trout and Rainbow Trout. As you are aware, there are restricted in-water work timing windows of October 1 to July 15 for these systems. Further, MNR's natural heritage and natural resources geospatial data layers can be accessed through the ministry's GeoHub and Natural Resources Data Access Requests | Ontario GeoHub.

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Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me.

Best Regards,

Jody Marks *(she/her)*
Regional Planner | Land Use Planning and Strategic Issues Section, Southern Region
Ministry of Natural Resources | Ontario Public Service
(249) 733-1376 | jody.marks@ontario.ca

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From: Marks, Jody (MNR)
Sent: Friday, March 14, 2025 10:49 AM
To: srobertson@montrose-env.ca
Subject: RE: Notice of Public Information Centre - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

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Have a great weekend!

Jody Marks *(she/her)*
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Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
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Scott Robertson

From: Marks, Jody (MNR) <Jody.Marks@ontario.ca>
Sent: May 28, 2025 1:58 PM
To: Sean Geddes
Cc: Scott Robertson
Subject: RE: [External] RE: Notice of Public Information Centre - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hi Sean,

Thank you for your patience in getting back to you regarding your inquiry related to the Class EA alternatives and potential impacts to the PSW.

We are unable to provide comment on the potential impacts to the PSW habitat as a result of the selection of alternative 4 or 5 as you described. It is our understanding that through the evaluation of alternatives, the net environmental effects will be determined, and potential mitigation measures considered. To effectively provide consultation, it is important to have a full understanding of the anticipated benefits of dam decommissioning compared to those currently associated with the existing dam.

As you are aware the Environmental Assessment process is intended to promote environmentally responsible decision-making. One of MNR's roles as a commenting agency on projects subject to *Environmental Assessment Act* requirements is to support the identification and consideration of the potential impacts of a project on matters related to MNR's mandate. It is noted that a copy of the wetland evaluation for the Teeterville Reservoir PSW was provided to the proponent and that a summary of the PSW's features and functions has been outlined in the Baseline Environmental Inventory report, dated April 2025. The information provided in the evaluation is intended to support a comprehensive review to help identify potential impacts to the PSW.

We would also encourage your team to review the resources provided by the MNR to you on April 11, 2025 to support in the evaluation of project alternatives. As your inquiry is specific to a significant natural heritage feature I would direct you to review Section 2.5 Environment of the MNR Technical Bulletin for Dam Decommissioning and Removal. The section acknowledges that the primary environmental benefit/incentive associated with dam decommissioning is to restore the pre-dam natural ecological features and functions of the waterway. The section further provides environmental values that should be considered in evaluating dam decommissioning projects from a biological perspective.

Please let me know if you had any further questions. We look forward to continuing to consult on the Teeterville Dam Class EA project.

Thank you,

Jody Marks *(she/her)*
Regional Planner | Land Use Planning and Strategic Issues Section, Southern Region
Ministry of Natural Resources | Ontario Public Service
(249) 733-1376 | jody.marks@ontario.ca

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From: Sean Geddes <sgeddes@montrose-env.ca>
Sent: Thursday, May 22, 2025 3:03 PM
To: Marks, Jody (MNR) <Jody.Marks@ontario.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: Re: [External] RE: Notice of Public Information Centre - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Hi Jody - just checking in to see if you have heard any preliminary feedback from your colleagues on the two options that would influence the PSW associated with the Teeterville pond. No pressure - just thought I'd drop a quick note, as we have a Community Liaison Committee meeting this evening and if any feedback was available, I'd include it in our ongoing discussions with the study team.

Many thanks,
Sean

Sean Geddes

Senior Ecologist

Montrose Environmental

Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Standard Time

Mobile: +1-226-332-7203

sgeddes@montrose-env.ca | montrose-env.com/canada/



From: Marks, Jody (MNR) <Jody.Marks@ontario.ca>
Sent: Thursday, May 15, 2025 1:52 PM
To: Sean Geddes <sgeddes@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] RE: Notice of Public Information Centre - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

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Hi Sean,

I appreciate you taking the time to outline your questions and inquiry. I am going to reach out to a couple of my colleagues, understanding the stage of the Class EA you are in I will get back to you as soon as possible.

In the meantime, please feel free to continue to reach out if you have any additional thoughts or questions!

Thank you,

Jody Marks *(she/her)*

Regional Planner | Land Use Planning and Strategic Issues Section, Southern Region

Ministry of Natural Resources | Ontario Public Service

(249) 733-1376 | jody.marks@ontario.ca

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From: Sean Geddes <sgeddes@montrose-env.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, May 14, 2025 9:21 AM
To: Marks, Jody (MNR) <Jody.Marks@ontario.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: Re: [External] RE: Notice of Public Information Centre - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

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Hi Jody - thanks for getting back to me and my apologies for the delay in getting back to you. The main thing I wanted to chat about is the consideration of a couple of the alternatives that are being looked at as part of the EA process analysis of alternatives. One alternative involves the complete removal of the dam and allowing the creek channel to find its way back to its preferred morphology, resulting in a removal of the pond environment. A second alternative includes removal of the dam, but actively creating pond habitat within the floodplain. The new pond habitat would be of a smaller areal extent than the existing pond.

Knowing that there is a provincially significant wetland associated with, and including, the open water pond environment currently created by the existing dam, it would follow that the removal of the dam will impact on the open water component of the wetland. The second alternative that would involve creation of new pond habitat would also involve grading and anthropogenic disturbance within the limits of the existing PSW, albeit towards a restoration/enhancement end.

As we examine various criteria to complete the analysis of alternatives, we are wondering if MNR would have any concerns related to the alteration of the PSW from either of these two alternatives, particularly as it would relate to whether or not it would affect the overall approvability of either alternative if one comes out of the analysis as preferred. In other words, would that type of alteration be considered, or would it be met with objection in future commentary?

That is the central theme of what I was hoping to chat with you about. Any feedback on additional consideration that we should be looking at vis a vis the PSW during the analysis would be greatly appreciated.

Many thanks,

Sean

Sean Geddes

Senior Ecologist

Montrose Environmental

Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Standard Time

Mobile: +1-226-332-7203

sgeddes@montrose-env.ca | montrose-env.com/canada/



From: Marks, Jody (MNR) <Jody.Marks@ontario.ca>
Sent: Monday, May 12, 2025 9:09 AM
To: Sean Geddes <sgeddes@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] RE: Notice of Public Information Centre - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

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Hi Sean,

Thank you for you email. I would be happy to give you a call to discuss the Teeterville Dam Class EA, however I may not be able to answer your questions right away. The comments I provided your team were consolidated from a number of MNR staff experts who reviewed the Class EA information. It

may be more helpful if you could provide your questions/comments by email and I can reach out to my colleagues.

Thank you again,

Jody Marks *(she/her)*

Regional Planner | Land Use Planning and Strategic Issues Section, Southern Region

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From: Sean Geddes <sgeddes@montrose-env.ca>
Sent: Thursday, May 8, 2025 2:30 PM
To: Marks, Jody (MNR) <Jody.Marks@ontario.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: Fw: [External] RE: Notice of Public Information Centre - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

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Hi Jody,

I'm working with Scott Robertson on the Teeterville Dam Class EA, which you provided preliminary comments on in the e-mail below. We are currently working on the approach to the analysis of alternatives, and I was hoping to touch base with you on a couple of items that are likely in the interest of

MNR policies. I did give you a call, however, was unable to leave a message as the voicemail inbox for your number has apparently not been initialized.

Would I be able to get a few minutes of your time to have a quick phone call and discuss a couple of the alternatives as they relate to those interests? Please let me know what would work best for you and your availability.

Many thanks,

Sean

Sean Geddes

Senior Ecologist

Montrose Environmental

Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Standard Time

Mobile: +1-226-332-7203

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Good evening,

On behalf of the Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), this email and attached Notice provide notification of an upcoming Public Information Centre (PIC) associated with the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment (EA). This is the first of two PICs to be held for the project, with the second anticipated later this spring – details TBD.

A key component of the EA process is consultation with interested stakeholders (public, landowners and agencies). As part of this study, consultation is being undertaken, and your participation is encouraged. The Public Information Centre (PIC) is being undertaken to share the study background, explain the EA process, outline existing environmental conditions, and outline the preliminary concept alternative solutions being considered.

This PIC will provide interested stakeholders the opportunity to review the materials at their own pace and engage in dialogue with Study Team members, including representatives from the LPRCA and the project's consultant team.

Details are included in the attached pdf, but include:

Drop-in format from 6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Simcoe Recreation Center (Norfolk Meeting Room)

182 South Drive, Simcoe, ON

Other background information is included on the project website, here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/ Additional information will be populated onto the website as the project continues, so please check back in periodically if interested.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process can be found here: https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project, please feel free to contact either or both of the Project Managers (Saifur Rahman srahman@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com).

Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.

Senior Water Resources Engineer

Montrose Environmental

Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Standard Time

Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

Scott Robertson

From: Harvey, Joseph (MCM) <Joseph.Harvey@ontario.ca>
Sent: November 21, 2024 4:45 PM
To: David Proracki
Cc: Scott Robertson; Alexandra Laleva
Subject: [External] FW: File 0022677: Notice of Intent - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: 40856 - Teeterville Dam Notice of Intent 2024-10-24.pdf; 40856-528 CLC Participation L 2024-10-21.pdf; 2024-11-21_TeetervilleDam-MCM-Ltr.pdf

David Proracki,

Please find attached our initial advice on the above referenced undertaking.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Regards,

Joseph Harvey
Heritage Planner | Heritage Branch | Citizenship Inclusion and Heritage Division
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism | Ontario Public Service
613.242.3743 | Joseph.Harvey@ontario.ca

Ontario

From: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@matrix-solutions.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 24, 2024 9:04 AM
Cc: David Proracki <dproracki@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com>
Subject: Notice of Intent - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Good afternoon,

On behalf of the Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), this email and attached Notice of Intent (NOI) is to notify you of the start of the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment. The attached NOI provides additional information.

As a component of the project's consultation program, this correspondence is also to advise of, and solicit potential interest in, a project-specific Community Liaison Committee (CLC). Please see the attached CLC Participation Letter. The objective of the CLC is to facilitate public participation in project discussions wherein CLC members can provide background knowledge, contribute to decision-making processes, and generally help guide the Study Team and the project. CLC composition typically includes a mix of individual citizens, non-governmental groups and associations, Aboriginal community representation, and other government agencies. In many cases, citizen participants often serve as representation and liaison for others in the community who may have an interest in the project but no capacity or desire for more active involvement. Participation is voluntary and is expected to generally involve two (2) dedicated CLC meetings and occasional communication on an as-required basis throughout the duration of the project. At this time, CLC meetings are tentatively scheduled for January and February 2025.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process and CLC participation can be found here: https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If participation as part of the CLC is not desired due to scheduling constraints or other issues, the Study Team would be happy to meet with you directly, either in person or virtually to discuss the project.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project and/or would like to be a part of the CLC or engage in more direct consultation, please contact the Project Managers (David Proracki dproracki@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com). Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Thank you,
Alex

Alexandra Laleva, B.Eng., E.I.T. | Environmental EIT

MATRIX SOLUTIONS INC. | A Montrose Environmental Company
7B, 650 Woodlawn Rd. W, Guelph, ON N1K 1B8
D 226.314.1938 | **C** 226.332.5971

24-Hour Emergency Spill Response 1.877.774.5525
www.matrix-solutions.com





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Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Heritage Planning Unit
Heritage Operations Branch
Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division
5th Flr, 400 University Ave
Toronto, ON M5G 1S7
Tel.: 613.242.3743

Ministère des Affaires civiques et du Multiculturalisme

Planification relative au patrimoine
Opérations relatives au patrimoine
Division des affaires civiques, de l'inclusion et du patrimoine
5e étage, 400, av. University
Toronto, ON M5G 1S7
Tél.: 613.242.3743

November 21, 2024 EMAIL ONLY

David Proracki,
EIT Water Resources Analyst
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street
Tillsonburg, ON, N4G 0C4
dproracki@lprca.on.ca

MCM File	**:**	**0022677**
Proponent	**:**	**Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA)**
Subject	**:**	**Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works Class EA Notice of Intent**
Project	**:**	**Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment**
Location	**:**	**Norfolk County, within the Hamlet of Teeterville**

Dear David Proracki:

Thank you for providing the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) with the Notice of Intent for the above-referenced project.

MCM's interest in this project relates to its mandate of conserving Ontario's cultural heritage, which includes:

- archaeological resources, including land and marine;
- built heritage resources, including bridges and monuments; and
- cultural heritage landscapes.

Under the EA process, the proponent is required to determine a project's potential impact on known (previously recognized) and potential cultural heritage resources.

Project Summary
Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), through their consultant Matrix Solutions Inc., is undertaking a Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Teeterville Dam located within Norfolk County, within the Hamlet of Teeterville. The dam and associated reservoir are located on Big Creek, approximately 11 km northeast of the Town of Delhi. The project will be carried out under the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works document.

Identifying Cultural Heritage Resources
While some cultural heritage resources may have already been formally identified, others may be identified through screening and evaluation.

Archaeological Resources
The study area depicted in the notice meets the provincial criteria for archaeological potential because it is within 300m of Big Creek. Please refer to the MCM's screening checklist: Criteria for Evaluating Archaeological Potential, particularly to question 9, regarding present or past water sources. We note that our review was limited to the above-mentioned question, and that the property may also meet other screening criteria (e.g., questions 4 and 5 regarding Indigenous knowledge, question 6 regarding burial sites and cemeteries).

The proposed project may impact areas of archaeological potential, Therefore, an archaeological assessment of the entire project study area (including temporary storage, staging and working areas) is required. The assessment shall be undertaken by an archaeologist licensed under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, who will submit the report directly to MCM for review as per the terms and conditions of their licence.

In addition, please be advised that a marine archaeological assessment would need to be undertaken in the case of in water project works. For more information, please refer to MCM's screening checklist: Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential. Please provide additional information to support a determination that a marine archaeological assessment will not be required.

For further information on archaeological assessments, including a list of licensed archaeologists in Ontario, please visit our ministry's website:

- https://www.ontario.ca/page/archaeologists-licensed-ontario
- https://www.ontario.ca/page/archaeological-assessments

Please be aware that archaeological concerns have not been fully addressed until reports have been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports where those reports recommend that:

1. the archaeological assessment of the project area is complete and
2. all archaeological sites identified by the assessment are either of no further cultural heritage value or interest (as per Section 48(3) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*) or that mitigation of impacts has been accomplished through excavation or an avoidance and protection strategy.

Proponents should wait to receive the MCM's review letter indicating that the report(s) has been entered into the Register before issuing a decision or proceeding with any ground disturbing activities.

Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

The Notice of Intent indicates that a dam has been located in the general vicinity of the project area since the early 1800's and that the current Teeterville Dam Structure was constructed in 1962. It is important to note that any structure which is 40 years or older may contain cultural heritage value or interest and be considered a built heritage resource.

The proposed project may impact (potential) built heritage resources and/or cultural heritage landscapes. Therefore, a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) is required and shall be undertaken by a qualified person to determine the cultural heritage value or interest of the project area. If the project area (and/or dam) is determined to be of cultural heritage value or interest and alterations or development is proposed, a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), prepared by a qualified person, shall be completed to assess potential project impacts.

The qualified person shall have expertise, recent experience, and knowledge relevant to the type of cultural heritage resources being considered and the nature of the activity being proposed.

Please submit the CHER (and HIA, if recommended) to MCM Heritage Planning Unit, Norfolk County Heritage Committee and other interested parties for review and comment.

Cultural heritage resources are often of critical importance to Indigenous communities. Indigenous communities may have knowledge that can contribute to the identification of cultural heritage resources, and we suggest that any engagement with Indigenous communities includes a discussion about known or potential cultural heritage resources that are of value to them.

Environmental Assessment Reporting

All technical cultural heritage studies and their recommendations are to be addressed and incorporated into EA projects. Please advise MCM whether any technical cultural heritage studies will be completed for this EA project, and provide them to MCM before issuing a Notice of Completion or commencing any work on the site. If screening has identified no known or potential cultural heritage resources, or no impacts to these resources, please include the completed checklists and supporting documentation in the EA report or file.

Thank you for consulting MCM on this project and please continue to do so throughout the EA process. If you have any questions or require clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Joseph Harvey
Heritage Planner
Joseph.harvey@Ontario.ca

Copied to: Scott Robertson, Senior Water Resources Engineer, Matrix Solutions Inc.
Alexandria Laleva, Matrix Solutions Inc.

It is the sole responsibility of proponents to ensure that any information and documentation submitted as part of their EA report or file is accurate. The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of the any checklists, reports or supporting documentation submitted as part of the EA process, and in no way shall MCM be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result if any checklists, reports or supporting documents are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out an archaeological assessment, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33* requires that any person discovering human remains must cease all activities immediately and notify the police or coroner. If the coroner does not suspect foul play in the disposition of the remains, in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 30/11* the coroner shall notify the Registrar, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement, which administers provisions of that Act related to burial sites. In situations where human remains are associated with archaeological resources, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should also be notified (at archaeology@ontario.ca) to ensure that the archaeological site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Scott Robertson

From: Barboza, Karla (She/Her) (MCM) <Karla.Barboza@ontario.ca>
Sent: April 23, 2025 3:41 PM
To: Alexandra Laleva
Cc: Saifur Rahman; Scott Robertson; Kaufman, Jackson (MCM)
Subject: [External] RE: BEI Report - Teeterville Dam - Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) Study

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hi Alexandra,
Thanks for sending the Baseline Environmental Inventory report to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM).
We will review it and provide comments by May 23. Please note that there have been some changes in our office – Joseph has moved to another position. Could you please remove Joseph Harvey from this project's contact list and include Jackson Kaufman (copied) to the list? Please continue to send any emails, notices and documentation to both Jackson and me.
In the meantime, let us know if you have any questions.
Thanks again,
Karla

Karla Barboza, MCIP, RPP, CAHP (she/her)
Team Lead, Heritage | Heritage Operations Branch | Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism | Ontario Public Service
416-660-1027 | karla.barboza@ontario.ca

Ontario
Taking pride in strengthening Ontario, its places and its people

From: Alexandra Laleva
Sent: Tuesday, April 22, 2025 4:06 PM
Cc: Saifur Rahman ; Scott Robertson
Subject: BEI Report - Teeterville Dam - Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) Study

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Good afternoon,
You are receiving this email as our records indicate your interest in the subject project and a desire to be included on the mailing list. If you do not wish to receive related correspondence, please advise and you will be removed from this mailing list.
This email is to provide notification of a new document uploaded to the Long Point Region Conservation Authority's website for the subject project, located here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/
The Baseline Environmental Inventory (BEI) report documents the Study Team's current understanding of the project's environment, as defined by the Environment Assessment Act. The understanding is based on a review of available background information, field visits, and consultation efforts completed to date. It is anticipated that additional information will continue to be received through additional public consultation (i.e., the Community Liaison Committee [CLC] and Public Information Centre [PIC]) and ongoing project development.

The entire BEI report package (40 MB), including all appended materials, can be found here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/40856-522-Teeterville-BEIR-2025-04-10-final-V1.0.pdf
The main BEI report only with no appended materials (10 MB), can be found here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/40856-522-Teeterville-BEIR-2025-04-10-final-V1.0-main-report-only.pdf
Information contained within the BEI report will be used in the formulation and evaluation of various alternative methods of problem resolution, and expanded upon as necessary throughout the CO Class EA and design/permitting processes.
Comments on the BEI report can be provided by reply to me at this email address and/or to:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Phone: 226-314-1962
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Best Regards,
Alex

Alexandra Laleva, B.Eng., E.I.T. *(she/her)*
Environmental EIT
Montrose Environmental
Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Time
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Scott Robertson

From: Kaufman, Jackson (MCM) <Jackson.Kaufman@ontario.ca>
Sent: May 27, 2025 5:09 PM
To: Scott Robertson
Cc: Barboza, Karla (She/Her) (MCM); Saifur Rahman; Alexandra Laleva; EA Notices to SWRegion (MECP); Macki, Monika (MECP)
Subject: [External] MCM Response - Teeterville Dam - Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment [MCM File: 0022677]
Attachments: 2025-05-27_Teeterville_Dam_BEI_Report_MCM_Comments.pdf

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Good afternoon, Scott Robertson,

Thank you for providing the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) with the Baseline Environmental Inventory report for the above-referenced project.

MCMs comments can be found attached. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or require additional information.

Kindest regards,

Jackson Kaufman
Heritage Planner | Heritage Operations Branch / Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism | Ontario Public Service
613-242-3743 | jackson.kaufman@ontario.ca

Ontario

From: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, April 22, 2025 4:06 PM
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: BEI Report - Teeterville Dam - Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) Study

Good afternoon,

You are receiving this email as our records indicate your interest in the subject project and a desire to be included on the mailing list. If you do not wish to receive related correspondence, please advise and you will be removed from this mailing list.

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The Baseline Environmental Inventory (BEI) report documents the Study Team's current understanding of the project's environment, as defined by the Environment Assessment Act. The understanding is based on a review of available background information, field visits, and consultation efforts completed to date. It is anticipated that additional

information will continue to be received through additional public consultation (i.e., the Community Liaison Committee [CLC] and Public Information Centre [PIC]) and ongoing project development.

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Information contained within the BEI report will be used in the formulation and evaluation of various alternative methods of problem resolution, and expanded upon as necessary throughout the CO Class EA and design/permitting processes.

Comments on the BEI report can be provided by reply to me at this email address and/or to:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Phone: 226-314-1962
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Best Regards,
Alex

Alexandra Laleva, B.Eng., E.I.T. *(she/her)*
Environmental EIT
Montrose Environmental
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Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Heritage Planning Unit
Heritage Operations Branch
Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division
5th Flr, 400 University Ave
Toronto, ON M5G 1S7
Tel.: 613-242-3743

Ministère des Affaires civiques et du Multiculturalisme

Planification relative au patrimoine
Opérations relatives au patrimoine
Division des affaires civiques, de l'inclusion et du patrimoine
5e étage, 400, av. University
Toronto, ON M5G 1S7
Tél.: 613-242-3743

May 27, 2025 EMAIL ONLY

Scott Robertson
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental Solutions Canada Inc.
mailto:srobertson@montrose-env.ca

MCM File	**:**	**0022677**
Proponent	**:**	**Long Point Region Conservation Authority**
Subject	**:**	**Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects - Baseline Environmental Inventory**
Project	**:**	**Teeterville Dam**
Location	**:**	**Hamlet of Teeterville, County of Norfolk**

Dear Scott Robertson:

Thank you for providing the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) with the Baseline Environmental Inventory (BEI) for review and comment.

MCM's interest in this Environmental Assessment (EA) project relates to its mandate of conserving Ontario's cultural heritage.

Project Summary

Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), through their consultant Matrix Solutions Inc., is undertaking a Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Teeterville Dam. The project is being carried out under the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works document.

A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by LPRCA and completed in 2016, identified that Teeterville Dam currently has a "Low Hazard Potential" Classification, and does not meet current provincial safety standards. This Class EA study has been initiated to assess the existing site conditions and constraints, and to develop potential alternatives to address the identified issues at the dam which may include rehabilitation, replacement, or removal.

Comments
We have reviewed the Baseline Environmental Inventory (BEI) for the Teeterville Dam (Version 1.0, prepared by Montrose Environmental Solutions Canada Inc., dated April 2025) and have found that cultural heritage due diligence has yet to be fully documented for this project:

Archaeological Resources
Our records indicate that a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) (AA, under Project Information Form (PIF) P450-0142-2024) has been initiated. We recommend that the licensed archaeologist submit the report to MCM prior to the issuance of the notice of completion.

The Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential (MCM, 2022) should be completed to determine if the project area exhibits marine archaeological potential and if further assessment is required.

The BEI makes clear that the Stage 1 AA findings and recommendations are to be considered preliminary until the report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports ('the Register'). We may have additional comments on the BEI and/or EA report once the AA report has been entered into the Register.

Approval authorities and/or proponents should wait to receive the MCM's written confirmation that the archaeological assessment report(s) has been entered into the Register before issuing a decision or proceeding with any ground disturbing activities. The letter will also indicate either that there are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources or articulate next steps to mitigate any concerns.

Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Resources
We recommend that the *Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation* (March, 2019, prepared by Stantec) and *Draft Historical Context and Existing Conditions, Teeterville Dam Class Environment Assessment - Remedial Flood and Erosion Control* (January 2025, prepared by TMHC), as cited in the BEI, be included in the Appendices. Please submit digital copies of those technical cultural heritage studies for review and comment as soon as possible to MCM, municipal planning staff, Indigenous communities and other interested parties. We may have additional comments on the BEI and the above-referenced studies once we have an opportunity to review and comment.

We have included more detailed comments attached below to assist in the due diligence documentation as it relates to cultural heritage.

Thank you for consulting MCM on this. If you have any questions or require clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Jackson Kaufman
Heritage Planner
jackson.kaufman@ontario.ca

Copied to: Alexandra Laleva, Environmental EIT, Montrose Environmental
Saifur Rahman, Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure, LPRCA
Karla Barboza, Team Lead, Heritage Planning Unit, MCM
Monika Macki, Environmental Resource Planner & EA Coordinator, Southwest Region, MECP
EA Notices to Southwest Region, MECP

It is the sole responsibility of proponents to ensure that any information and documentation submitted as part of their EA report or file is accurate. The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of the any checklists, reports or supporting documentation submitted as part of the EA process, and in no way

shall MCM be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result if any checklists, reports or supporting documents are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out an archaeological assessment, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act

The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must cease all activities immediately and notify the police or coroner. If the coroner does not suspect foul play in the disposition of the remains, in accordance with Ontario Regulation 30/11 the coroner shall notify the Registrar, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement, which administers provisions of that Act related to burial sites. In situations where human remains are associated with archaeological resources, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should also be notified (at archaeology@ontario.ca) to ensure that the archaeological site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Comment #	Reference to BEI	Comment	Proposed Action/Solution
1	3.3 – Cultural Page 51	The section title should be further specified to capture the sections discussion of cultural heritage resources. Cultural heritage resources include archaeological resources, built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs). The term 'cultural heritage resources' should be used when referring to all three types, and the correct term should be used when referring to each type of resources.	Revise section title as follows: 3.3 – Cultural **Heritage Resources** In addition, we recommend an introductory paragraph be included thereafter: **Cultural heritage resources include archaeological resources, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.**
2	3.3.1 – Archaeology Page 51	Similar to comment #1, the archaeology section title should also be revised.	Revise sub-section title as follows: 3.3.1 – **Archaeological Resources**
3	3.3.1 – Archaeology Page 51	The Archaeological Resources section (description of existing conditions) should include: • A brief overview of all the stages of archaeological assessment undertaken (e.g., Stage 1 in this case) • The objective of that stage of assessment • The outcomes (conclusions and recommendations) of the AA are to be articulated in the EA report. If archaeological potential or resources are present, the AA would recommend further AA to be carried out. If there is no archaeological potential or resources present the AA would clearly state that the area specified (and mapped) has no further archaeological concerns. NOTE: The conclusions/recommendations are typically included in the Executive Summary of the AA and should be reiterated (cut and paste) in the EPR. • If the Stage 1 AA determined that the study area includes areas of archaeological potential, the EA report will include the map(s) from the AA report showing those areas. • The AA report(s) and MCM letter(s) indicating that the report(s) has been entered into the Ontario Public Register	Revise sub-section text as follows: *A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken on [**date**] by [**consultant archaeologist**] for [**property or study area**]. A Stage 1 AA consists of a review of geographic, land use and historical information for the property and the relevant surrounding area, a property visit to inspect its current condition and contacting MCM to find out whether, or not, there are any known archaeological sites on or near the property. Its purpose is to identify areas of archaeological potential and further archaeological assessment (e.g. Stage 2-4) as necessary. The Stage 1 AA is included in Appendix E.* ***[Then include the outcomes and recommendations of the report, as in Executive Summary]*** **The Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential (MCM, 2022) has been completed and the area has marine archaeological potential. Once a preferred alternative has been selected, a marine AA will be initiated.**

Comment #	Reference to BEI	Comment	Proposed Action/Solution
		of Archaeological Reports should be appended to the EA report. • If through a Stage 2 or 3 AA an archaeological site(s) has been identified the site location is considered sensitive information and is not to be made public. To this end, the licenced archaeologist is required to record sensitive data, such as site location, in a separate Supplementary Documentation report. A Supplementary Documentation Report should not be appended to the EA Report. We further recommend the section contents be simplified. The inclusion of findings can invite interpretive errors. Noting that this section may need to be revised upon entry into the register.	**No ground disturbance shall occur until Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM's) written confirmation that the archaeological assessment report(s) has been entered into the Ontario Pubic Register of Archaeological Reports. MCM's letter will indicate either that no further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources have been identified or articulate next steps to mitigate any concerns.**
4	3.3.2 -- Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes	See comments in the cover letter. Similarly to the section above, this section should describe the existing conditions related to built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes (BHRs/CHLs) based on the technical studies and include: - the purpose of the study - identification of all known (previously recognized) and/or potential BHRs/CHLs within and adjacent to the study area) and a description of its cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) - the outcomes (conclusions and recommendations)/ MCM may have additional comments once we have an opportunity to review and comment on the above-referenced technical cultural heritage studies by Stantec (2019) and TMHC (2025). Please also include all technical cultural heritage studies as an Appendices and submit them for review and comment to the municipal planning staff, Indigenous communities and other interested parties.	Recommended preliminary revisions to the text in the BEI: A [name of technical study] was undertaken on [date] by [heritage consultant] for [name of project or study area]. The assessment for this report consisted of data collection, background historic research, review of secondary source material and filed for review.

Ontario

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Programs & Services Branch
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7

Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential

A Checklist for Non-Marine Archaeologists

Purpose

The **purpose of this checklist** is to help proponents determine:

- if a property or project area may contain marine archaeological resources or have marine archaeological potential

A marine archaeological site is fully or partially submerged, or lies below or partially below the high-water mark of any body of water.

The property or project area includes all submerged areas that may be impacted by project activities, including, but not limited to:

- the main project area
- temporary storage and stockpiling locations
- staging and work areas, such as docking platforms and dredging locations
- temporary features such as access routes, anchors, moorings and cofferdams.

Please refer to the **instructions** on pages 4 through 9 when completing this checklist

Processes covered

- *Planning Act*
- *Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Aggregate Resources Act*
- *Ontario Heritage Act*
  - Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties
- *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Canada Shipping Act*

Marine archaeological assessment

The assessment will help you:

- identify, evaluate and protect marine archaeological resources on your property or project area
- reduce potential delays and risks to your project

If you are not sure how to answer one or more of the questions on the checklist, you may want to hire a licensed marine archaeologist (defined on page 5) to undertake a marine archaeological assessment.

Note: Under Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, all marine archaeological assessments **must** be done by a licensed marine archaeologist. Only a licensed marine archaeologist can assess – or alter – a marine archaeological site.

Have you found a site?

If you find something you think may be of marine archaeological value during project work, you **must** – by law – stop all activities immediately and contact a licensed marine archaeologist. The marine archaeologist will carry out the fieldwork in compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Have you found human remains?

If you find remains (e.g., bones) that could be of human origin, you **must** – by law - immediately notify the appropriate authorities (police, coroner's office, or Registrar of Cemeteries) and comply with the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*.

Other Checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project if:

- your Parent Class EA document has approved screening criteria
- your ministry's or prescribed public body's approved Identification and Evaluation Process includes approved screening criteria

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Project or Property Name

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)

Proponent Name

Proponent Contact Information

Telephone Number	Fax Number	Email Address

Screening Questions

1. Is there a government-authorized, pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process. Do not complete the rest of this checklist.

If **No**, continue to Question 2.

2. Has a marine archaeological assessment been prepared for the property or project area and been entered by MTCS into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, do **not** complete the rest of the checklist. You are expected to follow the recommendations in the marine archaeological assessment report(s).

The proponent and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the previous marine archaeological assessment
- follow any recommendations for further marine archaeological assessment work, as applicable
- add this checklist to the project file, with the appropriate documents that demonstrate a marine archaeological assessment was undertaken (e.g. MTCS letter that states that the report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports)

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement, e.g. environmental assessment document
- maintained by the proponent or approval authority

If **No**, continue to Question 3.

3. Are there known marine or land-based archaeological sites on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?

☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge of marine or land-based archaeological sites on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?

☐ Yes ☐ No

5. Is there Aboriginal knowledge or historically documented evidence of past Aboriginal use on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?

☐ Yes ☐ No

6. Is there a known burial site or cemetery on the property or adjacent to the property or project area?

☐ Yes ☐ No

7. Has the property or project area been recognized for its cultural heritage value?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes** to any of questions 3 to 7, do **not** complete the checklist. Your property or project area could contain marine archaeological resources: please hire a licensed marine archaeologist to conduct a marine archaeological assessment.

If **No**, continue to Question 8.

8. Has the entire property or project area been subjected to recent, extensive and intensive disturbance?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, do **not** complete the checklist. Instead, please keep and maintain a summary of documentation that provides evidence of the recent disturbance. A marine archaeological assessment is not required.

If **No**, continue to Question 9.

9. Are there two or more reported or registered ship wreck sites or reports of lost ships within a five kilometre radius of the property or project area?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, a marine archaeological assessment is required.

If **No**, continue to Question 10.

10. Is the property or project area within one kilometre of an active or historic harbour, seaplane or floatplane base, tunnel, ferry route, marine terminal, or winter road?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, a marine archaeological assessment is required.

If **No**, continue to Question 11.

11. Where the project impacts fourth order or higher watercourses, are there existing narrows, rapids, waterfalls or does the watercourse enter or leave a body of water within 300 metres of the property or project area?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, a marine archaeological assessment is required.

If **No**, continue to Question 12.

12. Are there potential built heritage or cultural heritage landscape resources that may be of cultural heritage value or interest adjacent to the watercourse or water body?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, a marine archaeological assessment is required.

If **No**, continue to Question 13.

13. Are there inundated beaches, bluffs, lakeshores, streams or river banks within 300 metres of the property or project area?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, a marine archaeological assessment is required.

If **No**, continue to Question 14.

14. Are there inundated beaches, lakeshores or river/creek banks beyond 300 metres and at greater depth than the project area with evidence of two or more of the following in the project area?

- elevated bathymetric features such as drumlins, eskers, kames, ridges, etc.
- pockets of sandy lakebed
- distinctive bathymetric formations such as escarpments, shoals, promontories, reefs, etc.
- inundated resource extraction areas (quarry, fishery)
- inundated historical settlement including built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes
- inundated historical transportation routes

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, a marine archaeological assessment is required.

If **No**, there is low potential for marine archaeological resources at the property (or project area).

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the conclusion
- add this checklist with the appropriate documentation to the project report or file

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement, e.g. under the *Environmental Assessment Act*, *Planning Act* processes
- maintained and retained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

Instructions

Please have the following available, when requesting information related to the screening questions:

- a clear map or chart showing the location and boundary of the property or project area
  - large scale and small scale maps/charts showing nearby islands or township names for context
- the municipal addresses of all properties or water lots within or adjacent to the project area, if any
- the lot, concession, parcel number or mining claims of any properties within the project area

In this context, the following definitions apply:

- **licensed marine archaeologist** means an archaeologist who has a valid marine archaeology licence issued by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport to practice in Ontario. As a consultant, a licensed marine archaeologist enters into an agreement with a client to carry out or supervise marine archaeological work on behalf of the client, produce reports for or on behalf of the client and provide technical advice to the client.
- **proponent** means a person, agency, group or organization that carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?

   An existing checklist, methodology or process may be already in place to identify marine archaeological potential, including:

   - one prepared and adopted by the municipality, such as an archaeological management plan
   - an environmental assessment process, such as a screening checklist for municipal bridges
   - projects being reviewed under the Canadian *Environmental Assessment Act*.
   - one that is approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport under the Ontario government's Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties [s. B.2.]

2. Has a marine archaeological assessment been prepared for the property or project area and been entered into the Ontario Public register of Archaeological Reports?

   Respond 'yes' to this question, if all of the following are true:

   - a marine archaeological assessment report has been prepared and complies with MTCS requirements
     - a letter has been sent by MTCS to the licensed marine archaeologist confirming that MTCS has entered the report into to the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports (Register)
   - the report contains a recommendation stating that there are no further concerns regarding impacts to marine archaeological sites

   If a marine archaeological assessment report has been completed and deemed compliant by MTCS, and the report contains a recommendation that further marine archaeological assessment work be undertaken, this work will need to be completed.

   For more information about previously conducted marine archaeological assessments, contact:

   - approval authority (such as a municipality or conservation authority)
   - proponent for whom the marine archaeological assessment was carried out
   - consultant archaeologist qualified to hold a marine archaeology licence in Ontario
   - Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport at archaeology@ontario.ca

3. Are there known marine or land-based archaeological sites on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?

   MTCS maintains a database of marine and land-based archaeological sites reported to the ministry. Land-based archaeological sites may extend into adjacent waterbodies.

   For more information, contact MTCS Archaeological Data Coordinator at archaeology@ontario.ca.

4. Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge of marine or land-based archaeological sites on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?

Check with:

- Aboriginal communities in your area
- local municipal staff

Aboriginal communities may have knowledge that can contribute to the identification of cultural heritage resources, and we suggest that any engagement with Aboriginal communities includes a discussion about known or potential cultural heritage resources that are of value to these communities. Aboriginal communities and local municipal staff may have information about marine archaeological sites that are not included in the MTCS database or reported to the ministry.

Other sources of local knowledge include the following:

- property owner
- local heritage organizations and historical societies, Association for Great Lakes Maritime History
- local and provincial dive organizations (Save Ontario Shipwrecks, Ontario Underwater Council), Preserve Our Wrecks, Ontario Marine Heritage Committee)
- local dive shops
- local amateur divers and diving associations
- local museums
- municipal heritage committees
- published local histories

5. Is there Aboriginal knowledge or historically documented evidence of past Aboriginal use on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?

Check with:

- Aboriginal communities in your area
- local municipal staff

Other sources of local knowledge include the following:

- property owner
- local heritage organizations and historical societies
- local museums
- municipal heritage committees
- published local histories

6. Is there a known burial site or cemetery on the property or adjacent to the property or project area?

For more information on known cemeteries or burial sites contact the following:

- Cemeteries Regulation Unit, Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services – for database of registered cemeteries
- Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) – to locate records of Ontario cemeteries, both currently and no longer in existence; cairns, family plots and burial registers
- Canadian County Atlas Digital Project – to locate early cemeteries

In this context, 'adjacent' means 'contiguous', or as otherwise defined in a municipal official plan.

When wrecks are associated with a loss of life, the area in the vicinity of the wreck may be established as a cemetery.

7. Has the property or project area been recognized for its cultural heritage value?

There is a strong chance there may be marine archaeological resources on the property or project area if it has been listed, designated or otherwise identified as being of cultural heritage value by:

- Municipal government
- Ontario government
- Canadian government

This includes a property that is:

- designated under *Ontario Heritage Act* (the OHA), including:
  - individual designation (Part IV)
  - part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)
  - a land or marine archaeological site (Part VI)
- subject to:
  - an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under the OHA (Parts II or IV)
  - a notice of intention to designate (Part IV)
  - a heritage conservation district study area by-law (Part V) of the OHA
- included on:
  - a municipal register or inventory of heritage properties
  - Ontario government's list of provincial heritage properties
  - Federal government's list of federal heritage buildings
- part of a:
  - National Historic Site
  - UNESCO World Heritage Site
- designated under:
  - *Heritage Railway Station Protection Act*
  - *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*
- subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque.

To determine if your property or project area is covered by any of the above, see:

- Part A of the MTCS Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Part VI – Archaeological Sites
Includes three marine archaeological sites prescribed under Ontario Regulation 11/06 and five terrestrial archaeological sites designated by the Minister under Regulation 875 of the Revised Regulation of Ontario, 1990.

For more information, refer to Regulation 875 and Ontario Regulation 11/06.

8. Has the entire property or project area been subjected to recent, extensive and intensive disturbance?

Recent: after-1960

Extensive: over all or most of the area

Intensive: thorough or complete disturbance

Examples of ground disturbance include:

- quarrying
- dredging
- structural footprints and associated construction areas
  - where the structure has deep foundations or footings
- infrastructure development such as:
  - dams
  - pipelines, hydro lines or other utility trenches
  - causeways
  - bridges

Note: this applies only to the excavated part of the right-of-way or corridor as the remainder may not be impacted

A ground disturbance does not include:

- aqua-cultural activities, such as a fish farm
- areas of traditional or commercial harvesting of fish, shellfish or water-based vegetation
- traditional agricultural areas that have been inundated

Property (Project Area) Inspection

Some documentation may provide evidence of prior disturbance, such as:

- photographs
- maps
- detailed descriptions and blueprints of prior projects

If complete disturbance isn't clear from documents available, an archaeologist licensed for marine archaeology can be hired to undertake an underwater and/or remote-sensing inspection of the study area to determine whether there is any remaining marine archaeological potential.

9. Are there two or more reported or registered ship wreck sites or reports of lost ships within a five kilometre radius of the property or project area?

The presence of two or more ship wreck sites or reports of lost ships in the vicinity may indicate increased marine archaeological potential for additional marine wrecks.

10. Is the property or project area within one kilometre of an active or historic harbour, seaplane or floatplane base, tunnel, ferry route, marine terminal, or winter road?

Focussed areas of marine activity on- and off-shore are indicators for potential marine archaeology due to:

- deliberate structures built in or on the water, such as:
  - mooring and anchoring structures
  - weirs, piers, docks, cribwork
  - groynes, breakwaters, artificial reefs
  - vessels scuttled for utilitarian or other purposes
  - infrastructure related to the construction or operation of a facility like marine railways
- incidental features, such as:
  - beached or sunken vessels or aircraft
  - dropped objects

As a result, there is potential for marine archaeological features or artifacts.

11. Where the project impacts fourth order or higher watercourses, are there existing narrows, rapids, waterfalls or does the watercourse enter or leave a body of water within 300 metres of the property or project area?

Fourth order and higher watercourses (on the Strahler scale) have potential association with human activity around narrows, rapids, waterfalls and proximity to waterbodies such as lakes due to:

- fish harvesting and related dams or weirs
- portage locations for navigable waterways
- early historical fording locations
- early historical water power sources for mills

These activities may result in marine archaeological features or artifacts.

12. Are there potential built heritage or cultural heritage landscape resources that may be of cultural heritage value or interest adjacent to the watercourse or water body?

Euro-Canadian settlement immediately adjacent to water bodies or watercourses may be focussed on the water for specific industrial, commercial or residential uses resulting in marine archaeological features or artifacts. For guidance, see the MTCS Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

13. Are there inundated beaches, bluffs, lakeshores, streams or river banks within 300 metres of the property or project area?

The margins of water bodies are associated with past human occupations and use of the land. About 80-90% of archaeological sites are found within 300 metres of water bodies.

- water body types:
  - primary - lakes, rivers, streams, creeks
  - secondary - springs, marshes, swamps and intermittent streams and creeks
- water bodies can include constructed water bodies or watercourses, such as:
  - temporary channels for surface drainage
  - rock chutes and spillways
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines can also have archaeological potential, for example:
  - high bluffs or cliffs
  - sandbars

You can get information about inundated shoreline features through:

- a site visit
- aerial photographs
- bathymetric data
- geological and physiographic studies

14. Are there inundated beaches, lakeshores or river/creek banks beyond 300 metres and at greater depth than the project area with evidence of two or more of the following in the project area?

- elevated bathymetric features such as drumlins, eskers, kames, ridges, etc.
- pockets of sandy lakebed
- distinctive bathymetric formations such as escarpments, shoals, promontories, reefs, etc.
- inundated resource extraction areas (quarry, fishery)
- inundated historical settlement including built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes
- inundated historical transportation routes

Landforms associated with past human occupations that have later been inundated, as historically documented or demonstrated through water-level chronologies, retain their archaeological potential.

- **Elevated bathymetric features**
  Higher ground and elevated positions, surrounded by low or level topography, often indicate past settlement and land use. Features such as eskers, drumlins, sizeable knolls, plateaus next to lowlands or other such features are a strong indication of archaeological potential.
  Find out if your property or project area had elevated topography prior to inundation through:
  - nautical charts
  - bathymetric data

- **Pockets of sandy lakebed**

  Areas of sandy soil, prior to being inundated, that would be well-drained and in areas characterized by heavy soil or rocky ground may indicate archaeological potential

  Find out if your property or project area had sandy soil through:

  - site visits
  - lakebed studies and sediment borehole data

- **Distinctive bathymetric formations**

  Distinctive land formations include – but are not limited to:

  - waterfalls
  - rock outcrops or faces
  - caverns
  - mounds

  Prior to inundation such features were often important to past inhabitants as special or sacred places. The following sites may be present at – or close to – these formations:

  - burials
  - structures
  - offerings
  - rock paintings or carvings

  Find out if your property or project area has a distinctive land formation through:

  - site visits
  - aerial photographs
  - bathymetric data

- **Inundated resource extraction areas**

  Prior to inundation, the following resources were collected in these extraction areas:

  - food or medicinal plants e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie
  - scarce raw materials e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert
  - resources associated with early historic industry e.g. fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining

  Aboriginal communities may hold traditional knowledge about their past use or resources in the area.

- **Inundated early historic settlement**

  Early Euro-Canadian settlements include – but are not limited to:

  - early military or pioneer settlement, e.g. pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes
  - early wharf or dock complexes
  - pioneers churches and early cemeteries

- **Inundated early historic transportation routes** - such as trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes, canals.

  For more information, see:

  - historical maps or atlases
    - for information on early settlement patterns such as trails (including Aboriginal trails), monuments, structures, fences, mills, historic roads, rail corridors, canals, etc.
    - Archives of Ontario holds a large collection of historical maps and atlases
    - digital versions of historical atlases are available on the Canadian County Atlas Digital Project
  - commemorative markers or plaques such as those posted by local, provincial or federal agencies
  - municipal heritage committees or other local heritage organizations
    - for information on early historic settlements or landscape features (e.g. fences, mill races)
    - for information on commemorative markers or plaques

Scott Robertson

From: pastport <pastport@ontario.ca>
Sent: September 18, 2025 3:00 PM
To: Amanda Parks
Cc: TBD@tbd.ca; Scott Robertson; PastPort@ontario.ca
Subject: [External] ENTERED INTO REGISTER: Archaeological Report for P450-0142-2024 / *
Attachments: ENTERED INTO REGISTER Archaeological Report for P450-0142-2024.pdf

This is the first time you received an email from this sender (pastport@ontario.ca). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Dear Amanda Parks,

The Original report for PIF P450-0142-2024, submitted by you as a condition of your licence, has been entered into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* without technical review. Please refer to the attached letter.

Note: the ministry makes no representation or warrant as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Development proponents and approval authorities: the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism has copied you on this email as you have been identified by the consultant archaeologist as either the proponent or approval authority for this project.

Please **do not** reply to this e-mail. The message will be undeliverable and we are unable to respond from this address.

If you have any questions about this report email us at: Archaeology@ontario.ca

Thank you,

Rebecca Gray

Rebecca.Gray@Ontario.ca

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Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)

Archaeology Program Unit
Heritage Operations Branch
Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division
5th Floor, 400 University Ave.
Toronto ON M7A 2R9
Tel.: (705) 492-1395
Email: Rebecca.Gray@Ontario.ca

Ministère des Affaires civiques et du Multiculturalisme (MCM)

Unité des programme d'archéologie
Direction des opérations du patrimoine
Division de la citoyenneté, de l'inclusion et du patrimoine
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Tél. : (705) 492-1395
Email: Rebecca.Gray@Ontario.ca

Sep 18, 2025

Amanda Parks (P450)
TMHC Inc.
105 - 1108 Dundas London ON N6G 3M6

RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Teeterville Dam Class EA Part of Lot 14, Concession 5 Geographic Township of Windham Norfolk County, Ontario", Dated Sep 2, 2025, Filed with MCM on N/A, MCM Project Information Form Number P450-0142-2024, MCM File Number 0022677

Dear Amanda Parks (P450):

The above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18, has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.[1]

Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to Archaeology@Ontario.ca

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Scott Robertson,Matrix Solutions Inc
TBD TBD,TBD

1*In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.*

Scott Robertson

From: Joan Crosbie <jcrosbie@tmhc.ca>
Sent: November 6, 2025 4:13 PM
To: Barboza, Karla (She/Her) (MCM)
Cc: Scott Robertson; Josh Dent; Hayden Bulbrook
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam Class EA, Teeterville, Norfolk County - HIA
Attachments: CH2024-380 LPRCA Teeterville Dam HIA 29OCT2025 AODA.pdf; __CH2024-380 LPRCA Teeterville Dam HIA 29OCT2025 AODA.pdf.accreport.html

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Good afternoon, Karla.

Please find attached, for your review, the AODA compliant HIA for the Teeterville Dam Class EA in Teeterville, Norfolk County.
Should you have any concerns, please let us know.

Joan

Joan Crosbie. MA, BA Hons, CAHP
Unit Manager - Cultural Heritage
jcrosbie@tmhc.ca
519-282-4588

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Scott Robertson

From: Barboza, Karla (She/Her) (MCM) <Karla.Barboza@ontario.ca>
Sent: November 10, 2025 2:52 PM
To: Joan Crosbie
Cc: Scott Robertson; Josh Dent; Hayden Bulbrook; Kaufman, Jackson (MCM)
Subject: [External] FW: Teeterville Dam Class EA, Teeterville, Norfolk County - HIA
Attachments: CH2024-380 LPRCA Teeterville Dam HIA 29OCT2025 AODA.pdf; __CH2024-380 LPRCA Teeterville Dam HIA 29OCT2025 AODA.pdf.accreport.html

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Hi Joan,

Hope this email finds you well!

Thanks for sending the HIA for the above reference project to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for review.

We will review and provide comments by early December.

On May 27, 2025 we provided comments on the Baseline Environmental Inventory document. This document referenced the *Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation* (March, 2019, prepared by Stantec) and *Draft Historical Context and Existing Conditions, Teeterville Dam Class Environment Assessment - Remedial Flood and Erosion Control* (January 2025, prepared by TMHC) which we asked for digital copies for our review. Could you please send us copies of these reports?

Let us know if you have any questions.

Thanks in advance,
Karla

Karla Barboza, MCIP, RPP, CAHP (she/her)
Team Lead, Heritage | Heritage Operations Branch | Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism | Ontario Public Service
416-660-1027 | karla.barboza@ontario.ca

Ontario
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---

From: Joan Crosbie <jcrosbie@tmhc.ca>
Sent: November 6, 2025 4:13 PM

To: Barboza, Karla (She/Her) (MCM) <Karla.Barboza@ontario.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com>; Josh Dent <jdent@tmhc.ca>; Hayden Bulbrook <hbulbrook@tmhc.ca>
Subject: Teeterville Dam Class EA, Teeterville, Norfolk County - HIA

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Good afternoon, Karla.

Please find attached, for your review, the AODA compliant HIA for the Teeterville Dam Class EA in Teeterville, Norfolk County.
Should you have any concerns, please let us know.

Joan

Joan Crosbie. MA, BA Hons, CAHP
Unit Manager - Cultural Heritage
jcrosbie@tmhc.ca
519-282-4588

TMHC Inc.
1108 Dundas Street, Unit 105
London, ON | N5W 3A7
www.tmhc.ca
519-641-7222

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Scott Robertson

From: Joan Crosbie <jcrosbie@tmhc.ca>
Sent: November 10, 2025 3:30 PM
To: Barboza, Karla (She/Her) (MCM)
Cc: Scott Robertson; Josh Dent; Hayden Bulbrook
Subject: [External] RE: Teeterville Dam Class EA, Teeterville, Norfolk County - HIA

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Good afternoon, Karla.

Just following up about the above noted HIA.

The 2019 Stantec report is appended to the HIA we submitted. In addition, the *Draft Historical Context and Existing Conditions, Teeterville Dam Class Environment Assessment - Remedial Flood and Erosion Control* (January 2025, prepared by TMHC) was an early draft of this HIA.

Should you need additional information, please reach out to us.

Joan

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Sent: November 10, 2025 2:52 PM
To: Joan Crosbie <jcrosbie@tmhc.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com>; Josh Dent <jdent@tmhc.ca>; Hayden Bulbrook <hbulbrook@tmhc.ca>; Kaufman, Jackson (MCM) <Jackson.Kaufman@ontario.ca>
Subject: FW: Teeterville Dam Class EA, Teeterville, Norfolk County - HIA

Hi Joan,

Hope this email finds you well!

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We will review and provide comments by early December.

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Let us know if you have any questions.

Thanks in advance,
Karla

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Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism | Ontario Public Service
416-660-1027 | karla.barboza@ontario.ca

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From: Joan Crosbie <jcrosbie@tmhc.ca>
Sent: November 6, 2025 4:13 PM
To: Barboza, Karla (She/Her) (MCM) <Karla.Barboza@ontario.ca>
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Scott Robertson

From: Barboza, Karla (She/Her) (MCM) <Karla.Barboza@ontario.ca>
Sent: November 10, 2025 3:31 PM
To: Joan Crosbie
Cc: Scott Robertson; Josh Dent; Hayden Bulbrook; Kaufman, Jackson (MCM)
Subject: [External] RE: Teeterville Dam Class EA, Teeterville, Norfolk County - HIA

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Thanks for the speedy reply and additional clarification, Joan!

Kind regards,
Karla

From: Joan Crosbie <jcrosbie@tmhc.ca>
Sent: November 10, 2025 3:30 PM
To: Barboza, Karla (She/Her) (MCM) <Karla.Barboza@ontario.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com>; Josh Dent <jdent@tmhc.ca>; Hayden Bulbrook <hbulbrook@tmhc.ca>
Subject: RE: Teeterville Dam Class EA, Teeterville, Norfolk County - HIA

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Joan

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Unit Manager - Cultural Heritage
jcrosbie@tmhc.ca
519-282-4588

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Sent: November 10, 2025 2:52 PM
To: Joan Crosbie <jcrosbie@tmhc.ca>

Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com>; Josh Dent <jdent@tmhc.ca>; Hayden Bulbrook <hbulbrook@tmhc.ca>; Kaufman, Jackson (MCM) <Jackson.Kaufman@ontario.ca>
Subject: FW: Teeterville Dam Class EA, Teeterville, Norfolk County - HIA

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Karla

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Should you have any concerns, please let us know.

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Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Heritage Planning Unit
Heritage Operations Branch
Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division
5th Flr, 400 University Ave
Toronto, ON M5G 1S7
Tel.: 613-242-3743

Ministère des Affaires civiques et du Multiculturalisme

Planification relative au patrimoine
Opérations relatives au patrimoine
Division des affaires civiques, de l'inclusion et du patrimoine
5e étage, 400, av. University
Toronto, ON M5G 1S7
Tél.: 613-242-3743

January 12, 2026

EMAIL ONLY

Joan Crosbie
Unit Manager, Cultural Heritage
TMHC Inc.
1108 Dundas Street, Unit 105
London, ON N5W 3A7
jcrosbie@tmhc.ca

MCM File	**:**	**0022677**
Proponent	**:**	**Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA)**
Subject	**:**	**Heritage Impact Assessment**
Project	**:**	**Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment Remedial Flood and Erosion Control, 3821 Teeterville Road**
Location	**:**	**Teeterville, Norfolk County**

Dear Joan Crosbie:

Thank you for providing the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) with the *Heritage Impact Assessment - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment Remedial Flood and Erosion Control - 3821 Teeterville Road, Teeterville, Norfolk County, Ontario* (dated October 29, 2025, prepared by TMHC Inc.) for review and comment.

MCM's interest in this project relates to its mandate of conserving Ontario's cultural heritage, including archaeological resources, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) was undertaken as part of the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment to determine if the study area retains cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI), assess the potential impacts of the proposed remediation for the Teeterville Dam and recommend strategies for mitigating those impacts.

The HIA determined that the study area as a landscape met three of nine criteria under Ontario Regulation 9/06, therefore having CHVI. The HIA anticipates that, should the preferred alternative proceed, both direct and indirect impacts to the study area's heritage attributes. The HIA concludes with the following mitigation strategies: planned construction staging, a pre-construction vibration monitoring assessment, and dam reparations which retain the current alignment of the spillway and earthen berm, including sympathetic reparation design which refers to the heritage attributes of the original truss structure.

MCM finds that the HIA is overall consistent with requirements, guidance, and standards under the *Planning Act* and Municipal Class Environmental Assessment process and with best practice guidance prepared by MCM with respect to cultural heritage. However, we have the following comment:

- 6 - *Policy Context* (p.43): MCM recommends that this section be revised to include a short discussion of the requirements under the Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects, and not the Municipal Class EA as described under Section 6.3.

MCM understands that the conclusions of the HIA will be confirmed to Norfolk County's Planning Department staff. MCM recommends that the HIA be shared with Indigenous communities and other interested parties for their review and comment as well. Please send us the final report once it has been reviewed and finalized.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the HIA. Should you have any questions or require clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Jackson Kaufman
Heritage Planner
jackson.kaufman@ontario.ca

Copied to: Scott Robertson, Senior Water Resources Engineer, Montrose Environmental Solutions Canada Inc.
Josh Dent, Project Manager & Community Relations Coordinator, TMHC
Hayden Bulbrook, Cultural Heritage Project Lead, TMHC
Karla Barboza, Team Lead, Heritage Planning Unit, MCM

It is the sole responsibility of proponents to ensure that any information and documentation submitted as part of their EA report or file is accurate. The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of the any checklists, reports or supporting documentation submitted as part of the EA process, and in no way shall MCM be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result if any checklists, reports or supporting documents are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out an archaeological assessment, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33* requires that any person discovering human remains must cease all activities immediately and notify the police or coroner. If the coroner does not suspect foul play in the disposition of the remains, in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 30/11* the coroner shall notify the Registrar, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement, which administers provisions of that Act related to burial sites. In situations where human remains are associated with archaeological resources, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should also be notified (at archaeology@ontario.ca) to ensure that the archaeological site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

APPENDIX G1-4
Department of Fisheries and ceans

Scott Robertson

From: Alexandra Laleva
Sent: April 23, 2025 8:34 AM
To: Scott Robertson
Subject: Fw: [External] RE: BEI Report - Teeterville Dam - Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) Study

FYI

From: OP Habitat (DFO/MPO) <DFO.OPHabitat.MPO@dfo-mpo.gc.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, April 23, 2025 8:30:26 AM
To: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: [External] RE: BEI Report - Teeterville Dam - Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) Study

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Hello Alexandra

Thank you for the notification. The Department reviews projects (works, undertakings, or activities) being conducted in or near waterbodies that support fish. We also review project proposals for impacts to Species at Risk. We do not review notifications for administrative processes. Please visit our website at: https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/index-eng.html to determine whether your project requires a review by the Department. If you determine that your project needs a review please complete and submit a Request for Review Form to: FisheriesProtection@dfo-mpo.gc.ca. If you have any questions feel free to contact us at: 1-855-852-8320.

Yours sincerely,

Triage and Planning
Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Program
Fisheries and Oceans Canada

From: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, April 22, 2025 4:06 PM
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: BEI Report - Teeterville Dam - Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) Study

You don't often get email from alaleva@montrose-env.ca. Learn why this is important

Good afternoon,

You are receiving this email as our records indicate your interest in the subject project and a desire to be included on the mailing list. If you do not wish to receive related correspondence, please advise and you will be removed from this mailing list.

This email is to provide notification of a new document uploaded to the Long Point Region Conservation Authority's website for the subject project, located here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/

The Baseline Environmental Inventory (BEI) report documents the Study Team's current understanding of the project's environment, as defined by the Environment Assessment Act. The understanding is based on a review of available background information, field visits, and consultation efforts completed to date. It is anticipated that additional information will continue to be received through additional public consultation (i.e., the Community Liaison Committee [CLC] and Public Information Centre [PIC]) and ongoing project development.

The entire BEI report package (40 MB), including all appended materials, can be found here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/40856-522-Teeterville-BEIR-2025-04-10-final-V1.0.pdf
The main BEI report only with no appended materials (10 MB), can be found here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/40856-522-Teeterville-BEIR-2025-04-10-final-V1.0-main-report-only.pdf

Information contained within the BEI report will be used in the formulation and evaluation of various alternative methods of problem resolution, and expanded upon as necessary throughout the CO Class EA and design/permitting processes.

Comments on the BEI report can be provided by reply to me at this email address and/or to:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Phone: 226-314-1962
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Best Regards,
Alex

Alexandra Laleva, B.Eng., E.I.T. *(she/her)*
Environmental EIT
Montrose Environmental
Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Time
Office: +1-226-314-1938 | Mobile: +1-226-332-5971
alaleva@montrose-env.ca | montrose-env.com



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APPENDIX G1-5
Norfolk County

Scott Robertson

From: Cory Armstrong-Smith <Cory.Armstrong-Smith@norfolkcounty.ca>
Sent: February 5, 2025 2:23 PM
To: Scott Robertson; James Robertson
Subject: [External] Dry Hydrant Information, Teeterville Area
Attachments: FireSubDivision_Overall_WithDryHydrants_Bridges.pdf

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Good afternoon Scott,

As per our phone conversation, please find a map attached that outlines Station 4 Teeterville's emergency response area and the available dry hydrants to satisfy our requirements. As you are aware there are no municipal supplied hydrants in this area to supplement our water supply.

Questions about the minimum flow rates and design duration need to be provided by our Acting Deputy Chief James Roberston. He has been included in this email.

Sincerely,

Cory Armstrong-Smith
Fire Prevention Officer
Delhi Administration Building
Fire Department
Office of the CAO
183 Main Street of Delhi, Delhi, Ontario, Canada, N4B 2M3
519-426-5870 x2402 | 226-NORFOLK



Providing valued public services that are responsive to our community's needs

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Norfolk County

FIRE SUBDIVISIONS

LEGEND

Station Area

- STATION #1 - SIMCOE
- STATION #2 - PORT DOVER
- STATION #3 - WATERFORD
- STATION #4 - TEETERVILLE
- STATION #5 - DELHI
- STATION #6 - COURTLAND
- STATION #7 - LANGTON
- STATION #8 - FAIRGROUND
- STATION #9 - PORT ROWAN
- STATION #10 - ST. WILLIAMS
- STATION #11 - VITTORIA

Automatic Aid Area

- STATION #2 & JARVIS
- STATION #3 & JARVIS
- STATION #3 & SCOTLAND
- STATION #4 & SCOTLAND
- STATION #6 & TILLSONBURG
- STATION #8 & BAYHAM
- DRY HYDRANTS
- BRIDGE - Limit Not Posted
- BRIDGE - Limit Posted

N
W E
S

0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Kilometers

Norfolk County
Community Services
Fire and Rescue Services Division
95 Culver Street
Simcoe, Ontario
N3Y 2V5
Phone (519)426-4115

NGIS Norfolk GIS Services

Scott Robertson

From: James Robertson <James.Robertson@norfolkcounty.ca>
Sent: February 13, 2025 10:09 AM
To: Scott Robertson; Cory Armstrong-Smith
Cc: Saifur Rahman; Alexandra Laleva; Gord Stilwell
Subject: RE: [External] Dry Hydrant Information, Teeterville Area

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hi Scott,

If the dry hydrant is removed, all residents within 8 km of an accredited fire station and within 5 km of the hydrant—but not within 5 km of another water supply point—will lose their STSS protection status.

Maintaining STSS protection is not just crucial for fire suppression, but it also plays a significant role in the insurance premiums for residents. The STSS protection status typically results in reduced insurance rates because it demonstrates the availability of a reliable, well-maintained water supply for firefighting efforts. Losing this status could result in higher premiums or potentially more limited coverage for residents, as insurance companies may consider the area to be a higher risk without adequate water resources.

To maintain this protection, a replacement dry hydrant must meet the following requirements:

- Minimum storage capacity of 24,000 imperial gallons (109,000L)
- Year-round accessibility
- Flow rate of at least 835 Imperial GPM (3,800 LPM) at draft
- Compliance with NFPA 1142, Chapter 8

While 109,000L is the minimum required storage for STSS, I can tell you anecdotally that larger structures—such as those governed by Part 3 of the Ontario Building Code, barns, or other high-risk occupancies—often require significantly more water for fire suppression efforts.
It's also important to note that the existing site provides a significant water volume and is centrally located within the fire district. This strategic placement ensures quick and efficient access by fire crews, making it a vital resource for firefighting operations.

I can't provide an exact total event volume, as the water needed depends on dynamic variables such as building size, construction type, fire involvement, and exposure risks. The standard calculation method for fire flow in gallons per minute (GPM) is then multiplied by the estimated duration of firefighting operations to determine the total volume needed.

Given this, we strongly advocate for keeping the Teeterville Pond and the current dry hydrant as they are. However, since this is outside our control, we would urge that any alternative solutions should be similar in nature to the current dry hydrant. The volume, accessibility, and strategic placement of the existing site are crucial in ensuring effective fire suppression, maintaining insurance benefits, and providing residents with reliable access to water resources during emergencies.

Although our firefighters Brad and Harold are well-seasoned, they may not be as knowledgeable on the intricacies of STSS requirements. Therefore, please direct all official inquiries regarding this matter to myself.

Thank you

James Robertson
Assistant Fire Chief
Fire Department
Office of the CAO
183 Main Street of Delhi, Delhi, Ontario, Canada, N4B 2M3
519-426-5870 x2404 | 226-NORFOLK | 519-429-4098
norfolkcountyfire.ca

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From: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Sent: Saturday, February 8, 2025 5:41 PM
To: Cory Armstrong-Smith <Cory.Armstrong-Smith@norfolkcounty.ca>; James Robertson <James.Robertson@norfolkcounty.ca>
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] Dry Hydrant Information, Teeterville Area

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Hi Cory / James,

[Copying Saifur Rahman (LPRCA's Manager of Engineering & Infrastructure and client PM on the project) and Alex Laleva (Montrose Project Coordinator)]

Thanks very much to each of you for the conversations thus far. James, not sure if you recall, but we chatted about the subject project a month ago (Jan 10, to be exact), and you provided some really valuable guidance on the Teeterville dry hydrant and its importance to the community, not just for the obvious direct benefits as an emergency water supply source, but also on the broader social benefits related to the County's Superior Tanker Shuttle certification and its knock-on societal effects as it relates to reduced individual fire insurance premiums.

Cory - as mentioned in our discussion earlier this week, the two NCFD personnel who participated in the project's first Community Liaison Committee (CLC) meeting related to the project on Jan 31 (Brad Baker and Harold Wood) provided some additional information, but I'm wondering if we could expand on it just a little?

The areas of FS#4 coverage cited by Harold line up well with the map you provided, Cory, and serve to illustrate the broader scope of potential impact to any project outcome that involves an change in that water source.

Harold also suggested that the hydrant can supply 4000 L/min, which is also important information as a characteristic that would need to be retained in any future scenario.

I didn't get a chance to inquire, but I'm wondering if there's a "total event volume" that is assigned to a dry hydrant like this that would need to be available in order to manage any reasonably foreseeable situation and/or maintain the STS certification. In other words, if an alternative solution to the EA problem were to be entertained that included removal of the reservoir, what type of impact mitigation would be necessary to replace or improve upon the functionality provided by the current system. I'm assuming the system would need to be capable of delivering flow at a similar rate, but is there a minimum total volume would we be talking about? e.g., say a storage tank of 250,000 L, 500,000 L, or more?

If it's easier to have a meeting/conversation about this type of thing, I'd happily make myself available at your convenience. Further, if it would be more appropriate for one of you (or equivalent) to sit on the project CLC in place of Brad and/or Harold, I'd be happy to include you. I *think* they ended up attending by virtue of a request from Elizabeth Scholten (Legion, Branch 526, on the west side of the reservoir) and I just assumed they were there with the blessing of the NCFD. For what it's worth, they were knowledgeable and helpful, but I understand if it's in NCFD's interest to have someone else "at the table".

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Cory Armstrong-Smith <Cory.Armstrong-Smith@norfolkcounty.ca>
Sent: February 5, 2025 2:23 PM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; James Robertson <James.Robertson@norfolkcounty.ca>
Subject: [External] Dry Hydrant Information, Teeterville Area

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Good afternoon Scott,

As per our phone conversation, please find a map attached that outlines Station 4 Teeterville's emergency response area and the available dry hydrants to satisfy our requirements. As you are aware there are no municipal supplied hydrants in this area to supplement our water supply.

Questions about the minimum flow rates and design duration need to be provided by our Acting Deputy Chief James Roberston. He has been included in this email.

Sincerely,

Cory Armstrong-Smith
Fire Prevention Officer
Delhi Administration Building
Fire Department
Office of the CAO

183 Main Street of Delhi, Delhi, Ontario, Canada, N4B 2M3
519-426-5870 x2402 | 226-NORFOLK



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Scott Robertson

From: Darnell Lambert <darnell.lambert@norfolkcounty.ca>
Sent: May 22, 2025 10:01 AM
To: Scott Robertson
Cc: Saifur Rahman; Lorrie Minshall; Alexandra Laleva; ron
Subject: [External] RE: County Road 25 - Big Creek / Teeterville Reservoir Crossing
Attachments: 982501.pdf

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Scott:

Apologizes for my overly tardy reply on the email below. I will be at tonight's meeting.

On the matter of the County Bridge near the Dam, attached are the 1971 Design drawings for it. While these are not that as-built drawings (request has been out into the MTO), they are the best reflection of the details for this bridge.

The abutments themselves were built atop caissons and sheet piling was placed along the front of the abutment as well. The caissons are some 35' deep and the sheet piling in front is some 20' deep. I believe one of the options is to drop the level of the dam and hence the question was raised about the risk to the abutments. While this should and would be further assessed (mainly focusing on risk of scour, need for scout protection, and the structural integrity of the 20+ year old sheet piling), the design details indicate that the main face of the abut appears to have a notable level of protection. Based on my review of the some other reports to date, the difference in elevation between upstream and downstream of the dam is some 12', therefore approximately 8' of sheet piling protection (below grade) would remain in place should that be the end result. Again the sheet piling would need to be assessed for condition and the potential need to additional tie back support.

There are insufficient details on how the upstream face of the abut is protected. One might think that the sheet piling would have been driven along the upstream face of the abutment for some distance back along the approaches to the bridge but the plans do not show these details. A more detailed plan would be required to forecast what the upstream and downstream arrangements would look like post a dam removal (should that be an option) and determine what types of protections are required in response to these changes.

Thanks,
Darnell

Darnell Lambert, C.E.T.
Director, Engineering
Gilbertson Administration Building
Engineering
12 Gilbertson Drive, Simcoe, Ontario, N3Y 4N5
519-426-5870 x1094



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From: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, April 22, 2025 9:36 AM
To: Darnell Lambert <darnell.lambert@norfolkcounty.ca>
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Lorrie Minshall <lminshall@lprca.on.ca>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; ron <ron@scheckenberger.ca>
Subject: RE: County Road 25 - Big Creek / Teeterville Reservoir Crossing

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Hi Darnell,

Following up once more on the questions below – i.e., whether the County might have access to design information for Road 25 that would help inform whether a particular alternative approach to the Teeterville Dam problem statement might have more or less impact on the County's infrastructure?

Also, advising that the dates for the upcoming **CLC and PIC dates have been set as May 22 and June 12, respectively,** and that both will be held at the Simcoe Recreation Centre again. I apologize for coming to you with established dates rather than options, but we became aware only this morning of restrictions in venue availability that forced our hand into these options (also working around municipal councillor, LPRCA management, and study team schedules). Hopefully these dates work for you, or for a suitable alternate from your office? We'll send save-the-date calendar invites shortly.

Regards,

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 31, 2025 9:30 AM
To: Darnell Lambert <darnell.lambert@norfolkcounty.ca>
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Lorrie Minshall (lminshall@lprca.on.ca) <lminshall@lprca.on.ca>; Ron Scheckenberger <ron@scheckenberger.ca>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: RE: County Road 25 - Big Creek / Teeterville Reservoir Crossing

Hi Darnell,

Following up on the questions outlined in the email below and wondering if there's any related information or technical opinions that could be provided?

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 17, 2025 1:58 PM
To: Darnell Lambert <darnell.lambert@norfolkcounty.ca>
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Lorrie Minshall (lminshall@lprca.on.ca) <lminshall@lprca.on.ca>; Ron Scheckenberger <ron@scheckenberger.ca>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: County Road 25 - Big Creek / Teeterville Reservoir Crossing

Hi Darnell,

I'm not sure if this may have already been brought to your attention but, if so, I don't think I was copied so am following up just in case. If you're already looking into it, I don't mean to "pile on".

In short, we had a question raised by a private landowner following the Public Information Centre related to any potential for impacts on the County's bridge that could be associated with works associated within the dam. Specifically, the comment reads:

- *I was wondering if Norfolk had been contacted over concerns of the new bridge and road. I would be surprised if the new bridge's foundations were designed to take water levels and a creek running 12 to 14 feet deeper at the foundations to erode them. Especially in the spring runoff when the power of Big Creek is hard to imagine for anyone who has never seen it.*

I note that you had not raised any similar points in previous discussions, at the CLC meeting, or as part of your completed CLC questionnaire, so I'm guessing you've little concern? Ron suggested that the bridge concern is likely moot since the foundation needs to go to solid ground and/or bedrock and that any concerns with scour due to a lowered creek profile (in a dam decommissioning alternative) would be easily addressed with scour protection works.

The background material circulated and reviewed did not contain much information as it relates to the road / bridge itself, save for the 2022 Inspection Report completed by Vallee (copy attached), from which the snippet below originates. I'm not entirely sure how Vallee defined the footings as "visible" as these would undoubtedly be much deeper, as implied in the comment above?

Element Group:	Foundations					Length:	10
Element Name:	Foundation (below ground level)					Width:	
Location:						Height:	
Material:						Count:	2
Element Type:						Total Quantity:	20 m
Environment:						Limited Inspection:	
Protection System:						Perform. Deficiencies	
Condition Data:	Units	Exc.	Good	Fair	Poor		
	m	0	20	0	0		
Comments: Footings visible. Footing system anchored to massive blocks. Sheet piles along inside of footings.							
Recommended Work: Rehab ☐ Replace ☐ Timing: Urgent ☐ < 1yr ☐ 1 - 5 yr ☐ 6 - 10 yr ☐						Maintenance Needs: ☐ Urgent ☐ 1 year ☐ 2 year	

In any event, thought I'd reach out to ensure that you've given this particular element of County infrastructure specific consideration and are satisfied that such concerns are minimal?

Regards,

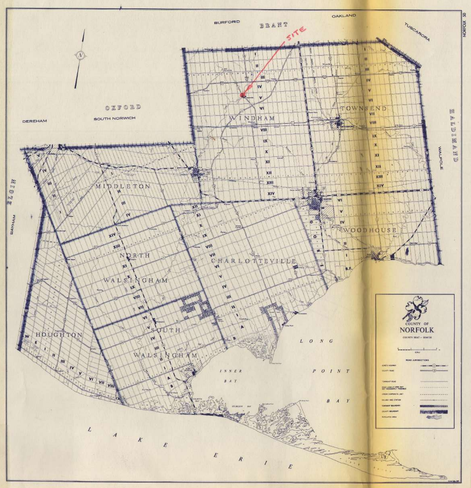
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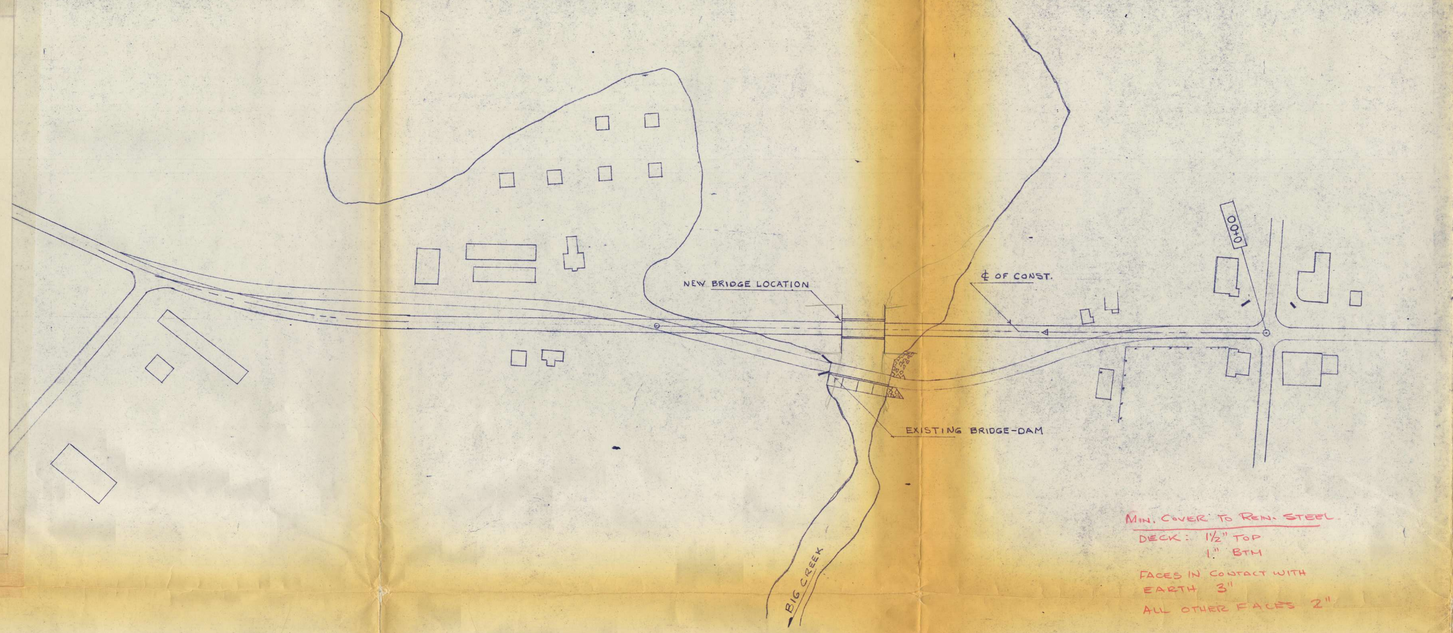
Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Standard Time
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411
srobertson@montrose-env.ca | montrose-env.com

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NORFOLK COUNTY ROAD NO. 6

BRIDGE OVER BIG CREEK

Lot 14, Con. V, Township of Windham

Proposed Structure

The new Bridge is to be constructed in the Forebay formed by a Bridge-Dam combination as shown on the Site Plan.

Span

72'-2" Clear Span

Foundation

Using Franki type pile founded at Elev. 740.0. Estimated to carry 100 Tons each. Maximum Load 1500 tons for one Footing.

Footing

3000 P.S.I. Reinforced Concrete.

Abutments

Straight retaining wall type 3000 P.S.I. Reinforced Concrete.

Beams

5 - Pre-Cast Prestressed Girders, A.A.S.H.O. Type III, 7'-3" o/c.

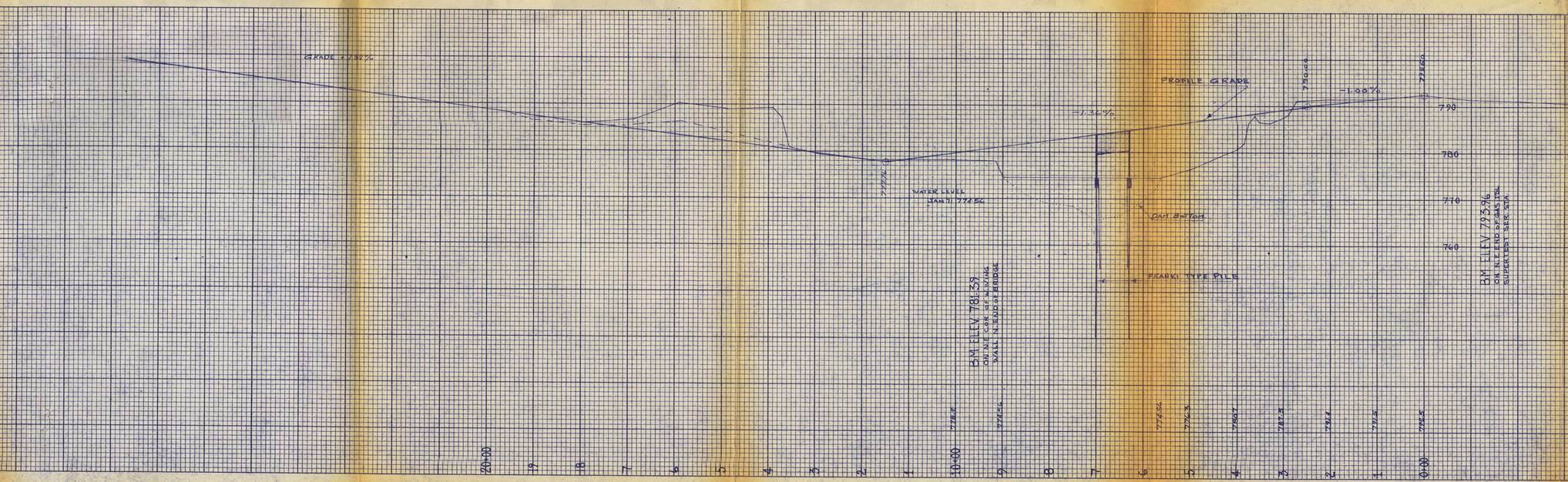
Deck
7½" Reinforced Concrete 4000 P.S.I.
28'-0" Curb to Curb.

Curbs
2'-6" Wide Reinforced Concrete 4000 P.S.I.

Railing
Standard D.H.O. Galvanized.

SITE DATE
Bridge Upstream-County Bridge #0022, 1.0 Miles-65'-0" Clear Span. Constructed 1964.
Bridge Downstream-Township of Windham, 1.0 Miles-57' Span, 11.5' Rise.
Existing Structure - 98 Feet including Spillway.
From Local Residents High Water 776'.50.
No Flood Conditions - Dam Controls Water Level.
Use present Bridge for Detour as new Bridge is in Pond.
AADT 260 Cars in 1968 - Design 400 - 1000.

MIN. COVER TO REIN. STEEL.
DECK: 1½" TOP
1" BTM
FACES IN CONTACT WITH EARTH 3"
ALL OTHER FACES 2"



Scale Plan 1"=100'
Profile Vert. 1"=10'
Hor. 1"=100'

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS
ONTARIO
APPROVED AUG 24 1971 PURSUANT TO THE HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT AND THE MUNICIPAL ACT
APPROVAL No. 16858
DIRECTOR, ENGINEERING BRANCH

NORFOLK COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM
BRIDGE OVER BIG CREEK
COUNTY ROAD Nº 6
LOT 14 CON V TWP OF WINDHAM
BRIDGE INVENTORY Nº 0023

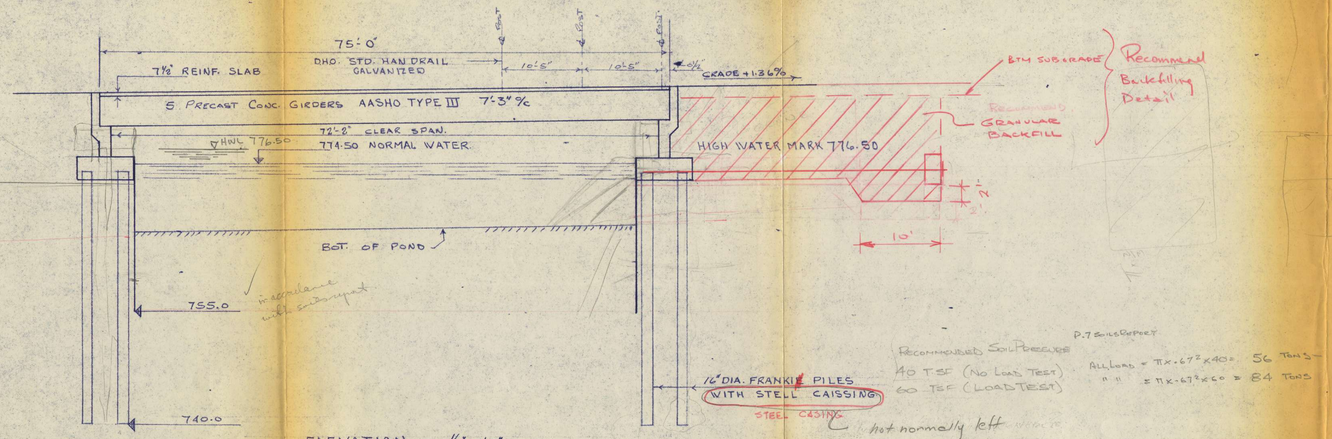
DRAWING 237 DATE JUNE 1971
SCALE AS SHOWN

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
D. G. McDOWELL
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

D. G. McDowell P. Eng O.L.S.
COUNTY ENGINEER

STRUCTURE SITE No. 20-24

RECEIVED
JUN 8 1971
BRIDGE OFFICE



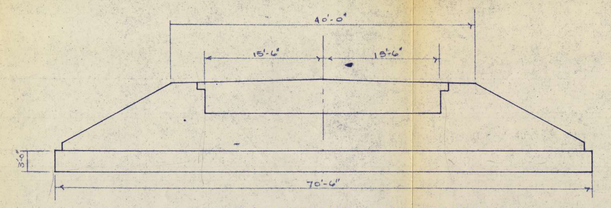
ELEVATION 1/8" = 1'-0"

P.7 PILE SUPPORT

Recommended Soil Pressure
40 TSF (No Load Test)
60 TSF (Load Test)

All Load = π x 6.7² x 40 = 56 Tons
" " = π x 6.7² x 60 = 84 Tons

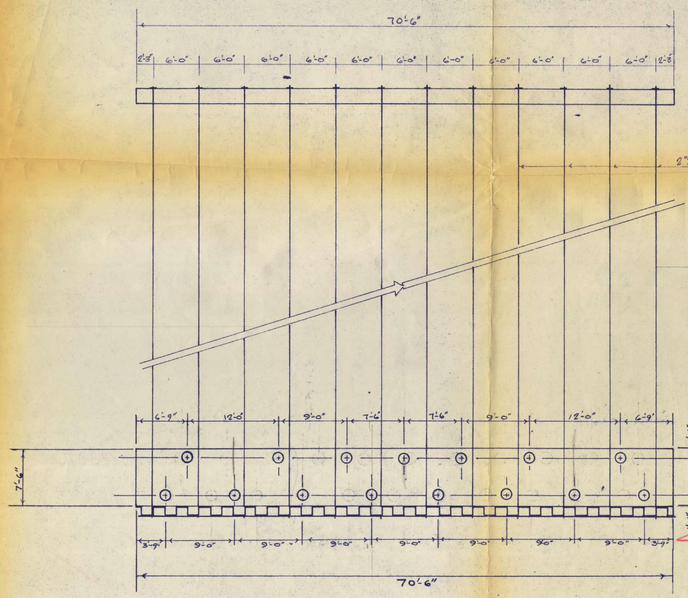
not normally left in place. According to McDowell, Franki recommends leaving in place because of water & soil conditions. ∴ OK



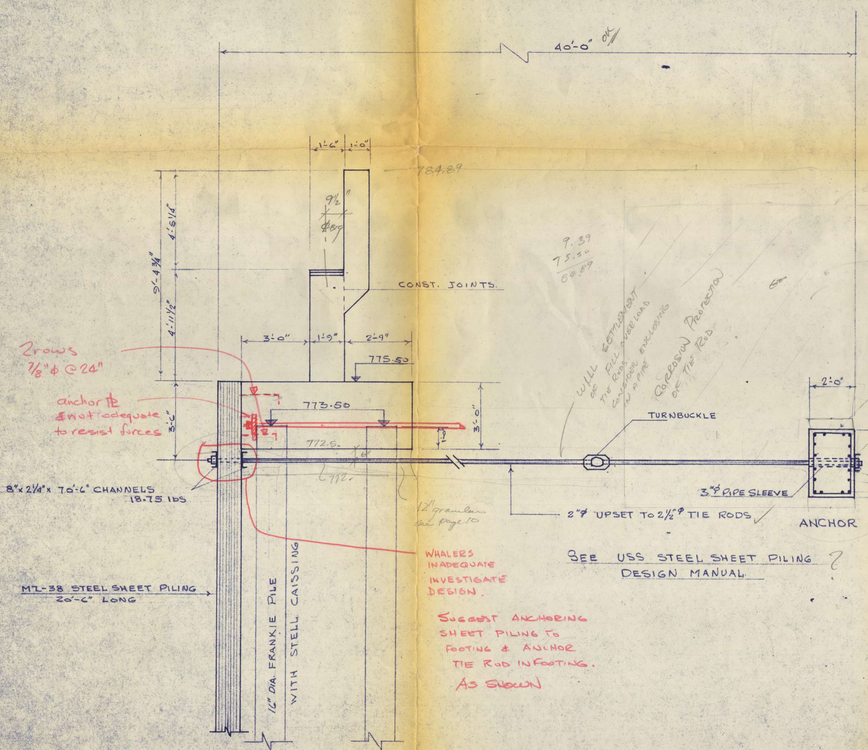
SOUTH ABUTMENT ELEVATION 1/8" = 1'-0"

Recommend adding a sequence of construction as per soils report (March 26, 1971 Letter from William Trow Associates Payee)

Also indicate Granular Backfill Areas in accordance with soils report recommendations



FRANKIE PILES & TIE BARS LAYOUT 1/8" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ABUTMENT 3/8" = 1'-0"

See USS Steel Sheet Piling Design Manual

Will comply to Soil Report for Soil Material to be placed including Backfill around pipe

Corrosion Protection of Tie Rod

Construction Sequence

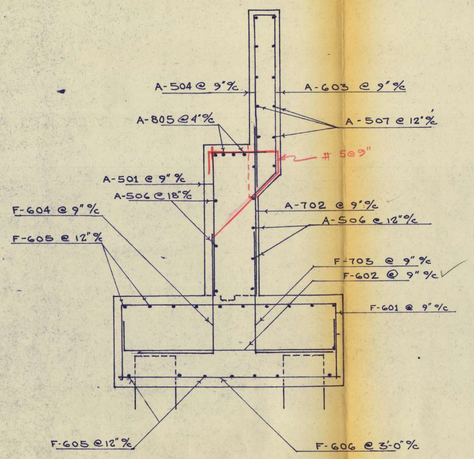
Bad fill design

D.H.O. TORONTO RECEIVED JUN 8 1971 BRIDGE OFFICE

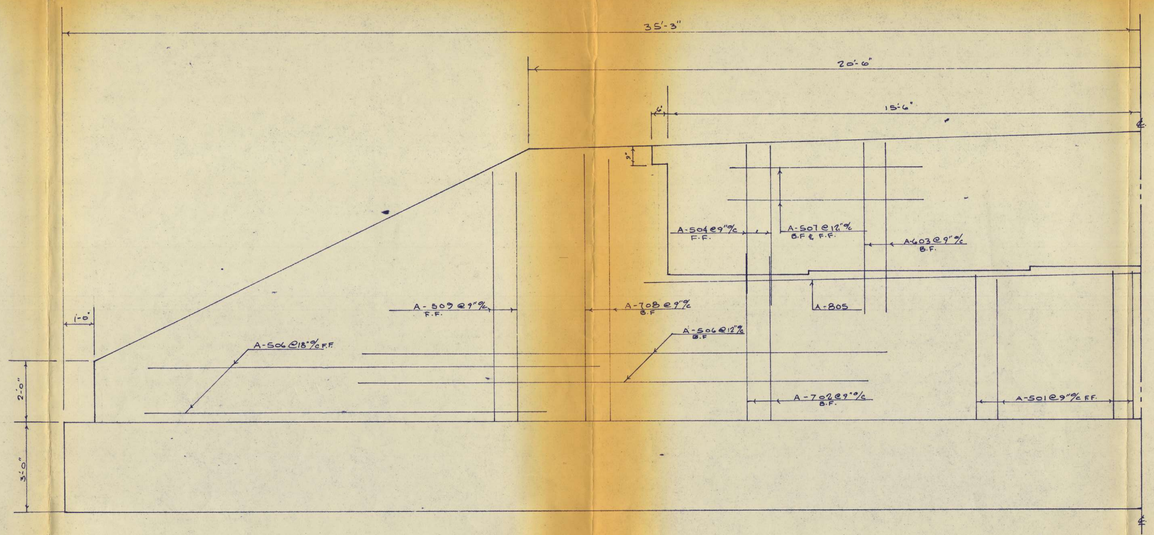
STRUCTURE SITE No. 20-24

B-0023 NORFOLK

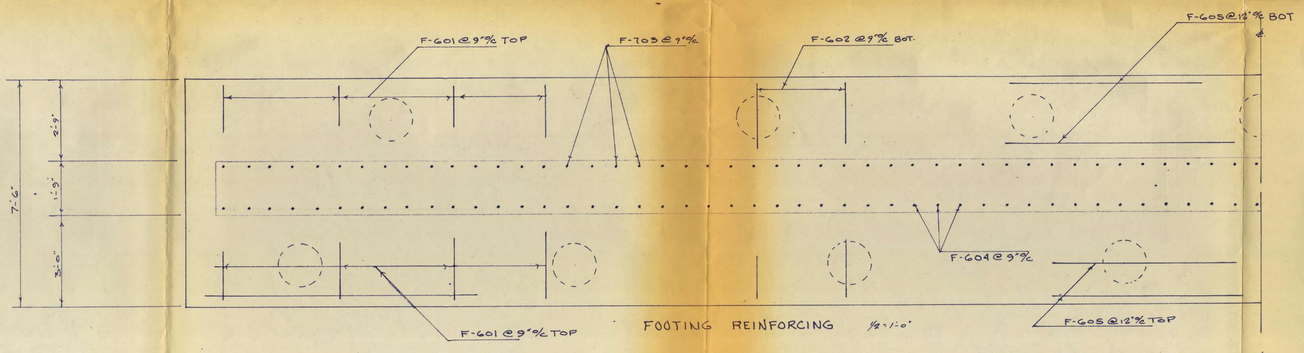
2



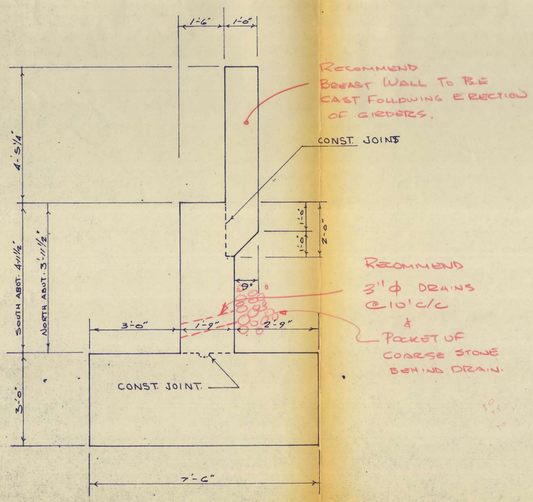
REINFORCING DETAIL 1½"=1'-0"



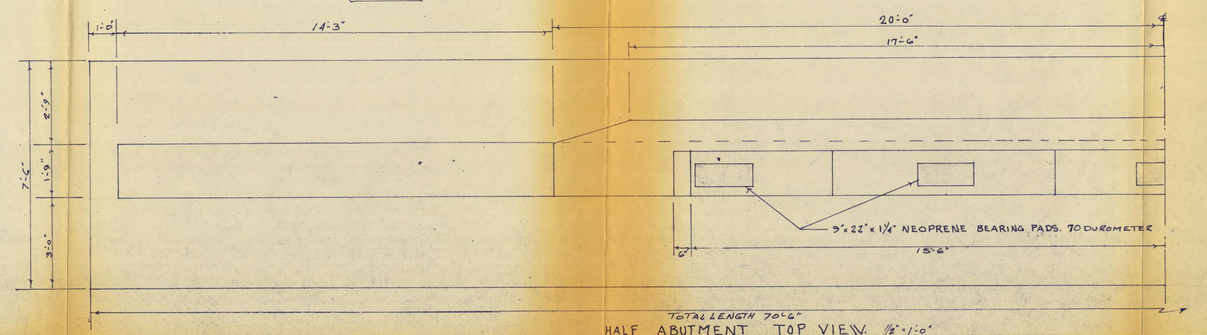
HALF ABUTMENT ELEVATION 1½"=1'-0"



FOOTING REINFORCING 1½"=1'-0"



SECTION AT CENTRE LINE 1½"=1'-0"



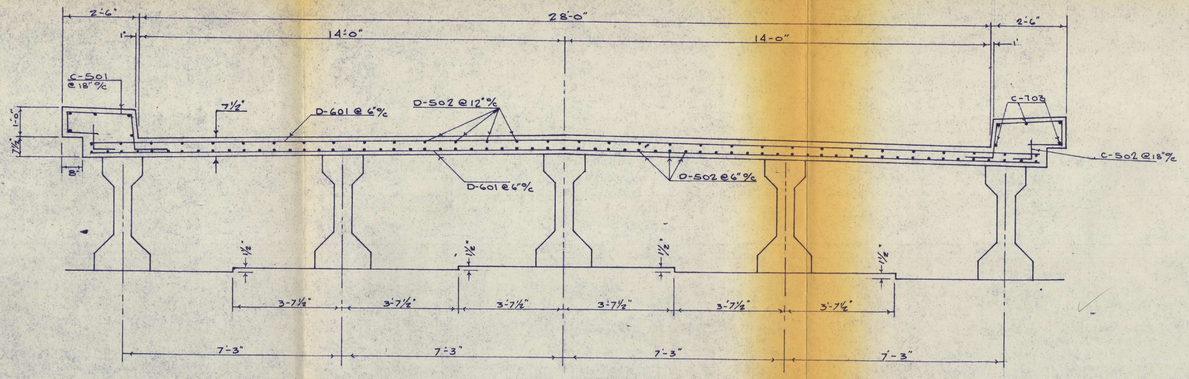
HALF ABUTMENT TOP VIEW. 1½"=1'-0"

D.H.O. TORONTO RECEIVED JUN 8 1971 BRIDGE OFFICE

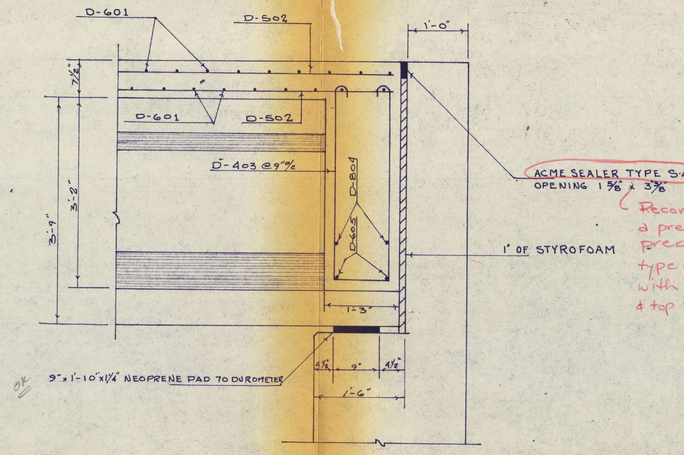
STRUCTURE SITE No. 20-24

B-0023 3

NORFOLK

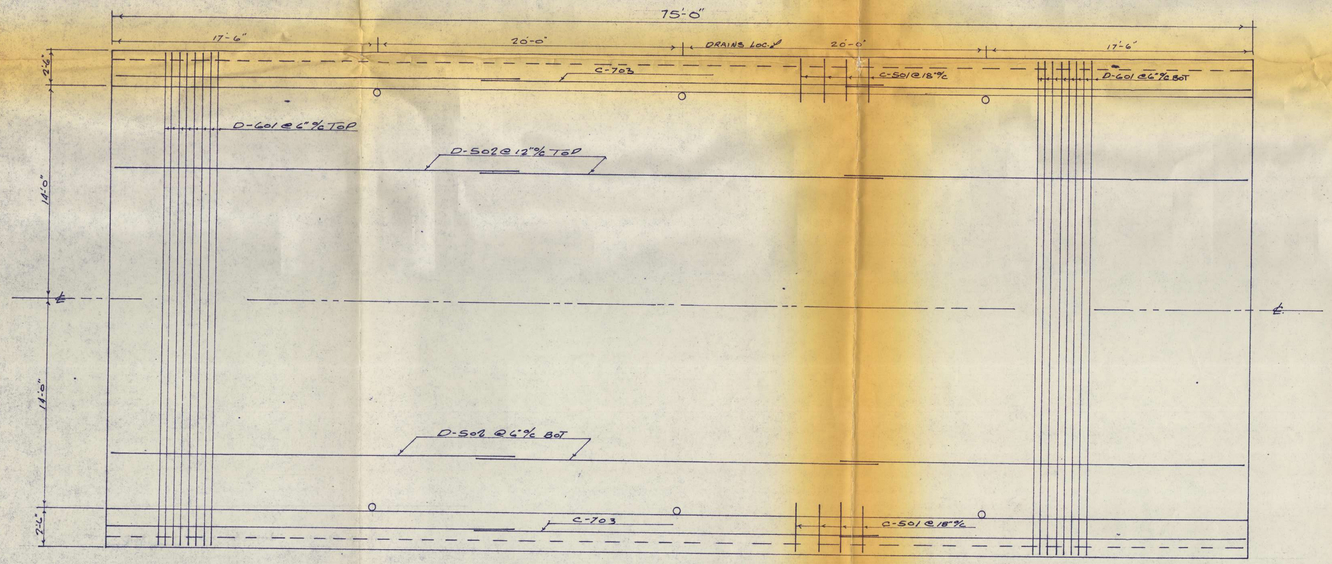


~ SECTION THRU DECK ~ ½" = 1'-0"

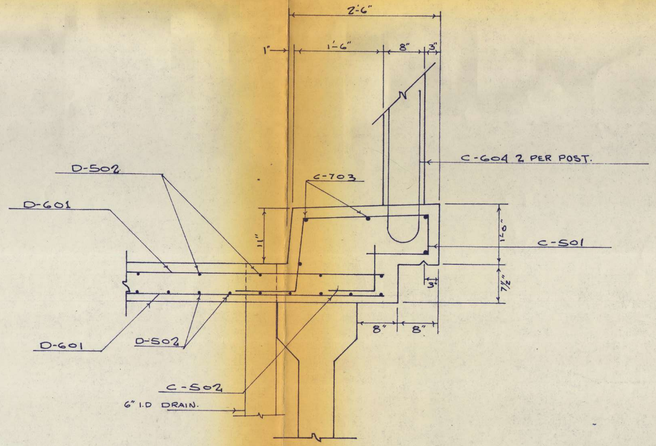


Recommend using a preassembled, precompressed type of seal with armour angles & top & btm lugs.

~ SECTION THRU SEAT ~ 1" = 1'-0"



~ DECK PLAN ~ 1/16" = 1'-0"



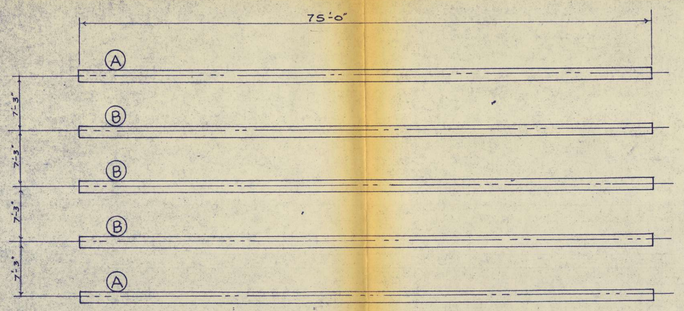
~ CURB DETAIL ~ 1" = 1'-0"

D.H.O.
TORONTO
RECEIVED
JUN 8 1971
BRIDGE OFFICE

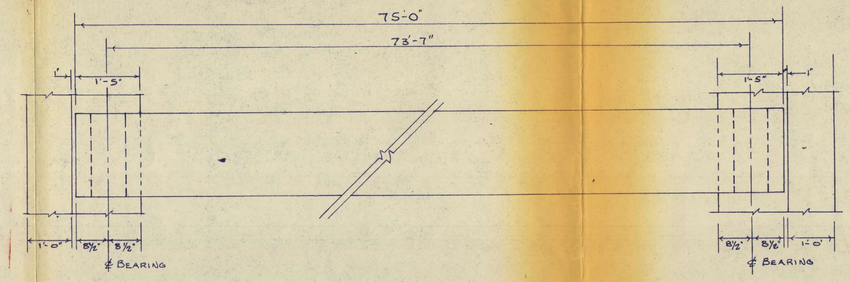
STRUCTURE SITE No. 20-74

B-0023 4

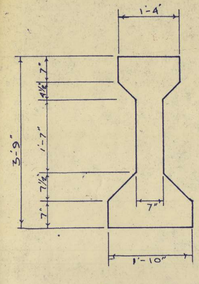
NORFOLK



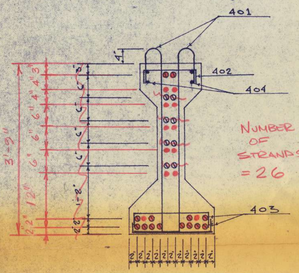
GIRDER LAYOUT PLAN 1/8"=1'-0"



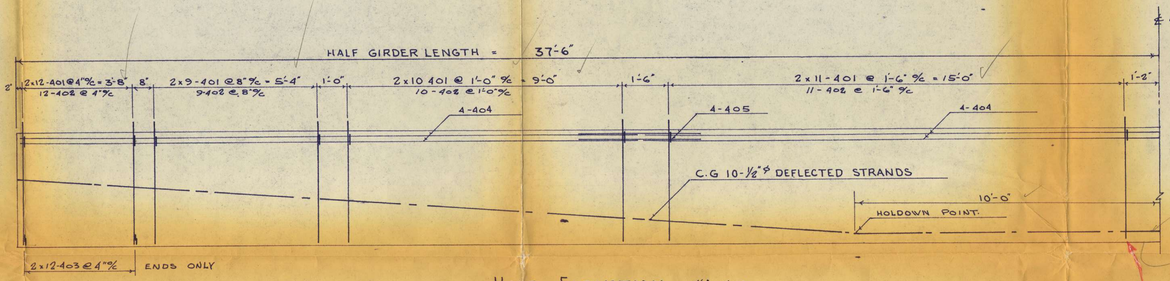
BEARING PLAN DETAILS 3/4"=1'-0"



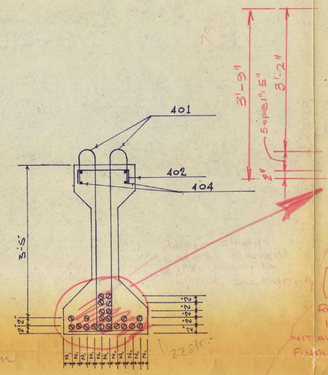
SECTION 3/4"=1'-0"



SECTION AT ENDS 3/4"=1'-0"



HALF ELEVATION 1/8"=1'-0"



SECTION AT CENTRE 3/4"=1'-0"

NUMBER OF STRANDS = 26

max btm fibrestress = -772 psi tension under full LL & DL

BTM FIBRE OVERSTRESSED IN TENSION UNDER FULL LL & D.L. RECOMMEND REVISING NUMBER OF STRANDS AND STRAND PATTERN AS SHOWN ON SECTIONS. ALSO INCREASE CONCRETE TRANSFER STRENGTH AS SHOWN.

55/20/75

BASED ON AASHO 1969
RECOMMEND USING 1971 INTERIM SPEC'S
INITIAL FORCE = 30.9K
FINAL FORCE = 23.5K

7.35
48ksi

STRAND TO BE ½" DIA.
T/ 270 KSI. LLT.

$12\sqrt{f'c}$

$40\sqrt{f'c}$

GENERAL NOTES

Concrete Strength at 28 Day 5000 P.S.I.
Concrete Strength at Transfer ~~4000~~ 4200 P.S.I.

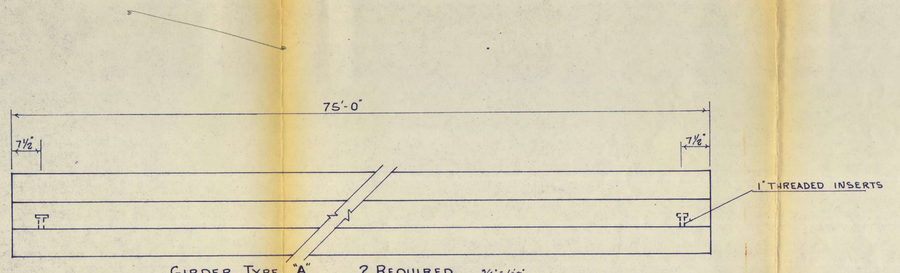
Strand Forces
Initial Force 28.91 K/Strand
Final Force 23.55 K/Strand

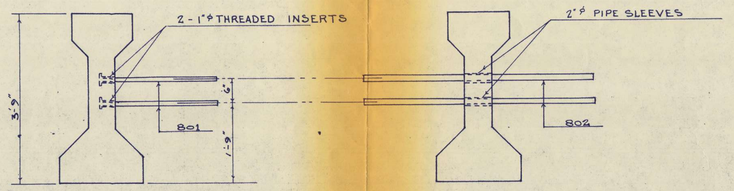
Reinforcing shall be of Intermediate Grade Deformed Steel Bars

Minimum cover to reinforcing shall be 1½" unless otherwise noted

End of Beams
Burn off Strands Flush and Coat Ends with Bituminous Paints

MARK	Nº BARS	LENGTH	REMARKS
401	840	5'-8"	STIRRUPS
402	420	1'-8"	T&P
403	240	2'-3"	BOT. ENDS
404	60	24'-9"	T&P
405	40	4'-0"	T&P
801	8	2'-6"	DIAP
802	12	5'-0"	DIAP.





NOTE: BEAMS TO BE TENDERED MANUFACTURER'S DRAWINGS TO BE SUBMITTED TO D.H.O. BRIDGE OFFICE FOR APPROVAL

D.H.O. TORONTO RECEIVED JUN 8 1971 BRIDGE OFFICE

STRUCTURE SITE No. 20-34

B-0023
NORFOLK

5

Scott Robertson

From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: June 16, 2025 12:29 PM
To: Scott.pipe@norfolkcounty.ca
Cc: Scott Robertson
Subject: [External] Correction - FW: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Draft Archeological and Heritage Reports - Request for Review and Comments
Attachments: TMHC 2024-385 Matrix LPRCA Teeterville Dam St 1 Archaeology Report Draft 3r.pdf; CH2024-380 LPRCA Teeterville Dam Historical Context and Existing Conditions 2025JUN02r.pdf; 2019-03-11 Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation (Stantec)r.pdf

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Hi Scott Pipe and Scott Robertson,

Please accept my apologies — the email below was inadvertently cc'd to Scott Pipe in error. It was intended for Scott Robertson, who is now copied on this message.

Thank you both for your understanding

Kind regards,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

From: Saifur Rahman
Sent: June 16, 2025 12:02 PM
To: abby.laforme@mncfn.ca; megan.devreis@mncfn.ca; adam.laforme@mncfn.ca
Cc: Scott.pipe@norfolkcounty.ca
Subject: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Draft Archeological and Heritage Reports - Request for Review and Comments

Sogo/ Good morning,

I hope this message finds you well.

Through working with the project team's archaeology / heritage consultant (TMHC Inc.), it has recently come to our attention that there have been some staffing updates on your end and that Mark LaForme is no longer the most appropriate contact for project consultation-related emails. Prior emails notifying of the project's initiation and the first Public Information Centre had been sent to Mark's email address and the general communications@mncfn.ca mailbox. If these have not been forwarded to your attention and/or you wish additional copies or to discuss anything project-related, please don't hesitate to contact me.

The purpose of this correspondence is to advise that draft archaeological and heritage reports for the subject project have been completed and are now available for your review. We would appreciate any feedback or comments you may wish to provide.

Please find attached the following draft documents:

- Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment (TMHC, January 2025)
- Historical Context and Existing Conditions Report (TMHC, January 2025)
- Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation (Stantec, 2019)

The first two reports were prepared specifically for the ongoing project and are being circulated for review and comment. The third document, completed as part of a previous study, is included as additional contextual reference.

Following any review and comments that you may wish to provide, these will be circulated to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism for their review and, ultimately, be bound into and form part of the environmental assessment reporting for the overall project.

With a target submission date to the Province in mid-July, we kindly request feedback within 4-5 weeks, if manageable.

Please don't hesitate to contact me with any comments, questions, or if you require clarification.

Nya:weh/ Thank you,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

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APPENDIX G2
Indigenous Consultation

APPENDIX G2-1
Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

Scott Robertson

From: David Proracki <dproracki@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: October 24, 2024 9:45 AM
To: Communications@mncfn.ca; Mark.Laforme@mncfn.ca
Cc: Scott Robertson
Subject: [External] Notice of Intent - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: 40856 - Teeterville Dam Notice of Intent 2024-10-24.pdf; 40856-528 CLC Participation L 2024-10-21.pdf

Good morning,

This email and attached Notice of Intent (NOI) is to provide notice that the Long Point Region Conservation Authority, with assistance from a consultant team led by Matrix Solutions Inc., is commencing the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment. The attached NOI provides additional information.

As a component of the project's consultation program, this correspondence is also to advise of, and solicit potential interest in, a project-specific Community Liaison Committee (CLC). Please see attached CLC Participation Letter. The objective of the CLC is to facilitate public participation in project discussions wherein CLC members can provide background knowledge, contribute to decision-making processes, and generally help guide the Study Team and the project. CLC composition typically includes a mix of individual citizens, non-governmental groups and associations, Aboriginal community representation, and other government agencies. In many cases, citizen participants often serve as representation and liaison for others in the community who may have an interest in the project but no capacity or desire for more active involvement. Participation is voluntary and is expected to generally involve two (2) dedicated CLC meetings and occasional communication on an as-required basis throughout the duration of the project. At this time, CLC meetings are tentatively scheduled for January and February.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process and CLC participation can be found here: https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If participation as part of the CLC is not desired due to scheduling constraints or other issues, the Study Team would be happy to meet with you directly, either in person or virtually to discuss the project.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project and/or would like to be a part of the CLC or engage in more direct consultation, please contact the Project Managers (David Proracki dproracki@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com). Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Best regards,
David
David Proracki, EIT
Water Resources Analyst| Long Point Region Conservation Authority
(519)-842-4242 ext. 264
dproracki@lprca.on.ca

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

NOTICE OF INTENT

Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), through their consultant Matrix Solutions Inc., is undertaking a Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Teeterville Dam located within Norfolk County, within the Hamlet of Teeterville. The dam and associated reservoir are located on Big Creek, approximately 11 km northeast of the Town of Delhi. The map below shows the location of the study area.

While a dam and reservoir have existed on the current site since the 1830's, originally constructed to facilitate the movement of timber, the existing dam was constructed in 1915 after a flood destroyed the original wooden dam structure. The main portion of the existing dam is a concrete spillway gravity structure with earthen embankments on both sides. After taking ownership of the dam in 1954, the Big Creek Conservation Authority (pre-cursor of the LPRCA) modified the dam in 1962, adding three concrete piers to the downstream face to form four bays capable of holding stop logs and increasing the headpond elevation. A steel truss bridge formed the road crossing associated with the dam until 1971, at which time a new bridge was constructed approximately 13 m upstream, and the truss bridge was closed to vehicular traffic. The truss structure and a metal catwalk crossing were retained for another 50 years, offering access for dam operations, but were removed in 2022 due to safety concerns.

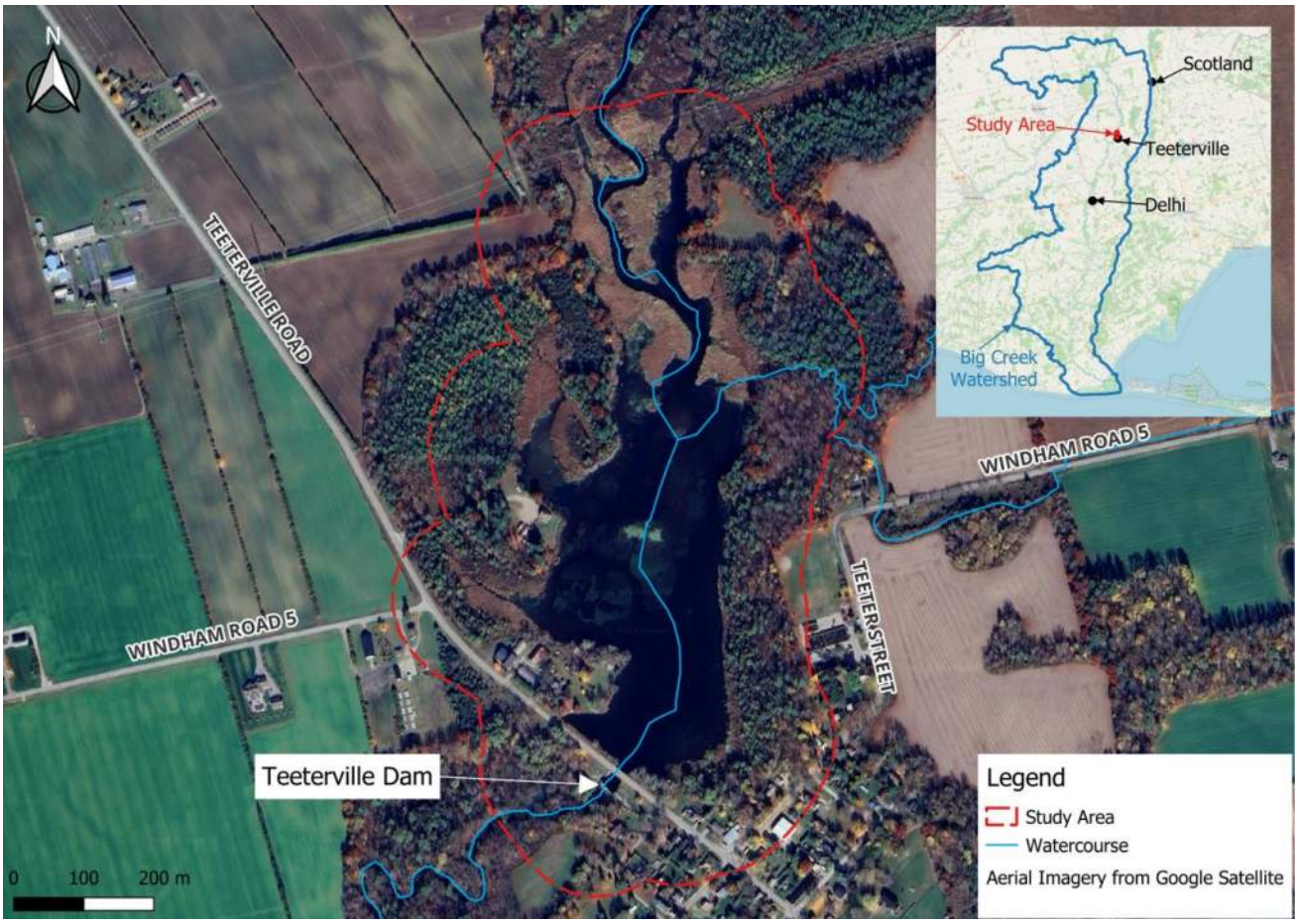
A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by the LRPCA and completed in 2016, categorized the structure as having a "Low Hazard Potential" for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. The earthen embankment portion of the dam was identified as potentially subject to internal piping/erosion but was generally considered to be safe. The abutments and piers, however, failed to meet standard safety criteria for sliding under all load cases. Given the identified structural deficiencies, the DSR concluded that the bridge represented "a potential liability and a danger to users" and recommended that its use be limited or phased out and that a Class EA process that includes public consultation should be undertaken to assess various alternatives to its long-term management.

The project will be carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* document.

The Project Team invites public input and will incorporate comments and considerations into the planning and design of this project. The public will be notified in advance of Public Information Centres that will be held to present information on the project and receive public feedback. To submit comments, request further information, or to join the project mailing list, please contact:

David Proracki, EIT
Water Resources Analyst
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street
Tillsonburg, Ontario, N4G 0C4
Tel: 519-842-4242 ext. 264
Fax: 519-842-7123
dproracki@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Matrix Solutions Inc.
650 Woodlawn Road West, Unit 7B
Guelph, Ontario, N1K 1B8
Tel: 226-314-1962
Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@matrix-solutions.com


N
TEETERVILLE ROAD
WINDHAM ROAD 5
WINDHAM ROAD 5
TEETER STREET
Teeterville Dam
0 100 200 m
Scotland
Study Area
Teeterville
Delhi
Big Creek Watershed
Legend
Study Area
Watercourse
Aerial Imagery from Google Satellite

October 21, 2024 Matrix 40856-528

To whom this may concern:

On behalf of the Long Point Region Conservation Authority, the attached Notice of Intent (NOI) is to notify you of the start of the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment. The attached NOI provides additional information.

As a component of the project consultation program, this correspondence is also to advise of, and solicit potential interest in, a project-specific Community Liaison Committee (CLC). The objective of the CLC is to facilitate public participation in project discussions wherein CLC members can provide background knowledge, contribute to decision-making processes, and generally help guide the study team and the project. The composition of a CLC typically includes a mix of individual citizens, non-governmental groups and associations, Aboriginal community representation, and other government agencies. In many cases, citizen participants often serve as representation and liaison for others in the community who may have an interest in the project but no capacity or desire for more active involvement. Participation is voluntary and is expected to generally involve two dedicated CLC meetings and occasional communication on an as-required basis throughout the duration of the project. At this time, CLC meetings for this project are tentatively scheduled for mid-January and late February of 2025.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process and CLC participation can be found here:
https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project and/or would like to be a part of the CLC, please contact the project managers (David Proracki dproracki@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com). Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Thank you,



Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Matrix Solutions Inc.

Attachment: Notice of Intent

Scott Robertson

From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: February 7, 2025 11:48 AM
To: Communications@mncfn.ca; Mark.Laforme@mncfn.ca; lrcs@sixnations.ca; lonnybomberry@sixnations.ca; dawnrussell@sixnations.ca; info@hdi.land; raechellewilliams@hdi.land; Scott Robertson; Alexandra Laleva
Subject: [External] Notice of Public Information Centre - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: 2025.01.29_Teeterville Notice of PIC-Final.pdf

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Good morning,

This email, along with the attached Notice, serves to inform you about an upcoming Public Information Centre (PIC) related to the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment (EA). The Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), with assistance from the consultant team led by Montrose Environmental, is initiating this EA. This is the first of two PICs to be held for the project, with the second anticipated later this spring – details TBD.

A key component of the EA process is consultation with interested stakeholders (public, landowners and agencies). As part of this study, consultation is being undertaken, and your participation is encouraged. The Public Information Centre (PIC) is being undertaken to share the study background, explain the EA process, outline existing environmental conditions, and outline the preliminary concept alternative solutions being considered.

This PIC will provide interested stakeholders the opportunity to review the materials at their own pace and engage in dialogue with Study Team members, including representatives from the LPRCA and the project's consultant team.

Details are included in the attached pdf, but include:

Wednesday, February 19, 2025
Drop-in format from 6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Simcoe Recreation Center (Norfolk Meeting Room)
182 South Drive, Simcoe, ON

Other background information is included on the project website, here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/ Additional information will be populated onto the website as the project continues, so please check back in periodically if interested.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process can be found here: https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project, please feel free to contact either or both of the Project Managers (Saifur Rahman srahman@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com).

Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Regards,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE

Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment

Teeterville Dam

The Study: The Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), through their consultant Montrose Environmental (Montrose) (formerly Matrix Solutions Inc.) is undertaking a Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) for the Teeterville Dam, located within Norfolk County, within the Hamlet of Teeterville. A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by the LRPCA and completed in 2016, categorized the structure as having a "Low Hazard Potential" for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. While minor issues were identified in regard to the earthen embankment portion of the dam, the concrete control dam elements failed to meet standard safety criteria and represents a risk of failure.

The LPRCA is completing this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the structural deficiencies identified in the DSR, and to meet their requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam failure, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations. The project is being carried out under the guidance of the CO Class EA for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works document and, as such, includes a thorough characterization of the project environment and a broad program of consultation.

Public Information Centre: A key component of the EA process is consultation with interested stakeholders (public, landowners and agencies). As part of this study, consultation is being undertaken, and your participation is encouraged. An initial Public Information Centre (PIC) is planned to share the study background, explain the EA process, outline existing environmental conditions, and outline the various alternative solutions being considered.

Public Information Centre
Wednesday, February 19, 2025
Drop-in format from 6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Simcoe Recreation Center (Norfolk Meeting Room)
182 South Drive, Simcoe, ON
https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/

A second PIC will be held later this Spring to present the evaluation of alternative solutions and the selection of a preferred approach.

We'd like to hear from you: Your input is important to us and can shape the project decision. We invite you to join our upcoming PIC to learn more about the project, the alternative solutions, ask our team questions and provide feedback. If you are unable to attend the PIC, the presentation boards will be made available on the project website. To submit a comment or question via email please contact one of the representatives below:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Phone: 226-314-1962
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

This notice was issued on January 29, 2025 in the Tillsonburg & Norfolk News and the Simcoe Reformer.

Please note that comments will be maintained for reference throughout the project and will become part of the public record. Under the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Environmental Assessment Act, any personal information such as name, address, and telephone number included in a submission will become part of the public record unless the comments specifically request that such personal details not be included in the public record.

Scott Robertson

From: srobertson@montrose-env.ca
Subject: Draft Arch and Heritage Reports - Request for Review and Comments
Attachments: TMHC 2024-385 Matrix LPRCA Teeterville Dam St 1 Archaeology Report Draft 3r.pdf; CH2024-380 LPRCA Teeterville Dam Historical Context and Existing Conditions 2025JUN02r.pdf; 2019-03-11 Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation (Stantec)r.pdf

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From: Saifur Rahman
Sent: June 16, 2025 12:02 PM
To: abby.laforme@mncfn.ca; megan.devreis@mncfn.ca; adam.laforme@mncfn.ca
Cc:
Subject: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Draft Archeological and Heritage Reports - Request for Review and Comments

Sogo/ Good morning,

I hope this message finds you well.

Through working with the project team's archaeology / heritage consultant (TMHC Inc.), it has recently come to our attention that there have been some staffing updates on your end and that Mark LaForme is no longer the most appropriate contact for project consultation-related emails. Prior emails notifying of the project's initiation and the first Public Information Centre had been sent to Mark's email address and the general communications@mncfn.ca mailbox. If these have not been forwarded to your attention and/or you wish additional copies or to discuss anything project-related, please don't hesitate to contact me.

The purpose of this correspondence is to advise that draft archaeological and heritage reports for the subject project have been completed and are now available for your review. We would appreciate any feedback or comments you may wish to provide.

Please find attached the following draft documents:

- Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment (TMHC, January 2025)
- Historical Context and Existing Conditions Report (TMHC, January 2025)
- Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation (Stantec, 2019)

The first two reports were prepared specifically for the ongoing project and are being circulated for review and comment. The third document, completed as part of a previous study, is included as additional contextual reference.

Following any review and comments that you may wish to provide, these will be circulated to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism for their review and, ultimately, be bound into and form part of the environmental assessment reporting for the overall project.

With a target submission date to the Province in mid-July, we kindly request feedback within 4-5 weeks, if manageable.

Please don't hesitate to contact me with any comments, questions, or if you require clarification.

Nya:weh/ Thank you,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

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Scott Robertson

From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: June 16, 2025 1:47 PM
To: Abby Lee
Cc: Megan DeVries; Adam LaForme; Darin Wybenga; Scott Robertson
Subject: [External] RE: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Draft Archeological and Heritage Reports - Request for Review and Comments

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Good afternoon, Abby,

Thank you for your prompt response and for forwarding the reports to the appropriate Units. We appreciate your attention to this end and welcome any comments you may wish to share.

Best regards,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

From: Abby Lee <Abby.LaForme@mncfn.ca>
Sent: June 16, 2025 1:28 PM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Cc: Megan DeVries <Megan.DeVries@mncfn.ca>; Adam LaForme <Adam.LaForme@mncfn.ca>; Darin Wybenga <Darin.Wybenga@mncfn.ca>
Subject: RE: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Draft Archeological and Heritage Reports - Request for Review and Comments

Good Afternoon Saifur,

Thank you for notifying the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN), Department of Consultation and Accommodation (DOCA) regarding the reports for the Teeterville Dam.

I have forwarded the attached onto the required Units.
MCFN DOCA will follow up with comments as soon as we can.

Thanks again! 😊

Abby (LaForme) Lee (she/her)
Consultation Coordinator,
Department of Consultation & Accommodation

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation
Mailing: 2789 Mississauga Road, Hagersville, ON, N0A1H0
Physical: 4065 Hwy. #6, Hagersville, ON, N0A1H0
Web: www.mncfn.ca
Facebook: Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation
Ph: 905-768-4260 Ext: 1602

I choose to work flexibly and am sending this message now because it works for me. Feel free to read, act on or respond at a time that works for you.

Disclaimer
The Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN) asserts the right to maintain stewardship on our ancestral homelands which includes the right to protect the lands and waters that sustain and support the life and health of all. Historically, and without our consent, MCFN homelands have been industrialized to the point where cumulative effects have already surpassed the point of a questionable future for coming generations. In this era of reconciliation, building a renewed relationship with First Nation peoples based on recognition of rights, respect and partnership, MCFN fully expect legal obligations with the body of the politic to adhere to National interests and engage MCFN in all future development taking place within our ancestral lands.

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From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: Monday, June 16, 2025 12:02 PM
To: Abby Lee <Abby.LaForme@mncfn.ca>; megan.devreis@mncfn.ca; Adam LaForme <Adam.LaForme@mncfn.ca>
Cc: Scott.pipe@norfolkcounty.ca
Subject: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Draft Archeological and Heritage Reports - Request for Review and Comments

Sogo/ Good morning,

I hope this message finds you well.

Through working with the project team's archaeology / heritage consultant (TMHC Inc.), it has recently come to our attention that there have been some staffing updates on your end and that Mark LaForme is no longer the most appropriate contact for project consultation-related emails. Prior emails notifying of the project's initiation and the first Public Information Centre had been sent to Mark's email address and the general communications@mncfn.ca mailbox. If these have not been forwarded to your attention and/or you wish additional copies or to discuss anything project-related, please don't hesitate to contact me.

The purpose of this correspondence is to advise that draft archaeological and heritage reports for the subject project have been completed and are now available for your review. We would appreciate any feedback or comments you may wish to provide.

Please find attached the following draft documents:

- Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment (TMHC, January 2025)
- Historical Context and Existing Conditions Report (TMHC, January 2025)
- Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation (Stantec, 2019)

The first two reports were prepared specifically for the ongoing project and are being circulated for review and comment. The third document, completed as part of a previous study, is included as additional contextual reference.

Following any review and comments that you may wish to provide, these will be circulated to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism for their review and, ultimately, be bound into and form part of the environmental assessment reporting for the overall project.

With a target submission date to the Province in mid-July, we kindly request feedback within 4-5 weeks, if manageable.

Please don't hesitate to contact me with any comments, questions, or if you require clarification.

Nya:weh/ Thank you,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

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Scott Robertson

From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: July 28, 2025 10:55 AM
To: Scott Robertson
Subject: [External] FW: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Draft Archeological and Heritage Reports - Request for Review and Comments
Attachments: MCFN Comment Letter- Teeterville Dam, Restoration Plan, July 25, 2025.pdf

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

FYI

From: Abby Lee <Abby.LaForme@mncfn.ca>
Sent: July 25, 2025 4:02 PM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Cc: Megan DeVries <Megan.DeVries@mncfn.ca>; Adam LaForme <Adam.LaForme@mncfn.ca>; Darin Wybenga <Darin.Wybenga@mncfn.ca>
Subject: Re: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Draft Archeological and Heritage Reports - Request for Review and Comments

Good Afternoon Saifur,

Please see the attached comments regarding the Teeterville Restoration Plan.

Thank you and have a great weekend!

Abby (LaForme) Lee (she/her)
Consultation Coordinator,
Department of Consultation & Accommodation

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation
Mailing: 2789 Mississauga Road, Hagersville, ON, N0A1H0
Physical: 4065 Hwy. #6, Hagersville, ON, N0A1H0
Web: www.mncfn.ca
Facebook: Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation
Ph: 905-768-4260 Ext: 1602

I choose to work flexibly and am sending this message now because it works for me. Feel free to read, act on or respond at a time that works for you.

Disclaimer
The Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN) asserts the right to maintain stewardship on our ancestral homelands which includes the right to protect the lands and waters that sustain and support the life and health of all. Historically, and without our consent, MCFN homelands have been industrialized to the point where cumulative effects have already surpassed the point of a questionable future for coming generations. In this era of reconciliation, building a renewed relationship

with First Nation peoples based on recognition of rights, respect and partnership, MCFN fully expect legal obligations with the body of the politic to adhere to National interests and engage MCFN in all future development taking place within our ancestral lands.

This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom they are addressed. If you are not the intended recipient you are notified that disclosing, copying, distributing or taking any action in reliance on the contents of this information is strictly prohibited. Please note that any views or opinions presented in this email are solely those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.

From: Darin Wybenga <Darin.Wybenga@mncfn.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, June 18, 2025 10:33 AM
To: Abby Lee <Abby.LaForme@mncfn.ca>
Subject: Re: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Draft Archeological and Heritage Reports - Request for Review and Comments

Here are my comments re: Teeterville Dam:

The Cultural Unit has reviewed the Heritage Impact Assessment for Teeterville Dam Class EA, Teeterville, Ontario prepared by TMHC Inc. for Matrix Solutions Inc., dated January 21, 2025.

While it is commendable that the report includes a Territorial Acknowledgement, the acknowledgement should explicitly link the treaty holding nation to the relevant treaty. The acknowledgement as it currently exists fails to link the between the Lakes Treaty, No. 3 of the Upper Canada Treaties, with its Indigenous signatory, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.

It is also noted that the land acknowledgement uses the terms Anishinaabek and "Ojibway/Chippewa people" within its first sentence. It should be noted that the Anishinaabek refers to a large group of culturally related people including the Mississaugas, Odawa, Pottawatomie, Chippewa, Ojibway, Oji-Cree etc- some of which have no connection to the lands in study area. It is recommended for historical and geographic precision that reports such as this specifically cite the Nations that have demonstrated that they have controlled, occupied, and exercised stewardship over the lands of the study area. As the Mississaugas of the Credit are the only Anishinaabek people that have occupied, controlled, and exercised stewardship over the study lands broadly citing the Anishinaabek is needlessly confusing.

Section 1.1.2 Historic Indigenous Settlement states:" Throughout the 18th and early 19th centuries and accelerating after the treaties were signed, the Three Fires communities in the area gradually consolidated into what would become the contemporary Indigenous First Nations of the region. These included the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation."

In the above quote, one wonders which geographic area/region is being referenced: Norfolk County, the vicinity of Teeterville, Southwestern Ontario, or somewhere else? Which treaties are being written about. Citing the Mississaugas of the Credit in this paragraph seems to suggest that the lands in the vicinity of Teeterville are being referenced and not a broader region/area. Interestingly, there is in the same paragraph a suggestion of Three Fires Communities in the area, yet as pointed out earlier, no other Three Fires Communities (Anishinaabek) apart from the Mississaugas have occupied, controlled, and exercised stewardship in the vicinity of Teeterville.

Section 1.1.2 could be rewritten with more care to alleviate confusion, and to promote historical and geographical precision. The section does not "flow" well as a historical narrative.

Apart from the above comments, a review of the report reveals no other concerns of significance.

Darin P. Wybenga (he/him)
A/Manager of Culture

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation
Mailing: 2789 Mississauga Road, Hagersville, ON, N0A 1H0
Physical: 4065 Hwy.#6, Hagersville, ON N0A 1H0
Ph: 905- 768-4260 Ext: 1603
Cell: 226-934-8694

I choose to work flexibly and am sending this message now because it works for me. Feel free to read, act on or respond at a time that works for you.

Disclaimer

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From: Abby Lee <Abby.LaForme@mncfn.ca>
Sent: Monday, June 16, 2025 1:32 PM
To: Darin Wybenga <Darin.Wybenga@mncfn.ca>
Cc: Megan DeVries <Megan.DeVries@mncfn.ca>
Subject: FW: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Draft Archeological and Heritage Reports - Request for Review and Comments

Good Afternoon Darin,

Please see the below email and attached reports for review.
Please provide comments to me by July 7, 2025.

Thank you 😊

Abby (LaForme) Lee (she/her)
Consultation Coordinator,
Department of Consultation & Accommodation

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation
Mailing: 2789 Mississauga Road, Hagersville, ON, N0A1H0
Physical: 4065 Hwy. #6, Hagersville, ON, N0A1H0
Web: www.mncfn.ca
Facebook: Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation
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From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: Monday, June 16, 2025 12:02 PM
To: Abby Lee <Abby.LaForme@mncfn.ca>; megan.devreis@mncfn.ca; Adam LaForme <Adam.LaForme@mncfn.ca>
Cc: Scott.pipe@norfolkcounty.ca
Subject: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Draft Archeological and Heritage Reports - Request for Review and Comments

Sogo/ Good morning,

I hope this message finds you well.

Through working with the project team's archaeology / heritage consultant (TMHC Inc.), it has recently come to our attention that there have been some staffing updates on your end and that Mark LaForme is no longer the most appropriate contact for project consultation-related emails. Prior emails notifying of the project's initiation and the first Public Information Centre had been sent to Mark's email address and the general communications@mncfn.ca mailbox. If these have not been forwarded to your attention and/or you wish additional copies or to discuss anything project-related, please don't hesitate to contact me.

The purpose of this correspondence is to advise that draft archaeological and heritage reports for the subject project have been completed and are now available for your review. We would appreciate any feedback or comments you may wish to provide.

Please find attached the following draft documents:

- Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment (TMHC, January 2025)
- Historical Context and Existing Conditions Report (TMHC, January 2025)
- Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation (Stantec, 2019)

The first two reports were prepared specifically for the ongoing project and are being circulated for review and comment. The third document, completed as part of a previous study, is included as additional contextual reference.

Following any review and comments that you may wish to provide, these will be circulated to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism for their review and, ultimately, be bound into and form part of the environmental assessment reporting for the overall project.

With a target submission date to the Province in mid-July, we kindly request feedback within 4-5 weeks, if manageable.

Please don't hesitate to contact me with any comments, questions, or if you require clarification.

Nya:weh/ Thank you,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

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July 25, 2025

Project Name: Teeterville Dam Restoration Plan
DOCA Project Number: 2025-0654
Proponent: Long Point Conservation Authority
Project Location: Teeterville Dam Restoration Plan

Dear Saifur Rahman,

This letter is to confirm receipt of the project-related correspondence sent by Long Point Conservation Authority, on June 16, 2025, regarding Teeterville Dam Restoration Plan.

The Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN) are the Treaty Holders of the land on which the project will take place – specifically, the Between the lakes Treaty No. 3, of 1792. The MCFN holds Indigenous and Treaty Rights specific to the project location and its environs, which may be adversely impacted by it. The Department of Consultation and Accommodation (DOCA) is designated by the MCFN to handle consultation matters on its behalf.

The DOCA consultation team has reviewed the project-related correspondence identified above, in addition to any associated documentation. The following DOCA Units have completed a review and their questions and comments have been included below.

Archaeology Unit
Primary Reviewer: **Adam LaForme, MCFN DOCA- Manager of Archaeology**
Questions and Comments- *After the review of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, MCFN DOCA has no comments or concerns at this time. Please contact the MCFN DOCA Archaeological Unit for MCFN DOCA, Stage 2 Archaeological protocol. Thank you*

Heritage and Culture Unit
Primary Reviewer: **Darin Wybenga, MCFN DOCA- Acting Manager of Culture**
Questions and Comments-*The Cultural Unit has reviewed the Heritage Impact Assessment for Teeterville Dam Class EA, Teeterville, Ontario prepared by TMHC Inc. for Matrix Solutions Inc., dated January 21, 2025.*

While it is commendable that the report includes a Territorial Acknowledgement, the acknowledgement should explicitly link the treaty holding nation to the relevant treaty. The acknowledgement as it currently exists fails to link the between the Lakes Treaty, No. 3 of the Upper Canada Treaties, with its Indigenous signatory, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation
2789 Mississauga Road, Hagersville, Ontario N0A 1H0
Phone: (905) 768-1133
Fax: (905) 768-1225

It is also noted that the land acknowledgement uses the terms Anishinaabek and "Ojibway/Chippewa people" within its first sentence. It should be noted that the Anishinaabek refers to a large group of culturally related people including the Mississaugas, Odawa, Pottawatomie, Chippewa, Ojibway, Oji-Cree etc- some of which have no connection to the lands in study area. It is recommended for historical and geographic precision that reports such as this specifically cite the Nations that have demonstrated that they have controlled, occupied, and exercised stewardship over the lands of the study area. As the Mississaugas of the Credit are the only Anishinaabek people that have occupied, controlled, and exercised stewardship over the study lands broadly citing the Anishinaabek is needlessly confusing.

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Section 1.1.2 could be rewritten with more care to alleviate confusion, and to promote historical and geographical precision. The section does not "flow" well as a historical narrative.

Apart from the above comments, a review of the report reveals no other concerns of significance.

Until the questions, concerns, and/or interests identified in this letter have been satisfactorily addressed, the project must not receive approval or proceed with any ground-altering activities. We request a response to our feedback within two to three weeks' time.

DOCA expects to be notified of any and all future project updates and/or changes.

If you have any questions for the DOCA consultation team, please feel free to contact us.

Thank you,



Abby (LaForme) Lee
Consultation Coordinator
Department of Consultation and Accommodation

Phone: 905-768-4260
Email: abby.laforme@mncfn.ca

CC
Megan DeVries, MCFN DOCA- Manager of Consultations, megan.devries@mncfn.ca
Darin Wybenga, MCFN DOCA- Acting Manager of Culture, Darin.Wybenga@mncfn.ca
Adam LaForme, MCFN DOCA- Manager of Archaeology, Adam.LaForme@mncfn.ca

APPENDIX G2-2
Si Nations of the Grand River Elected

Scott Robertson

From: David Proracki <dproracki@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: October 24, 2024 9:43 AM
To: lrcs@sixnations.ca; lonnybomberry@sixnations.ca; dawnrussell@sixnations.ca
Cc: Scott Robertson
Subject: [External] Notice of Intent - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: 40856 - Teeterville Dam Notice of Intent 2024-10-24.pdf; 40856-528 CLC Participation L 2024-10-21.pdf

Good morning,

This email and attached Notice of Intent (NOI) is to provide notice that the Long Point Region Conservation Authority, with assistance from a consultant team led by Matrix Solutions Inc., is commencing the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment. The attached NOI provides additional information.

As a component of the project's consultation program, this correspondence is also to advise of, and solicit potential interest in, a project-specific Community Liaison Committee (CLC). Please see attached CLC Participation Letter. The objective of the CLC is to facilitate public participation in project discussions wherein CLC members can provide background knowledge, contribute to decision-making processes, and generally help guide the Study Team and the project. CLC composition typically includes a mix of individual citizens, non-governmental groups and associations, Aboriginal community representation, and other government agencies. In many cases, citizen participants often serve as representation and liaison for others in the community who may have an interest in the project but no capacity or desire for more active involvement. Participation is voluntary and is expected to generally involve two (2) dedicated CLC meetings and occasional communication on an as-required basis throughout the duration of the project. At this time, CLC meetings are tentatively scheduled for January and February.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process and CLC participation can be found here: https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If participation as part of the CLC is not desired due to scheduling constraints or other issues, the Study Team would be happy to meet with you directly, either in person or virtually to discuss the project.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project and/or would like to be a part of the CLC or engage in more direct consultation, please contact the Project Managers (David Proracki dproracki@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com). Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Best regards,
David
David Proracki, EIT
Water Resources Analyst| Long Point Region Conservation Authority
(519)-842-4242 ext. 264
dproracki@lprca.on.ca

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

NOTICE OF INTENT

Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), through their consultant Matrix Solutions Inc., is undertaking a Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Teeterville Dam located within Norfolk County, within the Hamlet of Teeterville. The dam and associated reservoir are located on Big Creek, approximately 11 km northeast of the Town of Delhi. The map below shows the location of the study area.

While a dam and reservoir have existed on the current site since the 1830's, originally constructed to facilitate the movement of timber, the existing dam was constructed in 1915 after a flood destroyed the original wooden dam structure. The main portion of the existing dam is a concrete spillway gravity structure with earthen embankments on both sides. After taking ownership of the dam in 1954, the Big Creek Conservation Authority (pre-cursor of the LPRCA) modified the dam in 1962, adding three concrete piers to the downstream face to form four bays capable of holding stop logs and increasing the headpond elevation. A steel truss bridge formed the road crossing associated with the dam until 1971, at which time a new bridge was constructed approximately 13 m upstream, and the truss bridge was closed to vehicular traffic. The truss structure and a metal catwalk crossing were retained for another 50 years, offering access for dam operations, but were removed in 2022 due to safety concerns.

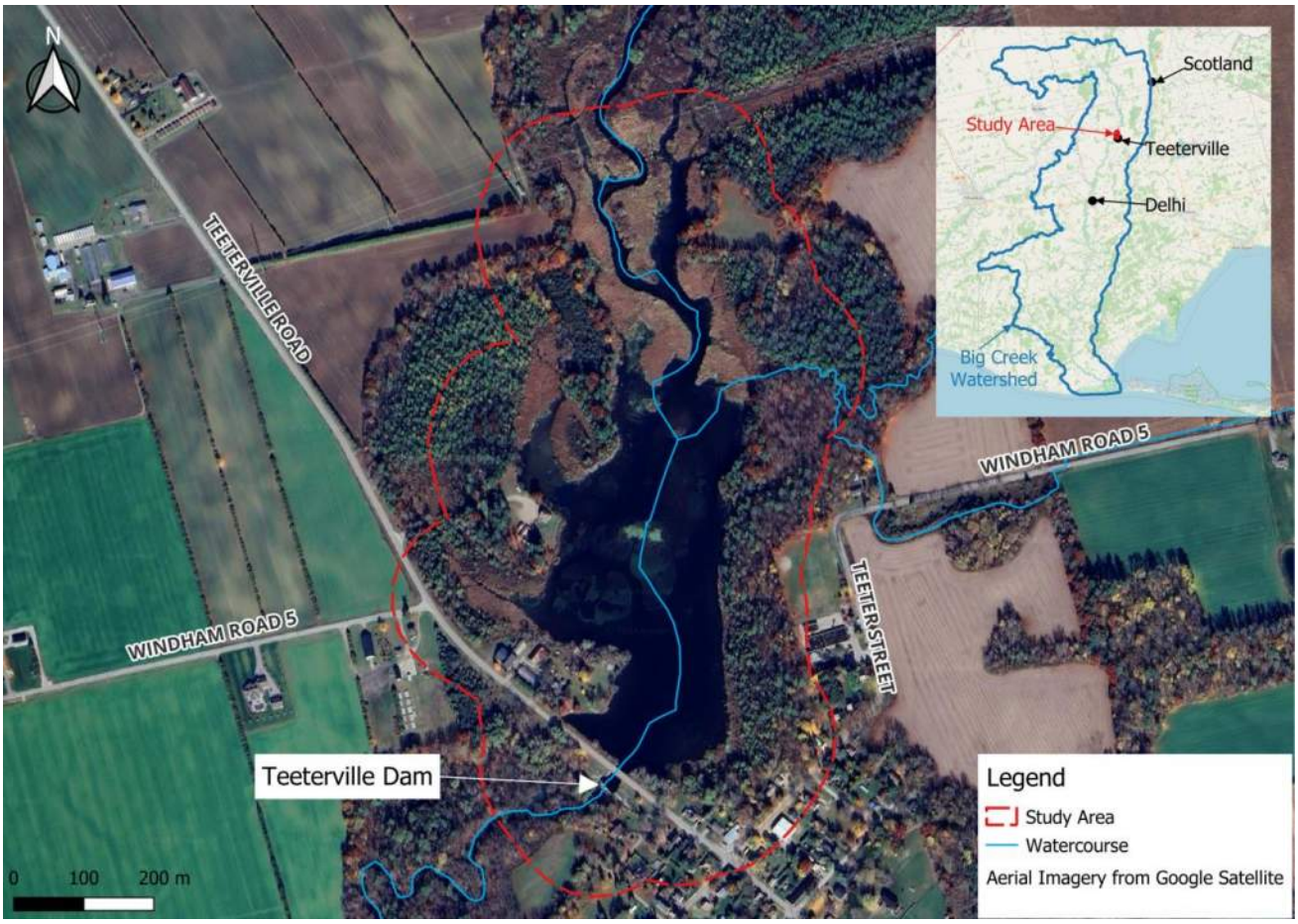
A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by the LRPCA and completed in 2016, categorized the structure as having a "Low Hazard Potential" for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. The earthen embankment portion of the dam was identified as potentially subject to internal piping/erosion but was generally considered to be safe. The abutments and piers, however, failed to meet standard safety criteria for sliding under all load cases. Given the identified structural deficiencies, the DSR concluded that the bridge represented "a potential liability and a danger to users" and recommended that its use be limited or phased out and that a Class EA process that includes public consultation should be undertaken to assess various alternatives to its long-term management.

The project will be carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* document.

The Project Team invites public input and will incorporate comments and considerations into the planning and design of this project. The public will be notified in advance of Public Information Centres that will be held to present information on the project and receive public feedback. To submit comments, request further information, or to join the project mailing list, please contact:

David Proracki, EIT
Water Resources Analyst
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street
Tillsonburg, Ontario, N4G 0C4
Tel: 519-842-4242 ext. 264
Fax: 519-842-7123
dproracki@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Matrix Solutions Inc.
650 Woodlawn Road West, Unit 7B
Guelph, Ontario, N1K 1B8
Tel: 226-314-1962
Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@matrix-solutions.com


N
TEETERVILLE ROAD
WINDHAM ROAD 5
WINDHAM ROAD 5
TEETER STREET
Teeterville Dam
0 100 200 m
Scotland
Study Area
Teeterville
Delhi
Big Creek Watershed
Legend
Study Area
Watercourse
Aerial Imagery from Google Satellite

October 21, 2024 Matrix 40856-528

To whom this may concern:

On behalf of the Long Point Region Conservation Authority, the attached Notice of Intent (NOI) is to notify you of the start of the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment. The attached NOI provides additional information.

As a component of the project consultation program, this correspondence is also to advise of, and solicit potential interest in, a project-specific Community Liaison Committee (CLC). The objective of the CLC is to facilitate public participation in project discussions wherein CLC members can provide background knowledge, contribute to decision-making processes, and generally help guide the study team and the project. The composition of a CLC typically includes a mix of individual citizens, non-governmental groups and associations, Aboriginal community representation, and other government agencies. In many cases, citizen participants often serve as representation and liaison for others in the community who may have an interest in the project but no capacity or desire for more active involvement. Participation is voluntary and is expected to generally involve two dedicated CLC meetings and occasional communication on an as-required basis throughout the duration of the project. At this time, CLC meetings for this project are tentatively scheduled for mid-January and late February of 2025.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process and CLC participation can be found here:
https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project and/or would like to be a part of the CLC, please contact the project managers (David Proracki dproracki@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com). Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Thank you,



Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Matrix Solutions Inc.

Attachment: Notice of Intent

Scott Robertson

From: srobertson@matrix-solutions.com
Subject: FW: [External] FW: Notice of Intent - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

---

From: Peter Graham <LRCS@sixnations.ca>
Sent: Thursday, October 24, 2024 3:58 PM
To: David Proracki <dproracki@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: RE: Notice of Intent - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

Good afternoon David,

Thank you for informing us of this EA. We likely won't participate in the CLC, but would like to be consulted on this project. Please send us project documents as they become available.

Thank you, Peter

From: David Proracki <dproracki@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: October 24, 2024 9:43 AM
To: Peter Graham <LRCS@sixnations.ca>; Lonny Bomberry <lonnybomberry@sixnations.ca>; Dawn Russell <dawnrussell@sixnations.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson (srobertson@matrix-solutions.com) <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com>
Subject: [External] Notice of Intent - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

Good morning,

This email and attached Notice of Intent (NOI) is to provide notice that the Long Point Region Conservation Authority, with assistance from a consultant team led by Matrix Solutions Inc., is commencing the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment. The attached NOI provides additional information.

As a component of the project's consultation program, this correspondence is also to advise of, and solicit potential interest in, a project-specific Community Liaison Committee (CLC). Please see attached CLC Participation Letter. The objective of the CLC is to facilitate public participation in project discussions wherein CLC members can provide background knowledge, contribute to decision-making processes, and generally help guide the Study Team and the project. CLC composition typically includes a mix of individual citizens, non-governmental groups and associations, Aboriginal community representation, and other government agencies. In many cases, citizen participants often serve as representation and liaison for others in the community who may have an interest in the project but no capacity or desire for more active involvement. Participation is voluntary and is expected to generally involve two (2) dedicated CLC meetings and occasional communication on an as-required basis throughout the duration of the project. At this time, CLC meetings are tentatively scheduled for January and February.

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If you have any questions or concerns about this project and/or would like to be a part of the CLC or engage in more direct consultation, please contact the Project Managers (David Proracki dproracki@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com). Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Best regards,
David

David Proracki, EIT
Water Resources Analyst| Long Point Region Conservation Authority
(519)-842-4242 ext. 264
dproracki@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson

From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: February 7, 2025 11:48 AM
To: Communications@mncfn.ca; Mark.Laforme@mncfn.ca; lrcs@sixnations.ca; lonnybomberry@sixnations.ca; dawnrussell@sixnations.ca; info@hdi.land; raechellewilliams@hdi.land; Scott Robertson; Alexandra Laleva
Subject: [External] Notice of Public Information Centre - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: 2025.01.29_Teeterville Notice of PIC-Final.pdf

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Good morning,

This email, along with the attached Notice, serves to inform you about an upcoming Public Information Centre (PIC) related to the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment (EA). The Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), with assistance from the consultant team led by Montrose Environmental, is initiating this EA. This is the first of two PICs to be held for the project, with the second anticipated later this spring – details TBD.

A key component of the EA process is consultation with interested stakeholders (public, landowners and agencies). As part of this study, consultation is being undertaken, and your participation is encouraged. The Public Information Centre (PIC) is being undertaken to share the study background, explain the EA process, outline existing environmental conditions, and outline the preliminary concept alternative solutions being considered.

This PIC will provide interested stakeholders the opportunity to review the materials at their own pace and engage in dialogue with Study Team members, including representatives from the LPRCA and the project's consultant team.

Details are included in the attached pdf, but include:

Wednesday, February 19, 2025
Drop-in format from 6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Simcoe Recreation Center (Norfolk Meeting Room)
182 South Drive, Simcoe, ON

Other background information is included on the project website, here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/ Additional information will be populated onto the website as the project continues, so please check back in periodically if interested.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process can be found here: https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project, please feel free to contact either or both of the Project Managers (Saifur Rahman srahman@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com).

Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Regards,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE

Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment

Teeterville Dam

The Study: The Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), through their consultant Montrose Environmental (Montrose) (formerly Matrix Solutions Inc.) is undertaking a Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) for the Teeterville Dam, located within Norfolk County, within the Hamlet of Teeterville. A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by the LRPCA and completed in 2016, categorized the structure as having a "Low Hazard Potential" for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. While minor issues were identified in regard to the earthen embankment portion of the dam, the concrete control dam elements failed to meet standard safety criteria and represents a risk of failure.

The LPRCA is completing this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the structural deficiencies identified in the DSR, and to meet their requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam failure, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations. The project is being carried out under the guidance of the CO Class EA for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works document and, as such, includes a thorough characterization of the project environment and a broad program of consultation.

Public Information Centre: A key component of the EA process is consultation with interested stakeholders (public, landowners and agencies). As part of this study, consultation is being undertaken, and your participation is encouraged. An initial Public Information Centre (PIC) is planned to share the study background, explain the EA process, outline existing environmental conditions, and outline the various alternative solutions being considered.

Public Information Centre
Wednesday, February 19, 2025
Drop-in format from 6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Simcoe Recreation Center (Norfolk Meeting Room)
182 South Drive, Simcoe, ON
https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/

A second PIC will be held later this Spring to present the evaluation of alternative solutions and the selection of a preferred approach.

We'd like to hear from you: Your input is important to us and can shape the project decision. We invite you to join our upcoming PIC to learn more about the project, the alternative solutions, ask our team questions and provide feedback. If you are unable to attend the PIC, the presentation boards will be made available on the project website. To submit a comment or question via email please contact one of the representatives below:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Phone: 226-314-1962
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

This notice was issued on January 29, 2025 in the Tillsonburg & Norfolk News and the Simcoe Reformer.

Please note that comments will be maintained for reference throughout the project and will become part of the public record. Under the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Environmental Assessment Act, any personal information such as name, address, and telephone number included in a submission will become part of the public record unless the comments specifically request that such personal details not be included in the public record.

Scott Robertson

From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: June 13, 2025 4:53 PM
To: lrcs@sixnations.ca
Cc: Scott Robertson
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Technical Cultural Heritage Studies for Review and Comment
Attachments: TMHC 2024-385 Matrix LPRCA Teeterville Dam St 1 Archaeology Report Draft 3r.pdf; CH2024-380 LPRCA Teeterville Dam Historical Context and Existing Conditions 2025JUN02r.pdf; 2019-03-11 Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation (Stantec)r.pdf

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Good afternoon,

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- Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment (TMHC, January 2025)
- Historical Context and Existing Conditions Report (TMHC, January, 2025, and the
- Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation (Stantec, 2019)

The first 2 of these reports have been prepared as part of the ongoing project and are being circulated for review and comment. The third was completed by others as part of a previous study and is being circulated as additional reference for context. Following any review and comments that you may wish to provide, these will be circulated to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism for their review and, ultimately, be bound into and form part of the environmental assessment reporting for the overall project. With an objective of getting these submitted to the Province by early July, we're asking for a review time of 4-5 weeks if such is manageable.

Please don't hesitate to contact me to provide comments and/or should you have any questions or requirements for clarification.

Best regards,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

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Scott Robertson

From: Peter Graham <LRCS@sixnations.ca>
Sent: June 18, 2025 8:40 AM
To: Saifur Rahman
Cc: Scott Robertson; Tanya Hill-Montour
Subject: [External] RE: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Technical Cultural Heritage Studies for Review and Comment

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Good morning Saifur,

Thank you for informing us. I've cc'd Tanya Hill-Montour, our Archaeology supervisor, for potential comment. Please send future archaeology reports directly to her.

Best, Peter

From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: June 13, 2025 4:53 PM
To: Peter Graham <LRCS@sixnations.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Technical Cultural Heritage Studies for Review and Comment

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Please don't hesitate to contact me to provide comments and/or should you have any questions or requirements for clarification.

Best regards,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.

Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

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Scott Robertson

From: Tanya Hill-Montour <tanyahill-montour@sixnations.ca>
Sent: June 18, 2025 10:37 AM
To: Peter Graham; Saifur Rahman
Cc: Scott Robertson
Subject: [External] RE: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Technical Cultural Heritage Studies for Review and Comment

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Saifur

Can you please send me the Archaeological assessment for review.

Nia':wen ko:wa (thankyou)
Tanya Hill-Montour
Six Nations of the Grand River Archaeological Supervisor
226.388.0665

From: Peter Graham <LRCS@sixnations.ca>
Sent: June 18, 2025 8:40 AM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; Tanya Hill-Montour <tanyahill-montour@sixnations.ca>
Subject: RE: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Technical Cultural Heritage Studies for Review and Comment

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Best, Peter

From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: June 13, 2025 4:53 PM
To: Peter Graham <LRCS@sixnations.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Technical Cultural Heritage Studies for Review and Comment

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Please don't hesitate to contact me to provide comments and/or should you have any questions or requirements for clarification.

Best regards,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

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Scott Robertson

From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: June 23, 2025 2:53 PM
To: Tanya Hill-Montour; Peter Graham
Cc: Scott Robertson
Subject: [External] RE: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Technical Cultural Heritage Studies for Review and Comment
Attachments: TMHC 2024-385 Matrix LPRCA Teeterville Dam St 1 Archaeology Report Draft 3r.pdf; CH2024-380 LPRCA Teeterville Dam Historical Context and Existing Conditions 2025JUN02r.pdf; 2019-03-11 Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation (Stantec)r.pdf

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Hi Tanya,

Please find attached the draft copies of the assessment reports.

Apologies for the delayed response – I was out of the office.

Regards,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

From: Tanya Hill-Montour <tanyahill-montour@sixnations.ca>
Sent: June 18, 2025 10:37 AM
To: Peter Graham <LRCS@sixnations.ca>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: RE: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Technical Cultural Heritage Studies for Review and Comment

Saifur

Can you please send me the Archaeological assessment for review.

Nia':wen ko:wa (thankyou)
Tanya Hill-Montour

Six Nations of the Grand River Archaeological Supervisor
226.388.0665

From: Peter Graham <LRCS@sixnations.ca>
Sent: June 18, 2025 8:40 AM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; Tanya Hill-Montour <tanyahill-montour@sixnations.ca>
Subject: RE: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Technical Cultural Heritage Studies for Review and Comment

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Best, Peter

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Sent: June 13, 2025 4:53 PM
To: Peter Graham <LRCS@sixnations.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
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Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123

Scott Robertson

From: Tanya Hill-Montour <tanyahill-montour@sixnations.ca>
Sent: June 23, 2025 3:13 PM
To: Saifur Rahman; Peter Graham
Cc: Scott Robertson
Subject: [External] Re: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Technical Cultural Heritage Studies for Review and Comment

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Thank you
Acknowledging I received this email

Tanya Hill-Montour
SNGR Archaeological Supervisor
226.388.0665

From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: Monday, June 23, 2025 2:52:42 PM
To: Tanya Hill-Montour <tanyahill-montour@sixnations.ca>; Peter Graham <LRCS@sixnations.ca>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: [External] RE: Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Technical Cultural Heritage Studies for Review and Comment

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Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

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Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
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APPENDIX G2-3
Si Nations of the Grand River
Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council HCCC /
Haudenosaunee Development Institute HDI

Scott Robertson

From: David Proracki <dproracki@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: December 2, 2024 3:10 PM
To: info@hdi.land; raechellewilliams@hdi.land
Cc: Scott Robertson
Subject: [External] Notice of Intent - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: 40856 - Teeterville Dam Notice of Intent 2024-10-24.pdf; 40856-528 CLC Participation L 2024-10-21.pdf

Good morning,

This email and attached Notice of Intent (NOI) is to provide notice that the Long Point Region Conservation Authority, with assistance from a consultant team led by Matrix Solutions Inc., is commencing the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment. The attached NOI provides additional information.

As a component of the project's consultation program, this correspondence is also to advise of, and solicit potential interest in, a project-specific Community Liaison Committee (CLC). Please see attached CLC Participation Letter. The objective of the CLC is to facilitate public participation in project discussions wherein CLC members can provide background knowledge, contribute to decision-making processes, and generally help guide the Study Team and the project. CLC composition typically includes a mix of individual citizens, non-governmental groups and associations, Aboriginal community representation, and other government agencies. In many cases, citizen participants often serve as representation and liaison for others in the community who may have an interest in the project but no capacity or desire for more active involvement. Participation is voluntary and is expected to generally involve two (2) dedicated CLC meetings and occasional communication on an as-required basis throughout the duration of the project. At this time, CLC meetings are tentatively scheduled for January and February.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process and CLC participation can be found here: https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If participation as part of the CLC is not desired due to scheduling constraints or other issues, the Study Team would be happy to meet with you directly, either in person or virtually to discuss the project.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project and/or would like to be a part of the CLC or engage in more direct consultation, please contact the Project Managers (David Proracki dproracki@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com). Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Best regards,
David
David Proracki, EIT
Water Resources Analyst| Long Point Region Conservation Authority
(519)-842-4242 ext. 264
dproracki@lprca.on.ca

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

NOTICE OF INTENT

Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), through their consultant Matrix Solutions Inc., is undertaking a Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Teeterville Dam located within Norfolk County, within the Hamlet of Teeterville. The dam and associated reservoir are located on Big Creek, approximately 11 km northeast of the Town of Delhi. The map below shows the location of the study area.

While a dam and reservoir have existed on the current site since the 1830's, originally constructed to facilitate the movement of timber, the existing dam was constructed in 1915 after a flood destroyed the original wooden dam structure. The main portion of the existing dam is a concrete spillway gravity structure with earthen embankments on both sides. After taking ownership of the dam in 1954, the Big Creek Conservation Authority (pre-cursor of the LPRCA) modified the dam in 1962, adding three concrete piers to the downstream face to form four bays capable of holding stop logs and increasing the headpond elevation. A steel truss bridge formed the road crossing associated with the dam until 1971, at which time a new bridge was constructed approximately 13 m upstream, and the truss bridge was closed to vehicular traffic. The truss structure and a metal catwalk crossing were retained for another 50 years, offering access for dam operations, but were removed in 2022 due to safety concerns.

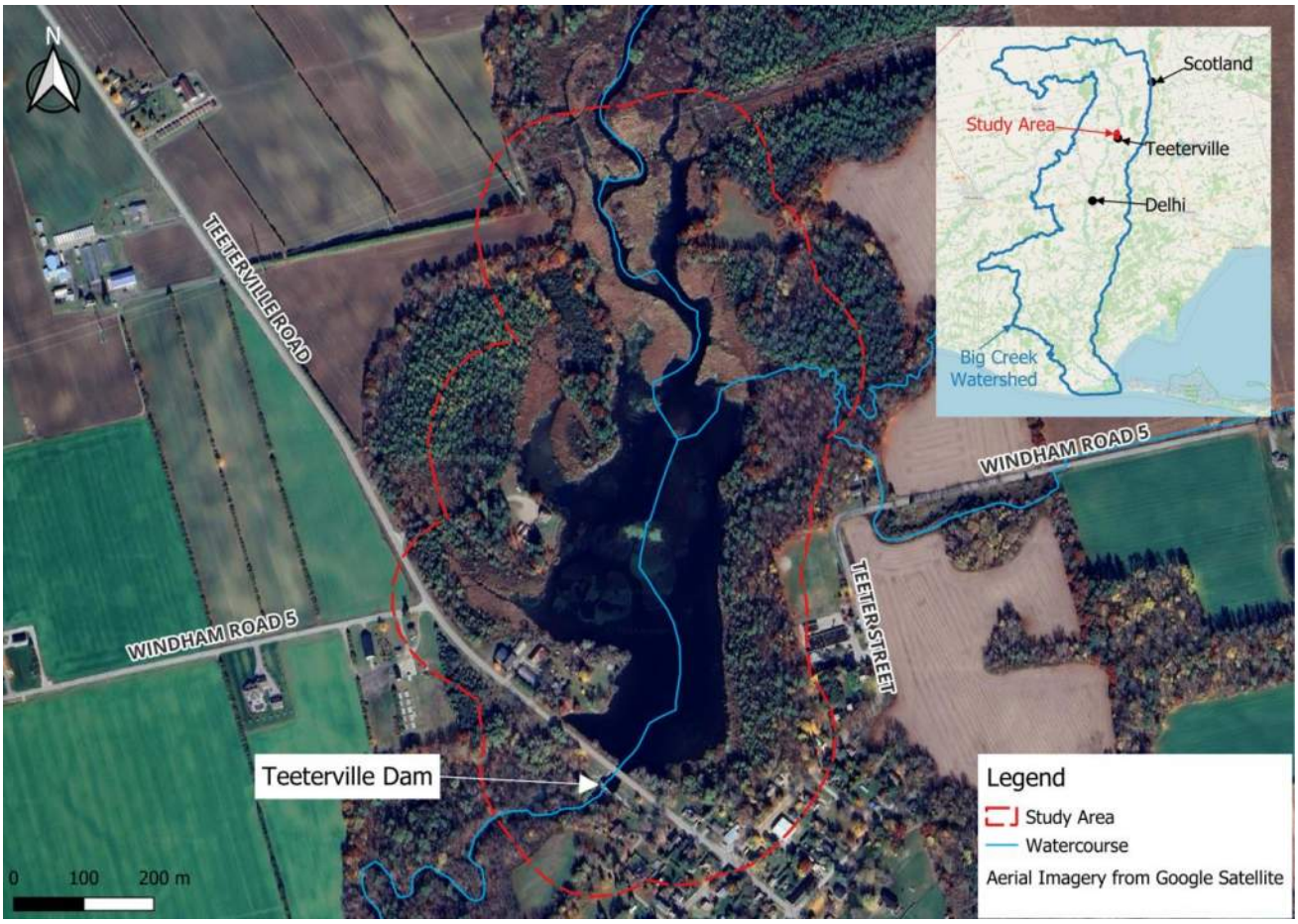
A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by the LRPCA and completed in 2016, categorized the structure as having a "Low Hazard Potential" for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. The earthen embankment portion of the dam was identified as potentially subject to internal piping/erosion but was generally considered to be safe. The abutments and piers, however, failed to meet standard safety criteria for sliding under all load cases. Given the identified structural deficiencies, the DSR concluded that the bridge represented "a potential liability and a danger to users" and recommended that its use be limited or phased out and that a Class EA process that includes public consultation should be undertaken to assess various alternatives to its long-term management.

The project will be carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* document.

The Project Team invites public input and will incorporate comments and considerations into the planning and design of this project. The public will be notified in advance of Public Information Centres that will be held to present information on the project and receive public feedback. To submit comments, request further information, or to join the project mailing list, please contact:

David Proracki, EIT
Water Resources Analyst
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street
Tillsonburg, Ontario, N4G 0C4
Tel: 519-842-4242 ext. 264
Fax: 519-842-7123
dproracki@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Matrix Solutions Inc.
650 Woodlawn Road West, Unit 7B
Guelph, Ontario, N1K 1B8
Tel: 226-314-1962
Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@matrix-solutions.com


N
TEETERVILLE ROAD
WINDHAM ROAD 5
WINDHAM ROAD 5
TEETER STREET
Teeterville Dam
0 100 200 m
Scotland
Study Area
Teeterville
Delhi
Big Creek Watershed
Legend
Study Area
Watercourse
Aerial Imagery from Google Satellite

October 21, 2024 Matrix 40856-528

To whom this may concern:

On behalf of the Long Point Region Conservation Authority, the attached Notice of Intent (NOI) is to notify you of the start of the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment. The attached NOI provides additional information.

As a component of the project consultation program, this correspondence is also to advise of, and solicit potential interest in, a project-specific Community Liaison Committee (CLC). The objective of the CLC is to facilitate public participation in project discussions wherein CLC members can provide background knowledge, contribute to decision-making processes, and generally help guide the study team and the project. The composition of a CLC typically includes a mix of individual citizens, non-governmental groups and associations, Aboriginal community representation, and other government agencies. In many cases, citizen participants often serve as representation and liaison for others in the community who may have an interest in the project but no capacity or desire for more active involvement. Participation is voluntary and is expected to generally involve two dedicated CLC meetings and occasional communication on an as-required basis throughout the duration of the project. At this time, CLC meetings for this project are tentatively scheduled for mid-January and late February of 2025.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process and CLC participation can be found here:
https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project and/or would like to be a part of the CLC, please contact the project managers (David Proracki dproracki@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com). Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Thank you,



Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Matrix Solutions Inc.

Attachment: Notice of Intent

Scott Robertson

From: Environmental Dept <environmental@hdi.land>
Sent: December 3, 2024 10:13 AM
To: David Proracki
Cc: Scott Robertson; HDI Administration; Todd Williams; Raechelle Williams
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

Sago/Good morning David,

Thank you for the email, HDI would like to participate along side matrix for any ecological surveys and assessments pertaining to this project.

Nya:weh,
Matt
--
Matt Turner
Assistant Supervisor of the HDI Environmental Department
Haudenosaunee Development Institute
P.O. Box 714
Ohsweken, ON
N0A 1M0
Ph: 519-445-4222
Ph: 226-387-7364 (Direct)



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Scott Robertson

From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: February 7, 2025 11:48 AM
To: Communications@mncfn.ca; Mark.Laforme@mncfn.ca; lrcs@sixnations.ca; lonnybomberry@sixnations.ca; dawnrussell@sixnations.ca; info@hdi.land; raechellewilliams@hdi.land; Scott Robertson; Alexandra Laleva
Subject: [External] Notice of Public Information Centre - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: 2025.01.29_Teeterville Notice of PIC-Final.pdf

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Good morning,

This email, along with the attached Notice, serves to inform you about an upcoming Public Information Centre (PIC) related to the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment (EA). The Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), with assistance from the consultant team led by Montrose Environmental, is initiating this EA. This is the first of two PICs to be held for the project, with the second anticipated later this spring – details TBD.

A key component of the EA process is consultation with interested stakeholders (public, landowners and agencies). As part of this study, consultation is being undertaken, and your participation is encouraged. The Public Information Centre (PIC) is being undertaken to share the study background, explain the EA process, outline existing environmental conditions, and outline the preliminary concept alternative solutions being considered.

This PIC will provide interested stakeholders the opportunity to review the materials at their own pace and engage in dialogue with Study Team members, including representatives from the LPRCA and the project's consultant team.

Details are included in the attached pdf, but include:

Wednesday, February 19, 2025
Drop-in format from 6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Simcoe Recreation Center (Norfolk Meeting Room)
182 South Drive, Simcoe, ON

Other background information is included on the project website, here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/ Additional information will be populated onto the website as the project continues, so please check back in periodically if interested.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process can be found here: https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project, please feel free to contact either or both of the Project Managers (Saifur Rahman srahman@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com).

Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Regards,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE

Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment

Teeterville Dam

The Study: The Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), through their consultant Montrose Environmental (Montrose) (formerly Matrix Solutions Inc.) is undertaking a Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) for the Teeterville Dam, located within Norfolk County, within the Hamlet of Teeterville. A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by the LRPCA and completed in 2016, categorized the structure as having a "Low Hazard Potential" for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. While minor issues were identified in regard to the earthen embankment portion of the dam, the concrete control dam elements failed to meet standard safety criteria and represents a risk of failure.

The LPRCA is completing this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the structural deficiencies identified in the DSR, and to meet their requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam failure, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations. The project is being carried out under the guidance of the CO Class EA for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works document and, as such, includes a thorough characterization of the project environment and a broad program of consultation.

Public Information Centre: A key component of the EA process is consultation with interested stakeholders (public, landowners and agencies). As part of this study, consultation is being undertaken, and your participation is encouraged. An initial Public Information Centre (PIC) is planned to share the study background, explain the EA process, outline existing environmental conditions, and outline the various alternative solutions being considered.

Public Information Centre
Wednesday, February 19, 2025
Drop-in format from 6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Simcoe Recreation Center (Norfolk Meeting Room)
182 South Drive, Simcoe, ON
https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/

A second PIC will be held later this Spring to present the evaluation of alternative solutions and the selection of a preferred approach.

We'd like to hear from you: Your input is important to us and can shape the project decision. We invite you to join our upcoming PIC to learn more about the project, the alternative solutions, ask our team questions and provide feedback. If you are unable to attend the PIC, the presentation boards will be made available on the project website. To submit a comment or question via email please contact one of the representatives below:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Phone: 226-314-1962
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

This notice was issued on January 29, 2025 in the Tillsonburg & Norfolk News and the Simcoe Reformer.

Please note that comments will be maintained for reference throughout the project and will become part of the public record. Under the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Environmental Assessment Act, any personal information such as name, address, and telephone number included in a submission will become part of the public record unless the comments specifically request that such personal details not be included in the public record.

Scott Robertson

From: Environmental Dept <environmental@hdi.land>
Sent: February 12, 2025 1:48 PM
To: Saifur Rahman
Cc: Scott Robertson; Todd Williams; Raechelle Williams; HDI Administration
Subject: [External] Teerterville Dam

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Sago/Hello Saifur,

Thank you for the notification of this project, HDI woul like to be involved in any ecological surveys that are pending for this project as well as construction monitoring.

Nya:weh/Thank you,
Matt

--

Matt Turner
Assistant Supervisor of the HDI Environmental Department
Haudenosaunee Development Institute
P.O. Box 714
Ohsweken, ON
N0A 1M0
Ph: 519-445-4222
Ph: 226-387-7364 (Direct)



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Scott Robertson

From: Environmental Dept <environmental@hdi.land>
Sent: April 23, 2025 10:21 AM
To: Saifur Rahman
Cc: Scott Robertson; Todd Williams; Raechelle Williams; HDI Administration; Shari Muscat
Subject: [External] Re: Teerterville Dam

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hello Saifur,

For Invoicing purposes could you fill out the information below to create an agreement and get it sent off before the ecological surveys commence.

1. Proponent Name and Address
2. Project Name and address
3. Proponent Contact Name, phone number and email address
4. Billing name, address, phone number and email address
5. Project Contact Name and email
6. Proponent Name and email
7. Approval Authority
8. Ministry Contact

Nya:weh/Thank you,

Matt

On Wed, Apr 23, 2025 at 10:12 AM Environmental Dept <environmental@hdi.land> wrote:

> Hello Saifur,
>
> Thank you for the update in regards to the upcoming ecological surveys, I can confirm we would like to participate in the surveys. I will follow up with Scott and Shari to coordinate dates and times.
>
> Nya:weh/Thank you,
>
> Matt
>
> On Tue, Apr 22, 2025 at 9:54 AM Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca> wrote:
>
> > Sago / Good morning Matt,

With reference to the email below, I'm pleased to advise that the project consultant Montrose Environmental (formerly Matrix Solutions) has confirmed a preliminary preferred date for their upcoming Spring ecological field survey to the Study Area (Teeterville Dam and reservoir) and would be pleased to coordinate your participation. Their preferred date at this time is June 10th, but there is some flexibility for that entire week if other day(s) work better for HDI representatives participation. Ideally, Montrose staff are looking to ensure that the site visit is undertaken on a warm, sunny day, as this is best for potentially observing turtles in basking behaviour.

I have copied Montrose staff (Scott and Shari) on this email such that you have their contact information in order to confirm timing and logistics. If you have any questions or requirements for clarification, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Nya:weh,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.

Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4

Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265

Fax: 519-842-7123

Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

From: Environmental Dept <environmental@hdi.land>
Sent: February 12, 2025 1:48 PM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Cc: srobertson@montrose-env.ca; Todd Williams <toddwilliams@hdi.land>; Raechelle Williams <raechellewilliams@hdi.land>; HDI Administration <administration@hdi.land>
Subject: Teerterville Dam

Sago/Hello Saifur,

Thank you for the notification of this project, HDI woul like to be involved in any ecological surveys that are pending for this project as well as construction monitoring.

Nya:weh/Thank you,

Matt

--

Matt Turner
Assistant Supervisor of the HDI Environmental Department
Haudenosaunee Development Institute
P.O. Box 714
Ohsweken, ON
N0A 1M0
Ph: 519-445-4222
Ph: 226-387-7364 (Direct)



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--

Matt Turner
Assistant Supervisor of the HDI Environmental Department
Haudenosaunee Development Institute
P.O. Box 714
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Matt Turner
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Scott Robertson

From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: April 24, 2025 2:51 PM
To: Environmental Dept
Cc: Scott Robertson; Todd Williams; Raechelle Williams; HDI Administration; Shari Muscat
Subject: [External] RE: Teerterville Dam

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Good afternoon Matt,
I have provided the requested information by inserting it directly into your email below and have highlighted the additions in blue. Please feel free to reach out if you have any questions.
Nya:weh/Thank you,
Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca
From: Environmental Dept
Sent: April 23, 2025 10:21 AM
To: Saifur Rahman
Cc: srobertson@montrose-env.ca; Todd Williams ; Raechelle Williams ; HDI Administration ; Shari Muscat
Subject: Re: Teerterville Dam
Hello Saifur,
For Invoicing purposes could you fill out the information below to create an agreement and get it sent off before the ecological surveys commence.

1. Proponent Name and Address: Long Point Region Conservation Authority, 4 Elm St., Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
2. Project Name and address: Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment (EA). Teeterville Dam is located on the Big Creek, near the intersection of Teeterville Road and Teeter Street, in Norfolk County (Lat. 42°56’46.7”N, Long. 80°26’46.0”W)
3. Proponent Contact Name, phone number and email address: Judy Maxwell CPA, CGA, General Manager, 519-842-4242 Ext. 225, jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca
4. Billing name, address, phone number and email address: Long Point Region Conservation Authority, 4 Elm St., Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4, 519-842-4242, conservation@lprca.on.ca
5. Project Contact Name and email: Saifur Rahman, P.Eng., Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure, Long Point Region Conservation Authority, srahman@lprca.on.ca. Scott Robertson, P.Eng., Senior Water Resources Engineer, Montrose Environmental Solutions Canada Inc., srobertson@montrose-env.ca
6. Proponent Name and email: Long Point Region Conservation Authority, conservation@lprca.on.ca

7. Approval Authority: Judy Maxwell CPA, CGA, General Manager, Long Point Region Conservation Authority
8. Ministry Contact: Joan Del Villar Cuicas, Regional Environmental Planner, Project Review Unit, Environmental Assessment Branch, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, Joan.delvillarcuicas@ontario.ca

Nya:weh/Thank you,
Matt
On Wed, Apr 23, 2025 at 10:12 AM Environmental Dept <environmental@hdi.land> wrote:

> Hello Saifur,
> Thank you for the update in regards to the upcoming ecological surveys, I can confirm we would like to participate in the surveys. I will follow up with Scott and Shari to coordinate dates and times.
> Nya:weh/Thank you,
> Matt
> On Tue, Apr 22, 2025 at 9:54 AM Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca> wrote:
>
> > Sago / Good morning Matt,
> >
> > With reference to the email below, I'm pleased to advise that the project consultant Montrose Environmental (formerly Matrix Solutions) has confirmed a preliminary preferred date for their upcoming Spring ecological field survey to the Study Area (Teeterville Dam and reservoir) and would be pleased to coordinate your participation. Their preferred date at this time is June 10th, but there is some flexibility for that entire week if other day(s) work better for HDI representatives participation. Ideally, Montrose staff are looking to ensure that the site visit is undertaken on a warm, sunny day, as this is best for potentially observing turtles in basking behaviour.
> >
> > I have copied Montrose staff (Scott and Shari) on this email such that you have their contact information in order to confirm timing and logistics. If you have any questions or requirements for clarification, please don't hesitate to contact me.
> >
> > Nya:weh,
> >
> > **Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.**
> >
> > Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
> >
> > Long Point Region Conservation Authority
> >
> > 4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
> >
> > Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
> >
> > Fax: 519-842-7123
> >
> > Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca
> >
> > **From:** Environmental Dept <environmental@hdi.land>
> > **Sent:** February 12, 2025 1:48 PM

To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Cc: srobertson@montrose-env.ca; Todd Williams <toddwilliams@hdi.land>; Raechelle Williams <raechellewilliams@hdi.land>; HDI Administration <administration@hdi.land>
Subject: Teerterville Dam

Sago/Hello Saifur,

Thank you for the notification of this project, HDI woul like to be involved in any ecological surveys that are pending for this project as well as construction monitoring.

Nya:weh/Thank you,

Matt

--

Matt Turner
Assistant Supervisor of the HDI Environmental Department
Haudenosaunee Development Institute
P.O. Box 714
Ohsweken, ON
N0A 1M0
Ph: 519-445-4222
Ph: 226-387-7364 (Direct)

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--

Matt Turner
Assistant Supervisor of the HDI Environmental Department
Haudenosaunee Development Institute
P.O. Box 714
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Matt Turner
Assistant Supervisor of the HDI Environmental Department
Haudenosaunee Development Institute

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Scott Robertson

From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: May 9, 2025 11:05 AM
To: Environmental Dept; Shari Muscat
Cc: Scott Robertson; Todd Williams; Raechelle Williams; HDI Administration
Subject: RE: [External] Re: Teerterville Dam

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Hello Matt,

Thank you for your follow-up. The agreement is currently under review, and I will get back to you as soon as we are in a position to proceed.

Nya:weh/Thank you,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

From: Environmental Dept <environmental@hdi.land>
Sent: May 6, 2025 5:40 PM
To: Shari Muscat <SMuscat@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; Todd Williams <toddwilliams@hdi.land>; Raechelle Williams <raechellewilliams@hdi.land>; HDI Administration <administration@hdi.land>
Subject: Re: [External] Re: Teerterville Dam

Hello Saifur,

Iam following up on the status of the agreement that was sent to you so we could be involved in the upcoming ecological surveys.

Nya:weh/Thank you,

Matt

On Tue, May 6, 2025 at 5:32 PM Shari Muscat <SMuscat@montrose-env.ca> wrote:

> Hi Matt,

Further to the email thread below, I'm following up on regarding the anticipated ecological survey in the Teeterville Reservoir area looking to confirm dates / times. As Saifur noted, we are currently set for June 10th with very limited flexibility to change given a very busy spring field season and a desire to complete the investigations in optimal timing for potential species variety and behaviors and optimal late spring early summer timing for vegetation surveys. We will be hoping for a sunny day such that turtle basking potential is ideal, so may want to move a day or two either way if necessary, but we're really confined to that week.

We realize that your representatives are likely very busy as well given similar seasonal commitments, so really hoping to confirm that this timing works for your team as soon as possible.

Please don't hesitate to call to discuss.

Kind regards.

Shari Muscat, B.A., B.E.S. *(she/her)*
Service Director, Eastern Ecological Services
Montrose Environmental
Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Standard Time
Mobile: +1-226-820-5092
smuscat@montrose-env.ca | montrose-env.com/canada



From: Environmental Dept
Sent: Wednesday, April 23, 2025 10:12 AM
To: Saifur Rahman
Cc: Scott Robertson; Todd Williams; Raechelle Williams; HDI Administration; Shari Muscat
Subject: [External] Re: Teerterville Dam

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Hello Saifur,

Thank you for the update in regards to the upcoming ecological surveys, I can confirm we would like to participate in the surveys. I will follow up with Scott and Shari to coordinate dates and times.

Nya:weh/Thank you,

Matt

On Tue, Apr 22, 2025 at 9:54 AM Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca> wrote:

> Sago / Good morning Matt,
>
> With reference to the email below, I'm pleased to advise that the project consultant Montrose

Environmental (formerly Matrix Solutions) has confirmed a preliminary preferred date for their upcoming Spring ecological field survey to the Study Area (Teeterville Dam and reservoir) and would be pleased to coordinate your participation. Their preferred date at this time is June 10th, but there is some flexibility for that entire week if other day(s) work better for HDI representatives participation. Ideally, Montrose staff are looking to ensure that the site visit is undertaken on a warm, sunny day, as this is best for potentially observing turtles in basking behaviour.

I have copied Montrose staff (Scott and Shari) on this email such that you have their contact information in order to confirm timing and logistics. If you have any questions or requirements for clarification, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Nya:weh,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.

Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4

Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265

Fax: 519-842-7123

Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

From: Environmental Dept <environmental@hdi.land>
Sent: February 12, 2025 1:48 PM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Cc: srobertson@montrose-env.ca; Todd Williams <toddwilliams@hdi.land>; Raechelle Williams <raechellewilliams@hdi.land>; HDI Administration <administration@hdi.land>
Subject: Teerterville Dam

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Nya:weh/Thank you,

Matt

--

Matt Turner
Assistant Supervisor of the HDI Environmental Department
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Matt Turner
Assistant Supervisor of the HDI Environmental Department
Haudenosaunee Development Institute
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Ph: 519-445-4222
Ph: 226-387-7364 (Direct)



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--

Matt Turner
Assistant Supervisor of the HDI Environmental Department
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Scott Robertson

From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: June 16, 2025 11:56 AM
To: Raechelle Williams; HDI Administration
Cc: Scott Robertson
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam CO Class EA - Draft Archeological and Heritage Reports - Request for Review and Comments
Attachments: TMHC 2024-385 Matrix LPRCA Teeterville Dam St 1 Archaeology Report Draft 3r.pdf; CH2024-380 LPRCA Teeterville Dam Historical Context and Existing Conditions 2025JUN02r.pdf; 2019-03-11 Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation (Stantec)r.pdf

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Sogo/ Good morning,

I hope this message finds you well.

The purpose of this correspondence is to advise that draft archaeological and heritage reports for the subject project have been completed and are now available for your review. We would appreciate any feedback or comments you may wish to provide.

Please find attached the following draft documents:

- Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment (TMHC, January 2025)
- Historical Context and Existing Conditions Report (TMHC, January 2025)
- Teeterville Dam and Truss Bridge Heritage Evaluation (Stantec, 2019)

The first two reports were prepared specifically for the ongoing project and are being circulated for review and comment. The third document, completed as part of a previous study, is included as additional contextual reference.

Following any review and comments that you may wish to provide, these will be circulated to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism for their review and, ultimately, be bound into and form part of the environmental assessment reporting for the overall project.

With a target submission date to the Province in mid-July, we kindly request feedback within 4-5 weeks, if manageable.

Please don't hesitate to contact me with any comments, questions, or if you require clarification.

Nya:weh/ Thank you,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

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Scott Robertson

From: Environmental Dept <environmental@hdi.land>
Sent: June 20, 2025 10:37 AM
To: Shari Muscat
Cc: Saifur Rahman; Scott Robertson; Todd Williams; Raechelle Williams; HDI Administration
Subject: Re: [External] Re: Teerterville Dam

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Hello Shari,

Have the ecological surveys been completed? I have not heard back about monitoring opportunities.

Nya:weh/Thank you,

Matt

On Tue, May 6, 2025 at 5:32 PM Shari Muscat <SMuscat@montrose-env.ca> wrote:

> Hi Matt,
>
> Further to the email thread below, I'm following up on regarding the anticipated ecological survey in the Teeterville Reservoir area looking to confirm dates / times. As Saifur noted, we are currently set for June 10th with very limited flexibility to change given a very busy spring field season and a desire to complete the investigations in optimal timing for potential species variety and behaviors and optimal late spring early summer timing for vegetation surveys. We will be hoping for a sunny day such that turtle basking potential is ideal, so may want to move a day or two either way if necessary, but we're really confined to that week.
>
> We realize that your representatives are likely very busy as well given similar seasonal commitments, so really hoping to confirm that this timing works for your team as soon as possible.
>
> Please don't hesitate to call to discuss.
>
> Kind regards.
>
> **Shari Muscat, B.A., B.E.S.** *(she/her)*
> Service Director, Eastern Ecological Services
> Montrose Environmental
> Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Standard Time
> Mobile: +1-226-820-5092
> smuscat@montrose-env.ca | montrose-env.com/canada
>
> 
>

From: Environmental Dept
Sent: Wednesday, April 23, 2025 10:12 AM
To: Saifur Rahman
Cc: Scott Robertson; Todd Williams; Raechelle Williams; HDI Administration; Shari Muscat
Subject: [External] Re: Teerterville Dam

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Hello Saifur,

Thank you for the update in regards to the upcoming ecological surveys, I can confirm we would like to participate in the surveys. I will follow up with Scott and Shari to coordinate dates and times.

Nya:weh/Thank you,

Matt

On Tue, Apr 22, 2025 at 9:54 AM Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca> wrote:

> Sago / Good morning Matt,
>
> With reference to the email below, I'm pleased to advise that the project consultant Montrose Environmental (formerly Matrix Solutions) has confirmed a preliminary preferred date for their upcoming Spring ecological field survey to the Study Area (Teeterville Dam and reservoir) and would be pleased to coordinate your participation. Their preferred date at this time is June 10th, but there is some flexibility for that entire week if other day(s) work better for HDI representatives participation. Ideally, Montrose staff are looking to ensure that the site visit is undertaken on a warm, sunny day, as this is best for potentially observing turtles in basking behaviour.
>
> I have copied Montrose staff (Scott and Shari) on this email such that you have their contact information in order to confirm timing and logistics. If you have any questions or requirements for clarification, please don't hesitate to contact me.
>
> Nya:weh,
>
> **Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.**
>
> Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
>
> Long Point Region Conservation Authority
>
> 4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4

Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265

Fax: 519-842-7123

Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

From: Environmental Dept <environmental@hdi.land>
Sent: February 12, 2025 1:48 PM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Cc: srobertson@montrose-env.ca; Todd Williams <toddwilliams@hdi.land>; Raechelle Williams <raechellewilliams@hdi.land>; HDI Administration <administration@hdi.land>
Subject: Teerterville Dam

Sago/Hello Saifur,

Thank you for the notification of this project, HDI woul like to be involved in any ecological surveys that are pending for this project as well as construction monitoring.

Nya:weh/Thank you,

Matt

--

Matt Turner
Assistant Supervisor of the HDI Environmental Department
Haudenosaunee Development Institute
P.O. Box 714
Ohsweken, ON
N0A 1M0
Ph: 519-445-4222
Ph: 226-387-7364 (Direct)

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Scott Robertson

From: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: June 23, 2025 3:14 PM
To: Scott Robertson; Judy Maxwell; Lorrie Minshall
Cc: Shari Muscat
Subject: RE: [External] Re: Teerterville Dam

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Good afternoon, Scott,

I can confirm that they have recently been advised that LPRCA will not be signing the agreement with HDI.

Regards,

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4
Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265
Fax: 519-842-7123
Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

From: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Sent: June 20, 2025 10:43 AM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Judy Maxwell <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>; Lorrie Minshall <lminshall@lprca.on.ca>
Cc: Shari Muscat <SMuscat@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: FW: [External] Re: Teerterville Dam

Hi Saifur,

Per the email just received (below), I'm not sure if HDI/HCCC was advised of LPRCA's revised intent in regards to the agreements / fees, but I trust that you will be able to coordinate an appropriate response?

Regards,

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental

Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Environmental Dept <environmental@hdi.land>
Sent: June 20, 2025 10:37 AM
To: Shari Muscat <SMuscat@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; Todd Williams <toddwilliams@hdi.land>; Raechelle Williams <raechellewilliams@hdi.land>; HDI Administration <administration@hdi.land>
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> Please don't hesitate to call to discuss.
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> Kind regards.
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> **Shari Muscat, B.A., B.E.S.** *(she/her)*
> Service Director, Eastern Ecological Services
> Montrose Environmental
> Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Standard Time
> Mobile: +1-226-820-5092
> smuscat@montrose-env.ca | montrose-env.com/canada
>
> 
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Sent: Wednesday, April 23, 2025 10:12 AM
To: Saifur Rahman
Cc: Scott Robertson; Todd Williams; Raechelle Williams; HDI Administration; Shari Muscat
Subject: [External] Re: Teerterville Dam

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Matt

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> Sago / Good morning Matt,
>
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>
> Nya:weh,
>
> **Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.**
>
> Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
>
> Long Point Region Conservation Authority

4 Elm Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 0C4

Phone: 519-842-4242 or 1-888-231-5408 ext.265

Fax: 519-842-7123

Email: srahman@lprca.on.ca

From: Environmental Dept <environmental@hdi.land>
Sent: February 12, 2025 1:48 PM
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Cc: srobertson@montrose-env.ca; Todd Williams <toddwilliams@hdi.land>; Raechelle Williams <raechellewilliams@hdi.land>; HDI Administration <administration@hdi.land>
Subject: Teerterville Dam

Sago/Hello Saifur,

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Nya:weh/Thank you,

Matt

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Ph: 519-445-4222
Ph: 226-387-7364 (Direct)



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APPENDIX G3
General Public Consultation

APPENDIX G3-1
Notice of Intent and
Community iaison Committee Invitation

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

NOTICE OF INTENT

Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), through their consultant Matrix Solutions Inc., is undertaking a Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Teeterville Dam located within Norfolk County, within the Hamlet of Teeterville. The dam and associated reservoir are located on Big Creek, approximately 11 km northeast of the Town of Delhi. The map below shows the location of the study area.

While a dam and reservoir have existed on the current site since the 1830's, originally constructed to facilitate the movement of timber, the existing dam was constructed in 1915 after a flood destroyed the original wooden dam structure. The main portion of the existing dam is a concrete spillway gravity structure with earthen embankments on both sides. After taking ownership of the dam in 1954, the Big Creek Conservation Authority (pre-cursor of the LPRCA) modified the dam in 1962, adding three concrete piers to the downstream face to form four bays capable of holding stop logs and increasing the headpond elevation. A steel truss bridge formed the road crossing associated with the dam until 1971, at which time a new bridge was constructed approximately 13 m upstream, and the truss bridge was closed to vehicular traffic. The truss structure and a metal catwalk crossing were retained for another 50 years, offering access for dam operations, but were removed in 2022 due to safety concerns.

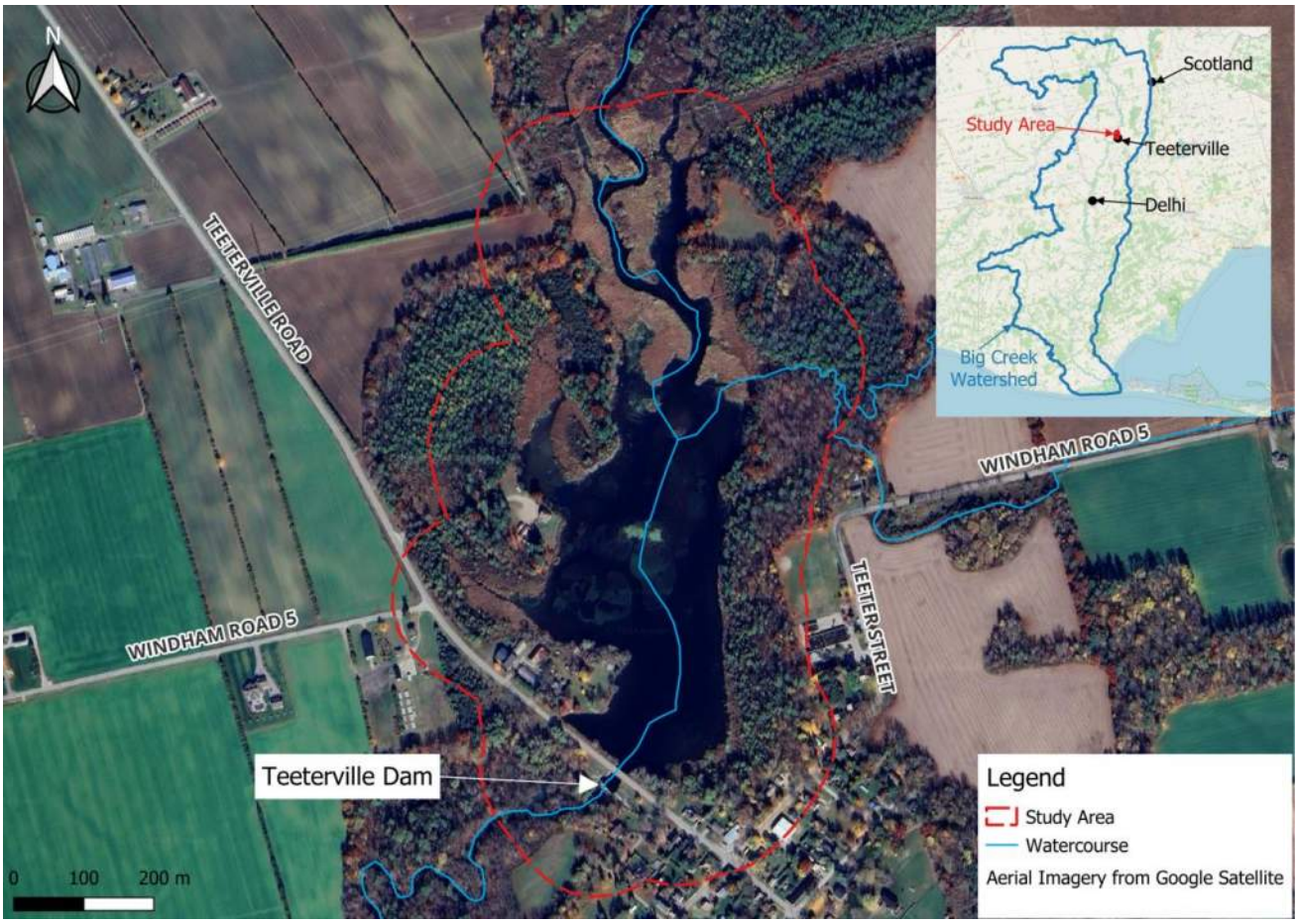
A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by the LRPCA and completed in 2016, categorized the structure as having a "Low Hazard Potential" for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. The earthen embankment portion of the dam was identified as potentially subject to internal piping/erosion but was generally considered to be safe. The abutments and piers, however, failed to meet standard safety criteria for sliding under all load cases. Given the identified structural deficiencies, the DSR concluded that the bridge represented "a potential liability and a danger to users" and recommended that its use be limited or phased out and that a Class EA process that includes public consultation should be undertaken to assess various alternatives to its long-term management.

The project will be carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* document.

The Project Team invites public input and will incorporate comments and considerations into the planning and design of this project. The public will be notified in advance of Public Information Centres that will be held to present information on the project and receive public feedback. To submit comments, request further information, or to join the project mailing list, please contact:

David Proracki, EIT
Water Resources Analyst
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street
Tillsonburg, Ontario, N4G 0C4
Tel: 519-842-4242 ext. 264
Fax: 519-842-7123
dproracki@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Matrix Solutions Inc.
650 Woodlawn Road West, Unit 7B
Guelph, Ontario, N1K 1B8
Tel: 226-314-1962
Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@matrix-solutions.com


N
TEETERVILLE ROAD
WINDHAM ROAD 5
WINDHAM ROAD 5
TEETER STREET
Teeterville Dam
0 100 200 m
Scotland
Study Area
Teeterville
Delhi
Big Creek Watershed
Legend
Study Area
Watercourse
Aerial Imagery from Google Satellite

October 21, 2024 Matrix 40856-528

To whom this may concern:

On behalf of the Long Point Region Conservation Authority, the attached Notice of Intent (NOI) is to notify you of the start of the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment. The attached NOI provides additional information.

As a component of the project consultation program, this correspondence is also to advise of, and solicit potential interest in, a project-specific Community Liaison Committee (CLC). The objective of the CLC is to facilitate public participation in project discussions wherein CLC members can provide background knowledge, contribute to decision-making processes, and generally help guide the study team and the project. The composition of a CLC typically includes a mix of individual citizens, non-governmental groups and associations, Aboriginal community representation, and other government agencies. In many cases, citizen participants often serve as representation and liaison for others in the community who may have an interest in the project but no capacity or desire for more active involvement. Participation is voluntary and is expected to generally involve two dedicated CLC meetings and occasional communication on an as-required basis throughout the duration of the project. At this time, CLC meetings for this project are tentatively scheduled for mid-January and late February of 2025.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process and CLC participation can be found here:
https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project and/or would like to be a part of the CLC, please contact the project managers (David Proracki dproracki@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com). Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Thank you,



Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Matrix Solutions Inc.

Attachment: Notice of Intent

APPENDIX G3-2
Community iaison Committee Meeting 1

Scott Robertson

From: Alexandra Laleva
Sent: January 14, 2025 3:07 PM
Cc: srahman; Scott Robertson
Subject: First Community Liaison Committee (CLC #1) Meeting - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: 40856 - Teeterville Dam Notice of Intent 2024-10-24.pdf; First Community Liaison Committee (CLC #1) Meeting - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment .ics

Good afternoon,

Thank you for your interest and joining the Community Liaison Committee (CLC) for the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment.

We will be holding our first in-person meeting (CLC #1) on **Tuesday, January 28, 2023 from 7:00-9:00 pm** at the Teeterville Legion (3890 Teeterville Rd, Teeterville, ON N0E 1V0). The meeting will be held with the project team and CLC members. If you are out of town, please join the meeting via the MS Team's link below.

Our aim is to introduce the Conservation Authority Class Environmental Assessment process, the roles and responsibilities of the CLC, project details, background information, and introduce the preliminary alternative solutions to be considered. We want to hear about your local knowledge, concerns, and hopes for this project. A copy of the previously issued Notice of Intent is attached for convenience and as a refresher. Please reach out to me or either of the project managers, Saifur Rahman (srahman@lprca.on.ca) or Scott Robertson (srobertson@matrix-solutions.com), if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you and we look forward to having a meaningful discussion.

Best Regards,
Alex

Alexandra Laleva, B.Eng., E.I.T. *(she/her)*
Environmental EIT
Montrose Environmental
Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Time
Office: +1-226-314-1938 | Mobile: +1-226-332-5971
alaleva@montrose-env.ca | montrose-env.com

Microsoft Teams Need help?

Join the meeting now

Meeting ID: 251 331 398 399
Passcode: x2xd9Nv2

Dial in by phone

+1 403-910-7361,,417667987# Canada, Calgary
Find a local number
Phone conference ID: 417 667 987#

Scott Robertson

Subject: Meeting Location Change - CLC#1 Teeterville Dam Class EA
Location: Simcoe Recreation Center

Start: Tue 2025-01-28 7:00 PM
End: Tue 2025-01-28 9:00 PM
Show Time As: Tentative

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Not yet responded

Organizer: Alexandra Laleva
Required Attendees: Scott Robertson; Saifur Rahman; lminshall; OFAH Zone J Secretary/Treasurer; Todd Knechtel; Linda Heron; Melissa.Collver@norfolkcounty.ca; Mary Caughill; Greg Deyne; Tim Goodale; Darnell Lambert; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; ron@scheckenberger.ca; Hayden Bulbrook; Eila O'Neil; [redacted]; [redacted]; [redacted]
Optional Attendees: Wesley Wilson; Bob Wood; Leigh-Anne Mauthe

Good afternoon,

To ensure we have a reliable Wi-Fi connection, we are changing the location for the in-person CLC #1 meeting. We will now be meeting at the **Simcoe Recreation Center** in the **Norfolk Room** (located at 182 South Drive, Simcoe) on **Tuesday January 28, 2025, from 7:00-9:00pm**. Please note that this is a location change from the Teeterville Legion.

If you have any questions, please feel free to reach out. We look forward to seeing you at the first CLC meeting next week.

Thank you,
Alex

Alexandra Laleva, B.Eng., E.I.T.
Environmental EIT
Montrose Environmental
Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Time
Office: +1-226-314-1938 | Mobile: +1-226-332-5971
alaleva@montrose-env□ca | montrose-env□com

-Original Meeting Invite Below--

Thank you for your interest and joining the Community Liaison Committee (CLC) for the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment.

We will be holding our first in-person meeting (CLC #1) on **Tuesday, January 28, 2025 from 7:00-9:00 pm**, at the **Simcoe Recreation Center** in the **Norfolk Room** (located at 182 South Drive, Simcoe). The meeting will be held with the project team and CLC members. If you are out of town, please join the meeting via the MS Team's link below.

Our aim is to introduce the Conservation Authority Class Environmental Assessment process, the roles and responsibilities of the CLC, project details, background information, and introduce the preliminary alternative solutions to be considered. We want to hear about your local knowledge, concerns, and hopes for this project. A copy of the previously issued Notice of Intent is attached for convenience and as a refresher. Please reach out to me or either of the project managers, Saifur Rahman (srahman@lprca.on.ca) or Scott Robertson (srobertson@matrix-solutions.com), if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you and we look forward to having a meaningful discussion.

Best Regards,
Alex

Microsoft Teams Need help?

Join the meeting now

Meeting ID: 251 331 398 399
Passcode: x2xd9Nv2

Dial in by phone
+1 403-910-7361,,417667987# Canada, Calgary
Find a local number
Phone conference ID: 417 667 987#
For organizers: Meeting options | Reset dial-in PIN



Microsoft Teams Need help?

Join the meeting now

Meeting ID: 288 978 858 327

Passcode: rV9LV3ds

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+1 403-910-7361,,446832121# Canada, Calgary

Find a local number

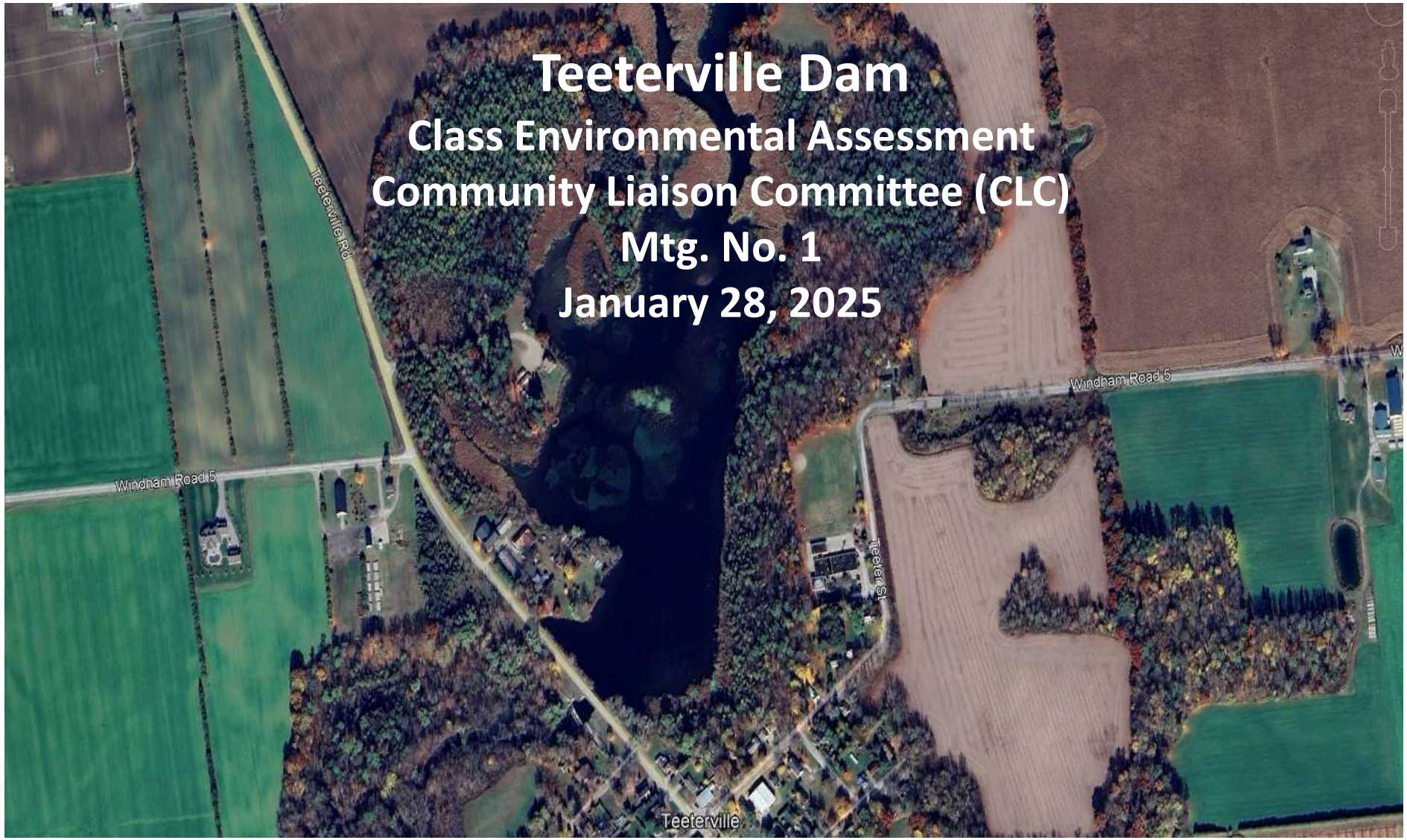
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For organizers: Meeting options | Reset dial-in PIN

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Teeterville Dam

Class Environmental Assessment
Community Liaison Committee (CLC)
Mtg. No. 1
January 28, 2025



Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

FIRST NATIONS LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to acknowledge that we are meeting on the traditional lands of the Anishinaabek, Attawandaron, Haudenosaunee, and Ojibway/Chippewa peoples on lands connected with the Between the Lakes Treaty (Treaty 3). Most recently, the territory is of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation who are direct descendants of the Mississauga of the Credit, and the Six Nations of the Grand River. This land continues to be home to diverse Indigenous peoples (e.g., First Nations, Métis and Inuit) who are contemporary stewards of the land.

We would also like to acknowledge the importance of water and waterbodies such Big Creek. There is good reason for the saying, "Water is life." These locations and their watersheds remain important historical and ecological locations, to both modern Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities.

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Participant Introductions
2. Project Introduction
3. Overview of the Conservation Ontario - Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) process and the CLC's role
4. Study Area Environmental Characterization
5. Introduction of Preliminary Alternative Solutions

MEETING PURPOSE

This meeting is intended as a two-way dialogue between Project Team members, including the LPRCA and their consultant team, and the CLC members. The objective is to discuss the CO Class EA process, the Teeterville Dam project, the baseline environmental characterization and initially-identified key elements of consideration, and some preliminary concepts for problem / opportunity resolution.

PROJECT TEAM

Project Team
Saifur Rahman – Project Manager, Director of Engineering, LPRCA
Lorrie Minshall – Project Consultant, LPRCA
Darnell Lambert – Director - Engineering, Norfolk County
Scott Robertson – Project Manager, Montrose Environmental
Shari Muscat – Senior Environmental Planner, Montrose Environmental
Alexandra Laleva – Project Coordinator, Montrose Environmental
Ron Scheckenberger – Principal, Scheckenberger & Associates
Amanda Parks – Manager - Environmental Assessments, TMHC
Hayden Bulbrook – Cultural Heritage Project Lead, TMHC

COMMUNITY LIAISON COMMITTEE (CLC)

Members
Brad Baker - Captain, Norfolk County Fire Department
Chris Paret – Resident
Elizabeth Schol – President Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526
Greg Deyne – Property Owner, Retired Wildlife Biologist (MNR)
Linda Heron – Chair, Ontario Rivers Alliance
Mary Caughill – Heritage & Culture, Norfolk County
Melissa Collver – Director - Heritage & Culture, Norfolk County
Michael Columbus – LPRCA Board Member, Councillor (Ward 3) - Norfolk County
Paul Prowse – Treasurer Secretary, Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters
Rob Sloot – Resident
Tim Goodale – Resident, Wildlife Photographer
Todd Knechtel – President, Big Creek Anglers Group
Wendy Cridland - Executive Director, Long Point Basin Land Trust

OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES / STAKEHOLDERS

As important to the CO Class EA process as the CLC is, you are not alone and should not feel pressured beyond your own personal level of comfort. Other key partners, interested parties, and stakeholders include, but are not limited to:

First Nations Groups

- **Six Nations of the Grand River**
- **Mississaugas of the Credit**
- **Haudenosaunee Confederacy**

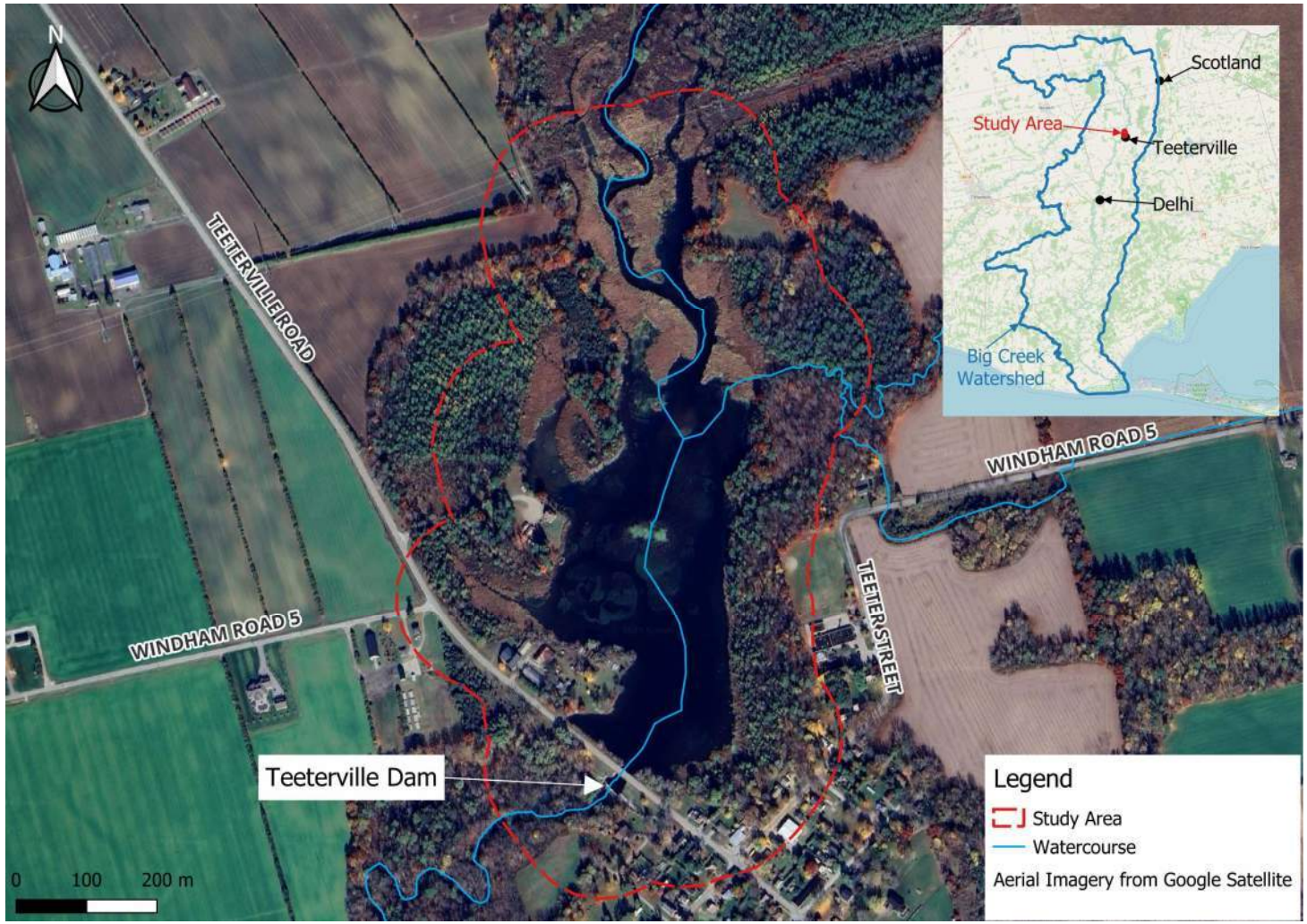
Public

- **Other residents**
- **Other interested stakeholders**

Public and Government Groups

- **Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)**
- **Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)**
- **Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)**
- **Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)**
- **LPRCA Board**
- **Norfolk County (Public Works, Heritage and Culture)**

STUDY AREA



Located in Teeterville, ON

10 km northeast of Delhi, ON

Big Creek watershed

Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW)

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MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

BACKGROUND

- Dams have existed on / near the current site since the early 1830's
- Existing dam has been in place since 1915, currently owned / operated by LPRCA
- Dam Safety Review / Stability Assessment (2016) identified related concerns with the structure
- Sediment Management Plan (2018) assessed quantity / quality of accumulated sediment in pond

PROBLEM/OPPORTUNITY STATEMENT

A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the Teeterville Dam, commissioned by LPRCA and completed in 2016, concluded that dam structure does not meet structural safety standards and represents a risk of failure.

LPRCA is undertaking this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the deficiencies noted in the DSR and to meet their requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam failure, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations.

DAM BREAKS HAPPEN, AND OFTEN WITH SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES

Testalinden Dam, BC – 2010



SOURCE: https://damfailures.org/case-study/testalinden-dam-british-columbia-2010/



SOURCE: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/air-land-water/water/drought-flooding-dikes-dams/dam-safety/11965/12021/module-4-dam-failures

Quinte West Dam, ON – 2019







SOURCE: City of Quinte West Facebook page

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DAM BREAKS HAPPEN, AND NOT ALWAYS ‘SOMEWHERE ELSE’

Normandale, ON – 2008



Dam burst at hatchery kills thousands of fish; Roads also washed out in Normandale 0

By Monte Sonnenberg, Simcoe Reformer
Tuesday, May 6, 2008 12:00:00 EDT AM

Residents clean up after dam collapse in Norfolk
Started by Spiel , May 12 2008 09:47 AM

MNR will pay for damage caused by dam failure in Normandale 0

By Monte Sonnenberg, Simcoe Reformer
Friday, August 1, 2008 12:00:00 EDT AM



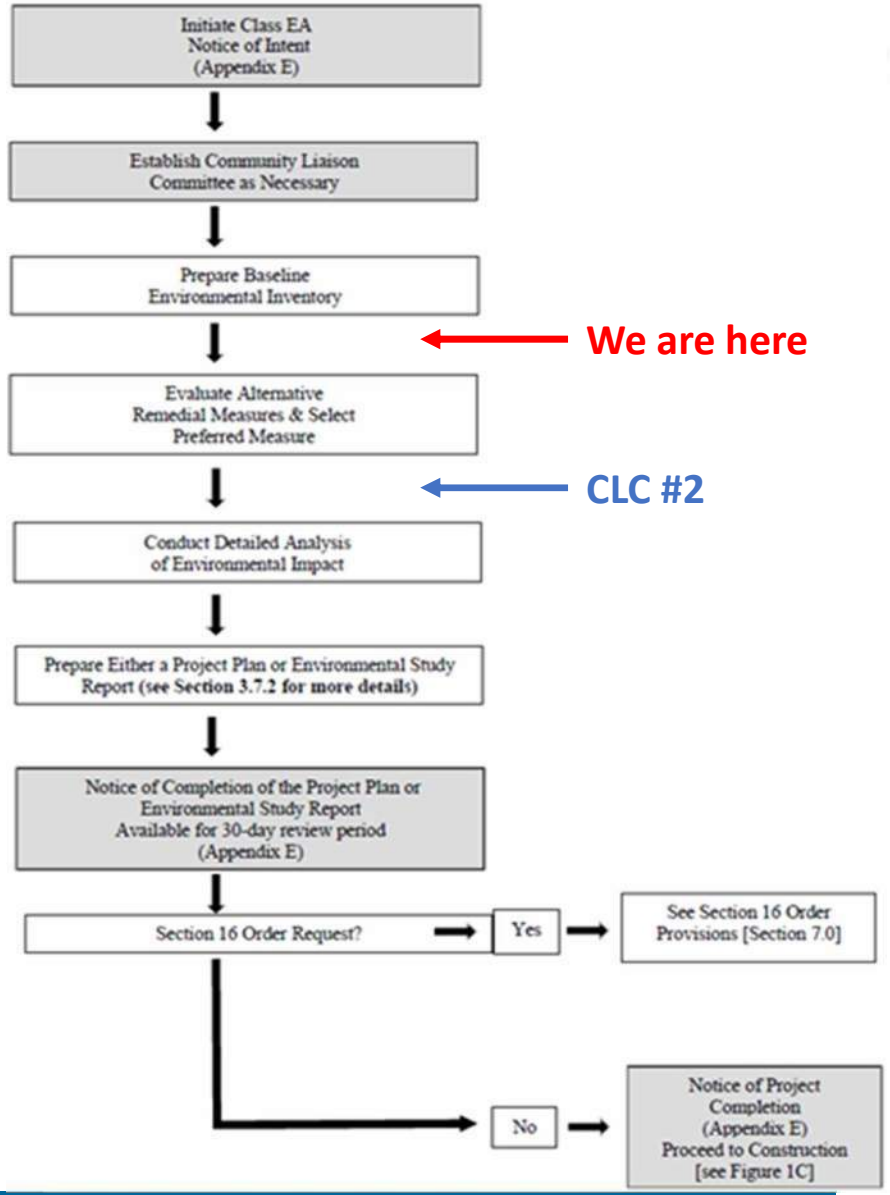




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MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

CONSERVATION ONTARIO CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS



COMMUNITY LIAISON COMMITTEE

- **More intensive form of public involvement; more time/effort**
- **The project's connection to the broader public**
- **Identify items of public concern**
- **Provide direct input**
- **Help resolve public concerns**

CURRENT DAM STRUCTURE / CONFIGURATION



BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY REPORT (BEIR)

Assessment documents the current state of the environment using the following categories.

Physical:
- **Hydrology, hydrology, hydraulics, water quality, soils, wetlands**

Biological:
- **Wildlife habitats, vegetation, aquatic life, environmentally sensitive areas, species of concern**

Cultural:
- **Traditional land uses, Indigenous communities, archaeology, and cultural heritage**

Socioeconomic:
- **Community, infrastructure, recreational activities, institutional facilities**

Engineering/Technical:
- **Erosion rates, sediment zones, flood risk, slope stability, hazards**

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – STRUCTURAL ISSUES/CONCERNS

Scaling at north pier



West bridge abutment



SOURCE: Dam Safety Structural Inspection, AECOM, September 2015

Northwest wingwall



Material loss top corner, slump bottom of slope

Northwest wingwall



Seepage between concrete wingwall and pier

SOURCE: Geotechnical Investigation, Thurber Engineering, March 2016

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S&A

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – SEDIMENT QUANTITY / QUALITY



Sediment quality parameters generally good

Suitable for measured release to Big Creek downstream, re-use on-site, or application on agricultural lands

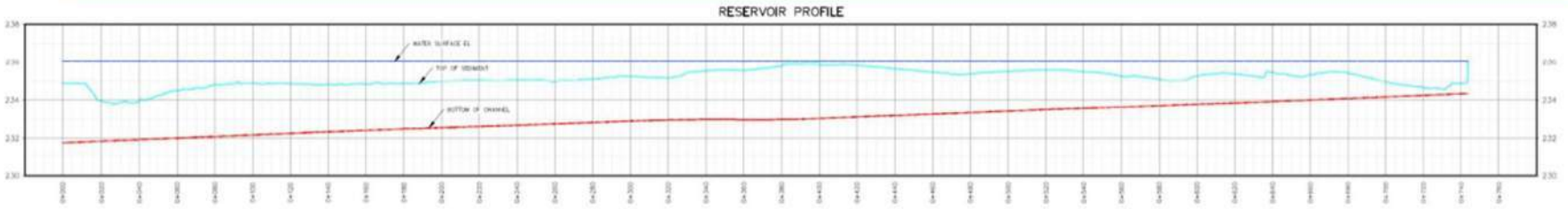
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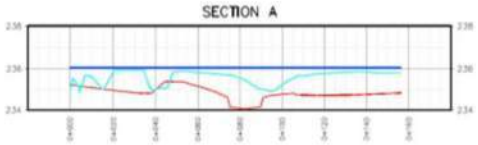
S&A

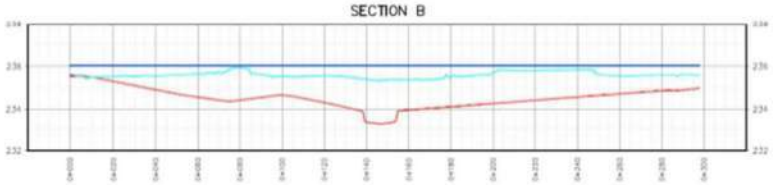
MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

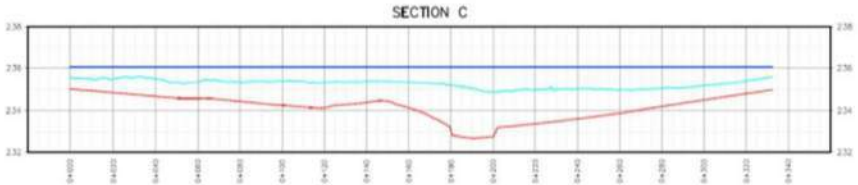
Source: Sediment Management Plan – Teeterville Dam (AECOM 2018)

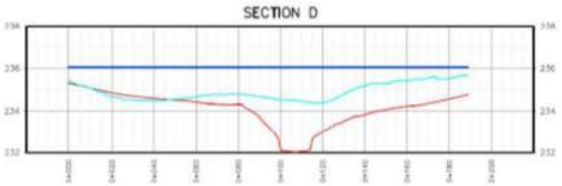
SITE CHARACTERIZATION – SEDIMENT QUANTITY / QUALITY

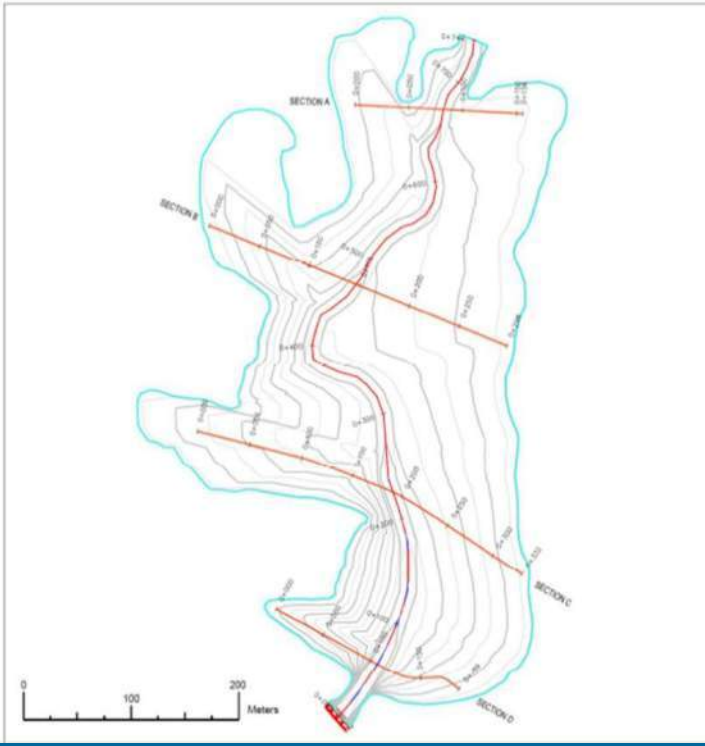












160,000 m³ of sediment accumulated in reservoir

Total volume of reservoir estimated at 224,000 m³

70% of the reservoir is filled with sediment

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MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – AQUATIC ECOLOGY



Recently logged catches, Big Creek, Source: https://fishbrain.com/



Teeterville Dam Structure
Source: Montrose Environmental



Aquatic Habitat Downstream of Dam
Source: Montrose Environmental

Biologically significant salmonid coldwater stream, good quality spawning habitat

Migratory runs of:

- **Rainbow Trout**
- **Brook Trout**
- **Brown Trout**
- **Chinook Salmon**

Upstream of Dam, species include:

- **American Brook Lamprey**
- **Brook Stickleback**
- **Creek Chub**
- **Pumpkinseed**

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY









Located within the Teeterville Reservoir Provincially Significant Wetland Complex (165 ha)

9 Species at Risk (SAR) and 9 Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) potentially occur within the study area

3 SAR/SCC would likely be reservoir dependent:

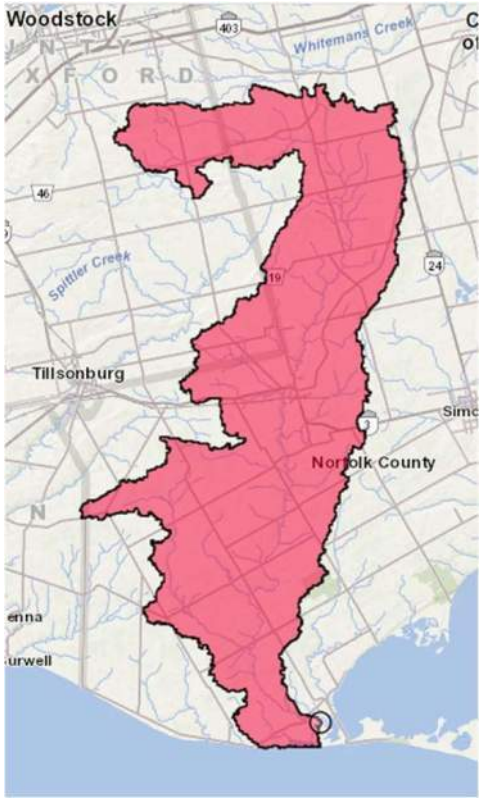
- **Snapping Turtle**
- **Blanding's Turtle**
- **Northern Map Turtle**

The reservoir is surrounded by cattail marsh and a mosaic of deciduous and coniferous forests.

Source: Montrose Environmental

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – HYDROLOGY / HYDRAULICS





Big Creek watershed (750km^2 drainage area)

Dam is in Upper Big Creek watershed (200 km^2 drainage area)

Norfolk Sand Plain
- slow response

Largest annual flows typically spring freshet



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SITE CHARACTERIZATION – FLUVIAL GEOMORPHOLOGY









Generally typical rural, agricultural watercourse upstream of reservoir

Large woody debris jam in channel upstream of dam

Minor, typical bank erosion in channel upstream of dam

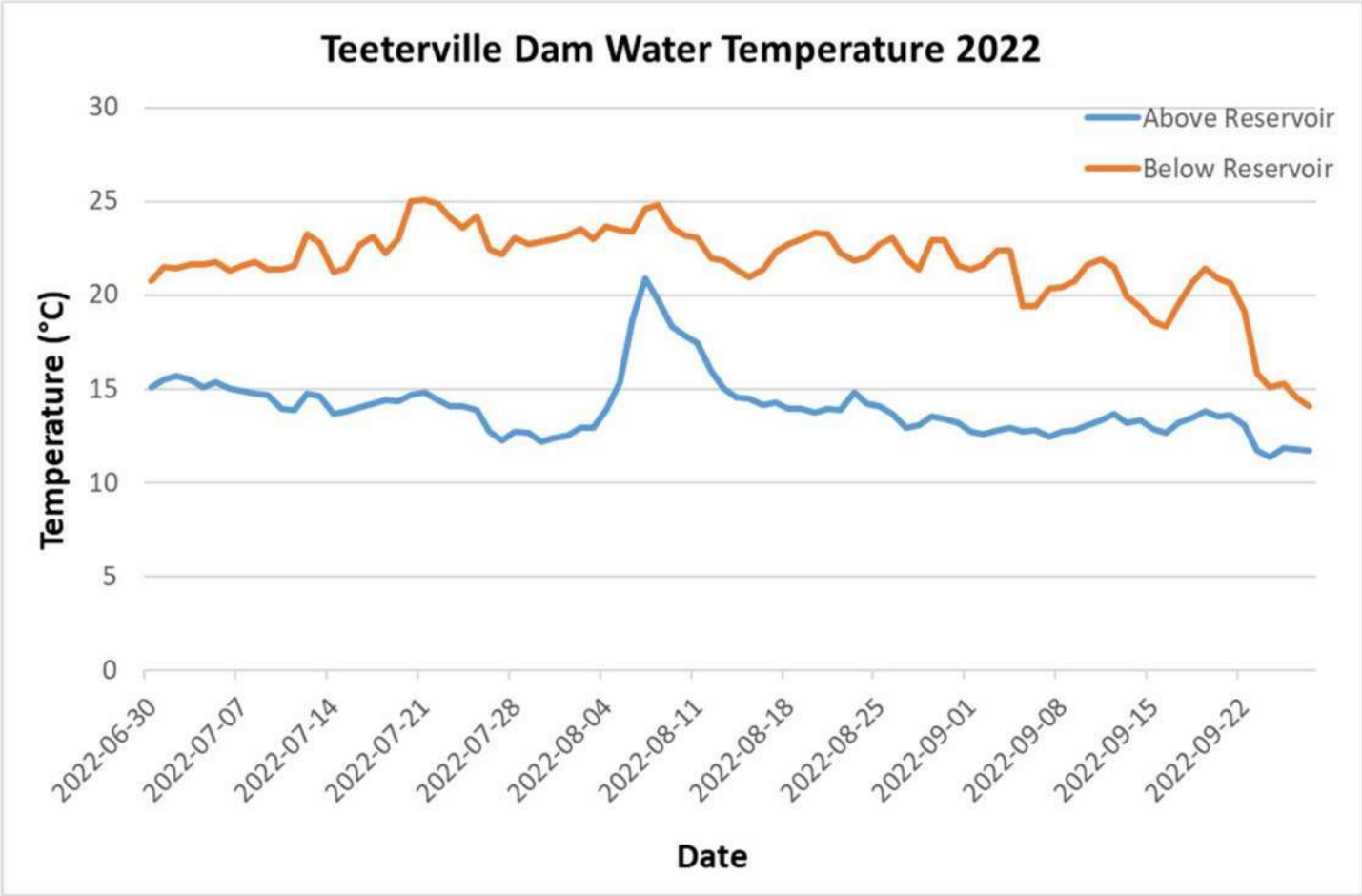
Beaver dam with small medial bar downstream

Source: Montrose Environmental, AECOM (2018) (bottom left)

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MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – WATER TEMPERATURE



Water temperature can affect aquatic habitat and the survival potential of eggs and health of fish

The reservoir absorbs solar radiation, generally warming inflows as they flow through to downstream

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – SOCIOECONOMIC











Teeterville Dam and Reservoir Recreational Activities:

- **Active angling community, bird watching, carp derby**

Community Institutional Facilities:

- **Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526**
- **Elementary Public School**
- **Fire Station #4**
- **Pioneer Museum**
- **Conservation Area**



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Source: Google Images, Grand Erie District School Board, Education Canada News, Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526

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SITE CHARACTERIZATION – SOCIOECONOMIC





- **Teeterville reservoir is an important water supply source for the Norfolk County FD (FS #4) via a dry hydrant located adjacent to the old road alignment located on the southeast side of the dam**

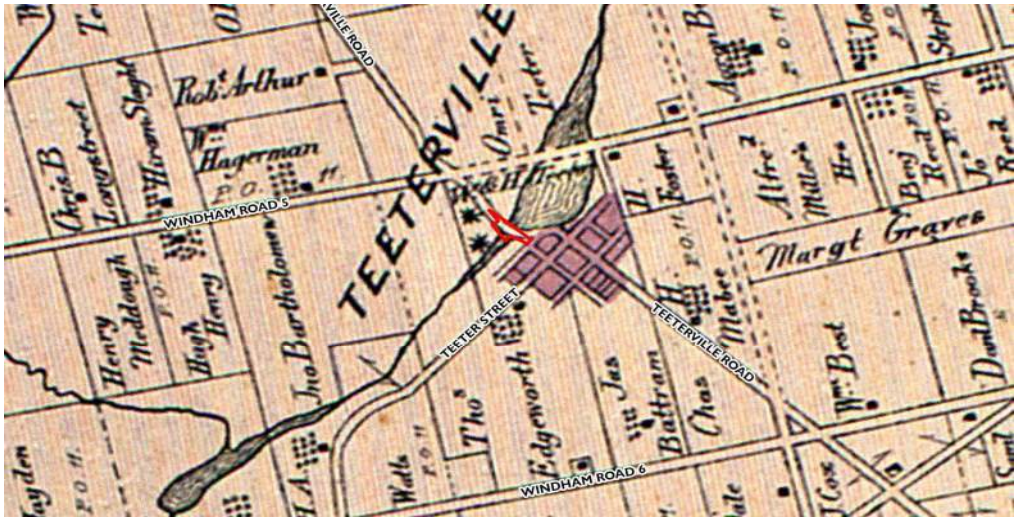
- **Key element in the County's ability to maintain Superior Tanker Shuttle certification**

Source: Teeterville Fire Station, Google Streetview

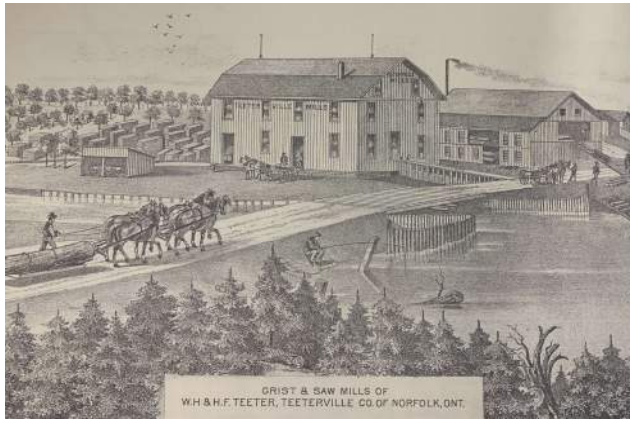
SITE CHARACTERIZATION – ARCHAEOLOGY

Area of high archaeological potential for Indigenous sites due to proximity to water and potential for 19th century sites due to milling industry.

Mill foundations identified on site during site inspection in 2024



1877 HR Page & Co Map of Norfolk County **Source:** Ontario Historical Atlas



Teeterville Mills, 1879. Source: H.R. Page & Co.



Grist Mill, undated. Source: *Teeterville Pioneer Museum*

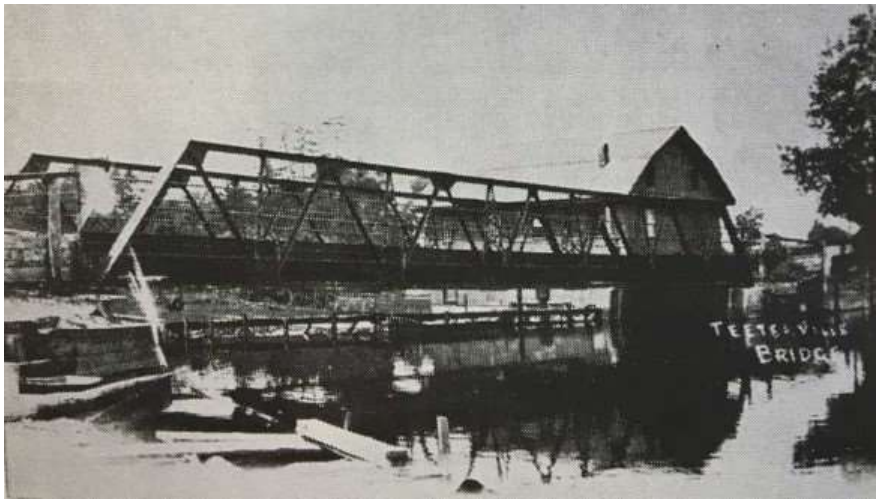

Mill Foundation Remnants, 2024. Source: TMHC

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tmhc

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – CULTURAL HERITAGE



Warren pony truss bridge, c.1918-1944. Source: Teeterville Women's Institute



Stone and concrete foundations of grist mill and possibly sawmill west of dam, 2024. Source: TMHC Inc.



- **1860-1944: Mills existed on the property.**
- **1915: Current Teeterville Dam was constructed.**
- **1917-18: Warren pony truss bridge was constructed.**
- **1962: Significant modifications were made to the Dam.**
- **1971: Road realignment diminished the Warren pony truss bridge's importance as a vehicle bridge.**
- **2022: The Warren pony truss bridge was removed.**

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tmhc

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – CULTURAL HERITAGE



Remnants of former mill race, 2024. Source: TMHC



Mill pond, 2024. Source: TMHC



Former road alignment, 2024. Source: TMHC

- **Potential landscape features – former mill race, mill pond, former road alignment**
- **Earth embankment and concrete dam is a common mid-20th century typology**
- **Little remaining that provides strong connection to milling activities and/or families**

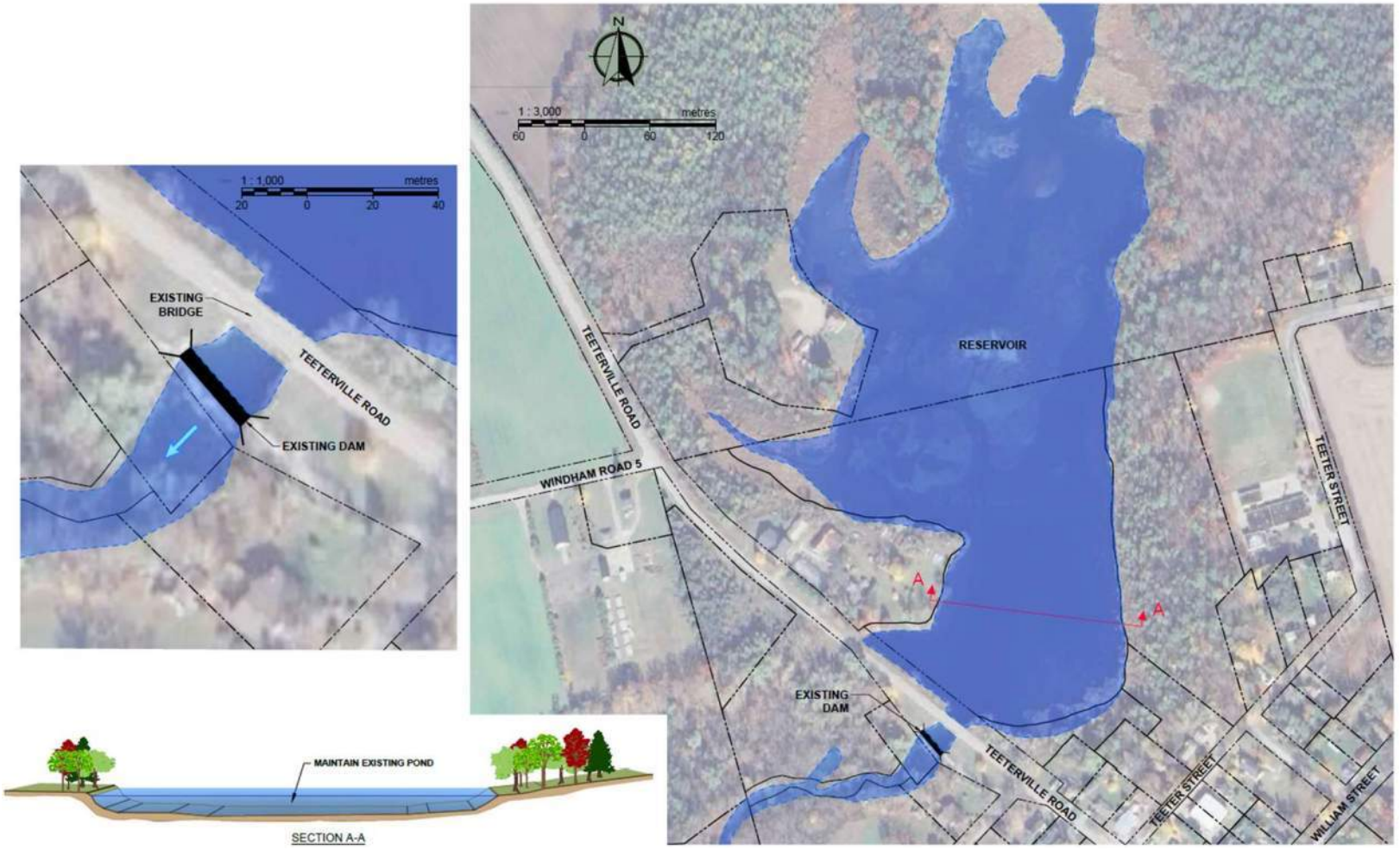
CONCEPT ALTERNATIVES

Five concept alternatives:

1. **Do Nothing - retain existing dam**
2. **Repair existing dam**
3. **Replace with new dam**
4. **Remove dam and reinstate watercourse**
5. **Remove dam and reinstate watercourse and pond(s)/wetland(s)**



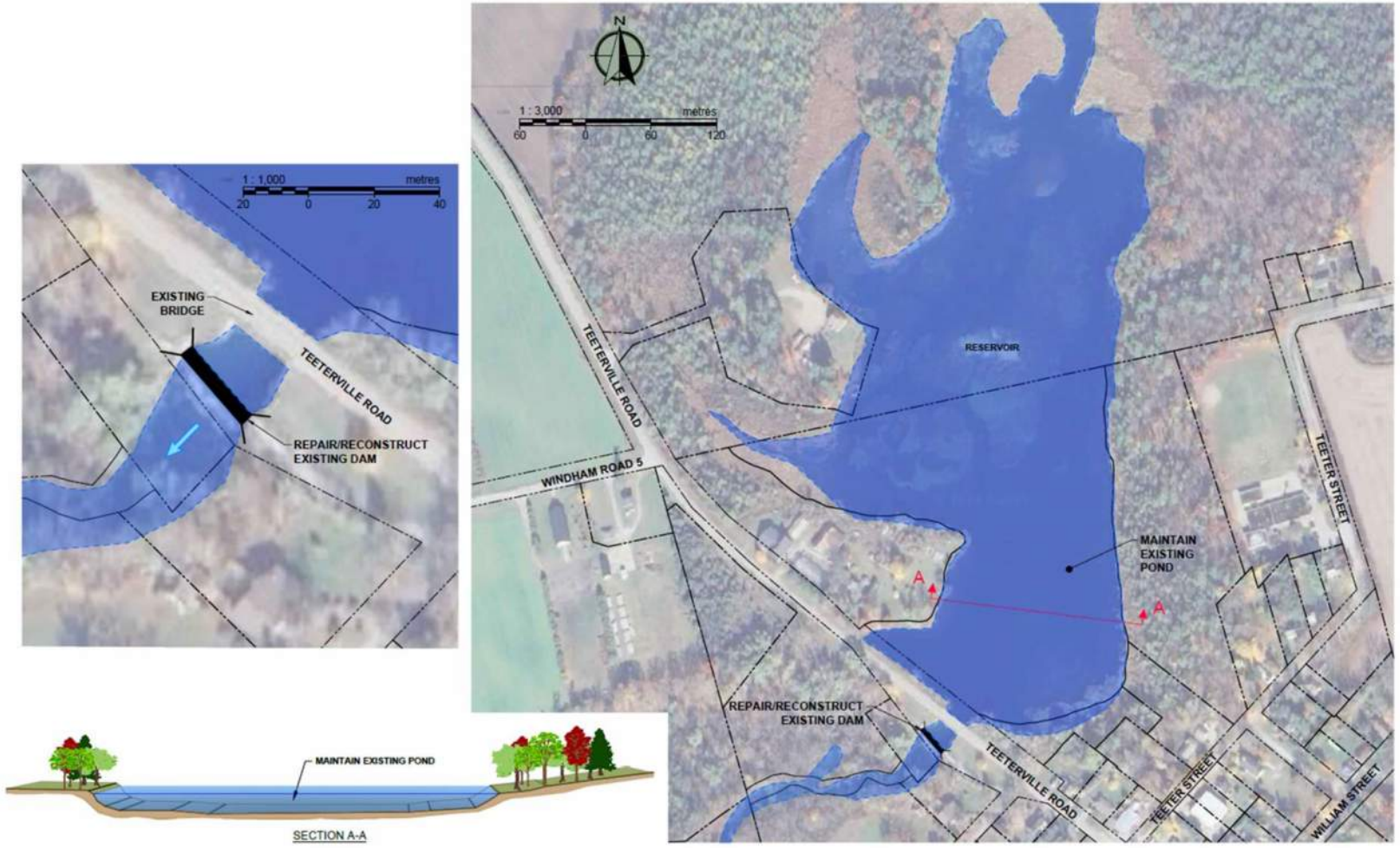
CONCEPT ALTERNATIVE #1 – DO NOTHING



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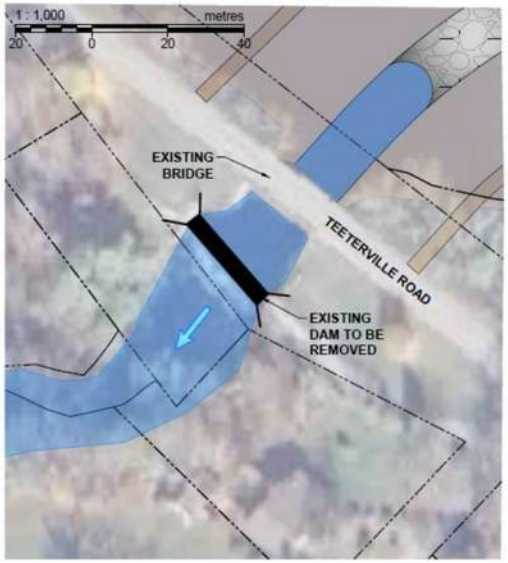
CONCEPT ALTERNATIVES #2/#3 – REPAIR / REPLACE DAM



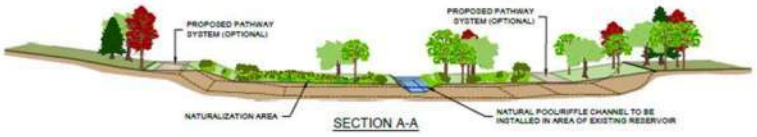
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CONCEPT ALTERNATIVE #4 – REMOVE DAM AND REINSTATE WATERCOURSE



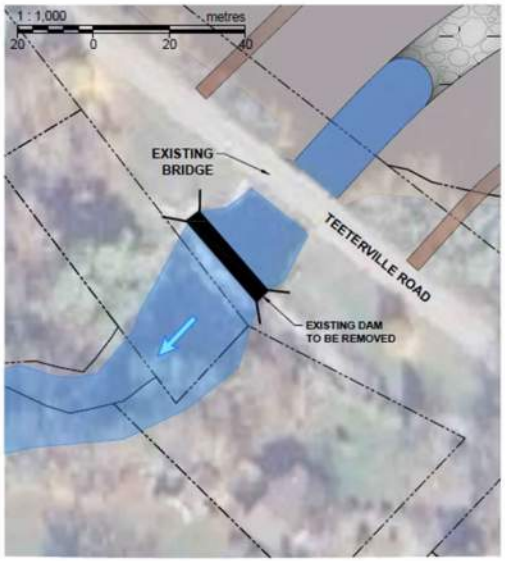


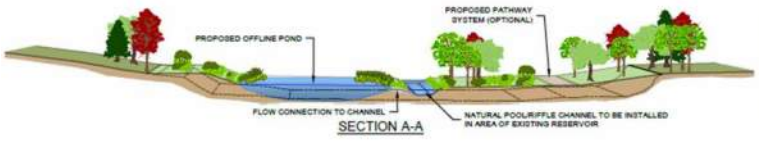


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MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

CONCEPT ALTERNATIVE #5 – REMOVE DAM, REINSTATE WATERCOURSE, CREATE OFFLINE POND / WETLAND







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MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT: CONSIDERATIONS & CRITERIA

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
• Flooding Impacts/Enhancement • Protection of Infrastructure • Constructability • Implementability • Approvability	• Aquatic Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Pond Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Terrestrial Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Species at Risk (SAR) Impacts/Enhancement • Geomorphology/Sediment Transport • Groundwater Impacts/Enhancement • Water Quality Impacts/Enhancement

Social/Cultural	Economic
• Impact to Private Property • Impact to Public Safety • Impact to Public Access • Impact to Public Infrastructure • Impact to Cultural/Heritage Features • Recreational Impacts/Enhancement	• Construction Costs • Maintenance/Future Costs • Availability of Funding

NEXT STEPS

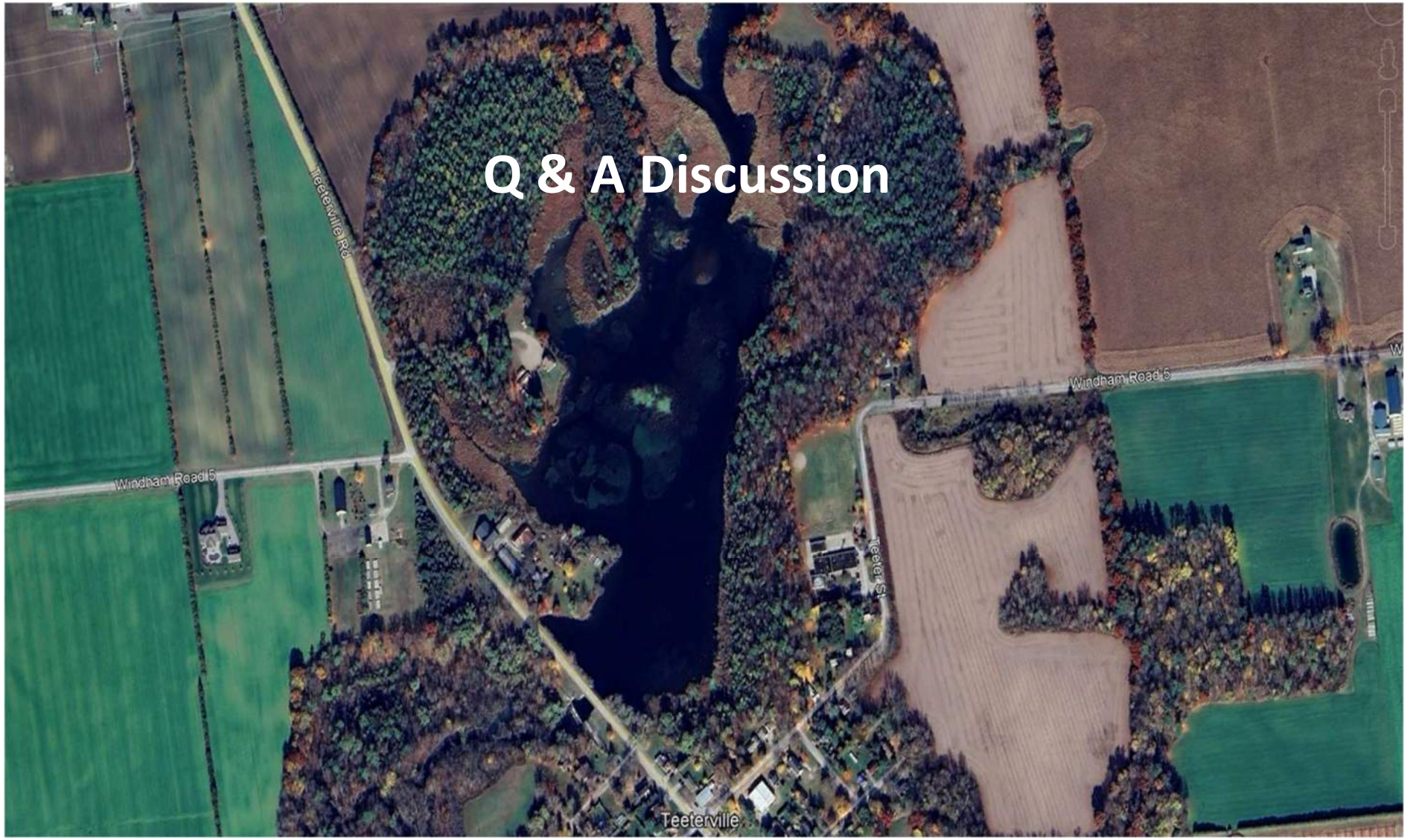
- Compile additional input received from CLC members or others
- Public Information Centre (PIC) #1 (Wed., Feb. 19, 6:30 pm, Simcoe Recreation Centre)
- Assess Environmental Impacts of Alternatives
- Evaluation and Selection of Preliminary Preferred Alternative
- CLC Meeting # 2 (est. March)
- PIC Meeting #2 (est. April/May)

CONTACTS

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority
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Tel: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
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srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
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Guelph, Ontario, N1K 1B8
Tel: 226-314-1962
Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Q & A Discussion



Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: February 15, 2025 11:39 AM
To: Saifur Rahman; Alexandra Laleva
Subject: RE: Teeterville Dam Class EA - CLC Meeting #1 - Minutes and Powerpoint
Attachments: Teeterville Pond Wetland Slide Show r.pdf

Hi CLC Members,

Member Tim Goodale has requested that his Teeterville Pond Biodiversity slideshow, as presented at the end of the CLC #1 meeting, be shared wit the group so please find a copy of this attached.

The PowerPoint slideshow version of the file weighs in at 106 MB, so I'm afraid all you get via email is the reduced pdf version, but I don't think we lose too much in terms of content or clarity.

Enjoy!

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: February 14, 2025 3:33 PM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: Teeterville Dam Class EA - CLC Meeting #1 - Minutes and Powerpoint

Hello CLC members,

Please find attached a copy of the presentation slides and meeting minutes from the first CLC. We ask that the slides remain in your possession; updated slides will be presented to the broader public at the Public Information Centre (PIC) next week (Feb. 19th).

Per Alex's email of the other day (Feb. 12), and previous version on Jan. 29, please provide a response to the questionnaire by **February 18, 2025** to Alex, Saifur, or myself (or all 3!) if you would like to provide feedback. Thanks to those from whom we've already received feedback.

The next CLC is currently tentatively scheduled for mid-to-late March; more details will be forthcoming when available.

If you have any follow-up questions and/or concerns, please don't hesitate to reach out.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Standard Time
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Teeterville Pond Wetland's Biodiversity





Ethical Photography

I never chase wildlife!

My camera has 125X zoom lens. This allows me to sit far away and observe.



Migratory Birds

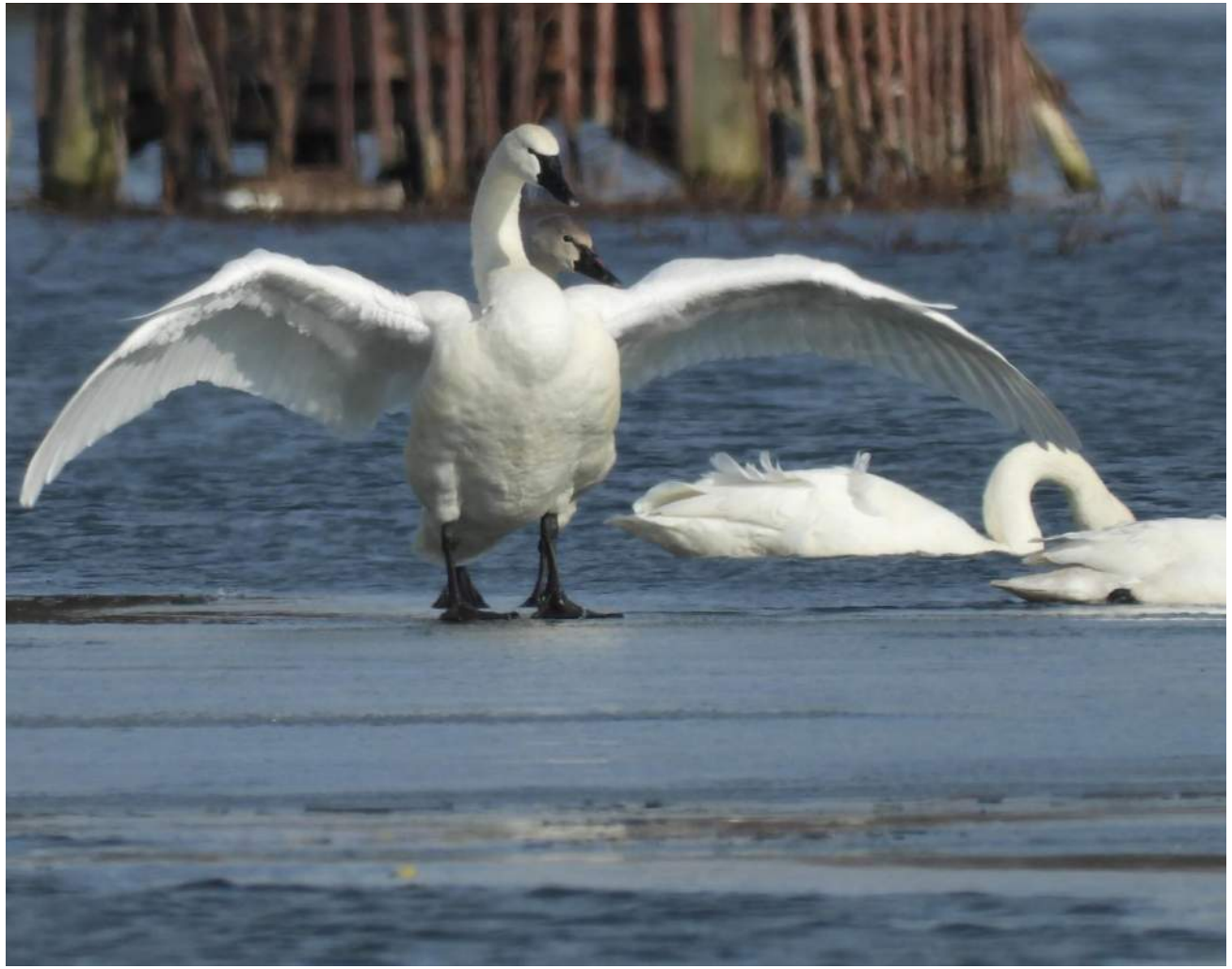
Migratory Stop

Where else can you see Sandhill Cranes, Mallard Ducks, Canada Geese and Tundra Swans all in one place?



Trumpeter Swan

Battling their way back from near extinction, the Trumpeter Swan’s preferred habitat is large open shallow bodies of water.



Bald Eagles

A Pair Of Bald Eagles

This pair of Bald Eagles stay year around.



Bald Eagle Nests

The Eagles have 2 nest built in the area which they alternate between. They rear on average of 2 chicks per year.



Bald Eagle Nursery

Teeterville Pond Wetland produces many offspring.



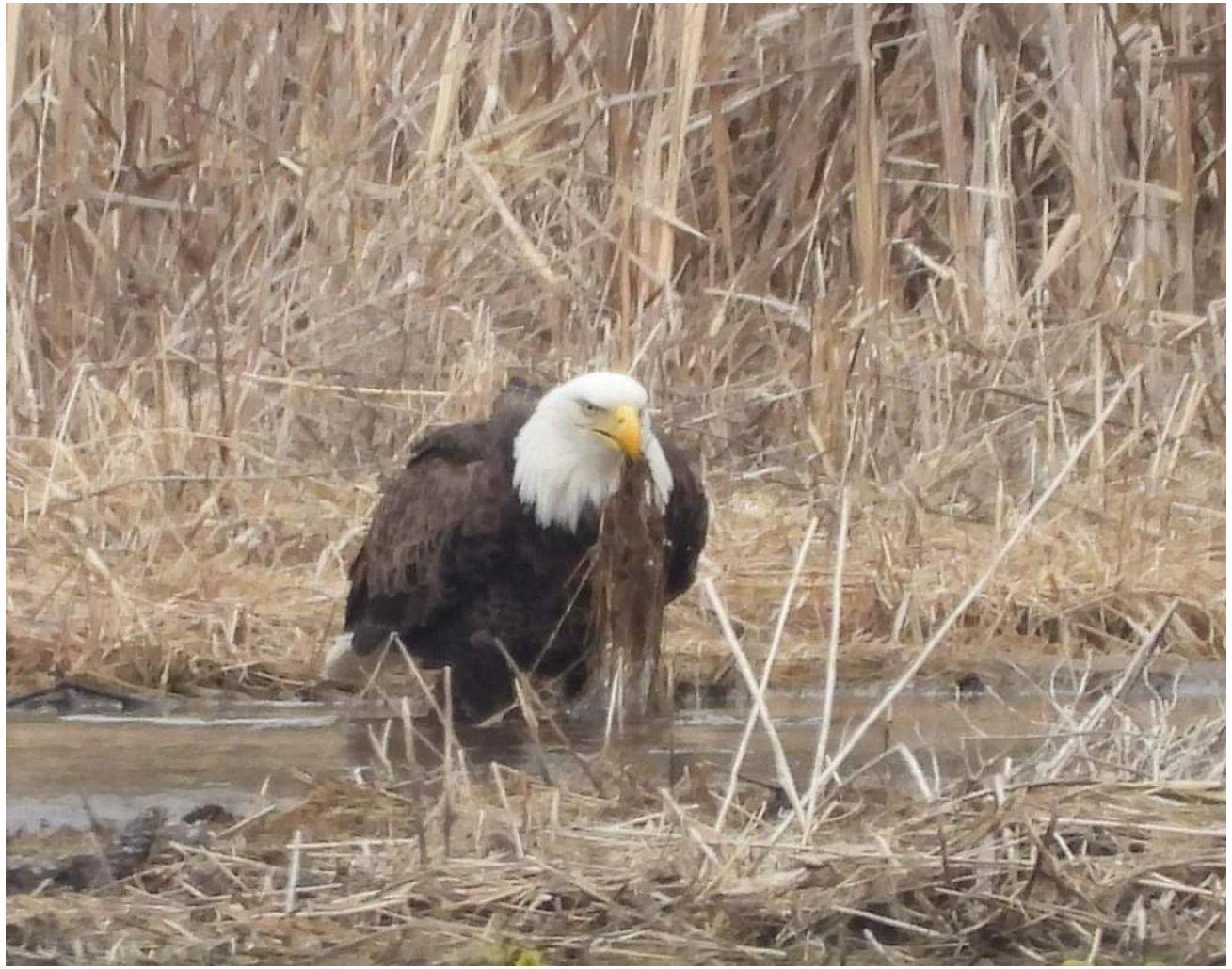
Unlimited Food Supply

A combination of shallow water and a lot of Carp makes for an easy meal.



Perfect Habitat

Here is a Bald Eagle gathering nesting material. This habitat supplies all that they need.



Bald Eagle Hunting

Bald Eagles prefer mature Eastern White Pine trees that overhang the water for hunting.



Photography Hot Spot

This gentleman travels all the way from Guelph on multiple occasions to get photos of the Eagles.



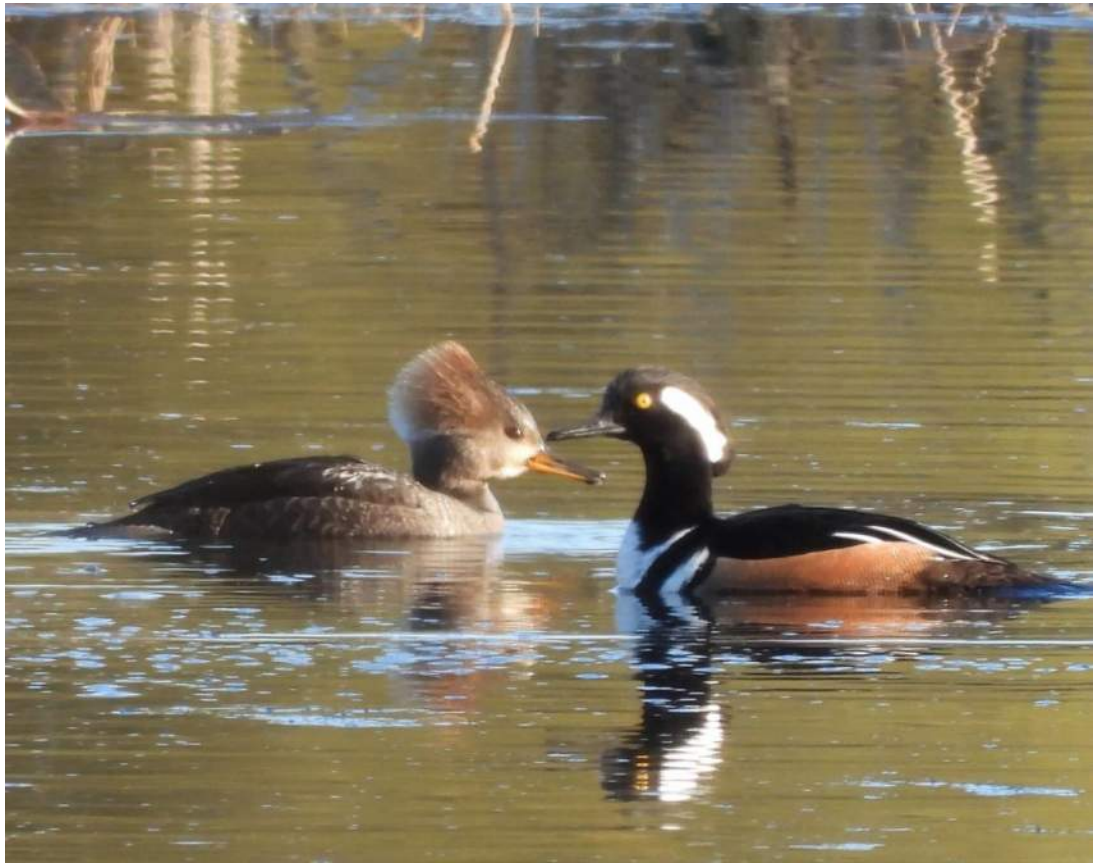
Ducks

Ducks Unlimited

Teeterville Pond Wetland attracts many duck species. Let’s start with Mallard Ducks.

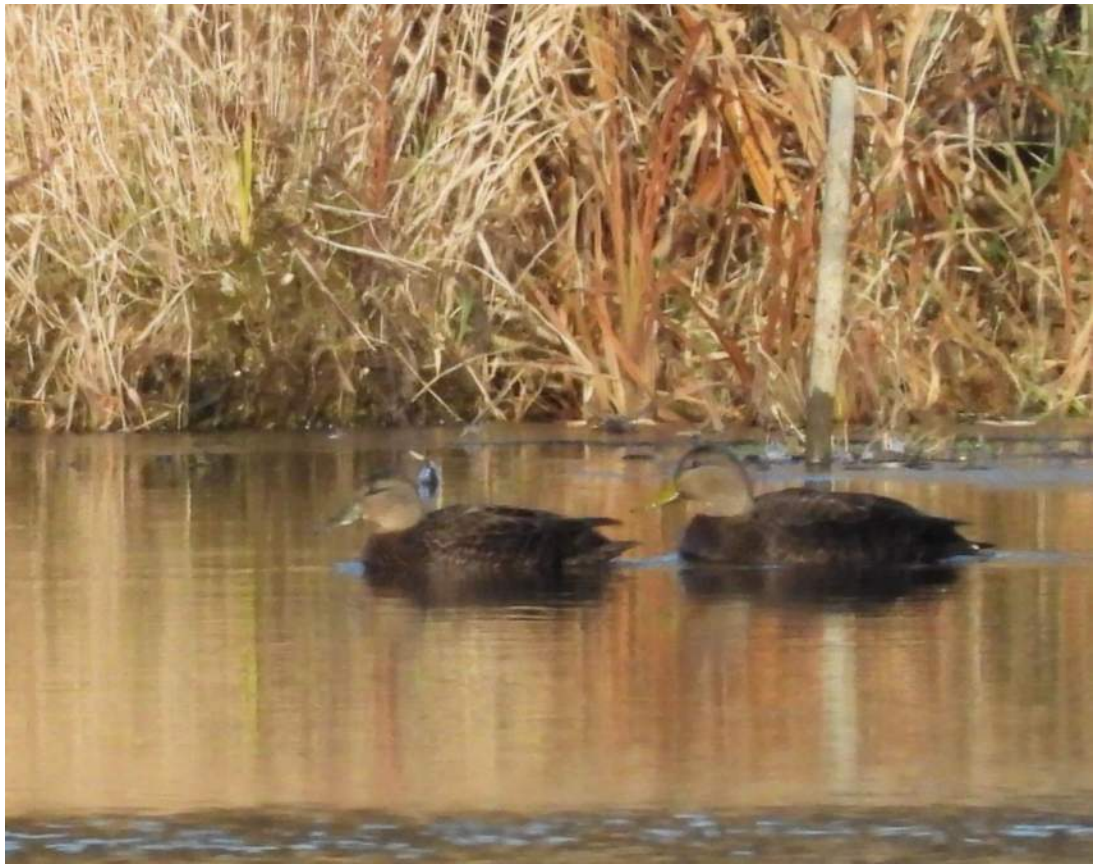


Hooded Mergansers and American Wigeon





Black Ducks and Bufflehead Ducks





Blue-winged Teal and Common Goldeneye





Common Mergansers and Gadwall





Green-winged Teal and Lesser Scaup





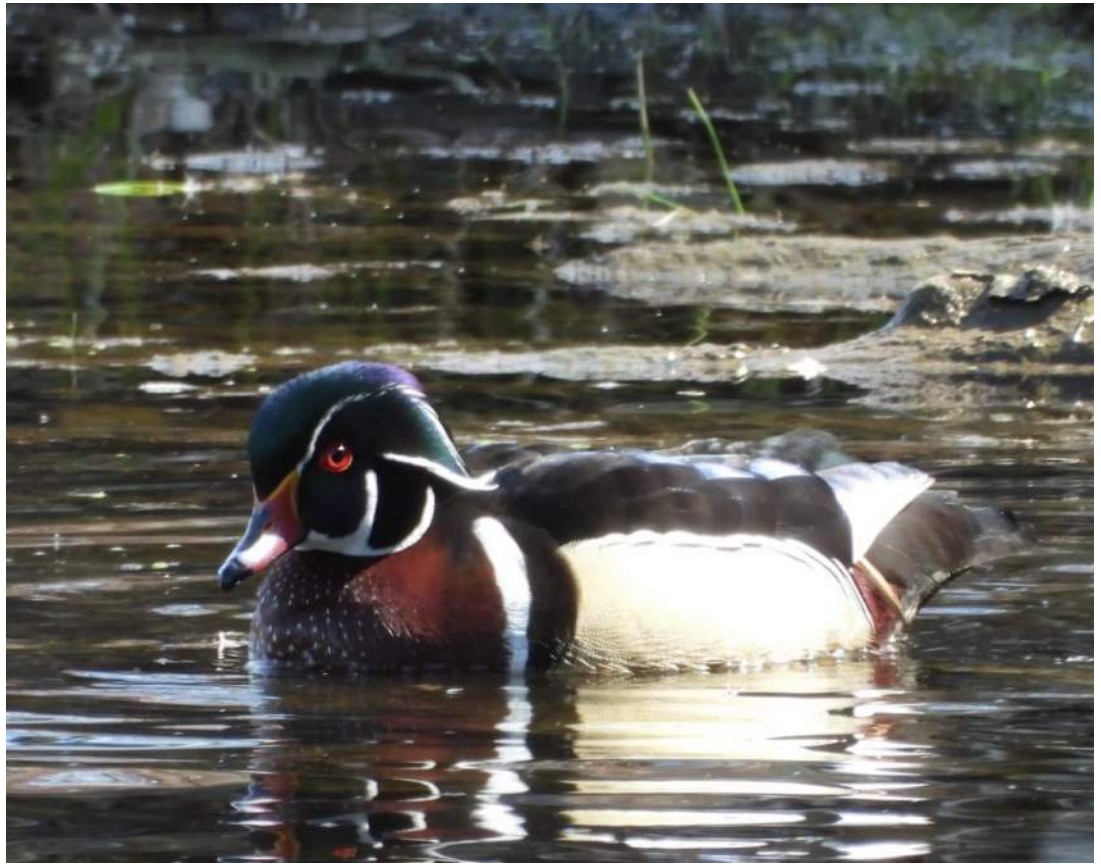
Northern Pintail and Northern Shoveler





Ring-necked Ducks and Wood Duck





Redhead Ducks

The Redhead ducks preferred habitat is a large open shallow body of water.



Turtles

Midland Painted Turtles





Snapping Turtle

The Teeterville Pond Wetland has a lot of large Snapping Turtles. They are listed as special concern.



Blanding’s Turtle

In 2020 the Teeterville Pond Wetland was almost completely drained due to the water leaking below the logs on the dam coupled with a summer long drought. This was the last sighting of a Blanding’s Turtle. They are listed as threatened.



August 23, 2020

Dam leaking water below logs.



Drying Up

This was the water level at the Teeterville Legion August 23, 2020. This is the former location of the Blanding's Turtle. The Conservation Authority tried to rectify this issue by inserting a liner around the logs in the dam. This works providing we don't have a long drought.



Frogs

American Bull Frog and Green Frog





Mammals

Beaver





Muskrat and Mink





Wading Birds

Sandhill Cranes

A family of Sandhill Cranes enjoying the wetlands.



Great Egret

A Great Egret eating a minnow.



Virginia Rail

A secretive marsh bird.



Glossy Ibis

A surprise visitor to Teeterville!



Green Heron and Great Blue Heron





Safety For Large Birds

Large birds like Herons take a long time to get airborne. The openness of the Teeterville Pond Wetland offers protection from ambush predators. This coyote eventually gave up and left.



Shorebirds

Greater Yellowlegs and Lesser Yellowlegs





Least Sandpiper and Killdeer





Solitary Sandpiper and Spotted Sandpiper





Wilson’s Snipe and Short-billed Dowitcher

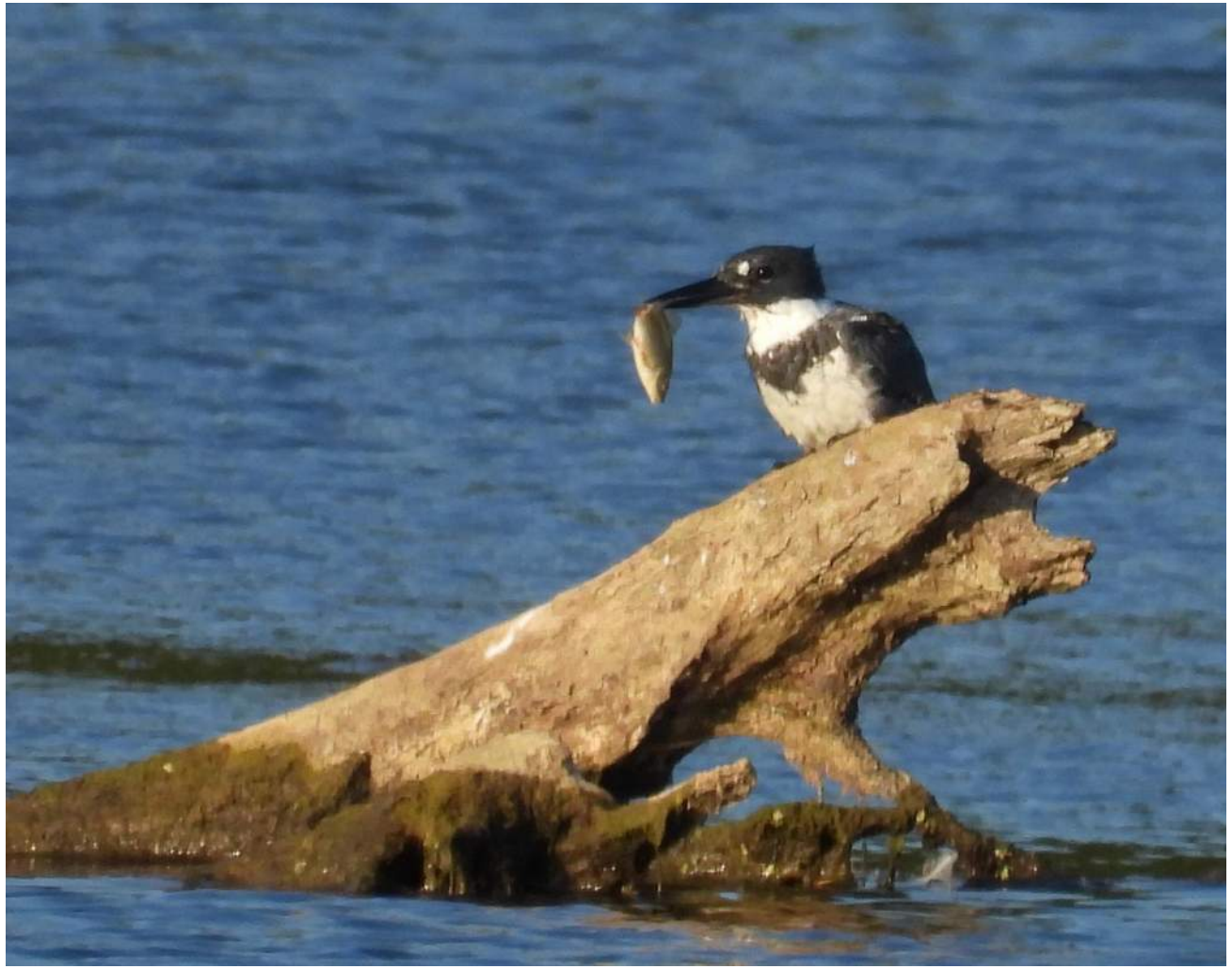




Plunging Birds

Belted Kingfisher

This bird dives head first into the water to catch fish. It is often heard before it is seen.



Osprey

A bird of prey often chased away by the Bald Eagles.



Species At Risk Birds

Barn Swallow

Threatened.



Bobolink

Threatened.



Rusty Blackbird

Special concern.



Education

Learning Resource

In 2019 Students from Fanshaw College and Teeterville Public School came together to do a bird box project. In partnership with the Teeterville Legion, 12 bird boxes were built and installed at the legion.



If you Build It, They Will Come!

It didn’t take long for the Tree Swallows to move in.



Eastern Bluebirds

During the winter months, the Bluebirds were checking out the boxes.



Warblers

Warblers and Willows

Wherever you find native Black Willow trees you will find Warblers. These willows are a keystone species and a wetland species. This is a Yellow Warbler.



Common Yellowthroat and Black & White Warbler





Cape May Warbler and Chestnut-sided Warbler





Black-throated Green Warbler and Blackburnian Warbler





Nashville Warbler and Yellow-rumped Warbler





Northern Parula and Magnolia Warbler





Tennessee Warbler and Pine Warbler





Palm Warbler



Teeterville Dam

Location of Dam

Ultimately, the dam creates the Teeterville Pond Wetland.



Barrier

The Teeterville Dam is the last barrier keeping the introduced Rainbow Trout out of the head water habitat of our native Brook Trout.



Pressure On The Dam

It’s amazing how much water one heavy winter rain storm can produce.



Teeterville Conservation Area Flooded

Water overflowing the banks.



Flooded Valley Below The Dam

It’s a good thing we have a wetland to soak up some of the excess water and then slowly release it.



Recreation

Canoeing and Kayaking





Fishing



Thank You

This is just a small example of the species that live at or visit the Teeterville Pond Wetland.

I just wanted to show everyone some of the faces and lives that our decisions are going to affect.



Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting #1 – Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment (EA)

Meeting Minutes

Project Location – Teeterville, Ontario

DATE: January 28, 2025, 7:00-9:15 pm **PROJECT NUMBER:** 40856

LOCATION: Simcoe Recreation Center - 182 South Dr, Simcoe, ON N3Y 2G5

ATTENDEES:

- All attendees participated in person unless noted otherwise (online)
- Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA):
  - Saifur Rahman [SRah], Manager of Engineering & Infrastructure – Project Manager
  - Lorrie Minshall [LM], Project Consultant – Project Support
  - Judy Maxwell [JM], General Manager – Project Support
  - Leigh-Ann Mauthe (online) [LAM], Manager of Watershed Services – Project Support
- Montrose Environmental:
  - Scott Robertson (SRob), Senior Water Resources Engineer – Project Manager
  - Alexandra Laleva [AL], Engineering EIT – Project Coordination
  - Shari Muscat (online) [SM], Senior Environmental Planner
  - Eila O'Neil [EO], Engineering Intern (Co-op)
- Norfolk County:
  - Darnell Lambert [DL], Director of Engineering
- Scheckenberger & Associates:
  - Ron Scheckenberger (online) [RSch], President – Senior Technical Support
- TMHC:
  - Amanda Parks (online) [AP], Manager - Environmental Assessments
  - Hayden Bulbrook (online) [HB] – Cultural Heritage Project Lead
- CLC:
  - Brad Baker [BB], Captain -Norfolk County Fire Department
  - Chris Paret [CP], Resident
  - Elizabeth Scholten [ES], President -Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526)
  - Greg Deyne (online) [GD], Property Owner, Retired MNR Wildlife Biologist
  - Harold Wood [HW], Firefighter - Norfolk County Fire Department
  - Linda Heron (online) [LH], Chair - Ontario Rivers Alliance
  - Mary Caughill [MCau], Member - Norfolk County Heritage & Culture Committee
  - Coun. Michael Columbus [MCol], Norfolk County - Ward 3 Councillor / LPRCA Board Member
  - Paul Prowse (online) [PP], Secretary/Treasurer - Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters
  - Rob Sloot [RSlo], Resident
  - Tim Goodale [TG], Resident
  - Todd Knechtel [TK], President - Big Creek Anglers Group
  - Wendy Cridland (online) [WC], Executive Director - Long Point Basin Land Trust

REGRETS: CLC: Melissa Collver, Director - Norfolk County, Heritage & Culture

MEETING PURPOSE:

This meeting was intended as a two-way dialogue between Study Team members, including the LPRCA and the project's consultant team, and the CLC members. The objective was to discuss the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) process, the Teeterville Dam project, the baseline environmental characterization and initially identified key elements of consideration, and some preliminary concepts for problem / opportunity resolution.

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Participant Introductions
2. Project Introduction
3. Overview of the CO Class EA process and CLC role
4. Study Area Environmental Characterization
5. Introduction of Preliminary Alternative Solutions

Agenda Item	Meeting Notes
1. Introductions	• Attendees introduced themselves and their respective agencies, as summarized above.
2. Project Introduction	• SRob reviewed the project background and draft problem/opportunity statements. • SRob explained that the Dam Safety Review (DSR) and Stability Assessment conducted in 2016 raised safety concerns due to structural issues, which led to the EA process. • SRob explained that any material change in dam infrastructure must follow the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act (LRIA), which also mandates a Class EA. • SRob introduced the public consultation components of the project (e.g., CLC and PIC meetings) and highlighted that the "environment" being assessed is broadly defined and includes many considerations within technical/engineering, socio-cultural, natural environment, and economic domains • SRob illustrated the risk and consequences of dam failure by providing examples of dams similar in size and capacity to the Teeterville dam that caused significant damage upon failure - Testalinden Dam (BC, 2010), Quinte West Dam (ON, 2019), Normandale (ON, 2008).
3. Overview of the Class EA process and CLC role	• SRob outlined the CO Class EA process; highlighting that the project is in early stages, consolidating existing / gathering new information to characterize the environment and beginning to develop conceptual approaches to problem resolution • SRob outlined the CLC role as a more active form of public involvement, and acts as the project's connection back-and-forth to the public as well as the public's voice on the project.
4. Study Area Characterization	**TECHNICAL/ENGINEERING** • SRob outlined the physical structure and history of the dam, originally constructed in 1915 and modified with the addition of concrete piers in 1962. SRob explained that there used to be seasonal operation, with four stoplogs in summer and two in winter, but due to structural concerns identified in the DSR, the seasonal operation ceased in spring 2016 with the reservoir held at winter operating levels since that time. The steel truss bridge was removed in 2022.

Agenda Item	Meeting Notes
	• GD asked if the study area goes downstream of the dam for this project. SRob responded that although the "Study Area" shown on the NOI includes a 120-150 m buffer around the dam/reservoir, the study is obligated to assess potential impacts further abroad, including downstream as far as they might go, when evaluating preferability of a given alternative. • SRob continued with outlining the physical structure of the dam; the dam is 190 m in length with a 160 m long earthen berm and a 31 m concrete dam structure. The 160 m earthen berm was rendered largely obsolete when the Country Road bridge was constructed immediately upstream in 1971 (i.e. earth berm associated with the road has relieved pressure on earthen berm portion of the dam). The concrete portion of the dam is what is at risk of failure for slipping. The dam is made of an upstream wall and a downstream base slab, supported by three piers and two abutments. • SRob outlined the structural issues with the dam, as documented in the Dam Safety Review (AECOM et al., 2016), notably from aging concrete (scaling at the north pier, spalling, efflorescence from water leaking through, cracks with seepage of water, light honeycombing, etc.). Structural issues are relatively easy to manage. The main issue is that the foundation material on which the dam was built is uncertain - could be old gravel or stone base, or the old timber base from the dam before 1915 dam, etc. **SEDIMENT QUALITY/QUANTITY** • SRob characterized the sediment quantity and quality, as documented in the 2018 Sediment Management Plan (SMP)(AECOM, 2018) • The pond was surveyed and assessed to very full (70% full) with little capacity for gaining more at this time; it is effectively a "flow-through" system now. • Incoming sediment drops out of suspension when it is slowed upon reaching the reservoir, with heavier, coarser material dropping out faster (at the top of the pond) and lighter, finer material settling further south – sampling found sandier near top of reservoir and clays/silts near end – described as "soupy". • The SMP concluded the sediment met quality characteristics for possible release the sediment into the river (slowly to protect the fish spawning grounds), re-used on-site to build landscape areas such as terrestrial wetlands, or it could be dredged out and used on local agricultural applications (good nutrient contents). **ECOLOGY** • SM outlined the aquatic ecology background information as derived through literature / background data review and a Fall field visit. It is a sensitive system for aquatic ecology (good spawning habitat downstream from dam). SM listed fish populations that have been found from various aquatic studies. • SM characterized the terrestrial ecology: reviewing background information determined that there are 9 Species-at-Risk (SAR) and 9 Species of Conservation Concern. Field staff went out in the fall to characterise species and habitats, natural heritage inventory is incomplete and will be completed in the spring.

Agenda Item	Meeting Notes
	HYDROLOGY/HYDRAULICS • SRob characterized the hydrology and hydraulics of the site, including that the dam is at the bottom of the Upper Big Creek watershed. The watershed is on the Norfolk sand plain, meaning it has a slow response to rain events (most rain is infiltrating), and that highest annual flows tend to occur in as a result of snow melt or rain-on-snow event, rather that during big rain events. • As documented within the DSR (AECOM, 2016), models of dam failure scenarios concluded that even such large flows would stay in the valley, leading to a classification of the structure as having low hazard potential for risk to life and property. **FLUVIAL GEOMORPHOLOGY** • SRob characterized the fluvial geomorphology of the site. • In many online dam scenarios, flows leaving the dam are "sediment starved" having deposited all incoming sediment within the reservoir, often leading to erosion downstream studies of the riverbanks concluded that the erosion seen downstream of the dam is not abnormal. This could be due to the reservoir being "full" and sediment continuing to flush through, could be that the system has evolved and reached a stable equilibrium over 200 years of dam existence, or possibly just natural resistance to erosion on the existing system. **FLUVIAL GEOMORPHOLOGY** • SRob characterized the water temperature of the dam; the reservoir has a warming affect on the river due to absorbing solar radiation, and the increased water temperatures can impact aquatic habitat for fish (25^{O}C could be lethal temperatures for Brook Trout); historic observations are that temperature sensitive species likely migrate to smaller coldwater tributaries downstream where they find refuge during the hotter periods • GD confirmed that he would see Brook Trout in the small feeder streams. **SOCIOECONOMIC** • SRob characterized the socioeconomic side of the project, including: • That the Legion uses the reservoir for an annual fishing derby. ES confirmed that the reservoir is used for the derby, as well by birdwatchers and other recreational users. • SRob noted other activities such as angling and asked for clarification if the reservoir is used for fishing carp. TG noted it used to be a great fishing location for bass until the water level was lowered (and temperatures increased) in 2016. • SRob noted that the available temperature data goes back to before the stoplog removal and so the increase in temperature over time, particularly to assess impact of lowered summer reservoir levels in recent years, can/will be assessed. • SRob directed back to the socioeconomic conversation, outlining that the public school was known to use the reservoir for outdoor education, at least historically. • SRob discussed the dry fire hydrant and its role in supporting Norfolk County Fire Station #4. The hydrant uses the reservoir's water as the emergency water supply for Teeterville and the surrounding area. Due to shallowing of pond, the intake pipe had to be extended further into the reservoir recently. The fire hydrant is part of the County achieve Superior Tanker Shuttle certification.

Agenda Item	Meeting Notes
	• HW provided more information on this certification: residents of the area can take this information to their insurance company and receive a reduction in premiums. BB noted that he knows of at least one person in Teeterville saved $350 on insurance premiums owing to this certification. • HW provided additional information related to this hydrant as a local source of emergency water supply. Area of service stretches as far north as Kelvin, east to Vanessa / Hwy 24, west to Bookton / Norfolk Cty Line, as well as Teeterville itself (including a public school, churches). The hydrant is the main emergency water source for the area. Hydrant is tested 4 times a year and can provide 4000 L/min of water. • HW asked if there has been any study on the impact of removing the dam on the community would be (e.g., changes to taxes, insurance, health and safety). SRob specified that it is part of the purpose of this CO Class EA process that such impacts be reviewed and that any impact associated with the implementation of an alternative needs to be assessed and that negative impacts be mitigated. **CULTURAL HERITAGE / ARCHAEOLOGY** • HB reviewed the history of the area, including the past grist and sawmills, the various dams throughout history, and the Warren pony truss bridge. • HB outlined the findings of cultural heritage site inspections in December 2024. The potential landscape features found include some mill foundations located to the northwest of the dam, the former road alignment, and remnants of the former mill race near the foundations. It was concluded that there is little remaining that has a strong connection to milling activities and families. HB requested that if anyone in the community knows more history of the property, please contribute. • AP outlined that TMHC's role is to compile a Stage 1 archaeological assessment to highlight features of archaeological potential – work includes background review and conduct a site inspection to assess previous works that may have removed features with archaeological potential. Features of archaeological potential were found to be Big Creek and wetland which offer good potential for Indigenous sites, early industrial sites (grist and sawmills), early 19th century structures (church, residences). Areas within the former alignment of Teeterville Road were deemed to not have further archaeological potential. Next steps are to review the preferred alternative and design plans are and examine whether they could affect the features with archaeological potential, and to identify the need for further (e.g., Stage 2) archaeological investigations.
5. Q&A of baseline environmental assessment	**IMPACT ON FISH** • LH asked if the dam is a barrier between the Brook Trout and the Brown Trout or are they cohabitating. GD responded, noting that they used to cohabitate - when he did an inventory in 1978, Brown Trout would be living just downstream of the dam underneath the undercutting of the cement, and you would need to go 1 km downstream to get to native Brook Trout habitat. Brook Trout would be in the main creek in the spring and would move into smaller tributaries when the temperature rises.

Agenda Item	Meeting Notes
	• LH asked if GD thinks the head pond has become a barrier now that the temperatures are rising. GD responded that it has been a barrier for a long time, and that there used to be big willows near GD brother's house that provided shade in the reservoir, but the willows were removed when the road was built. • LH indicated an understanding that if the dam were to be removed, and the species are already cohabitating, it would increase the cold water habitat. GD clarified that the species don't exactly cohabitate, but instead compete for habitat and food, and that Brook Trout habitat is protected in small nursery streams. • RSch reminded group that more details will be available in the baseline inventory report and encouraged the group to review it. **IRRIGATION SUPPLY** • GD shared that his family has a Permit to Take Water to draw from the reservoir for irrigation purposes since the water level has been reduced. Since the reservoir was lowered, they have had difficulty obtaining water due to high sediment levels and the soupy characteristic - difficult to dredge a hole, and so they haven't been able to plant crops other than low-water level crops such as rye and soybean. • PP asked if there are any barriers downstream that preclude upstream migration of invasive species from coming up from Lake Erie, and if there are concerns about protecting fish populations north of the dam. GD specified that there are Brook Trout upstream of the dam, and that he would be concerned about those populations should predatory or out-competitive species such as Rainbow Trout gain access. TK specified the there are invasive species control methods downstream: Quance Dam in Delhi, historically used chemicals to kill lamprey, and lamprey barrier operated in March. GD added that in the 70s, the only lamprey they found was Brook Lamprey – non-parasitic, no migratory species of those that are of bigger concern. **IMPACT ON PRIVATE WELLS** • MCau inquired about the impact to residential wells if the reservoir water levels are drawn down. SRob specified that because of the high groundwater level and the conductive sand material of the sandplains, the wells are relatively shallow. Current reviews, based on available provincial water well records (from Ministry of the Environment Conservation and Parks) shows that there should not be any impact to the wells if the reservoir was removed. Regardless, if removed, a well monitoring program would be put into place. • Various participants then confirmed that there is no municipal water supply source and that all residents would be on private wells. Most would be around 18-20 feet down (shallow sand point wells) and likely not identified within provincial records as they were likely not completed by a professional well driller. • SRob noted the BEIR report includes a summary of MECP water well records within a 1 km radius and acknowledged the potential for undocumented wells in the study area and that this will need to be taken into account in assessing potential impacts.

Agenda Item	Meeting Notes
	METEOROLOGY • TG asked if the changing rainfall amounts (associated with climate change) have been taken into consideration; he noted the area is much dryer than during his childhood. SRob clarified that changes in rainfall will not be examined as rainfall is regional, not specific to the dam. Montrose will complete a review of climate change impacts as part of the Class EA. • RSch added that with climate change, it is important to build resilience into the preferred solution by trying to quantify the potential change due to the climate. **HERITAGE VALUE OF DAM** • MCau asked if the fact that the dam structure itself has heritage value been considered, pointing out that the structure has cultural value to the community. SRob agreed that this should be considered.
6. Introduction of Preliminary Alternative Solutions	SRob introduced the initial concept alternatives, noting they fall into two general "buckets" – "retain dam/reservoir" or "remove dam": 1. The Do Nothing alternative -a mandatory alternative required through the CO Class EA process, serves as a baseline for the comparison of other "do something" alternatives. 2. Repair the existing dam structure 3. Replace the dam – likely much higher cost, and possibly add more stop logs to allow more range of control on water level in the reservoir 4. Remove dam and reinstate watercourse. Release of reservoir water and sediment would need to be slow and managed to not create a sediment issue downstream. Reinstated watercourse could be engineered and constructed, or the watercourse could be permitted to find its own preferred meander pattern naturally. This would have impacts on fire departments access to water. 5. Remove dam, reinstate watercourse and create offline pond / wetland. Similar to alternative #4, but retains an open water area and associated characteristics related to natural environment and a potential water supply for fire department and irrigation purposes. • For concepts 3-5, SRob added that some portions of the original dam could be kept for cultural significance. • SRob reminded group that during the preliminary alternative assessment, four main categories of criteria are being considered: technical/engineering, natural environment, social/cultural, and economic. • At CLC #2, Montrose will present an initial ranking and weighing of the categories, as well as rationale, and participants will be provided an opportunity to comment / weigh in or even complete their own alternative review/analysis from scratch. • Next steps related to upcoming PIC planning were shared and invite was extended to the CLC (mid-February). No date has been set for CLC#2, but it will occur later in spring (late March is current estimate). Funding for this project ends February 2026.

Agenda Item	Meeting Notes
7. Q&A afterwards	• TK asked how much of a drop from the dam to the river. SRob answered around 3.5 m. • GD asked if anyone assessed land ownership to know where private property lines lie. There is currently some uncertainty with the province's line work. JM specified that the property survey has just started and is expected to be completed this spring by Kim Husted, which will define LPRCA's property fabric and, by association, private property limits. • RSch reminded CLC that there is a feedback sheet for which we would appreciate additional insights – three main areas of input include any additional information that might help populate the baseline inventory reporting, insights on the conceptual alternatives, and what evaluation factors are important to each part of the community. • MCau commented that with the Vittoria Dam Class EA, the plan was for the dam to be largely opened but not completely removed to prevent negative impact to upstream Brook Trout populations, and the wetland left there (which is a consideration for Teeterville). • SRob clarified that with the Vittoria Dam, it was much closer to Lake Erie, so sea lamprey was a much greater threat. A lip was proposed along the part of the dam to prevent lamprey and Rainbow Trout from getting to the native Brook Trout. • TK asked if electrofishing has been conducted upstream to gather further evidence on what species of fish are present. SM answered that no electrofishing has been conducted to the Team's knowledge. SRob noted that the team will connect with Paul Gagnon (LPRCA) to better understand any available information and/or whether additional field work would be beneficial. • GD pointed out that the fish populations have likely changed since the reservoir level was reduced. SRob clarified that TK's question was regarding the upper creek fish populations, but that there are no doubt impacts of the lower operating level on the reservoir's fish populations. • GD asked who is responsible for providing the expertise regarding fluvial geomorphology. SRob answered that Montrose is responsible for the fluvial aspect of the study, and that they have done a field survey program including rapid geomorphic assessments wherever they could access downstream and upstream (limited property access at the time). SRob referred GD to the BEIR, when available, where fluvial geomorphology results are well documented. • GD expressed concern regarding the possible decommissioning of the dam with letting sediment go (difficult to be precise). SRob referred to the example of the Vittoria Dam CO Class EA, where the drawdown was planned to span 3-4 years (very slow) to allow sediment that has accumulated to stabilize itself through vegetation. If dam removal was the chosen alternative, this process would be carefully examined and conducted. • SRob stated that if it let go on its own (i.e. failed), it would be a much worse situation for the environment. • TK asked if there any recent temperature loggers upstream and downstream of dam. SRob answered that yes, there is both upstream and downstream temperature data. • RSlo asked if dredging or deepening the reservoir is possible. SRob confirmed that, yes, in theory such is possible but that it would be both very expensive and technically difficult particularly for those sediment volumes that are very loose consistency – e.g., they can not be scooped up and transported away in a dump truck. Provincial regulations relating to transporting soil across property boundaries have become much more comprehensive in the past 10-15 years, adding significant complexity and cost to the activity. The Sediment

Agenda Item	Meeting Notes
	Management Plan, completed by AECOM in 2018, did indicate that the sediments could be reused onsite - pumped and blown to other areas within the property to create new landscapes. • HW asked if we are able to do core sampling to identify what the dam is based on. SRob noted that a limited drilling and sampling program was completed as part of the Dam Safety Review and Condition Assessment (AECOM, 2016). While there is no further structural assessment included within the current EA scope of work, it is reasonable to expect that such would need to be undertaken as part of future designs if any of the alternatives that involve retaining a dam structure (i.e. repair or replace alternatives) are advanced. • TG shared presentation on species he has photographed over the last 6 years in and around the reservoir.

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

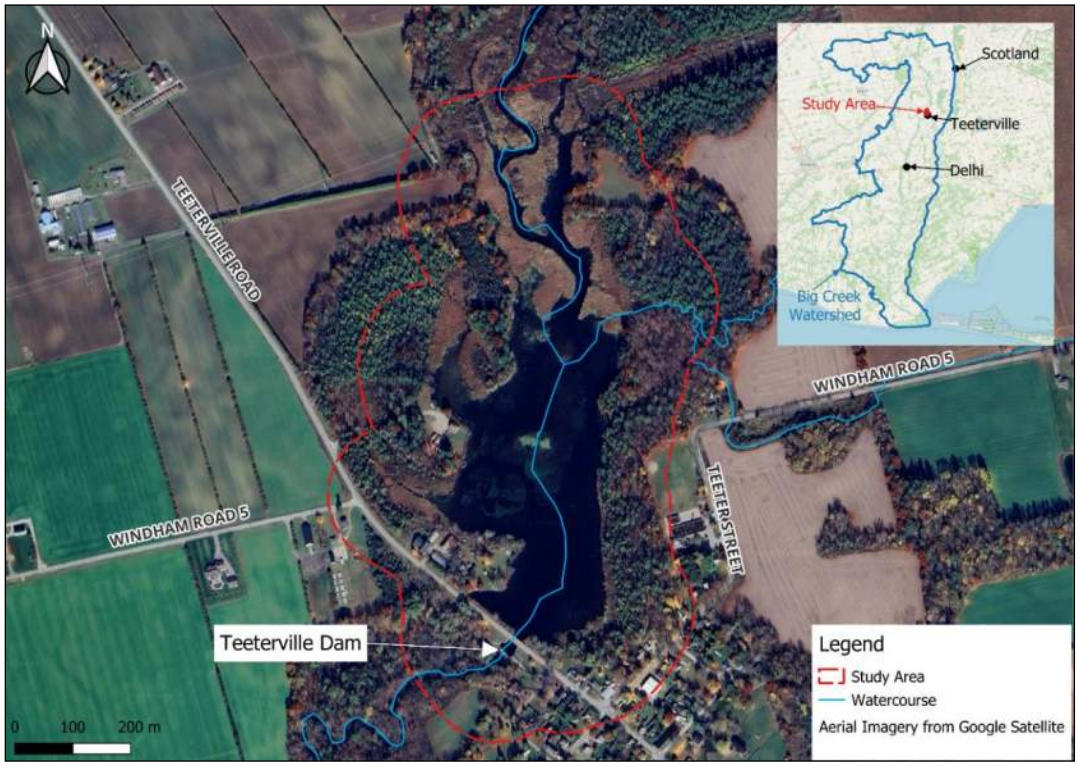
Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting No. 1 – January 28, 2025

Comments/Questionnaire

Thank you for attending the first meeting!

Your feedback is important to us. Please take a moment to complete this questionnaire.

Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), through their consultant Montrose Environmental (Montrose) (formerly Matrix Solutions Inc.) is undertaking a Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) for the Teeterville Dam, within the Hamlet of Teeterville.



While a dam and reservoir have existed at, or near, the current site since the 1830s, primarily functioning to power local grist and sawmills, the existing structure was constructed in 1915, after a flood destroyed the original wooden dam structure.

A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by the LRPCA and completed in 2016, categorized the structure as having a "Low Hazard Potential" for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. While minor issues were identified with the earthen embankment portion of the dam, the concrete flow control dam elements failed to meet standard safety criteria and represent a risk of failure. The LPRCA is undertaking this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the deficiencies noted in the DSR and to meet their requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam failure, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations.

The project will be carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* document.

1. Please provide your contact information below.

   Name: _____

   Telephone No.: _____

   Email Address: _____

2. My primary interest in the project is as a: (Please check all that apply)

   Property Owner

   - ☐ Within the Study Area
   - ☐ Outside the Study Area
   - ☐ Recreational Property
   - ☐ Residential Property
   - ☐ Commercial/Industrial Property

   ☐ Indigenous Community

   ☐ Regulatory Interest

   ☐ Non-governmental organization (NGO)

   ☐ General Interest

   ☐ Other (please specify): _____

3. Do you feel as if you understand the project? - e.g., the Study Problem / Opportunity Statement, the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process, the roles and responsibilities of the Community Liaison Committee, the preliminary alternatives under consideration, the preliminary evaluation factors, etc.

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

4. Do you feel the consultation team should further consider something particular to your local area of concern? Please share specifics.

   _____
   _____
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   _____
   _____

5. Do you have any comments or concerns about the conceptual alternative solutions presented for the study area?

Alternative #1 – Do Nothing

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Alternative #2 – Repair Existing Dam

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Alternative #3 – Replace Existing Dam

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Alternative #4 – Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse

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_____

Alternative #5 – Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)

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Additional Alternatives – Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

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6. Do you have any comments on the preliminary alternatives outlined above or the criteria evaluation in the table below? Are there additional criteria within any of the four broad categories below that you feel should be considered?

_____
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_____
_____

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
• Flooding Impacts / Enhancement • Protection of Infrastructure • Constructability • Ease of Implementation • Approvability	• Aquatic Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Pond Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Terrestrial Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Species at Risk (SAR) Impacts/Enhancement • Geomorphology/Sediment Transport • Groundwater Impacts/Enhancement • Water Quality Impacts/Enhancement
Social/Cultural	**Economic**
• Impact to Private Property • Impact to Public Safety • Impact to Public Access • Impact to Public Infrastructure • Impact to Cultural/Heritage Features • Recreational Impacts/Enhancement	• Construction Costs • Maintenance/Future Costs • Availability of Funding

7. When evaluating alternatives, an assessment of relative importance (or weighting) of each of the four broad categories will be considered. For example, in some projects natural environment considerations outweigh the social / cultural aspect but, in others, the opposite can be true. Or all four categories can be assigned equal consideration. Do you have opinions as to how the four broad categories should be weighted?

_____
_____
_____
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_____
_____

8. Do you, or the group you are representing, have any broad or site-specific knowledge that you could be shared for the benefit of the project?

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9. Based on the presentation, do you feel there is anything further you would like to share?

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_____
_____

If you would like to spend more time on the questionnaire, require more space to expand on any responses, or have any other information to share with the team at this stage in the project, please mail or email these by February 11, 2025 to:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street
Tillsonburg, Ontario, N4G 0C4
Tel: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
Fax: 519-842-7123
srahman@lprca.on.ca

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Senior Water Resources Engineer
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Guelph, Ontario, N1K 1B8
Tel: 226-314-1962
Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

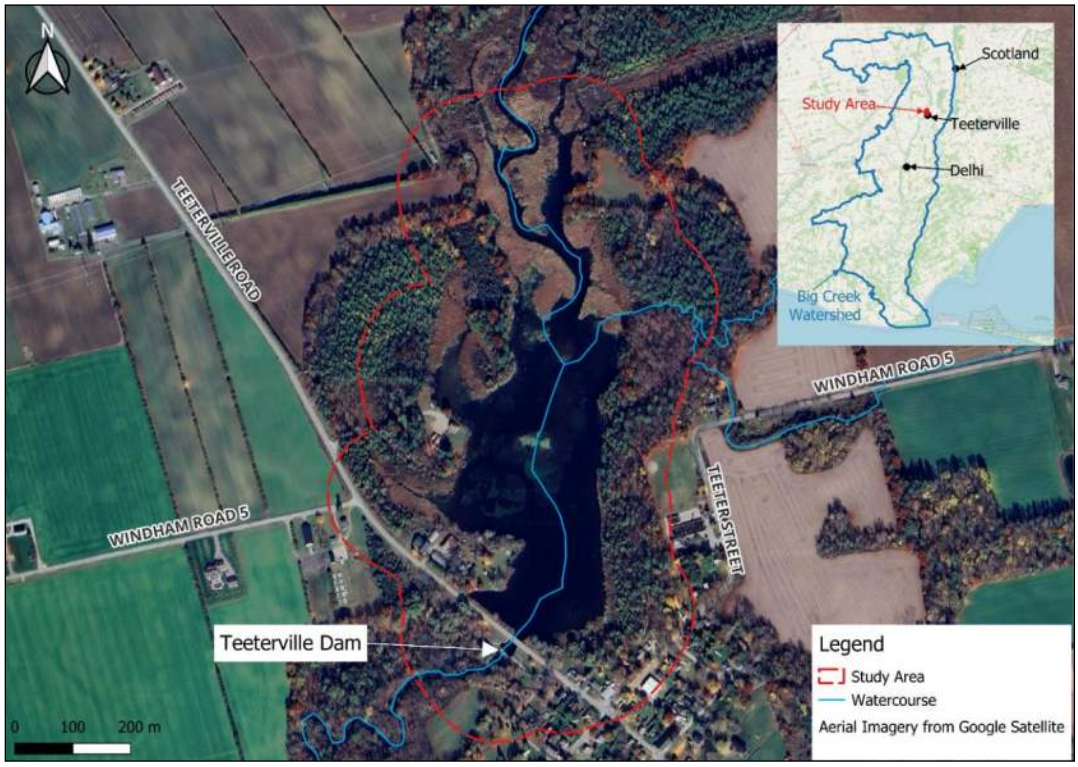
Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting No. 1 – January 28, 2025

Comments/Questionnaire

Thank you for attending the first meeting!

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The project will be carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* document.

1. Please provide your contact information below.

Name: Linda Heron

Telephone No.: [redacted]

Email Address:

2. My primary interest in the project is as a: (Please check all that apply)

Property Owner

- ☐ Within the Study Area
- ☒ Outside the Study Area
- ☐ Recreational Property
- ☐ Residential Property
- ☐ Commercial/Industrial Property

- ☐ Indigenous Community
- ☐ Regulatory Interest
- ☒ Non-governmental organization (NGO)
- ☐ General Interest
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

3. Do you feel as if you understand the project? - e.g., the Study Problem / Opportunity Statement, the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process, the roles and responsibilities of the Community Liaison Committee, the preliminary alternatives under consideration, the preliminary evaluation factors, etc.

Yes, the facilitator was very clear and thorough. I look forward to receiving the presentation so I can review it again.

4. Do you feel the consultation team should further consider something particular to your local area of concern? Please share specifics.

I am interested to know more about how Brook Trout and Brown Trout populations are cohabitating, and how much Brook Trout habitat is lost because of the dam and reservoir. If the dam and reservoir are removed, how much addtional uninterupted coldwater habitat would open up?

I couldn't hear the comment from the audience last night about the fire hydrant. I heard the the firefighters don't want to lose it, but I thought someone offered a potential solution??

5. Do you have any comments or concerns about the conceptual alternative solutions presented for the study area?

Alternative #1 – Do Nothing

The dam is old and unsafe and should be removed ASAP.

Alternative #2 – Repair Existing Dam

Dam safety is crucial, especially in this warming climate with increasing extreme rain events. Last night we heard about a few dams that have failed, and I know of 3 others that failed in June 2017. Dam failures will continue occur in this warming climate.

Alternative #3 – Replace Existing Dam

These large shallow reservoirs are methane factories. We must reduce emissions. Dams block fish passage and flow, degrade water quality and water in these shallow ponds heat up during the hot summer months. It's not a healthy environment for Brook Trout that are at risk in stream temperatures exceeding 19°C over a sustained period of time. We heard last night that the temperature in the pond already exceeds 25°C. Make our streams resilient.

Alternative #4 – Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse

Removing the dam and naturalizing the stream opens up additional coldwater habitat, reduces stream temperatures, improves water quality and ecosystem health, increases resilience to a warming climate, and will turn a methane factory into a GHG sink.

Alternative #5 – Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)

Similar to Alternative #4; however, a wetland is preferred to another shallow pond. Compared to a pond, a wetland offers greater biodiversity and ecological function due to its complex vegetation, buffers flooding, offers superior water filtration and habitat for a wider variety of wildlife.

Additional Alternatives – Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

If dam removal is the preferred alternative, the slow drawdown method can be very effective and significantly reduces costs.

6. Do you have any comments on the preliminary alternatives outlined above or the criteria evaluation in the table below? Are there additional criteria within any of the four broad categories below that you feel should be considered?

Dam removal beats dam replacement or repair for the social, cultural, economic and natural environment benefits. The economics of dam removal are also superior to dam replacement - dam maintenance is no longer required, liability issues are removed and the natural environment is healthier and more resilient. Dam removal is cheaper than dam repair or replacement.

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
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Social/Cultural	**Economic**
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7. When evaluating alternatives, an assessment of relative importance (or weighting) of each of the four broad categories will be considered. For example, in some projects natural environment considerations outweigh the social / cultural aspect but, in others, the opposite can be true. Or all four categories can be assigned equal consideration. Do you have opinions as to how the four broad categories should be weighted?

See my comment in #6. The technical engineering issue with the fire hydrant could throw a monkey wrench into dam removal, but surely a solution can be found to fill that need.

8. Do you, or the group you are representing, have any broad or site-specific knowledge that you could be shared for the benefit of the project?

This year, ORA's advocacy efforts have led to the removal of three dams, marking our 8th dam decommissioning—either supported through funding partnerships or inspired by our outreach initiatives. We have always worked with CAs as the lead.

9. Based on the presentation, do you feel there is anything further you would like to share?

The presentation was well done, with a good discussion. Thank you!

If you would like to spend more time on the questionnaire, require more space to expand on any responses, or have any other information to share with the team at this stage in the project, please mail or email these by February 11, 2025 to:

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Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting No. 1 – January 28, 2025

Comments/Questionnaire

Thank you for attending the first meeting!

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The project will be carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* document.

1. Please provide your contact information below.

Name: **Tim Goodale**

Telephone No.: [redacted]

Email Address: [redacted]

2. My primary interest in the project is as a: (Please check all that apply)

Property Owner

- ☒ **Within the Study Area**
- ☐ Outside the Study Area
- ☐ Recreational Property
- ☒ **Residential Property**
- ☐ Commercial/Industrial Property

- ☐ Indigenous Community
- ☐ Regulatory Interest
- ☐ Non-governmental organization (NGO)
- ☐ General Interest
- ☒ **Other (please specify): Preserving the wetland and all of its biodiversity. Speaking for the Species. Protecting water table for most of the residents of Teeterville that use sand points.**

3. Do you feel as if you understand the project? - e.g., the Study Problem / Opportunity Statement, the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process, the roles and responsibilities of the Community Liaison Committee, the preliminary alternatives under consideration, the preliminary evaluation factors, etc.

I feel I understand the project. The study problem is to determine if the Teeterville Dam should be repaired, replaced, or removed. The roles and responsibilities of the committee members is to acquire feedback from the public and share valid information. I would like to know when the preliminary factors were determined. I would also like to receive a detailed list of the species at risk determined by the preliminary evaluation factors.

4. Do you feel the consultation team should further consider something particular to your local area of concern? Please share specifics.

The Teeterville Pond Wetland is a designated Provincially Significant Wetland. This was reaffirmed at the Committee Meeting on January 28, 2025. Any alternative plan to draw down the water further could change this designation.

Further drying out of the riparian zone increases the chance of forest fires, putting a handful of homes and the local Public School at risk.

Reducing the surface area of the Wetland water means more geese will end up in Simcoe Park; which is already a problem.

Removing the Dam will affect the water table. The many homes nearby that have sand points may lose their drinking water.

Think of the Teeterville Pond Wetland as a large buffet table for the entire food chain. Reducing the buffet table means less food and less species.

Since the Long Point Region Conservation Authority drew down the water and left it that way since 2016, an increase and spread of invasive species has occurred. Drawing down the water further will only make this worse.

5. Do you have any comments or concerns about the conceptual alternative solutions presented for the study area?

Alternative #1 – Do Nothing

Doing nothing is not an option due to the condition of the Dam.

Alternative #2 – Repair Existing Dam

If the Dam is still repairable, this would be my first choice because it is the most economical. Repairing the Dam will help to restore the Wetland. Had the Dam been repaired back in 2018 when the Long Point Region Conservation Authority put out a Request for Proposal for "Teeterville Dam – Design for Repairs", it would have been less expensive than repairing it in 2025.

Alternative #3 – Replace Existing Dam

Replacing the existing Dam would be my second choice. Again, it would have been less expensive if this had been handled correctly in 2016 when it first came up for discussion.

Alternative #4 – Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse

There has been a Dam in Teeterville since 1830. The ecosystem and wetland habitat has developed and been in place now for over 195 years. Removing the Dam will not turn the creek back to a time before European settlers arrived. There has been too many introduced species and too many invasive species that have been added over the years. Reinstating the watercourse is not possible; you would just be changing one habitat for another. It is better to leave what has now been established.

Alternative #5 – Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)

The same answer as Alternative #4 applies here. Also, creating smaller offline ponds and wetlands will greatly decrease the size and effectiveness of the habitat for its present occupants and negatively affect all species, including humans, who presently use the Teeterville Pond Wetland.

Additional Alternatives – Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

It was discussed at the Committee Meeting on January 28, 2025 to remove half the Dam to keep the barrier in place so the Rainbow Trout can't move upstream. I don't believe this would work because I have photographed the Rainbow Trout jumping. They can reach heights of 6 feet so half a Dam will not stop them.

6. Do you have any comments on the preliminary alternatives outlined above or the criteria evaluation in the table below? Are there additional criteria within any of the four broad categories below that you feel should be considered?

After years of hunting and Turkey Shoots held at the Teeterville Legion, the accumulation lead shot in the sediment would be significant. When the lead shot is exposed to air, like it would be if the Dam was removed, it will begin to oxidize. When this occurs, the runoff would be extremely difficult to contain. If any goes downstream to the Great Lakes, it would be an environmental hazard.

Repairing or replacing the Dam is the only environmentally friendly option!

Under Technical/Engineering, "Ease of Implementation" should not be considered since the Dam should have been repaired back in 2016. This issue is on the Long Point Region Conservation Authority for not completing the task back then.

Under Economic, "Construction Costs" should not be considered since the Dam should have been repaired back in 2016. This issue is on the Long Point Region Conservation Authority for not completing the task back then.

Under Natural Environment, had the Ford Government not changed the Endangered Species Act, we would not be discussing alternative options. This habitat would have to be protected. Again, if the Long Point Region Conservation Authority had acted on this issue in a timely manner, we wouldn't be discussing the potential loss of another wetland.

Under Natural Environment, "Water Quality Impacts/Enhancement" doesn't include the fact that the Teeterville Pond filters the water that flows into the Long Point Biosphere. Removing the Dam would greatly reduce this filtration process.

Under Social/Cultural, "Impact to Public Access", should be considered but the impact would be negative. The walking trails mentioned at the January 28, 2025 Committee Meeting as part of the Alternative #5 plan is not a positive impact because this has no benefit to nature.

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
• Flooding Impacts / Enhancement • Protection of Infrastructure • Constructability Ease of Implementation Approvability	• Aquatic Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Pond Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Terrestrial Habitat Impacts/Enhancement Species at Risk (SAR) Impacts/Enhancement Geomorphology/Sediment Transport • Groundwater Impacts/Enhancement • Water Quality Impacts/Enhancement
Social/Cultural	**Economic**
• Impact to Private Property • Impact to Public Safety • Impact to Public Access • Impact to Public Infrastructure Impact to Cultural/Heritage Features Recreational Impacts/Enhancement	• Construction Costs • Maintenance/Future Costs Availability of Funding

7. When evaluating alternatives, an assessment of relative importance (or weighting) of each of the four broad categories will be considered. For example, in some projects natural environment considerations outweigh the social / cultural aspect but, in others, the opposite can be true. Or all four categories can be assigned equal consideration. Do you have opinions as to how the four broad categories should be weighted?

I strongly believe the Natural Environment should carry the most weight given this is a Provincially Significant Wetland. This habitat has been in place for 195 years. Changing such a valuable wetland in any way would compromise the environment and could negatively affect populations downstream. This should count as 70% to the overall decision.

Social/Culture should be considered next but carrying less weight. Recreational Impacts/Enhancement such as fishing, hunting, bird watching, canoeing, kayaking, and photography are very important and need to be considered as such. This should count as 15% to the overall decision.

Technical/Engineering should be considered next but carrying less weight. This should count as 10% to the overall decision.

Economic should carry the least weight because again, the Long Point Region Conservation Authority should have dealt with this issue years ago. This should count as 5% to the overall decision.

8. Do you, or the group you are representing, have any broad or site-specific knowledge that you could be shared for the benefit of the project?

   I grew up in Teeterville. I have spent countless hours in and around the Teeterville Pond Wetland. My time was spent hunting, fishing, canoeing, bird watching, and taking photographs. I know where the water level was and how much it has been drawn down. I know how much water flows over the dam during different seasons. I know which month the Rainbow Trout try to jump the dam. My home is directly across from the Marshall Malcolm Wetland Reserve. I have a sand point that supplies my family with great tasting cold water. I know the importance of a wetland; the bigger the better.

9. Based on the presentation, do you feel there is anything further you would like to share?

   Before COVID, engineering drawing were created and approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources. Additional funds were required from Norfolk County to help pay for the repairs; however, this never happened because they were never even asked. Then for some reason, everything came to a halt. This was a huge waste of taxpayer money. Now we are starting all over again. Anything other than repairing or replacing the dam shouldn't even be considered because of the mismanagement of previous funds and the fact that this project wasn't completed years ago.

   Do the right thing, not the easy thing.

If you would like to spend more time on the questionnaire, require more space to expand on any responses, or have any other information to share with the team at this stage in the project, please mail or email these by February 11, 2025 to:

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srahman@lprca.on.ca

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srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

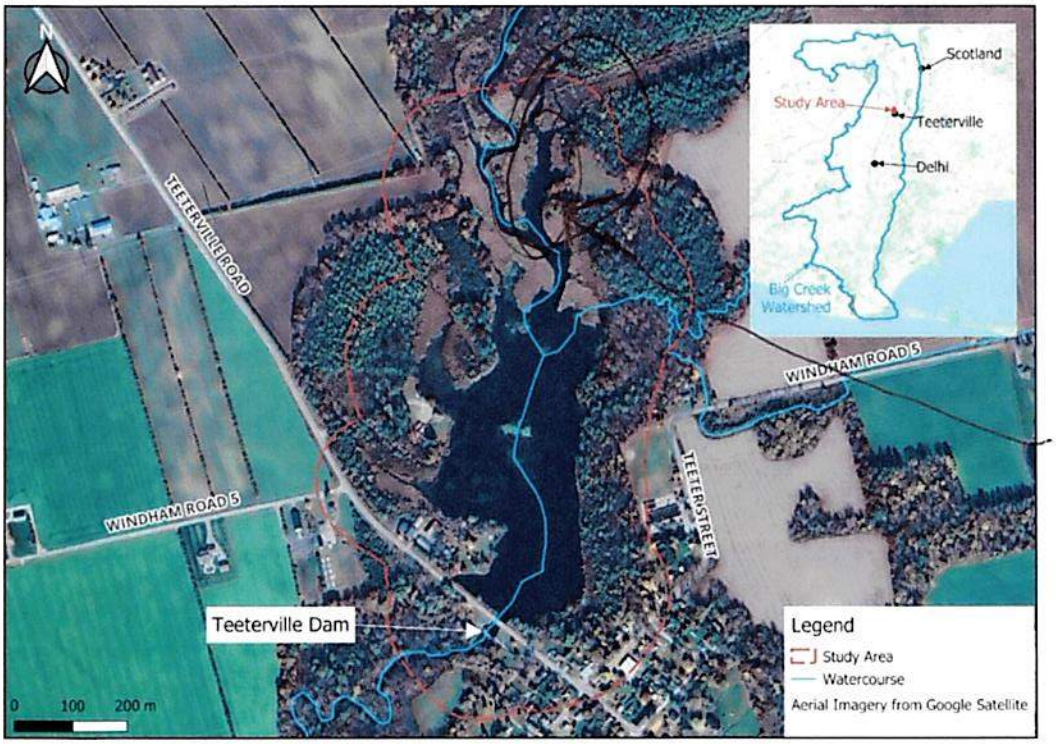
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lose trees
lose water for fire protection
impact?

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

1. Please provide your contact information below.

Name: Mary Campbell

Telephone No.: [redacted]

Email Address: [redacted]

2. My primary interest in the project is as a: (Please check all that apply)

Property Owner

- ☐ Within the Study Area
- ☐ Outside the Study Area
- ☐ Recreational Property
- ☐ Residential Property
- ☐ Commercial/Industrial Property

- ☐ Indigenous Community
- ☐ Regulatory Interest
- ☐ Non-governmental organization (NGO)
- ☐ General Interest
- ☐ Other (please specify): Heritage

3. Do you feel as if you understand the project? - e.g., the Study Problem / Opportunity Statement, the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process, the roles and responsibilities of the Community Liaison Committee, the preliminary alternatives under consideration, the preliminary evaluation factors, etc.

yes.

4. Do you feel the consultation team should further consider something particular to your local area of concern? Please share specifics.

- initial impact on wildlife, fish, -

importance of water provision to community
→ by fire department
- individual residents
- irrigation

5. Do you have any comments or concerns about the conceptual alternative solutions presented for the study area?

Alternative #1 – Do Nothing

Alternative #2 – Repair Existing Dam

Alternative #3 – Replace Existing Dam

Alternative #4 – Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse

Alternative #5 – Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)

*

Additional Alternatives – Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

- don't lower completely

6. Do you have any comments on the preliminary alternatives outlined above or the criteria evaluation in the table below? Are there additional criteria within any of the four broad categories below that you feel should be considered?

no

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
• Flooding Impacts / Enhancement • Protection of Infrastructure • Constructability • Ease of Implementation • Approvability	• Aquatic Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Pond Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Terrestrial Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Species at Risk (SAR) Impacts/Enhancement • Geomorphology/Sediment Transport • Groundwater Impacts/Enhancement • Water Quality Impacts/Enhancement
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Natural Environment - imp.
Cultural/Heritage Features imp to community

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

8. Do you, or the group you are representing, have any broad or site-specific knowledge that you could be shared for the benefit of the project?

lived beside Sutton Pond - in Simcoe

9. Based on the presentation, do you feel there is anything further you would like to share?

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srobertson@montrose-env.ca

history - mills?

sediment - dam → reduces suspension + moving of sediment

suitable → Big Creek downstream → slow + measured.

- urban area above Teeter



Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting No. 1 – January 28, 2025

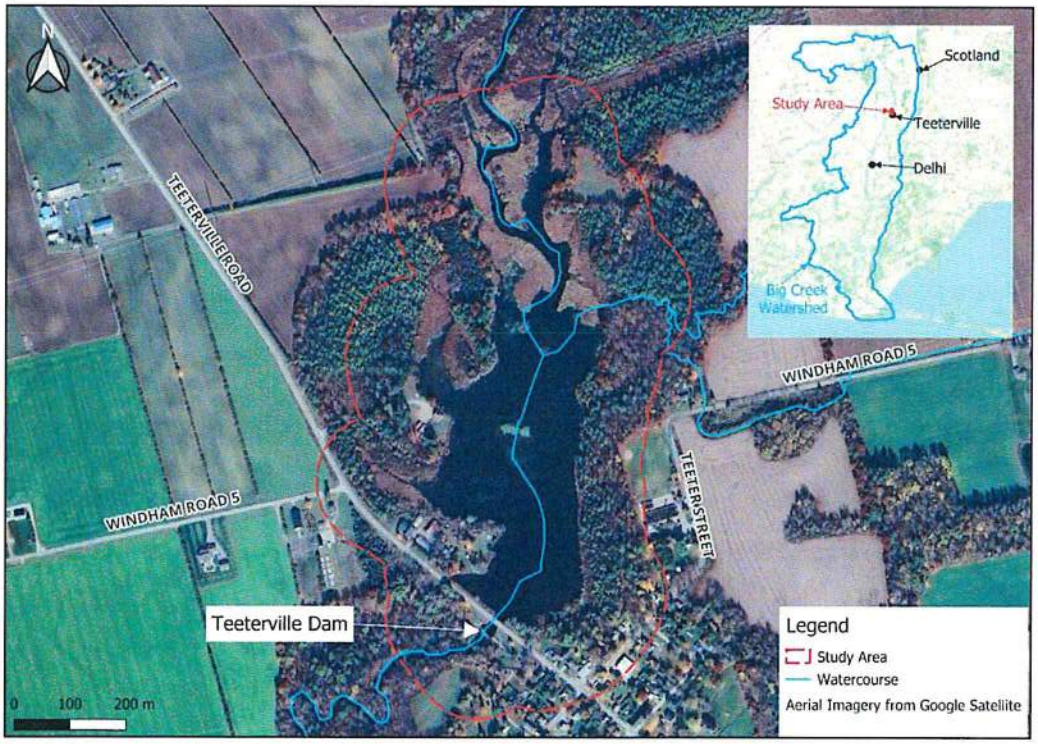
Comments/Questionnaire

* copy of structural analysis - Risk.. FS = ?

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While a dam and reservoir have existed at, or near, the current site since the 1830s, primarily functioning to power local grist and sawmills, the existing structure was constructed in 1915, after a flood destroyed the original wooden dam structure.

A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by the LRPCA and completed in 2016, categorized the structure as having a "Low Hazard Potential" for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. While minor issues were identified with the earthen embankment portion of the dam, the concrete flow control dam elements failed to meet standard safety criteria and represent a risk of failure. The LPRCA is undertaking this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the deficiencies noted in the DSR and to meet their requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam failure, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations.

The project will be carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* document.

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

1. Please provide your contact information below.

   Name: DARNELL LAMBERT, DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING, NORFOLK

   Telephone No.: 905-334-5734

   Email Address: darnell.lambert@norfolkcounty.ca

2. My primary interest in the project is as a: (Please check all that apply)

   Property Owner
   - ☑ Within the Study Area
   - ☑ Outside the Study Area
   - ☐ Recreational Property
   - ☐ Residential Property
   - ☐ Commercial/Industrial Property

   - ☐ Indigenous Community
   - ☐ Regulatory Interest
   - ☐ Non-governmental organization (NGO)
   - ☐ General Interest
   - ☑ Other (please specify): MUNICIPALITY (NORFOLK)

3. Do you feel as if you understand the project? - e.g., the Study Problem / Opportunity Statement, the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process, the roles and responsibilities of the Community Liaison Committee, the preliminary alternatives under consideration, the preliminary evaluation factors, etc.

   Yes

4. Do you feel the consultation team should further consider something particular to your local area of concern? Please share specifics.

   Yes: 1) Use of the "created online pond for water supply for fire (impact of loss and replacement options)

   2) For the dam rehabilitation option - a mitigative solution to negate/offset the warming of the water (e.g. draw for the bottom) ~~out~~ with dam overflow only happening during peak events.

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

5. Do you have any comments or concerns about the conceptual alternative solutions presented for the study area?

Alternative #1 – Do Nothing

NO - good for comparative assessment.

Alternative #2 – Repair Existing Dam

Support - but would add optn 2A for bypass with flow from bottom off pond vs top (as is current case) to mitigate/minimize thermal impacts.

Alternative #3 – Replace Existing Dam

Sppt - but with 3A per 2A.

Alternative #4 – Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse

Concerned about long term impact of sediment transport downstream and downstream municipal infrastructure (bridge crossings).

Alternative #5 – Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)

Sppt - would this attract funding partners (Birds Canada, Ducks Unlimited)? Would negate some sediment concerns, but repurposing the sediment as use in a stable bank needs to be understood (geotechnically and geomorphically).

Additional Alternatives – Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

Would only add the optn (as an augmentation) of a bottom drawdown to negate thermal warming with the optns that retain some pond functions.

6. Do you have any comments on the preliminary alternatives outlined above or the criteria evaluation in the table below? Are there additional criteria within any of the four broad categories below that you feel should be considered?

Comment on the options are set out in Table 5.
One additional comment: Has the existing ~~silt~~ sediment build up been taken into account when determining the hydro-static pressure on the dam (i.e. does the sediment have any stabilization effect) ~~on~~ of

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
+ • Flooding Impacts / Enhancement	• Aquatic Habitat Impacts/Enhancement
+ • Protection of Infrastructure	• Pond Habitat Impacts/Enhancement
• Constructability	• Terrestrial Habitat Impacts/Enhancement
• − Ease of Implementation	• + Species at Risk (SAR) Impacts/Enhancement
• Approvability	• + Geomorphology/Sediment Transport
• Impact to Fire operations)	• Groundwater Impacts/Enhancement
	• + Water Quality Impacts/Enhancement (including thermal)
Social/Cultural	**Economic**
• Impact to Private Property	• Construction Costs
+ • Impact to Public Safety	• + Maintenance/Future Costs
• Impact to Public Access	• − Availability of Funding
• Impact to Public Infrastructure	
• Impact to Cultural/Heritage Features	
• − Recreational Impacts/Enhancement	
+ • Impact to Community Value	

7. When evaluating alternatives, an assessment of relative importance (or weighting) of each of the four broad categories will be considered. For example, in some projects natural environment considerations outweigh the social / cultural aspect but, in others, the opposite can be true. Or all four categories can be assigned equal consideration. Do you have opinions as to how the four broad categories should be weighted?

Higher weight to those noted with a + and lesser to those with a −

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

8. Do you, or the group you are representing, have any broad or site-specific knowledge that you could be shared for the benefit of the project?

~~[illegible]~~ While the Teeterville Pond was created as a result of industry need long ago; the only and most visible element remains today is the pond itself. The pond now appears to serve an entirely different purpose; many actually which are now the drivers that need to be considered in the options.

9. Based on the presentation, do you feel there is anything further you would like to share?

Not at this point in time, but will remain engaged going forward.

If you would like to spend more time on the questionnaire, require more space to expand on any responses, or have any other information to share with the team at this stage in the project, please mail or email these by February 11, 2025 to:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street
Tillsonburg, Ontario, N4G 0C4
Tel: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
Fax: 519-842-7123
srahman@lprca.on.ca

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Montrose Environmental
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Tel: 226-314-1962
Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

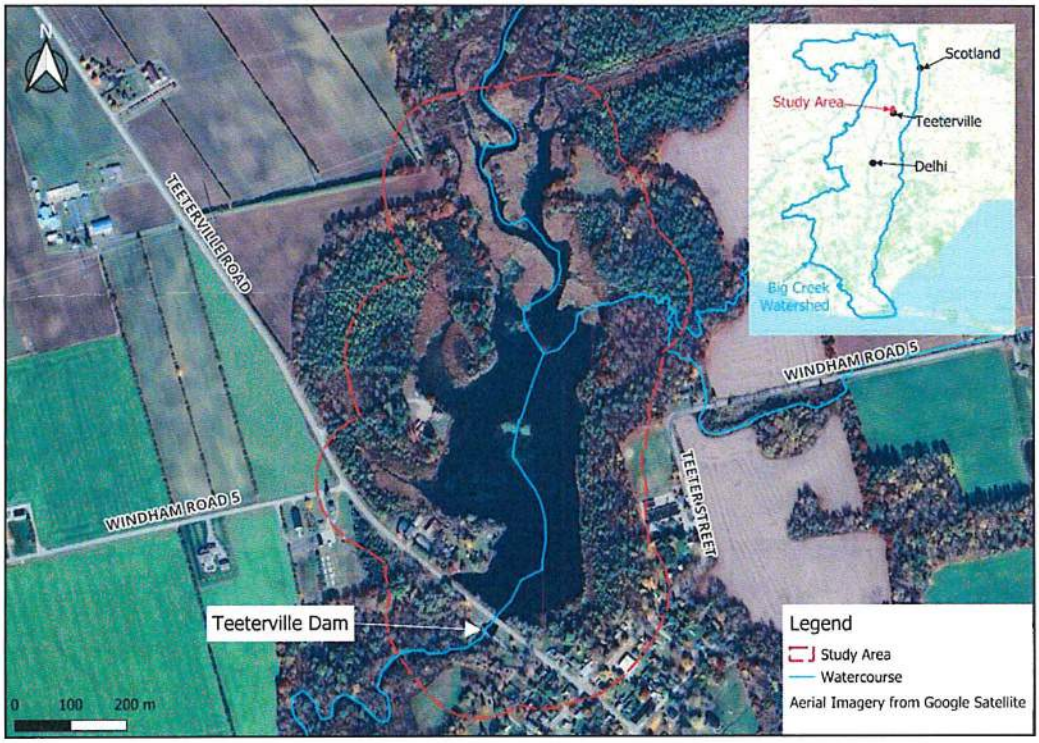
Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting No. 1 – January 28, 2025

Comments/Questionnaire

Thank you for attending the first meeting!

Your feedback is important to us. Please take a moment to complete this questionnaire.

Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), through their consultant Montrose Environmental (Montrose) (formerly Matrix Solutions Inc.) is undertaking a Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) for the Teeterville Dam, within the Hamlet of Teeterville.



While a dam and reservoir have existed at, or near, the current site since the 1830s, primarily functioning to power local grist and sawmills, the existing structure was constructed in 1915, after a flood destroyed the original wooden dam structure.

A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by the LRPCA and completed in 2016, categorized the structure as having a "Low Hazard Potential" for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. While minor issues were identified with the earthen embankment portion of the dam, the concrete flow control dam elements failed to meet standard safety criteria and represent a risk of failure. The LPRCA is undertaking this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the deficiencies noted in the DSR and to meet their requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam failure, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations.

The project will be carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* document.

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

1. Please provide your contact information below.

Name: Todd Knechtel Big Creek Anglers

Telephone No.: [redacted]

Email Address: [redacted], bigcreekanglers@gmail.com

2. My primary interest in the project is as a: (Please check all that apply)

Property Owner
- ☑ Within the Study Area
- ☑ Outside the Study Area
- ☑ Recreational Property
- ☐ Residential Property
- ☐ Commercial/Industrial Property

- ☐ Indigenous Community
- ☐ Regulatory Interest
- ☐ Non-governmental organization (NGO)
- ☐ General Interest
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

3. Do you feel as if you understand the project? - e.g., the Study Problem / Opportunity Statement, the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process, the roles and responsibilities of the Community Liaison Committee, the preliminary alternatives under consideration, the preliminary evaluation factors, etc.

By attending the January 28th meeting this gave me a much better understanding of the Project in whole and all stakeholders. Our club Member, Larry Halyk a retired biologist from MNR, also provided valuable information.

4. Do you feel the consultation team should further consider something particular to your local area of concern? Please share specifics.

Big Creek Anglers ~~feel~~ feel solar radiation/ponding should be the main focus to reduce water temperatures downstream of the dam.

5. Do you have any comments or concerns about the conceptual alternative solutions presented for the study area?

Alternative #1 – Do Nothing

Nil

Alternative #2 – Repair Existing Dam

Nil

Alternative #3 – Replace Existing Dam

Nil

Alternative #4 – Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse

Nil

Alternative #5 – Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)

This alternative in our opinion seems to be the best choice as it seems to meet the needs of all stakeholders. I am assuming Norfolk County could install a dry hydrant on the side pond?

Additional Alternatives – Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

6. Do you have any comments on the preliminary alternatives outlined above or the criteria evaluation in the table below? Are there additional criteria within any of the four broad categories below that you feel should be considered?

Technical / Engineering - Any impact on nearby residential wells?

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
• Flooding Impacts / Enhancement • Protection of Infrastructure • Constructability • Ease of Implementation • Approvability	• Aquatic Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Pond Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Terrestrial Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Species at Risk (SAR) Impacts/Enhancement • Geomorphology/Sediment Transport • Groundwater Impacts/Enhancement • Water Quality Impacts/Enhancement
Social/Cultural	**Economic**
• Impact to Private Property • Impact to Public Safety • Impact to Public Access • Impact to Public Infrastructure • Impact to Cultural/Heritage Features • Recreational Impacts/Enhancement	• Construction Costs • Maintenance/Future Costs • Availability of Funding

7. When evaluating alternatives, an assessment of relative importance (or weighting) of each of the four broad categories will be considered. For example, in some projects natural environment considerations outweigh the social / cultural aspect but, in others, the opposite can be true. Or all four categories can be assigned equal consideration. Do you have opinions as to how the four broad categories should be weighted?

None.

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

8. Do you, or the group you are representing, have any broad or site-specific knowledge that you could be shared for the benefit of the project?

None.

9. Based on the presentation, do you feel there is anything further you would like to share?

The presentation was delivered in a very clear, professional manner. I presented the information to our club members as well. We are looking forward to the upcoming presentations/meetings.

If you would like to spend more time on the questionnaire, require more space to expand on any responses, or have any other information to share with the team at this stage in the project, please mail or email these by February 11, 2025 to:

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Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
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srahman@lprca.on.ca

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Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

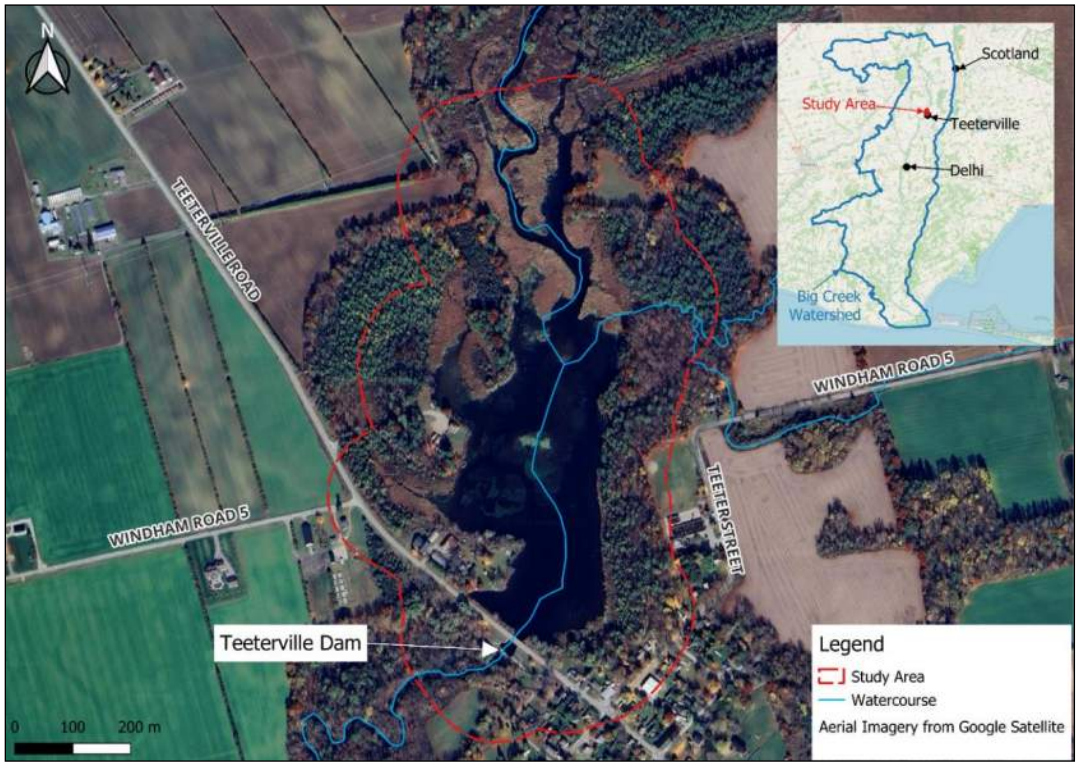
Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting No. 1 – January 28, 2025

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1. Please provide your contact information below.

Name: Chris Paret

Telephone No.: [redacted]

Email Address: [redacted]

2. My primary interest in the project is as a: (Please check all that apply)

Property Owner

- ☐ Within the Study Area
- ☐ Outside the Study Area
- ☐ Recreational Property
- ☐ Residential Property
- ☐ Commercial/Industrial Property

- ☐ Indigenous Community
- ☐ Regulatory Interest
- ☐ Non-governmental organization (NGO)
- ☐ General Interest
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

3. Do you feel as if you understand the project? - e.g., the Study Problem / Opportunity Statement, the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process, the roles and responsibilities of the Community Liaison Committee, the preliminary alternatives under consideration, the preliminary evaluation factors, etc.

I only attended 1 meeting so I am just learning.

4. Do you feel the consultation team should further consider something particular to your local area of concern? Please share specifics.

If the dam is removed I feel there could be a lot of soil erosion and sediment moving down stream in the future

5. Do you have any comments or concerns about the conceptual alternative solutions presented for the study area?

Alternative #1 – Do Nothing

Alternative #2 – Repair Existing Dam

I feel this would be the best option

Alternative #3 – Replace Existing Dam

Alternative #4 – Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse

Alternative #5 – Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)

Additional Alternatives – Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

6. Do you have any comments on the preliminary alternatives outlined above or the criteria evaluation in the table below? Are there additional criteria within any of the four broad categories below that you feel should be considered?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
• Flooding Impacts / Enhancement • Protection of Infrastructure • Constructability • Ease of Implementation • Approvability	• Aquatic Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Pond Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Terrestrial Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Species at Risk (SAR) Impacts/Enhancement • Geomorphology/Sediment Transport • Groundwater Impacts/Enhancement • Water Quality Impacts/Enhancement
Social/Cultural	**Economic**
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Need to learn more
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

8. Do you, or the group you are representing, have any broad or site-specific knowledge that you could be shared for the benefit of the project?

I am just a farmer, but I have seen how fast soil erosion and sediment can fill the creeks on my own farm were we try Try to keep the soil in the field. It is becoming more of a challenge with the changing climate. I feel the pond has sav Saved a lot of erosion from making it to the lower creeks over the last 25-30 years

9. Based on the presentation, do you feel there is anything further you would like to share?

If you would like to spend more time on the questionnaire, require more space to expand on any responses, or have any other information to share with the team at this stage in the project, please mail or email these by February 11, 2025 to:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street
Tillsonburg, Ontario, N4G 0C4
Tel: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
Fax: 519-842-7123
srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
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Montrose Environmental
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srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

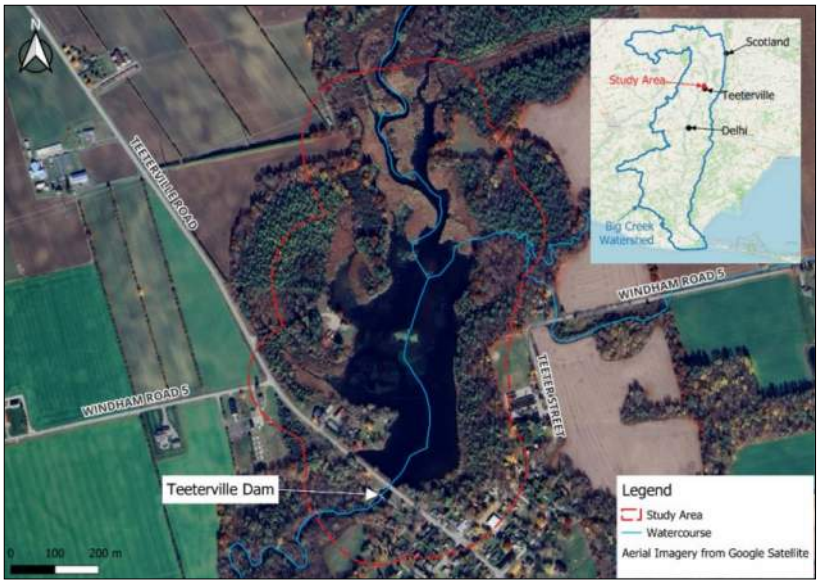
Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting No. 1 – January 28, 2025

Comments/Questionnaire

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The project will be carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* document.

1. Please provide your contact information below.

   Name: Paul Prowse_____

   Telephone No.: [redacted]_____

   Email Address: [redacted]_____

2. My primary interest in the project is as a: (Please check all that apply)

   Property Owner
   - ☐ Within the Study Area
   - ☐ Outside the Study Area
   - ☐ Recreational Property
   - ☐ Residential Property
   - ☐ Commercial/Industrial Property

   ☐ Indigenous Community

   ☐ Regulatory Interest

   /☐ Non-governmental organization (NGO)

   ☐ General Interest

   / Other (please specify):
   The Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters Zone J

3. Do you feel as if you understand the project? - e.g., the Study Problem / Opportunity Statement, the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process, the roles and responsibilities of the Community Liaison Committee, the preliminary alternatives under consideration, the preliminary evaluation factors, etc.

   Yes

4. Do you feel the consultation team should further consider something particular to your local area of concern? Please share specifics.

   Does the dam act as a barrier to any aquatic invasive species (AIS)? (e.g., Sea Lamprey). Need for maintaining fish and fish habitat and, where possible, enhancing aquatic and riparian habitats. Potential for wetland creation, however, concerns over warmwater inputs into coldwater habitat (if present).

5. Do you have any comments or concerns about the conceptual alternative solutions presented for the study area?

Alternative #1 – Do Nothing

n/a

Alternative #2 – Repair Existing Dam

Should only be considered if the dam acts as a barrier to AIS.

Alternative #3 – Replace Existing Dam

Should only be considered if the dam acts as a barrier to AIS.

Alternative #4 – Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse

If AIS are not a concern, this is an option we would potentially be supportive of.

Alternative #5 – Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)

If AIS are not a concern, this is an option we would potentially be supportive of. However, are there any foreseeable concerns regarding warmwater inputs from the ponds entering the watercourse? If no, we would likely welcome pond/wetland creation provided any potential ecological concerns are addressed.

Additional Alternatives – Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

By leaving a partial barrier in place or constructing a new (reduced from the current size dam/barrier), the pond upstream could be maintained as well as protections would be created to protect upstream habitat from AIS from Lake Erie. This in conjunction with the creation of a wetland area would have many of my concerns addressed as well as creating a new wetland area which is beneficial to all.

Commented [AW1]: Not sure this is needed. As you mentioned, they said AIS are not a concern to the best of their knowledge. I would lean heavier into using this as an opportunity to recommend in-stream habitat improvements, riparian plantings, wetland creation, terrestrial habitat enhancement, etc.

6. Do you have any comments on the preliminary alternatives outlined above or the criteria evaluation in the table below? Are there additional criteria within any of the four broad categories below that you feel should be considered?

n/a

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
• Flooding Impacts / Enhancement	• Aquatic Habitat Impacts/Enhancement
• Protection of Infrastructure	• Pond Habitat Impacts/Enhancement
• Constructability	• Terrestrial Habitat Impacts/Enhancement
• Ease of Implementation	• Species at Risk (SAR) Impacts/Enhancement
• Approvability	• Geomorphology/Sediment Transport
	• Groundwater Impacts/Enhancement

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
	• Water Quality Impacts/Enhancement
Social/Cultural	**Economic**
• Impact to Private Property • Impact to Public Safety • Impact to Public Access • Impact to Public Infrastructure • Impact to Cultural/Heritage Features • Recreational Impacts/Enhancement	• Construction Costs • Maintenance/Future Costs • Availability of Funding

7. When evaluating alternatives, an assessment of relative importance (or weighting) of each of the four broad categories will be considered. For example, in some projects natural environment considerations outweigh the social / cultural aspect but, in others, the opposite can be true. Or all four categories can be assigned equal consideration. Do you have opinions as to how the four broad categories should be weighted?

Safety should be a top priority. All the broad categories are important considerations. However, as a conservation-based, fish and wildlife NGO, we lean heavily towards prioritizing the natural environment. If a dam is obsolete and no longer serving the original or any other significant purpose, our policy recommends removing these dams due to multiple negative environmental/ecological effects.

8. Do you, or the group you are representing, have any broad or site-specific knowledge that you could be shared for the benefit of the project?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

9. Based on the presentation, do you feel there is anything further you would like to share?

_____The Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters believes that if a dam is obsolete and no longer serving the original or any other purpose, we recommend removing the dam. This is largely due to the negative ecological effects of dams including, but not limited to, obstruction of fish movements, alteration/loss of aquatic habitat, increases in water temperature, and potential dewatering of environments for maintenance and other dam operations._____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

If you would like to spend more time on the questionnaire, require more space to expand on any responses, or have any other information to share with the team at this stage in the project, please mail or email these by February 11, 2025 to:

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority
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Guelph, Ontario, N1K 1B8
Tel: 226-314-1962
Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

1. Please provide your contact information below.

Name: Elizabeth Scholten

Telephone No.: [redacted]

Email Address: [redacted]

2. My primary interest in the project is as a: (Please check all that apply)

Property Owner
- ☑ Within the Study Area
- ☐ Outside the Study Area
- ☑ Recreational Property
- ☐ Residential Property
- ☐ Commercial/Industrial Property

- ☐ Indigenous Community
- ☐ Regulatory Interest
- ☑ Non-governmental organization (NGO)
- ☐ General Interest
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

3. Do you feel as if you understand the project? - e.g., the Study Problem / Opportunity Statement, the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process, the roles and responsibilities of the Community Liaison Committee, the preliminary alternatives under consideration, the preliminary evaluation factors, etc.

Yes so far from information given and presented

4. Do you feel the consultation team should further consider something particular to your local area of concern? Please share specifics.

Since I was present at the presentation it looks like all concerning areas were covered.
ie. fire hydrant - wild life - pond life

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

5. Do you have any comments or concerns about the conceptual alternative solutions presented for the study area?

Alternative #1 – Do Nothing

ONLY IF it is SOUND

Alternative #2 – Repair Existing Dam

if possible do any repairs to maintain good working order while addressing safety concerns

Alternative #3 – Replace Existing Dam

IF NECESSARY

Alternative #4 – Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse

absolutely NOT

Alternative #5 – Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)

NO

Additional Alternatives – Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

not at this time

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

6. Do you have any comments on the preliminary alternatives outlined above or the criteria evaluation in the table below? Are there additional criteria within any of the four broad categories below that you feel should be considered?

pg 5.

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
• Flooding Impacts / Enhancement • Protection of Infrastructure • Constructability • Ease of Implementation • Approvability	• Aquatic Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Pond Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Terrestrial Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Species at Risk (SAR) Impacts/Enhancement • Geomorphology/Sediment Transport • Groundwater Impacts/Enhancement • Water Quality Impacts/Enhancement
Social/Cultural	**Economic**
• Impact to Private Property • Impact to Public Safety • Impact to Public Access • Impact to Public Infrastructure • Impact to Cultural/Heritage Features • Recreational Impacts/Enhancement	• Construction Costs • Maintenance/Future Costs • Availability of Funding

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I feel very strongly not to disturb any of what has been living in and out of the water that would be effected. If the dam was to be removed, I believe the department would find added steps in their water source, that at first, would be not available to them. The hydrant alone keeps our area on a much better advantage with the fire department well versed on obtaining water for fires in a quick and efficient manner.

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

8. Do you, or the group you are representing, have any broad or site-specific knowledge that you could be shared for the benefit of the project?

For many years many Volunteers have worked hard at maintaining to region that sits surrounded by the bodies of water controlled by the DAM. We at the region like to be good community partners, welcoming to our members and visitors. Our property is private but we allow all types of people, fishing, kayaking, Bird watching etc.

9. Based on the presentation, do you feel there is anything further you would like to share?

IN THE event this is not known.
IN 2016, Kathy Dyke donated 5 ACRES of land in memory of her husband Robert Bosse. This property is designated as PROVINCIALLY SIGNIFICANT WETLAND it was named.
MARSHALL MALCOLM WETLAND RESERVE

If you would like to spend more time on the questionnaire, require more space to expand on any responses, or have any other information to share with the team at this stage in the project, please mail or email these by February 11, 2025 to:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street
Tillsonburg, Ontario, N4G 0C4
Tel: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
Fax: 519-842-7123
srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
650 Woodlawn Road West, Unit 7B
Guelph, Ontario, N1K 1B8
Tel: 226-314-1962
Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Scott Robertson

From: Councillor Michael Columbus <Michael.Columbus@norfolkcounty.ca>
Sent: February 17, 2025 1:16 PM
To: Scott Robertson; Saifur Rahman; Michael Columbus; Councillor Michael Columbus; Alexandra Laleva
Cc: Darnell Lambert
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam (CLC)

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

1)Contact info
Mike Columbus
519-420-9665
Michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca

2) My interest in the project

- Appointed to clc by LPRCA
- Served on CA for over 10 years
- BSc.Agr.- Major in Resource Management
- 40 year as municipal councillor representing Ward 3, Teeterville area.

3) I fully understand the project.
4) For years now Teeterville area residents have expressed concern as to future of the dam and future of a significant sized provincially significant wetland. Primary concern being social cultural concerns and natural environment concerns.
5) A1 Do nothing not an option
A2 Repair existing dam. YES
A3 Replace dam can be an option
A4 Remove Dam - reinstate watercourse Absolutely not
A5 Absolutly not

Additional Alternative
Replace removed stop logs back to original head design to restore original habitat for enhancement of aquatic and pond habitat also for social cultural enjoyment.
Further explore opportunity to install a bottom draw to improve water quality and perhaps reduce silt build up east of the dam.

6) I support the criteria evaluation
7) I support firstly natural environment criteria and secondly the social cultural criteria at this time.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

-"Aquatic habitat" prior to removal of stop logs additional fish species were present . With that several other wildlife species were also present at the higher water level. Also the dam must be retained to keep out competing down stream species (rainbow trout) from sensitive habitat for up stream species .
-"Geomorphology" yes silt build up behind dam and in Pond more pronounced that water level has dropped due to stop log removal.
"Species at risk" the PSW wetland provides habitat for several species at risk eg Bald eagle , and snapping turtle etc well documented
"Ground water impacts" ground water in Teeterville area is at high level. Many nearby residents rely on shallow sand points <"(<25ft) for potable water supply
"Water quality" yes a silt build up and some turbid water conditions in summer months . However if a bottom draw was installed water quality could likely be improved. (Darnell Lambert)

SOCIAL/CULTURAL

"Property impact" Removal of dam would make Teeterville hamlet less appealing to home purchasers as the dam and pond are the main attraction focal point of the community
"Impact public safety" Teeterville Fire department Stn 4 relys on hydrant at the dam for hydrant water shuttle certification which provides home owner safety and lowers property owners insurance premiums.
"Impact to Public Access" for years neighbouring farmers have utilized the pond as a source of irrigation water for high value crop production. With climate change it is important to retain water for dry summer season crop irrigation .
-"Recreational Impacts"-Pond visitors access site for Kyak pleasure, annual kids fishing derby, duck hunting, wildlife photography . Etc
-"Public Infrastructure"- " Impact to Cultural Heritage Features"-The Canadian Legion is a community hub and patrons enjoy overlooking the pond and wildlife. The site is a well known unique area for each years Remembrance Day celebration.
7) Natural Environment is followed by Social/Cultural then Technical Engineering and lastly Economics. Repair would be a special levy to Norfolk County.
8) Quite concerned about loss of wetlands and species at risk.
-I have photo of near record sized snapping turtle laying eggs in horse shoe pit located at Teeterville Legion (year2023)
-Also fall of 2024, witnessed road kill death of a young eagle on Windham road 6.
-Also concern for neighbouring land ownership. The Teeterville dam backs up water to several private properties. What rights do they have. The survey should be interesting

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
The LPRCA strategic plan (2024-2027) indicates " conserve, protect, and manage natural heritage on LPRCA lands"
Regulation. 4.1.24 , pg 12 policy objectives MNR
"Control interference with natural storage areas such as wetlands. Ontario government of the day and past requests that we enhance wetland habitat.
"PSW-A Wet Land Conservation Stategy for Ontario" (2017-2030)

I have for years chaired the LPRCA Lands Committee. A committee which deals with acquisition and disposition of property. Main objective being "acquire lands which complement Conservation authority goals." The General LPRCA strategies relate to land acquisitions including :

a) water management-to identify and prioritize properties which should be acquired for water quality or quantity purposes
b) flood and other hazard areas management program, identify and prioritize land which should be acquired as a means of eliminating significant flood and erosion risks
c)Wetlands and Natural Areas Management Program -prioritize wetlands and natural areas and and provide recommendations for possible land acquisitions schemes

In closing the Teeterville dam and reservoir pond is so important to the community in many ways.
It is importantly to maintain and enhance wetlands. The dam serves and supports a major PSW complex
.
I support repair of the dam.! Why would anyone change the PSW complex when we all are suppose to be enhancing wetland habitat.

Mike Columbus

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Councillor Michael Columbus
Councillor Ward 3
Mayor and Council



Providing valued public services that are responsive to our community's needs

We are committed to providing high-quality customer service and a safe and respectful environment for all. Read our Respect and Responsibilities Policy at norfolkCounty.ca/RR.

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Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

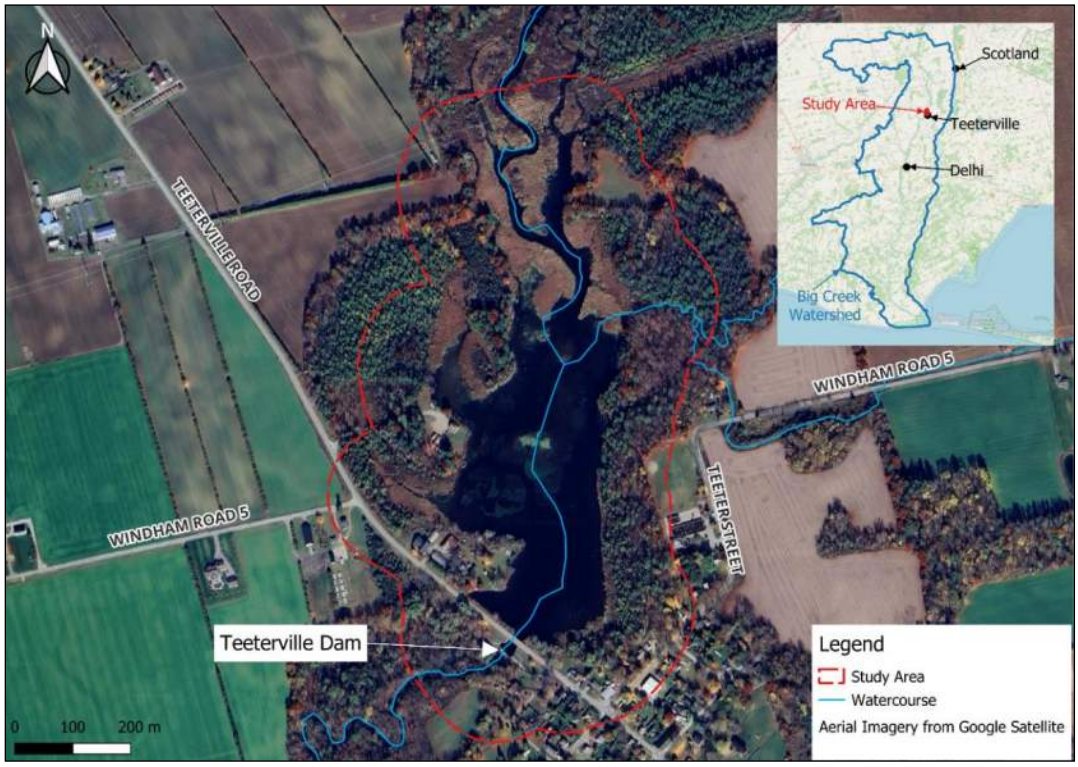
Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting No. 1 – January 28, 2025

Comments/Questionnaire

Thank you for attending the first meeting!

Your feedback is important to us. Please take a moment to complete this questionnaire.

Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), through their consultant Montrose Environmental (Montrose) (formerly Matrix Solutions Inc.) is undertaking a Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) for the Teeterville Dam, within the Hamlet of Teeterville.



While a dam and reservoir have existed at, or near, the current site since the 1830s, primarily functioning to power local grist and sawmills, the existing structure was constructed in 1915, after a flood destroyed the original wooden dam structure.

A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by the LRPCA and completed in 2016, categorized the structure as having a "Low Hazard Potential" for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. While minor issues were identified with the earthen embankment portion of the dam, the concrete flow control dam elements failed to meet standard safety criteria and represent a risk of failure. The LPRCA is undertaking this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the deficiencies noted in the DSR and to meet their requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam failure, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations.

The project will be carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* document.

Please provide your contact information below.

Name: Greg Deyne_____

Telephone No.: [redacted]_____

Email Address: [redacted]_____

My primary interest in the project is as a: (Please check all that apply)

Property Owner

√ **Within the Study Area**
√ **Outside the Study Area**
√ **Recreational Property**
☐ **Commercial/Industrial Property**
☐ **Indigenous Community**
√ **Regulatory Interest**
☐ **Non-governmental organization**
√ **General Interest**
√ **Other (please specify):** Historical, community and cultural significance; the pond and wetland has been an integral part of our childhoods, career choices (farmer and biologist) and hold community and cultural significance to generations who have resided in Teeterville.
√ **Other (please specify):** Water source with permit to take water for agricultural (Market Garden providing farm to table vegetables roadside Teeterville)

√ **Residential Property**
☐ **Commercial/Industrial Property**

Do you feel as if you understand the project? - e.g., the Study Problem / Opportunity Statement, the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process, the roles and responsibilities of the Community Liaison Committee, the preliminary alternatives under consideration, the preliminary evaluation factors, etc.

- I'm not sure I understand why the project is being carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* other than the fact that LPRCA is the proponent. Teeterville pond and provincially significant wetland (PSW) has very little influence on flood or erosion control unless the sediment is spilled downstream if the dam were to fail, because of a lack of maintenance on the dam.
- I don't understand the significance of the sediment sampling results as presented, and therefore don't understand where the supporting rationale is for some of the statements such as "the sediment as a whole can be released to downstream Big Creek". I also recall a verbal statement that suggested that SOME of the sediment samples tested, were worse than the others. I understand detection limits and some of the qualifiers and some, but not all, of the analytes.
- I don't understand why there are no provincial, federal limits or objectives presented for each of analytes? Typically, I *would expect to* see summary pages showing sediment sampling results in units consistent with the Provincial Water/sediment Quality Objectives (PWQO). I know this may seem like I'm being overzealous about the sediment analysis results, but the way the current sediment sample results are presented it's impossible for myself and others to confirm what has

been communicated verbally. We need to have more transparency as to the suitability of sediment for downstream release.

To further our understanding, I would ask that someone please respond to the following questions in a timely manner as the responses are necessary to make defensible comments and decisions.

- Has the MECP reviewed the assessment and methodology for the studies carried out in the reports? If so, can the MECP response be provided?
- Based on the volume of sediment in the reservoir, do the sample locations and sample quantity meet Ontario Regulation 153/04?
- I'm curious about what the current Teeterville pond water quality would be based on the sediment quality. Teeterville pond water quality needs to be compared with PWQO, and then compared to shallow groundwater in the hamlet of Teeterville. From my limited knowledge shallow ground water in the Hamlet of Teeterville often exceeds provincial water quality objectives for nitrate. Is there a connection here with the wetland? Sampling carp flesh for contaminants could also be very telling about the sediment quality.
- Alternately, does it maybe make more sense to request the local Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP) to provide input on each alternative that includes downstream release of sediment? MECP should also be asked if Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) should also be contacted given the possibility of sediment released to downstream Big Creek being contrary to sections 35 & 36 of the Federal Fisheries Act.
- While I understand the range in sediment volume calculations in the pond and wetland, I haven't seen an estimate of the amount of sediment expected to be generated as a result of downstream erosion created by channel adjustments related to the increased bedload from sediment being released downstream. Is there an estimate for aggradation?

Do you feel the consultation team should further consider something particular to your local area of concern?

1) Private property mapping, with Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) boundaries
2) Water supply for Fire Department
3) Water supply for permits to take water for irrigation of vegetable crops which provide local, fresh, affordable, farm to table produce to the community. These crops are farmed using agriculturally sustainable practices and an asset to our local food systems.
4) Access to the fish community sampling methodology and results conducted by LRPCA 2002 to 2005 for comparisons.

Do you have any comments or concerns about the conceptual alternative solutions presented for the study area?

Alternative #1 – Do Nothing

Do nothing is not acceptable because the lower operating level is resulting in a loss of rare threatened and endangered species e.g. Blanding's Turtle, fish species including Largemouth Bass, Crappie, Sunfish and Bluegills. This alternative would also result in a substantial loss of waterfowl production; the availability of water for the fire department; ground water supply for sand points; and further diminishing irrigation capacity of adjacent farmlands.

Alternative #2 – Repair Existing Dam

Alternative #3 – Replace Existing Dam

Repair or replacement of the Teeterville Dam is long overdue. After all these years of neglect, it would be devastating should the dam fail and release uncontrolled volume of sediment downstream without mitigation. With all things being equal, whether to repair or replace should likely be based on costs, and timeliness of work.

Alternative #4 – Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse

I cannot agree with Alternative #4 because the expected loss of PSW area is unacceptable. Also Private landowner's management priorities for their properties must be respected.

Further concerns include: environmental risks with alternative #4 are high and that mitigation and monitoring would be necessary for decades, driving unanticipated project costs much higher than anticipated.

Also I believe that any alternatives that include the release of sediment downstream should be reviewed by the Local Ministry Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP) and Canada Department of Environment and Climate Change before be including as an alternative. As stated before the analytic reports of sediment analysis are too technical for most or any LCC member to review and would benefit from a review of the sediment analysis. Especially in light of the Statement of qualifications and "limitations'' (disclaimers) by AECOM at the beginning of the Sediment Management Plan for Teeterville Dam. Has there been sufficient background monitoring of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Turbidity? Constant sampling of these parameters will be an important factor in avoiding sediment as a deleterious substance.

Other consideration/concerns include; public reaction and responses from the information meeting; more transparency and defensibility with general statements about the suitability of downstream release of sediment.

This alternative definitely requires further regulatory review to assess true costs of a complicated sediment mitigation plan and monitoring at all flows throughout the year, for a long time.

Alternative #5 – Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)

Alternative# 5 is my least favourite of the options. Again the loss of PSW area is unacceptable. Also Private landowner's management priorities for their properties must be respected.

Private landowners will need to understand the liabilities they could inherit with this alternative. The following should also be considered:

- Costs associated with decades of monitoring erosion.
- Bank stability and public safety with children having access to ponds and unstable banks of sediment.
- Water quality and sediment controls at all water levels including spring freshets.
- Compensation and mitigation for the loss of water to meet the needs of the local fire department and irrigation for farmers producing local produce.
- Loss of local recreational activities such as, waterfowl hunting, ice & open water pond fishing for local residents, bird watching, boating and exploring wetlands.
- Increased accessibility to predators such as coyotes and racoons to species of risk.
- Increased isolation of prey in off line ponds.

Given our farming experiences in trying to maintain watering holes for the irrigation of crops we think the construction of off line ponds may be futile and costly with annual maintenance necessary. Dredging in unstable organic detritus "muck" will result in excessive sediment load downstream, which is unnecessary with other alternatives.

Additional Alternatives – Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

Not yet, the process is moving too fast for me right now to make defensible decisions and communicate with stakeholders.

Do you have any comments on the preliminary alternatives outlined above or the criteria evaluation in the table below? Are there additional criteria within any of the four broad categories below that you feel should be considered?

Again, moving too fast and I don't feel that I'm ready to provide fulsome comments at this time. At this point I'm still trying to understand if someone has a right to impact privately owned lands in this process. For example, zoning for PSW owned by private landowners are restricted to: a) agricultural uses on the date of passage of zoning bylaw; b) provincially significant wetland c) and wildlife management area. Private landowners also have a legal obligation to not fill in wetlands, harm rare threatened and endangered species or their habitat, or release deleterious substances into fish habitat. Again, this is just a beginning of my thought process and so much more to learn about public interests in the Teeterville area. More time is needed; this should not be a rash decision.

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
• Flooding Impacts / Enhancement	• Aquatic Habitat Impacts/Enhancement
• Protection of Infrastructure	• Pond Habitat Impacts/Enhancement
• Constructability	• Terrestrial Habitat Impacts/Enhancement
• Ease of Implementation	• Species at Risk (SAR) Impacts/Enhancement

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
• Approvability	• Geomorphology/Sediment Transport • Groundwater Impacts/Enhancement • Water Quality Impacts/Enhancement
Social/Cultural	**Economic**
• Impact to Private Property • Impact to Public Safety • Impact to Public Access • Impact to Public Infrastructure • Impact to Cultural/Heritage Features • Recreational Impacts/Enhancement	• Construction Costs • Maintenance/Future Costs • Availability of Funding

When evaluating alternatives, an assessment of relative importance (or weighting) of each of the four broad categories will be considered. For example, in some projects natural environment considerations outweigh the social/cultural aspect but in others, the opposite can be true. Or all four categories can be assigned equal consideration. Do you have opinions as to how the four broad categories should be weighted?

I would like to know who determines if something is an enhancement or an impact, and how**.**

Social/cultural

Impacting private property, public safety (fire department), public infrastructure (road), cultural heritage features is not something to be evaluated as to relative importance but instead simply avoided. Recreational impacts have been significant since the draw down for safety concerns because of the loss of waterfowl and fish from the PSW and pond.

Technical/Engineering (Approvability)

Many of my comments above are related to approvability. E.g., MECP and ECCC and DFO approvals to release sediment downstream, if approved and MNR LRIA approvals for dam decommissioning, if selected. There is a lot of unknown conditions including monitoring and costs hidden within.

Natural Environment

I thought that harmful alteration and destruction of fish habitat was contrary to the Federal Fisheries Act. A must for this category is a loss of Provincially Significant Wet lands acreage. Private landowners are obligated to retain PSW.

While the current government has made changes to the Ontario Species at Risk Act, I think the habitat of endangered or threatened species is still protected. Again do we have to surrender points for weighting when it is a regulation?

Geomorphology/Sediment Transport needs to be understood. The science here is extremely important to make defensible decisions about downstream and upstream sediment impacts on aquatic species.

Do you, or the group you are representing, have any broad or site-specific knowledge that you could be shared for the benefit of the project?

1) Tim Goodale's slide show illustrating the biodiversity of Teeterville pond and wetlands.
2) My brother, Ed Deyne, who lives within sight of the dam and farmed around the pond and wetland for 50 years, can share his knowledge and decades of experience throughout the process.

Based on the presentation, do you feel there is anything further you would like to share?

Miscellaneous comments and observations: I had great difficulty hearing the conversation on the virtual connection for the first CLC meeting. Scott, I wonder if it may have been better to share your presentation before the meeting. No need to read the text but instead focus on the commentary and questions.

Some residents are concerned the LPRCA has been biased towards a particular alternative for a while now, based on the lack of maintenance on the Teeterville Dam. The likely response is that there was no money for repairs, but on the other hand maybe maintenance of the dam was simply not a priority for a while with thoughts of removing the structure permanently. From my perspective, reporting that "fish community surveys performed by LPRCA from 2002 to 2005 show that Big Creek receives a healthy run of Migratory Rainbows and Chinook Salmon every year" is biased. Without seeing the methodology and all results of the LPRCA fish community surveys, the above statement could be very misleading and potentially biased as to the aquatic biodiversity and significance of native invertebrates and fish in the entire Big Creek drainage. There should be significantly more comprehensive and defensible information sources for background information on physical, chemical & biological characteristics of Big Creek available including the *George and Deyne Stream Inventory* Simcoe District MNR, 1974). The stream surveys were conducted to provincial standards. Representative samples of fish and invertebrates were sent to Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) for identification by Erling Holm.

The front page of this questionnaire is misleading as it says" **Please take a moment to complete this Questionnaire."** A moment hardly gives a person time to read, let alone respond credibly.

If you would like to spend more time on the questionnaire, require more space to expand on any responses, or have any other information to share with the team at this stage in the project, please mail or email these by February 11, 2025 to:

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Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
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Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

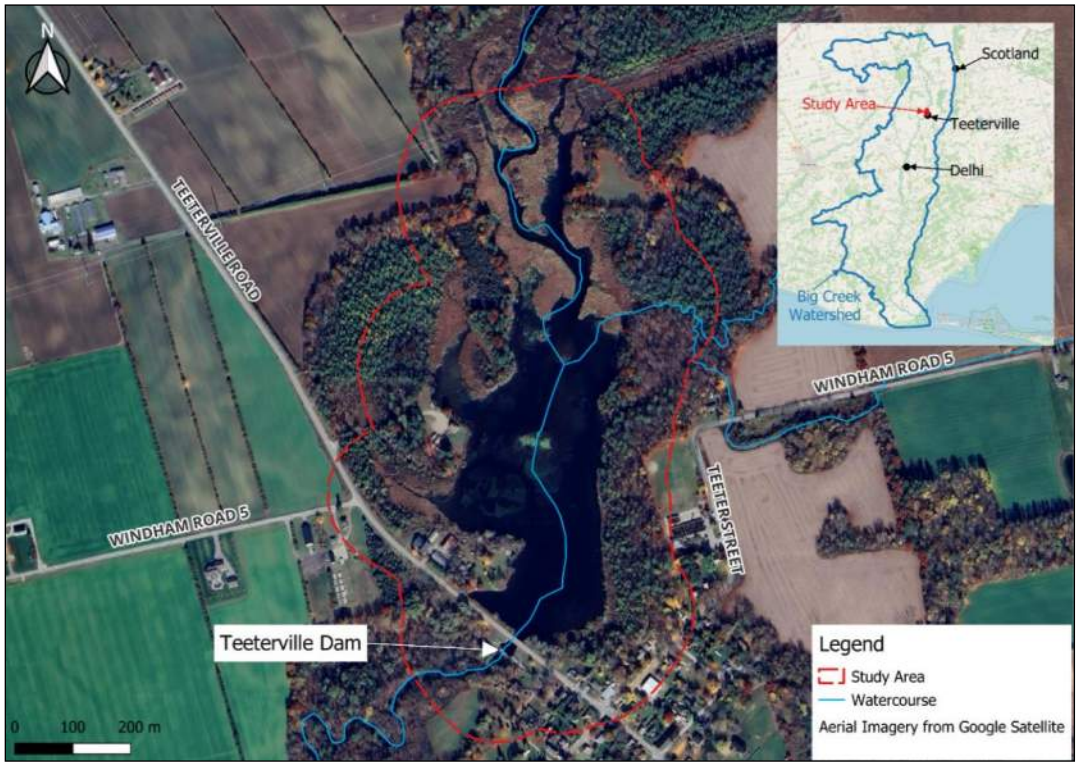
Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting No. 1 – January 28, 2025

Comments/Questionnaire

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The project will be carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* document.

1. Please provide your contact information below.

   Name: ___Wendy Cridland_____

   Telephone No.: _[redacted]_____

   Email Address: __executivedirector@longpointlandtrust.ca_____

2. My primary interest in the project is as a: (Please check all that apply)

   Property Owner

   x☐ Within the Study Area
   ☐ Outside the Study Area
   ☐ Recreational Property
   ☐ Residential Property
   ☐ Commercial/Industrial Property

   ☐ Indigenous Community

   ☐ Regulatory Interest

   x☐ Non-governmental organization (NGO)

   ☐ General Interest

   ☐ Other (please specify): _____

3. Do you feel as if you understand the project? - e.g., the Study Problem / Opportunity Statement, the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process, the roles and responsibilities of the Community Liaison Committee, the preliminary alternatives under consideration, the preliminary evaluation factors, etc.

   _Yes, the meeting and presentation materials were very helpful in understanding the process, etc.
   _____

4. Do you feel the consultation team should further consider something particular to your local area of concern? Please share specifics.

   No, I think the interests from our perspective are being considered. The impact on the natural environment and associated habitat is of particular interest and we recognize there may be some trade offs regarding improved aquatic habitat at the expense of lost wetland if the dam is removed, which is hard to quantify. Impacts on Species at Risk will be an important consideration.
   _____
   _____

5. Do you have any comments or concerns about the conceptual alternative solutions presented for the study area?

Alternative #1 – Do Nothing

This is not a long-term option. The risk of failure will likely increase with extreme weather events associated with climate change.

_____

Alternative #2 – Repair Existing Dam

Is this realistic? How many more years would the dam be viable for?

_____

_____

Alternative #3 – Replace Existing Dam

It would be helpful to understand costs of repair and replace relative to remove and reinstate watercourse/wetland. I suspect the former two will be much more costly and do not address the impact of the reservoir on water temperature and the ongoing cost of dam management and future upkeep. _____

Alternative #4 – Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse

Less attractive than alternative
5._____

_____

Alternative #5 – Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)

This seems like a good compromise that improves the aquatic habitat, reduces downstream risk and accommodates some local uses as well as maintaining important wetland habitat. It will be important to maintain wetland habitat during the drawdown and berm construction process to the fullest degree possible if this option is
pursued._____

Additional Alternatives – Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

Are there other nearby alternative sources of water for the fire department? This seems like an important public safety item to consider if the dam is removed and ideally can be accommodated through maintaining wetland habitat or elsewhere.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. Do you have any comments on the preliminary alternatives outlined above or the criteria evaluation in the table below? Are there additional criteria within any of the four broad categories below that you feel should be considered?

   It will be important to assess the habitat within the entire study area, including the upper part of the study area and consider ways to maintain as much wetland habitat as possible through design/berms if the dam is removed.

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

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• Flooding Impacts / Enhancement • Protection of Infrastructure • Constructability • Ease of Implementation • Approvability	• Aquatic Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Pond Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Terrestrial Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Species at Risk (SAR) Impacts/Enhancement • Geomorphology/Sediment Transport • Groundwater Impacts/Enhancement • Water Quality Impacts/Enhancement
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7. When evaluating alternatives, an assessment of relative importance (or weighting) of each of the four broad categories will be considered. For example, in some projects natural environment considerations outweigh the social / cultural aspect but, in others, the opposite can be true. Or all four categories can be assigned equal consideration. Do you have opinions as to how the four broad categories should be weighted?

All are important but I would caution putting too much weight on social/cultural aspects that are valued by or benefitting a small portion of the public versus those, particularly natural environment considerations, that benefit the broader public.

_____
_____
_____
_____

8. Do you, or the group you are representing, have any broad or site-specific knowledge that you could be shared for the benefit of the project?

I have provided the detailed ELC mapping of the Long Point Basin Land Trust property adjacent to the reservoir. We have very limited knowledge beyond the property.

_____
_____
_____

9. Based on the presentation, do you feel there is anything further you would like to share?

Not at this time._____
_____
_____
_____
_____

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Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

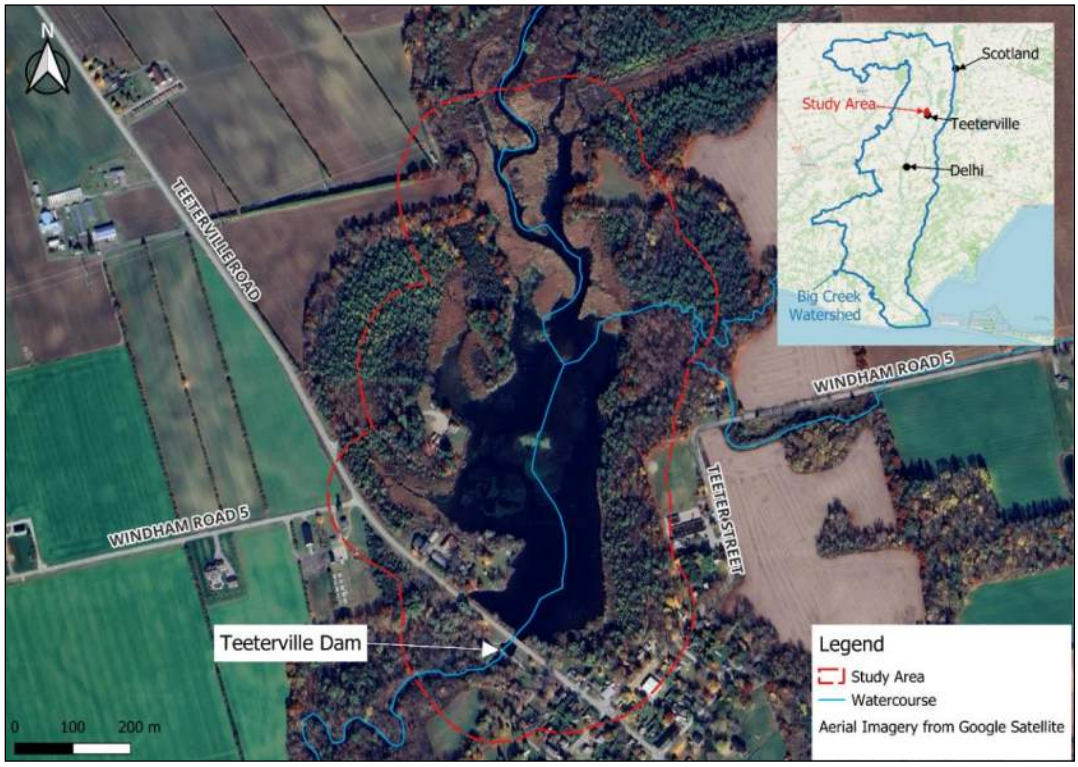
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Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), through their consultant Montrose Environmental (Montrose) (formerly Matrix Solutions Inc.) is undertaking a Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) for the Teeterville Dam, within the Hamlet of Teeterville.



While a dam and reservoir have existed at, or near, the current site since the 1830s, primarily functioning to power local grist and sawmills, the existing structure was constructed in 1915, after a flood destroyed the original wooden dam structure.

A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by the LRPCA and completed in 2016, categorized the structure as having a "Low Hazard Potential" for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. While minor issues were identified with the earthen embankment portion of the dam, the concrete flow control dam elements failed to meet standard safety criteria and represent a risk of failure. The LPRCA is undertaking this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the deficiencies noted in the DSR and to meet their requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam failure, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations.

The project will be carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* document.

1. Please provide your contact information below.

   Name: _____robert sloot _____

   Telephone No.: ____[redacted]_____

   Email Address: _____[redacted]_____

2. My primary interest in the project is as a: (Please check all that apply)

   Property Owner

   y☐ Within the Study Area
   ☐ Outside the Study Area
   ☐ Recreational Property

   y☐ Residential Property
   ☐ Commercial/Industrial Property

   ☐ Indigenous Community

   ☐ Regulatory Interest

   ☐ Non-governmental organization (NGO)

   ☐ General Interest

   ☐ Other (please specify): _____

3. Do you feel as if you understand the project? - e.g., the Study Problem / Opportunity Statement, the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process, the roles and responsibilities of the Community Liaison Committee, the preliminary alternatives under consideration, the preliminary evaluation factors, etc.

   _____yes, i feel I understand everything that was presented to us_____
   _____
   _____
   _____

4. Do you feel the consultation team should further consider something particular to your local area of concern? Please share specifics.

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

5. Do you have any comments or concerns about the conceptual alternative solutions presented for the study area?

Alternative #1 – Do Nothing

_____
_____
_____
_____

Alternative #2 – Repair Existing Dam

_____i feel we should repair the existing dam, or replace if it seems cost feasible. As the first private property owner west of the dam, and the creek running thru a substantial part of my property, including 2 acres of designated wetland, I am concerned how removing the dam will affect my property, and also every other property downstream. I am sure the dam control silt overflow, and regulates water runoff spikes from rains and snowmelt. I am concerned the lack of this regulator will affect downstream properties, erosion, toppling of trees (it is already bad enough), the dam effect these toppled trees have and the localized flooding from these natural tree dams. The surge of silt from the controlled removal of the dam, and the silt surge everytime we get rains and snowmelt will also affect downstream and marine quality all the way to Lake Erie. The mixing of above and below dam fish also seems to be of significant concern to many people who are knowledgeable in marine dynamics and ecosystems. The social qualities of the dam and Teeterville pond_are also important. From fishing, to duck and goose hunting, fund raising, Legion activities, photography, school activities, the historical nature of the dam, which is well documented at the Teeterville Museum, it would be a shame to lose all that impact. Possible the most important, from a property loss, human loss, insurance premium aspect , would be the loss of the fire hydrant. That hydrant was repaired and improved a few years ago, and serves an unmeasurable importance to the greater Teeterville area. We had a house fire in 2021, and our house still stands, as tankers from multiple fire departments quickly trucked water from hydrant to fire site. House and barn fires, bush lot fires, automobile fires, crop and farming equipment fires , there is no way to evaluate the impact a less accessible hydrant would have on property and human loss. The lowering of the town water table was also mentioned, and with most well in town at about a 15-20 foot depth, the impact on well failure is significant , and costly to drill everyone a new well, including the Teeterville public school, and the Legion, and possibly 60 homes. Everything costs too much money. I am sure the decommissioning and removal of the dam, which will take place over several years (?) , will also cost a significant of money, with the all the above mentioned items impacted. Norfolk already has approximately 1 million dollars set aside for this project when it was first tabled in 2016-2017. I would rather see that money, and maybe some extra, to preserve the dam, and the Teeterville pond, for all the social, historical, biological and ecosystem factors, and was as the ultimate important to property and human life from the hydrant. We don't ask for much in Teeterville. The Women's institute was closed, the Teeterville museum is not operational, I believe the dam is worth saving, and promoting to anglers, hunters, and observers of
nature._____
_____

_____
_____

Alternative #3 – Replace Existing Dam

_____
_____
_____
_____

Alternative #4 – Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse

_____
_____
_____
_____

Alternative #5 – Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)

_____
_____
_____
_____

Additional Alternatives – Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

6. Do you have any comments on the preliminary alternatives outlined above or the criteria evaluation in the table below? Are there additional criteria within any of the four broad categories below that you feel should be considered?

_____all noted above. Thank you.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
• Flooding Impacts / Enhancement • Protection of Infrastructure • Constructability • Ease of Implementation • Approvability	• Aquatic Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Pond Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Terrestrial Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Species at Risk (SAR) Impacts/Enhancement • Geomorphology/Sediment Transport • Groundwater Impacts/Enhancement • Water Quality Impacts/Enhancement
Social/Cultural	**Economic**
• Impact to Private Property • Impact to Public Safety • Impact to Public Access • Impact to Public Infrastructure • Impact to Cultural/Heritage Features • Recreational Impacts/Enhancement	• Construction Costs • Maintenance/Future Costs • Availability of Funding

7. When evaluating alternatives, an assessment of relative importance (or weighting) of each of the four broad categories will be considered. For example, in some projects natural environment considerations outweigh the social / cultural aspect but, in others, the opposite can be true. Or all four categories can be assigned equal consideration. Do you have opinions as to how the four broad categories should be weighted?

__i feel all 4 areas play an important role, with the cost being the least important. As mentioned , every option will cost money, maybe slightly different amounts, but still significant. If cost is a constant in all equations, then it is the least important, and the other 3 factors have a more significant impact._____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
____

8. Do you, or the group you are representing, have any broad or site-specific knowledge that you could be shared for the benefit of the project?

_____no_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
__

9. Based on the presentation, do you feel there is anything further you would like to share?

_____no_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
__

If you would like to spend more time on the questionnaire, require more space to expand on any responses, or have any other information to share with the team at this stage in the project, please mail or email these by February 11, 2025 to:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street
Tillsonburg, Ontario, N4G 0C4
Tel: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
Fax: 519-842-7123
srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
650 Woodlawn Road West, Unit 7B
Guelph, Ontario, N1K 1B8
Tel: 226-314-1962
Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 13, 2025 5:27 PM
To: Greg Deyne
Cc: Saifur Rahman; Alexandra Laleva; Lorrie Minshall (lminshall@lprca.on.ca); Judy Maxwell; Ron Scheckenberger
Subject: RE: [External] Completed Questionnaire by Greg Deyne
Attachments: 2025-02-20 CLC 1 - Greg Deyne.pdf; 2005 Conservation Ontario - Big Creek Ecological Flows.pdf

Hi Greg,

Apologies for the delayed reply – consultation communications have been numerous over the last few weeks and have required a lot of effort. Thank you very much for the detailed review, input, and commitment to the project.

I've attached a copy of your completed questionnaire for ease of reference. Some of the questions raised in your questionnaire will be addressed here, while some will be covered in the *Baseline Environmental Inventory Report* (to be posted on the project website soon) if they pertain to summary characterization of existing environmental conditions, while others that relate more to assessment of the alternatives will be deferred to the upcoming stages of the project (i.e., the project is not at that stage of the EA process yet, but comments and recommendations will be considered at that time). The responses contained herein include input from LPRCA and Montrose and, as such, I have cc'd additional Study Team members.

p.2 bullet 1 - Rationale for completing the project under a CO Class EA – when presented with the design for repairs in 2020/2021 and the associated cost estimate ($1 million+), the County requested additional justification for this approach as representing the optimal solution to the problem of a structurally deficient structure. Reviewing other possible alternative approaches including a potential for dam decommissioning triggers the need for an EA process that is considered to best fit under the CO Class EA as such applies to undertakings by CAs that are both: (i) required to protect human life and property, in previously developed areas, from an impending flood or erosion problem; and (ii) structural in nature or require capital works. While the DSR did conclude that the structure represented a Low Hazard Potential Classification, the flooding and erosion risks associated with the dam and through downstream reaches are not zero.

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p.3, bullet 1 - MECP did not review the assessment and methodology for the sediment sampling studies carried out in the 2016 and 2018 study reports.

p.3, bullet 2 - The 2018 AECOM SMP collected and analyzed samples according to the requirements of O.Reg. 153/04 as a provincially established standard for the process, but it was not the LPRCA's intent that that work would fulfill obligations as to the potential management of soils removed from the reservoir but to understand the relative quantity and quality of materials present. The testing program that will be required to advance any particular alternative involving dredging and/or sediment movement will depend on the details of that alternative and will be subject to a range of Acts and Regulations. Further, to reiterate the point above, there is currently no intention to release sediment

downstream with any of the alternatives and it will be part of the detailed implementation program to provide associated protective controls and mitigation plans.

p.3, bullet 4 - The previous studies did not analyze the water quality in the reservoir. The nearest PWQMN water quality sampling station is several concessions upstream of the Teeterville pond. We have no information on the relationship between the sediment quality, the pond water quality or the water quality in the nearby wells, or the connection between the water quality and the wetland.

p.3, bullet 5 - The detailed plan to minimize sediment release from the reservoir will be developed as a next step based specifically on the alternative that is selected. The EA Report will generally describe for each alternative the risk of sediment release and the corresponding mitigation effort that is required. MECP and DFO will review these are part of their review of the EA Report. The more rigorous review of the sediment control measures will take place as part of the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act (LRIA) and Federal Fisheries Act (FFA) approval processes that follow the detailed planning for the selected alternative.

p.3, bullet 5 - There is currently no estimate for aggradation. The relative risk for aggradation can be considered as part of the evaluation of alternatives. As above, the potential for aggradation and the corresponding mitigation measures would be part of the detailed planning for the selected alternative.

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General – CLC coordination aspects: We acknowledge that there were some technical difficulties with the CLC and will work towards their resolution in the next meeting.

Thanks again for your detailed review of historic documents and input to the project.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental

Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: February 20, 2025 7:31 PM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: [External] Completed Questionnaire by Greg Deyne

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hello Alex, Scott and Saifur, I apologize for taking so long to complete this task. Life got busy and I had to work on it whenever I had a little time . It maybe a little disjointed and repetitive as I started on Feb 13 and only just finished it today. I did spend an inordinate amount of time reading the sediment management plan , and appendices, plus other research materials.

Regards,
Greg



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Scott Robertson

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: March 26, 2025 3:00 PM
To: Scott Robertson
Cc: Saifur Rahman; Alexandra Laleva; Lorrie Minshall; 'Judy Maxwell'; ron
Subject: RE: [External] Completed Questionnaire by Greg Deyne
Attachments: G Deyne reply to LPRCA response to Completed Questinnare 4.docx

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Attached are my responses and questions to your reply regarding my CLC #1 Questionnaire. Again, my attached response was composed whenever I found time during the period of March 15 to 26 , 2025. Hopefully it's not too disjointed.
Regards,
Greg

From: Scott Robertson [mailto:srobertson@montrose-env.ca]
Sent: Thursday, March 13, 2025 5:27 PM
To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; Lorrie Minshall <lminshall@lprca.on.ca>; Judy Maxwell <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>
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Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
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Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

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Sent: February 20, 2025 7:31 PM
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Subject: [External] Completed Questionnaire by Greg Deyne

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Regards,
Greg

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LPRCA Reply to CLC#1 Questionnaire, Greg Deyne, March 15 to 26 , 2025

1) Observations in regard to sediment release.

- Comment made by Scott Robertson at first CLC meeting, "sediment suitable for measured release downstream"

- Response to "not with standing the content of the 2018 SMP, there is no intent with any of the alternatives to release sediment from the reservoir" By singling out sediment from the reservoir does this mean that sediment from other sources e.g. downstream and upstream channel aggradation are not important? How do you define "the reservoir" e.g. high water mark, or stop log elevation?
- Response to "There are risks with any of the alternatives that some sediment will be released and the *relative risks* can be weighed as part of the evaluation of options" Defensibility of the evaluation of relative risks for each option will necessitate more than just general details of sediment management. E.g. monitoring, duration, practicality and ability to respond to different flows and precipitation events for each alternative to avoid accidental release of sediment
- The detailed plan to minimize sediment release from the reservoir will be developed as a next step based specifically on the alternative that is selected."
- Response to "The EA Report will generally describe for each alternative the risk of sediment release and the corresponding mitigation effort that is required." At this point I find the process confusing and I'm not certain when the EA plan will be submitted relative to other steps? Could someone please confirm the sequencing of next steps in the process?
  - Determining or weighing relative risks as part of the evaluation of options
  - selection of one alternative
  - The detailed plan to minimize release of sediment from the reservoir on the selected alternative**.**
  - EA report

2) General

Response to LPRCA "has not at any time had an intent to remove the dam" Except for now.

Response to "there have been a number of repairs undertaken since the Dam Safety Review in 2016."

Teeterville residents are generally aware of:

- A liner being installed in an attempt to reduce leakage from the dam to hopefully improve summer habitat conditions for Blanding's Turtles in Teeterville Pond and Wetland.
- Removal of the old bridge.

Please identify any other projects on the dam since 2016 and I will make sure to pass them on to the Teeterville residents. It could go a long way to correct current perceptions of neglect of the Teeterville dam.

Response to, "within the current work though, at 50 years old, its relevance is likely more as a "what was historically present" rather than a summary of existing conditions"

I too had heard a similar comment, from Delbert Miller, that the records may have been thrown out or lost in the transition from Simcoe to Aylmer District.
These documents are extremely relevant in comparing historical fish species composition and distribution with those more recent at a landscape scale. It's useful to monitor changes in biodiversity and for the identification and management of self-sustaining communities based on native fish populations. I also recall sampling Eastern Sand darters and Pugnose Shiners from a lower Big Creek station that are now listed as threatened. These "old" surveys could also be useful to document the effect of using lampricide for control of invasive sea lamprey on native Northern Brook lamprey populations that where present in Big Creek and tributaries, as I recall, from conducting the stream surveys. Also, as part of the Big Creek Stream Inventories, I recall documenting brook trout when exploring Big Creek upper headwater tributaries.
I will continue to reach out to see if any of the "historic" information was saved and available in a different format, before it was apparently destroyed or discarded.

On March 19, 2025, I reached out to Darren Unger, a Biologist with Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Aylmer-Guelph Work Centre. He couldn't say for sure if any of the stream surveys from Simcoe District ever made it to Aylmer.

On March 22, 2025 I was able to confirm the presence of both Eastern Sand Darter and Pugnose Shiner at the approximate location of the furthest downstream station on Big Creek using DFO – Aquatic Species at Risk Maps.

Avid anglers from the Teeterville area have reported catches of resident Brown Trout and native Speckled (Brook) Trout upstream of the Dam.

Thank you for providing the 2005 Ontario Nature Big Creek Ecological Flow including Description of Fish Community for Study Sites of Long Point Region Instream Flow.

I would very much appreciate a list of species included in the Total Fish Species Richness for the Big Creek Stations. This information is very important for understanding recent Big Creek fish communities and biodiversity, relative to my recall of my MNR work experiences in the mid 1970's. I wasn't able to find a map showing the locations of the station codes (or sometimes referred to as survey site codes). I may have missed it in the 228 pages. I would very much appreciate a map showing these locations for Big Creek.

APPENDIX G3-3
Public Information Centre 1

Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: February 5, 2025 9:21 PM
To: Alexandra Laleva; Saifur Rahman
Subject: Notice of Public Information Centre - Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment
Attachments: 2025.01.29_Teeterville Notice of PIC-Final.pdf

Good evening,

On behalf of the Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), this email and attached Notice provide notification of an upcoming Public Information Centre (PIC) associated with the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment (EA). This is the first of two PICs to be held for the project, with the second anticipated later this spring – details TBD.

A key component of the EA process is consultation with interested stakeholders (public, landowners and agencies). As part of this study, consultation is being undertaken, and your participation is encouraged. The Public Information Centre (PIC) is being undertaken to share the study background, explain the EA process, outline existing environmental conditions, and outline the preliminary concept alternative solutions being considered.

This PIC will provide interested stakeholders the opportunity to review the materials at their own pace and engage in dialogue with Study Team members, including representatives from the LPRCA and the project's consultant team.

Details are included in the attached pdf, but include:

Wednesday, February 19, 2025
Drop-in format from 6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Simcoe Recreation Center (Norfolk Meeting Room)
182 South Drive, Simcoe, ON

Other background information is included on the project website, here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/ Additional information will be populated onto the website as the project continues, so please check back in periodically if interested.

More details on the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process can be found here: https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment/.

If you have any questions or concerns about this project, please feel free to contact either or both of the Project Managers (Saifur Rahman srahman@lprca.on.ca and Scott Robertson srobertson@matrix-solutions.com).

Alternatively, if you wish to be removed from the distribution list for this study, please let us know.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental

Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Standard Time
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srobertson@montrose-env.ca | montrose-env.com

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

NOTICE OF INTENT

Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), through their consultant Matrix Solutions Inc., is undertaking a Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Teeterville Dam located within Norfolk County, within the Hamlet of Teeterville. The dam and associated reservoir are located on Big Creek, approximately 11 km northeast of the Town of Delhi. The map below shows the location of the study area.

While a dam and reservoir have existed on the current site since the 1830's, originally constructed to facilitate the movement of timber, the existing dam was constructed in 1915 after a flood destroyed the original wooden dam structure. The main portion of the existing dam is a concrete spillway gravity structure with earthen embankments on both sides. After taking ownership of the dam in 1954, the Big Creek Conservation Authority (pre-cursor of the LPRCA) modified the dam in 1962, adding three concrete piers to the downstream face to form four bays capable of holding stop logs and increasing the headpond elevation. A steel truss bridge formed the road crossing associated with the dam until 1971, at which time a new bridge was constructed approximately 13 m upstream, and the truss bridge was closed to vehicular traffic. The truss structure and a metal catwalk crossing were retained for another 50 years, offering access for dam operations, but were removed in 2022 due to safety concerns.

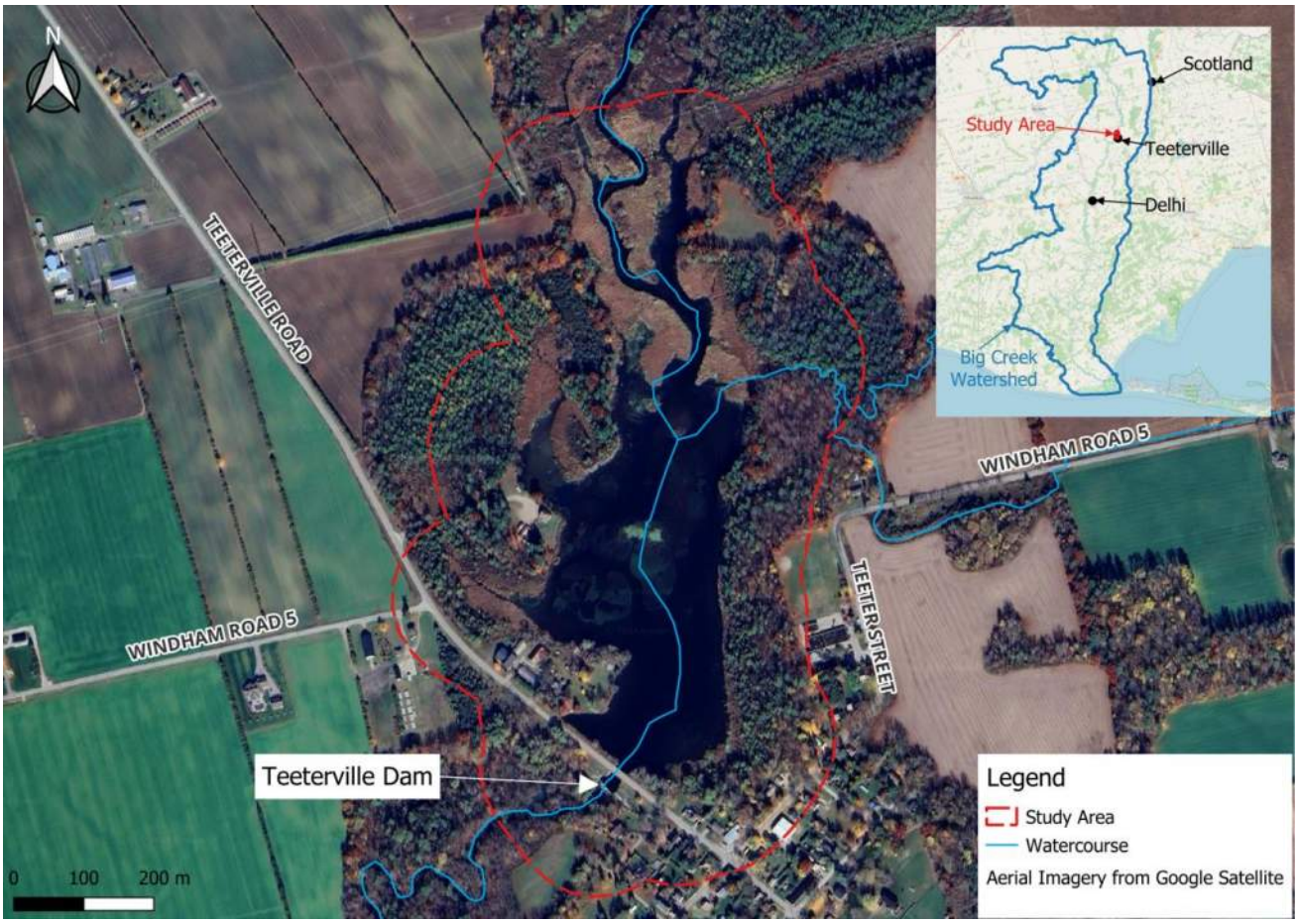
A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by the LRPCA and completed in 2016, categorized the structure as having a "Low Hazard Potential" for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. The earthen embankment portion of the dam was identified as potentially subject to internal piping/erosion but was generally considered to be safe. The abutments and piers, however, failed to meet standard safety criteria for sliding under all load cases. Given the identified structural deficiencies, the DSR concluded that the bridge represented "a potential liability and a danger to users" and recommended that its use be limited or phased out and that a Class EA process that includes public consultation should be undertaken to assess various alternatives to its long-term management.

The project will be carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* document.

The Project Team invites public input and will incorporate comments and considerations into the planning and design of this project. The public will be notified in advance of Public Information Centres that will be held to present information on the project and receive public feedback. To submit comments, request further information, or to join the project mailing list, please contact:

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N
TEETERVILLE ROAD
WINDHAM ROAD 5
WINDHAM ROAD 5
TEETER STREET
Teeterville Dam
0 100 200 m
Scotland
Study Area
Teeterville
Delhi
Big Creek Watershed
Legend
Study Area
Watercourse
Aerial Imagery from Google Satellite

Instagram

Log In Sign Up



bobbiannbrady • Follow

bobbiannbrady 35w
There's a dam problem in Teeterville!

Doug Ford has made changes to the Endangered Species Act and the rules of how wetlands are evaluated are now putting the Provincially Significant Teeterville Pond Wetland in peril. This is a 408-acre piece.

There are plans to drain the pond (wetland) which would result in the disappearance of the Teeter Ville Pond Wetland.

Wetlands in Ontario are disappearing at an alarming rate. Wetlands link habitats and facilitate the movement of species. This role as a connecting ecosystem is

164 likes
February 19

Log in to like or comment.

Bobbi Ann Brady
3d ·

There's a dam problem in Teeterville!

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There are plans to perhaps drain the pond (wetland) which would result in the disappearance of the Teeter Ville Pond Wetland.

Wetlands in Ontario are disappearing at an alarming rate. Wetlands link habitats and facilitate the movement of species. This role as a connecting ecosystem is vital for maintaining genetic diversity and healthy populations. While I was out at the pond Monday, the number of migratory birds I saw was astounding.

The only way to preserve this Provincially Significant Wetland and its incredible ecosystem is to repair or replace the Teeterville Dam. On a public safety note, the dam is a source of water for the Teeterville fire department.

Please head out to the Simcoe Recreation Centre tonight for a meeting beginning at 7 p.m. Let's work together to restore the dam, restore the wetlands. Together, we can do this!

Teeterville Dam

Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works

Welcome to Public Information Centre #1

Please join us inside (Norfolk Meeting Room)

https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Teeterville Dam

Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works

Public Information Centre #1

February 19, 2025





- Please sign in to join the project email list
- Review the posters and displays
- You are encouraged to share your thoughts and fill out a comment sheet
- Project staff are here to listen and answer your questions about this study
- Visit us at: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

tmhc S&A MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

BACKGROUND

- Dams have existed on / near the current site since the early 1830's
- Existing dam has been in place since 1915, currently owned / operated by LPRCA
- Dam Safety Review / Stability Assessment (2016) identified structural and stability concerns with the structure
- Sediment Management Plan (2018) assessed quantity / quality of accumulated sediment in reservoir



PROBLEM/OPPORTUNITY STATEMENT

A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the Teeterville Dam, commissioned by LPRCA and completed in 2016, concluded that dam structure does not meet structural safety standards and represents a risk of failure.

LPRCA is undertaking this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the deficiencies noted in the DSR and to meet the Authority's requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam operations/management, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations.

COMMUNITY LIAISON COMMITTEE

A project-specific CLC has been established to help steer the project. Representation is diverse and includes the study team, private citizens / neighbours, various non-governmental organizations, municipal staff, and elected officials.

DAM BREAKS HAPPEN, AND NOT ALWAYS ‘SOMEWHERE ELSE’

Normandale, ON – 2008



Dam burst at hatchery kills thousands of fish; Roads also washed out in Normandale 0

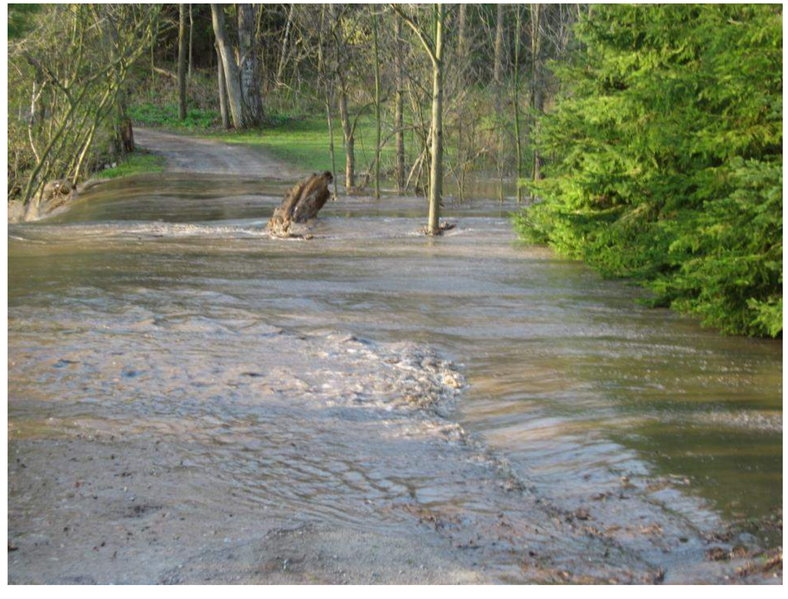
By Monte Sonnenberg, Simcoe Reformer
Tuesday, May 6, 2008 12:00:00 EDT AM

Residents clean up after dam collapse in Norfolk
Started by Spiel , May 12 2008 09:47 AM

MNR will pay for damage caused by dam failure in Normandale 0

By Monte Sonnenberg, Simcoe Reformer
Friday, August 1, 2008 12:00:00 EDT AM







SITE CHARACTERIZATION – STRUCTURAL ISSUES/CONCERNS

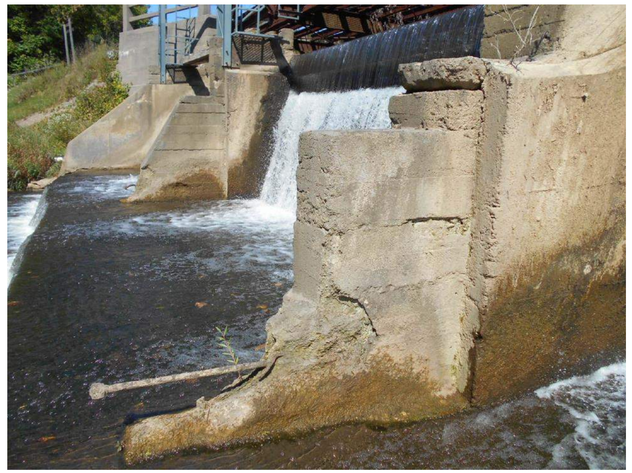




Table 7-3. Calculated Safety Parameters for Abutments

Load Case	Description	Sliding Factor of Safety	
		Calculated	Required
1	Usual Load (Summer)	0.46	1.5
2	Usual Load (Winter)	0.44	1.5
3	Unusual Load (IDF)	0.19	1.3

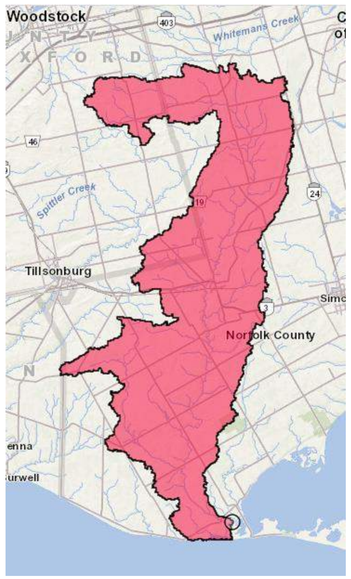
Table 7-4. Calculated Safety Parameters for Piers

Load Case	Description	Sliding Factor of Safety	
		Calculated	Required
1	Usual Load (Summer)	0.25	1.5
2	Usual Load (Winter)	0.27	1.5
3	Unusual Load (IDF)	0.05	1.3

SOURCE: Dam Safety Structural Inspection, AECOM, September 2015

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – HYDROLOGY (FLOWS) / HYDRAULICS (LEVELS)





Big Creek watershed (750km^2 drainage area)

Dam is in Upper Big Creek watershed (200 km^2 drainage area)

Norfolk Sand Plain - slow response

Largest annual flows typically spring freshet



Flooding assessments indicate lack of significant impacts downstream even under dam break conditions.

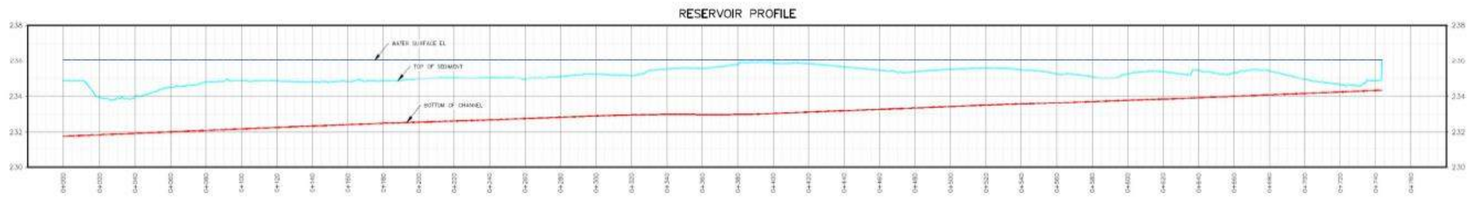
SOURCE: Dam Safety Structural Inspection, AECOM, September 2015

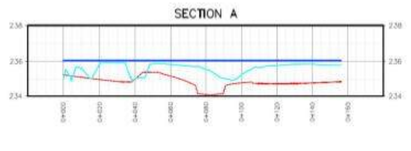
SITE CHARACTERIZATION – SEDIMENT QUALITY / QUANTITY

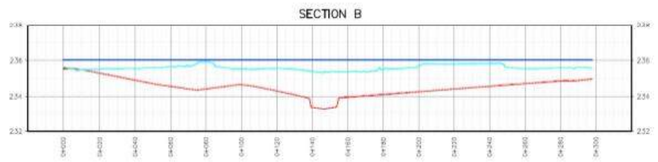


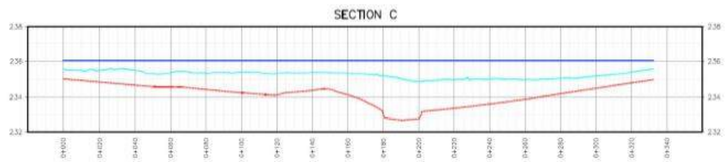


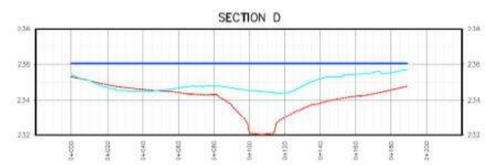


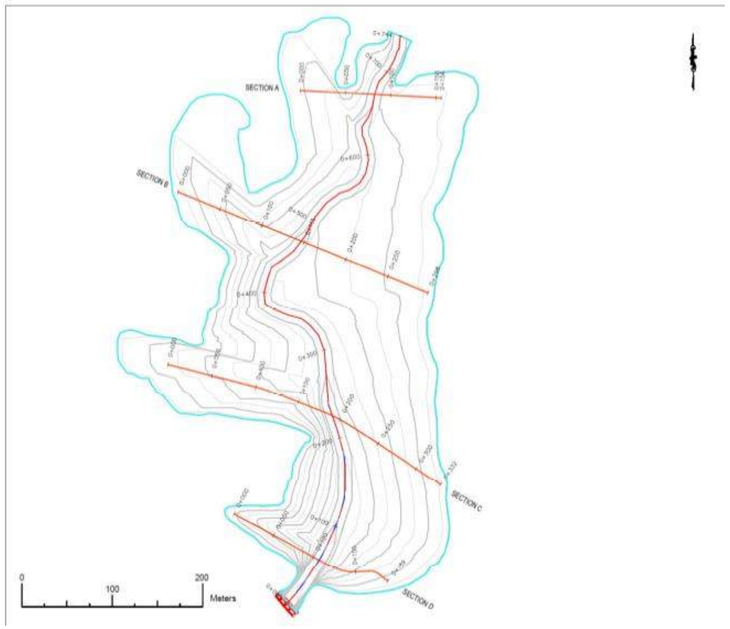












Source: Sediment Management Plan – Teeterville Dam (AECOM 2018)

Sediment quality parameters generally good

Suitable for controlled release to Big Creek downstream, re-use on-site, or application on agricultural lands

160,000 m^3 of sediment accumulated in reservoir

Total volume of reservoir estimated at 224,000 m^3

70% of the reservoir is filled with sediment

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – AQUATIC ECOLOGY



Recently logged catches, Big Creek, Source: https://fishbrain.com/

Biologically significant salmonid coldwater stream, good quality spawning habitat

Migratory runs of:

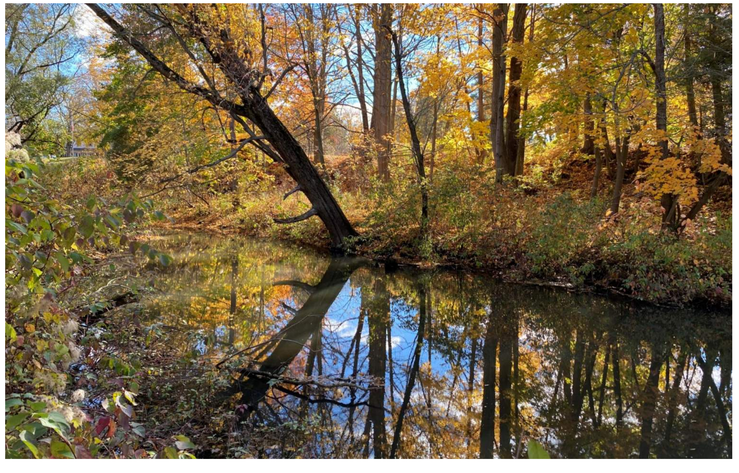
- **Rainbow Trout**
- **Brook Trout**
- **Brown Trout**
- **Chinook Salmon**

Upstream of Dam, species include:

- **Carp**
- **American Brook Lamprey**
- **Brook Stickleback**
- **Creek Chub**
- **Pumpkinseed**

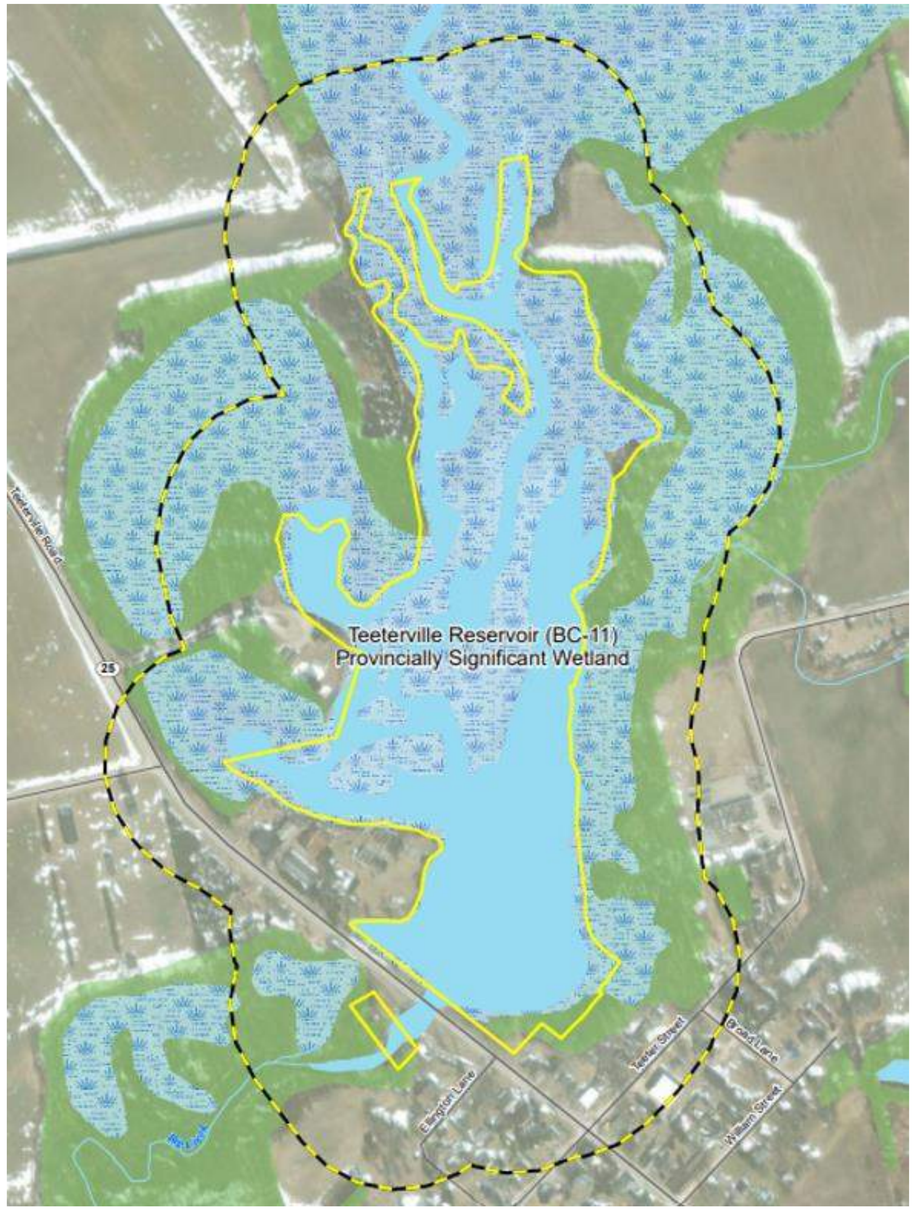


Teeterville Dam Structure
Source: Montrose Environmental



Aquatic Habitat Downstream of Dam
Source: Montrose Environmental

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY (WILDLIFE & VEGETATION)



Source: Montrose Environmental





Teeterville Reservoir Provincially Significant Wetland Complex (165 ha)

9 Species at Risk (SAR) and 9 Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) potentially occur within the study area

3 SAR/SCC would likely be reservoir dependent including Snapping Turtle, Blanding's Turtle, and Northern Map Turtle

The reservoir is surrounded by cattail marsh and a mosaic of deciduous and coniferous forests.



SITE CHARACTERIZATION – TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY (WILDLIFE & VEGETATION)

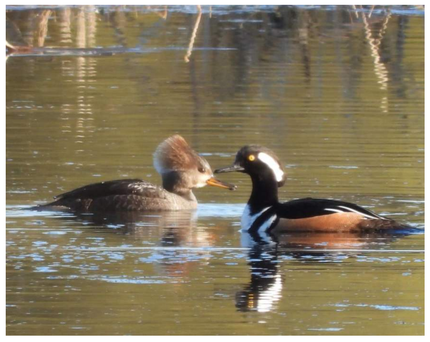
Species Captured in Action at the Teeterville Reservoir

Plunging Birds / Birds of Prey
Bald Eagle
Belted Kingfisher
Osprey



Geese and Swans
Canada Goose
Tundra Swan
Trumpeter Swan

Ducks
Hooded Merganser
American Wigeon
Black Duck
Bufflehead Duck
Blue-winged Teal
Common Goldeneye
Common Merganser
Gadwall
Green-winged Teal
Lesser Scaup
Northern Pintail
Northern Shoveler
Ring-necked Duck
Wood Duck
Redhead Duck



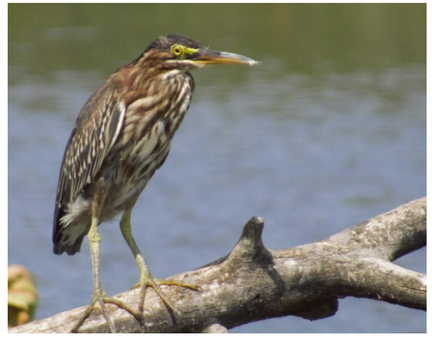




Wading Birds
Sandhill Crane
Great Egret
Virginia Rail
Glossy Ibis
Green Heron
Great Blue Heron

Shorebirds
Greater Yellowlegs
Lesser Yellowlegs
Least Sandpiper
Killdeer
Solitary Sandpiper
Spotted Sandpiper
Wilson's Snipe
Short-billed Dowitcher





Species at Risk Birds
Barn Swallow
Bobolink
Rusty Blackbird

Warblers
Cape May
Chestnut-sided
Black-throated Green
Blackburnian
Nashville
Yellow-rumped
Northern Parula
Magnolia
Tennessee
Pine
Palm







Turtles
Snapping
Blanding's
Midland Painted

Frogs
American Bullfrog
Green

Mammals
Beaver
Muskrat
Mink
Coyote

Source: All photos / observations courtesy Tim Goodale

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – FLUVIAL GEOMORPHOLOGY (STREAM PROPERTIES)







Source: AECOM (left), Montrose Environmental (middle/right)

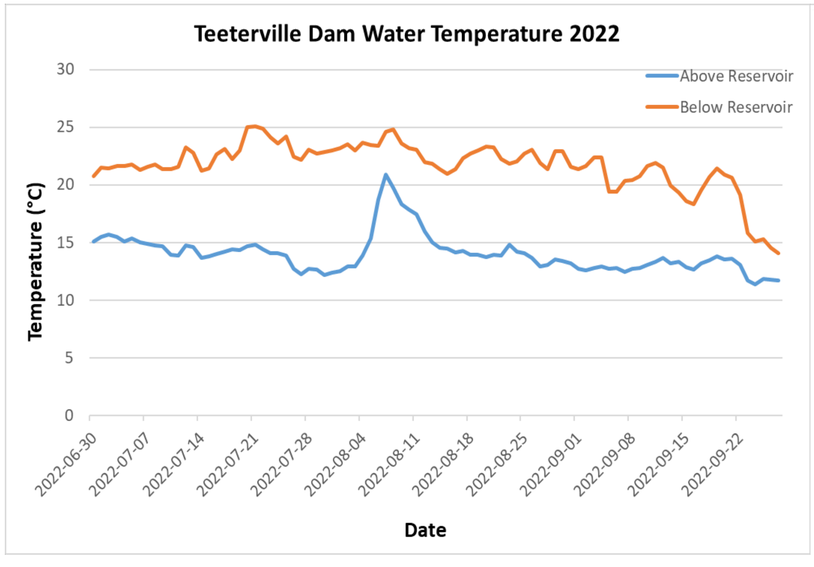
Generally typical rural, agricultural watercourse upstream of reservoir

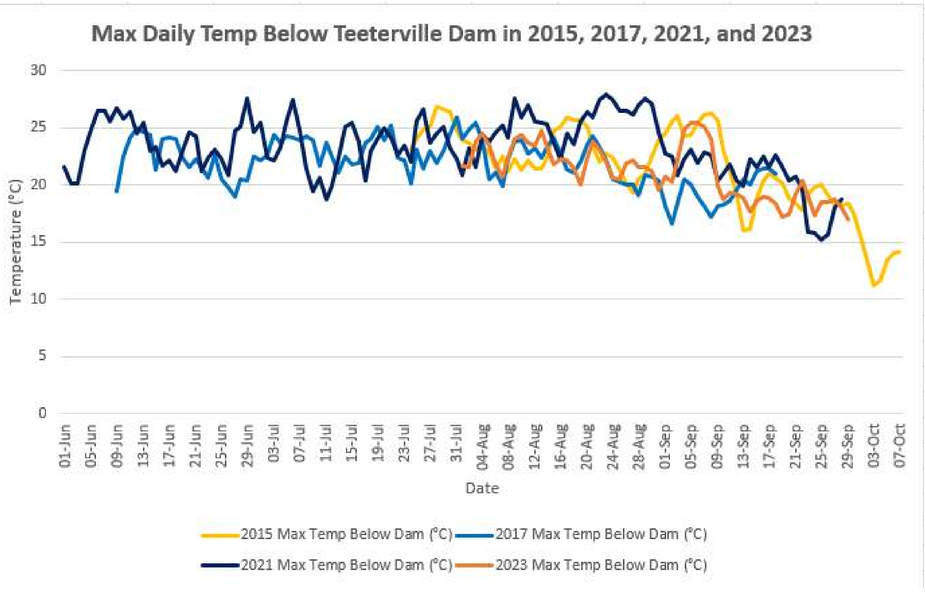
Large woody debris jam in channel upstream of dam

Minor, typical bank erosion in channel upstream of dam

Beaver dam with small medial bar downstream

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – WATER TEMPERATURE





Water temperature can affect aquatic habitat and the survival potential of eggs and health of fish

The reservoir absorbs solar radiation, generally warming inflows as they flow through to downstream

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – SOCIO-CULTURAL / ECONOMIC

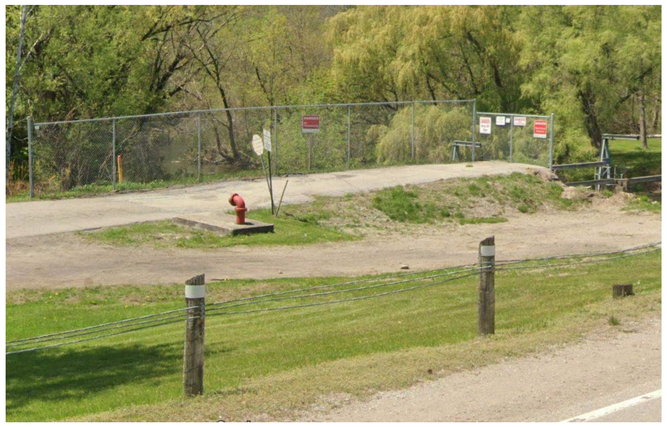














Teeterville Dam and Reservoir Recreational Activities:

- **Active angling and hunting amenity, bird watching, carp derby**

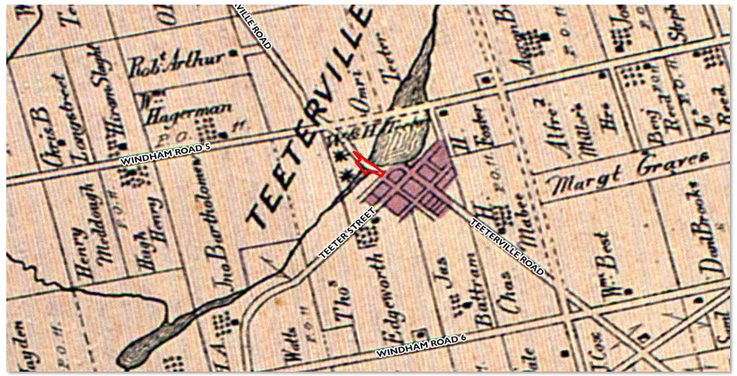
Community Institutional Facilities:

- **Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526**
- **Elementary Public School**
- **Pioneer Museum**
- **Conservation Area**

Fire Safety:
Reservoir is an important water supply source for the Norfolk County FD (FS #4) via a dry hydrant located adjacent to the old road alignment located on the southeast side of the dam. Key element in the County's ability to maintain Superior Tanker Shuttle certification

Source: Google Images, Grand Erie District School Board, Education Canada News, Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526

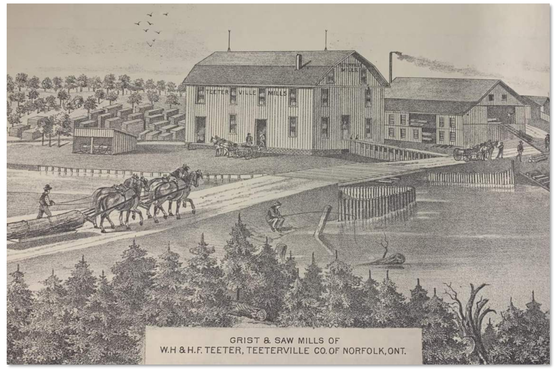
SITE CHARACTERIZATION – ARCHAEOLOGY / CULTURAL HERITAGE



1877 HR Page & Co Map of Norfolk County
Source: Ontario Historical Atlas



Grist Mill, undated.
Source: *Teeterville Pioneer Museum*



Teeterville Mills, 1879. Source: H.R. Page & Co.

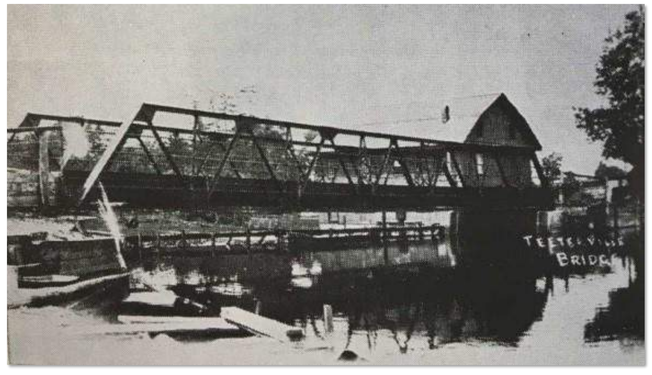
Area of high archaeological potential for Indigenous sites due to proximity to water and potential for 19th century sites due to milling industry.

Mill foundations identified on site during site inspection in 2024



Mill Foundation Remnants, 2024. Source: TMHC





Warren pony truss bridge, c.1918-1944.
Source: Teeterville Women's Institute

- **1860-1944: Mills existed on the property**
- **1915: Current Teeterville Dam was constructed**
- **1917-18: Warren pony truss bridge was constructed**
- **1962: Significant modifications were made to the Dam**
- **1971: Road realignment diminished the Warren pony truss bridge's importance as a vehicle bridge**
- **2022: The Warren pony truss bridge was removed**



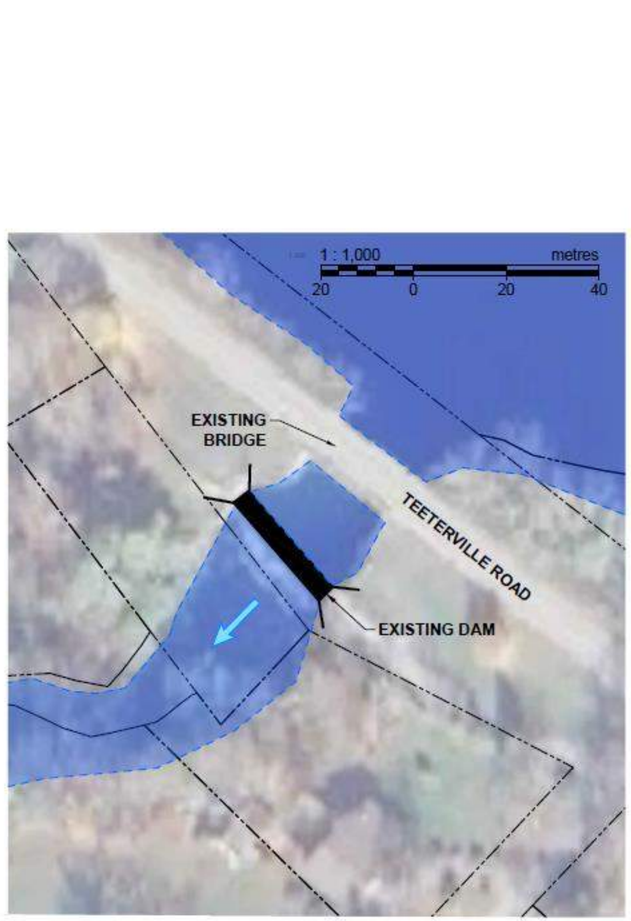
Remnants of former mill race, 2024. Source: TMHC



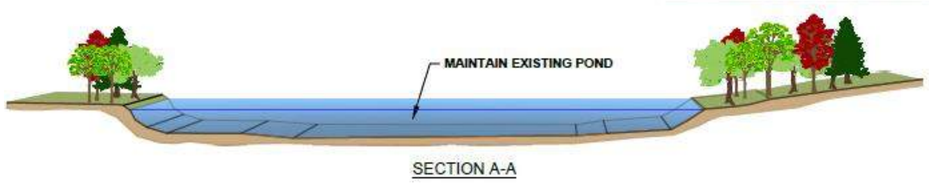
Stone and concrete foundations of grist mill and possibly sawmill west of dam, 2024.
Source: TMHC Inc.

- **Potential landscape features – former mill race, mill pond, former road alignment**
- **Earth embankment and concrete dam is a common mid-20th century typology**
- **Little remaining that provides strong connection to milling activities and/or families**

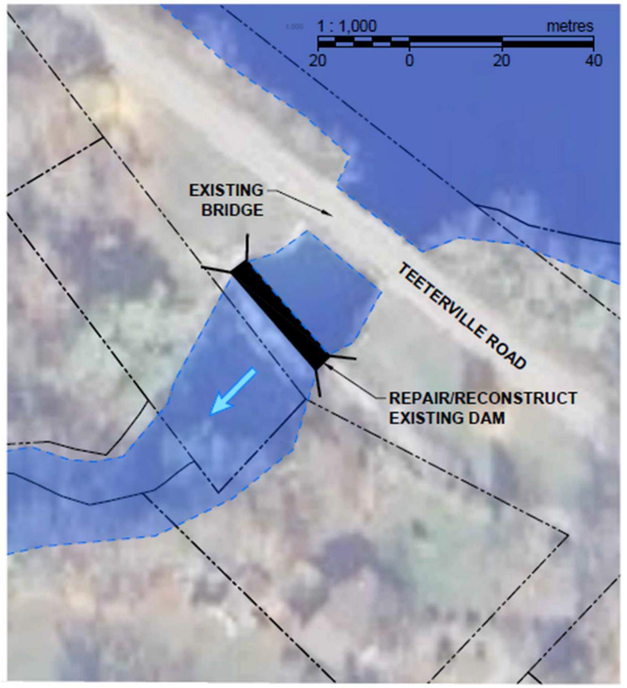
CONCEPTUAL ALTERNATIVE #1 – DO NOTHING

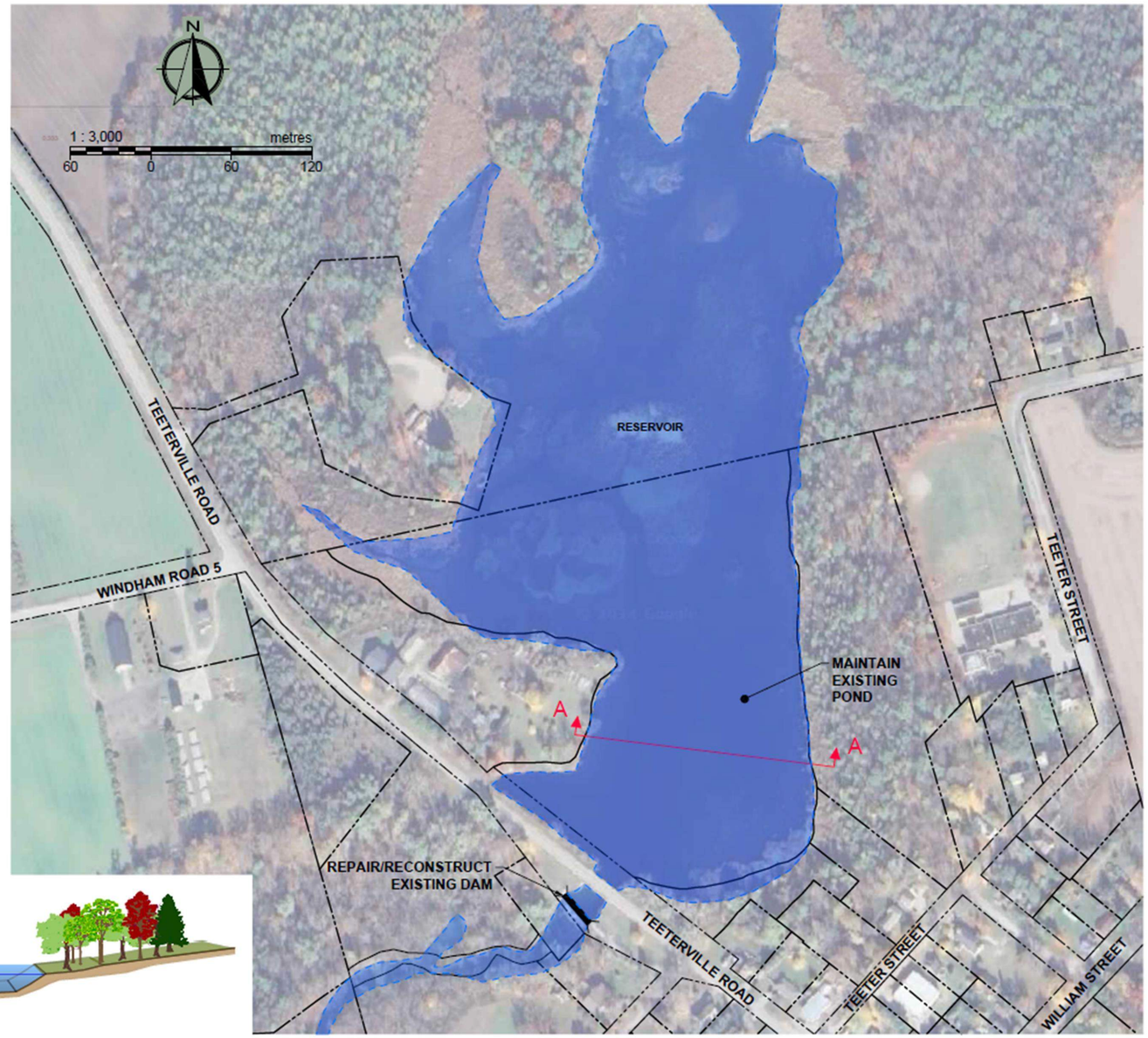


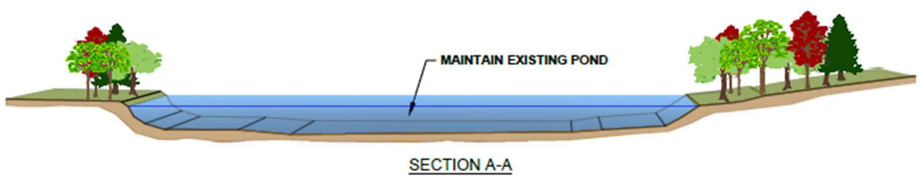




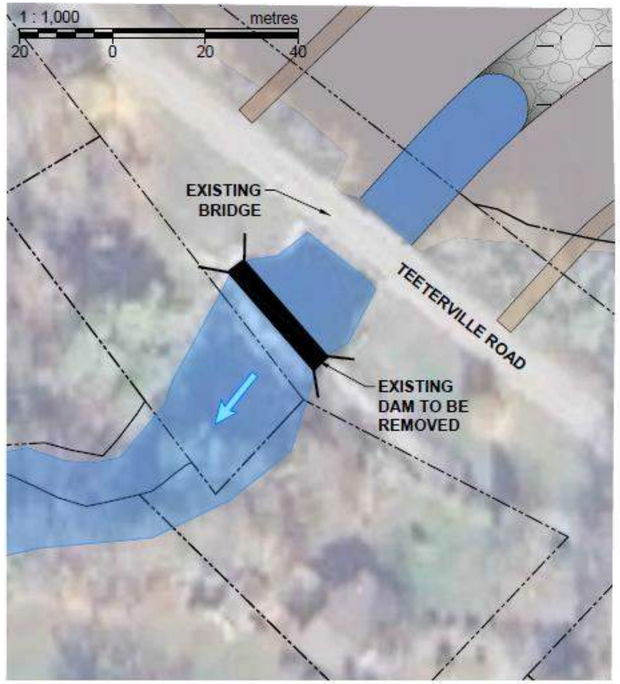
CONCEPTUAL ALTERNATIVES #2/#3 – REPAIR / REPLACE DAM



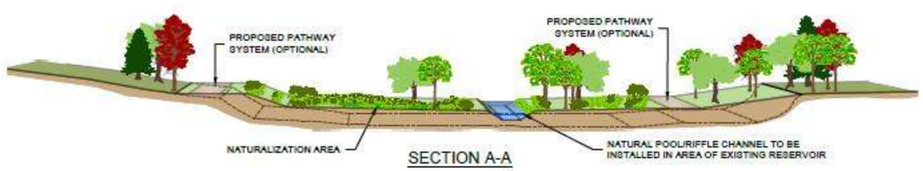




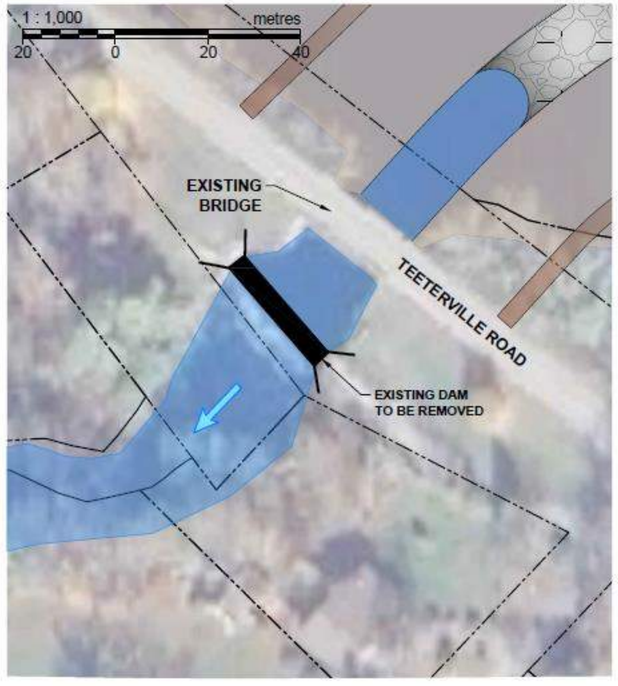
CONCEPTUAL ALTERNATIVE #4 – REMOVE DAM & REINSTATE WATERCOURSE

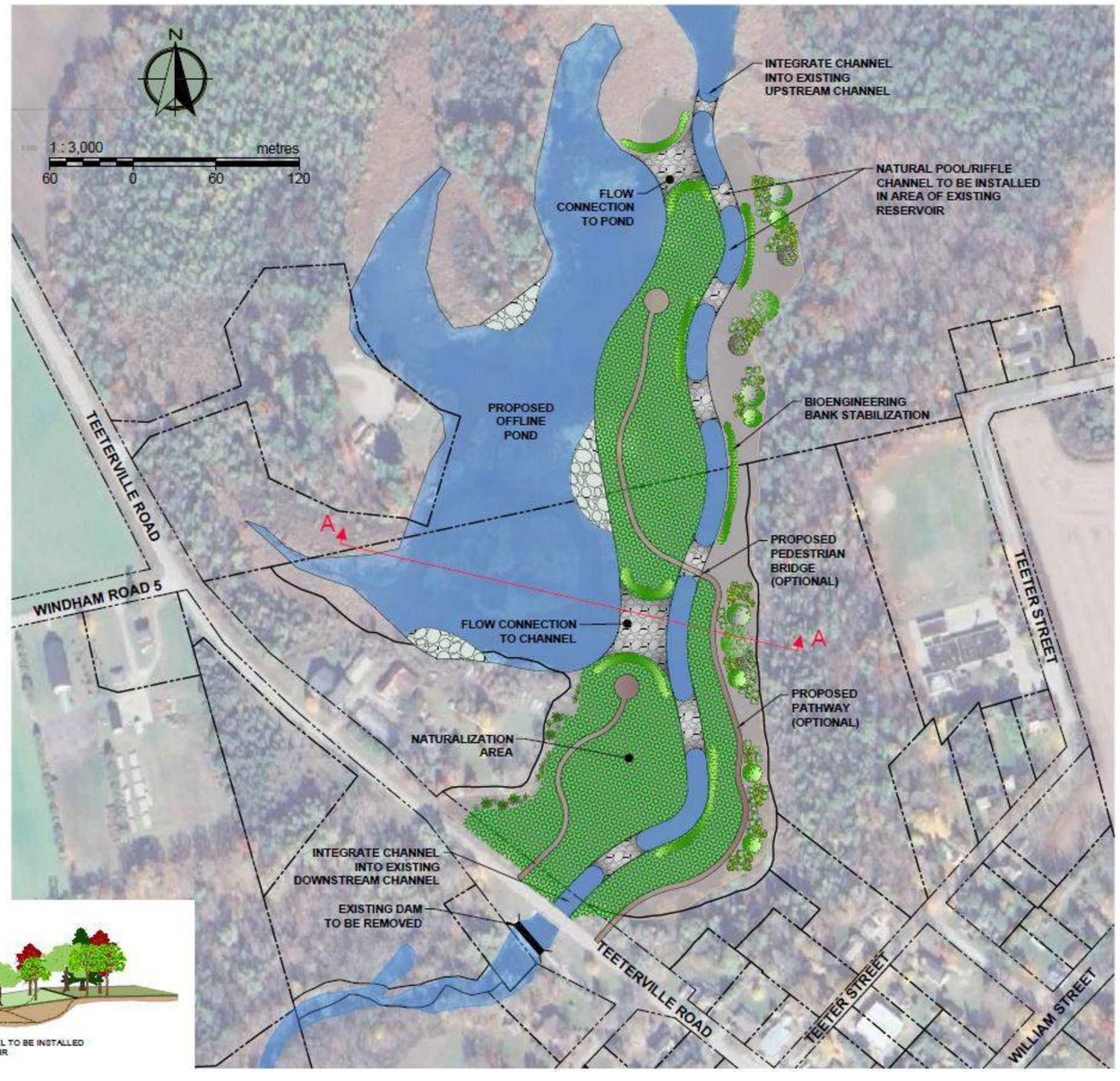


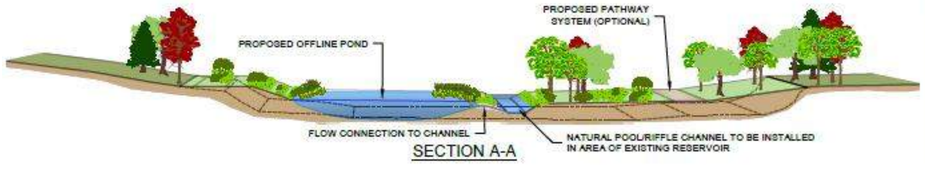




CONCEPTUAL ALTERNATIVE #5 – REMOVE DAM, REINSTATE WATERCOURSE, CREATE OFFLINE POND / WETLAND







ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT: CONSIDERATIONS & CRITERIA

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
• Flooding Impacts/Enhancement • Protection of Infrastructure • Constructability • Implementability • Approvability	• Aquatic Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Pond Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Terrestrial Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Species at Risk (SAR) Impacts/Enhancement • Geomorphology/Sediment Transport • Groundwater Impacts/Enhancement • Water Quality Impacts/Enhancement

Social/Cultural	Economic
• Impact to Private Property • Impact to Public Safety • Impact to Public Access • Impact to Public Infrastructure • Impact to Cultural/Heritage Features • Recreational Impacts/Enhancement	• Construction Costs • Maintenance/Future Costs • Availability of Funding

NEXT STEPS

- **Receive and Consider Input from Public and other Stakeholders**
- **Assess Environmental Impacts of Alternatives**
- **Evaluate and Select Preliminary Preferred Alternative**
- **CLC Meeting # 2 (est. March)**
- **PIC Meeting #2 (est. April/May)**

CONTACTS

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street
Tillsonburg, Ontario, N4G 0C4
Tel: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
Fax: 519-842-7123
srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
650 Woodlawn Road West, Unit 7B
Guelph, Ontario, N1K 1B8
Tel: 226-314-1962
Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Teeterville Dam
Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment
for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works

Comment and Feedback Sheet – PIC #1 – February 19, 2025

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority
srahman@lprca.on.ca
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Project Manager
Montrose Enivromental
srobertson@montrose-env.ca
Phone: 226-314-1962

Please provide any additional comments on the study or information that may be useful for the study team.

May we contact you to discuss the problems and/or information? Yes ☐ No ☐

Note: With the exception of personal information, comments provided above will become part of the public record and a copy of this document may be attached to future reports.

Please provide your property address. Also provide your name and phone number or email so that we may contact you if necessary. The bottom of this page will be excluded from future reports.

Name	Address	Phone Number / E-mail

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Teeterville Dam
Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment
for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works

Sign-in Sheet

PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE #1

February 19, 2025

Name	Address	Contact Number
Jessica King	[redacted]	
DON MINO		
Brad Ballka		
Ted McElhone		
Rob Dinner		
Jan Porter		
John Porter		
Copy Wheeler		
Brady Jansen		
Joe & Carol Stevens		
Tom Winter		
Matt Bradley		
Melanie Burroughs		
Stephen Burroughs		
RICK GEERTS		
Andy McCready		
Amy Conlan		

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Name	Email / Home Address (and/or)	Contact Number
Lenor & James Floyd	[redacted]	
Tina Binder		
Deb Normand		
Mike Norman		
Kim Rockefeller		
Darrell Rockefeller		
Brooke Remler		
Jim Dillon		
Cheryl Kovacs		
Hayden Slot		
Emmalee DeJonghe		
Danielle Bennett		
Mark Blake		
Norm McIntyre		
Rob Scout		
Paula Jongerden		
Dave G. Nott		
Jenna Mills		
Terry Stratford		
Mike Columbus	Michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca	519 420 9665

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Name	Email / Address (and/or	Contact Number
Adam Hie	[redacted]	
Marshall Hie		
Barb Hie		
Larry Fair		
Samantha Wentzell		
Kyle Wentzell		
Mary Campbell		
Pat Wakeley		
Mel Mytnyk		
Tara Goodale		
Tabitha Goodale		
Tina Binder		
Rick+Michelle Shaw		
Reece Dierick		
Ronda Lynn Taylor		
Dine Huffman		
Bob Thomson		
Patrick Thompson		
Kelly Thibodeau and Zoey		
Sheena Delaroche		
William Huffman		
Edmond Deyne		

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Rob Dinner - [redacted]

Andy - no email

Barb Hix [redacted]

LARRY FAIR

Stephen & Melanie Burroughs [redacted]

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Name	Email / Address (and/or)	Contact Number
HAROLD WOOD	[redacted]	
LAURIE WOOD		
Colleen Stratford		
BOB CAMPBELL		
TAMMY PALMA		
NICO PALMA		
Charles Addison		
Adam Davis		
DAVID SMITH		
Cory Sloot		
Sherry Cowell		
Brian Cowell		
Corvie Cowell		
Mitchel Nichols		
Theresa Nicholl		
Danielle Murray		
Melissa Dillon		
Carolyn Sloot		
CHRIS PERRET		
Lynn Dillon		
[illegible]		
GRANT LANTSBERY-HILL		

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Mitchel Nichols - [redacted]

Teeterville Dam
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Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
srahman@lprca.on.ca
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Project Manager
Montrose Enivromental
srobertson@montrose-env.ca
Phone: 226-314-1962

Please provide any additional comments on the study or information that may be useful for the study team.

Save our dam !

May we contact you to discuss the problems and/or information? Yes ☑ No ☐

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Please provide your property address. Also provide your name and phone number or email so that we may contact you if necessary. The bottom of this page will be excluded from future reports.

Name Davis Gilbert **Address** **Phone Number / E-mail** [redacted]

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Phone: 226-314-1962

Please provide any additional comments on the study or information that may be useful for the study team.

- The Teeterville pond and wetland are significant to me socially as I like to sit by the pond and take in the beauty of nature. Watch the eagles and blue herons, turtles and see the carp jump.
- I enjoy canoeing on the pond and learned how to canoe and skate there as a child.
- It is an important aspect of any visit to the Teeterville region and its outdoor events.

May we contact you to discuss the problems and/or information? Yes ☑ No ☐

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Name Melissa Dilba **Address** [redacted] **Phone Number / E-mail** [redacted]

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Please provide any additional comments on the study or information that may be useful for the study team.

IN CONTACTING MY INSURANCE CO. THEY TOLD ME MY RATES WOULD NOT INCREASE IF THE ONE HYDRANT WERE TO BE REMOVED.
THE MAIN ISSUE NOW IS PROTECTING THE NATURAL WILDLIFE ENVIRONMENT AND THE PROTECTION OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES.

ALSO HAVE CONCERNS WITH THE WATER TABLE FOR OUR DRINKING WATER. SHOULD THE DAM BE REMOVED?

May we contact you to discuss the problems and/or information? Yes ☒ No ☐

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Please provide your property address. Also provide your name and phone number or email so that we may contact you if necessary. The bottom of this page will be excluded from future reports.

Name	Address	Phone Number / E-mail
RON TAYLOR	[redacted]	

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Teeterville Dam
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Phone: 226-314-1962

Please provide any additional comments on the study or information that may be useful for the study team.

The cultural & historic value of this property is very important to the community. Also the value to nature (wildlife, fish habitat & recreational) is in this era of conservation a very important aspect for our environment. The people that live close to the pond area that are on shallow wells will probably not have a water source if dam is removed. If there is a repair done installing a fish ladder for spawning trout in the spring would be a great asset to the fish population. There are a lot of questions that need to be answered before there is a decision.

May we contact you to discuss the problems and/or information? Yes ☑ No ☐

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Please provide your property address. Also provide your name and phone number or email so that we may contact you if necessary. The bottom of this page will be excluded from future reports.

Name C. ADDISON **Address** [redacted] **Phone Number / E-mail** [redacted]

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Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com>
Sent: March 3, 2025 3:42 PM
To: Brooke Remler
Cc: Alexandra Laleva; Saifur Rahman
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

Hi Brooke,

On taking care of a routine email clean-up activities this past weekend I stumbled across your email re: the subject project and realized that it's never been replied to – I apologize for the delayed acknowledgement and response. Thank you very much for your input to the project. Your email (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

Your comments highlighting the environmental sensitivities and socio-cultural importance of the Study Area on the surrounding community note mirrors much of what we have been hearing through engagement with stakeholders to-date.

To your suggestion regarding the assessment of economic consequences of any alternative, including the Do Nothing, I can confirm that such is absolutely a component / consideration of the assessment of alternatives. The cost of ongoing maintenance associated with doing nothing and/or the *potential* costs associated with doing nothing and having the dam fail will also be assessed to the extent feasible but, somewhat to your note, this will likely be a wide range at best. Dams can fail in any number of ways, from gently and slowly through small breaches that are relatively easily repaired to more catastrophic washouts that remove large portions of the structure and cause much more significant impacts through downstream reaches in particular and are, relatively, much more significant. I'd also note that the potential for failure exists within any dam - whether old, repaired/rehabilitated, or new – so the risk (and associated cost) never really goes away entirely, but is certainly reduced with remediative efforts expended.

In the event you maybe unaware, the LPRCA has a project specific website located here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/ which I'd suggest is likely your best source of official information on the project moving forward, until the next PIC anyway.

Beyond the above can I assume, given your interest and email, that you'd like to be kept informed as new information regarding the project is issued? We have a mailing list established and I'd be happy to have you added.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Brooke Remler [redacted]
Sent: February 19, 2025 10:03 PM

To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com>
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

This is the first time you received an email from this sender ([redacted]). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hello Saifur and Scott,

I was at the public information centre tonight regarding the Teeterville Damn Class Environment Assessment and I wanted to say thank you for presenting the information and fielding questions. After learning about the work done to date and the next steps of current study, as well as the entire project, here are my thoughts for the consideration of the current study.

1. I support concepts 2/3 involving repair or replacement of the dam.
    - Big Creek has been dammed in this location since the 1830's, with the current dam being in place since the early 1900's, this is more than enough time for the surrounding ecosystem to adapt and now depend on the reservoir created by the existing dam.
    - With the amount of species at risk and species of concern that inhabit the area of the study it would be irresponsible for a solution to not involved a dam remaining at this location in Big Creek.
    - This reservoir serves as refugee and resting area for migrating waterfowl during the southern and northern migrations.
    - Having the dam removed will yield unrecoverable conditions downstream destroying an already fragile Brook trout fishery
    - The reservoir serves as a critical fire fighting tool to the community of Teeterville and surrounding area (10 km radius), without this reservoir the fire department will lose crucial minutes it needs to contain a fire due to transportation time.
2. I do not support concepts 1, 4, or 5 where nothing is done or the reservoir is entirely/partially drained restoring the flow of river prior to dam construction.

In your report it would beneficial to have the impact of a dam failure in the next 0-5 years to be captured from a financial standpoint so that Norfolk County and the LPRCA know the cost of "doing nothing". Over the last 20 years Norfolk County has taken the "differ until catastrophe" approach and for this instance that is not an option. So I think having a financial figure, even if a range, would help them understand the expected capital they will need to spend on this project.

Thank you again for answering questions and providing the public with information for us to make a better decisions.

Here is my information for your records:
Brooke Remler
[redacted]

Cheers,

Brooke

Mr. B.D. Remler, M.E.Sc, EIT
Mechanical Engineering | Thermofluids

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Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com>
Sent: February 23, 2025 2:07 PM
To: Vanessa Marshall
Cc: Saifur Rahman; Alexandra Laleva
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Dam
Attachments: 2025-02-19_PIC #1 Comment Sheet.docx

Hi Vanessa,

Sorry you were not able to attend the PIC on Wednesday. The informational boards presented at the event, along with other relevant project background information that might be of interest, are available on the LPRCA's project website, here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/

An additional report called the "Baseline Environmental Inventory", which goes into greater detail on the environmental characterization than can be reasonably presented on PIC boards, will be posted to the project website in the coming days.

As per the Notice of PIC, this event was completed to share the study background, explain the EA process, outline existing environmental conditions, and outline the various alternative solutions being considered. Study Team staff were available for the entirety of the event to discuss questions that attendees might have, and to hear input into other information that might help characterize the environment within which the project is taking place and that might provide valuable in the future evaluation of alternatives.

There was a questionnaire circulated to solicit written input for those who wished and I've attached a copy to this email for your use if desired.

As shown on the project flowchart on the 3rd PIC Board and reiterated to attendees a the meeting, the study remains in relatively early stages of collecting background information and soliciting input. While some conceptual alternative solutions to the problem statement of what to do with the structurally unsafe dam were provided for discussion purposes, there has been no evaluation or assessments of alternatives advanced yet. The evaluation of alternatives and/or impact assessment stages of the EA process remain in the future. In other words, there are no answers yet to your questions of potential for impact on wells or wildlife as we're simply not at that stage of the study.

We are aware that some of the messaging being circulated via hard copy or on social media (not by the Study Team) is indicating otherwise – i.e., that the study is further along than it is, has already made decisions, or is leaning a certain way - but that's just not the case. With reference to the text above, I'll refer you to the project website as what I'd suggest is the best source of official information.

Once you've had a chance to review the material, please feel free to provide any input as it relates to characterizing the environment and/or aspects you'd like the Team to consider in the future assessment activities. All comments / suggestions will be considered and become part of the project public record. Please feel free to use the attached form or simply by email message – we've had stakeholders use both approaches thus far.

Hope this helps clarify,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Vanessa Marshall <[redacted]>
Sent: February 23, 2025 10:17 AM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com>
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: Re: [External] Teeterville Dam

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On Feb 20, 2025, at 8:25 AM, Vanessa Marshall <[redacted]> wrote:

Hi
I wasn't able to attend last night and I'm not getting any take-aways from the meeting. I heard this will impact our sand point wells now and the fire department, not to mention the wildlife. Is there someone who can elaborate? Thank you

> On Feb 8, 2025, at 4:17 PM, Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com> wrote:
>
> Hi Vanessa,
>
> Unfortunately, there is no opportunity for an online option at the upcoming Public Information Centre, but there's no formal presentation (like a lecture and Q&A) that would necessarily be missed if attendance in-person was an issue. It's really just a drop-in open-house format with information boards set-up for review at an individual's leisure and Study Team members available for discussions as desired. I've attached a photo from a similar project we completed last year to give you an idea of what the PIC entails.
>
> All of the associated information (e.g., display boards) will be posted on the LPRCA's dedicated project website as linked in my last email, and there will be comment sheets available to complete, for anyone who's interested. We're always available to answer questions via email or, if it would help and of be of interest, I'd be happy to have a phone call (or Teams meeting, where computer screens could be shared for ease of information) to help support engagement and understanding. Please don't hesitate to reach out if I/we can be of assistance.
>
> Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Vanessa Marshall <[redacted]
Sent: February 7, 2025 10:53 AM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com>
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: Re: [External] Teeterville Dam

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, op
attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Thank you very much for all this information.
Being a small community I do wish more people had have been notified by mail but luckily word of mouth prevailed.
For those of us that are medically incapable of attending the meeting in person, can we join online?
Thanks

> On Feb 4, 2025, at 5:05 PM, Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com> wrote:
>
> Hi Vanessa,
>
> Thanks for your email regarding the subject project.
>
> As an fyi, David Proracki, the LPRCA's original Project Manager for the study, has recently moved on to another position and this role has now been taken up by Mr. Saifur Rahman, the LPRCA's Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure. Saifur has been cc'd on this email, as has Ms. Alexandra Laleva of our office, who is acting in a project coordination capacity on behalf of Montrose.
>
> With regard to communication of the project initiation, there was a mailout program that sent hard copy project notifications directly to all property owners adjacent to the dam and reservoir, and to a buffer area (approx. 150 m) of additional neighbouring properties along Teeterville Rd northwest and southeast of the creek and on both sides of Teeter Street north of Teeterville Road to Windham Road 5. The project notice was also published in the Norfolk & Tillsonburg News, posted on the LPRCA's project website (https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-

assessment/), and emailed to a long list of governmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations, as well as local indigenous communities. While I regret to note that your property is located just beyond the direct mailout limit, I'm pleased that you were able to become informed of the project, albeit through a roundabout avenue. In my experience, those who *are* contacted directly often help engage other through avenues such as the Facebook group through which you became aware of the project so, in that way, I guess the system works.

The project is following the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process, more details of which can be found here: https://conservationontario.ca/conservation-authorities/planning-and-regulations/class-environmental-assessment

As part of the public consultation program, we have created the Community Liaison Committee (CLC) and just held the first meeting (Jan. 28) to introduce the project and outline the background, baseline inventory characterization of the environment (as broadly defined within the Environmental Assessment Act) to this group of stakeholders. In addition to a number of governmental and non-governmental agencies with subject matter expertise, this group includes a number of local residents and interested stakeholders including representation from the Legion, the Norfolk County Fire Department, and a number of private landowners. As the name implies, one of the roles of this group is to be a liaison or informational conduit back to the broader community.

But the CLC is not the only opportunity to become engaged. The first of two Public Information Centres is scheduled for February 19th at the Simcoe Recreation Centre. The notice of the PIC is posted on the LPRCA's website and attached hereto for ease of reference. We'd love to have you come out if available and interested. Barring that, and further to your email, I'm assuming that you would like to be added to the project mailing list at the very least?

I trust that the introductory paragraphs of the Notice of PIC should explain why the project is being undertaken but, in a nutshell, the dam itself is 110 years old and, per a geotechnical / structural assessment completed in 2018, was determined to not meet federal standards for structural integrity and represents a risk of failure. This study is being undertaken to understand the broad environment within which the project exists, develop a series of potential alternative solutions to resolve the issue and, ultimately, select a preferred approach for subsequent implementation, all within a process of transparent public consultation. We remain in early stages, having completed a draft characterization of the environment and, through the notices and CLC, initiated the public consultation program.

I hope this helps provide some clarity and I look forward to meeting you should you be able to attend the PIC(s).

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!
Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Reseources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Vanessa Marshall <[redacted]
Sent: January 31, 2025 10:09 AM
To: David Proracki <dproracki@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@matrix-solutions.com>
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam

I just was informed of this today, January 31, through a Facebook group. Why wasn't this letter sent to myself and neighbours considering the close proximity of the dam to our homes? What even is this about??

_____

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<image001.jpg>
<image002.jpg>
<image003.jpg>
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<2025.01.29_Teeterville Notice of PIC-Final.pdf>

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Scott Robertson

From: Sammi Jacobi <[redacted]>
Sent: February 23, 2025 4:45 PM
To: Scott Robertson
Cc: Saifur Rahman; Alexandra Laleva
Subject: Re: [External] Teeterville Dam Assessment

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Hello Scott, Saugus and Alexandra,

Thank you for getting back to me about your position in where the study was and what I can do towards what I believe to be the best outcome in this matter.

My regards to you all for taking on this project and taking the time to go over every detail of this case. I always wanted to be a part of the environmental and conservation career field in some way, but seeing how that meeting went made me realize I would not to be a good fit. Especially to get through to the public about the processes that needs to happen with the environmental issues that each community faces. I would most definitely like to be on the mailing list for all new information found for this case. I am very interested in what you may find when going throughout this study and how this whole thing even works!

Thank you,
Samantha Jacobi, RECE

From: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Sent: Sunday, February 23, 2025 2:43:44 PM
To: Sammi Jacobi <[redacted]>
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Dam Assessment

Hi Samantha,

I've copied Saifur Rahman and Alexandra Laleva on this reply, but stopped short of cc-ing the rest of the Study Team. Saifur is the LPRCA's Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure and is managing the EA project on behalf of the LPRCA. Alexandra works with us here at Montrose and is acting as Project Coordinator and, as such, is helping document / record all such feedback.

Thank you very much for email and input to the project. Your note mirrors much of what we have been hearing through engagement with stakeholders to-date, highlighting the environmental sensitivities and socio-cultural importance of the Study Area on the surrounding community.

As to "what can you do to help?" – well, in short, you're doing it. Participation as engaged stakeholder and providing input in the form of factual information that we may not already have access to and/or personal opinions as to what aspects you consider most important to the project is a critical part of the EA process.

As was indicated on the PIC information boards, and as I tried to reiterate through the impromptu verbal presentation, the project status remains at the information gathering stage and we have not begun to quantitatively assess the potential impacts of the conceptual alternatives not develop any assessment of preferability of one alternative over another. The majority of the information presented at the PIC was focused on familiarizing stakeholder with the process being followed and the characterization of the broad "environment" within which the project exists – i.e., the natural environment, the socio-cultural environment, the economic environment, the technical/regulatory environment. The conceptual alternatives identified on the last few boards were presented for information only and to initiate conversations and considerations moving forward.

We are aware that some of the messaging being circulated via hard copy or on social media (not by the Study Team) is indicating otherwise – i.e., that the study is further along than it is, has already made decisions, or is leaning a certain way - but that's just not the case - there has been no evaluation or assessments of alternatives advanced yet. I'll refer you to the project website here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/ as what I'd suggest is likely your best source of official information.

Beyond the above can I assume, given your interest and email, that you'd like to be kept informed as new information regarding the project is issued? We have a mailing list established and I'd be happy to have you added.

Again, thanks very much for your passionate, respectful and informative email – it really means a lot and truly is helpful for the project.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!
Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Sammi Jacobi <[redacted]>
Sent: February 21, 2025 8:58 PM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam Assessment

This is the first time you received an email from this sender ([redacted]). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

I'm writing this as I put my daughter to bed after a not so informative meeting about the Teeterville dam that left me with more questions than answers.

I hope you can read this email (and the rest of the messages you may be receiving) and feel the sense of urgency that this community has to protect the wetlands within our town limits. I understand that this dam is just as old as the rest and has its deteriorating conditions, and I would like to know what I can do to take a step towards restoration. So, I am writing you today because I wish that our future generations can look at this pond and be reminded of the core memories and life skills it has taught them. In a time where we are losing grip on the natural world, I strive to help my daughter gain knowledge and respect of all types of natural spaces. I

grew up by the Grand River and observed it nearly every chance I got. I followed it's trail by kayak and on foot at multiple different locations along its nearly 300 km length. This helps me know that by replacing the dam, you change the water ways, and that changes the entire way that this habitat performs. The only way that we can move forward with this project, is to restore the dams original construct to preserve the way the entire ecosystem is currently operating. With the pond being a major way that this community connects together I know they all feel the same. Do we need more money? Do we need more hands or man power to complete the project? What can we as likeminded individuals, do to help with restoration?

This dam has been used within the county in so many ways such as kayaking, fishing, bird watching, and feeding a major water way called Big Creek. This creek feeds into the long point conservation which is a preserved land. The study that is currently under development should show that any changes to this dam could be detrimental to wildlife conservation for a vast majority of this county. Every year the pond is filled by the melting snow and floods multiple times a year at the base of the dam. If you're looking to replace the dam with a guided waterway, this will probably result in more flooding and erosion of your constructed path for the water to flow. I'm sure you have seen that trying to tell water what to do is simply impossible, especially during the thaw of spring. My suggestion would be to observe how this pond and dam works during those seasons to determine what the next steps should be.

Since we are clearly NOT in favour of removing the dam, or simply doing nothing and letting it collapse, what can we do other than idly stand by it and watch it crumble? This community is filled with farmers, teachers, mechanics, nurses, county workers and most importantly a hard-working fire department. If you show us the way, I know as a community, we could figure it out. I hope this letter is a little more useful than the possibly hateful ones and it finds you well.

Thank you for reading my message and please help us save this wetland.
Sincerely,
Samantha Jacobi

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Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: February 26, 2025 11:05 AM
To: Lynne Dillon
Cc: Saifur Rahman; babrady.co@ola.org; tom.masschaele@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; Linda.Vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; Judy Maxwell; Lorrie Minshall (lminshall@lprca.on.ca); Alexandra Laleva
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Dam

Hi Lynne,

Thank you for your email and your input as to those aspects of the environment surrounding existing dam/reservoir that are important to you – i.e., the broad environment that includes the natural and socio-cultural elements such as those you've described. Your email (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

If you were unable to adequately review the information presented at the PIC, I can advise that they and other relevant project background information that might be of interest, are available on the LPRCA's project website, here:
https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/

An additional report called the "Baseline Environmental Inventory" report, which goes into greater detail on the broad environmental characterization than can be reasonably presented on PIC boards, will be posted to the project website in the coming days.

As shown on the project flowchart on the 3rd PIC Board and verbally reiterated to attendees at the meeting, the study remains in relatively early stages of collecting background information and soliciting input. While some conceptual alternative solutions to the problem statement of what to do with the structurally unsafe dam were provided for discussion purposes, there has been no evaluation or assessment of alternatives advanced yet. The evaluation of alternatives and/or impact assessment stages of the EA process remain in the future.

We are aware that some of the messaging being circulated via hard copy or on social media (not by the Study Team) is indicating otherwise – i.e., that the study is further along than it is, has already made decisions, or is leaning a certain way - but that's just not the case. I respectfully recommend that the project website linked above is your best source of official information on the project.

Lastly, can I assume, given your interest and email, that you'd like to be kept informed as new information regarding the project is issued? We have a mailing list established and I'd be happy to have you added.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental

Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Lynne Dillon <[redacted]>
Sent: February 22, 2025 1:23 PM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; babrady.co@ola.org; tom.masschaele@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; Linda.Vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam

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The information session on Feb.19th in Simcoe was a farce. Unorganized, crowded, couldn't get near the information boards and no questions given a straight answer. Very disappointing.
The dam is situated in Teeterville but is important to those above the dam as well as below it.
Not just farmers, adjoining property owners and the people of Teeterville but all the way to Long Point this is an important part of Norolk's infrastructure.
I WANT THE DAM AND THE WETLANDS RESTORED. Not simply repaired. The problem was identified in 2016, money has been set aside and nothing done? Shameful.
Teeterville volunteer fire department uses this water source not just for the immediate area but they are often called to help other fire departments in the county.
This is a natural habitat for many species. Including Eagles, osprey, blue birds, tundra swans and great blue herons to name just a few that pass through or live here.
The pond is also used for sport: fishing
Canoeing, kayaking and ice skating. In August there is a well attended carp derby.
I have used the picnic tables at the Legion for meetings by the pond with my friends. The peace and solitude there is energizing.
I've lived in the area the majority of my life. Started in the Teeterville 2 room school house and my two children attended TPS also.
Bottom line don't forget the northern part of this county.
Don't tell us lots of dams and bridges etc need repairs or replacement in this county.
Please listen to the people who care and are deeply affected by these choices.
Sincerely
Lynne Almas Dillon

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE

Teeterville Dam
Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment
for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works

Comment and Feedback Sheet – PIC #1 – February 19, 2025

Your comments are appreciated. Please use this form to provide comments on any aspect of the project that you consider important. Please return your completed form to Study Team member at the PIC, or send in hard copy or by email by March 5, 2025 to either:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
srahman@lprca.on.ca
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Project Manager
Montrose Enivromental
srobertson@montrose-env.ca
Phone: 226-314-1962

Please provide any additional comments on the study or information that may be useful for the study team.

The wildlife in and around the Teeterville Pond Wetland have no voice in this process!

I am their voice!

The Provincially Significant Wetland designation must be sustained.

The habitat and ecosystem must be restored and preserved.

RESTORE THE DAM, RESTORE THE WETLAND!

May we contact you to discuss the problems and/or information? Yes ☑ No ☐

Note: With the exception of personal information, comments provided above will become part of the public record and a copy of this document may be attached to future reports.

Please provide your property address. Also provide your name and phone number or email so that we may contact you if necessary. The bottom of this page will be excluded from future reports.

Name	Address	Phone Number / E-mail
Tim Goodale	[redacted]	

Disclaimer: Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of *Privacy Act* and the *Environmental Assessment Act*, unless otherwise stated in the submission, any personal information such as name, address, telephone number and property location included in a submission will become part of the public record files for this matter and will be released, **if requested**, to any person.

Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 3, 2025 5:20 PM
To: Jeremy Thibodeau; Saifur Rahman
Cc: amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; Tom.Masschaele@norfolkcounty.ca; Linda.Vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org; doug.fordco@pc.ola.org; mschreiner-co@ola.org; bonnie@ontarioliberal.ca; MStiles-QP@ndp.on.ca; Lorrie Minshall (lminshall@lprca.on.ca); Judy Maxwell; Ron Scheckenberger
Subject: RE: [External] Community Interest Perspective on the Teeterville Dam Safety Report

Hi Jeremy,

Thank you very much for email and input to the project. Your comments mirror many of the same aspects / concerns that we have been hearing through engagement with other stakeholders to-date, highlighting the natural environmental sensitivities and socio-cultural importance of the Study Area on the surrounding community. Your email (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

As was indicated on the information boards of the Feb. 19th Public Information Centre and reiterated through the impromptu verbal presentation provided, the project remains at the information gathering stage. The potential impacts of the conceptual alternatives and/or the evaluation of relative preferability against one another has not yet commenced. The information presented at the PIC was focused on familiarizing stakeholders with the EA process being followed and the characterization of the broad "environment" within which the project exists – i.e., the natural environment, the socio-cultural environment, the economic environment, the technical/regulatory environment. Nevertheless, as with all EAs, the project will be heading down the path of reviewing and evaluating potential alternative solutions, and the considerations and recommendations that you have raised are certainly among the many that will be reflected.

Can I assume, given your interest and email, that you would like to be kept informed as new information regarding the project is issued? The project has a mailing list established and we would be happy to add you to it.

Again, thanks very much for your interest in the project and your professional and informative input.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Jeremy Thibodeau <[redacted]>
Sent: February 26, 2025 11:59 AM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; Tom.Masschaele@norfolkcounty.ca; Linda.Vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca;

doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org; doug.fordco@pc.ola.org; mschreiner-co@ola.org; bonnie@ontarioliberal.ca; MStiles-QP@ndp.on.ca
Subject: [External] Community Interest Perspective on the Teeterville Dam Safety Report

This is the first time you received an email from this sender [redacted]). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Good morning,

As a member of the community and an interested stakeholder, I have reviewed the project documents posted on the LPRCA website regarding the Teeterville Dam. This report provides a detailed response from a community interest perspective concerning the Teeterville Dam Safety Review (DSR) and the Teeterville SMP Sediment Management Plan Report. It emphasizes the urgent need for the restoration and repair of the dam in our community.

1.Teeterville Dam Safety Review (DSR)

The Teeterville Dam is a critical piece of infrastructure that impacts public safety, the environment, and the local economy. Its future must be carefully considered. Below are specific concerns, benefits, and recommendations from the community's perspective.

Public Safety and Fire Response

The Teeterville Dam plays a vital role in maintaining water levels that support the Norfolk County Fire Department's use of dry hydrants, which are essential for firefighting in rural areas.

- **Current Situation:** The dam ensures that nearby water bodies maintain sufficient water levels for dry hydrants, providing a reliable water source for firefighting, especially in areas without pressurized hydrant systems.
- **Impact of Dam Removal:** Lower water levels could render dry hydrants unusable, leaving firefighters without a reliable water source during emergencies.
- **Community Risk:** Farms and rural properties, which contain flammable materials such as hay, crops, and fuel, would face increased fire risks.
- **Increased Response Times:** Firefighters would need to travel greater distances for water, delaying response times and increasing the risk of property damage, injuries, or loss of life.

Recommendation: The dam must be replaced to ensure stable water levels and support fire response efforts.

Wildlife Protection and Biodiversity

The Teeterville Dam supports a thriving wetland ecosystem that is home to diverse wildlife and plant species.

- **Current Situation:** The dam-regulated water levels create a unique wetland habitat supporting fish, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and aquatic plants.
- **Impact of Dam Removal:** Wetlands could dry up, disrupting habitats and causing the decline or displacement of species.
- **Community Value:** The community values the wetlands for biodiversity and recreational activities such as birdwatching, hiking, kayaking, and canoeing.

Recommendation: The dam should be replaced to preserve the wetland ecosystem and protect wildlife.

Sustaining the Local Water Table

The dam plays a crucial role in maintaining the local water table, essential for residential and agricultural use.

- **Current Situation:** The dam regulates the water table, supporting homes, farms, and natural ecosystems.
- **Impact of Dam Removal:** A drop in the water table could lead to water shortages, increased costs for homeowners and farmers, and harm to forests and wetlands.

Recommendation: The dam must be replaced to ensure the stability of the local water table.

Flood Control and Water Regulation
The dam mitigates flood risks and ensures water availability during dry seasons.

- **Impact of Dam Removal:** The community would face an increased risk of flooding and water scarcity, affecting homes, farms, and infrastructure.

Recommendation: The dam should be replaced to maintain flood control and water regulation functions.

Economic and Community Well-Being
The Teeterville Dam is a cornerstone of the local economy and community.

- **Potential Economic Impacts of Removal:**
  - Increased costs and losses for farmers due to water scarcity.
  - Significant expenses for homeowners relying on sand points.
  - Negative impact on tourism and outdoor recreation.

Recommendation: The dam should be replaced to protect the local economy and ensure community well-being.

2. Teeterville SMP Sediment Management Plan Report

In addition to concerns outlined in the DSR, the Teeterville SMP Sediment Management Plan Report highlights sediment accumulation and its impact on the dam's functionality. Addressing these challenges through a comprehensive restoration plan is essential for the long-term health of our local environment and community.

Key Concerns:
1. **Sediment Accumulation:** The report identifies significant sediment buildup, reducing the dam's storage capacity and affecting water quality downstream.
2. **Structural Integrity:** The dam has experienced wear and tear, requiring urgent maintenance and repairs.
3. **Ecological Impact:** Sediment buildup disrupts aquatic ecosystems, affecting habitats and water quality.
4. **Community Safety and Resilience:** The dam plays a critical role in flood control, protecting homes, farmland, and infrastructure. A restored dam would enhance resilience to extreme weather events.

Recommended Actions:
- **Comprehensive Dam Restoration:** Develop a detailed assessment and repair plan.
- **Sediment Removal and Management:** Implement strategies to restore reservoir capacity and improve water flow.
- **Ecosystem Rehabilitation:** Restore ecological balance by reintroducing native plant species and creating wildlife habitats.
- **Community Engagement:** Maintain ongoing communication with residents to ensure transparency and gather input.

Conclusion

The Teeterville Dam is not just an infrastructure project; it is a lifeline for the environment, wildlife, and the community. Replacing and restoring the dam is essential to safeguarding public safety, protecting biodiversity,

and ensuring water sustainability. I urge decision-makers to prioritize dam replacement and address sediment management as critical components of community and environmental well-being.

Our community is deeply invested in preserving the health of our local environment and is eager to support efforts to restore and repair the dam.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I look forward to your response and hope to see dam restoration included as a key component of the sediment management plan.

Sincerely,

Jeremy Thibodeau & Family
[redacted]

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Scott Robertson

From: Tim Goodale <[redacted]>
Sent: March 12, 2025 8:17 PM
To: Scott Robertson
Cc: Saifur Rahman; Lorrie Minshall; Alexandra Laleva; Greg Deyne; ron
Subject: Re: [External] Teeterville Pond Wetland Filtering Water

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Hello Scott,

As a teenager I spent almost all my free time out on the pond fishing. The pond lilies have been there as long as I can remember. I used to fish for bass along the edge of the pond lilies in my rowboat. Repairing or replacing the dam will not affect the yellow pond lilies. When the Long Point Conservation Authority allows the water to drop well below winter operating levels it does more harm to the pond lilies than it would be by restoring the water level to its level prior to 2016. If you are worried about the pond lilies, restore the dam and restore the wetland.

You mentioned that the Curly-leaf Pondweed is an invasive species. Any invasive species in the wetland, and there are a few, shows lack of monitoring and/or poor management by the Long Point Region Conservation Authority. Lowering the water level causes increased spreading of invasive species.

Thank you,

Tim Goodale

On 2025-03-12 4:29 p.m., Scott Robertson wrote:

> Hi Tim,

Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 12, 2025 4:30 PM
To: Tim Goodale
Cc: Saifur Rahman; Lorrie Minshall; Alexandra Laleva; Greg Deyne; Ron Scheckenberger
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Pond Wetland Filtering Water
Attachments: Media pictures from SMP Appendix.pdf; Pond views.pdf; Aerial view Teeterrville 2023 - Earl Hartlen Photography (from Facebook).jpg

Hi Tim,

Thanks again for more excellent photos to help with the characterization of existing conditions. "A picture is worth a thousand words" is not just a throwaway adage.

You're correct in that a lot of the photos we have are from a time of year where the vegetation would naturally be dormant or non-existent – e.g., those from AECOM's Sediment Management Plan (a selection provided in the first attachment) that were apparently taken during their November field work which tend to show primarily open water.

The second pdf attachment is the Google Maps view which also shows it largely as an open water body though there is clearly vegetation "islands" across much of the reservoir between the Legion and the Marshall Malcolm Reserve (imagery from 2023-10-30), and the second page of that is my photo from the underside of the County Road bridge (taken 2024-08-20) which shows mostly open water as well, but the lilies are visible on the right hand side and in the distance. Lastly, I happened upon some aerial imagery online from a Facebook post (Earl Hartlen Photography) that provides a pretty good aerial shot of the reservoir in the background, but with lots of vegetation.

I had one of our ecologists (Megan Roulston) look at your photos, and she's offered some additional context that you might appreciate and will be included in our environmental inventory as well:

Tim's Photos

- *When we visited the site* [2024-10-24]*, the vegetation did not look as dense as it is in Tim's photos, but this could be due to the season. It seemed during our visit that vegetation cover increased further upstream of the dam*
- *We observed that vegetation cover in the reservoir greatly decreased the closer we got to the dam, which combined with seasonality could explain the lack of vegetation cover in the media photos* [referring to AECOM's photos, 1st attachment on this email]
- *The fourth photo of the pondweed with the wavy leaves is Curly-leaf Pondweed (Potamogeton crispus), which is actually an invasive species. It is not something we would want as it can take over ecosystems through its rapid, dense growth.*

Yellow Pond Lily

- *There are a few different yellow pond lily species (Nuphar spp.) in Ontario. I am not sure which are currently present in the reservoir and shown in Tim's photos though.*
- *The wetland evaluation was completed in 2006 and noted the presence of Nuphar advena, which is S3 and provincially significant. I did find an iNaturalist observation from last May of N. advena in the reservoir, so it is very likely that this is the dominant yellow pond lily species present*

I also asked Megan, and I'll ask the same of you both (Tim and Greg), of any recollections you might have regarding the extent of this wetland vegetation in the days when summer/fall operations had the reservoir levels 0.40 m

higher during that period (i.e., pre-2017)? Though we're not at alternative evaluation / impact assessment yet I'm thinking ahead to whether or not, in a dam repair/replacement option where levels are potentially brought back up to prior operating range, there might be an impact on the type of vegetation we see now? Megan completed "*a quick search* [and] *found varying answers regarding the optimal water depth for yellow pond lilies. The most common range seemed to be around 1-3 ft, but even found one source saying they can be found in up to 7 feet.* [Her] *guess is that the yellow pond lilies would persist in the scenario where the water levels are maintained 0.40 m deeper, but* [was] *not certain.*"

Do either of you have recollection of what the in-water vegetative conditions might have been like pre-2017 – similar to those that we see today, or is today's preponderance of growth a function of shallower summer water depths?

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

Media



Appendix 1



Appendix 2



Appendix 3



Appendix 4



Appendix 5



Appendix 6



Appendix 7



Appendix 8



Appendix 9



Appendix 10



Appendix 11



Appendix 12



Appendix 13



Appendix 14



Appendix 15



Appendix 16



Appendix 17



Appendix 18



Appendix 19



Appendix 20



Appendix 21



Appendix 22



Appendix 23



Appendix 24



Appendix 25



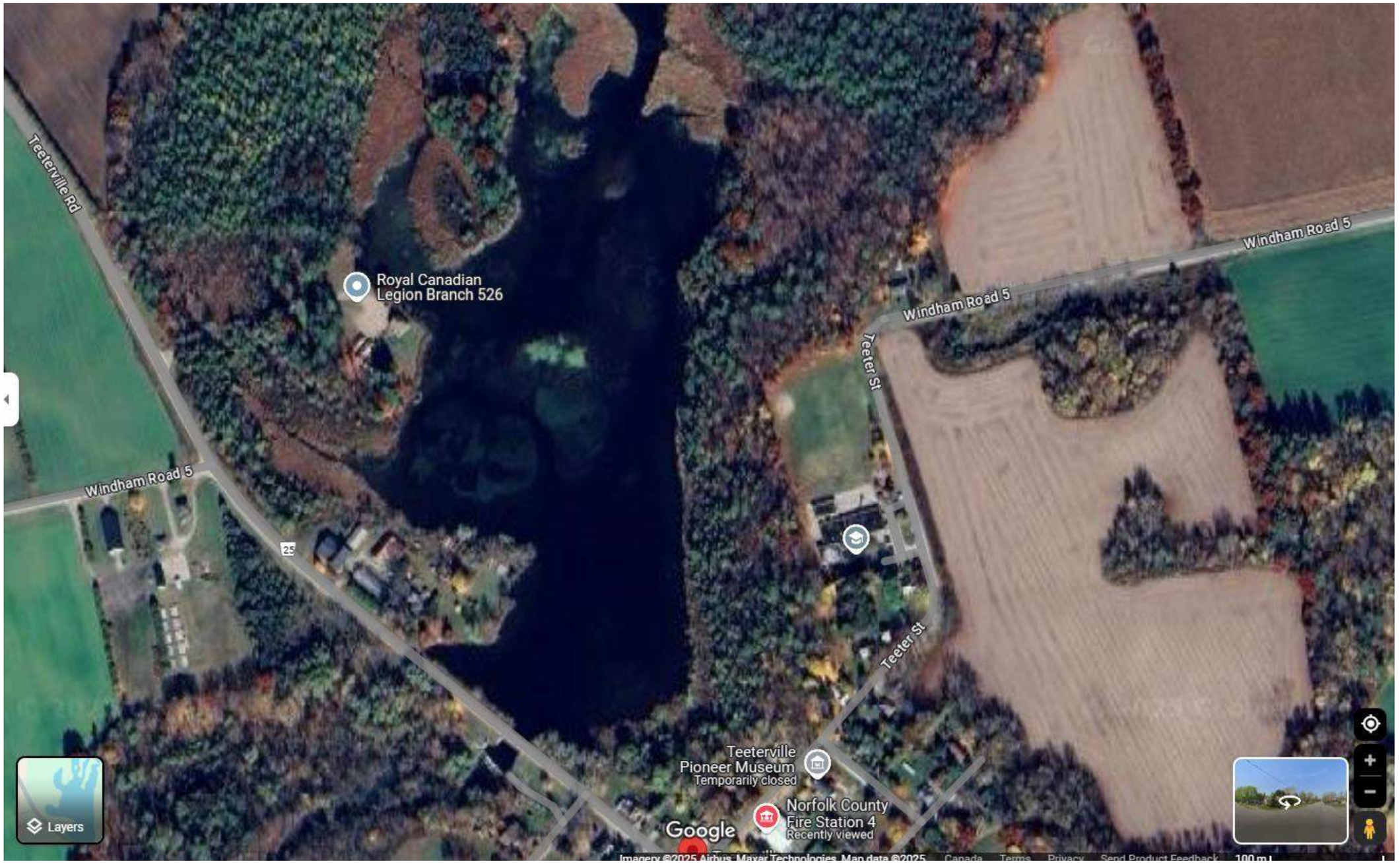
Appendix 26



Appendix 27



Appendix 28



Source: Google Maps



Source: Robertson, 2024-08-20


Norfolk County Ontario Canada
Pilot: Brent Smith
Earl Hartlen Photography © 2023

higher during that period (i.e., pre-2017)? Though we're not at alternative evaluation / impact assessment yet I'm thinking ahead to whether or not, in a dam repair/replacement option where levels are potentially brought back up to prior operating range, there might be an impact on the type of vegetation we see now? Megan completed "*a quick search* [and] *found varying answers regarding the optimal water depth for yellow pond lilies. The most common range seemed to be around 1-3 ft, but even found one source saying they can be found in up to 7 feet.* [Her] *guess is that the yellow pond lilies would persist in the scenario where the water levels are maintained 0.40 m deeper, but* [was] *not certain.*"

Do either of you have recollection of what the in-water vegetative conditions might have been like pre-2017 – similar to those that we see today, or is today's preponderance of growth a function of shallower summer water depths?

Regards,

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Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Tim Goodale <[redacted]>
Sent: March 5, 2025 8:33 PM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Lorrie Minshall <lminshall@lprca.on.ca>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Subject: Re: [External] Teeterville Pond Wetland Filtering Water

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hello Scott Robertson,

In your email you said, "What I *did* say at the PIC was that the reservoir shouldn't be considered to function as a filtration system in the same comprehensive sense that many natural wetlands do as much of it, particularly through its main ponding area, is a shallow open water body lacking in the quantity and type of vegetation that typically serves as the primary filtering mechanism."

Attached are 4 photos that show vegetation throughout the pond. The photos you viewed were possibly taken when the aquatic plants had gone dormant. Yellow Pond Lilly are excellent aquatic filtration plants.

Photo 1 - taken from the Legion facing north-east where the creek flows into the pond

Photo 2 - taken from the Legion facing south-east over the pond

Photo 3 - Unidentified Pondweed taken from the open water in the pond

Photo 4 - Another variety of unidentified Pondweed taken from the open water in the pond

Thank you,

Tim Goodale




BROOKS



Photo 2 - taken from the Legion facing south-east over the pond

Photo 3 - Unidentified Pondweed taken from the open water in the pond

Photo 4 - Another variety of unidentified Pondweed taken from the open water in the pond

Thank you,

Tim Goodale

On 2025-03-04 9:23 a.m., Scott Robertson wrote:

> Hi Tim,
>
> Thanks for these additional photos and interpretation of watercourse alignment through the wetland.
>
> For the record, I never stated at the PIC that the reservoir didn't function as a filter "because of a straight central channel". On the contrary, I concur with your understanding that it most definitely is not. While I'm not a professional fluvial geomorphologist, I've had sufficient experience and training to know that watercourses, especially in our geographic region, virtually always adopt meandering planforms, and we have sufficient information at Teeterville to know that this is certainly the case here as well. For example, the images below are from the sediment management plan (AECOM, 2018), reflecting the bottom of the pond as surveyed at the time, and a 1954 aerial imagery, both of which generally support your observations.


SECTION A
SECTION B
SECTION C
SECTION D
100
200
Meters



What I *did* say at the PIC was that the reservoir shouldn't be considered to function as a filtration system in the same comprehensive sense that many natural wetlands do as much of it, particularly through its main ponding area, is a shallow open water body lacking in the quantity and type of vegetation that typically serves as the primary filtering mechanism. There is certainly perimeter vegetation around the entirety of the reservoir and through the transition area at the north limits where the watercourse opens up into the pond, but much of the reservoir is shallow, open water. Further, as per the 2018 SMP assessment, the understanding is that the reservoir is effectively "full" of sediment and in a state of dynamic equilibrium, wherein the "entire [sediment] load supplied by the upstream river is passing through the remaining reservoir".

This is not to say the reservoir does not have a wealth of positive characteristics as documented elsewhere, just that it is not understood to represent a significant benefit to water quality through filtration as is the case in many natural wetlands.

Hope this clarifies.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Tim Goodale <[redacted]>
Sent: February 26, 2025 6:51 PM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Subject: [External] Teeterville Pond Wetland Filtering Water

This is the first time you received an email from this sender [redacted]). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hello Scott,

You mentioned at the PIC meeting that the Teeterville Pond Wetland didn't filter much water because of it's straight central channel. It just happens to be the perfect time of year to actually see the main channel. The ice breaks up in the main channel first because of the faster water current. I have been navigating these waters my whole life and since the LPRCA drew down the water in 2016 the only way to get a canoe up stream was to stay in the main channel. I can tell you first hand that it is anything but straight and central. I have taken photos of the channel, which I am sending you.

As you can see by the attached photos . . .

1. water enters the pond
2. it veers to the right towards the Legion

3. when it reaches the Legion it takes a 90 degree turn to the left
4. it travels approximately 20 metres and then turns to the right
5. it heads to what I call "Deyne's Point"
6. then it takes a sharp turn to the right and heads to the dam
7. the weeds around the central duck blind are Purple Loosestrife

It definitely does not flow in a straight line down the middle of the pond. The wetland before the pond is a labyrinth of twists and turns and inlets.

I just wanted to share this information with you.

Thank you,

Tim Goodale

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Scott Robertson

From: Dorothy Rainey <[redacted]>
Sent: March 4, 2025 6:56 PM
To: Scott Robertson
Subject: Re: [External] Teeterville Dam

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Thank you so much Scott for your time and consideration about our dam, unfortunately I do not have any pictures of the fish spawning, I will watch and try to get some this year, it is a very short period of time to try and catch it happening. I wonder really appreciate being added to your mailing list. Dorothy Rainey

On Tue, Mar 4, 2025 at 5:02 PM Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca> wrote:

> Hi Dorothy,
>
> I've copied Saifur Rahman and Alexandra Laleva on this reply, but stopped short of copying the rest of the Study Team. Saifur is the LPRCA's Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure and is managing the EA project on behalf of the LPRCA. Alexandra works with us here at Montrose and is acting as Project Coordinator and, as such, is helping document / record all such feedback.
>
> Thank you very much for email and input to the project. Your note largely mirrors much of what we have been hearing through engagement with other stakeholders to-date, highlighting the environmental sensitivities and socio-cultural importance of the Study Area on the surrounding community, and the personal connection that the dam and reservoir have to much of the local population.
>
> You are one of the few to have highlighted the trout spawning that some of the background reports that we have also identified, but few others are providing first-hand accounts such as yours. We understand that spawning salmon also frequent the reach downstream of the dam as well. I don't suppose you would have any pictures? Courtesy of another local resident and wildlife photographer (Mr. Tim Goodale), we have lots of photos of the abundant and variable wildlife that utilize the reservoir itself, but nothing from Big Creek itself downstream of the dam.
>
> Given your interest and email, can I assume that you'd like to be kept informed as new information regarding the project is issued? We have a mailing list established and I'd be happy to have you added.
>
> Thanks again for your interest and comments!
>
> Regards,
>
> ***Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!***
>
> **Scott Robertson, P.Eng.**
> Senior Water Resources Engineer
> Montrose Environmental
> Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

-----Original Message-----
From: Dorothy Rainey <[redacted]>
Sent: February 28, 2025 6:21 PM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: babrady-co@ola.ca
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam

Hi, as a resident of Teterville would like to share what I enjoy about the pond. In the winter kids skate and play hockey, anytime now the swans will stop by on their way north, the sound of their wings in flight and their honking is an awesome sound heard all over town. Then the trout will swim up stream to spawn and watching them jump up the dam is amazing to see. There is also the carp derby, fishing and of course being awed by watching the bald and golden eagles flying over town then swoop down over the pond to scoop up their dinner. So much learning for the local school children too.
There is also all of the other reasons to repair the dam and bring it back to it's former glory.
This is the present but there is also so much rich history here, it would be a shame if the future missed out on all this awesomeness.

Dorothy Rainey,
[redacted]

DOROTHY

_____
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Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 4, 2025 12:50 PM
To: Tammy Palma; Saifur Rahman; amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; tom.masschele@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org; Alexandra Laleva; Lorrie Minshall (lminshall@lprca.on.ca); Judy Maxwell; Ron Scheckenberger
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Dam Conservation class environmental assessment for remedial flood and erosion control works

Hi Tammy,

Thank you very much for email and input to the project. Your comments mirror many of the same aspects / concerns that we have been hearing through engagement with other stakeholders to-date, highlighting the natural environmental sensitivities and socio-cultural importance of the Study Area on the surrounding community. Your email (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

As was indicated on the information boards of the Feb. 19th Public Information Centre and reiterated through the impromptu verbal presentation provided, the project remains at the information sharing and gathering stage. The information presented at the PIC was focused on familiarizing stakeholders with the EA process and the characterization of the broad "environment" within which the project exists – i.e., the natural environment, the socio-cultural environment, the economic environment, the technical/regulatory environment. To that end, while the Study Team has been sharing the picture that was developed through initial background review of published materials and site visits, the critical secondary objective of all consultation exercises has been to obtain other information, feedback, and opinions from local and engaged stakeholders such as yourself. Happily, that's exactly what has occurred throughout the consultation process thus far, including the Community Liaison Committee (CLC), the PIC, and through many completed questionnaires and emails received since. This all helps to develop a more comprehensive characterization of the project's environment.

While the initial conceptual alternatives were presented as a starting point to future project discussions, neither the quantitative assessment of the potential impacts of each nor the assessment of preferability of one alternative over another has yet commenced. As with all EAs, the project will be heading down the path of reviewing and evaluating potential alternative solutions, and the considerations and recommendations that you have raised are certainly among the many that will be reflected.

Per your note, your contact details have been added to the mailing list established for the project and you'll be copied on all related materials moving forward.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Tammy Palma <[redacted]>
Sent: February 28, 2025 8:31 AM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; tom.masschele@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam Conservation class environmental assessment for remedial flood and erosion control works

This is the first time you received an email from this sender ([redacted]). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Friday, February 28, 2025

Attention: Saifur Rahman, Scott Robertson, Norfolk County Councilors and Mayor and our MPP Bobbi Ann Brady

On Wednesday February 19, 2025 I attended a meeting in Simcoe for an information session about the current state of the dam in Teeterville. The lack of information and knowledge of those involved, that are doing this study, was overwhelming to me. Also some information had been touched upon at a closed door, small group meeting at the Teeterville legion, where it came to light that our entire village is run on sand points for our water source and our irrigation ponds and dry hydrants for firefighting, however, none of this was on your placards at this "information" session. I wonder why this very important information was left out when trying to inform the people of Teeterville about the options you are considering in "their best interest".

There are many issues that surround the idea of possible removal of our dam.

Socially this dam is historic in our community. It has stopped flooding and generated power in the past when Teeterville was a thriving town which included many mills that needed the dam for their uses. Many families for generations have fished here, enjoy our rare species of wild life such as the eagles nearby that hunt our pond, our near extinct turtles, frogs and birds that exist here because of the wetlands Teeterville boasts. The pond above the dam, that is in the backyard of several residents as well as our local legion, is used for fishing, kayaking, hunting for both people and the animals nearby. It is a water source for the wild game in the area, that many farmers still hunt to feed their families. Every year the fire department does a Carp derby on father's day weekend to raise funds for our local fire department and much needed equipment as well as bring our community together. In the summer months the legion has karaoke and concerts along the water and we receive so many compliments on how it is peoples favorite legion because of the pond attached and our wildlife on display in their natural habitat.

Functional uses are what I am the most concerned about. In my opinion it makes far more sense to repair the dam for the cost of it as the alternative is far more costly and makes far less sense. One we are not just talking of the Teeterville dam. We are talking about the effects from Teeterville through all of the small streams, rivers, and watershed from Teeterville to Long Point as it is Big Creek that flows beneath our village. This is bigger then just Teeterville. However, in Teeterville alone the impacts would be huge.

Most of the homes in Teeterville get our drinking water and our water for cooking, toilets, bathing, irrigation, etc all from Big Creek. We are on a sand point system that goes into the ground from our homes approx. 16ft and has the water flow to our homes. Not some homes, as you tried to reiterate when I spoke to you about what would happen to the water coming to our homes, but a predominant number of houses here, are all run on sand points. Once you drill far enough down for a well, which is quite costly, you hit the sulfur bed and often get iron. With a sand point we have clear water that doesn't stink or have large amounts of sulfur or iron in it. Since running water and a water treatment plant and the infrastructure needed to run water all the way through town would be far more then fixing the dam, why would you even consider taking the dam out? Another huge problem, that is currently not something you have considered is our water suppression by the fire department. In our area, with no running water like in urban areas, our fire department runs on strategically placed dry hydrants. These hydrants are placed so that ideally any fire in our area has a 10 minute turnaround time for more water so that our pumpers can continue to have a water source in any area at any time. We already have to have approx 3 stations respond, sometimes more, depending on the size of a fire, so they can successfully get water to the teams and have enough manpower. Now imagine you live next door to the fire department and your house catches fire. The firefighters are ready to go but they only have what water is available in their tanker at the moment and they have to wait for firefighters in other communities that are 15 or more minutes away, to respond to the hall. Response to the hall, as they are volunteers, so have to leave jobs, home etc. To respond to the hall and then respond to the scene in fire trucks, it is approx 5-10 minutes before a truck pulls out, then atleast 15 minutes, depending on how fast the driver goes and whether or not residents get out of their way. So let's say 25 mins to get the first load of water to a portable tank so the pumper can put water on a fire. This is what will happen if our dam is gone, our points are useless and our dry hydrants are unusable because our water is dried up here in Teeterville. Never mind the round trips to go get more water because they cannot draft here any more. How many tankers have to come from neighboring communities that are 15, 20, 30 minutes away and the nearest town hydrants is 15 minutes away, that is a half hour round trip, just driving, never mind the time to fill the truck and drop the water. Do you want to tell the residents of Teeterville that they no longer have home insurance because the chance of their house burning to the ground due to not having a water source is very high? Right now our tankers do water shuttles to determine what Insurance rates will be here in our small community, imagine what this will do to our small town homeowners.
Now imagine you are a farmer, your family has been farming here over 100 years. Your family has made it's mark and has given back to the community several times over. Your crops, whether it be tobacco, ginseng, produce, has always had an irrigation pond for when we have low rainfall, this way your crop is still able to thrive. Now imagine you go to your irrigation pond and because it too was run on a sand point you can no longer irrigate your crops. The beautiful produce, tobacco, ginseng crops dry out and die and thousands of farmers have to rely on their crop insurance and lose their shirt because their crop goes under. Is that something you want to be responsible for? Will the county put in a running water system? Will they try to dig everyone on a sand point a crappy sulphur well? Will they irrigate the crops for farmers? Will they take responsibility for homes that burn when it could have been the back half of a shop but we didn't have the water available? What about all of the wildlife that you will displace? All of the people who have been here and fished and hunted and enjoyed the pond for generations? To me this is fiscally irresponsible and will destroy our little town and the entire way we do our day to day lives. Anything but repair of the dam is irresponsible. Just because we don't live a big city life and it's not one you understand doesn't mean it isn't the best option for us.

I really hope you listen to the people and don't choose to destroy our entire system instead of doing the right thing. I would like to be notified about meetings, consultations and next steps as I have a community page and would love to let the community at large know where we stand and how we can

keep our community working as it should. For the taxes everyone in Norfolk pays, our community uses very few resources. We have no post office, no store, no arena, no cleaning of roads. Our entire use of county money is fire department, road clearing for snow and garbage removal. I think repairing our dam isn't too much to ask.

Sincerely

Tammy and Nicola Palma
[redacted]

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Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 5, 2025 5:28 PM
To: Jerry Vermeltfoort
Cc: Saifur Rahman; amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@norfolkcounty.ca; mschreiner-co@norfolkcounty.ca; bonnie@ontarioliberal.ca; mstilrs-qp@ndp.on.ca; Lorrie Minshall (lminshall@lprca.on.ca); Judy Maxwell; Ron Scheckenberger; Alexandra Laleva
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Dam

Hi Jerry,

Thank you very much for email and input to the project. Your comments mirror many of the same aspects / concerns that we have been hearing through engagement with other stakeholders to-date, highlighting the natural environmental sensitivities and socio-cultural importance of the Study Area on the surrounding community and the personal connection that many have with the dam and the reservoir. Your email (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

While the PIC information included the presentation of conceptual alternatives as a starting point to future project discussions, neither the quantitative assessment of the potential impacts of each nor the assessment of preferability of one alternative over another has yet commenced. At this time, we remain in the information gathering and compilation stage, aimed at characterizing the broad "environment" within which the project exists – i.e., the natural environment, the socio-cultural environment, the economic environment, and the technical/regulatory environments. As with all EAs, the project will be heading down the path of reviewing and evaluating potential alternative solutions, and the considerations and recommendations that you and many others have raised will certainly be reflected.

If it is of interest, the information presented at the PIC and some of the other key study background information can also be found online here: Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment - Long Point Region Conservation Authority

I have assumed, given your interest, that you would like to be added to the mailing list established for the project and be copied on all related materials moving forward. If you do not want to be on list, please don't hesitate to let me know.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Jerry Vermeltfoort <[redacted]>
Sent: March 2, 2025 8:39 PM
To: amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>;

chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@norfolkcounty.ca; mschreiner-co@norfolkcounty.ca; bonnie@ontarioliberal.ca; mstilrs-qp@ndp.on.ca
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam

Caution: The sender name (Jerry Vermeltfoort) is different from their email address ([redacted]), which may indicate an impersonation attempt. Verify the email's authenticity with the sender using your organization's trusted contact list before replying or taking further action.

Sent from my iPhone

> Hello everyone,
>
> I am writing this to express my support for the repair or replacement of the Teeterville Dam. I moved to La Salette 1.5 years ago. I enjoy being able to get outside to enjoy the beautiful places mother nature provides. I have spent time at the Teeterville Legion, enjoying the natural habitat and all the animals and birds who use the pond as a breeding ground or habitat. I especially enjoy watching the eagles.
>
> I have enjoyed time with friends and family, listening to the sounds of nature. Have stopped by the Legion on a summer evening, listening to stories of how the residents used to swim and tube in the water. We have been a part of the Teeterville Firefighters Carp Derby on Father's Day weekend.
> Teeterville has an interesting history, once thriving as a prosperous community with a saw mill, planning mill, shingle and grist mill, all which relied on water from the Teeterville Pond and Dam. Even after a fire in the late 1800's, the Dam remained a vital part of Teeterville, providing esssential irrigation to the local agricultural farming community. Many of the residents also rely on sand points for their water supply.
>
> The fire department relies on the dam as an integral part of their water supply. We have witnessed the fire department use the Teeterville Pond for water rescue practice. Without this water supply, where would the water come from for fighting fires in Teeterville and surrounding area? What about the residents who will be affected by the possibility of watching their homes and lively hood burn while firefighters are travelling many miles to refill their tankers trucks. How does the provide a safety net for the residents? How will that affect their home insurance costs and eligibility for coverage?
>
> I also would like to mention that the public information night held on February 19th, could have and should have been held in Teeterville!! I see no reason for it to have been held in Simcoe, no internet was needed. The Legion had offered their hall . This would have ensured that the families who could potentially be affected by any decision regarding the Dam, could be present. I understand that it wasn't the LPCA or Norfolk County who notified the majority

of the residents of Teeterville, it was the local residents who took it upon themselves to ensure that their families, friends and Neighbours were informed of the information night. I hope that going forward, all residents will be informed and have the opportunity to attend a meeting closer to their homes.
For the community and it's tight knit community, I urge you to consider the long term impact that repairing/replacing and maintaining the Dam will have on the ecological and environmental treasure that continues to bring value to the people of Teeterville.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this important manner. I do not want to see Ontario lose another conservation green .

Jerry Vermeltfoort

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Scott Robertson

From: Jan Porter <[redacted]>
Sent: March 5, 2025 6:27 PM
To: Scott Robertson; [redacted]
Subject: Re: [External] Re: Teeterville Dam

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Good evening, Scott.
Thank you for taking time out of your busy day to not only read our emails, but to also respond to them!!
Please keep us on the mailing list, as we would like to be informed of upcoming meetings, as well of any decisions on the future of the dam.
Thanks again!
Jan and John Porter and family

From: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Sent: March 5, 2025 5:05 PM
To: John porter <[redacted]>; Jan Porter <[redacted]>
Cc: amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca <amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca>; srahman@lpca.on.ca <srahman@lpca.on.ca>; tom.masschele@norfolkcounty.ca <tom.masschele@norfolkcounty.ca>; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca <chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca>; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca <linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca>; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca <michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca>; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca <alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca>; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca <doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca>; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca <adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca>; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca <kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca>; babrady-co@ola.org <babrady-co@ola.org>; mschreiner-co@ola.org <mschreiner-co@ola.org>; bonnie@ontarioliberal.ca <bonnie@ontarioliberal.ca>; mstiles-qp@ndp.on.ca <mstiles-qp@ndp.on.ca>; Lorrie Minshall <lminshall@lprca.on.ca>; Judy Maxwell <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>; ron <ron@scheckenberger.ca>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] Re: Teeterville Dam

Hi John and Jan,

I received a message from each of your email addresses a few hours apart on Sunday event but, on review, they appear virtually identical so I'm opting to reply to you both concurrently.

Thank you very much for email(s) and input to the project. Your comments mirror many of the same aspects / concerns that we have been hearing through engagement with other stakeholders to-date, highlighting the natural environmental sensitivities and socio-cultural importance of the Study Area on the surrounding community and the personal connection that many have with the dam and the reservoir. Your emails (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

Of the many messages we've received, yours was the first (I think) to mention the importance of the dam and reservoir in providing an area of respite during the chaotic and uncertain time that was the COVID pandemic, so thank you for that. If you noticed the dam cordoned off during that period, I expect it was related to the presence of the steel truss bridge infrastructure that had been deemed structurally unsafe and a public safety risk, and was removed in 2022.

While the PIC information included the presentation of conceptual alternatives as a starting point to future project discussions, neither the quantitative assessment of the potential impacts of each nor the assessment of preferability of one alternative over another has yet commenced. At this time, we remain in the information gathering and compilation stage, aimed at characterizing the broad "environment" within which the project exists – i.e., the natural environment, the socio-cultural environment, the economic environment, and the technical/regulatory environments. As with all EAs, the project will be heading down the path of reviewing and evaluating potential alternative solutions, and the considerations and recommendations that you and many others have raised will certainly be reflected.

If it is of interest, the information presented at the PIC and some of the other key study background information can also be found online here: Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment - Long Point Region Conservation Authority

I have assumed, given your interest in the project, that you would like to be added to the mailing list established for the project and be copied on all related materials moving forward. If you do not want to be on list, please don't hesitate to let me know.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!
Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: John porter <[redacted]>
Sent: March 2, 2025 8:13 PM
To: Jan Porter <[redacted]>
Cc: amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; srahman@lpca.on.ca; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; tom.masschele@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org; mschreiner-co@ola.org; bonnie@ontarioliberal.ca; mstiles-qp@ndp.on.ca
Subject: [External] Re: Teeterville Dam

Caution: The sender name (John porter) is different from their email address ([redacted]), which may indicate an impersonation attempt. Verify the email's authenticity with the sender using your organization's trusted contact list before replying or taking further action.

> Hello everyone,
> I am writing this to express my support for the repair or replacement of the Teeterville Dam. Our family moved to La Salette 5 years ago, during the Covid epidemic. If you recall, during this time, people were not permitted to gather and socialize. For many of us, being able to get outside and enjoy the beautiful places mother nature provided was much needed medicine. Our family took many walks in Teeterville and we noticed that this Dam was all cordoned off and it didn't appear as if there were any repairs that had begun. We also spent time on the Teeterville Legion grounds enjoying the natural habitat and all the animals and

birds who use the pond as a breeding ground or habitat. We have watched the Eagles teaching their chicks to fish. We had never even heard of the Snow Geese until we saw hundreds of them on the pond, I believe on their winter flight to a warmer climate.

We have enjoyed time with friends and family, listening to the sounds of nature. Have stopped by the Legion on a summer evening, listening to stories of how the residents used to swim and tube in the water. We have been a part of the Teeterville Firefighters Carp Derby on Father's Day weekend.
Teeterville has an interesting history, once thriving as a prosperous community with a saw mill, planning mill, shingle and grist mill, all which relied on water from the Teeterville Pond and Dam. Even after a fire in the late 1800's, the Dam remained a vital part of Teeterville, providing esssential irrigation to the local agricultural farming community. Many of the residents also rely on sand points for their water supply.

The fire department relies on the dam as an integral part of their water supply. We have witnessed the fire department use the Teeterville Pond for water rescue practice. Without this water supply, where would the water come from for fighting fires in Teeterville and surrounding area? What about the residents who will be affected by the possibility of watching their homes and lively hood burn while firefighters are travelling many miles to refill their tanker trucks. How safe is that for the local tesudents? How will that affect their home insurance costs and eligibility for coverage?

I also would like to mention that the public information night held on February 19th, could have and should have been held in Teeterville!! I see no reason for it to have been held in Simcoe, no internet was needed. The Legion had offered their hall . This would have ensured that the families who could potentially be affected by any decision regarding the Dam, could be present. I understand that it wasn't the LPCA or Norfolk County who notified the majority of the residents of Teeterville, it was the local residents who took it upon themselves to ensure that their families, friends and Neighbours were informed of the information night. I hope that going forward, all residents will be informed and have the opportunity to attend a meeting closer to their homes.
For the community and it's tight knit community, I urge you to consider the long term impact that repairing/replacing and maintaining the Dam will have on the ecological and environmental treasure that continues to bring value to the people of Teeterville.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this important manner.
John Porter and family

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Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 5, 2025 1:33 PM
To: Les Kovacs
Cc: Saifur Rahman; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Dam

Hi Les & Cheryl,

Thank you very much for email and input to the project. Your comments mirror many of the same aspects / concerns that we have been hearing through engagement with other stakeholders to-date, highlighting the natural environmental sensitivities and socio-cultural importance of the Study Area on the surrounding community and the personal connection that many have with the dam and the reservoir. Your email (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

While the information presented at the PIC, which can also be found online here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/initial, included the presentation of conceptual alternatives as a starting point to future project discussions, neither the quantitative assessment of the potential impacts of each nor the assessment of preferability of one alternative over another has yet commenced. At this time, we remain in the information gathering and compilation stage, aimed at characterizing the broad "environment" within which the project exists – i.e., the natural environment, the socio-cultural environment, the economic environment, and the technical/regulatory environments. As with all EAs, the project will be heading down the path of reviewing and evaluating potential alternative solutions, and the considerations and recommendations that you and many others have raised will certainly be reflected.

I have assumed, given your interest in the project, that you would like to be added to the mailing list established for the project and be copied on all related materials moving forward. If you do not want to be on list, please don't hesitate to let me know.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

-----Original Message-----
From: Les Kovacs <[redacted]>
Sent: March 2, 2025 3:05 PM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam

Both my husband and I have either lived in or near the community of Teeterville. Our son resides in the village and is a member of the volunteer firefighters. The dry hydrant located there is one of the closest needed to fight fires in the surrounding communities. We have always enjoyed watching the wildlife around the pond. Many times while on my

daily walk it is amazing to be able to look up and see a bald eagle flying overhead. Hopefully a solution can be found to maintain the dam and pond for future generations to enjoy as we have. Les and Cheryl Kovacs

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Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 5, 2025 11:56 AM
To: L Burroughs; srahman@lprca.ca; Amy Martin; tom.masschaele@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michaelcolumbus@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.bruton@norfolkcounty.ca; Councillor Adam Veri; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; Lorrie Minshall (lminshall@lprca.on.ca); Judy Maxwell; Ron Scheckenberger
Subject: RE: [External] Maintaining Teeterville Dam

Hi Lori,

Thank you very much for email and input to the project. Your comments mirror many of the same aspects / concerns that we have been hearing through engagement with other stakeholders to-date, highlighting the natural environmental sensitivities and socio-cultural importance of the Study Area on the surrounding community and the very personal connection that many have with the dam and the reservoir. Your email (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

I'm not sure if you were in attendance at Feb. 19th Public Information Centre – there's a couple "Burroughs" listed on the sign-in sheet, but I don't see your name specifically – but the information presented there, both on display boards and through an impromptu verbal presentation, tried to highlight that the project remains at the information sharing and gathering stage. The objective of the meeting was to familiarize stakeholders with the EA process and helping develop a characterization of the broad "environment" within which the project exists – i.e., the natural environment, the socio-cultural environment, the economic environment, the technical/regulatory environment. To that end, while the Study Team outlined what had determined through the initial background review of published materials and site visits, the critical secondary objective of all consultation exercises has been to obtain other information, feedback, and opinions from local and engaged stakeholders such as yourself. Happily, that's exactly what has occurred throughout the consultation process thus far, with your email playing a role. This all helps to develop a more comprehensive characterization of the project's environment.

The PIC information boards and other project related information can be found on the LPRCA's project specific website linked here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/

While the initial conceptual alternatives were presented as a starting point to future project discussions, neither the quantitative assessment of the potential impacts of each nor the assessment of preferability of one alternative over another has yet commenced. As with all EAs, the project will be heading down the path of reviewing and evaluating potential alternative solutions, and the considerations and recommendations that you have raised are certainly among the many that will be reflected.

I have assumed, given your interest in the project, that you would like to be added to the mailing list established for the project and be copied on all related materials moving forward. If you do not want to be on list, please don't hesitate to let me know.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer

Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: L Burroughs <[redacted]>
Sent: March 2, 2025 11:50 AM
To: srahman@lprca.ca; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; Amy Martin <amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca>; tom.masschaele@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michaelcolumbus@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.bruton@norfolkcounty.ca; Councillor Adam Veri <adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca>; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca
Subject: [External] Maintaining Teeterville Dam

This is the first time you received an email from this sender ([redacted]). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

I am writing to express my wholehearted support for the repair and preservation of the Teeterville Dam. Although I no longer live in Teeterville, it will always be my home. This small village holds deep significance for me and my family, and I feel compelled to share its rich history and the personal meaning the Teeterville Dam holds for us.

Teeterville's story began in 1859 when George Teeter laid out the village. For nearly four decades, it thrived as a prosperous community, with a sawmill, planning mill, shingle mill, and grist mill all relying on the Teeterville Pond and its dam. Unfortunately, a devastating fire in 1897 disrupted the town's bustling economy, and while it never fully regained its former prominence, the town and its dam have remained a vital part of its identity.

In the 1920s and 1930s, the role of Teeterville shifted as tobacco became the area's primary industry. My family, along with many others from North Carolina and Virginia, moved here to cultivate tobacco on the fertile land. The water from the Teeterville Pond and its streams was essential for irrigation, supporting the growth of crops that were vital to the local economy.

Beyond its role in agriculture, the Teeterville Pond and Dam also served the community in other ways. The Teeterville Fire Department, which serves all of Windham Township, relied on the pond for water to fight fires.

The Teeterville Legion, dedicated to the memory of the Wagner brothers who sacrificed their lives in World War II, was built overlooking the pond. The water, the dam, and the pond have always been integral to the community's well-being and sense of place.

In February 2020, local resident David Smith aptly pointed out, "If you lose the dam, you lose the pond, you lose the wildlife, and you lose the wetland. I thought everyone, governments included, realized the importance of wetlands and want to protect them." This statement underscores the importance of the Teeterville Pond and Dam, not just as a historical artifact, but as a natural resource that contributes to the environmental health and beauty of the area.

Teeterville's history is also deeply intertwined with community and culture.
The Teeterville Pioneer Museum, which chronicled the stories of the village and Windham Township, was sadly closed by Norfolk County. My grandmother, Muriel Huffman, was the first curator and unofficial historian of Teeterville, and she understood the importance of preserving our heritage for future generations.

The Women's Institute Hall, where I spent so many happy moments of my childhood, was another important community space. I'll always cherish the memories of the annual Brunswick Stew, where the smell of stew cooking in the giant pots filled the air, and the sound of laughter and camaraderie echoed through the hall.

The conversation around potentially closing the Teeterville Dam cannot simply be about cost-efficiency. It is about preserving what makes Teeterville special—its rich history, its natural beauty, and its tight-knit community.

The pond and dam are much more than just physical structures; they are an essential part of Teeterville's identity, and their preservation is crucial for the future of this unique community.

I urge you to consider the long-term impact of repairing and maintaining the Teeterville Dam. This is not just a matter of economics; it is about protecting a cultural and environmental treasure that continues to bring value to the people of Teeterville.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. I remain hopeful that together we can ensure the preservation of Teeterville's heritage for generations to come.

Sincerely,

Lori Burroughs
[redacted]

[redacted]

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Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 10, 2025 8:24 PM
To: Ed Deyne
Cc: Saifur Rahman; Lorrie Minshall (lminshall@lprca.on.ca); Judy Maxwell; Ron Scheckenberger; Alexandra Laleva
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Dam
Attachments: Deyne re dam.pdf

Hi Ed,

I've copied a couple other key members of the Study Team on this response in the event there's anything anyone else would like to add. For ease of reference, I've also attached a copy of your comments which are spoken to directly within this reply.

First, thank you very much for detailed input to the project. Your comments mirror many of the same aspects / concerns that we have been hearing through engagement with other stakeholders to-date, highlighting the natural environmental sensitivities and socio-cultural importance of the Study Area on the surrounding community. Your lifelong connection with the dam and reservoir is shared with a few others as well. Your email (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

As was indicated on the information boards of the Feb. 19th Public Information Centre and reiterated through the impromptu verbal presentation provided, the project remains at the information gathering stage. The potential impacts of the conceptual alternatives and/or the evaluation of relative preferability against one another has not yet commenced. The information presented at the PIC was focused on familiarizing stakeholders with the EA process being followed and the characterization of the broad "environment" within which the project exists – i.e., the natural environment, the socio-cultural environment, the economic environment, the technical/regulatory environment.

Your specific questions deal mainly with the details of how any particular approach would be implemented and impacts mitigated – e.g., construction timing to protect species, sediment management, public safety, impacts on County road infrastructure, impacts on groundwater supply, etc. – while also pointing out some of the considerations (e.g., the cost of the various alternative) that will need to be included in the EA evaluation. All of the points you've raised will need to be considered when we get to alternative development, evaluation, and impact assessment. The considerations and recommendations that you have raised are certainly among the many that will be reflected.

To your **point #8**, yes, the LPRCA has currently contracted a local professional surveyor, Kim Husted out of Delhi, to complete a boundary survey for the LPRCA's lands and, as a professional surveyor, this will be a defensible map. In defining the LPRCA's property boundary, the work will inherently define the limits of private property as well as it is the same line. The data used to establish these limits will include previously completed surveys on file and in the Land Registry Office and Surveyor's offices, deeds registered on title in the Land Registry Office, deposited Survey Reference Plans, existing Registered Plan of Subdivision and both existing and previously existing physical evidence. Kim's work will not extend to other private property boundaries beyond that which defines the LPRCA shared boundary.

To your **point #9** regarding the ability to submit comments and review replies I can confirm that, yes, all correspondence will be included as part of the published EA documentary record, in accordance with the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment guidelines, Personal contact information will be redacted

for privacy. It is precisely because of the need to record such communications, and in the pursuit of accuracy and completeness that verbal comments are difficult to include in the formal project record. That said, we are not closed off to verbal communications and input - the intent of the PIC was to engage with interested stakeholders, to provide the opportunity to view the information accumulated to date and to discuss additional input, concerns, or recommendations with Study Team staff. While I can appreciate your comment regarding the potential for missed input by requiring written communications, I can assure you that we have had no shortage of feedback on this project already with dozens of submissions, most of which demonstrate the community's passion for the dam/reservoir, exactly as you've suggested would be the case.

To your **second point #8** re: the EA process, I'll direct you to the guiding document for such studies called the Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects, a copy of which can be found at the LPRCA's project-specific website, here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/. The history of the process as it relates to Teeterville Dam, from the 2016 Dam Safety Review through to the current EA, is summarized in the Baseline Environmental Inventory Report (coming soon to the project website) – the short answer is that, with a problem of this sort, there are always going to be a number of technical studies to be completed to support any decisions and processes to be completed and these things take time and money. The alternative approach, rushing into solutions without fully understanding the situation, does not often end ideally.

To the other questions in this point, yes, the EA will play a central role in the final decision as to how to resolve the problem statement, and the final decision will made by a number of parties and permitting agencies, with all of the input from public and private stakeholders considered. Approval agencies include Norfolk County, LPRCA, Ministry of Environment Conservation, and Parks, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturism. Indigenous communities are also consulted including, in this instance, the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Six Nations of the Grand River (both elected and (HCCC) Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council / (HDI) Haudenosaunee Development Institute). To the questions of why the project requires a special levy on Norfolk County and how much money has been set aside for the project to date, I'll need to rely on input from others, either LPRCA or the County.

To your **second point #9** – thank you for the additional information on additional species known to exist (or at least historically existed) up and downstream of the dam. Gathering this additional information is exactly why we held the PIC and are consulting with the public at this time. If you have it and could point me to reference literature in this regard, which I'm hoping you may be able given the specific nature of your comments (e.g., "*Big Creek and the Cattaraugus (in New York state) contribute most to the lake wide abundance of sea lamprey – 38 and 36%, respectively*"), I'd be most appreciative. Especially if you have published information from Big Creek upstream of the dam?

I hope this response has gone some way to addressing your questions and clarifying the process being followed, helped provide some confidence that the study is being undertaken at a reasonable pace, and with be completed with transparency.

I have assumed, given your interest and email, that you would like to be kept informed as new information regarding the project is issued and have added your email address to the project mailing list to receive project communications moving forward. Please advise if you do not want to be added to this list.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental

Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Mike Bergman <Mike.Bergman@norfolkcounty.ca>
Sent: March 3, 2025 6:45 PM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: Ed Deyne <[redacted]>
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam

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Hi
Please see the 2 attachments. When responding, please respond to:

[redacted]

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Mike Bergman
District Chief - Station #4
Fire Department
Office of the CAO
, Teeterville, Ontario
519-426-5870 | 226-NORFOLK

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE

Teeterville Dam
Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works

Comment and Feedback Sheet – PIC #1 – February 19, 2025

Your comments are appreciated. Please use this form to provide comments on any aspect of the project that you consider important. Please return your completed form to Study Team member at the PIC, or send in hard copy or by email by March 5, 2025 to either:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
srahman@lprca.on.ca
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Project Manager
Montrose Enivromental
srobertson@montrose-env.ca
Phone: 226-314-1962

Please provide any additional comments on the study or information that may be useful for the study team.

May we contact you to discuss the problems and/or information? Yes ☑ No ☐

Note: With the exception of personal information, comments provided above will become part of the public record and a copy of this document may be attached to future reports.

Please provide your property address. Also provide your name and phone number or email so that we may contact you if necessary. The bottom of this page will be excluded from future reports.

Name	Address	Phone Number / E-mail
Edmond Degne	[redacted]	

Disclaimer: Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of *Privacy Act* and the *Environmental Assessment Act*, unless otherwise stated in the submission, any personal information such as name, address, telephone number and property location included in a submission will become part of the public record files for this matter and will be released, if requested, to any person.

To Whom it may concern March. 01/2025

I would like to begin by saying I have lived within one mile of Teeterville all my life except for maybe 4 or 5 years that I attended school and worked in Toronto. When I returned to the area in 1975 I came to live and work within 75 yards of the wetland My family was raised beside the pond.

In my younger years I spent many a weekend skating on the pond, swimming in the creek just below the dam with many close friends. I played on the dam apron and jumped off its bridge. I have hunted and fished in the wetlands from a very young age. I also have to say it has been my observation over the past 10 to 15 years that I have noticed a real decline in the wetland. Long Point has failed to operate the dam properly and has lowered the levels of the wetland by at least 18 inches. They will state saftey concerns, but if there were problems they should have fixed them with yearly maintenance to ensure the health of the P.S.W.

The remainder of this submission I will just state in points and questions. The questions I hope will be answered in a timely matter

① I attended your information meeting and I was impressed with your pretty display. In the diagrams showing the changes in the creek flow pattern and the ponds beside the creek. I am trying to figure out how this can be accomplished without destroying all the inhabitants of the wetland. These changes will have to be done before the water levels are lowered so the inhabitants can migrate to these areas. Also because of the restrictions in size of these ponds how will all the inhabitants of the 400 acre fit in these ponds. What will be done with the 10 to 12 feet of sediment that will have to be removed? I say 10 to 12 feet because if you would do a cross section of the pond thats approximately the depth you will have to go to match with the downstream level of the water. What will keep the ponds from filling back in because of the fluid nature of the sediment

② By creating these new ponds & creek flow at these depths in the sediment, the banks will be extremely unstable. The unstable banks will pose a great risk to anyone near them for many, many years till they finally stabilize. This area will also become a real

attraction in the area for children and therefore a great saftey concern.

③ If you take the dam out the results will be catastrophic to the creek downstream with sediment build up on the spawning beds for many years after and that will have to be continually monitored. (Who will pay for this). Above the dam you will completely destroy the P.S.W as we know it, both the lands owned by Long Point and that which is privately owned.

④ By doing nothing I think the county has opened itself up to lawsuits if the dam fails. They had known since 2016 of the dams unstable condition.

⑤ I know they have said to fix the dam is a million dollars but I have never heard what the other alternatives would cost. Since some of the projects would require monitoring over years

⑥ I was wondering if Norfolk has been contacted over concerns of the new bridge and road. I think another cross-section should be done in this area. I would be surprized if the new bridges foundations were designed to take water levels and a creek running 12 to 14 feet deeper at the foundations to erode them. Especially in the spring run off when the power of Big Creek is hard to imagine for anyone who has never seen it.

⑦ Since I have farmed all around the pond I have had to have watering taking permits in two areas of the Feeterville Pond from the M.O.E. If the dam was to be removed these sources would dry up and it would be with increased difficulty that I would be able to get water if at all. Who would and how would they replace these water supplies that are of great importance and value to Deyne Farms. Also to be considered are the shallow well sand points that many homes within the village have and how will they be affected

⑧ I have heard there is a survey of lands taking place, but it only includes properties owned by Long Point. I think it should also include all properties that are privately owned that are connected to the P.S.W. so these owners can see how they will be affected by any decisions being made so they can take

appropiate action. These properties should also be part of the E.A. since they are within the P.S.W

⑦ I have also watched as Montrose has tried to control the narrative of this E.A. Montrose has stated they not accept any verbal comments a questions to be part of the E.A. I think this is wrong and that every person should have a say and right to ask questions and be part of the E.A. in any format they choose. We all know if you ask people to put things in writing you will not hear from a majority of the people. I believe there should be a town hall meeting where people have the opportunity to express their opions and ask questions (and get answers). This should be video recorded and become part of the E.A. It will show the passion that the have for the Teeterville dam and the P.S.W.

I also heard that the CLC was given a questionaire to be filled out and submitted. Since the EA is suppose to be transparent these questionaire along with their replies should be made public The peoples written responses to Montrose should also be made public.

⑧ I keep hearing that the E.A. is just part of a process. I would like someone to explain the whole process to me and why it has taken so long to be started. Does this E.A carry any weight in the final decision of the dam? Who makes the final decision on the dam and how does the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks factor into this? Also would like to know why the monies for this projekt would require a special levy. as M. Columbus has stated.. How much money has been set aside for this project by Long Point already?

⑨ I would also like to comment on one of your board prestations

Site Characterization Aquatic Ecology
Migratory runs
Rainbow trout & Steelhead are almost 75% stocked fish
Upstream of the dam
Species also should include large mouth bass brown trout and speckled trout

It also said the American brooke lamprey is located upstream When people see the word lamprey they get all excited and

think the worest, but this speaes is a filler feeder and poses no threat to humans or fish.

On the other hand the sea lamprey which is a danger to fish, spawns & migrates below the dam. This same dam prevents the sea lamprey from endangering any fish species above the dam. It should be noted the Big Creek and the Cattaragus (on New York state) contribute most to the lake wide abundance of sea lamprey 38 and 36% respectively. The Fetterville dam limits the spawning of sea lamprey at a time when sea lamprey populations are surging in the Great Lakes. The dam also limits the sea lamprey's ability to affect the creek inhabitants above the dam.

(10) In conclusion I would like to say there are many more questions that have to be asked and answered, we should not rush into this E.A. blindly and all people should be informed of all peoples questions, answers and opinions given that this E.A. is transparent.

I also have a petition with 1023 signatures from the people with concerns "that repairs to the Fetterville dam are very important and that the repairs are urgent given the importance of the Big Creek P.S.W. and Fetterville Pond.

Thank You

Edmond Deyne

Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 5, 2025 7:12 PM
To: [redacted]; srahman@lrpca.on.ca
Cc: amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; tom.masschaele@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@olg.org; doug.fordco@pc.ola.org; mschreiner-co@ola.org; bonnie@ontarioliberal.ca; mstiles-QP@ndp.on.ca; Lorrie Minshall (lminshall@lprca.on.ca); Judy Maxwell; Ron Scheckenberger; Alexandra Laleva
Subject: RE: [External] RE: Community Interest Perspective on the Teeterville Dam Safety Report

Hi Mark, Danielle, & Family,

Thank you very much for email and input to the project. Mark - I'm sorry to hear that your return home was necessitated by such unfortunate circumstances, but I'm glad to hear that the community seems like such a good place to have landed.

As I'm sure that you are likely aware, your comments mirror many of the same aspects / concerns that we have been hearing through engagement with other stakeholders to-date, highlighting the natural environmental sensitivities and socio-cultural importance of the Study Area on the surrounding community and the personal connection that many have with the dam and the reservoir. Your email (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

While the PIC information included the presentation of conceptual alternatives as a starting point to future project discussions, neither the quantitative assessment of the potential impacts of each nor the assessment of preferability of one alternative over another has yet commenced. At this time, we remain in the information gathering and compilation stage, aimed at characterizing the broad "environment" within which the project exists – i.e., the natural environment, the socio-cultural environment, the economic environment, and the technical/regulatory environments. As with all EAs, the project will be heading down the path of reviewing and evaluating potential alternative solutions, and the considerations and recommendations that you and many others have raised will certainly be reflected.

If it is of interest, the information presented at the PIC and some of the other key study background information can also be found online here: Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment - Long Point Region Conservation Authority

I have assumed, given your interest, that you would like to be added to the mailing list established for the project and be copied on all related materials moving forward. If you do not want to be on list, please don't hesitate to let me know.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental

Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: [redacted]>
Sent: March 3, 2025 12:59 PM
To: srahman@lrpca.on.ca; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; tom.masschaele@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@olg.org; doug.fordco@pc.ola.org; mschreiner-co@ola.org; bonnie@ontarioliberal.ca; mstiles-QP@ndp.on.ca
Subject: [External] RE: Community Interest Perspective on the Teeterville Dam Safety Report

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Good Afternoon,

My family and I would like to voice our opinions in regard to the discussion over the Teeterville Dam Safety Review.

We are very concerned about losing our Dam. My husband Mark Blake was raised in Teeterville, ON. When his parents got sick, we moved back to Teeterville with our two children to provide end of life care. He spent his childhood at this Dam, fishing, walking his dogs, meeting with his friends, canoeing, and as he aged up, going to the legion to visit other Teeterville occupants. Since moving back, we have fished with out children here, and have spent time paddle boarding. Our dogs enjoy fetching sticks below the dam and drinking out of the water. We have spent countless hours looking for crawfish legs, and hunting for snakes. Our kids love to count how many snails they can find each time we go and trying to spot the frogs.

These are just a few personal reasons why we like the dam. However, there are much more substantial reasons.

Fire Response
The Teeterville Dam is used by the Teeterville Fire Department.

Wildlife
The Teeterville Dam has a thriving wetland ecosystem that is home to diverse wildlife and plant species.

Community
The ponds are used for birdwatching, fishing, hiking, kayaking, and canoeing.

Watertable
The dam has a role in maintaining the town's water table. Removal could lead to water shortages, and costs for home owners and farmers skyrocketing.

These are a few of the many reasons why the dam should be fixed/replaced. Our community values the Teeterville pond, and removing of said pond, would be a devastating loss for the community. With all of the new infrastructure going up in Teeterville, and the new families moving to town and having young children, you are at risk of losing this momentum and Teeterville becoming a ghost town.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. Removing the dam would be a massive loss to our community.

Sincerly,

Mark Blake, Danielle Bennett & Family.
Sent from my iPhone

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Scott Robertson

From: [redacted] <[redacted]>
Sent: March 3, 2025 3:25 PM
To: Saifur Rahman; Scott Robertson
Subject: [External] Re: Teeterville Dam
Attachments: Tabitha Goodale.pdf

This is the first time you received an email from this sender ([redacted]). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

To Whom it may concern

Please see attached my comments on the Teeterville Dam project.

To summarize, I think that the committee should be looking at the entire river and not just the pond controlled by the Conservation Authority. I believe the only morally correct course of action to repair or replace the existing Dam, for the health and safety of the community, for the cultural importance to the community, and for the environmental impact a wetland has to help reduce climate change.

Thank you for your time,

Tabitha Goodale

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE

Teeterville Dam
Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment
for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works

Comment and Feedback Sheet – PIC #1 – February 19, 2025

Your comments are appreciated. Please use this form to provide comments on any aspect of the project that you consider important. Please return your completed form to Study Team member at the PIC, or send in hard copy or by email by March 5, 2025 to either:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
srahman@lprca.on.ca
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Project Manager
Montrose Enivromental
srobertson@montrose-env.ca
Phone: 226-314-1962

Please provide any additional comments on the study or information that may be useful for the study team.

Though we cannot live in the past we must use our knowledge of it to learn from old mistakes so as not to repeat them in the future. To many times the environment has not been given the appropriate amount of weight in important descisons leading to disasterous conseques

The geography was forever changed over 100 years ago & now a small town lives in harmony with nature. The wetland is the heart of our community, part of the life blood of Big Creek, & the kidney's of A UNESCO Biosphere

Look at the whole Pond, Look at the whole River and evaluate based on all it gives & can give in the future

Do not silence our voice of concerns!

Save the Dam! Save the Wetland!
it is it only morally right & responsible choice!

May we contact you to discuss the problems and/or information? Yes ☑ No ☐

Note: With the exception of personal information, comments provided above will become part of the public record and a copy of this document may be attached to future reports.

Please provide your property address. Also provide your name and phone number or email so that we may contact you if necessary. The bottom of this page will be excluded from future reports.

Name	Address	Phone Number / E-mail
Tabitha Goodall	[redacted]	

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Scott Robertson

From: Ted McElhone <[redacted]>
Sent: March 3, 2025 3:04 PM
To: Scott Robertson; Saifur Rahman
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam
Attachments: Teeterville Damn_03032025.pdf

Caution: The sender name (Ted McElhone) is different from their email address ([redacted]), which may indicate an impersonation attempt. Verify the email's authenticity with the sender using your organization's trusted contact list before replying or taking further action.

Hi,

Please see attached the completed document pertaining to the Teeterville dam.

Thank you,

Ted McElhone
[redacted]

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

emailed on March 3/25

Teeterville Dam
Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works

Comment and Feedback Sheet – PIC #1 – February 19, 2025

Your comments are appreciated. Please use this form to provide comments on any aspect of the project that you consider important. Please return your completed form to Study Team member at the PIC, or send in hard copy or by email by March 5, 2025 to either:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
srahman@lprca.on.ca
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Project Manager
Montrose Enivromental
srobertson@montrose-env.ca
Phone: 226-314-1962

Please provide any additional comments on the study or information that may be useful for the study team.

- We operate farms down-stream from the dam
- The dam withholds water to preserve so that we have adequate water for irrigating our crops during the summer months - if the dam were to be removed, we would no longer have a crop to harvest
- If the beams were to be removed on the dam there would be no way to control the water levels during droughts
- When the dam is repaired, it is critical that the beams (or similar) be utilized in order to control water levels to ensure adequate water to irrigate crops
- Future farming generations would not be sustainable

May we contact you to discuss the problems and/or information? Yes ☒ No ☐

Note: With the exception of personal information, comments provided above will become part of the public record and a copy of this document may be attached to future reports.

Please provide your property address. Also provide your name and phone number or email so that we may contact you if necessary. The bottom of this page will be excluded from future reports.

Name	Address	Phone Number / E-mail
Edward (Ted) McElhone	[redacted]	[redacted]

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Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 9, 2025 12:25 PM
To: Emily Bell; Saifur Rahman; amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; tom.masschele@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org
Cc: Reece Dierick
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Dam

Hi Reece and Emily,

Thank you very much for email and input to the project. Your comments mirror many of the same aspects / concerns that we have been hearing through engagement with other stakeholders to-date, highlighting the natural environmental sensitivities and socio-cultural importance of the Study Area on the surrounding community. Thank you very much for your input to the project. Your email (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

As was indicated on the information boards of the Feb. 19th Public Information Centre and reiterated through the impromptu verbal presentation provided, the project remains at the information gathering stage. The potential impacts of the conceptual alternatives and/or the evaluation of relative preferability against one another have not yet commenced. The information presented at the PIC was focused on familiarizing stakeholders with the EA process being followed and the characterization of the broad "environment" within which the project exists – i.e., the natural environment, the socio-cultural environment, the economic environment, the technical/regulatory environment.

Given the information presented to-date, I'm not clear exactly on where you have reached a conclusion that economics is *the* driving factor in any future decisions, but I can assure you that's not the case. Reece – I see that you're a Professional Engineer and, with that, I assume that you're well aware that the resolution to technical problems always includes a variety of criteria, constraints, and considerations and that, yes, cost is part of the more complex equation. But, as mentioned above, documented in the project materials presented to date, and the provincial guidance on how Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessments are to be completed, this study will be considering a wide range of environmental aspects in addition to economics. The considerations and recommendations that you have raised below are certainly among the many that will be reflected.

In the event you maybe unaware, the LPRCA has a project specific website located here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/ which I'd suggest is likely your best source of official information on the project moving forward, until the next PIC anyway.

I have assumed, given your interest and email, that you'd like to be kept informed as new information regarding the project is issued and have added your addresses to the mailing list established for the project. Please advise if you do not want to be included on this list.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.

Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Emily Bell <[redacted]>
Sent: March 4, 2025 10:41 AM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; tom.masschele@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org
Cc: Reece Dierick <[redacted]>
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam

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Reece & Emily Dierick
[redacted]
March 4, 2025

To whom it may concern,

In recent weeks, we've learned that there's consideration being given to removing the Teeterville Dam, and we strongly oppose this idea. In our view, this decision seems to prioritize cost over reason. Since purchasing our home in Teeterville, we've enjoyed witnessing the wildlife that thrives because of this water source. The local eagles, whose nest is close to our house, have been a particular joy. There have even been moments when we've been able to watch them through binoculars, catching fish from the ponds—a sight we never imagined we'd get to experience. What will happen to the eagles if their primary source of water and food is taken away? This would have a significant negative impact on a species already at risk of extinction. They would likely have no choice but to relocate. While the eagles don't understand the financial implications, they will bear the consequences of decisions made with the county's bottom line in mind.

On a personal note, our family frequently enjoys the Teeterville ponds for a variety of activities, such as hunting waterfowl, fishing, canoeing, and taking our dogs for swims, which we do whenever the weather permits. Emily's first hunting experience was on these ponds, where she successfully harvested her first duck. We've spent countless hours in duck blinds and tree stands, hunting deer that rely on the ponds as their water source. If the dam is removed, the ducks will no longer be plentiful in the area, and the deer will need to find a new water source to survive. This would directly impact our ability to hunt and provide for our family, forcing us to spend more at the grocery store for food. The financial burden this would create is significant.

In 2023, Delta Waterfowl installed public waterfowl blinds on the ponds, offering hunters a place to enjoy the sport. This initiative was a valuable addition to the community, attracting more hunters and providing new ones with an opportunity to hunt when they might have few other options. It was a great way to introduce people to hunting and share the traditions tied to it. If the dam is removed, this resource would be lost, pushing hunters to seek other areas or even causing some to give up hunting altogether. This would further harm a declining activity, making it even harder to pass on the hunting heritage.

This past year, we were excited to welcome a child into our family, and we were looking forward to sharing the activities we love with her. However, the thought that these experiences might be taken from us is deeply saddening. We've always enjoyed spending time outdoors, and we're eager to teach our child everything we know about the environment around the ponds, just as we were taught growing up. We're excited to take her to the dam to teach her about its purpose, the wildlife that lives around the water, and how the entire ecosystem works together to maintain balance. The removal of the dam would take away the affordable recreational and educational experiences we've enjoyed over the past seven years of living near the ponds. We have also been looking forward to taking her to the annual Teeterville Firefighters Fishing Derby on the ponds, but now that event is at risk. This event not only supports our local firefighters but also provides a wonderful opportunity to come together as a community and enjoy the outdoors. The impact of removing the Teeterville Dam goes far beyond financial concerns.

When we first purchased our home in the area and took possession, there was unfortunately a house fire in Teeterville on the same day. This tragic event served as a reminder of one of the many benefits of living here. We felt a sense of relief knowing that our property was so close to a fire station and had access to a dry hydrant from the Teeterville ponds, should we ever need it in the event of a fire. Without the dam, there would no longer be a reliable water supply available for this purpose. It would be such a waste of a valuable resource that provides peace of mind to all residents in the area.

Lastly, we attended the meeting on February 19th to hear the discussion about the maintenance costs of the dam and the debate over whether to remove it or replace it. During the meeting, it came to our attention that the water sources used by residents in the area were being explored, but the use of sand point wells was not taken into account. Our family relies solely on a sand point well for our water supply, and the removal of the dam could leave us without a dependable water source. An inadequate water supply would place a significant financial burden on us, as we would need to consider drilling a new well. With the rising cost of living, this is a daunting prospect, forcing us to choose between saving for a well or saving for our child's college fund. These are difficult decisions that will have a negative impact on our future—and more importantly, on the future of the next generation.

As a young family living in the Teeterville area, we are struggling to understand how this decision could have a positive impact on us or our community. If the decision is made to move forward with removing the dam, it will be clear that the voices of Norfolk County residents do not matter. We will have no say in the matter, our opinions will be dismissed, and we will be left to deal with the consequences of decisions made by people who don't live in the area. Today, we are speaking up not only for ourselves but also for the wildlife in the area that have no voice. The next generation of Norfolk County is counting on us to think beyond the immediate financial concerns and consider the long-term impacts. We urge you to do the same.

Thank you,

Reece and Emily Dierick

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Scott Robertson

From: Danielle Murray <[redacted]>
Sent: March 4, 2025 7:00 PM
To: Scott Robertson
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam - Comment & Feedback Sheet - PIC #1 - February 19, 2025
Attachments: Teeterville Dam_ Comment & Feedback Sheet - PIC#1.pdf

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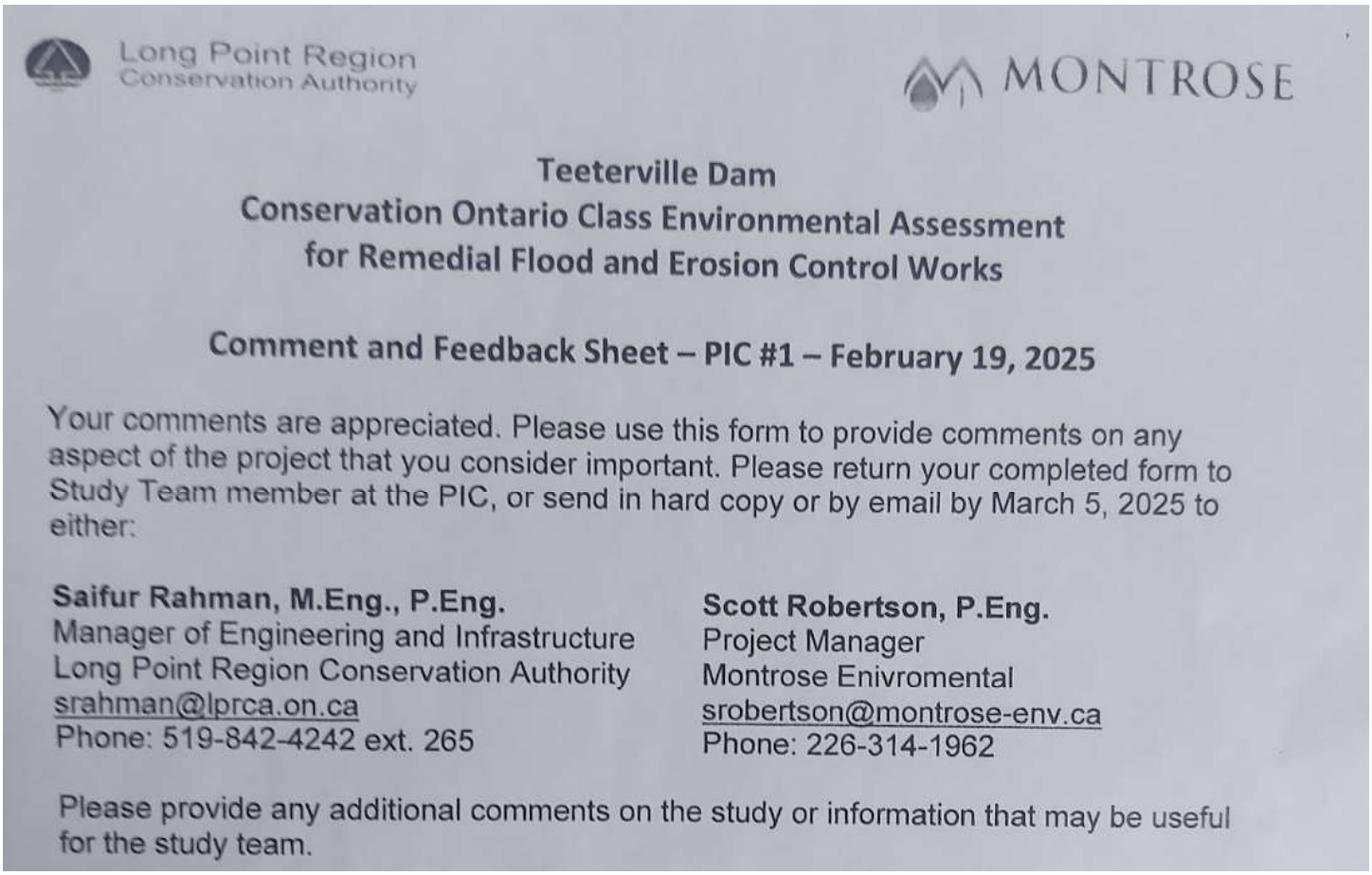
Good evening, Scott,

My name is Danielle Murray and I am a long-time resident of Teeterville.

Please find my letter attached.

Regards, Danielle

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE

Teeterville Dam
Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works

Comment and Feedback Sheet – PIC #1 – February 19, 2025

Your comments are appreciated. Please use this form to provide comments on any aspect of the project that you consider important. Please return your completed form to Study Team member at the PIC, or send in hard copy or by email by March 5, 2025 to either:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
srahman@lprca.on.ca
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Project Manager
Montrose Enivromental
srobertson@montrose-env.ca
Phone: 226-314-1962

Please provide any additional comments on the study or information that may be useful for the study team.

The Teeterville Dam has been the heart of our community for generations, shaping not just our landscape but our shared identity. Its preservation is not merely a matter of infrastructure - it is a matter of history, memory, and human experience. Yet, its fate now rests in the hands of those who have never stood on its bridge, never seen the morning mist rise from its waters, never breathlessly watched an eagle soar overhead, and never felt the weight of its presence in the lives of those who call Teeterville home.

The philosopher Thomas Hobbes reminds us that human understanding is shaped not by objective knowledge, but by imagination, memory, and perception. As he states, *"Imagination and memory are but one thing, which for divers considerations hath divers names."* What we know and cherish is not simply a collection of facts, but a succession of experiences - moments that, together, form the foundation of our identity. To us, the dam is not just an aging structure, a burden, or merely something summarily ignored until its self destruction provides an "organic" remedy; it is a living part of our collective memory.

Yet memory, as Hobbes warns, is a *"decaying sense."* If the dam is lost, so too is the memory of what it meant. With time, its significance will fade, replaced by absence and forgetfulness and future generations will not know of its importance. This is why we write to you - not simply to argue for its repair, but to preserve its meaning before it is reduced to nothing more than numbers on a page.

Hobbes also recognized that true understanding depends on direct experience. He wrote that understanding and knowledge are formed by *"the imagination that is raised in man... by words."* But can words alone replace lived reality? Can a report convey what it feels like to stand here, in the place where generations have gathered, fished, and celebrated? The irony is striking: those who will decide the dam's fate are those who have never known its presence.

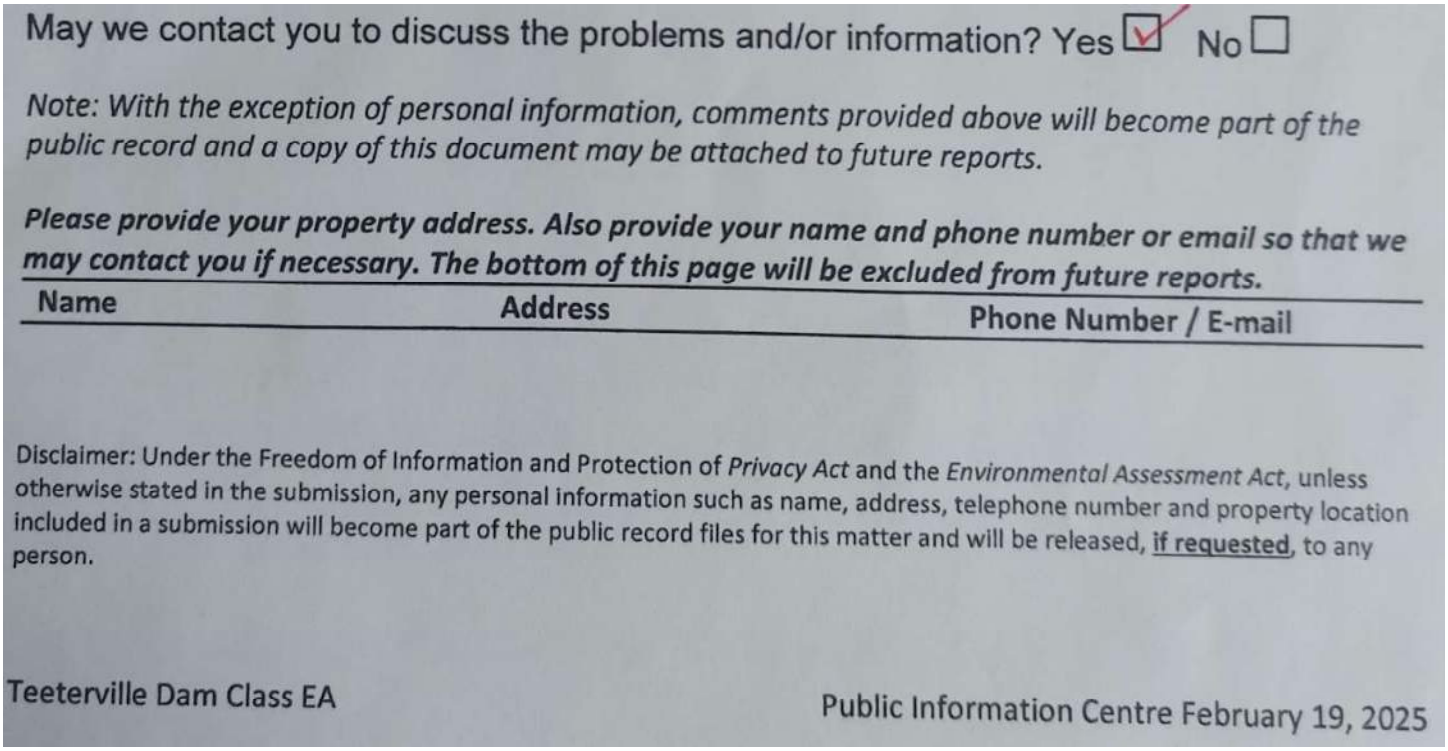
Yet, as Hobbes notes, human reasoning allows us to take individual experiences and form universal truths. He writes that *"the consequence found in one particular, comes to be registered and remembered, as a Universal rule."* If this village's deep connection to the dam can be quantified, it affirms a larger principle - that cultural and historical landmarks should not be valued only for their function, but for the human bonds they sustain.

As this assessment moves forward, we call for transparency at every stage. Our concerns will not be satisfied by a failure to present the information in a manner that promotes open, clear, and inclusive dialogue, providing this community with the opportunity to understand how decisions are made and why certain criteria are used. Too often, such assessments operate behind closed doors, relying on technical calculations that fail to capture the true social, cultural, and historical significance of the study of interest. Nor will it be prudent to continue to disallow community members a public voice, especially as a collective. This process impacts a community and requires fitting engagement as such - specifically: a proper forum for community expression and a published catalogue of all letters written.

Moreover, you are not addressing a complacent community. Accountability from all parties must be at the center of this process, ensuring that clear reasoning is given and responsibility taken for decisions made. Who will answer to the people of this village if an irreversible mistake is made? Who ensures that the voices of those who live with the consequences of this decision are not drowned out by bureaucratic procedure?

We urge you to recognize that the significance of this dam cannot be measured by cost alone - and most certainly it cannot be measured by a preconceived standard - a biased measure of "value" - a quantification denied should the requirement be to ensure that it is so. Its preservation is not simply a county expenditure; it is an investment in the people, the stories, and the shared and continued history of Teeterville.

We hope that our voices, like the dam itself, will not be washed away.



May we contact you to discuss the problems and/or information? Yes ☑ No ☐

Note: With the exception of personal information, comments provided above will become part of the public record and a copy of this document may be attached to future reports.

Please provide your property address. Also provide your name and phone number or email so that we may contact you if necessary. The bottom of this page will be excluded from future reports.

Name	Address	Phone Number / E-mail

Disclaimer: Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of *Privacy Act* and the *Environmental Assessment Act*, unless otherwise stated in the submission, any personal information such as name, address, telephone number and property location included in a submission will become part of the public record files for this matter and will be released, if requested, to any person.

Teeterville Dam Class EA Public Information Centre February 19, 2025

Danielle Murray: [redacted]

[redacted]

Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 11, 2025 12:20 PM
To: Aaron; Saifur Rahman; amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; tom.masschele@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org; Lorrie Minshall (lminshall@lprca.on.ca); Judy Maxwell; Ron Scheckenberger; Alexandra Laleva
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Dam

Hi Aaron,

Thank you very much for email and input to the project. Your comments mirror many of the same aspects / concerns that we have been hearing through engagement with other stakeholders to-date, highlighting the natural environmental sensitivities and socio-cultural importance of the Study Area on the surrounding community. Your email (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

As you've noted, the project remains at the information gathering stage with the potential impacts of the conceptual alternatives and/or the evaluation of relative preferability against one another having not yet commenced. Nevertheless, as with all EAs, the project will be heading down the path of reviewing and evaluating potential alternative solutions, and the concerns and considerations that you have raised are certainly among the many that will be reflected.

In the event you may be unaware, the LPRCA has a project specific website located here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/ which I'd suggest is likely your best source of official information on the project moving forward, until the next PIC anyway.

Per your note, your email address has been added to the project mailing list and you will receive all project communications moving forward.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Aaron <[redacted]>
Sent: March 5, 2025 6:46 PM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; tom.masschele@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam

This is the first time you received an email from this sender ([redacted]). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

To whom of concern;

Comprised in this letter are concerns i have towards the project of the dam as a resident of Teeterville. i realize the project is early in its stages, things move quickly and quietly these days though. As a resident i have a currently functioning fire rescue service once the pond/ WETLAND is drained will there be adequate water to service the needed town and area for fire safety and service that we currently already have? depletion of the water level as a resident how will this affect my current water supply to my home. if the wet land pond is drained and my water disappears will you provide funding to provide me with a functioning well since you would be removing mine and the towns source of retained water. If the pond WETLANDS get reduced to a stream what will come of the eco system of the pond? The birds resident and migratory? amphibians? fish? mico organisms that process and clean pollution diverse water vegetation only know to carolinian forests. These are just a few concerns i have im sure i could pen many more. its not like funding is not available especially if the mayor can go frivalisy purchase a sign that can not provide any attraction to Norfolk like the teeterville dam and pond with its beauty and amazing nature can.. i would like to be put on a mailing list about this current issue thank you for you time.

Aaron Beemer

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Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 9, 2025 12:55 PM
To: Adam Hie; Saifur Rahman
Cc: amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; tom.masschaele@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.fordco@pc.ola.org; doug.burnton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; mschreiner-co@ola.org; bonnie@ontarioliberal.ca; mstiles-qp@ndp.on.ca; general@longpointlandtrust.ca
Subject: RE: [External] Re: Teeterville Dam

Hi Adam,

Thank you very much for email and input to the project. Your comments mirror many of the same aspects / concerns that we have been hearing through engagement with other stakeholders to-date, highlighting the natural environmental sensitivities and socio-cultural importance of the Study Area on the surrounding community. Your email (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

As was indicated on the information boards of the Feb. 19th Public Information Centre and reiterated through the impromptu verbal presentation provided, the project remains at the information gathering stage. The potential impacts of the conceptual alternatives and/or the evaluation of relative preferability against one another has not yet commenced. The information presented at the PIC was focused on familiarizing stakeholders with the EA process being followed and the characterization of the broad "environment" within which the project exists – i.e., the natural environment, the socio-cultural environment, the economic environment, the technical/regulatory environment. Nevertheless, as with all EAs, the project will be heading down the path of reviewing and evaluating potential alternative solutions, and the considerations and recommendations that you have raised are certainly among the many that will be reflected.

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I have assumed, given your interest and email, that you would like to be kept informed as new information regarding the project is issued and have added your email address to the project mailing list to receive project communications moving forward. Please advise if you do not want to be added to this list.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Adam Hie <[redacted]>
Sent: March 5, 2025 9:36 AM

To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; tom.masschaele@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.fordco@pc.ola.org; doug.burnton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; mschreiner-co@ola.org; bonnie@ontarioliberal.ca; mstiles-qp@ndp.on.ca; general@longpointlandtrust.ca
Subject: [External] Re: Teeterville Dam

This is the first time you received an email from this sender ([redacted]. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

On Tue, Mar 4, 2025, 10:32 p.m. Adam Hie <[redacted]> wrote:

> To whom it may concern,
>
> I'm writing this letter as a volunteer firefighter at Stn.4 Teeterville and a concerned member of the community.
> I feel keeping the dam is very important to the people of this community, by either rebuilding the current dam or by replacing it.
> As a member of the Volunteer fire department the dam plays a crucial role in the safety of our community. We do not have fire hydrants (pressurized) readily available. So we rely heavily on dry hydrants (static water source) like the one located at the dam. We use the dry hydrant to supply water in fire related emergencies. We use the dry hydrant to test and operate our equipment ensuring we can respond to emergencies in a fast and safe manner. The firehall performs tests on the dry hydrant at the dam quarterly (keeping cost down) to maintain sufficient flow of water when needed. The dry hydrant located at the Teeterville dam plays a vital role in Norfolk County Superior Tanker Shuttle Service Accreditation. The fire department hosts their annual Carp fishing derby at Teeterville pond. This fundraiser has proven to be very beneficial in purchasing new tools needed while responding to emergencies. The Teeterville firehall has also been able to generously donate funds towards an AED unit for the Teeterville legion that is located directly on the pond from this annual fishing derby as well. Repairing / replacing the dam would maintain current water levels in and around Teeterville, thus allowing the fast response and water supply in emergency situations to the citizens of Teeterville and neighbouring communities. The dam is an essential tool for the fire department and the ongoing safety of citizens of this community. Having this accessible water supply for the firehall keeps our homeowners insurance costs at a discounted rate.
> The dam is very important to the ecosystem and maintaining our wetlands. A vast number of species of birds, turtles, fish and more thrive in Teeterville pond and surrounding wetlands. Due to the plentiful food supply, the public gets to witness these beautiful birds like cranes, swans, ducks, geese and even bald eagles.
> The school children (the future of our community) get to study and learn about the ecosystem and surrounding wetlands and nature in general. Having the pond in our backyard is a great educational tool for everyone and promotes safety and respect in nature. Generations of people have grown up here and taught their kids about the animals that belong to Teeterville pond and have witnessed the true beauty of nature. The Marshall Malcolm Wetland reserve would also suffer in the event the dam is removed, this weland and the Teeterville pond are significant to the Big Creek Wetland Complex and a large portion is designated as provincially significant wetland. This diverse wetland hosts a myriad of habitats that would be lost to us. Removing the Dam would be detrimental to the pond and the wildlife that live

here. This would cause Teeterville pond to dry up and the demise of so many different species, forever changing the ecosystem we all have come to love and learn from.
As a father and a member of this community I have spent countless hours on the water surrounding the dam. Fishing, kayaking, bird watching, rescuing turtles from the road, spending quality time with my children and teaching them about the wonders of nature and how truly blessed we are to have access to the pond and its natural resources. The memories that my family has created, like so many other families in this community will last a lifetime. My hope is to be able to pass on the same experiences I've had to my grandkids one day.
A lot of households like mine, have a sand point and rely on the high water table for our drinking water and other necessities of life. Removing the dam would cause the water levels to drop and have a grave effect on the citizens of this community. The dam is a pillar in this community and has been for decades. From water supply for preservation of life and property. To drinking water and life necessities, learning about animals in our ecosystem in the surrounding wetlands. Generations have built memories on or around Teeterville pond. Removing the dam would cause Teeterville pond to eventually dry up. This would pose a huge safety risk to the people of this community. As the fire department would have to travel further away to get water which would result in delayed response time. The animals that are a part of this ecosystem would all but disappear. The children of this community would be deprived of knowledge about nature and this beautiful wetland.

Please add me to any future information or issues regarding the Teeterville Dam. Thanks in advance for your time.

Sincerely

A concerned member of the Teeterville firehall and member of the community

Adam Hie
[redacted]

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Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 12, 2025 5:41 PM
To: Amy Conlan; Saifur Rahman; babrady-co@ola.org; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; tom.masschele@norfolkcounty.ca; amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; Lorrie Minshall (lminshall@lprca.on.ca); Judy Maxwell; Ron Scheckenberger; Alexandra Laleva
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Dam

Hi Amy,

Thank you very much for email and input to the project. I apologize for the slight delay in replying but, as I'm sure you're aware, we've received plenty of correspondence over the past couple weeks and it's taken time to process. Your comments mirror many of the same aspects / concerns that we have been hearing through engagement with other stakeholders to-date, highlighting the natural environmental sensitivities and socio-cultural importance of the Study Area on the surrounding community. Your email (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

As was indicated on the information boards of the Feb. 19th Public Information Centre and reiterated through the impromptu verbal presentation provided, the project remains at the information gathering stage - the potential impacts of the conceptual alternatives and/or the evaluation of relative preferability against one another have not yet commenced. The information presented at the PIC was focused on familiarizing stakeholders with the EA process and the characterization of the broad "environment" within which the project exists – i.e., the natural environment, the socio-cultural environment, the economic environment, the technical/regulatory environment. The intent was a two-way communication – "here's what we know already" from the background review, and "what else should we be aware of" information that the public can provide. Indeed, I think it was you that I chatted with and gained insights into recreational uses of the reservoir of which I was previously unaware (i.e. kayaking / canoeing – I had been led to believe that the reservoir was too shallow for such before we chatted). In this regard, the meeting and associated conversations served exactly their intended purpose of broadening our understanding of the project's environment.

Many of the questions you have outlined below will be addressed in upcoming reports so I won't speak to all of them herein. In advance, however, I can advise of a couple clarifications to your questions that might help:

- There is no question of the ownership of the dam – this is 100% under LPRCA's ownership. There *is* currently a survey being undertaken by a local professional surveyor to define boundaries between LPRCA and private properties within the reservoir area.
- In terms of how the public was contacted, I can advise that communication of the project's undertaking and the PIC assumed many forms including direct mailing to those residents neighbouring or very near to the dam and reservoir properties (as you've noted), but also newspaper advertisements, a project-specific webpage on the LPRCA's website (link below), and engagement with a Community Liaison Committee (CLC). We're aware of, and thankful for, the connection to the broader public achieved through social media connection by CLC members, including the Legion. This is one of the main reasons a liaison committee is established and undoubtedly contributed to the level of interest experienced at the PIC and in the project more generally. While the direct mailout was indeed limited, as is typical for such projects, we're happy that the overall communication approach seems to have worked as we have enjoyed an excellent level of public engagement thus far.

- Economics (cost) are always a factor in engineering designs and studies of this sort especially given that any solution will be funded, at least in part, through municipal taxes. But this is not at all the driving factor, the greed of a corporation, or the main objective in any future decisions. As mentioned above, documented in the project materials presented to date, the study will be considering a wide range of environmental aspects in addition to economics. The socio-cultural and natural environment considerations and recommendations that you have raised below are certainly among the many that will be reflected in any future decision.

In the event you may be unaware, the LPRCA has a project specific website located here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/ which I'd suggest is likely your best source of official information on the project moving forward, until the next PIC anyway.

Per your email, your name/address has been added to the mailing list established for the project and you'll receive any new information regarding the project as it is issued.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Amy Conlan <[redacted]>
Sent: March 5, 2025 10:09 PM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; babrady-co@ola.org; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; tom.masschele@norfolkcounty.ca; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam

This is the first time you received an email from this sender ([redacted]). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Good evening,

I am writing as a concerned citizen of Teeterville. The dam is very important to our community not just from a sentimental aspect but an ecological and fire safety aspect.
I am not a professional in any manor regarding the dam structure, eco system or firehall certificates.
We as a community are very concerned about the potential loss of a place that is so dear to us. Finances can't always be the deciding factor in such a situation. I know there are numerous studies that are underway or already completed. The dam was deemed an issue in 2016 and it is alarming that nothing was done over the last 9 years. The statement made at the meeting about the dams ownership, with no one there being sure if it was provincially owned or LPRC owned and who is responsible for the financial hardship was concerning. The sign at the side of the dam reads Teeterville Conservation Area LPRC, does this not signify ownership? Why is LPRC not standing up for this wetland and dam? I'm sure they do not want to suffer loss of ecosystems in Big Creek due to a catastrophic dam failure, this can be avoided. I'm sure the tension was felt at the PIC meeting in Simcoe. The small group of people that were directly

contacted was unfair to the rest of the community, as I am sure was felt by the presence at the meeting. We all want to stick together for what we belive is best for our community as a whole.
In a time where we are surrounded by fast easy solutions online, social media, long work days, busy schedules and the greed of corporation we have a beautiful place to stop and relax. We watch wildlife, fish, kayak or sit at the legion and enjoy friendships while admiring our piece of paradise. We also enjoy a fishing derby the firehall hosts annually on Father's Day weekend as a fundraiser. Where dollars and cents become your main objective, we feel our small county way of life being torn from us.
Having the dam removed or not reconstructed will pose a financial hit for a large group of homeowners who will have to have professional wells drilled due to the area drying up and the sand points failing. The firehall will loose an important hydrant that we see the trucks at regularly. As well as insurance discounts being removed from some policys due to no longer having a large body of water for the firehall to pump from so easily.
Eco systems and habitat loss for the animal species that also migrate or reside in Teeterville will be an unfortunate loss. The Marshall Malcolm Wetland reserve is directly connected to the Teeterville pond and behind the Teeterville Public School. If the Teeterville Pond dries up so does a wetland reserve that I have read is a Provincially significant wetland, 5 acres of Wetland in a county that is fighting urban sprawl is significant and worth investing in. Protecting and keeping these areas for our children and grand children is what we stand for.
We are not a tourist attraction for Norfolk County but we deserve the same respect and finances allocated to our small community. We pay our taxes and already suffered a loss of historical matter with the closing of the Teeterville Pioneer Museum. Our children used to walk there to learn about Norfolk County and Teeterville History. It's time to invest in this rural community.

Please include me in any mailings, meetings or announcements regarding Teeterville dam and pond.

With regards,

Amy Conlan and family
[redacted]

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Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 9, 2025 4:31 PM
To: Cory Kovacs; Saifur Rahman; amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; tom.masschele@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org; Judy Maxwell; Lorrie Minshall (lminshall@lprca.on.ca); Ron Scheckenberger; Alexandra Laleva
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Dam

Hi Cory,

Thank you very much for email and input to the project. Your comments mirror many of the same aspects / concerns that we have been hearing through engagement with other stakeholders to-date, highlighting the natural environmental sensitivities and socio-cultural importance of the Study Area on the surrounding community. Your email (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

The February 19th Public Information Centre (PIC) was focused on familiarizing stakeholders with the EA process being followed and the characterization of the broad "environment" within which the project exists – i.e., the natural environment, the socio-cultural environment, the economic environment, the technical/regulatory environment. The project remains at the information gathering stage and the potential impacts of the conceptual alternatives and/or the evaluation of relative preferability against one another has not yet commenced. Nevertheless, as with all EAs, the project will be heading down the path of reviewing and evaluating potential alternative solutions, and the considerations and recommendations that you have raised are certainly among the many that will be reflected.

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I have assumed, given your interest and email, that you would like to be kept informed as new information regarding the project is issued and have added your email address to the project mailing list to receive project communications moving forward. Please advise if you do not want to be added to this list.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

-----Original Message-----
From: Cory Kovacs <[redacted]>
Sent: March 5, 2025 12:43 PM

To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; tom.masschele@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam

I am extremely disappointed to hear about the potential removal of the dam in our village. As a member of the fire department, I know firsthand how crucial that water source is for emergencies. Without it, our ability to respond to fires effectively could be compromised, putting homes, businesses, and lives at risk.

Beyond that, I am deeply concerned about what will happen to the water table. My sand point well is in close proximity, and without the dam maintaining water levels, there's a real possibility that it could dry up or become unreliable. How many other wells in the area will be affected? Have these impacts even been considered?

The removal of the dam would also be devastating to local wildlife. The area supports a variety of species, including bald eagles, which have made their home there. Changing the ecosystem so drastically could drive them away and disrupt the entire balance of nature that has existed here for generations.

On top of all that, this location serves as an important gathering place for our community. Every year, we hold a fishing tournament there an event that not only brings people together but also helps raise funds for the fire department. Losing that space would take away more than just a fishing spot; it would take away a tradition and a critical source of support for our emergency services.

And let's not forget the simple beauty of the place. The dam has created a scenic, peaceful area that so many people enjoy. Removing it would forever change the landscape, and not for the better.

I truly hope those making this decision take all of these factors into account. This dam is not just a structure it is a lifeline, a habitat, a gathering place, and a piece of our village's identity.

_____
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Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 10, 2025 8:39 PM
To: James Bennett; amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; tom.masschele@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org; Saifur Rahman; Lorrie Minshall (lminshall@lprca.on.ca); Judy Maxwell; Ron Scheckenberger; Alexandra Laleva
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Dam

Hi James and Liz,

Thank you very much for email and input to the project. Your email (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

The EA will be completed with a view to the range of environmental considerations you've suggested – natural, socio-cultural, economic, and technical – with both the present and future in mind, and arrive at the alternative that best meets the needs of all. At present, the project remains at the information gathering stage and the potential impacts of the conceptual alternatives and/or the evaluation of relative preferability against one another have not yet commenced. The considerations that you have raised below are certainly among the many that will be reflected in the eventual assessment.

In the event you may be unaware, the LPRCA has a project specific website located here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/ which I'd suggest is likely your best source of official information on the project at the present and moving forward.

I have assumed, given your interest and email, that you'd like to be kept informed as new information regarding the project is issued and have added your addresses to the mailing list established for the project. Please advise if you do not want to be included on this list.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: James Bennett <[redacted]>
Sent: March 5, 2025 4:12 PM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; tom.masschele@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; babrady-co@ola.org; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam

Caution: The sender name (James Bennett) is different from their email address [redacted], which may indicate an impersonation attempt. Verify the email's authenticity with the sender using your organization's trusted contact list before replying or taking further action.

As a new resident to the area, I wish to express the importance of the Teeterville Dam to the community and the surrounding area.

Seldom does the chance for our governing officials to make the right decision present as simply as the decision around the importance of the Teeterville Dam to the Norfolk County communities. The decision to invest in and protect this feature of the community will serve both todays and future generations of residents and visitors.

Let us all remember that if the decision to remove the dam goes forward the loss of function and features of the dam, spanning recreational, agricultural, environmental, nature ecosystem and fire prevention context cannot be recreated.

When we look at the devastating impact of fires / flooding as we continue to progress through climate change cycles, why would we want to give up over a 100 years of history and establishment of this wetland, versus in investing in it as natural long term insurance with multiple paths of benefits beyond just fire control and flood control.

The dividend payout of protection vs destruction requires visionary long term leadership.

The fractional cost of repair vs build similar capability in the future should be considered part of the decision point. As Norfolk County grows, these investment decisions will serve the community over the next century. It is this sort of thought leadership that is required as we think of long term planning of communities and environment.

I hope that we can work together to find a way to preserve and invest in the future of the Teeterville Dam and its importance to the area for now and into the future.

Sincerely

James Bennett and Liz McCormick
[redacted]
[redacted]

Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: March 10, 2025 1:29 PM
To: Tina Binder; Saifur Rahman
Cc: babrady-co@ola.org; leslyn.lewis@parl.gc.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; micheal.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.Vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; Tom.Masschaele@norfolkcounty.ca; amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca; Lorrie Minshall (lminshall@lprca.on.ca); Judy Maxwell; Ron Scheckenberger
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Dam

Hi Tina,

Thank you very much for email and input to the project. Your email (with private contact information removed) will be included in the project file report.

I'm sorry to hear that aspects of the February 19th Public Information Centre (PIC) and/or project processes are not meeting your expectations. To answer some of your questions, I can advise that:

- Communication of the project's undertaking and the PIC assumed many forms including direct mailing to those residents neighbouring or very near to the dam and reservoir properties, newspaper advertisements, a project-specific webpage on the LPRCA's website (link below), and the Community Liaison Committee (CLC). We're aware of, and thankful for, the connection to the broader public achieved through social media connection by CLC members, including the Legion. This is one of the main reasons a liaison committee is established and undoubtedly contributed to the level of interest experienced at the PIC and in the project more generally.
- The objective of the PIC was to familiarize stakeholders with the EA process being followed and the characterization of the broad "environment" within which the project exists – i.e., the natural environment, the socio-cultural environment, the economic environment, the technical/regulatory environment. As outlined on the PIC boards and reiterated in my impromptu presentation, the project remains at the information gathering stage. The assessment of potential impacts of conceptual alternatives and/or the evaluation of relative preferability against one another has not yet commenced. Nevertheless, as with all EAs, the project will be heading down the path of reviewing and evaluating potential alternative solutions and your opinions, as provided below, will certainly be reflected.
- Should you wish to understand more about the cost of this particular EA phase to help define a defensible, recommended solution that can be supported by the LPRCA Board and County Council, I'd direct you to the LPRCA's website where board meeting agendas and minutes are saved, specifically those from the Oct. 2, 2024 Board meeting. There were earlier studies, of course, that documented the problem and began to characterize aspects of the project environment, and there will no doubt need to be more detailed designs following the EA to implement whichever alternative is ultimately determined to be preferred.
- I cannot speak to a conversation that you had with Lorrie but, having worked professionally with her on-and-off for some 25 years, I'm certain that the quote noted below is paraphrased. The Study Team is aware of some of the erroneous messaging being circulated on social media, by

private and public stakeholders alike. While such is no doubt coming from a place of good intentions and serves to increase public engagement (a good thing!), it is somewhat unfortunate in that it can lead to misunderstandings, distrust in the process, and excess time, effort, and cost to manage the repercussions. Unfortunately, this is an aspect largely beyond our control. We will continue to be open and transparent with project communications.

In the event you may be unaware, the LPRCA has a project specific website located here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/ which I'd suggest is likely your best source of background and new, official information on the project moving forward, until the next PIC anyway.

I have assumed, given your interest and email, that you would like to be kept informed as new information regarding the project is issued and have added your email address to the project mailing list to receive project communications moving forward. Please advise if you do not want to be added to this list.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Tina Binder <[redacted]>
Sent: March 5, 2025 11:17 AM
To: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: babrady-co@ola.org; leslyn.lewis@parl.gc.ca; kim.huffman@norfolkcounty.ca; adam.veri@norfolkcounty.ca; doug.brunton@norfolkcounty.ca; alan.duthie@norfolkcounty.ca; chris.vanpaassen@norfolkcounty.ca; micheal.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca; linda.Vandendriessche@norfolkcounty.ca; Tom.Masschaele@norfolkcounty.ca; amy.martin@norfolkcounty.ca
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam

This is the first time you received an email from this sender [redacted]). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Good morning,

I attended the meeting at the Simcoe Rec Centre on February 19th, 2025 and I honestly think that it was a pointless exercise. To me it appeared that the motions of getting the EA completed and sharing the information with the public was completed, but to me it appeared that the decisions may have already been made. Some issues that I had with the entire meeting were as follows:

1. We had a meeting about the Teeterville Dam in Simcoe. I was told this was due to internet issues. I am not sure what the internet issues were since there was no presentation and no internet was required. They could have done the same meeting at the Teeterville Legion, the Fire Hall, or in Delhi since that is our ward. It was dark and there are many seniors in the area who do not like to drive – particularly at night. Again, this Ward feels like everything gets done in Simcoe or Port Dover;

2. I found out about the meeting from a posting on Facebook by the Teeterville Legion as well as on their message board on Brantford Road. Why was the Legion and not the LPRCA advising residents? How were residents notified and who was notified. I live beside Big Creek and have for 20 years if that Dam fails (as it was mentioned that night could happen anytime) it will affect me directly;

3. People were anticipating a presentation of the options – this did not happen. Pictures on Boards around a room do not explain anything. While they did advise after some time there would be no presentation they did answer some questions, but they did not explain each option. There was also paperwork on tables asking residents to provide their comments. They were just laying on a table, no one from LPRCA was handing these out – I took it upon myself to do this.

4. The meeting was before the election and Lorrie Minshall personally indicated to me that Bobbi Ann Brady was “Lying on Facebook as we are not taking the Dam out.

5. I think the best option is to repair the Dam the way that it sits. This has been an ongoing issue for a number of years, and spending money on consultants to give you different options is not necessarily the best way to spend taxpayers money when you already know that it needs to be repaired. It should be in the same shape as Delhi with a ladder as well. I can do an FOI to request the information on the cost of the consultants or you could just be forthcoming with that information.
6. I took a drive past the Dam the other day and I would also strongly suggest that you fix the LPRCA Signage there. It is half rotted and broken down as if forgotten.

I would like to be kept in the loop- as would many others who were made aware of the meeting too late.

Tina Binder
[redacted]

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APPENDIX G3-4
Community iaison Committee Meeting 2

Scott Robertson

From: Alexandra Laleva
Sent: April 22, 2025 5:04 PM
Cc: Saifur Rahman; Scott Robertson
Subject: Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting No. 2 - May 22- Teeterville Dam Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA)

Good afternoon,

Thank you for your on-going interest and active participation as a member of the CLC for the subject project. Further to the email that was just issued to all who have expressed an interest to be included on the project mailing list, the Baseline Environmental Inventory (BEI) report has recently been published to the project's website. The BEI report summarizes and builds upon the information presented and discussed at both the first CLC meeting on January 28, 2025, and the Public Information Centre (PIC) on February 19, 2025. The BEI report characterizes the environment within which the project exists and serves as the baseline from which alternative solutions will be proposed and evaluated.

The first CLC meeting introduced the CO Class EA process, the roles, and responsibilities of the CLC, project details, background information and the study team's understanding of the project's environment and introduced the preliminary alternative solutions to be considered. It served as a great initial information sharing exercise on our end, providing perspectives and considerations that we were unaware of at that time. In short, it served exactly the role that was intended.

The second CLC meeting will start with a quick refresh on the EA process and environmental characterization work. Following this, most of the time and energy of the meeting will be devoted to further discussing potential alternative solutions to the problem at hand and reviewing and working through a preliminary evaluation process where the strengths and weaknesses, pros and cons, and potential for impacts and associated mitigation approaches are discussed and considered. The objective is to familiarize participants with the evaluation process and arrive at a preliminary preferred alternative. No final decisions will be made at this meeting. The project team welcomes inputs and insights received from this group and will incorporate them into the ongoing work, subsequently presenting all at a second PIC to be scheduled for mid-June.

The second in-person CLC meeting has now been scheduled for **Thursday, May 22, 2025 from 6:30-9:00 pm** and will be held once again at the **Simcoe Recreation Centre** (182 South Dr, Simcoe, ON N3Y 2G5) in the **Dogwood Meeting Room**. The meeting will be held with the project team and CLC members. An MS Teams link will be provided separately to those joining the meeting remotely. We are aware of the technical difficulties encountered by those who joined CLC #1 virtually and will work to improve conditions for this second meeting. The Dogwood Meeting Room is a different room from last meeting and is smaller, and it should have better arrangements for hearing all the speakers clearly.

Please reach out to me or either of the project managers, Saifur Rahman (srahman@lprca.on.ca) or Scott Robertson (srobertson@montrose-env.ca), if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you and we look forward to having another meaningful discussion.

Best Regards,
Alex

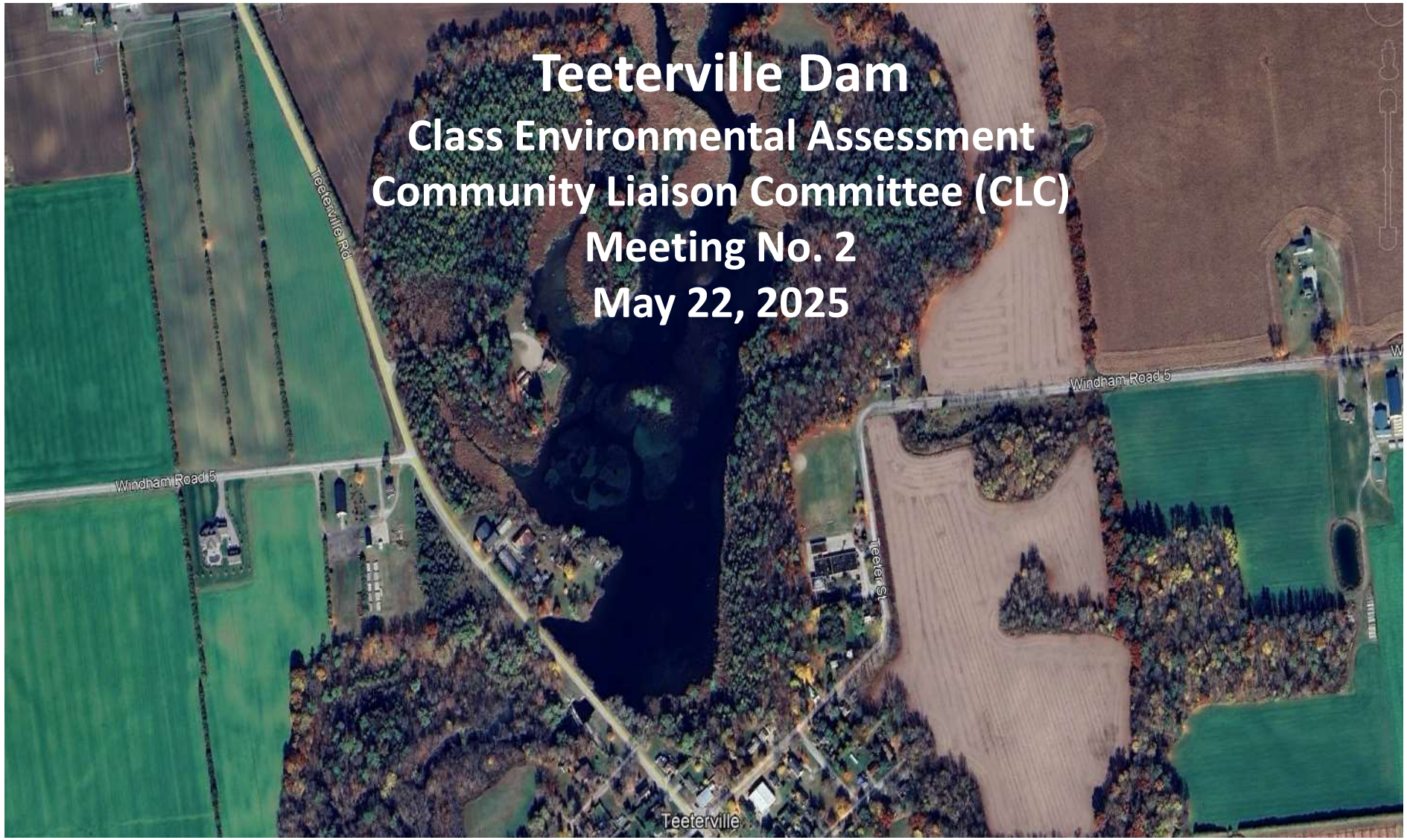
Alexandra Laleva, B.Eng., E.I.T. *(she/her)*

Environmental EIT
Montrose Environmental
Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Time
Office: +1-226-314-1938 | Mobile: +1-226-332-5971
alaleva@montrose-env.ca | montrose-env.com



Teeterville Dam

Class Environmental Assessment
Community Liaison Committee (CLC)
Meeting No. 2
May 22, 2025



Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

FIRST NATIONS LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to acknowledge that we are meeting on the traditional lands of the Anishinaabek, Attawandaron, Haudenosaunee, and Ojibway/Chippewa peoples on lands connected with the Between the Lakes Treaty (Treaty 3). Most recently, the territory is of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation who are direct descendants of the Mississauga of the Credit, and the Six Nations of the Grand River. This land continues to be home to diverse Indigenous peoples (e.g., First Nations, Métis and Inuit) who are contemporary stewards of the land.

We would also like to acknowledge the importance of water and waterbodies such as Big Creek. There is good reason for the saying, "Water is life." These locations and their watersheds remain important historical and ecological locations, to both modern Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities.

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Participant Introductions
2. Recap of CLC 1 and Updates
   - Project Introduction
   - Overview of the Conservation Ontario - Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) process and the CLC's role
   - Study Area Environmental Characterization
3. Describe Alternatives Under Consideration
4. Discuss Initial Assessment of Alternatives

MEETING PURPOSE

This meeting is intended as a two-way dialogue between Project Team members, including the LPRCA and their consultant team, and the CLC members. After briefly reviewing work to date, the main objective of the meeting is to describe and discuss the alternative solutions being considered and the initial assessment of alternatives completed to date.

PROJECT TEAM

Name	Role/Organization
Saifur Rahman	Project Manager, Manager of Engineering, LPRCA
Lorrie Minshall	Project Consultant, LPRCA
Judy Maxwell	General Manager, LPRCA
Paul Gagnon	Lands & Waters Supervisor, LPRCA
Darnell Lambert	Director - Engineering, Norfolk County
Scott Robertson	Project Manager, Montrose Environmental
Sean Geddes	Senior Ecologist, Montrose Environmental
Alexandra Laleva	Project Coordinator, Montrose Environmental
Ron Scheckenberger	Principal, Scheckenberger & Associates
Amanda Parks	Manager - Environmental Assessments, TMHC
Hayden Bulbrook	Cultural Heritage Project Lead, TMHC

COMMUNITY LIAISON COMMITTEE (CLC)

Name	Role/Organization
Chris Paret	Resident
Elizabeth Scholten	President, Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526
Greg Deyne	Property Owner, Retired Wildlife Biologist (MNR)
Linda Heron	Chair, Ontario Rivers Alliance
Mary Caughill	Heritage & Culture, Norfolk County
Max Adam	District Fire Chief, Norfolk County FD
Michael Columbus	LPRCA Board Member, Councillor (Ward 3) - Norfolk County
Paul Prowse	Treasurer Secretary, Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters
Peter Carson	Chair, Long Point Basin Land Trust
Rob Sloot	Resident
Tim Goodale	Resident, Wildlife Photographer
Todd Knechtel	President, Big Creek Anglers Group

OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES / STAKEHOLDERS

As important to the CO Class EA process as the CLC is, you are not alone and should not feel pressured beyond your own personal level of comfort. Other key partners, interested parties, and stakeholders include, but are not limited to:

First Nations Groups

- Six Nations of the Grand River
- Mississaugas of the Credit
- Haudenosaunee Confederacy

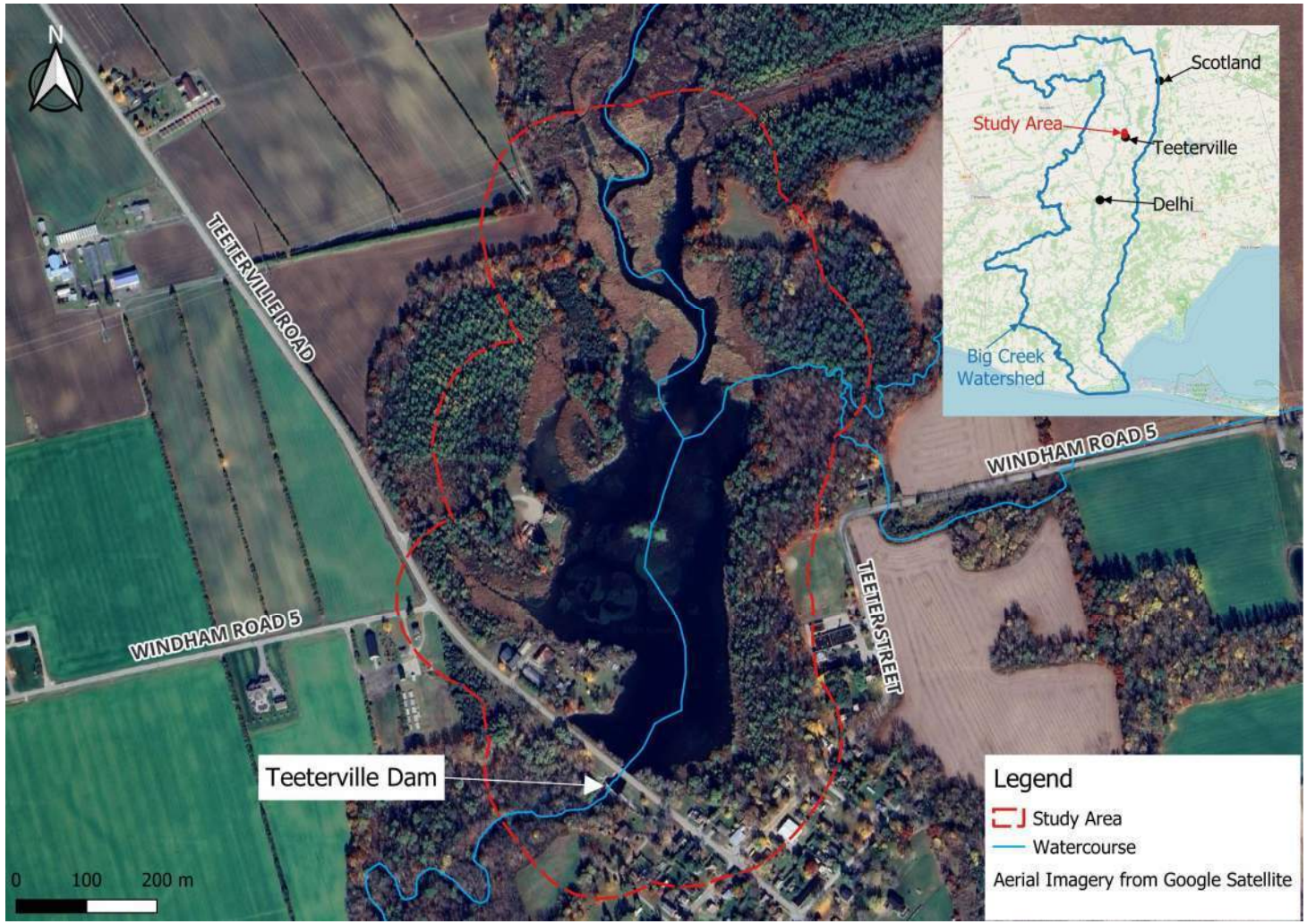
Public

- Other residents
- Other interested stakeholders

Public and Government Groups

- Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)
- Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)
- Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)
- LPRCA Board
- Norfolk County (Public Works, Heritage and Culture)

STUDY AREA



Located in Teeterville, ON

10 km northeast of Delhi, ON

Big Creek watershed

Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW)

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

BACKGROUND

- Dams have existed on / near the current site since the early 1830's
- Existing dam has been in place since 1915, currently owned / operated by LPRCA
- Dam Safety Review / Stability Assessment (2016) identified related concerns with the structure
- Sediment Management Plan (2018) assessed quantity / quality of accumulated sediment in pond

PROBLEM/OPPORTUNITY STATEMENT

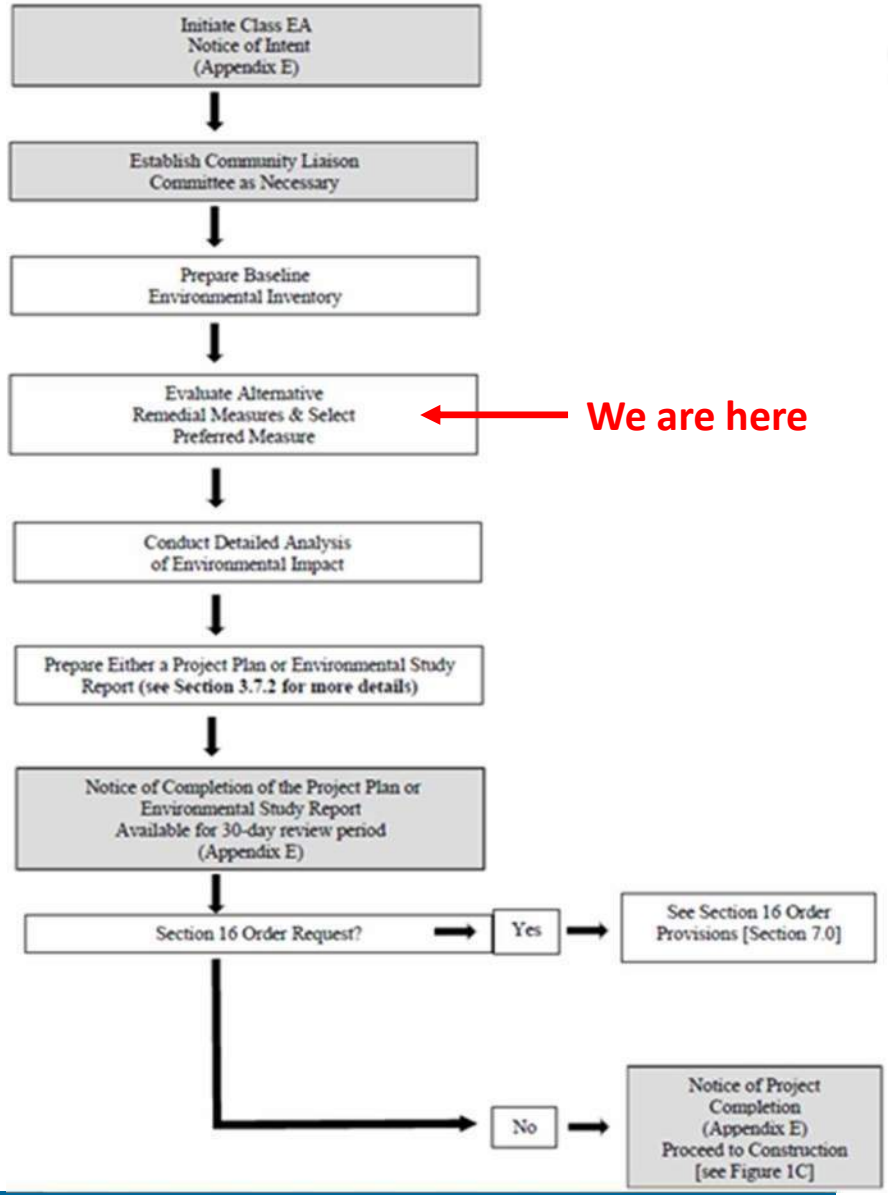
A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the Teeterville Dam, commissioned by LPRCA and completed in 2016, concluded that dam structure does not meet structural safety standards and represents a risk of failure.

LPRCA is undertaking this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the deficiencies noted in the DSR and to meet their requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam failure, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations.

CONSERVATION ONTARIO CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS

COMMUNITY LIAISON COMMITTEE

- More intensive form of public involvement; more time/effort
- The project's connection to the broader public
- Identify items of public concern
- Provide direct input
- Help resolve public concerns



CURRENT DAM STRUCTURE / CONFIGURATION



BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY REPORT (BEIR)

Assessment documents the current state of the environment using the following categories.

Physical:
- **Hydrology, hydrology, hydraulics, water quality, soils, wetlands**

Biological:
- **Wildlife habitats, vegetation, aquatic life, environmentally sensitive areas, species of concern**

Cultural:
- **Traditional land uses, Indigenous communities, archaeology, and cultural heritage**

Socioeconomic:
- **Community, infrastructure, recreational activities, institutional facilities**

Engineering/Technical:
- **Erosion rates, sediment zones, flood risk, slope stability, hazards**

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – STRUCTURAL ISSUES/CONCERNS

Scaling at north pier



West bridge abutment



SOURCE: Dam Safety Structural Inspection, AECOM, September 2015

Northwest wingwall



Material loss top corner, slump bottom of slope

Northwest wingwall



Seepage between concrete wingwall and pier

SOURCE: Geotechnical Investigation, Thurber Engineering, March 2016

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

S&A

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – SEDIMENT QUANTITY / QUALITY



Sediment quality parameters generally good

Suitable for measured release to Big Creek downstream, re-use on-site, or application on agricultural lands

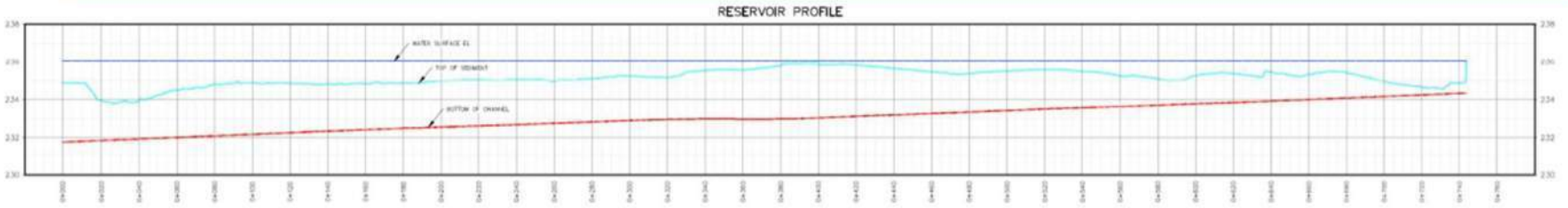
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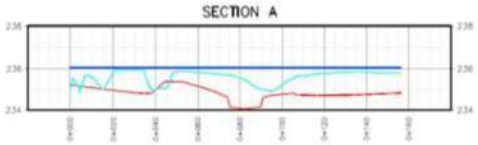
S&A

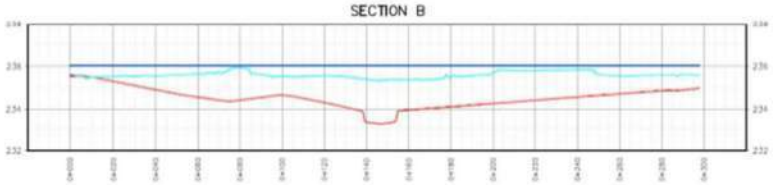
MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

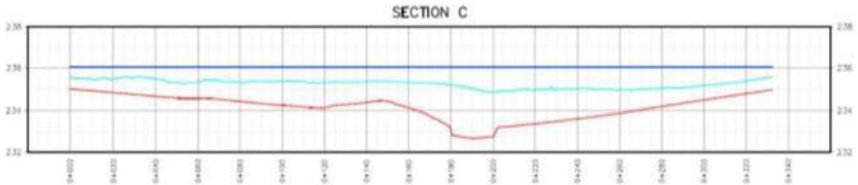
Source: Sediment Management Plan – Teeterville Dam (AECOM 2018)

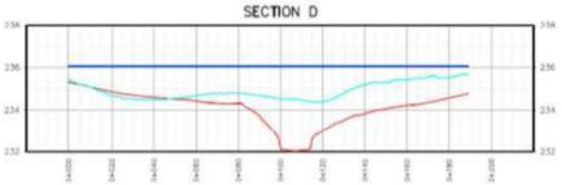
SITE CHARACTERIZATION – SEDIMENT QUANTITY / QUALITY

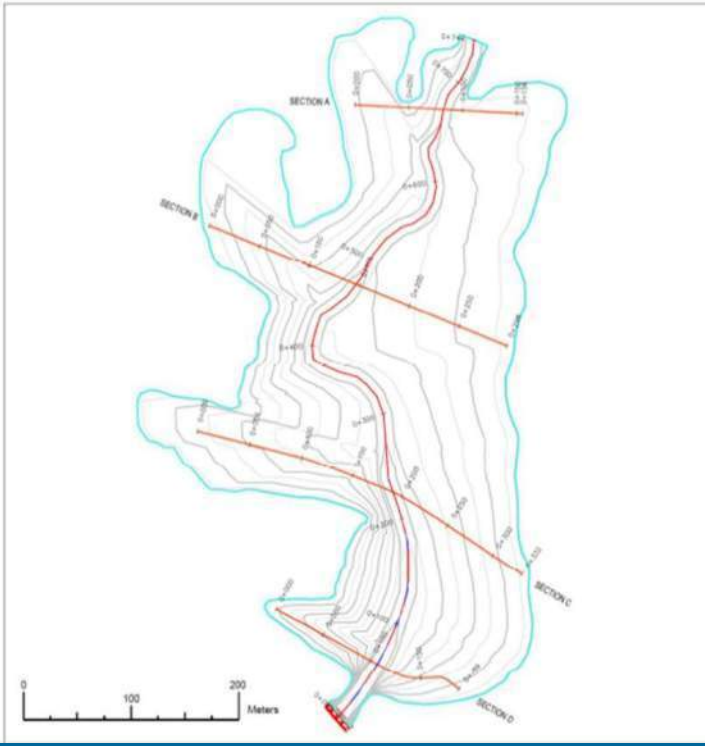












160,000 m³ of sediment accumulated in reservoir

Total volume of reservoir estimated at 224,000 m³

70% of the reservoir is filled with sediment

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – AQUATIC ECOLOGY



Recently logged catches, Big Creek, Source: https://fishbrain.com/



Teeterville Dam Structure
Source: Montrose Environmental



Aquatic Habitat Downstream of Dam
Source: Montrose Environmental

Biologically significant salmonid coldwater stream, good quality spawning habitat

Migratory runs of:

- **Rainbow Trout**
- **Brook Trout**
- **Brown Trout**
- **Chinook Salmon**

Upstream of Dam, species include:

- **American Brook Lamprey**
- **Brook Stickleback**
- **Creek Chub**
- **Pumpkinseed**

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY









Located within the Teeterville Reservoir Provincially Significant Wetland Complex (165 ha)

12 Species at Risk (SAR) and 9 Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) potentially occur within the study area

3 SAR/SCC would likely be reservoir dependent:

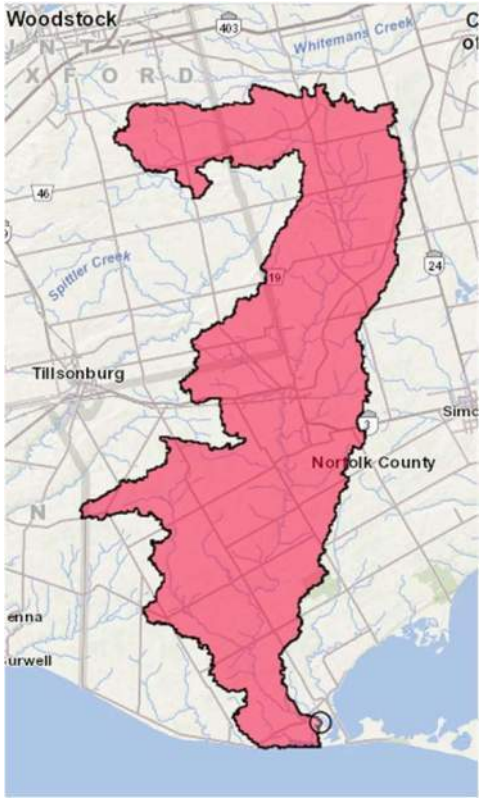
- **Snapping Turtle (SCC)**
- **Blanding's Turtle (SAR)**
- **Northern Map Turtle (SCC)**

The reservoir is surrounded by cattail marsh and a mosaic of deciduous and coniferous forests.

Source: Montrose Environmental

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – HYDROLOGY / HYDRAULICS





Big Creek watershed (750km^2 drainage area)

Dam is in Upper Big Creek watershed (200 km^2 drainage area)

Norfolk Sand Plain
- slow response

Largest annual flows typically spring freshet



SITE CHARACTERIZATION – FLUVIAL GEOMORPHOLOGY









Generally typical rural, agricultural watercourse upstream of reservoir

Large woody debris jam in channel upstream of dam

Minor, typical bank erosion in channel upstream of dam

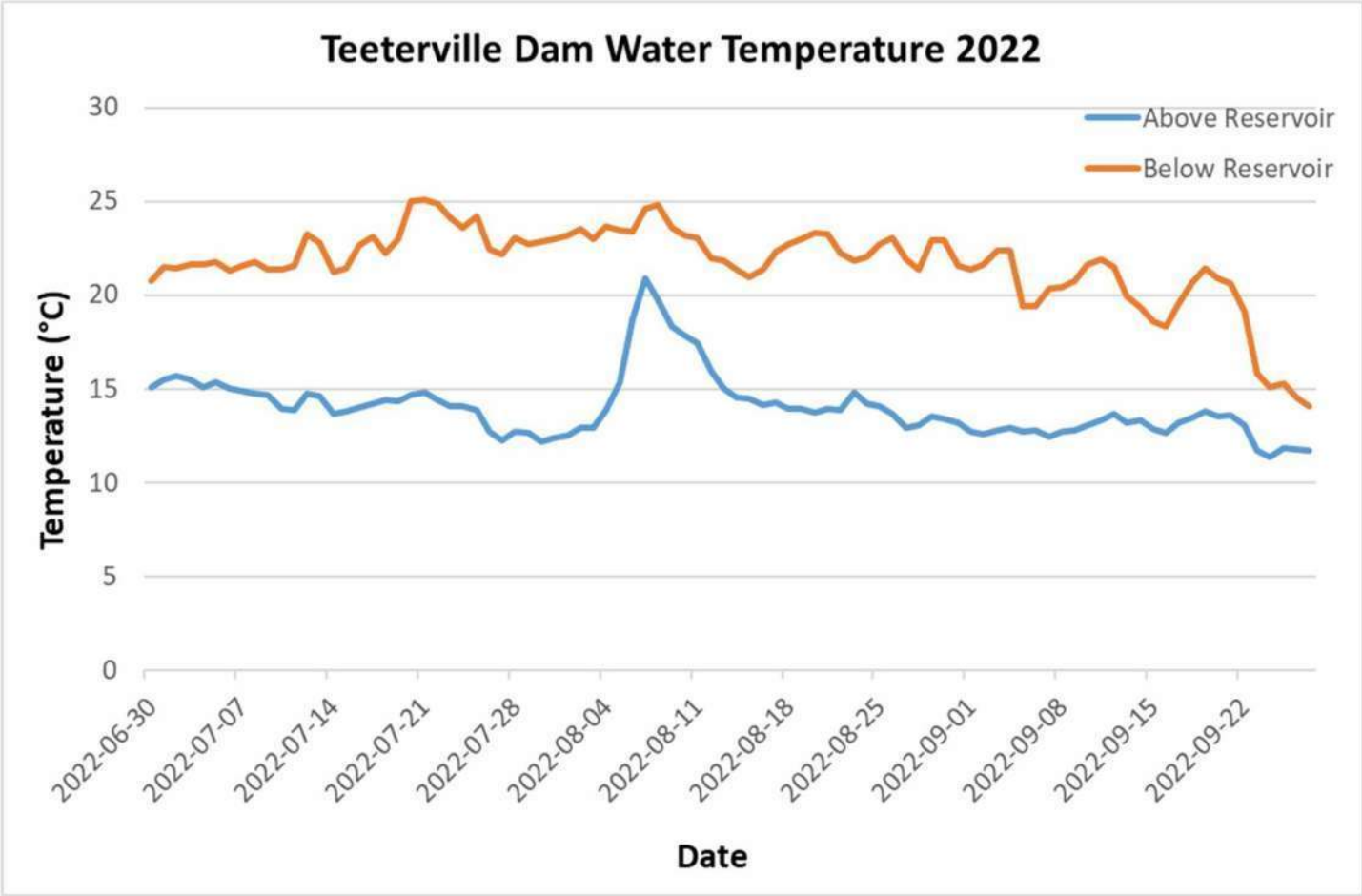
Beaver dam with small medial bar downstream

Source: Montrose Environmental, AECOM (2018) (bottom left)

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – WATER TEMPERATURE



Water temperature can affect aquatic habitat and the survival potential of eggs and health of fish

The reservoir absorbs solar radiation, generally warming inflows as they flow through to downstream

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – SOCIOECONOMIC











Teeterville Dam and Reservoir Recreational Activities:

- **Active angling community, bird watching, carp derby**

Community Institutional Facilities:

- **Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526**
- **Elementary Public School**
- **Fire Station #4**
- **Pioneer Museum**
- **Conservation Area**



Long Point Region Conservation Authority

Source: Google Images, Grand Erie District School Board, Education Canada News, Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – SOCIOECONOMIC





- **Teeterville reservoir is an important water supply source for the Norfolk County FD (FS #4) via a dry hydrant located adjacent to the old road alignment located on the southeast side of the dam**

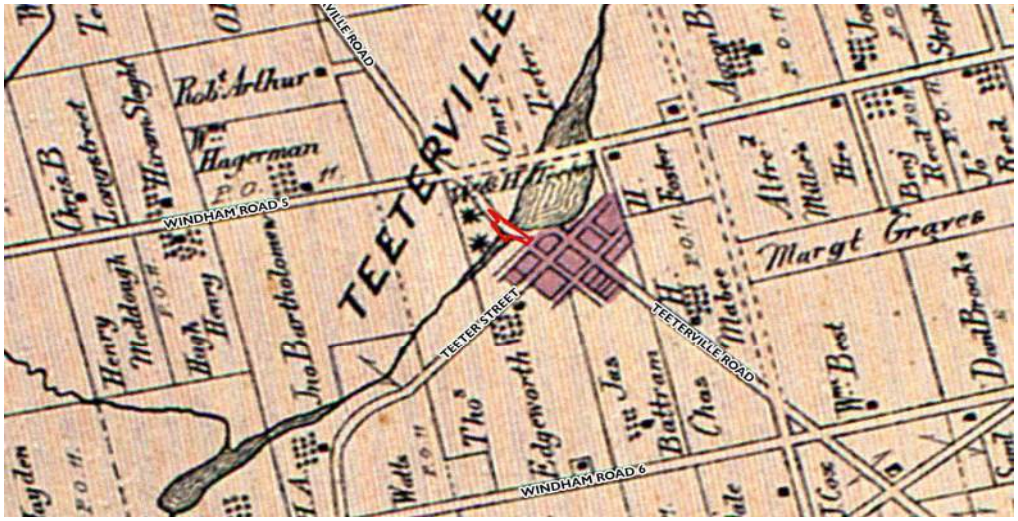
- **Key element in the County's ability to maintain Superior Tanker Shuttle Service certification**

Source: Teeterville Fire Station, Google Streetview

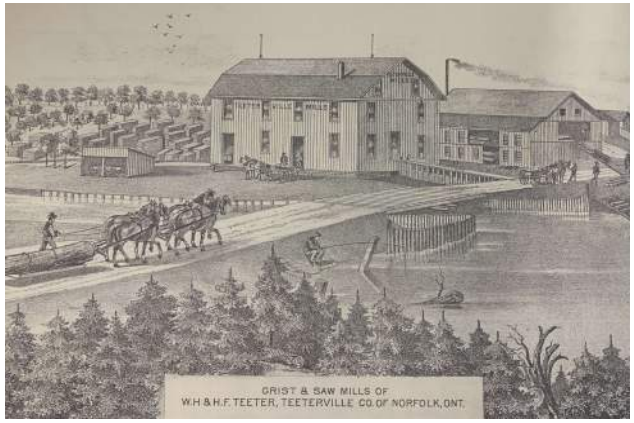
SITE CHARACTERIZATION – ARCHAEOLOGY

Area of high archaeological potential for Indigenous sites due to proximity to water and potential for 19th century sites due to milling industry.

Mill foundations identified on site during site inspection in 2024



1877 HR Page & Co Map of Norfolk County **Source:** Ontario Historical Atlas



Teeterville Mills, 1879. Source: H.R. Page & Co.



Grist Mill, undated. Source: *Teeterville Pioneer Museum*

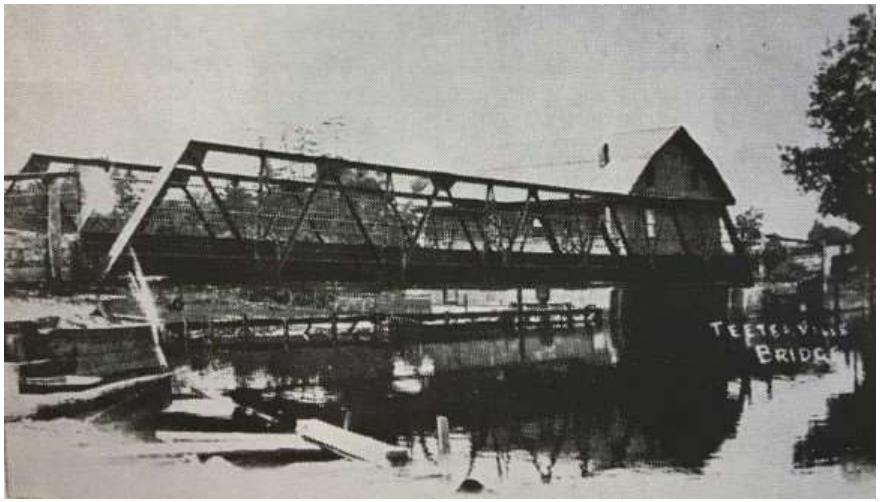

Mill Foundation Remnants, 2024. Source: TMHC

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

tmhc

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – CULTURAL HERITAGE



Warren pony truss bridge, c.1918-1944. Source: Teeterville Women's Institute



Stone and concrete foundations of grist mill and possibly sawmill west of dam, 2024. Source: TMHC Inc.



- **1860-1944: Mills existed on the property.**
- **1915: Current Teeterville Dam was constructed.**
- **1917-18: Warren pony truss bridge was constructed.**
- **1962: Significant modifications were made to the Dam.**
- **1971: Road realignment diminished the Warren pony truss bridge's importance as a vehicle bridge.**
- **2022: The Warren pony truss bridge was removed.**

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

tmhc

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – CULTURAL HERITAGE



Remnants of former mill race, 2024. Source: TMHC



Mill pond, 2024. Source: TMHC



Former road alignment, 2024. Source: TMHC

- **Potential landscape features – former mill race, mill pond, former road alignment**
- **Earth embankment and concrete dam is a common mid-20th century typology**
- **Little remaining that provides strong connection to milling activities and/or families**

ALTERNATIVES

Five concept alternatives:

1. **Do Nothing - retain existing dam**
2. **Repair existing dam**
3. **Replace with new dam**
4. **Remove dam and reinstate watercourse**
5. **Remove dam, reinstate watercourse, create pond(s)/wetland(s)**

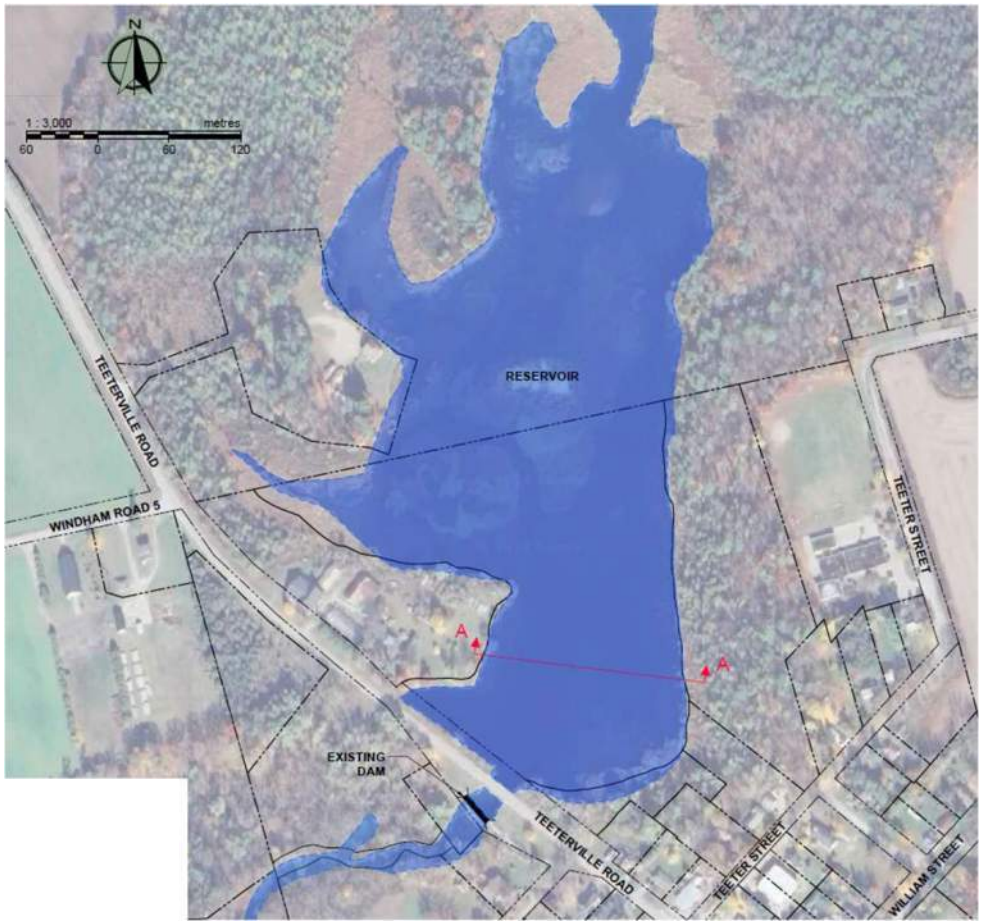


PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT: CATEGORIES & CRITERIA

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
• Dam Safety / Failure Risk • Climate Change • Constructability • Approvability	• Fish Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Wildlife Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Sensitive Species Impacts/Enhancement (incl. SAR / SCC) • Geomorphology/Sediment Transport

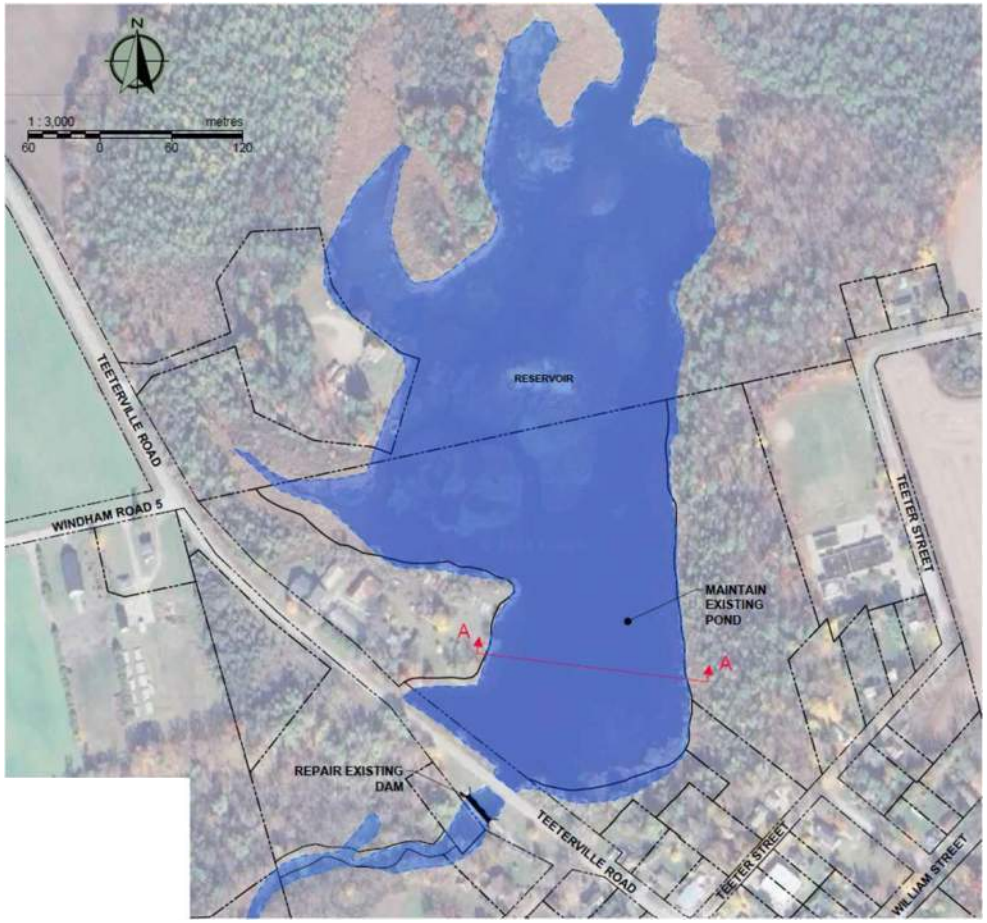
Social/Cultural	Economic
• Private Property Impacts • Fire Protection / Safety • Public Infrastructure / Safety Impacts • Cultural / Heritage Impacts • Public Recreational Impacts	• Construction Costs • Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Costs

ALTERNATIVE #1 – DO NOTHING



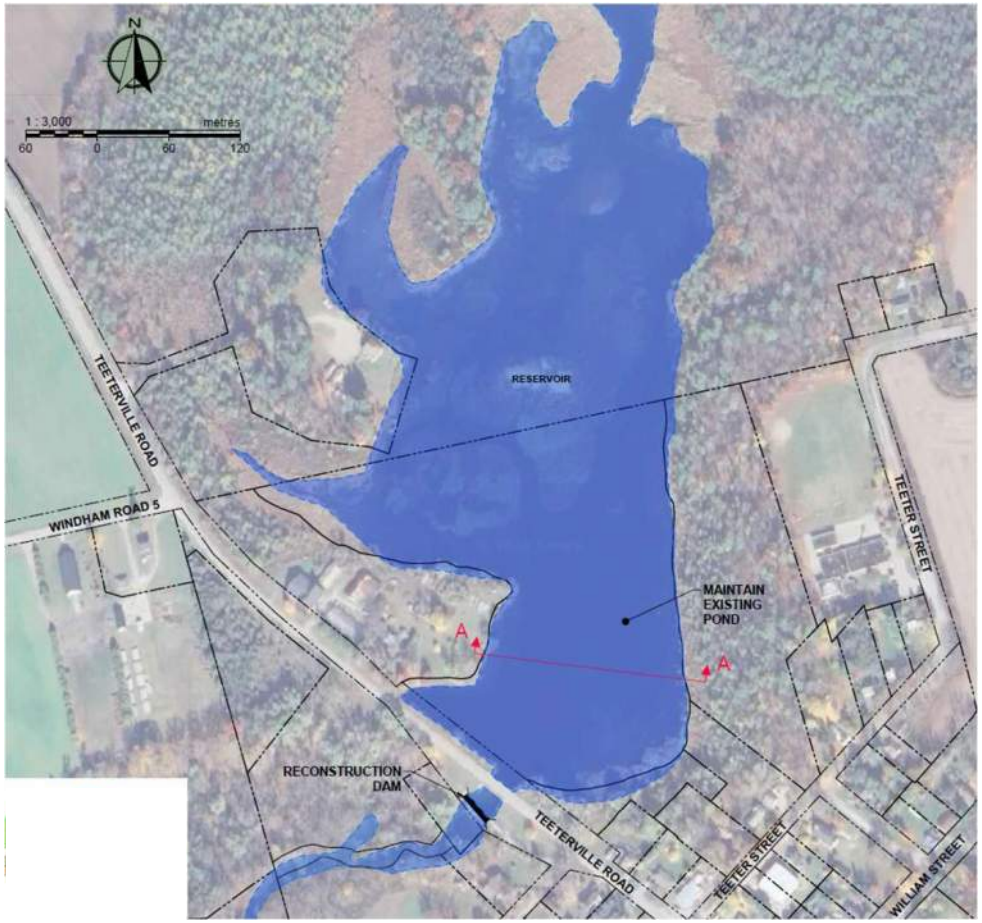
Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Potential source of water in drought (climate change)	Retains dam safety concerns / failure risk
	Easiest to construct	Climate change - Increased risk of failure under extreme flows; increased negative thermal impact; greenhouse gas emitter
Natural Environment	Retains existing habitat form and functions	Retains barrier to fish passage
		Retains thermal warming impacts
Social / Cultural	Maintains current area uses and aesthetics	Retains shallow ponding depth restriction year-round; affects recreation and emergency fire water supply (vs Alt #2 / #3)
	Maintains existing emergency fire water supply source	Retains public safety interaction risks re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning)
	Retains perceived property value impacts	
Economic	No immediate cost	Highest future O&M cost

ALTERNATIVE #2 – REPAIR DAM



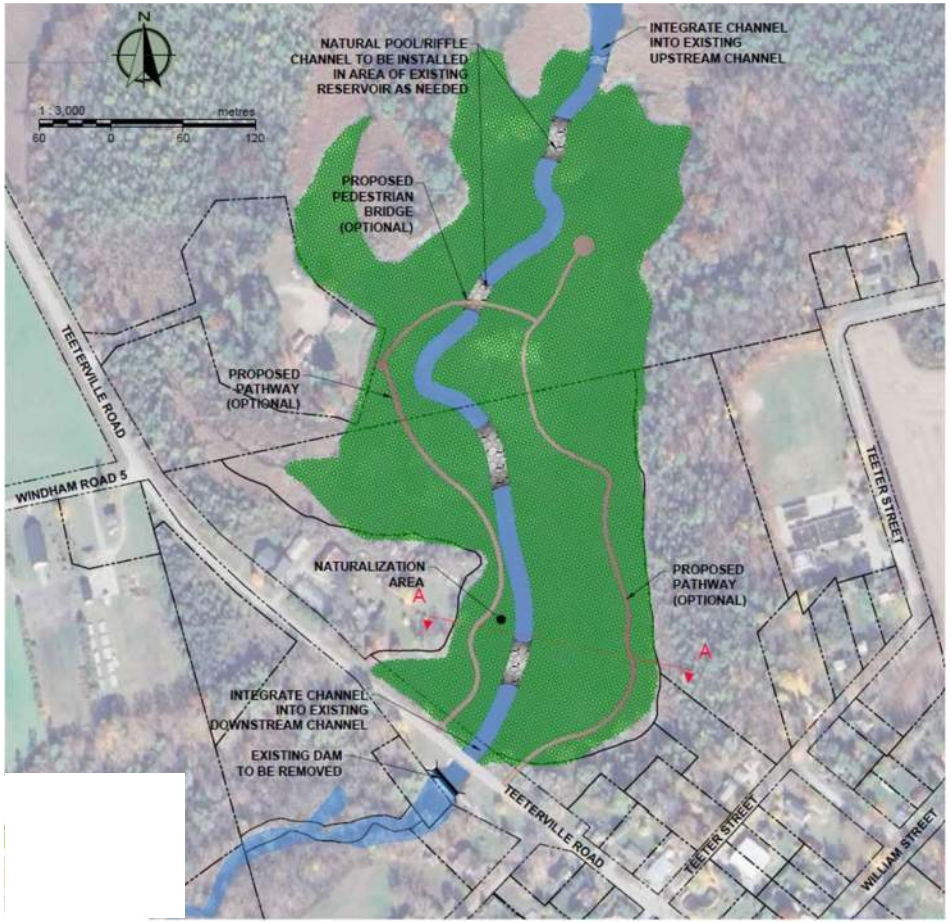
Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Complies with Dam Safety Guidelines	
	Potential source of water in drought (climate change)	
	Preliminary design completed; agency review / approval process initiated	
Natural Environment	Marginal improvement over existing habitat form and functions with deeper ponding	Retains barrier to fish passage
	No disturbance to pond habitat required during construction	Retains thermal warming impacts
Social / Cultural	Maintains current area uses and aesthetics	Retains public safety interaction risks re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning)
	Potential improvement as emergency fire water supply source w/ increased depth	
	Retains perceived property value impacts	
Economic		High cost, though less than Alt #1
		Continued O&M costs though at a reduced rate from Alt # 1

ALTERNATIVE #3 – RECONSTRUCT DAM



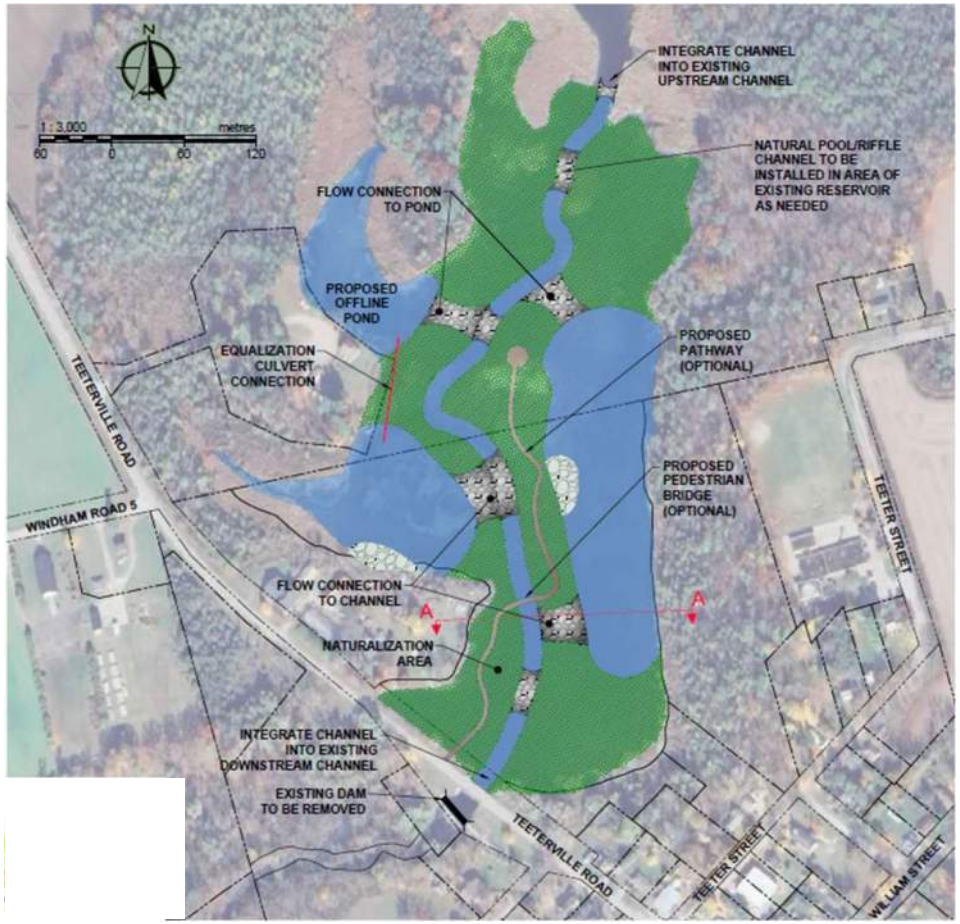
Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Complies with Dam Safety Guidelines	Longest path to agency support / approvals
	Potential source of water in drought (climate change)	
Natural Environment	Improvement over existing pond habitat form and functions with deeper seasonal levels	Retains barrier to fish passage
		Retains thermal warming impacts
		Possible disturbance to pond habitat during construction (vs. Alt #1 / #2)
Social / Cultural	Maintains current area recreational uses and aesthetics	Retains public safety interaction risks re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning)
	Potential improvement as emergency fire water supply source w/ increased depth	
	Retains perceived property value impacts	
Economic		Highest capital cost
		Continued O&M costs though reduced from Alt # 1 and #2

ALTERNATIVE #4 – REMOVE DAM AND REINSTATE WATERCOURSE



Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Removes risk of dam failure	
	Allows for natural transport of sediment	
Natural Environment	Removes barrier to fish passage	Removes open water pond habitat, impacting wildlife
	Reduces thermal warming impacts	Fish with preference for open water habitat may move from area
	Returns creek habitat to pre-dam conditions	
Social / Cultural	Improved pedestrian access to natural areas	Requires monitoring of nearby shallow wells; possible mitigation
	Expands riverine angling opportunities	Requires creation of alternative emergency fire water supply
	Significantly reduces public safety interaction risk re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning)	Does not reflect existing aesthetic of open water pond
		Perceived negative impacts on property values
Economic	Lowest capital cost other than Alternative 1	
	Minimizes long-term operational costs	

ALTERNATIVE #5 – REMOVE DAM, REINSTATE WATERCOURSE, CREATE OFFLINE PONDS / WETLANDS



Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Removes risk of dam failure	Increased design / construction / approval complexity compared to Alt. #4
	Allows for natural transport of sediment	
Natural Environment	Reduces thermal warming impacts of pond	Reduces open water pond habitat by approximately 2/3; possible reducing densities of wildlife using such
	Removes barrier to fish passage	
	Maximizes diversity of available fish and wildlife habitat	
Social / Cultural	Improved pedestrian access to natural areas	Requires monitoring of nearby shallow wells; possible mitigation
	Provides both riverine and standing water angling opportunities	Requires creation of alternative emergency fire water supply
	Significantly reduces public safety interaction risk re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning), but less than Alt #4	Reduces existing recreational opportunities – canoeing / kayaking, hunting,
		Perceived negative impacts on property values
Economic	Lower long-term operational costs than dam retention alternatives	Additional restoration and potential maintenance costs with pond creation, as compared to Alt #4

EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

CATEGORY	WEIGHTING	ALTERNATIVES				
		1	2	3	4	5
		Do Nothing	Repair Dam	Replace Dam	Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse	Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Ponds / Wetlands
TECHNICAL/REGULATORY	15%	4.5%	8.3%	7.5%	12.4%	10.9%
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	25%	11.9%	17.5%	17.5%	11.3%	20.6%
SOCIAL / CULTURAL	40%	22.0%	34.0%	34.0%	10.0%	16.0%
ECONOMIC	20%	7.0%	5.0%	3.0%	8.0%	6.5%
OVERALL SCORE	100%	45%	65%	62%	42%	54%
OVERALL RANKING		4	1	2	5	3

NEXT STEPS

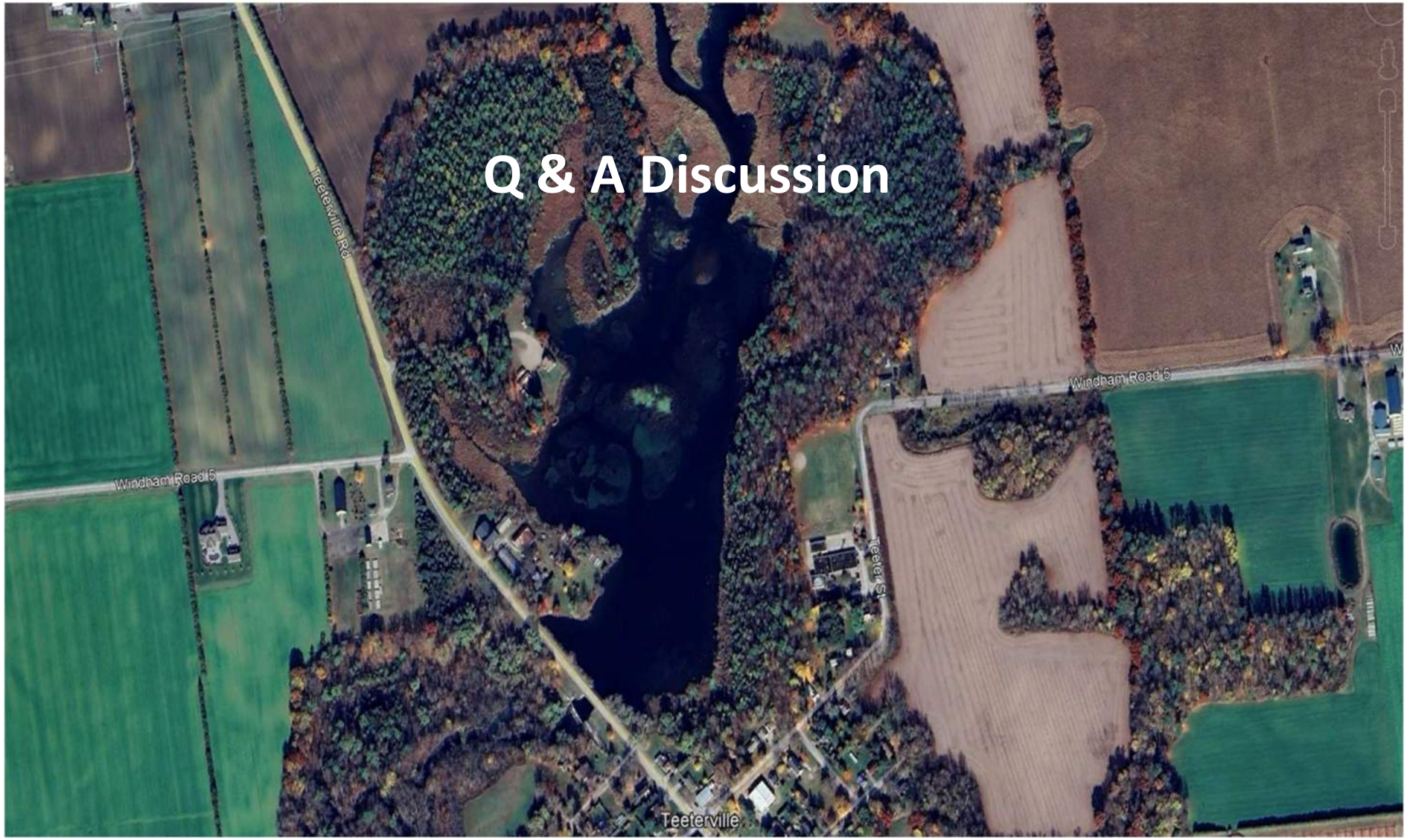
- Continued Evaluation of Alternatives
- PIC Meeting #2 (June 12)
- Select Preferred Alternative and Complete Detailed Analysis of Environmental Impact
- Project Reporting – Project Plan or Environmental Study Report
- Presentations to LPRCA Board / Norfolk County Council (Summer / Fall)

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Q & A Discussion



Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

DRAFT / CONFIDENTIAL

Teeterville Dam EA- Alternative Evaluation Matrix
Long Point Region Conservation Authority

		Alternative 1 Do Nothing	Alternative 2 Repair Dam	Alternative 3 Replace Dam	Alternative 4 Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse	Alternative 5 Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)	
TECHNICAL/ENGINEERING							
Category Weighting	15%						
	Criteria Weighting						
Dam Safety / Failure Risk	40%	-2	0	1	2	2	6.0%
Climate Change	25%	-2	-1	0	2	1	3.8%
Constructability	25%	2	1	-2	0	-1	3.8%
Approvability	10%	0	2	1	0	1	1.5%
Criteria Weighting Check	100%						
TOTAL WEIGHTED CRITERIA SCORE FOR THE CATEGORY		-0.80	0.20	0.00	1.30	0.90	
TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE FOR THE CATEGORY SCORE (%)		4.5%	8.3%	7.5%	12.4%	10.9%	
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT							
Category Weighting	25%						
	Criteria Weighting						
Fish Habitat Impacts	30%	-2	-1	-1	1	2	7.5%
Wildlife Habitat Impacts	30%	1	2	2	-1	1	7.5%
Sensitive Species Impacts (incl. SAR/SCC)	30%	1	2	2	-1	1	7.5%
Geomorphology/Sediment Transport	10%	-1	-1	-1	1	1	2.5%
Criteria Weighting Check	100%						
TOTAL WEIGHTED CRITERIA SCORE FOR THE CATEGORY		-0.10	0.80	0.80	-0.20	1.30	
TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE FOR THE CATEGORY SCORE (%)		11.9%	17.5%	17.5%	11.3%	20.6%	
SOCIAL / CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT							
Category Weighting	40%						
	Criteria Weighting						
Private Property Impacts	20%	1	1	1	-1	0	8.0%
Fire Protection / Safety	20%	1	2	2	-1	-1	8.0%
Public Infrastructure / Safety Impacts	20%	-2	1	2	1	1	8.0%
Cultural / Heritage Impacts	20%	1	1	0	-2	-1	8.0%
Public Recreational Impacts	20%	0	2	2	-2	-1	8.0%
Criteria Weighting Check	100%						
TOTAL WEIGHTED CRITERIA SCORE FOR THE CATEGORY		0.20	1.40	1.40	-1.00	-0.40	
TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE FOR THE CATEGORY SCORE (%)		22.0%	34.0%	34.0%	10.0%	16.0%	
ECONOMIC							
Category Weighting	20%						
	Criteria Weighting						
Construction Costs	70%	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	14.0%
Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Costs	30%	-2	-1	0	1	0	6.0%
Criteria Weighting Check	100%						100%
TOTAL WEIGHTED CRITERIA SCORE FOR THE CATEGORY		-0.60	-1.00	-1.40	-0.40	-0.70	
TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE FOR THE CATEGORY SCORE (%)		7.0%	5.0%	3.0%	8.0%	6.5%	
Category Weighting Check (must equal 100%)	100%						
OVERALL WEIGHTED SCORE (ALL CATEGORIES)		-0.19	0.59	0.48	-0.34	0.16	
OVERALL WEIGHTED SCORE (ALL CATEGORIES)(%)		45%	65%	62%	42%	54%	
OVERALL RANKING (1 = most preferred; 5 = least preferred)		4	1	2	5	3	

Notes On Using / Interpreting This Table

Categories and their Weighting - The term "categories" is used to describe the four broad groupings of environmental consideration, as required by the EA Act and summarized herein as the Technical / Engineering, Natural, Social / Cultural, and Economic environments. As not all categories necessarily carry the same weight in the alternative analysis, this spreadsheet allows the user to assign weighting to best reflect the specific project considerations as indicated through the assessment of baseline environmental conditions, public consultation, and potential for impact. The sum of all four category weightings must equal 100%.

Criteria and their Weighting - Within this alternative evaluation, "criteria" are defined as each of the considerations in a given "category". As not all criteria necessarily represent the same potential for impact in the analysis, this spreadsheet allows the user to assign weighting to reflect this variability. The sum of criteria weightings within a given category must equal 100%.

Criteria Scoring - The score for a given alternative is based on an assessment of possible negative and postivie impacts of a given alterntive as it realtes to a particular criteria. To a lesser extent, the scoring is a *relative ranking* of impact of an alternative as compared to the other alternatives, considering the criteria in question. In that an alternative could represent a negative impact or a positive impact, the range of scoring was set as between -2 and +2. The range of available ranking scores is established to provide 5 integer steps to permit differentiation between all 5 alternatives should such be applicable, i.e., should all alternatives represent different levels of impact. To compare against more common measuring scales (e.g., 0-100%), an assessed score of -2 would equate to a score of 0%, 0 would be 50%, and +2 would be 100%.

Total Weighted Criteria Score For The Category - This value is determined as the sum of each of the criteria in a given category multiplied by it's respective weighting. It is a "normalizing" of the criteria scoring, meaning that the value ranges from a minimum of -2 to a maximum of +2.

Total Weighted Criteria Score For The Category (%) - This value is the Total Weighted Criteria Score For The Category assessed as a fractional percentage of the category's overall weighting - e.g., for a category weighted at 20% overall, total weighted scores of -2, 0, or 2, would yield values of 0%, 10%, or 20%, respectively.

Overall Weighted Score (All Categories) - This value is determined as the sum of each of the Total Weighted Criteria For The Category multiplied by it's respective **category** weighting. It is a "normalizing" of the category scoring, meaning that the value ranges from a minimum of -2 to a maximum of +2.

Overall Weighted Score (All Categories)(%) - This value is determined as the sum of the Total Weighted Scores For The Categories (%) and is out of 100%.

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CLC MEETING #2

Long Point Region Conservation Authority,

The Teeterville Pond Wetland is a Provincially Significant Wetland! It was designated this to show how important it is. I realize that this property isn't very profitable to you and it costs you money for continuous dam repairs; however, the ecosystem services that it produces for local people and the surrounding area have to be quantified.

A study was conducted at the University of Waterloo on the value of the ecosystem services of Southern Ontario Wetlands. The study valued wetlands at $9,995 per hectare per year. The Teeterville Pond Wetland is 165 hectares (Ontario Wetland Evaluation 1993). 165 x 9,995 = $1,649,175 annually.

Blanding's Turtle, a threatened species (ESA) has been confirmed in the Teeterville Pond Wetland on May 12, 2025, despite the Baseline Environmental Inventory Report listing it as a moderate probability.

If the discission is made to drain this valuable wetland, may your grand children and great grand children forgive you!

Tim Goodale

Tim Goodale (2025

[redacted]

Type	Scientific Name	Common Name
Fern	Athyrim filix-femina	Lady Fern
Fern	Matteuccia struthiopteris	Ostrich Fern
Fern	Onoclea sensibilis	Sensitive Fern
Fern	Osmundastrum cinnamomeum	Cinnamon Fern
Fern	Polystichum acrostichoides	Christmas Fern
Grass	Andropogon gerardii	Big Bluestem
Grass	Elymus canadensis	Canada Wild Rye
Grass	Panicum virgatum	Switchgrass
Grass	Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem
Plant	Agastache foeniculum	Anise Hyssop
Plant	Agastache nepetoides	Yellow Giant Hyssop
Plant	Allium cernuum	Nodding Onion
Plant	Anaphalis margaritacea	Pearly Everlasting
Plant	Aquilegia canadensis	Canadian Columbine
Plant	Arisaema triphyllum	Jack-in-the-pulpit
Plant	Asarum canadense	Canada Wild Ginger
Plant	Asclepias incarnata	Swamp Milkweed
Plant	Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly Weed
Plant	Asclepias tuberosa	Milk Weed (Common)
Plant	Aster novae-anglais	New England Aster
Plant	Baptisia australis	Blue Wild Indigo
Plant	Chelone glabra	White Turtlehead
Plant	Clinopodium vulgare	Wild Basil
Plant	Coreopsis lanceolata	Lance-leaved Coreopsis
Plant	Cornus canadensis	BunchBerry
Plant	Echinacea pallida	Pale Purple Coneflower
Plant	Echinacea pupurea	Purple Cone Flower
Plant	Eupatorium spp.	Joe-Pye-Weed
Plant	Eurybia divaricata	White Wood Aster (THR)
Plant	Eurybia macrophylla	Large Leaved Aster
Plant	Fragaria vesca	Woodland Strawberry
Plant	Fragaria virginiana	Wild Strawberry
Plant	Gaultheria procumbens	Creeping Wintergreen
Plant	Gentiana andrewsii	Closed Bottle Gentian
Plant	Geranium maculatum	Wild Geranium
Plant	Geum triflorum	Prairie Smoke
Plant	Gillenia trifoliata	Bowman's Root

Plant	Helianthus decapetalus	Thin-leaved Sunflower
Plant	Helianthus giganteus	Giant Sunflower
Plant	Helianthus strumosus	Pale-leaved Sunflower
Plant	Heliopsis helianthoides	False Sunflower
Plant	Hibiscus moscheutos	Swamp Rose Mallow (SC)
Plant	Hydrophyllum virginianum	Northern Waterleaf
Plant	Liatrice spicata	Dense Blazing Star
Plant	Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal Flower
Plant	Lobelia siphilitica	Blue Lobellia
Plant	Lupin perennis	Wild Lupin
Plant	Lysimachia ciliata	Fringed Loostrife
Plant	Maianthemum racemosum	False Solomon's-seal
Plant	Mertensia virginica	Virgina Bluebells
Plant	Monarda didyma	Oswego Tea
Plant	Monarda fistulopsa	Wild Bergamot
Plant	Oenothera biennis	Evening Scented Primrose
Plant	Penstemon digitalis	Foxglove beardtongue
Plant	Penstemon hirsutus	Hairy Beardtongue
Plant	Potentilla simplex	Common Cinquefoil
Plant	Pycnanthemum pilosum	Hairy Mountain Mint
Plant	Pycnanthemum virginianum	Virginia Mountain Mint
Plant	Ratibida pinnata	Grey Headed Coneflower
Plant	Rubeckia laciniata	Green-Headed Coneflower
Plant	Rubeckia triloba	Brown-eyed Susan
Plant	Rudbeckia hirta	Black Eyed Susan
Plant	Silphium perfoliatum	Cup Plant
Plant	Solidago caesia	Blue-stem Goldenrod
Plant	Solidago canadensis	Canada Golden Rod
Plant	Solidago flexicaulis	Zig-zag Goldenrod
Plant	Solidago rigida	Stiff Goldenrod
Plant	Solidago wichita mountains	Wichita Mountain Goldenrod
Plant	Symphyotrichum cordifolium	Heart-leaved Aster
Plant	Symphyotrichum lanceolatum	Panicled Aster
Plant	Symphyotrichum oolentangiense	Sky Blue Aster
Plant	Tiarella cordifolia	Foamflower
Plant	Tradescantia ohiensis	Ohio Spiderwort
Plant	Trillium grandiflorum	White Trillium
Plant	Trillium luteum	Yellow Trillium
Plant	Vernonia gigantea	Tall Ironweed

Plant	Veronicastrum virginicum	Culver's Root
Plant	Viola macloskeyi	Violet-Northern White
Plant	Viola papilionacea	Violet-Common Blue
Plant	Viola pubescens	Violet-Downy Yellow
Plant	Zizia aurea	Golden Alexanders
Plant	Pycnanthemum tenuifolium	Slender Mountain Mint
Plant	Symphyotrichum ericoides	Heath Aster
Shrub	Aronia melanocarpa	Chokeberry
Shrub	Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonbush
Shrub	Cornus sericea	Red Osier Dogwood
Shrub	Hypericum prolificum	Shrubby St. John's Wort
Shrub	Prunus pumila	Sand Cherry
Shrub	Viburnum Acerifolium	Maple-leaved Viburnum
Shub	Ceanothus americanus	New Jersey Tea
Shub	Corylus americana	American Hazelnut
Shub	Diervilla lonicera	Northern Bush Honeysuckle
Shub	Lindera benzoin	Spicebush
Shub	Sambucus canadensis	Elderberry
Shub	Vaccinium angustifolium	Lowbush Blueberry
Shub	Salix candida 'Jefberg'	Sageleaf Willow
Tree	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple
Tree	Aesculus glabra Willd.	Ohio Buckeye
Tree	Amelanchier arborea	Downy Service Berry
Tree	Asimina triloba	Pawpaw Tree
Tree	Betula papyrifera	White Birch
Tree	Celtis tenuifolia	Dwarf Hackberry (THR)
Tree	Cercis canadensis	Redbud
Tree	Cornus alternifolia	Alternate Leaf Dogwood
Tree	Cucumber magnolia	Cucumber Tree (END)
Tree	Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky Coffee (THR)
Tree	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Redcedar
Tree	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree
Tree	Picea glauca	White Spruce
Tree	Pinus strobus	Eastern White Pine
Tree	Prunus americana	Wild Plum
Tree	Prunus pensylvanica	Pin Cherry
Tree	Prunus serotina	Wild Black Cherry
Tree	Ptelea trifoliata Linnaeus	Common Hoptree (SC)
Tree	Quercus prinoides	Dwarf Chestnut Oak

Tree	Quercus velutina	Black Oak
Tree	Sassafras albidum	Sassafras
Tree	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern White-Cedar
Tree	Tsuga canadensis	Eastern Hemlock
Tree	Viburnum lentago	Nannyberry

Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting #2 – Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment (EA)

Meeting Minutes

Project Location – Teeterville, Ontario

DATE:	May 22, 2025, 6:30-9:30 pm	**PROJECT NUMBER:**	40856

LOCATION: Simcoe Recreation Center, Dogwood Room - 182 South Dr, Simcoe, ON N3Y 2G5

ATTENDEES:

- All attendees participated in person unless noted otherwise (online)
- Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA):
  - Saifur Rahman (SR), Manager of Engineering & Infrastructure – Project Manager
  - Lorrie Minshall (LM), Project Consultant – Project Support
  - Judy Maxwell (JM), General Manager – Project Support
- Montrose Environmental Solutions Canada (MES):
  - Scott Robertson (SRob), Senior Water Resources Engineer – Project Manager
  - Sean Geddes (SG), Senior Biologist
  - Alexandra Laleva (AL), Engineering EIT – Project Coordination
- Norfolk County:
  - Darnell Lambert (DL), Director of Engineering
- Scheckenberger & Associates:
  - Ron Scheckenberger (RSch), President – Senior Technical Advisor
- TMHC:
  - Hayden Bulbrook (online) (HB) – Cultural Heritage Project Lead
- CLC:
  - Elizabeth Scholten (ES), President -Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526)
  - Greg Deyne (online) (GD), Property Owner, Retired MNR Wildlife Biologist
  - Linda Heron (online) (LH), Chair - Ontario Rivers Alliance
  - Mike Bergman (MB) - Resident
  - Mary Caughill (MCau), Member - Norfolk County Heritage & Culture Committee
  - Max Adam – (MA) – Norfolk County Fire Department, District Fire Chief St. 5
  - Councillor Michael Columbus (MCol), Norfolk County - Ward 3 Councillor / LPRCA Board Member
  - Paul Prowse (online) (PP), Secretary/Treasurer - Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters
  - Peter Carson (PC) Chair - Long Point Basin Land Trust
  - Tim Goodale (TG), Resident, Wildlife Photographer
  - Todd Knechtel (TK), President - Big Creek Anglers Group

MEETING PURPOSE:

This meeting provided a two-way dialogue between Study Team members, including the LPRCA, Norfolk County, and the project consultant team, and the CLC members to develop an understanding of the Teeterville Dam alternatives being considered, an overview of the assessment / ranking criteria procedures, and the preliminary evaluation.

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Introductions
2. Project Background Review
3. Overview of the Baseline Environmental Inventory Report (BEIR)
4. Discussion of Preliminary Alternative Solutions
5. Assessment of Categories and Criteria
6. Review of Evaluation Table
7. Q&A and Discussion

Agenda Item	Meeting Notes
1. Introductions	• Attendees introduced themselves, including project team members, LPRCA representatives, Norfolk County representatives, and community liaison committee members (CLC).
2. Project Background Review	• SRob provided a brief recap of the project background to-date, including the input received from the public and agencies. • SRob summarized the project initiation and overall process followed since the 2016 Dam Safety Review. A key aspect was that, having completed detailed design for repairs with a budget estimate of $1.2 million, senior County staff requested a more fulsome review of potential options, leading to a formal CO Class EA process. SRob advised that the project is being completed second, following the similar Vittoria Dam completed in 2024, as Teeterville Dam poses a lower hazard risk to life and property downstream.
3. Overview of the Baseline Environmental Inventory Report (BEIR)	• SRob summarized the BEIR, as published on LPRCA's website on April 9, 2025, which characterizes the broad study environment including physical, biological, cultural, social, and economic aspects. • **Structural Issues/Concerns:** Minor concrete wearing and scaling, the primary issue is the dam's stability, requiring modifications or replacement such as added weight or anchoring to meet current provincial and federal standards. • **Sediment Quantity / Quality:** Previous studies concluded that 70% of the reservoir is filled with sediment, with heavier sediment at the upper end of the head pond and more silty, unconsolidated sediment near the dam. Sediment quality is suitable for downstream release to Big Creek, but sediment quantities are considerable hence would require careful management. • **Aquatic Ecology:** Downstream reaches support migratory runs of Rainbow, Brook, Brown Trout, and Chinook Salmon. Historically, the reservoir had an active bass fishery, now more carp dominated. Recent electrofishing shows few Brook Trout downstream, possibly due to migratory salmonid predation and other factors influencing tributary streams. The dam has a negative thermal impact, warming water by up to 10°C for extended periods through summer months, which can be lethal for cold-water species like Brook Trout. • **Terrestrial Ecology:** The surrounding wetland complex is 165 hectares. 12 species at risk and 9 species of conservation concern are identified, with turtles (Snapping, Northern Map, Blanding's) being the most water-dependent. TG noted a Blanding's Turtle was recently sighted on May 12, 2025.

Agenda Item	Meeting Notes

	• **Hydrology & Hydraulics:** The Big Creek watershed is not highly responsive to rainfall due to considerable infiltration associated with sand plains; highest flows occur during spring snowmelt. A dam break analysis shows floodwaters would be contained within the valley downstream of the dam.
	
	• **Fluvial Geomorphology:** A dam of some configuration has been in place for 200+ years, and the geomorphologic system seems to have reached a level of stable equilibrium with downstream erosion, a typical condition known to occur in sediment-starved systems, not particularly evident. The reservoir is effectively full of sediment, meaning there's a balance of volume coming in from upstream and going out downstream.
	
	• **Sociocultural:** The reservoir is socially and culturally significant as a predominant feature on the Teeterville landscape. Beyond its importance to the geographic aesthetic and community psyche, the reservoir is also routinely enjoyed recreationally for activities such as angling, wildlife / bird watching, the annual carp derby, and hunting. Community facilities (Teeterville Legion, Teeterville Public School, Teeterville Pioneer Museum) interact with the reservoir.
	
	• **Fire Protection:** Norfolk County Fire, and Teeterville Fire Station #4 in particular, rely on the dry hydrant and reservoir as an integral component in maintaining its Superior Tanker Shuttle Service (STSS) certification. Beyond the obvious impacts of providing emergency fir water supply, the SSTS has a much broader effect of reducing fire insurance premiums across a much broader area than the immediate Study Area around the dam and reservoir. The reservoir provides a large, critical water source, much greater than all of the County's other dry hydrant locations. Replacing this water supply source with a new purpose-built pond of a characteristic similar to the dozens of others across the County is feasible, but such would come at a cost and the volume of supply offered by the reservoir could not reasonably be achieved.
	
	  ○ MA: Provided an example of a recent fire that required 1,000,000+ liters of water and said that maintaining a large reservoir such as the Teeterville reservoir is beneficial particularly to serve larger agricultural operations that are now more commonplace; it's not just family farm size structures anymore.
	
	  ○ LH: Asked about the dry hydrant's functionality with lower water levels.
	
	  ○ SRob: Confirmed there have been issues, requiring intake extension, but the hydrant function remains viable.

4. Discussion of Preliminary Alternative Solutions	• SRob presented five conceptual alternatives, broadly categorized into those that "retain a dam" (1, 2, 3) and those that would involve "dam decommissioning" (4, 5). • **Alternative 1: Retain existing dam (Do Nothing).** Required for consideration as a mandatory EA alternative, it is rarely a preferred EA method as it does not address the problem statement. • **Alternative 2: Repair Existing Dam:** Build upon previous designs, adding weight/anchoring, backfilling undermining, and potentially introducing a low-flow option for flushing sediment or draining. Repair would allow a return to seasonal operation with higher ponding levels in summer / fall periods and would permit the reinstatement of pedestrian crossing / operational access should such be desired.

Agenda Item	Meeting Notes
	• **Alternative 3: Replace with New Dam:** Remove the old dam and build a new structure. Similar to the Repair Dam alternative, a new dam could involve a low-flow option for flushing sediment or draining, allow a return to seasonal operation with higher ponding levels in summer / fall periods, and permit the reinstatement of pedestrian crossing / operational access should such be desired. • **Alternative 4: Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse:** Decommission the dam, allowing a natural flowing watercourse to form. Sediment would be managed to largely remain in the reservoir area, and vegetation would be allowed to naturally establish. Would likely require management of invasive species should such be observed. • **Alternative 5: Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Pond(s)/Wetland(s):** A hybrid approach, creating offline riparian ponds on either side of the naturalized creek, maintaining some open water aesthetic. The new ponded areas would need to be created through dredging, with the sediment material removed being used to create the landform areas, keeping all sediment onsite. The ponded areas on the west side of the pond bookmarking the Legion, would likely involve an equalization culvert / structure as a hydraulic connection between the two features. SRob noted the changes in Alternatives 4 and 5 from those presented in the previous CLC / PIC sessions which include a realignment of the natural watercourse planform to follow the natural path as indicated by bathymetric surveys and as noted through public consultation. While not representing a significant revision to Alternative 4, the more centralized watercourse alignment necessitated a revised approach to offline pond locations and sizing within Alternative 5.
5. Assessment Categories and Criteria	SRob outlined the four broad categories for assessment. Each sub-item is a distinct criterion in the evaluation spreadsheet, scored for positive, neutral or negative impacts. 1. **Technical/Engineering:** Dam Safety/Failure Risk, Climate Change, Constructability, Approvability. 2. **Natural Environment:** Fish Habitat Impacts/Enhancement, Wildlife Habitat Impacts/Enhancement, Sensitive Species Impacts/Enhancement (incl. SAR/SCC), Geomorphology/Sediment Transport. 3. **Social/Cultural:** Private Property Impacts, Fire Protection/Safety, Public Infrastructure / Safety Impacts, Cultural/Heritage Impacts, Public Recreational Impacts. 4. **Economic:** Construction Costs, Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Costs.

Agenda Item	Meeting Notes
6. Review of Evaluation and Preliminary Results	• SRob presented the tabular evaluation spreadsheet and explained the 5-level scoring system, (-2 for most negative, -1 for somewhat negative, 0 for neutral, +1 for somewhat positive and +2 for most positive). SRob stated that based on the Study Team's assessment the current preliminary preferred alternative is the repairing of the dam (Alt. 2), followed by Replacing the Dam (Alt. 3), and then Removing Dam with Ponds/Wetlands (Alt. 5). Do Nothing (Alt. 1) was fourth and Remove Dam/Reinstate Watercourse (Alt. 4) was fifth. • SRob also commented on the weighting of the categories, with Natural Environment and Social/Cultural Environment weighted higher (at 25% and 40% respectively), while Technical/Engineering at 15% and Economic at 20% being weighted lower; SRob noted that the weighting reflects study area characteristics and public input. SRob noted that the overall ranking is robust and does not change significantly with minor weighting adjustments.
7. Q&A and Discussion	• LH questioned why Alternative 1: Do Nothing has a construction cost of zero, inquiring if it should be -2 due to future costs. SRob clarified that in the line item of construction costs, zero means no construction cost. RSch added that a positive score in this line item would only occur if a solution generated money, which none of the alternatives do. Therefore, the cost weightings in this line item are all negative and zero means no spending. • LH expressed that the dam safety criterion (currently at a 40% weighting) is, in her opinion, high given no risk to life/property and noted that climate change should be weighted higher at 40% and moved to the natural environment section. SRob explained that climate change is in the Technical/Engineering category due to the potential for impacts to infrastructure due to extreme flood events. Using a real-time, active version of the evaluation spreadsheet, SRob demonstrated that changing the weighting of categories (e.g., all set to 25%) or individual criteria (e.g. reduced dam safety to 25%, increasing climate change to 40%) did not markedly change the results from Alternative 2 as preferred. • LH stated that, in her opinion, the social/cultural weighting at 40% is high, especially when considering the health and resilience of the riverine ecosystem in a warming climate. SRob provided background to the higher social/cultural weighting premised on the significance of the Teeterville dam and reservoir to the community. LH continued noting, if all similar dam studies weighted sociocultural so highly, no dams in public areas would ever be removed. • DL expressed concern about Alternative 5's conceptual imagery showing trails and bridges, suggesting it might present, as one of the project's objectives, as creating a park rather than addressing the dam structure and its impacts. DL also mentioned the additional costs and care required for maintaining these areas. DL recommended modifying the alternative schematic to not suggest trails, bridges and park areas, as part of the base solution to the problem, acknowledging that these could be components in the future should Council and the community consider them to be of value. SRob noted the conceptual imagery aims to help the public visualize potential outcomes. TG mentioned that adding trails, as in Alternatives 4 and 5, could increase litter and maintenance costs in the area.

Agenda Item	Meeting Notes
	• GD raised a concern about the practicality and maintenance challenges of creating and maintaining offline ponds and equalization pipe (Alternative 5), citing personal experience with sediment accumulation on the reservoir lands. SRob acknowledged that these concerns are reflected in the O&M costs for Alternative 5. • GD emphasized the loss of existing wetland values (wet, forested lands) if the pond is removed and the channel recreated. LH responded that a naturalized, flowing stream would, in her opinion, lead to a healthier aquatic ecosystem and increased resilience to climate change, reducing thermal warming and algae. • GD stated that the biggest reason for Brook Trout loss in Big Creek has been the introduction of Rainbows and Chinooks, not solely water temperature. TK disputed that Chinooks cannot get above the Quance Dam and indicated there are other factors impacting Brook Trout. SG explained that Alternative 5 provides a mix of aquatic habitats (still water pond and flowing riverine), increasing habitat diversity which inherently would result in increased species diversity. SG also noted that, while fish passage and temperature are important, the EA must consider all aspects of the ecosystem, including species like turtles and amphibians that rely on open water. • PC questioned if removing the pond would reduce the overall wetland area, impacting species that rely on it. SG confirmed that Alternative 4 (stream only) would likely lead to a contraction of the open water wetland component. SRob requested clarification how are we defining wetland – is it necessarily open water habitat? SG suggested that there are many characteristics that help define a wetland, and that open water was one of them, and that it is this that would be most impacted through Alternative 4 and 5 – you would see a change in the habitat that's there now. RSch also added that the assessment might not fully capture the "flora" aspect (plant life) and different types of wetlands. • LH stressed the importance of considering the stream's resilience over a longer period, say 50-100 years, with a warming climate. SRob reassured that the scoring reflects these points, but it is a balance of many factors. • GD noted concerns about private property impacts surrounding the reservoir in Alternatives 4 and 5, particularly the loss of cultural value associated with forested wetlands for landowners. SRob responded this is captured in the "private property impacts" and "cultural heritage" scoring. • MCol asked about the comparison of this project's public engagement to other dam alternative assessment Class EA's. SRob stated that the CLC engagement was comparable to the Vittoria Dam project, but the public engagement at PIC #1 for the Teeterville Dam was significantly higher, driven by public concern about the dam's future. SRob noted that the Teeterville Dam's central location in the community (vs. Vittoria) and cultural significance contributed to the high level of interest. SRob concluded that landing on a retained dam option (like Alternative 2) as preliminarily preferred is not surprising given the area's unique environmental sensitivity that is reliant on a dam being in place, in addition to public sentiment.

Agenda Item	Meeting Notes
	• To help participants better visualize what an Alternative 4 or 5 might look like, SRob presented examples of past dam removal projects (Hodges Pond, Cedar Creek, Marden Pond) that re-naturalized into green riparian wetlands, sometimes with community driven trail development. SRob also showed an example of invasive species (phragmites) management post dam removal. • PP asked about the number of surveys returned from the first Public Information Centre (PIC) and CLC. SRob estimated there were about 10 CLC questionnaire responses received and three dozen emails from the public. • ES inquired about the date and time for the second PIC meeting. SRob confirmed the second PIC will be on June 12th, 2025, from 6:30 PM to 9:00 PM, with a similar drop-in format to the first PIC, at the Simcoe Recreation Center in the Norfolk meeting room. SRob also noted the Montrose ecology team has a spring site visit planned for June 10th, 2025

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

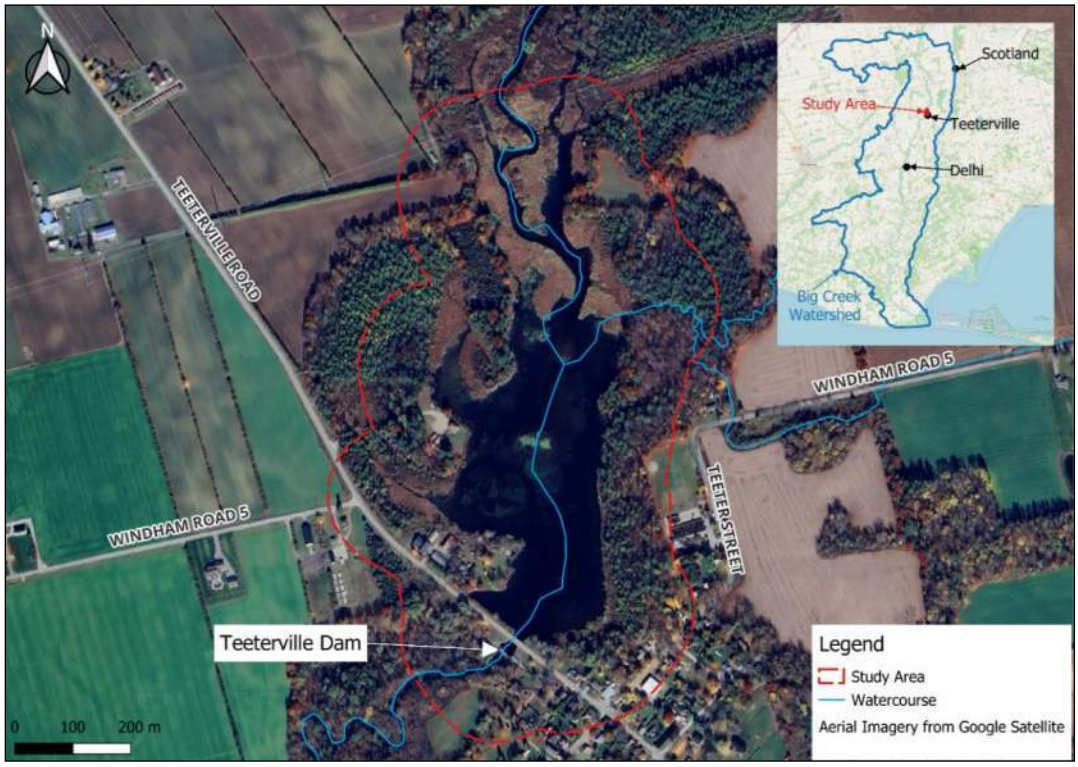
Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting No. 2 – May 22, 2025

Comments/Questionnaire

Thank you for attending the second meeting!

Your feedback is important to us. Please take a moment to complete this questionnaire.

Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), through their consultant Montrose Environmental (Montrose) (formerly Matrix Solutions Inc.) is undertaking a Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) for the Teeterville Dam, within the Hamlet of Teeterville.



A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by the LRPCA and completed in 2016, categorized the structure as having a "Low Hazard Potential" for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. While minor issues were identified with the earthen embankment portion of the dam, the concrete flow control dam elements failed to meet standard safety criteria and represent a risk of failure. The LPRCA is undertaking this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the deficiencies noted in the DSR and to meet their requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam failure, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations.

The project will be carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* document.

Please provide your contact information below.

Name: _____

Telephone No.: _____

Email Address: _____

Following a review of the project environmental characterization, the primary objectives of CLC Meeting #2 discussions were to ensure a deeper understanding of each of the alternatives under consideration, the evaluation criteria being considered, and the process and results of the initial assessment / ranking. The criteria are summarized below:

General Category	Criteria
Technical/Engineering	• Dam Safety / Failure Risk • Climate Change • Constructability • Approvability
Natural Environment	• Fish Habitat Impacts • Wildlife Habitat Impacts • Sensitive Species Impacts (incl. SAR/SCC) • Geomorphology/Sediment Transport
Social/Cultural	• Private Property Impacts • Fire Protection / Safety • Public Infrastructure / Safety Impacts • Cultural / Heritage Impacts • Public Recreational Impacts
Economic	• Construction Costs • Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Costs

1. Do you feel as if you understand the alternatives being considered? (refer to additional handouts)

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2. Do you have suggestions for any modifications to the alternatives presented that might be considered?

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3. Do you feel as if you understand the criteria and how they relate to the evaluation of alternatives?

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4. In the space below, or directly on the attached evaluation matrix sheet, please indicate any comments or suggested revisions regarding the broad category weighting (e.g., 25% each), or the initial assessment / ranking across any of the categories.

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5. Is there anything not covered in the presentation or within this questionnaire that you would like to share or have the project team consider moving forward?

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If you would like to spend more time on the questionnaire, require more space to expand on any responses, or have any other information to share with the project team, please mail or email these by June 12, 2025 to:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street
Tillsonburg, Ontario, N4G 0C4
Tel: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
Fax: 519-842-7123
srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
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Guelph, Ontario, N1K 1B8
Tel: 226-314-1962
Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

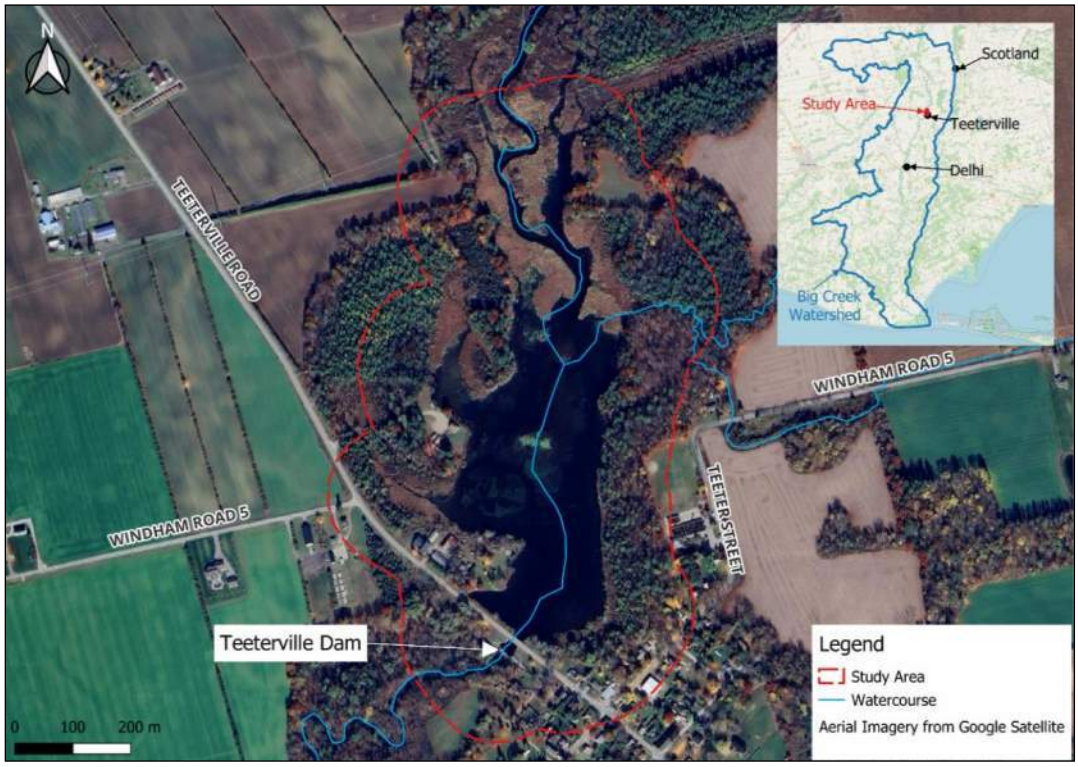
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A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by the LRPCA and completed in 2016, categorized the structure as having a "Low Hazard Potential" for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. While minor issues were identified with the earthen embankment portion of the dam, the concrete flow control dam elements failed to meet standard safety criteria and represent a risk of failure. The LPRCA is undertaking this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the deficiencies noted in the DSR and to meet their requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam failure, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations.

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Please provide your contact information below.

Name: _____Mary Caughill_____

Telephone No.: _____[redacted]_____

Email Address: _____[redacted]_____

The first primary objective of CLC Meeting #2 discussions was to ensure a deeper understanding of each of the alternatives under consideration. A second objective was to ensure an understanding of the assessment / ranking procedures followed within a Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment process and the criteria being considered. The criteria are summarized again below.

General Category	Criteria
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1. Do you feel as if you understand the alternatives being considered? (refer to additional handouts)

_____Yes_____
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2. Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

_____No . Appears fine_____

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3. Do you feel as if you understand the criteria and how they relate to the evaluation of alternatives?

__Yes_____
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4. In the space below, or directly on the attached evaluation matrix sheet, please indicate any comments or suggested revisions regarding the broad category weighting (e.g., 25% each), or the initial assessment / ranking across any of the categories.

_____Satisfied with the evaluation matrix, the categories and the initial assessment_____
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5. Is there anything not covered in the presentation or within this questionnaire that you would like to share or have the project team consider moving forward?

__No…fine_____
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Please provide your contact information below.

Name: __Greg Deyne _____

Telephone No.: _[redacted]_____

Email Address: ___[redacted]_____

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1. Do you feel as if you understand the alternatives being considered? (refer to additional handouts)

__**Yes**_____
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2. Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

__**NO**_____
_____Further I and many others most familiar with Teeterville Pond don't agree in the concept of off line ponds in the reservoir, for the following reasons:

- Almost impractical to build and maintain and therefore very expensive in both the short and long term.
- Attempting to drain the reservoir to allow heavy equipment to construct and then maintain off line ponds will cause unacceptable social/environmental risks.
- Public safety concerns for the fire departments water supply and children accessing the off line ponds

Do you feel as if you understand the criteria and how they relate to the evaluation of alternatives?

- I understand the criteria and I have just a basic understanding of the assignment of points within and between each alternative.
- That being said I do believe that Alternative #2 repairing the dam, makes the most sense based on all four Broad categories.

  In addition, Problem Identification and Project History Pg4 BEIR identifies all the work that was completed in preparation to repair the dam including:

  - technical analysis,
  - consultations with provincial approval authorities,
  - preliminary design
  - Submission of permitting packages

  All of these will be useful starting point to facilitate Dam repairs. Constructability and approvability shouldn't be a problem unlike having to comply with MNR'S guidelines for Decommissioning a Dam.
- I also believe that the sedimentation plan for the dam repair alternative will be by far the simplest, with the shortest duration, and therefore the lowest risk and least expensive, of all alternatives except alternative #1.

  _____
- In the space below, or directly on the attached evaluation matrix sheet, please indicate any comments or suggested revisions regarding the broad category weighting (e.g., 25% each), or the initial assessment / ranking across any of the categories.

I strongly agree with the weighting of the social/Cultural Environment at 40% as a minimum. I would request an opportunity review and provide comments to any proposed changes made to broad weighting for categories from what was proposed at CLC meeting #2.

Is there anything not covered in the presentation or within this questionnaire that you would like to share or have the project team consider moving forward?

I was hoping to be able to provide some comments on the BEIR, not that it is going to make a difference on the evaluation of alternatives, but the report will likely be around for a long time and referenced in the future. I did read and study all 66 pages of the report. I'm more than satisfied with the professional contributions of the study team to the BEIR.

There is one general trend throughout the Baseline Environmental Information Report (BEIR) that I and mostly long-term residents of Teeterville find bothersome. The report failed to adequately identify the impact of the lower operating levels since 2016 (40cm drop & almost drained completely in 2020) on the current "baseline environment." Some examples include

_ **Table 13 pg. 48** that the Blanding's Turtle is classed as moderate probability

_**Pg. 57 3.4.1 Recreation** "reservoir and surrounding areas are understood to have supported an active seasonal hunting program largely focused on waterfowl and deer, no doubt since its original creation and through to current day". Interesting that the baseline report assumes without doubt that duck production hasn't been impacted by the reduced operating level. This is not true.

Pg. 29 Water Temperature Table Concluded significant warming impacts**,** notably through summer periods as the creek flows through the shallow reservoir. Again, no mention of the fact that summer water levels in the pond were dramatically reduced by 40cm starting in 2016.

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Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

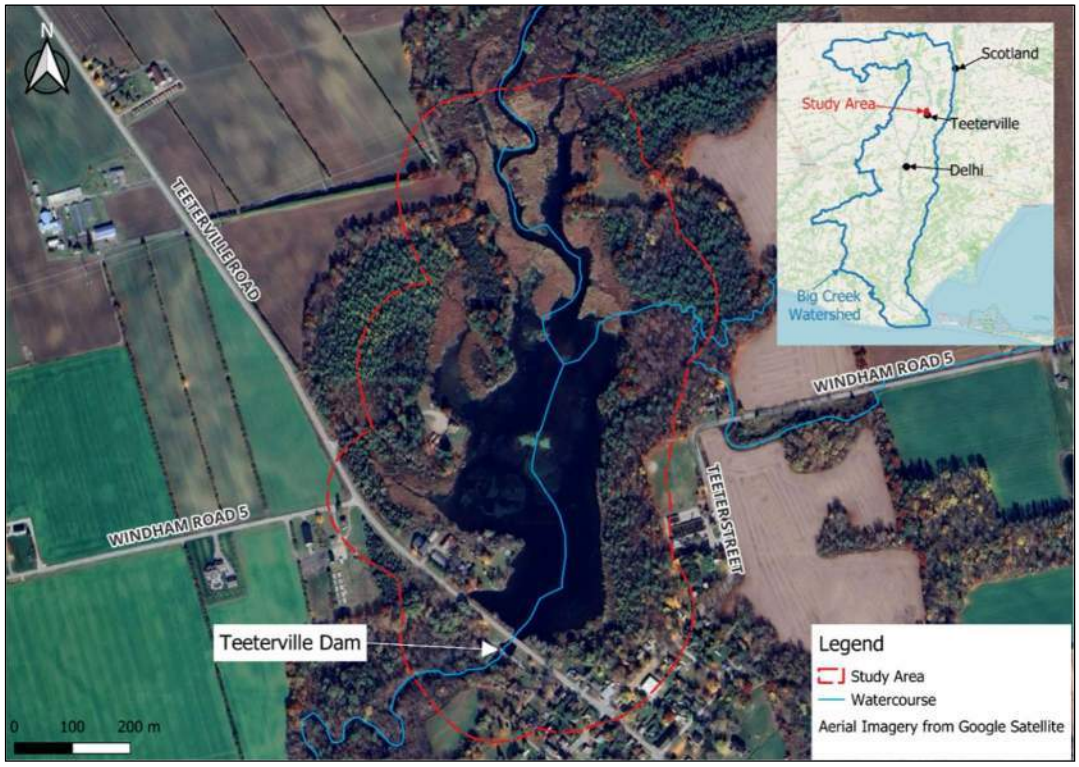
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The project will be carried out under the *Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works* document.

Please provide your contact information below.

Name: Peter Carson

Telephone No.: _____

Email Address: [redacted]

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Economic	• Construction Costs • Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Costs

1. Do you feel as if you understand the alternatives being considered? (refer to additional handouts)

___I think the alternatives were clearly articulated and covered all options.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

____I do not have any other options to suggest.

_____

_____
_____

3. Do you feel as if you understand the criteria and how they relate to the evaluation of alternatives?

_____The criteria were easily understand and all related to the evaluation.
_____
_____
_____

4. In the space below, or directly on the attached evaluation matrix sheet, please indicate any comments or suggested revisions regarding the broad category weighting (e.g., 25% each), or the initial assessment / ranking across any of the categories.

_____I don't have any comments or suggested revisions regarding the weighting and feel that the playing around with the weighting in different categories really wouldn't make a difference to the ranking of the options.
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

5. Is there anything not covered in the presentation or within this questionnaire that you would like to share or have the project team consider moving forward?

_____My only comment, which I made at the meeting, was that the potential loss of wetland didn't seem to carry any weight or at least wasn't addressed as a concern.
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

If you would like to spend more time on the questionnaire, require more space to expand on any responses, or have any other information to share with the project team, please mail or email these by June 12, 2025 to:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street
Tillsonburg, Ontario, N4G 0C4
Tel: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
Fax: 519-842-7123
srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
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Tel: 226-314-1962
Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

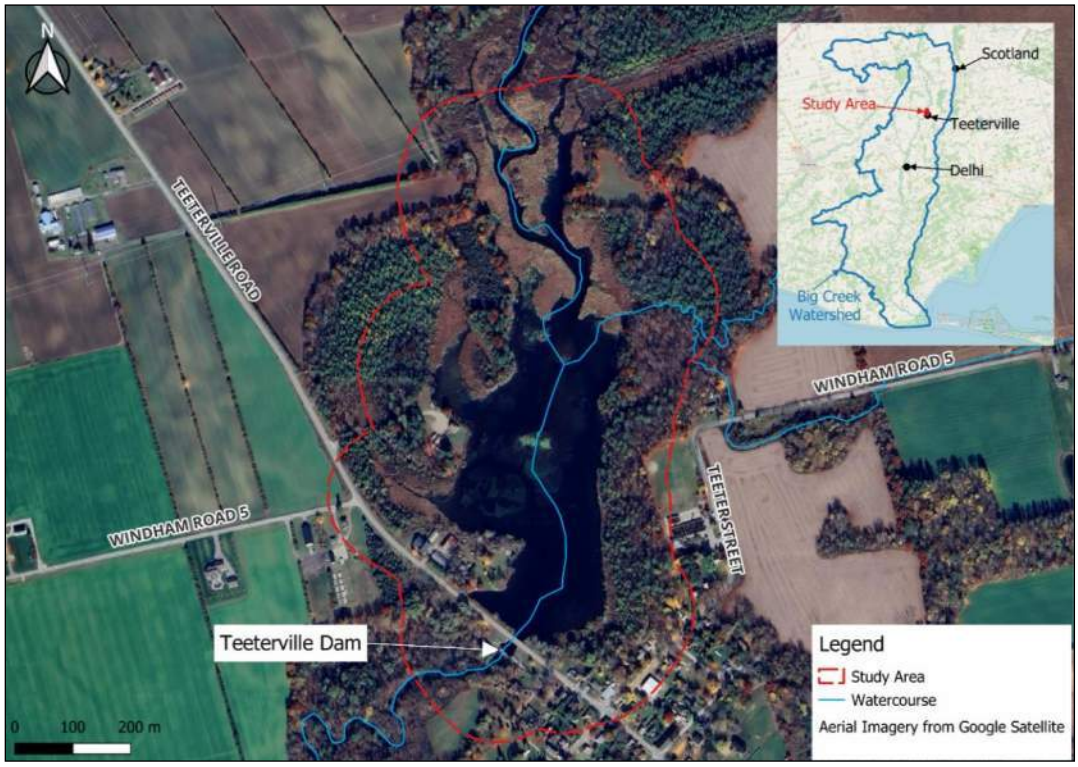
Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting No. 2 – May 22, 2025

Comments/Questionnaire

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Please provide your contact information below.

Name: _____Paul Prowse_____

Telephone No.: _____[redacted]_____

Email Address: _____[redacted]_____

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Economic	• Construction Costs • Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Costs

1. Do you feel as if you understand the alternatives being considered? (refer to additional handouts)

_____Yes

Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

As I mentioned below, when we gather to discuss the future of dams in Ontario, E fishing survey and/or eDNA to give a current and accurate indication of species that are inhabiting both above and below the dam would be beneficial and was not presented, leaving a vacuum filled by anecdotal evidence.

Water temperature data. More temperature loggers would provide data that is a key indicator of a healthy stream/river. As well as the effect that the warmer water above the dam is having below the dam.

When I consider all the presented data, my preferred option is Alternatives 2 and 3, to repair or replace the dam.

2.

3. Do you feel as if you understand the criteria and how they relate to the evaluation of alternatives?

_____Yes_, although it could have been simplified for ease of understanding.

4. In the space below, or directly on the attached evaluation matrix sheet, please indicate any comments or suggested revisions regarding the broad category weighting (e.g., 25% each), or the initial assessment / ranking across any of the categories.

5. Is there anything not covered in the presentation or within this questionnaire that you would like to share or have the project team consider moving forward?

Yes, lack of accurate/current water temperature data south and north of the dam as well as eDNA and other fish surveys would have been of benefit to understand species that may be affected by dam removal, as well as the effect of the warmer dam water is having on water temperature south of the dam.

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority
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Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

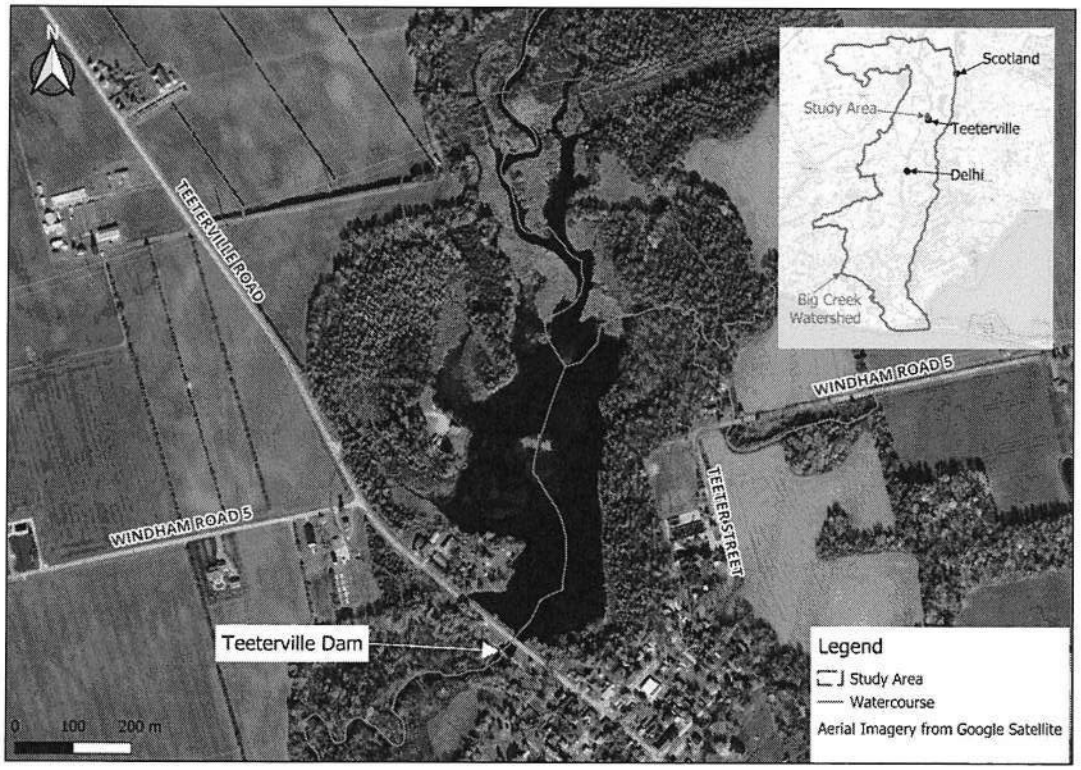
Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting No. 2 – May 22, 2025

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Please provide your contact information below.

Name: Todd Kneehtel - Big Creek Anglers

Telephone No.: [redacted]

Email Address: bigcreekanglers@gmail.com

[redacted]

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Economic	• Construction Costs • Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Costs

1. Do you feel as if you understand the alternatives being considered? (refer to additional handouts)

Yes I am overall understanding of all of the alternatives being considered.

2. Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

None.

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

3. Do you feel as if you understand the criteria and how they relate to the evaluation of alternatives?

I do understand the criteria.

4. In the space below, or directly on the attached evaluation matrix sheet, please indicate any comments or suggested revisions regarding the broad category weighting (e.g., 25% each), or the initial assessment / ranking across any of the categories.

I believe Social/Cultural has too many catagories to be considered. This category is not necessarily in the overall best interest for the environment. I'm led to believe whenever dams to be removed are around a populated area, the whole assessment process is moot due to public pressure. Another good example of this is Misners Dam in Port Dover.

5. Is there anything not covered in the presentation or within this questionnaire that you would like to share or have the project team consider moving forward?

We the Big Creek Anglers are conservationists for the betterment of Big Creek relating to all fish and wildlife species. The topic of the Rainbow trout was mentioned at the last meeting suggesting they need to be stopped from migrating above the Delhi Dam by closing the Fishway. Our club is totally against this. LPRCA needs to work with our club to allow all species to thrive. This never should have been discussed, as it has nothing to do with the Testiville Dam assessment. If need be, our club with make this a political issue and fight for the rainbow trout migration

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Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Scott Robertson

From: srobertson@montrose-env.ca
Subject: FW: [External] Teeterville Dam EA

From: Darnell Lambert <Darnell.Lambert@norfolkcounty.ca>
Sent: May 23, 2025 8:04 AM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Lorrie Minshall <lminshall@lprca.on.ca>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; ron <ron@scheckenberger.ca>; Andrew Grice <Andrew.Grice@norfolkcounty.ca>
Subject: [External] Teeterville Dam EA

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Morning Scott and team:

Great presentation last night and good job on managing the discussion that followed. I do have the following suggestions/comments which I believe require consideration prior to the Public Presentation:

1) The pictorial on Options 4 and 5 should be modified to remove the inclusion of any formalized walking trail and/or stream crossing. I do respect the post commentary that these are options that could be advanced at any point post the delivery of Option 4 or 5, but if presented in the option, it would suggest that is it part of the Option and I do not believe this to be the case. My past history guides me on these matters, where we've been held to the representations on these drawings and hence my concern.
2) There was a fair bit of commentary on the matters of Natural Environment and Climate Change. My view is that Climate change does belong in the Engineering sphere as we typically concern ourselves with the resiliency of the channel and/or structure to accommodate or be considerate of climate changes impacts from a stability point of view. I do respect the other concerns re: thermal warming, however that appears to be an outcome (in the case) of the area being a wetland or perhaps more appropriately defined as a shallow pond. The objective here is a focus on the options of what to do with the failing dam and to measure the impacts of those options – which I believe the material presented last evening does exceptionally well. Climate change is also indirectly considered within the various habitats offered or impacted by the Options. We know that removal of the pond may offer some thermal benefits to the stream and hence the reflective score on the habitat improvement for key fish groups recognizes this. I would not be supportive of over-amplifying the matter of climate change.
3) There was also the comment on the potential option of adding a category on Flora (sorry Ron I noted that). The subject areas flora is representative of it being an open body of water. These is plant material within the pond and very few trees or tree stands within the pond that most likely serve as bird perches. The abutting lands have some notable forest stands. I'm not of the opinion that the options have a significant flora component that is worthy of an additional category for it specifically. I feel its addition would in appropriately over-amplify the natural environment section. I believe the flora component is appropriately captured within the various habitat scores. Had this area been a treed area that offered a level of carbon-sequestration, then I believe it is worthy of a measure. I also so not feel it would be appropriate to note the carbon-sequestration benefits that may be offered if the area becomes forested. That may well be a benefit but it is not a targeted objective for the area.
4) There was a parting comment regarding the risks associated with naturalization that I believe was notable. Leaving nature to respond and naturalize the area comes with risks noted that we have some very invasive species in the Norfolk area that may be the first to take hold. This I believe is a real risk in Options

3 and 4. This could result in increased land management costs. I'm not suggesting that we necessarily need to change any scores here, but it is a real risk.

Lastly – your team noted an unstable concrete wall within the area that may be located upon County lands. Are you able to advise me on the location and I can arrange for staff to review – greatly appreciated.

Thanks for all the work on this project. I believe the public will receive PIC#2 positively as I believe the background work, the options, the assessments and its weightings appropriate capture the collective concerns of those interested in this project. You did an excellent job on the comparative assessments and explaining the fairness of these and that significant effort and manipulation (inappropriately) would have to undertaken to deliver a different outcome.

Thanks
Darnell

Darnell Lambert, C.E.T.
Director, Engineering
Gilbertson Administration Building
Engineering
12 Gilbertson Drive, Simcoe, Ontario, N3Y 4N5
519-426-5870 x1094

Norfolk COUNTY

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Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

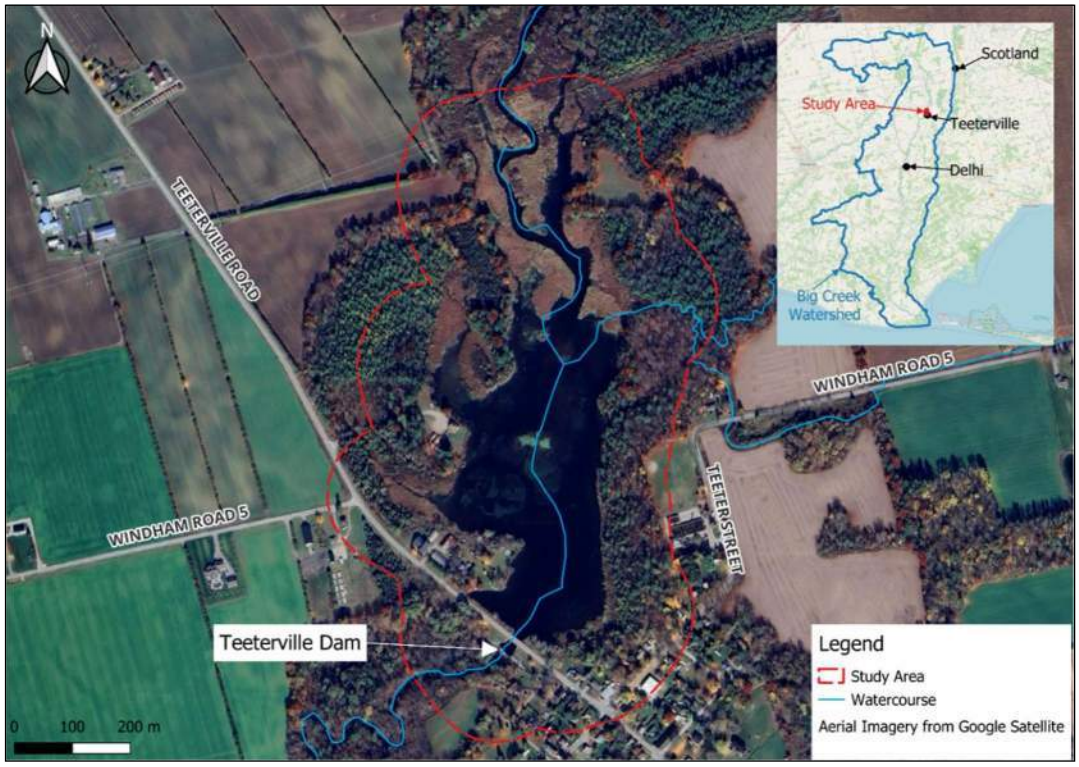
Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting No. 2 – May 22, 2025

Comments/Questionnaire

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Please provide your contact information below.

Name: **Tim Goodale**

Telephone No.: [redacted]

Email Address: [redacted]

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Economic	• Construction Costs • Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Costs

1. Do you feel as if you understand the alternatives being considered? (refer to additional handouts)

Yes

2. Do you have suggestions for other alternatives or modifications to those presented that should be considered?

No, I believe most of the Teeterville residents, including myself, want the dam repaired and the Provincially Significant Teeterville Pond Wetland saved!

3. Do you feel as if you understand the criteria and how they relate to the evaluation of alternatives?

No, I don't understand how you can do anything but repair the dam and save the Teeterville Pond Wetland with all the information that has been gathered and presented.

4. In the space below, or directly on the attached evaluation matrix sheet, please indicate any comments or suggested revisions regarding the broad category weighting (e.g., 25% each), or the initial assessment / ranking across any of the categories.

I am happy with any criteria weighting that results in repairing the dam and saving the Teeterville Pond Wetland.

5. Is there anything not covered in the presentation or within this questionnaire that you would like to share or have the project team consider moving forward?

I would like to respond to the comment that was said by one of the committee members about the Sutton Pond Project, as it pertains to alternative #5. I cringed when this committee member said that the Sutton Pond Project was wonderful. A few years ago, I spent a couple of hours with my camera in what is now known as Sutton Park. I got pictures of an American Robin, a Northern Flicker and a Grey Squirrel. On the Conservation Authority's web site for Sutton Park, it states no birding! The only activities that are available are walking and hiking. When I think of all the species that were killed or displaced with that project so people could have a walking trail it infuriates me! An aquatic habitat full of life was destroyed so a park could be created. To make it worst, they designated it as an Amazing Place. As far as I'm concerned, this was nothing short of ecological genocide. The draining of Sutton Pond enhanced the goose problem in down town Simcoe and created costly silt problems down stream all the way to Silver Lake.

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Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
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Tel: 226-314-1962
Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Scott Robertson

From: Tim Goodale <[redacted]
Sent: June 11, 2025 9:41 PM
To: Scott Robertson; Saifur Rahman; greg Deyne
Subject: [External] (CLC) Meeting #2 Minutes

Hello Scott,

Thank you for sending the minutes to the Community Liaison Committee
(CLC) Meeting #2 – Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment (EA) - Meeting Minutes.

I would like to point out that there are a few discussions missing.
Since we are not meeting again I am requesting some amendments to the minutes.

When you were explaining the current conditions of the reservoir at the beginning of the meeting, I commented that the current condition are partially a result of the water level being lowered in the reservoir.
This is an important addition to add to the minutes because it tells the whole story of the Teeterville Pond Wetland, otherwise, people may believe that the current conditions are the normal conditions and in reality they are not.

When you were talking about Alternative 5, I asked the question, "Wouldn't the side ponds heat up faster than than the open reservoir?" This isn't in the minutes. This is an important addition to add to the minutes because the size and volume of a small side pond should heat up faster compared to the larger sized reservoir, especially if the reservoir was returned to its normal water level. In both cases water flows in one end and out the other. I also mentioned that Trumpeter Swans would probably not visit the smaller side ponds due to the length of runway it takes for them to take flight.

Mary Caughill, in her opinion, commented that she thought the Sutton Pond project was wonderful. This is important to add to the minutes because it ties the Sutton Pond project to Alternative 5. I want to confirm you received my comment regarding this matter in the CLC#2 Questionnaire because I didn't have a chance to respond at the meeting.

Thank you for considering this request. I just want to make sure everyone has the same information.

Tim Goodale

_____
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ONTARIO RIVERS ALLIANCE

379 Ronka Road
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LindaH@OntarioRiversAlliance.ca
OntarioRiversAlliance.ca

11 June 2025

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng. P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street,
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By email: SRahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
650 Woodlawn Road West, Unit 7B
Guelph, ON N1K 1B8
By Email: SRobertson@montrose-env.ca

Re: CLC#2 Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

Dear Sirs:

The Ontario Rivers Alliance (ORA) is a not-for-profit grassroots organization with a mission to protect, conserve, and restore riverine ecosystems across the province. The ORA advocates for effective policy and legislation to ensure that development affecting Ontario rivers is environmentally and socially sustainable.

As a member of the Community Liaison Committee, it was concerning to be presented with the Alternative Evaluation Tool (AET) at the last minute, with the category and criteria placement and weighting already set. As I expressed in the online meeting, I have serious concerns with the matrix weighting and category placement.

AET matrices are inherently subjective, often grounded in arbitrary weighting and opaque methodological assumptions, making them unreliable and potentially risky frameworks for decisions of this ecological magnitude.

1. Introduction

The AET matrix fails to adequately reflect the core principles of climate-resilient freshwater ecosystems, ecological integrity, and long-term public and Indigenous interests. Most notably, the omission of climate change from the Natural Environment category misrepresents the nature and significance of the threat, diluting the matrix's scientific and policy credibility.

This critique will identify systemic shortcomings in the structure and weighting of the matrix, present peer-reviewed evidence, and make strategic recommendations for improvement.

2. Structural and Strategic Issues in the Matrix

2.1 Misclassification of Climate Change Impacts

Inserting climate change in the Technical Engineering (TE) section of the matrix is misleading, as it underestimates the ecological impacts of climate stressors such as increased temperature, altered hydrology, and water quality degradation. Climate change must be reassigned under the Natural Environment category, where its most profound effects on riverine ecosystems are expressed.

The Ontario Provincial Climate Change Impact Assessment (2023) utilized historical and projected future climate data as fundamental components to assess the risks and consequences of extreme weather events, as well as projections of future climate risks. It reports that "*changes in Ontario's climate are expected to continue at unprecedented rates… and it will pose indirect threats to things like water availability and water quality.*" [1] The report further indicates that southern Ontario will see upwards of 55-60 extreme heat days annually by the 2080s—a fourfold increase from the current annual average of 16 days. These changes threaten stream temperature regimes, species survival, wetland retention, and seasonal flows. Failing to categorize and weight these risks appropriately jeopardizes the matrix's integrity and relevance to present-day climate conditions.

Climate change will have severe negative effects on water quality, water quantity, aquatic life, habitat, riverine ecosystem sustainability, and communities that rely on these freshwater resources. Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 would leave a dam in place, diminish stream resilience, degrade water quality and quantity, and place the creek's entire ecosystem at increasingly greater risk.

Reassigning weight and category of climate change will reshape the scoring, resulting in a clearer preference that will be in the best interests of Big Creek and local residents.

2.2 Underweighting the Long-Term Natural Environment Criteria

Weighting the Social/Cultural Environment at 40% heavily skews the matrix toward the status quo. Natural Environment considerations, such as aquatic habitat health, species diversity, sediment transport and water chemistry, are underweighted relative to their critical function in long-term ecosystem resilience.

Increased vulnerability of impounded waterbodies to eutrophication, hypoxia, and thermal stress under climate change further demands higher scoring for dam removal scenarios.

The biomass that collects behind the dam makes it increasingly vulnerable to rising thermal regimes, decreased dissolved oxygen, thermal stratification, increased algal blooms, greenhouse gas emissions, and habitat degradation.

The health of the natural environment is crucial to the sustainability and resilience of the riverine ecosystem over time, and should be at least equal in weight, if not greater than, the Social/Cultural Environment.

2.3 Methane Emissions from Reservoir

Reservoirs emit methane through anaerobic decomposition of organic matter in sediments. Methane is 84-86 times more potent than CO_2 over a 20-year time frame.[2] Shallow reservoirs, such as the one in question, generate disproportionately higher emissions per square metre compared to deeper systems.[3]

Methane is a potent greenhouse gas with a heat-trapping capacity 34 times greater than that of carbon dioxide on a 100-year time scale,[4] and measured over a 20-year time period, that ratio grows to 84 to 86 times.[5] Methane is generated in reservoirs from bacteria living in oxygen-starved environments. *"These microbes eat organic carbon from plants for energy, just like people and other animals, but instead of breathing out carbon dioxide, they breathe out methane."*[6]

"Methane is a very potent greenhouse gas that we need to urgently address. Lan and her colleagues at NOAA have observed a rapid increase in atmospheric methane levels in recent years. While previous studies have shown fossil fuel production accounts for 30% of global methane emissions, Lan and colleagues have noticed a steady increase in emissions from microbial sources since 2007."[7]

A Swiss study of a temperate hydropower reservoir indicates that "*the total methane emissions coming from Lake Wohlen, was on average > 150 mg CH_4 m^{-2} d^{-1}, which is the highest ever documented for a midlatitude reservoir. The substantial temperature-dependent methane emissions discovered in this 90-year-old reservoir indicate that temperate water bodies in older headponds can be an important but overlooked methane source*".[8]

2.4 Ecological Risks Amplified by Climate Change

Alternative 4, to remove the dam and reinstate the watercourse, provides the greatest climate mitigation benefits, as a healthy, free-flowing river can become an efficient natural carbon sink. These benefits are not acknowledged or rewarded in the current matrix.[9]

Whereas Alternative 5, which involves removing the dam and reinstating the watercourse with a constructed wetland/s or pond/s, risks contributing to GHG emissions under warming and extended drought scenarios. Ponds and shallow wetlands can become methane sources, low-oxygen zones, and experience accelerated eutrophication and sediment accumulation, undermining stream resilience.

2.5 Underrecognized Restoration Benefits

Full dam removal and restoration of a free-flowing channel, or offline wetland creation, support improved water quality, higher habitat diversity, and long-term carbon sequestration through sediment burial and organic matter retention.[10]

3. Impact of Scoring

Properly accounting for ecological and climate impacts will significantly affect the scoring of alternatives. Alternatives 4 or 5—removal and restoration options—would logically score higher than the status quo or the repair and replace options, considering that life cycle costs for maintenance must be factored into the matrix.

Scoring that fails to internalize long-term environmental costs and GHG liabilities is outdated and incompatible with Ontario's climate goals.

4. Recommendations for Matrix Revisions

Recommendations	Rationale
Reassign climate change to Natural Environment and rebalance criteria weighting.	Acknowledges water quantity, quality, and ecosystem functions [1].
Add weighted sub-criteria for water temperature, flow, and quality under climate projections.	Addresses key long-term climate stressors to aquatic ecosystems. Reflects PCCIA findings [1].
Include methane and lifecycle GHG emissions as a sub-criterion.	Supports evidence-based climate accounting [2][3][4][5][6][7][8].
Incorporate carbon sequestration potential of natural streams or wetland restoration.	Recognizes rivers and wetlands as proven long-term carbon sinks. Rewards restoration's role in climate mitigation [9][10].
Rebalance weighting to elevate long-term environmental, and lifecycle maintenance cost criteria.	Ensures decisions reflect future risk, ecological value and public interest.

5. Conclusion

The current matrix structure fails to capture the full scope of climate change and ecological risk and misrepresents the strategic advantages of dam removal. A properly balanced and evidence-driven matrix would favour Alternative 4 – removing the dam and reinstating the watercourse. This is the most resilient, sustainable, and publicly beneficial option available.

Only Alternatives 4 or 5 will achieve the ecological integrity, climate resilience, and long-term sustainability demanded by this moment. A decision this consequential must be grounded in science, not status quo bias.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Respectfully,



Linda Heron
Chair, Ontario Rivers Alliance
(705) 866-1677

[1] *Ontario Provincial Climate Change Impact Assessment, Technical Report, January 2023. Online: https://www.ontario.ca/files/2023-11/mecp-ontario-provincial-climate-change-impact-assessment-en-2023-11-21.pdf*

[2] *IPCC. Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Cambridge University Press; 2021.*

[3] *Bridget R. Deemer, John A. Harrison, Siyue Li, Jake J. Beaulieu, Tonya DelSontro, Nathan Barros, José F. Bezerra-Neto, Stephen M. Powers, Marco A. dos Santos, J. Arie Vonk, Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Reservoir Water Surfaces: A New Global Synthesis,* BioScience*, Volume 66, Issue 11, 1 November 2016, Pages 949–964, https://doi.org/10.1093/biosci/biw117*

[4] *Myhre, G.; Shindell, D.; Breon, F.-M.; Collins, W.; Fuglestvedt, J.;́ Huang, J.; Koch, D.; Lamarque, J.-F.; Lee, D.; Mendoza, B.; Nakajima, T.; Robock, A.; Stephens, G.; Takemura, T.; Zhang, H., Anthropogenic and natural radiative forcing. In Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; Stocker, T. F., Qin, D., Plattner, G.-K., Tignor, M., Allen, S. K., Boschung, J., Nauels, A., Bex, V., Midgely, P. M., Eds.; Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, U.K. and New York, U.S.A., 2013.*

[5] *Myhre, G., Shindell, D, Breon, F.-M., Collins, W., Fuglestvedt, J., Huang, J., Koch, D., Lamarque, J.F., Lee, D., Mendoza, B., Nakajima, T., Robock, A., Stephens, G., Takemura, T., Zhang, H., Anthropogenic and natural radiative forcing. In Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; Stocker, T. F., Qin, D., Plattner, G.-K., Tignor, M., Allen, S. K., Boschung, J., Nauels, A., Bex, V., Midgely, P. M., Eds.; Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, U.K. and New York, U.S.A., 2013.*

[6] *Hydropower May Be a Huge Source of Methane Emissions. By Bobby McGill. Quote by Amy Townsend-Small. Online: https://www.climatecentral.org/news/hydropower-as-major-methane-emitter-18246*

[7] *S.E. Michel, X. Lan, J. Miller, P. Tans, J.R. Clark, H. Schaefer, P. Sperlich, G. Brailsford, S. Morimoto, H. Moossen, & J. Li, Rapid shift in methane carbon isotopes suggests microbial emissions drove record high atmospheric methane growth in 2020–2022, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 121 (44) e2411212121, https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2411212121 (2024).*

[8] *DelSontro, T., McGinnis, D. F., Sobek, S., Ostrovsky, I., Wehrli, B. (2010). Extreme methane emissions from a Swiss hydropower reservoir: Contribution from bubbling sediments. Environ. Sci. Technol. 44: 7, 2419–2425. https://doi.org/10.1021/es9031369*

[9] *Casas-Ruiz JP, Bodmer P, Bona KA, Butman D, Couturier M, Emilson EJS, Finlay K, Genet H, Hayes D, Karlsson J, Paré D, Peng C, Striegl R, Webb J, Wei X, Ziegler SE, Del Giorgio PA. Integrating terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems to constrain estimates of land-atmosphere carbon exchange. Nat Commun. 2023 Mar 21;14(1):1571. doi: 10.1038/s41467-023-37232-2. PMID: 36944700; PMCID: PMC10030657. Online: https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10030657/#:~:text=Thirdly%2C%20some%20of%20the%20carbon,issues%20of%20double%20carbon%20accounting.*

[10] *Schuster, L., Taillardat, P., Macreadie, P. I., Malerba, M. E., Freshwater wetland restoration and conservation are long-term natural climate solutions. Online: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969724013573*

APPENDIX G3-5
Public Information Centre 2

NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE #2

Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment

Teeterville Dam

The Study: The Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), through their consultant Montrose Environmental (Montrose) (formerly Matrix Solutions) is undertaking a Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) for the Teeterville Dam, located within the Hamlet of Teeterville, in Norfolk County. A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the structure, commissioned by the LPRCA and completed in 2016, categorized the structure as having a "Low Hazard Potential" for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. While minor issues were identified in regard to the earthen embankment portion of the dam, the concrete control dam elements failed to meet standard safety criteria and represent a risk of failure.

The LPRCA is completing this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the structural deficiencies identified in the DSR, and to meet their requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam failure, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations. The project is being carried out under the guidance of the CO Class EA for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works document and, as such, includes a thorough characterization of the project environment and a broad program of consultation.

Public Information Centre: A key component of the EA process is consultation with interested stakeholders (public, landowners and agencies). A second Public Information Centre (PIC) is planned to share the study background, explain the EA process, outline existing environmental conditions, describe the various alternative solutions being considered, identify evaluation criteria, and present the preliminary preferred alternative.

Public Information Centre
Thursday, June 12, 2025
Drop-in format from 6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Simcoe Recreation Center (Norfolk Meeting Room)
182 South Drive, Simcoe, ON
https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/

We'd like to hear from you: Your input is important to us and can shape the project decision. We invite you to join our upcoming PIC to learn more about the project, ask our team questions and provide feedback. If you are unable to attend the PIC, the project information boards will be made available on the project website. To submit a comment or question via email please contact one of the representatives below:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Phone: 226-314-1962
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Please note that comments will be maintained for reference throughout the project and will become part of the public record. Under the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Environmental Assessment Act, any personal information such as name, address, and telephone number included in a submission will become part of the public record unless the comments specifically request that such personal details not be included in the public record.

Teeterville Dam

Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works

Welcome to Public Information Centre #2

Please join us inside (Norfolk Meeting Room)

https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Teeterville Dam

Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works

Public Information Centre #2

June 12, 2025





- Please sign in to join the project email list
- Review the posters and displays
- You are encouraged to share your thoughts and fill out a comment sheet
- Study Team members are here to listen and answer your questions about this project
- Visit us at: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

tmhc

S&A

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

BACKGROUND

- Dams have existed on / near the current site since the early 1830's
- Existing dam has been in place since 1915, currently owned / operated by LPRCA
- Dam Safety Review / Stability Assessment (2016) identified structural and stability concerns with the structure
- Sediment Management Plan (2018) assessed quantity / quality of accumulated sediment in reservoir



PROBLEM/OPPORTUNITY STATEMENT

A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the Teeterville Dam, commissioned by LPRCA and completed in 2016, concluded that dam structure does not meet structural safety standards and represents a risk of failure.

LPRCA is undertaking this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the deficiencies noted in the DSR and to meet the Authority's requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam operations/management, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations.

COMMUNITY LIAISON COMMITTEE (CLC)

A project-specific CLC has been established to help steer the project. Representation is diverse and includes the study team, private citizens / neighbours, various non-governmental organizations, municipal staff, and elected officials.

DAM BREAKS HAPPEN, AND NOT ALWAYS ‘SOMEWHERE ELSE’

Normandale, ON – 2008



Dam burst at hatchery kills thousands of fish; Roads also washed out in Normandale 0

By Monte Sonnenberg, Simcoe Reformer
Tuesday, May 6, 2008 12:00:00 EDT AM

Residents clean up after dam collapse in Norfolk
Started by Spiel , May 12 2008 09:47 AM

MNR will pay for damage caused by dam failure in Normandale 0

By Monte Sonnenberg, Simcoe Reformer
Friday, August 1, 2008 12:00:00 EDT AM







SITE CHARACTERIZATION – STRUCTURAL ISSUES/CONCERNS





Table 7-3. Calculated Safety Parameters for Abutments

Load Case	Description	Sliding Factor of Safety	
		Calculated	Required
1	Usual Load (Summer)	0.46	1.5
2	Usual Load (Winter)	0.44	1.5
3	Unusual Load (IDF)	0.19	1.3

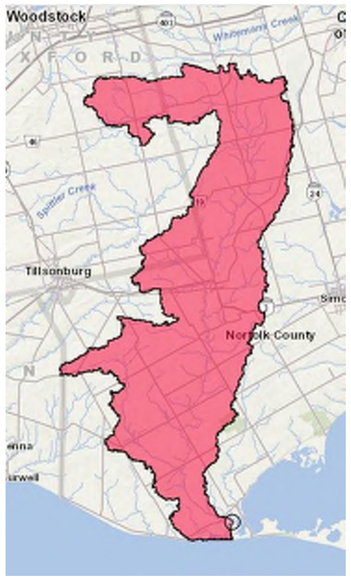
Table 7-4. Calculated Safety Parameters for Piers

Load Case	Description	Sliding Factor of Safety	
		Calculated	Required
1	Usual Load (Summer)	0.25	1.5
2	Usual Load (Winter)	0.27	1.5
3	Unusual Load (IDF)	0.05	1.3

SOURCE: Dam Safety Structural Inspection, AECOM, September 2015

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – HYDROLOGY (FLOWS) / HYDRAULICS (LEVELS)





Big Creek watershed (750km^2 drainage area)

Dam is in Upper Big Creek watershed (200 km^2 drainage area)

Norfolk Sand Plain - slow response

Largest annual flows typically spring freshet



Flooding assessments indicate lack of significant impacts downstream even under dam break conditions.

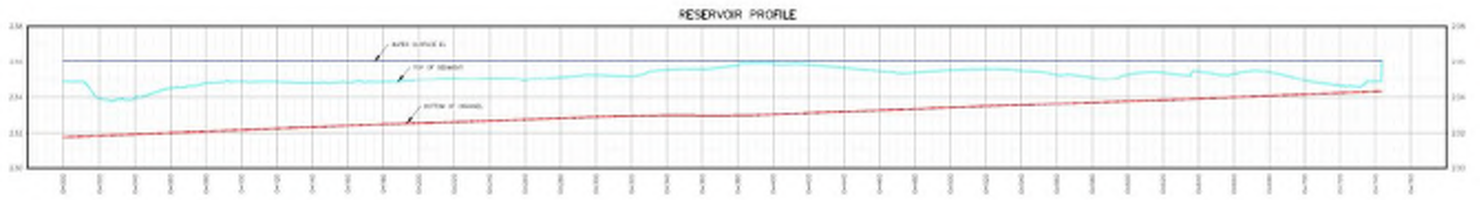
SOURCE: Dam Safety Structural Inspection, AECOM, September 2015

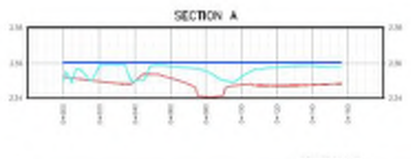
SITE CHARACTERIZATION – SEDIMENT QUALITY / QUANTITY

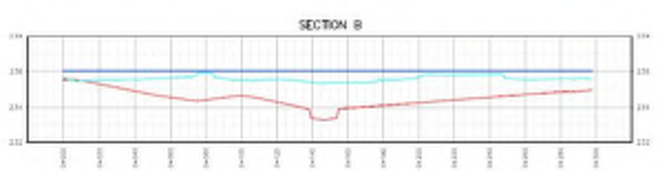


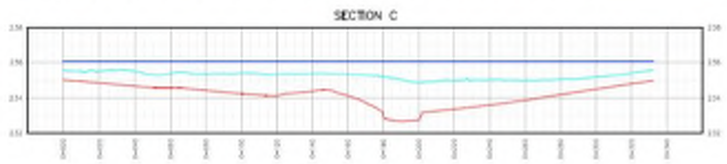


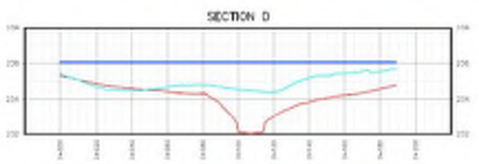














Source: Sediment Management Plan – Teeterville Dam (AECOM 2018)

Sediment quality parameters generally good

Suitable for controlled release to Big Creek downstream, re-use on-site, or application on agricultural lands

160,000 m^3 of sediment accumulated in reservoir

Total volume of reservoir estimated at 224,000 m^3

70% of the reservoir is filled with sediment

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – AQUATIC ECOLOGY



Recently logged catches, Big Creek, Source: https://fishbrain.com/

Biologically significant salmonid coldwater stream, good quality spawning habitat

Migratory runs of:

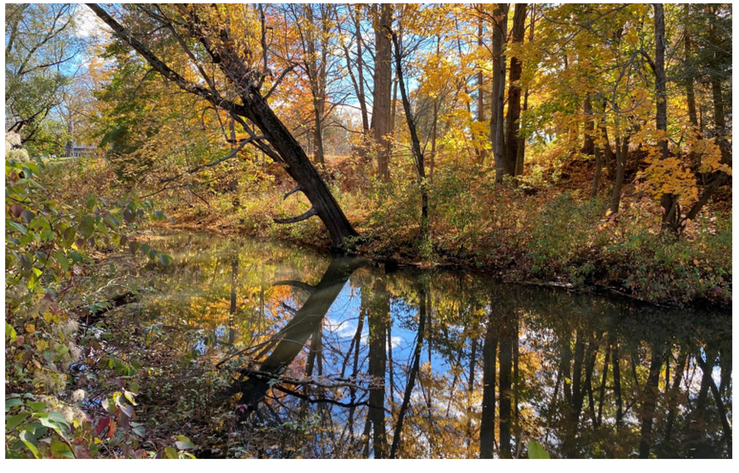
- **Rainbow Trout**
- **Brook Trout**
- **Brown Trout**
- **Chinook Salmon**

Upstream of Dam, species include:

- **Carp**
- **American Brook Lamprey**
- **Brook Stickleback**
- **Creek Chub**
- **Pumpkinseed**

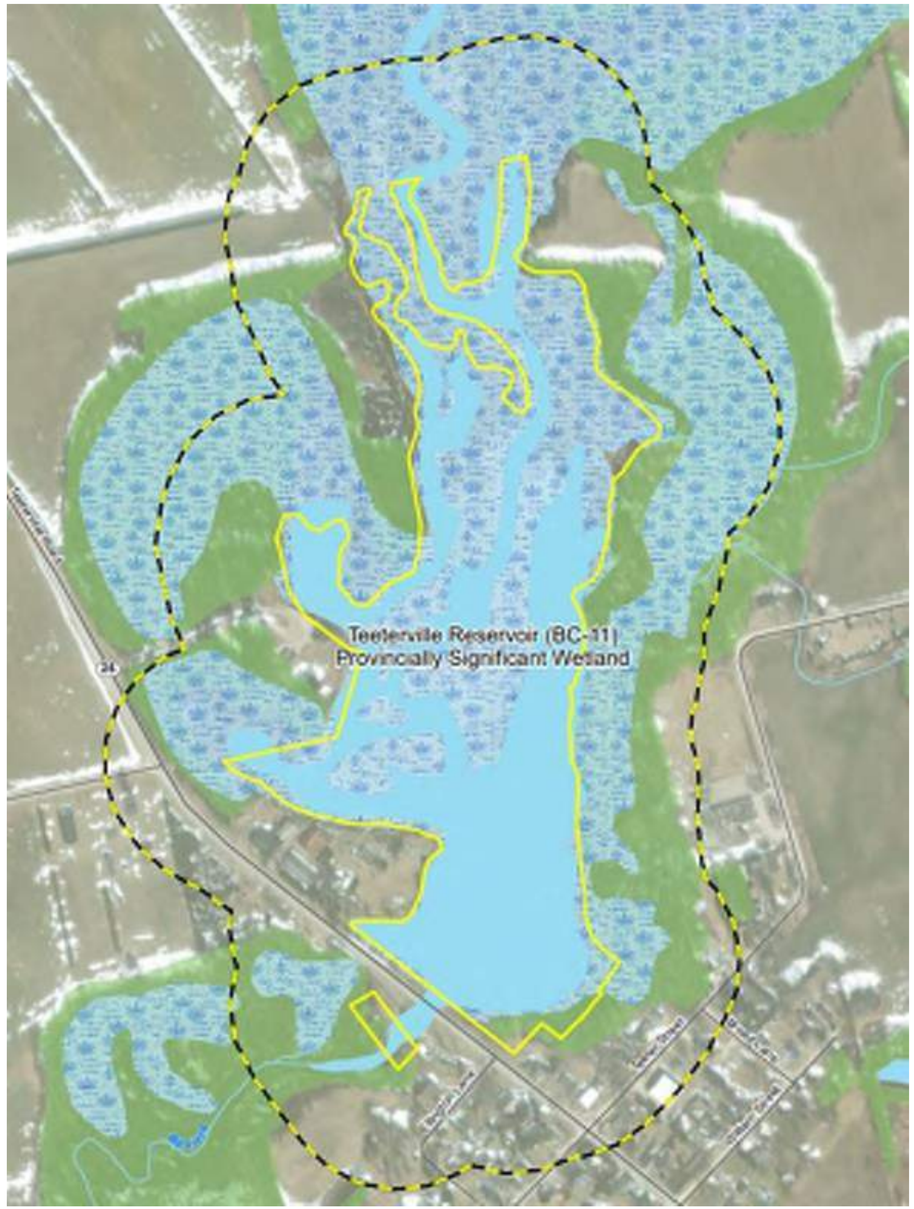


Teeterville Dam Structure
Source: Montrose Environmental



Aquatic Habitat Downstream of Dam
Source: Montrose Environmental

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY (WILDLIFE & VEGETATION)



Source: Montrose Environmental

Study Area (120 m Adjacent Lands)





Teeterville Reservoir Provincially Significant Wetland Complex (165 ha)

9 Species at Risk (SAR) and 9 Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) potentially occur within the study area

3 SAR/SCC would likely be reservoir dependent including Snapping Turtle, Blanding's Turtle, and Northern Map Turtle

The reservoir is surrounded by cattail marsh and a mosaic of deciduous and coniferous forests.



SITE CHARACTERIZATION – TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY (WILDLIFE & VEGETATION)

Species Captured in Action at the Teeterville Reservoir

Plunging Birds / Birds of Prey
Bald Eagle
Belted Kingfisher
Osprey



Geese and Swans
Canada Goose
Tundra Swan
Trumpeter Swan

Ducks
Hooded Merganser
American Wigeon
Black Duck
Bufflehead Duck
Blue-winged Teal
Common Goldeneye
Common Merganser
Gadwall
Green-winged Teal
Lesser Scaup
Northern Pintail
Northern Shoveler
Ring-necked Duck
Wood Duck
Redhead Duck







Wading Birds
Sandhill Crane
Great Egret
Virginia Rail
Glossy Ibis
Green Heron
Great Blue Heron

Shorebirds
Greater Yellowlegs
Lesser Yellowlegs
Least Sandpiper
Killdeer
Solitary Sandpiper
Spotted Sandpiper
Wilson's Snipe
Short-billed Dowitcher





Species at Risk Birds
Barn Swallow
Bobolink
Rusty Blackbird

Warblers
Cape May
Chestnut-sided
Black-throated Green
Blackburnian
Nashville
Yellow-rumped
Northern Parula
Magnolia
Tennessee
Pine
Palm







Turtles
Snapping
Blanding's
Midland Painted

Frogs
American Bullfrog
Green

Mammals
Beaver
Muskrat
Mink
Coyote

Source: All photos and observations reported by and courtesy of Tim Goodale

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – FLUVIAL GEOMORPHOLOGY (STREAM PROPERTIES)







Source: AECOM (left), Montrose Environmental (middle/right)

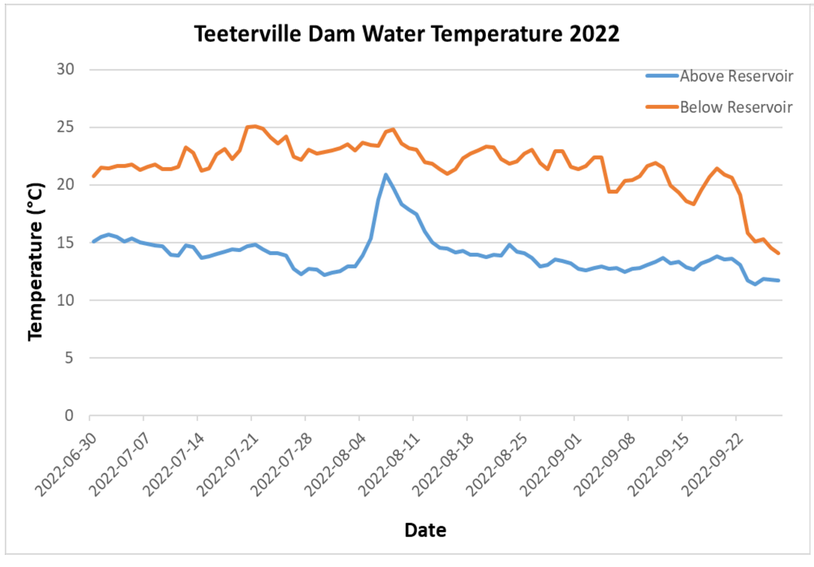
Generally typical rural, agricultural watercourse upstream of reservoir

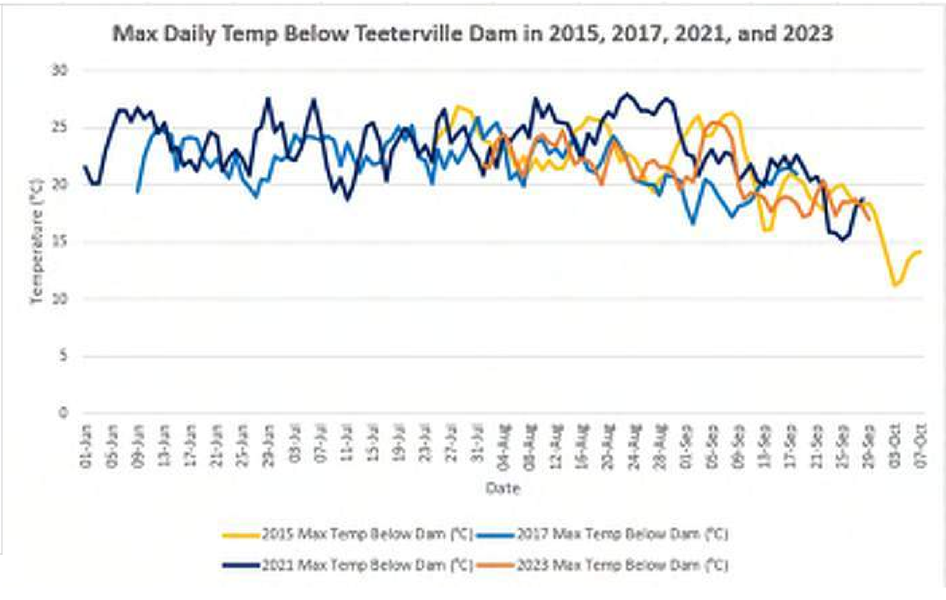
Large woody debris jam in channel upstream of dam

Minor, typical bank erosion in channel upstream of dam

Beaver dam with small medial bar downstream

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – WATER TEMPERATURE





Water temperature can affect aquatic habitat and the survival potential of eggs and health of fish

The reservoir absorbs solar radiation, generally warming inflows as they flow through to downstream

SITE CHARACTERIZATION – SOCIO-CULTURAL / ECONOMIC















Teeterville Dam and Reservoir Recreational Activities:

- Active angling and hunting amenity, bird watching, carp derby

Community Institutional Facilities:

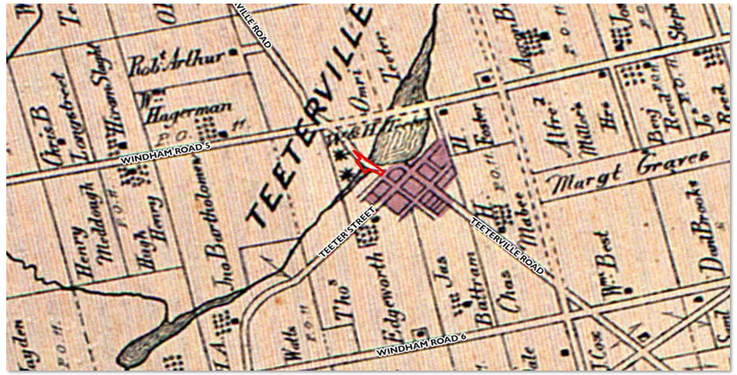
- Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526
- Elementary Public School
- Pioneer Museum
- Conservation Area

Fire Safety:

Reservoir is an important water supply source for the Norfolk County FD (FS #4) via a dry hydrant located adjacent to the old road alignment located on the southeast side of the dam. Key element in the County's ability to maintain Superior Tanker Shuttle certification

Source: Google Images, Grand Erie District School Board, Education Canada News, Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526

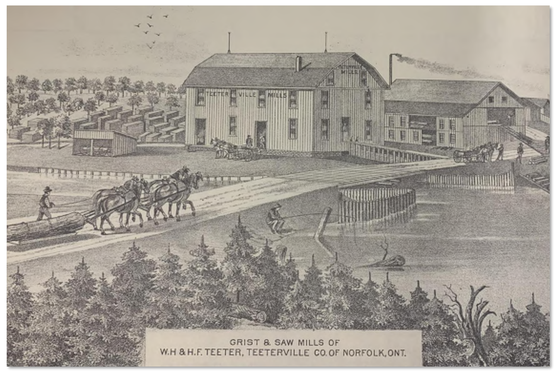
SITE CHARACTERIZATION – ARCHAEOLOGY / CULTURAL HERITAGE



1877 HR Page & Co Map of Norfolk County
Source: Ontario Historical Atlas



Grist Mill, undated.
Source: *Teeterville Pioneer Museum*



Teeterville Mills, 1879. Source: H.R. Page & Co.

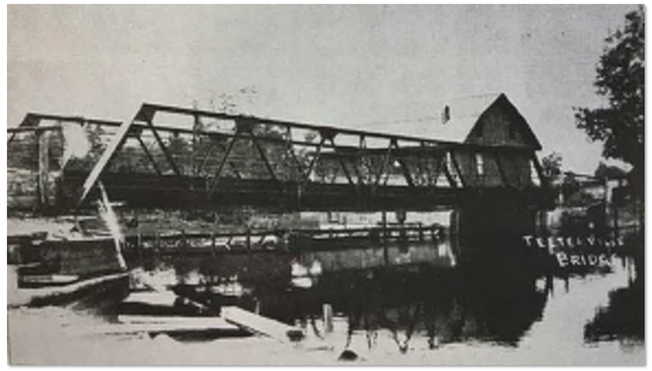
Area of high archaeological potential for Indigenous sites due to proximity to water and potential for 19th century sites due to milling industry.

Mill foundations identified on site during site inspection in 2024



Mill Foundation Remnants, 2024. Source: TMHC





Warren pony truss bridge, c.1918-1944.
Source: Teeterville Women's Institute

- **1860-1944: Mills existed on the property**
- **1915: Current Teeterville Dam was constructed**
- **1917-18: Warren pony truss bridge was constructed**
- **1962: Significant modifications were made to the Dam**
- **1971: Road realignment diminished the Warren pony truss bridge's importance as a vehicle bridge**
- **2022: The Warren pony truss bridge was removed**



Remnants of former mill race, 2024. Source: TMHC



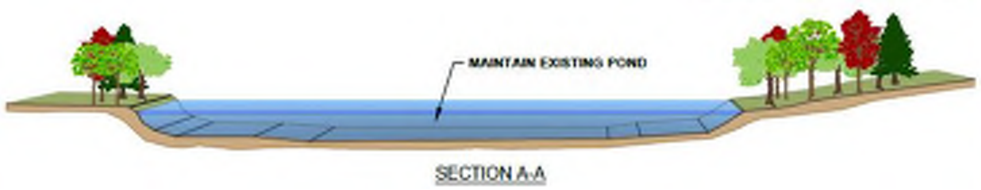
Stone and concrete foundations of grist mill and possibly sawmill west of dam, 2024.
Source: TMHC Inc.

- **Potential landscape features – former mill race, mill pond, former road alignment**
- **Earth embankment and concrete dam is a common mid-20th century typology**
- **Little remaining that provides strong connection to milling activities and/or families**

ALTERNATIVE #1 – DO NOTHING

Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Potential source of water in drought (climate change)	Retains dam safety concerns / failure risk
	Easiest to construct	Climate change - Increased risk of failure under extreme flows; greenhouse gas emitter
Natural Environment	Retains existing habitat form and functions	Retains barrier to fish passage
		Retains thermal warming impacts
Social / Cultural	Maintains current area uses and aesthetics	Retains shallow ponding depth restriction year-round; affects recreation and emergency fire water supply (vs Alt #2 / #3)
	Maintains existing emergency fire water supply source, but likely more maintenance than Alternatives # 2/3	Retains public safety interaction risks re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning)
	Retains perceived property value impacts	
Economic	No immediate cost	Highest future O&M cost



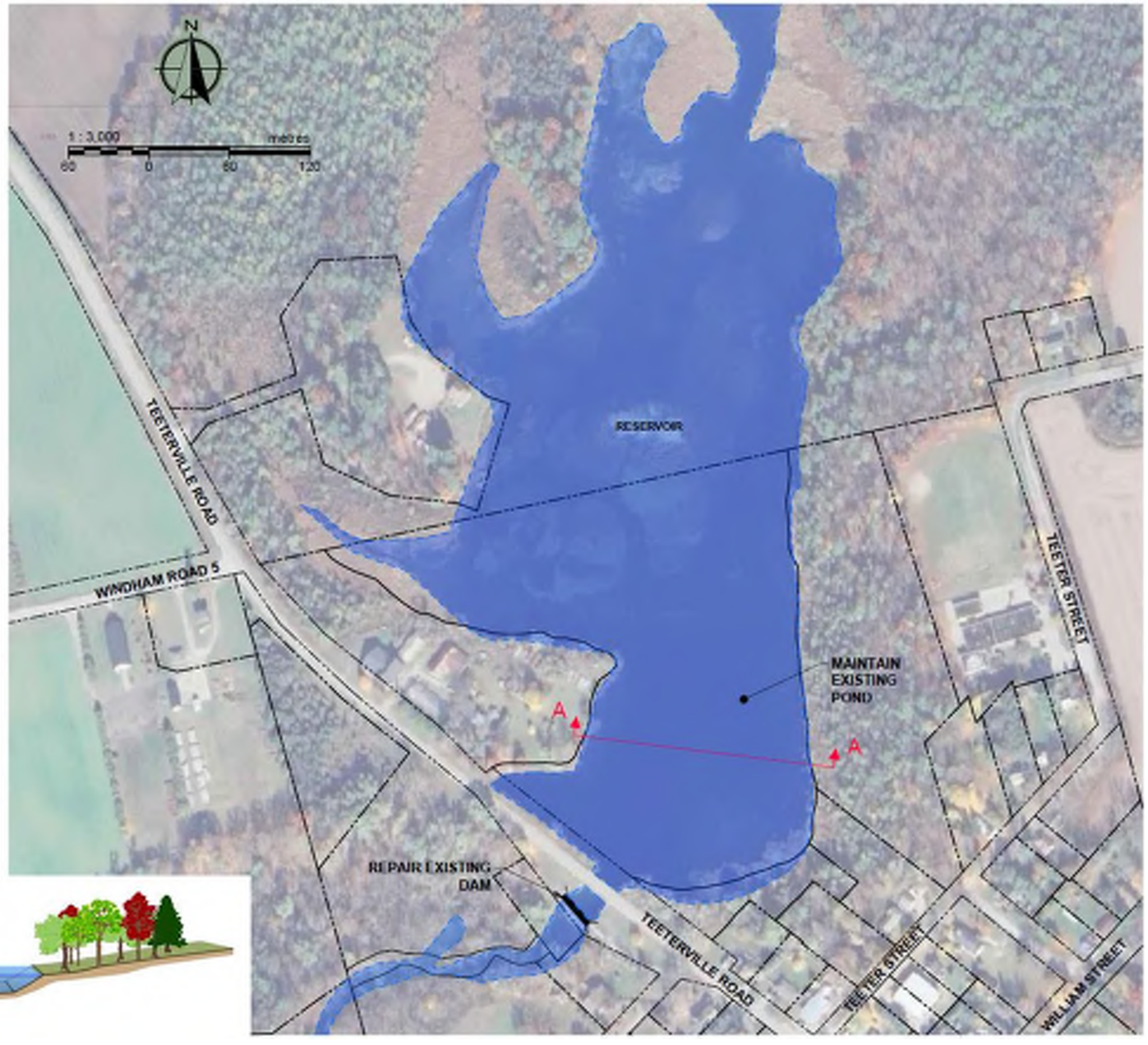


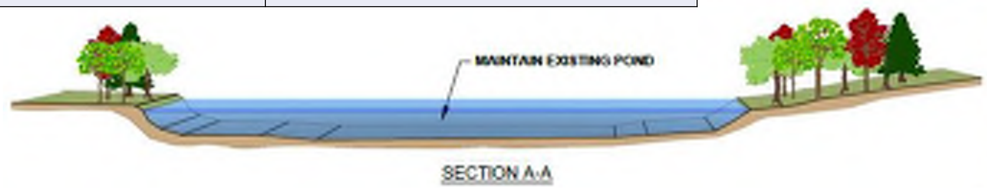
Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

ALTERNATIVE #2 – REPAIR DAM

Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Complies with Dam Safety Guidelines	
	Potential source of water in drought (climate change)	
	Preliminary design completed; agency review / approval process initiated	
Natural Environment	Improvement over existing pond habitat form and functions with deeper ponding	Retains barrier to fish passage
	No disturbance to pond habitat required during construction	Retains thermal warming impacts
Social / Cultural	Maintains current area uses and aesthetics	Retains public safety interaction risks re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning)
	Potential improvement as emergency fire water supply source w/ increased depth	
	Retains perceived property value impacts	
Economic		High cost, though less than Alt #1
		Continued O&M costs though at a reduced rate from Alt # 1





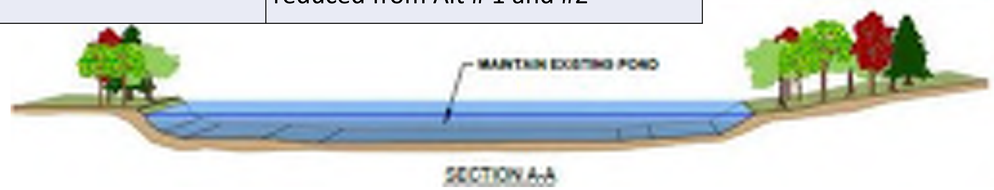
Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

ALTERNATIVE #3 – RECONSTRUCT DAM

Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Complies with Dam Safety Guidelines	Longest path to agency support / approvals
	Potential source of water in drought (climate change)	
Natural Environment	Improvement over existing pond habitat form and functions with deeper seasonal levels (vs. Alt #1)	Retains barrier to fish passage
		Retains thermal warming impacts
		Possible disturbance to pond habitat during construction (vs. Alt #1 / #2) owing to need for lower water levels
Social / Cultural	Maintains current area recreational uses and aesthetics	Retains public safety interaction risks re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning)
	Potential improvement as emergency fire water supply source w/ increased depth	
	Retains perceived property value impacts	
Economic		Highest capital cost
		Continued O&M costs though reduced from Alt # 1 and #2





Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

ALTERNATIVE #4 – REMOVE DAM AND REINSTATE WATERCOURSE

Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Removes risk of dam failure	
	Improves natural sediment transport capacity	
Natural Environment	Removes barrier to fish passage	Removes open water pond habitat, impacting wildlife
	Reduces thermal warming impacts	Fish with preference for open water habitat may move from area
	Returns creek habitat to pre-dam conditions	Potential reduction in wetland area and change in vegetation composition
		May increase potential for invasive species (e.g., phragmites)
Social / Cultural	Significantly reduces public safety interaction risk re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning)	Requires monitoring of nearby shallow wells; possible mitigation
		Requires creation of alternative emergency fire water supply
		Does not reflect existing aesthetic of open water pond
		Perceived negative impacts on property values
Economic	Lowest capital cost other than Alternative 1	
	Minimizes long-term operational costs	



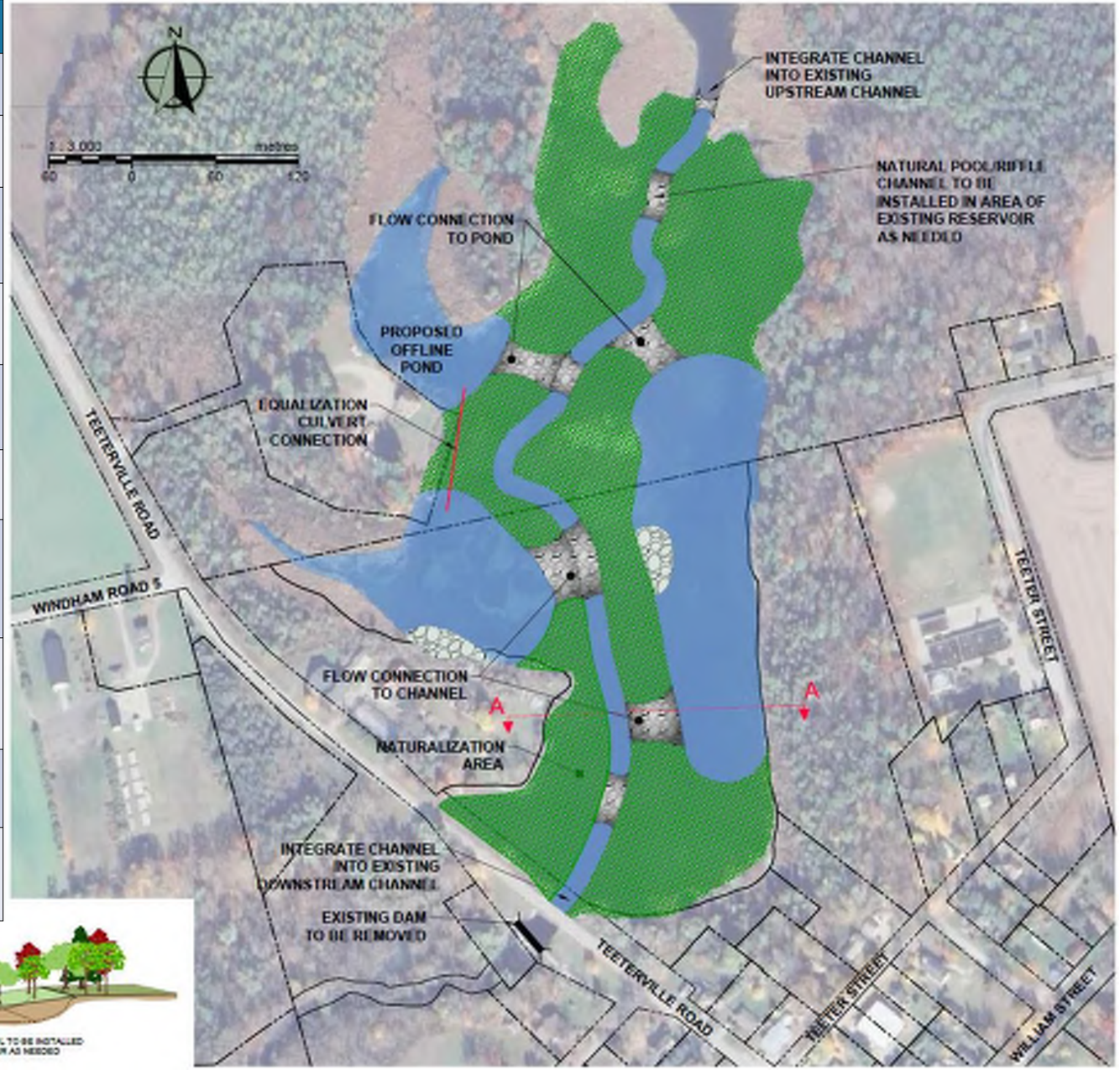


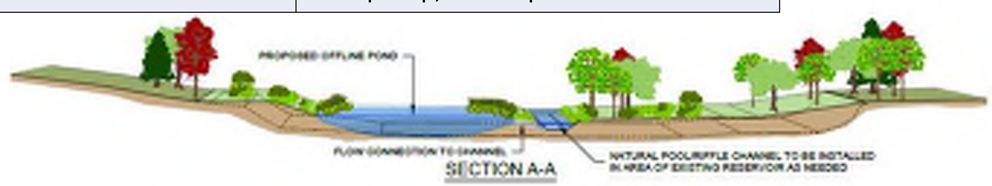
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MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

ALTERNATIVE #5 – REMOVE DAM, REINSTATE WATERCOURSE, CREATE OFFLINE PONDS / WETLANDS

Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Removes risk of dam failure	Increased design / construction / approval complexity compared to Alt. #4
	Improves natural sediment transport capacity	
Natural Environment	Reduces thermal warming impacts of pond	Reduces open water pond habitat by approximately 2/3; possibly reducing densities of wildlife using habitat type
	Removes barrier to fish passage	Potential reduction in wetland area and change in vegetation composition
	Maximizes diversity of available fish and wildlife habitat	May increase potential for invasive species (e.g., phragmites)
Social / Cultural	Improved pedestrian access to natural areas	Requires monitoring of nearby shallow wells; possible mitigation
	Provides both riverine and standing water angling opportunities	Likely requires creation of alternative emergency fire water supply or significant revision to existing intake to access new ponding area
	Significantly reduces public safety interaction risk re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning), but less than Alt #4	Reduces existing recreational opportunities – canoeing / kayaking
		Perceived negative impacts on property values
Economic	Lower long-term life-cycle operational costs than dam retention alternatives	Additional restoration and potential maintenance costs with pond creation and upkeep, as compared to Alt #4





Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT: CATEGORIES, CRITERIA, AND SUMMARY RESULTS

Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
• Dam Safety / Failure Risk • Climate Change • Constructability • Approvability	• Fish Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Wildlife Habitat Impacts/Enhancement • Sensitive Species Impacts/Enhancement (incl. SAR / SCC) • Geomorphology/Sediment Transport
Social/Cultural	**Economic**
• Private Property Impacts • Fire Protection / Safety • Public Infrastructure / Safety Impacts • Cultural / Heritage Impacts • Public Recreational Impacts	• Construction Costs • Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Costs

Category	Weighting	Alternatives				
		1	2	3	4	5
		Do Nothing	Repair Dam	Replace Dam	Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse	Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)
Technical/Regulatory	15%	4.5%	8.3%	7.5%	12.4%	10.9%
Natural Environment	25%	9.7%	14.4%	14.4%	13.8%	20.3%
Social / Cultural	40%	22.0%	34.0%	34.0%	10.0%	16.0%
Economic	20%	7.0%	5.0%	3.0%	6.5%	5.0%
Overall Score	100%	43%	62%	59%	43%	52%
Overall Ranking		4	1	2	5	3

PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT RESULTS - DETAILED

		Alternative 1 Do Nothing	Alternative 2 Repair Dam	Alternative 3 Replace Dam	Alternative 4 Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse	Alternative 5 Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)	
TECHNICAL/ENGINEERING							
Category Weighting	15%						
	Criteria Weighting						
Dam Safety / Failure Risk	40%	-2	0	1	2	2	6.0%
Climate Change (Adaptation)	25%	-2	-1	0	2	1	3.8%
Constructability	25%	2	1	-2	0	-1	3.8%
Approvability	10%	0	2	1	0	1	1.5%
Criteria Weighting Check	100%						
TOTAL WEIGHTED CRITERIA SCORE FOR THE CATEGORY		-0.80	0.20	0.00	1.30	0.90	
TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE FOR THE CATEGORY SCORE (%)		4.5%	8.3%	7.5%	12.4%	10.9%	
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT							
Category Weighting	25%						
	Criteria Weighting						
Fish Habitat Impacts	25%	-2	-1	-1	1	2	6.3%
Wildlife Habitat Impacts	25%	1	2	2	-1	1	6.3%
Sensitive Species Impacts (incl. SAR/SCC)	25%	1	2	2	-1	1	6.3%
Climate Change (Mitigation)	20%	-2	-2	-2	2	1	5.0%
Geomorphology/Sediment Transport	5%	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1.3%
Criteria Weighting Check	100%						
TOTAL WEIGHTED CRITERIA SCORE FOR THE CATEGORY		-0.45	0.30	0.30	0.20	1.25	
TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE FOR THE CATEGORY SCORE (%)		9.7%	14.4%	14.4%	13.8%	20.3%	
SOCIAL / CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT							
Category Weighting	40%						
	Criteria Weighting						
Private Property Impacts	20%	1	1	1	-1	0	8.0%
Fire Protection / Safety	20%	1	2	2	-1	-1	8.0%
Public Infrastructure / Safety Impacts	20%	-2	1	2	1	1	8.0%
Cultural / Heritage Impacts	20%	1	1	0	-2	-1	8.0%
Public Recreational Impacts	20%	0	2	2	-2	-1	8.0%
Criteria Weighting Check	100%						
TOTAL WEIGHTED CRITERIA SCORE FOR THE CATEGORY		0.20	1.40	1.40	-1.00	-0.40	
TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE FOR THE CATEGORY SCORE (%)		22.0%	34.0%	34.0%	10.0%	16.0%	
ECONOMIC							
Category Weighting	20%						
	Criteria Weighting						
Construction Costs	70%	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	14.0%
Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Costs	30%	-2	-1	0	0	-1	6.0%
Criteria Weighting Check	100%						100%
TOTAL WEIGHTED CRITERIA SCORE FOR THE CATEGORY		-0.60	-1.00	-1.40	-0.70	-1.00	
TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE FOR THE CATEGORY SCORE (%)		7.0%	5.0%	3.0%	6.5%	5.0%	
Category Weighting Check (must equal 100%)	100%						
OVERALL WEIGHTED SCORE (ALL CATEGORIES)		-0.27	0.47	0.36	-0.30	0.09	
OVERALL WEIGHTED SCORE (ALL CATEGORIES)(%)		43%	62%	59%	43%	52%	
OVERALL RANKING (1 = most preferred; 5 = least preferred)		4	1	2	5	3	

NOTES ON PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT APPROACH

Categories and their Weighting - “Categories" describes the four broad groupings of environmental consideration, as required by the EA Act, specifically ***Technical / Engineering, Natural, Social / Cultural, and Economic***. Since not all categories necessarily carry the same weight or importance in the alternative assessment, weighting is used to best reflect the specific project considerations based on various insights from the baseline environmental conditions, public consultation, and potential for impact. The sum of all four category weightings must equal 100%.

Criteria and their Weighting -“Criteria" are specific considerations associated with each "category". As not all criteria have the same potential for impact in the assessment, analysts can assign weighting to reflect this variability inside the subject category. The sum of criteria weightings within a given category must also equal 100%.

Criteria Scoring - The score for a given alternative is based on an assessment of possible negative or neutral or positive impacts of a given alternative, as it relates to a particular criteria. For this assessment, the range of scoring was between -2 and +2, with -2 most negative, -1 somewhat negative, 0 neutral, +1 somewhat positive and +2 most positive. To compare against more common percentage-based measuring scales (e.g., 0 to 100%), the Team has assigned scores as follows, whereby -2 would equate to 0%, 0 would be 50%, and +2 would be 100%.

Total Weighted Criteria Score for the Category - This value is the sum of the scoring for each criteria in each category multiplied by its respective weighting. It is a "normalizing" of the criteria scoring, meaning that the value ranges from a minimum of -2 to a maximum of +2.

Total Weighted Criteria Score for the Category (%) - This value represents the fractional percentage of the category's overall weighting - e.g., for a category weighted at 20% overall, total weighted criteria scores of -2, 0, or 2, would yield values of 0%, 10%, or 20%, respectively.

Overall Weighted Score (All Categories) - This value is the sum of each of the Total Weighted Criteria for the Category multiplied by its respective **category** weighting. It is a "normalizing" of the category scoring, meaning that the value ranges from a minimum of -2 to a maximum of +2.

Overall Weighted Score (All Categories)(%) - This value is the sum of the Total Weighted Scores for the Categories (%) and is expressed out of 100%.

PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT RESULTS - DETAILED

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NEXT STEPS

- **Receive feedback from public and other stakeholders including First Nations**
- **Select Preferred Alternative and Complete Detailed Analysis of Environmental Impact**
- **Project Reporting – Project Plan or Environmental Study Report**
- **Presentations to LPRCA Board / Norfolk County Council (Summer / Fall)**

CONTACTS

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Teeterville Dam
Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment
for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works

Sign-in Sheet

PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE #2

June 12, 2025

Name	Mailing and/or Email Address	Contact Number
James Bennett	[redacted]	
Liz McCormick		
Mike Columbus	michael.columbus@norfolkcounty.ca	519 420 8665
CAROLYN SLOOT	[redacted]	
Michael Bergman		
Justin Bergman		
Tim Woodale		
Scott Barham		
ROSS HEDDEN		

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Name	Mailing and/or Email Address	Contact Number
ANDREA TAYLOR	[redacted]	
GARY TAYLOR		
Suzanne Hainer		
ROSS HAINER		
Keith Morris		
RICK GEERTS		
Tammy PALMA		
NICO PALMA		

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Name	Mailing and/or Email Address	Contact Number
ALDENE + NICK KADAK.	[redacted]	
Becca Kuipers		
Barb Hie		
Larry Fair		
Adam Hie		
Amy Conlan		
Marshall Hie		
STEVE TRICCA		
Elizabeth Scholten		
Todd Knechtel		
Jan Porter		

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Name	Mailing and/or Email Address	Contact Number
Kathy Bergman	[redacted]	
Tabitha Goodale		
Edmond Degner		
Carmen Ramsey		
Jane Wist		
Philip Coldwell		
ADRIENNA ELLIOTT		
JOANNA ELLIOTT		
DANIELLE MURRAY		
DOUG HART		
HAROLD WOOD		

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Name	Mailing and/or Email Address	Contact Number
Davis Gilbert Jenna Mills	[redacted]	
Angie McComb		
Kris Harrington		
Rick & Michelle Shaw		
Colleen Stratford		
Sherry Cowell		
Brian Cowell		
Corrie Cowell		
Brock Edwards		
Bridget Walker		
DAVE Smith		

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Name	Mailing and/or Email Address	Contact Number
Cheryl + Les Kovacs	[redacted]	
Cory Kovacs		
Nick Dmytryszyn		
Tyler Cook		
Peter Graham		
ROB SLOOT		
James Packer		
Andy McCready		
Laurie Wood		

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Name	Mailing and/or Email Address	Contact Number
Sam Wentzell	[redacted]	
Kyle Wentzell		
DAVID MCPHERSON		
Joe Storp		
JIM & LYNNE DILLON		

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Comment and Feedback Sheet – PIC #2 – June 12, 2025

Your comments are appreciated. Please use this form to provide comments on any aspect of the project that you consider important, or email the study team at the addresses listed below. Please return any comments at the PIC, or send in hard copy or by email by June 30, 2025 to either:

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Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
srahman@lprca.on.ca
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Project Manager
Montrose Enviromental
srobertson@montrose-env.ca
Phone: 226-314-1962

Please provide any additional comments on the study or information that may be useful for the study team. I wish to see your Sources & Work Cited.

Wetlands are actually a benifit in reducing the effects of Climate change therefore there should be no "negatives" in regards to climate. Reasech and studies have shown that wetlands absorb Carbon which contributes to reducing climate change.
The numbers are incorrect & the 628 should be higher
"wetlands can provide potential climate change solution: Lakehead study" Nov 29, 2003. lakeheadu.ca/Archives.

Wetlands are Biodiversity hotspots "5 ways wetlands are crucial to Climate change Adaptation". Feb 2022. gca.org

A response to the water temperature the water level was reduced raising the temperature. the dam once repaired must return water levels to normal operating levels!

Continue on Back

Counselor Van Passan last meeting indicated that money that was set aside & never used for Vittoria running that there is money available

May we contact you to discuss the problems and/or information? Yes ☑ No ☐

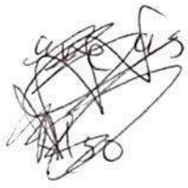
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Please provide your property address. Also provide your name and phone number or email so that we may contact you if necessary. The bottom of this page will be excluded from future reports.

Name	Address	Phone Number / E-mail
Tabitha Goodale	[redacted]	

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Wetlands can also reduce ~~[illegible]~~ flooding.
Flooding is increased due to the effects of climate change. ~~[illegible]~~ Wetland provide retention ~~[illegible]~~s. & protect against flooding from Severe Storms.



ALSO, "Inland wet land affect local climate, & their loss & degradation can adversly affect climate conditions"

Ramsar Convention on wetlands. "wetland Restoration for climate Chang Resilience", 2018. ramsar.org

www.seacology.org/project/sri-lanka-mangrove-conservation-project/2017

On water temperature

"Regular sediment removal & controlled vegetation reduce pollutant levels, preventing contamination of nearby water bdies"

"Stormwater Retention Pond Maintnence Guide". Istormwater.com

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Teeterville Dam
Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works

Comment and Feedback Sheet – PIC #2 – June 12, 2025

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Project Manager
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srobertson@montrose-env.ca
Phone: 226-314-1962

Please provide any additional comments on the study or information that may be useful for the study team.

Repair the dam save the wetland!

May we contact you to discuss the problems and/or information? Yes ☑ No ☐

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Please provide your property address. Also provide your name and phone number or email so that we may contact you if necessary. The bottom of this page will be excluded from future reports.

Name Tim Goodale **Address** [redacted] **Phone Number / E-mail** [redacted]

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Please provide any additional comments on the study or information that may be useful for the study team.

Please decide wisely choose ~~option~~ alternative #2 to REPAIR THE DAM.

Nobody misses the water until the well runs dry.

Save Teeteruille ponds and the wildlife.

May we contact you to discuss the problems and/or information? Yes ☑ No ☐

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Name	Address	Phone Number / E-mail
Joe + Marjorie Storp	[redacted]	

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[redacted]

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Project Manager
Montrose Enviromental
srobertson@montrose-env.ca
Phone: 226-314-1962

Please provide any additional comments on the study or information that may be useful for the study team.

PLEASE REPAIR DAM TO MAINTAIN TEETERVILLE POND AND SAVE THE WETLAND. SO MUCH POTENTIAL FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS - LETS NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!!!

May we contact you to discuss the problems and/or information? Yes ☑ No ☐

Note: With the exception of personal information, comments provided above will become part of the public record and a copy of this document may be attached to future reports.

Please provide your property address. Also provide your name and phone number or email so that we may contact you if necessary. The bottom of this page will be excluded from future reports.

Name	Address	Phone Number / E-mail
DOUGLAS HARE	[redacted]	

Disclaimer: Under the Freedom of Informati[redacted] otherwise stated in the submission, any personal information such as name, address, telephone number and property location included in a submission will become part of the public record files for this matter and will be released, **if requested**, to any person.

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Teeterville Dam
Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment
for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Works

Comment and Feedback Sheet – PIC #2 – June 12, 2025

Your comments are appreciated. Please use this form to provide comments on any aspect of the project that you consider important, or email the study team at the addresses listed below. Please return any comments at the PIC, or send in hard copy or by email by June 30, 2025 to either:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
srahman@lprca.on.ca
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Project Manager
Montrose Enviromental
srobertson@montrose-env.ca
Phone: 226-314-1962

Please provide any additional comments on the study or information that may be useful for the study team.

I BELIEVE THE DAM SHOULD BE REPAIRED AND MAINTAINED FOR A MULITUDE OF REASONS FROM HISTORY, WILDLIFE AND THE SCENIC APPEARANCE OF SURROUNDING AREA.

May we contact you to discuss the problems and/or information? Yes ☑ No ☐

Note: With the exception of personal information, comments provided above will become part of the public record and a copy of this document may be attached to future reports.

Please provide your property address. Also provide your name and phone number or email so that we may contact you if necessary. The bottom of this page will be excluded from future reports.

Name STEVE TRICCA **Address** [redacted] **Phone Number / E-mail** [redacted]

Disclaimer: Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of *Privacy Act* and the *Environmental Assessment Act*, unless otherwise stated in the submission, any personal information such as name, address, telephone number and property location included in a submission will become part of the public record files for this matter and will be released, **if requested**, to any person.

[redacted]

APPENDIX G3-
General Public Communications

Teeterville Pond Wetland Notes

Hello, I am Tim Goodale. For the past 6 years I have been photographing and documenting species in and around the Teeterville Pond Wetland. I have photographed 149 species within the animal kingdom. Within these species I have photographed and documented 106 bird species to eBird. Any species that is listed as threatened I have submitted to the Natural Heritage and Information Centre (Blanding's Turtle, Barn Swallow, Bobolink). I also manage an Instagram account for the Teeterville Pond wetland which has 600 followers. I try to showcase all the life that has come to depend on the Teeterville Pond Wetland for a home or as a refueling stop over.

The Teeterville Pond Wetland is literally a Bald Eagle nursery. We have a pair of Bald Eagles that stay all year around. They rotate between 2 nests. On average they rear 2 chicks per year with one year raising 3 chicks. They are able to do this because it's the perfect habitat for them and there is plenty of food for them to feed their young. The Teeterville Pond Wetland supports the whole food chain, from the tiniest insects right up to the geese and duck hunters.

The Teeterville Pond Wetland is a large open shallow body of water. Think of it as a large buffet table for many species. Wetland habitats contain the most amount of biodiversity next to a tropical rainforest. The bigger the better. Many of our large aquatic birds such as Great Blue Heron, Sandhill Cranes, Great Egrets and many shore birds enjoy the large openness of the Teeterville Pond Wetland which gives them a sense of security. Ambush predators have a hard time sneaking up on them. Trumpeter Swans which have battled their way back from near extinction visit the Teeterville Pond Wetland quite often. Their preferred habitat is large open shallow bodies of water which is what we have here.

The Teeterville pond Wetland provides many eco-services. Bird watching, photography, kayaking, canoeing, hunting, fishing, education, mental health, habitat, flood mitigation, and filtering the water before it flows into the Long Point Biosphere, are just a few examples.

My concerns about drawing down the wetland more than it already has been are:

- Shrinking the buffet table (less food = fewer species)
- Affecting the surrounding water table (most of us have sand driven points)
- Further drying out the riparian zone increases the chance of forest fires (putting a handful of homes and the public school at risk)
- More geese in Simcoe Park
- Increase the spread of invasive species

If anyone is interested in seeing the faces of the many species I have photographed over the last 6 years, let me know. I have a Teeterville Pond Wetland photo file with over 400 photos in it highlighting events and species. You can also check out my Instagram account @teeterville.pond.wetland to see more photos.

The dam and the wetland are part of our heritage. Teeterville would not exist had they not been created. You know that old rusty bridge that was torn down? I would not be sitting here today if that bridge wasn't built over the dam. Years ago, it was a popular hang out spot for young people. My parents first met on that bridge.

In conclusion, The Teeterville Pond Wetland is not just a pond. It is home to many species. It is the focal point of the Teeterville Legion and it is the heart and soul of the community.

Scott Robertson

From: Judy Maxwell <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: February 14, 2025 8:50 AM
To: Greg Deyne; Scott Robertson
Cc: Alexandra Laleva; Saifur Rahman; Lorrie Minshall
Subject: RE: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

This is the first time you received an email from this sender (jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hi Greg

Long Point Region hired Kim Husted Surveying to complete the survey of the property that is owned by LPRCA as we recognized it was important to establish the lines as part of the EA process.

I followed up with Kim Husted and he indicated that they have all research and Land Registry Office work complete and the field work started on Wednesday. I do not have a date of completion to receive the survey however it is progress and I will keep the group updated.

Regards

Judy

Judy Maxwell CPA, CGA
General Manager
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm St.
Tillsonburg, ON
N4G 0C4

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: February 14, 2025 7:08 AM
To: 'Scott Robertson' <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: 'Alexandra Laleva' <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Judy Maxwell <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>
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Regards, Greg

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By copy hereon, I'll direct your question to Saifur / Judy for resolution.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: February 11, 2025 10:44 AM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@matrix-solutions.com>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
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Regards Greg

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To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: Re: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

Hi Greg,

Thank you for your email and voice mail. My apologies for my late response, I'm currently on vacation and will be back on Tuesday Feb 12. In the meantime, I recommend reaching out to Scott Robertson (CC'd, srobertson@montrose-env.ca) for your inquiry on the requested sediment management documents. He should be able to advise on the sediment sampling methods, results, and agency comments available.

I will also follow-up with you after I return to see if there is anything else I can assist with then.

Thank you!
Alex

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: Tuesday, February 4, 2025 10:07 AM
To: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

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My free time is limited and would very much appreciate an opportunity to review when I have any time over the next few weeks.
Regards Greg

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Scott Robertson

From: Scott Robertson
Sent: February 14, 2025 8:51 AM
To: Greg Deyne
Cc: Alexandra Laleva; Saifur Rahman; 'Judy Maxwell'
Subject: RE: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

Hi Greg,

Apologies for a lack of clarity on my part. When I referenced "our" project, I was speaking as member of Montrose Environmental and what I really meant was that coordinating / undertaking a property survey was not within our scope of work, not that gaining an understanding of property limits was not of concern to the study overall.

The Study Team recognizes that key to any EA process is assessing potential impacts associated with the implementation of alternative solutions and, in the case of that which is determined to be preferred, the appropriate mitigation of these impacts. To this end, LPRCA is coordinating the completion of property survey .

I hope this clarifies matters.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

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Scott Robertson

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: February 14, 2025 10:56 AM
To: 'Judy Maxwell'; Scott Robertson; Saifur Rahman; Alexandra Laleva
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: [External] RE: Private Property Mapping of Teeterville Dam Class E.A Study Area

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Hi Judy and Scott, I feel like I'm getting mixed messages, maybe it's just me, but I thought there was a commitment to complete a private land map for the Teeterville Dam Class EA. Study Area. I explained in earlier correspondence the importance of having this as background information for decision making. Some Registered Deed Property boundaries are complex and some maybe described as high water mark? Property boundaries are just as important for Non LPRCA property owners as it is for LPRCA. Below you say that Kim Husted has only been asked to complete a survey of the property that is owned by LPRCA.
My Questions are ;
a) will there be a defensible private property boundary map prepared for the Teeterville Dam Class EA Study Area?
b) if yes, when will it be completed, and available to LCC members and the public?
c) if yes what information will be used to map the private properties of non LPRCA properties including others like Deyne Farms Ltd , 3 M Farms, Teeterville Canadian Legion?
d) assuming it is a priority to have a private property map, others including my brother (Ed Deyne) have asked that the boundaries of the Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) be included on the private property map. Can this be accommodated?

Regards Greg

From: Judy Maxwell [mailto:jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca]
Sent: Friday, February 14, 2025 8:50 AM
To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>; 'Scott Robertson' <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
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I trust this suits your needs for now, but don't hesitate to reach out if questions or requirements for clarification remain. And thanks again for your interest and active participation in the project!

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Sent: February 5, 2025 1:31 AM
To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: Re: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

Hi Greg,

Thank you for your email and voice mail. My apologies for my late response, I'm currently on vacation and will be back on Tuesday Feb 12. In the meantime, I recommend reaching out to Scott Robertson (CC'd, srobertson@montrose-env.ca) for your inquiry on the requested sediment management documents. He should be able to advise on the sediment sampling methods, results, and agency comments available.

I will also follow-up with you after I return to see if there is anything else I can assist with then.

Thank you!
Alex

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: Tuesday, February 4, 2025 10:07 AM
To: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

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Hi Alex would very much appreciate receiving the sediment Sampling methods , including sample location map and all results, for the Teeterville Pond Wetland Also any comments from provincial or federal water /environmental agencies. MOE, DOE regarding the suitability of downstream release of sediment .
My free time is limited and would very much appreciate an opportunity to review when I have any time over the next few weeks.
Regards Greg



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Scott Robertson

From: Tim Goodale <[redacted]>
Sent: February 15, 2025 1:45 PM
To: Scott Robertson
Cc: Saifur Rahman; Alexandra Laleva
Subject: Re: [External] Re: Teeterville Dam Class EA - CLC Meeting #1 - Minutes and Powerpoint

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Hello Scott Robertson,

I apologize for missing the email you sent on Feb. 8th. It got lost in all my other emails and that is on me. I just read the email you send yesterday believing the pictures weren't wanted. You have my permission to take any picture or documentation from my slide presentation and/or any of my other pictures that I submitted to you and create a presentation board if there is still time.

I thought the purpose of this PIC meeting was to share all information with the public and anybody from the public can attend and share their information. Unlike you, I am new to this process and still learning.

Thank you and see you Wednesday.

Tim Goodale

On 2025-02-15 1:13 p.m., Scott Robertson wrote:

> Hi Tim,
>
> The decision regarding the PIC processes and your request for an independent stakeholder presentation was made by the Study Team and with the integrity of the CO Class EA process as the primary consideration. Your presentation contains an excellent collection of important factual data about the observed biodiversity in the reservoir area and I would love to include as much of it as possible within the public-facing record through the formal PIC presentation boards as I think it would provide the value you are suggesting. However, we do not feel it is appropriate to offer *any* private stakeholder such an opportunity within the project's public platform without then offering the same access to *all* who may wish the same opportunity which then introduces many project complications. I'm sorry if you felt that this decision was not adequately receptive to your request, but I is one made by the Team in the interest of the project.
>
> In the spirit of collaboration, and in bringing to the public the best available information, I offered what I consider to be a reasonable approach in converting the information to a board format to match that adopted for all other project aspects. I don't believe I ever implied that only one or two pictures would be used, but rather I said that the boards "are 2' x 3' (60cm x 90cm) in size, so offer plenty of real estate to summarize species list from your presentation and a selection of the photos". We cannot accommodate all of the photos – there's a lot there! - but I would suggest that we could select the best / most significant in terms of rare or sensitive species. And I'm not at all

sure how they could be taken out of context? They are simply species observed using the reservoir / wetland.

Lastly, for the record, I did not wait until the Friday before a long weekend to email you in this regard, but rather reached out last weekend regarding this request – please see attached.

If you change your mind, my offer stands to spend a further part of the Family Day weekend in compiling a PIC board in this regard and I'd be happy to circulate it for your review if desired, but we would need to be ready to "go to print" by Tuesday a.m. at the latest.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!
Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Tim Goodale <[redacted]>
Sent: February 15, 2025 12:02 PM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: Re: [External] Re: Teeterville Dam Class EA - CLC Meeting #1 - Minutes and Powerpoint

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Hello Scott Robertson,

Thank you for converting the document and making it shareable to others.

Since you didn't want me to let my slide show run on my laptop and you waited until Friday before a long weekend with a tight deadline, I felt you were not very receptive to the idea of sharing this information. Taking one or two pictures out of context and not using the entire slide presentation could send an incomplete message. I don't want that to happen. Please reconsider letting my slide show run on a small laptop on a table. I am not asking for the big screen or to set up a large display. I simply want to share information and be able to show my neighbours the Teeterville Pond Wetland.

Thank you,

Tim Goodale

On 2025-02-15 11:30 a.m., Scott Robertson wrote:

> Hi Tim,

I had not shared your presentation more broadly as (a) exactly as you say, it is considered your intellectual property and not to be shared without explicit permission, and (b) the PPT file size weighs in at 106 MB, so not readily transferable by digital means to the larger group.

With your email just now, I've converted the file to pdf, which saved it to 13.2 MB, and then used other software to reduce the file size further to a much more manageable 6.4 MB. Per your request, I will circulate it to the CLC group.

Along the same lines, I've sent two emails over the past couple weeks (see attached) requesting confirmation of any interest / permission from you to include some of these same materials in a presentation board, for inclusion in the displays being compiled as part of the upcoming PIC. Have you received these emails and/or have any thoughts in this regard? It's totally understandable fine if you don't want this material used in this manner. Given that we're now only two days away from the PIC (Monday being Family Day), the order for the boards has already been sent to the printer for production but, if given the okay, I might be able to spend time this weekend compiling an additional one and adding it to the broader order?

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!
Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Tim Goodale <[redacted]>
Sent: February 15, 2025 11:08 AM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: [External] Re: Teeterville Dam Class EA - CLC Meeting #1 - Minutes and Powerpoint

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attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hello Scott Robertson,

In the minutes you sent, it states, "TG shared presentation on species he has photographed over the last 6 years in and around
the reservoir." Is there a reason my slide presentation was not shared with the Committee? If you need my permission to share my PowerPoint presentation, you have my permission.

I would appreciate you sharing it especially with the online members of the Committee who were unable to see it due to your technical difficulties.

Thank you,

Tim Goodale

On 2025-02-14 3:32 p.m., Scott Robertson wrote:

> Hello CLC members,
>
> Please find attached a copy of the presentation slides and meeting minutes from the first CLC. We ask that the slides remain in your possession; updated slides will be presented to the broader public at the Public Information Centre (PIC) next week (Feb. 19th).
>
> Per Alex's email of the other day (Feb. 12), and previous version on Jan. 29, please provide a response to the questionnaire by **February 18, 2025** to Alex, Saifur, or myself (or all 3!) if you would like to provide feedback. Thanks to those from whom we've already received feedback.
>
> The next CLC is currently tentatively scheduled for mid-to-late March; more details will be forthcoming when available.
>
> If you have any follow-up questions and/or concerns, please don't hesitate to reach out.
>
> Regards,
>
> ***Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!***
> **Scott Robertson, P.Eng.**
> Senior Water Resources Engineer
> Montrose Environmental
> Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Standard Time
> Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411
> srobertson@montrose-env.ca | montrose-env.com
>
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Scott Robertson

From: Larry Halyk <[redacted]>
Sent: March 11, 2025 8:58 PM
To: Scott Robertson
Cc: Scott Delyea; [redacted]; watercare
Subject: [External] Re: Big Creek upstream of Teeterville

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Looking forward to speaking at the Speed Valley Chapter FCC AGM on March 25 about our chapter's activities on the Middle Grand. 30 minutes is probably an appropriate time allocation.

Regarding your question about my experiences with the fish community in the vicinity of Teeterville, I highly doubt that any remnant brook trout populations currently exist upstream of the Teeterville Dam, but admit that is based on knowledge and experience that hasn't been updated in 30+ years.

I grew up not far from Teeterville (Greg Deyne and I are high school alumni) and used to fish that area extensively back then (it was one of the closest coldwater streams I could ride my bike to) and also did some informal efishing on Big Creek and it's Norfolk County tribs in the 1980s when I was a OMNR contract biologist (many of these records were unfortunately tossed when the old Simcoe OMNR office moved to Aylmer). Despite angling and efishing several locations on Big Creek and tribs between Kevin and Vanessa, I have never caught or observed a brookie upstream of the dam.

Pretty much every tributary in that stretch is a municipal drain and is highly degraded by periodic disturbance (drain clean out) and general agricultural impacts (sediment and nutrients). Some of them may be cold enough to support a small sculpin population but they are basically pooched and will likely remain so under current land use conditions. Upstream of Kevin, Big Creek drains portions of Brant and Oxford County that are characterized by intensive agriculture (tile drainage, ditching and relatively low percentage of winter cover crops) and tight soils that are not suitable for recharge of precipitation or discharge of groundwater. There are some big wetlands up there that help with base flow, but not temperature. The chances of finding any brook trout upstream of the Brant County line is even lower than it is in the reach between Kevin and Vanessa in my opinion.

Big Creek near Vanessa has decent water temperatures, and was heavily stocked with rainbow trout in the 70s. I recall catching them by angling (lots and lots of them) but they peetered out once that stocking program was terminated. Ironically, that stocking program may have been responsible for knocking down any remnant brook trout that may have persisted in that reach prior to the 70s.

Paul is correct that the thriving brook trout populations in tributaries downstream of Teeterville have declined. If the decline is due to rainbow trout colonization (and I don't dispute that it is) then rainbow trout access upstream of the Quance Dam and fishway is the likely cause. That horse is out of the barn unless OMNR and the CA wish to shut down the fishway, which would be politically and economically unpopular. I don't wish to take sides on that one. However, I just can't see the same ecological repercussions happening if Teeterville is no longer a barrier to fish. In fact, allowing access to fish like

brown trout, sculpins, darters, suckers and forage fish upstream the dam would be good from a connectivity perspective even if a decision is made to shut down the Quance Dam fishway.

If the loss of a barrier is a deal breaker scenario for Teeterville, would it not be possible to partially decommission the dam so that a barrier is maintained, similar to Vittoria? My main interest is the opportunity to remediate temperature and eutrophication impacts of the shallow mill pond, not the connectivity. Those water quality benefits would be realized downstream far beyond the dam site. Not doing so would be a huge missed opportunity (from an aquatic ecology perspective) in my opinion. Of course I can't speak to wetland values, recreational opportunities, or irrigation/water supply issues gained or lost in the various scenarios; that's your job. I used to hunt ducks in that pond a lot when I was younger, (we parked at the Legion and paddled out to a blind at the top end) but I expect those recreational opportunities are long gone with any dam scenario.

See you at the AGM.

Larry

On Sat, 8 Mar 2025 at 13:13, Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca> wrote:

> Hi Larry,
>
> Thanks so much for the quick and affirmative response – very excited to hear anything you might have to offer, and to meet you in person. Re: speaking times, we're pretty informal and flexible at the moment, so it's up to you to some extent. If you (or someone else from the MGC) want starting guiderails in this regard, the agenda currently has an hour set aside and we are anticipating having 2 speakers, so I'd suggest 20-25 minutes with some time for Q&A, if that works for you? If you have less or more, please don't hesitate to suggest and I'm sure we can work with whatever you might want to offer.
>
> [redacted] – please do come out as well if you're available and interested. Would be great to meet you as well!
>
> ---
>
> Re: Teeterville, I'd be happy to update you and can probably do so more easily in conversation as suggested. Long story short, it's kind of gone the way some of these more highly visible dam EA's go. While we remain at the environmental inventory, information gathering stage of the EA process, we've been largely overwhelmed by a public activism program that has been lead to believe, with fans flamed through social media, that this is some government plot/conspiracy to simply get rid of the dam. While such is one of the options we

will consider within the EA alternatives – as necessitated by the mechanics of the process itself – we have not even started to evaluate alternatives yet. It's proving quite frustrating, time consuming, and expensive.

One aspect in this regard that you (or Hajnal, or someone else familiar with Big Creek) might be able to assist relates to and aquatic surveys on the system upstream of the dam? Greg Deyne indicated that he had helped document species back in 1974, but that's obviously getting pretty dated and, as such, hard to rely on as part of a current inventory. Paul Gagnon of LPRCA has confirmed they have very little upstream of the dam beyond some electrofishing of the some of the drains entering Big Creek above the dam and getting Mottled Sculpin which he notes is a cold water indicator species.

Paul also noted that

> "*The impacts of non-native, competing species is a very big concern between Quance Dam and Teeterville Dam. I think it was back in 1997 when I helped sample all the tributaries entering Big Creek from Quance to Teeterville. At that time we were getting lots of Brook Trout in all the tribs (Outlet, Brandy, Deerlick, Bookton creek etc.). Prior to covid (2017/18), we re-sampled those creeks and only got one Brook Trout. We did however get large numbers of young of the year Rainbow Trout, and some Brown Trout. Since the fish ladder was established and the fishing club has been putting adult Rainbows above Quance, the Brook Trout populations have collapsed. I'm not sure if this would be the same case if they were allowed access to Big Creek above Teeterville as I'm not sure if there are any Brook Trout in that stretch.*"

So, the big question I'm looking to answer now, as best ss possible, is whether we have any recent knowledge of a Brook Trout population upstream of the dam that could be negatively impacted by a dam removal option if rainbows and brown were to gain access?

I'm thinking, if anyone might have that kind of information at their fingertips, you or your group might?

Happy to chat further when convenient.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.

Senior Water Resources Engineer

Scott Robertson

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: March 14, 2025 7:35 PM
To: Scott Robertson; 'Tim Goodale'
Cc: Saifur Rahman; Lorrie Minshall; Alexandra Laleva; ron
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Pond Wetland Filtering Water

This is the first time you received an email from this sender ([redacted]). Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

In response to the question about pre 2017 “in water” vegetation, the short answer (without mentioning my activities in the Teeterville Pond wetland during the 1960’s and 1970’s) is that there was plenty of emergent aquatic vegetation; most notably there were large yellow water lily stands. These large well dispersed stands were often delineated by former channels, that were typically a bit deeper. Typha stands where most often in the north and west side of the pond wetland. Again, channels often delineated these stands.
There is documentation of the vegetation community in the Teeterville Pond and wetland in the mid 1970’s, and again in 2007. Similar to the 60’s, there were lots of emergent aquatic vegetation, especially water lilies. It wasn’t until water levels were significantly reduced because of dam safety concerns that radical changes occurred in the emergent aquatic plant community, water quality, resident fish populations, waterfowl production and Blanding’s Turtle sightings.
Based on my observations over the decades and knowledge of aquatic vascular plants, I have no doubt that the emergent plant community will respond positively to a 0.4 meter increase in water levels.

Regards,
Greg

From: Scott Robertson [mailto:srobertson@montrose-env.ca]
Sent: Wednesday, March 12, 2025 4:30 PM
To: Tim Goodale <[redacted]>
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Lorrie Minshall <lminshall@lprca.on.ca>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; Greg Deyne <[redacted]>; ron <ron@scheckenberger.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] Teeterville Pond Wetland Filtering Water

Hi Tim,

Thanks again for more excellent photos to help with the characterization of existing conditions. “A picture is worth a thousand words” is not just a throwaway adage.

You’re correct in that a lot of the photos we have are from a time of year where the vegetation would naturally be dormant or non-existent – e.g., those from AECOM’s Sediment Management Plan (a selection provided in the first attachment) that were apparently taken during their November field work which tend to show primarily open water.

The second pdf attachment is the Google Maps view which also shows it largely as an open water body though there is clearly vegetation "islands" across much of the reservoir between the Legion and the Marshall Malcolm Reserve (imagery from 2023-10-30), and the second page of that is my photo from the underside of the County Road bridge (taken 2024-08-20) which shows mostly open water as well, but the lilies are visible on the right hand side and in the distance. Lastly, I happened upon some aerial imagery online from a Facebook post (Earl Hartlen Photography) that provides a pretty good aerial shot of the reservoir in the background, but with lots of vegetation.

I had one of our ecologists (Megan Roulston) look at your photos, and she's offered some additional context that you might appreciate and will be included in our environmental inventory as well:

Tim's Photos

- *When we visited the site* [2024-10-24]*, the vegetation did not look as dense as it is in Tim's photos, but this could be due to the season. It seemed during our visit that vegetation cover increased further upstream of the dam*
- *We observed that vegetation cover in the reservoir greatly decreased the closer we got to the dam, which combined with seasonality could explain the lack of vegetation cover in the media photos* [referring to AECOM's photos, 1st attachment on this email]
- *The fourth photo of the pondweed with the wavy leaves is Curly-leaf Pondweed (Potamogeton crispus), which is actually an invasive species. It is not something we would want as it can take over ecosystems through its rapid, dense growth.*

Yellow Pond Lily

- *There are a few different yellow pond lily species (Nuphar spp.) in Ontario. I am not sure which are currently present in the reservoir and shown in Tim's photos though.*
- *The wetland evaluation was completed in 2006 and noted the presence of Nuphar advena, which is S3 and provincially significant. I did find an iNaturalist observation from last May of N. advena in the reservoir, so it is very likely that this is the dominant yellow pond lily species present*

I also asked Megan, and I'll ask the same of you both (Tim and Greg), of any recollections you might have regarding the extent of this wetland vegetation in the days when summer/fall operations had the reservoir levels 0.40 m higher during that period (i.e., pre-2017)? Though we're not at alternative evaluation / impact assessment yet I'm thinking ahead to whether or not, in a dam repair/replacement option where levels are potentially brought back up to prior operating range, there might be an impact on the type of vegetation we see now? Megan completed "*a quick search* [and] *found varying answers regarding the optimal water depth for yellow pond lilies. The most common range seemed to be around 1-3 ft, but even found one source saying they can be found in up to 7 feet.* [Her] *guess is that the yellow pond lilies would persist in the scenario where the water levels are maintained 0.40 m deeper, but* [was] *not certain."*

Do either of you have recollection of what the in-water vegetative conditions might have been like pre-2017 – similar to those that we see today, or is today's preponderance of growth a function of shallower summer water depths?

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
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Scott Robertson

From: Judy Maxwell <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>
Sent: May 2, 2025 11:52 AM
To: Greg Deyne
Cc: [redacted]; Saifur Rahman; Scott Robertson
Subject: [External] RE: Private Property Mapping of Teeterville Dam Class E.A Study Area

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Hi Greg

The reason for the survey is to determine the property lines. I am not trying to avoid your questions but I don't have the information to produce a map with the private land owners boundaries.

I checked in with Kim Husted and they will be starting the Survey Reference Plans soon.

Regards

Judy

Judy Maxwell CPA, CGA
General Manager
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm St.
Tillsonburg, ON
N4G 0C4

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: April 24, 2025 3:55 PM
To: Judy Maxwell <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: FW: Private Property Mapping of Teeterville Dam Class E.A Study Area

Hi Judy, in follow-up to my e-mail dated March 21, 2025 (see below), I would still very much appreciate a response to my question about providing a map showing private land ownership for the Teeterville Dam Class EA Study Area as documented by Norfolk County for property tax purposes, while waiting on the spring outcome of the Kim Husted survey. Further, based on Class EA information recently uploaded to the LPRCA website, "it is understood that the LPRCA also owns lands in the reservoir area to an elevation consistent with the high-water level of the dam. To add certainty in this regard, the LPRCA has commissioned a boundary survey to define the extent of LPRCA property limits and, by extension, those of adjacent private properties." Further, that "The 12.5 ha reservoir created by the dam measures approximately 600 m long by 210 m wide, on average." The concern of Deyne Farms Ltd. is in regards to our private lands possibly within the reservoir that we have been assessed property taxes on for decades. I would very much appreciate a prompt response.

Regards,
Greg Deyne

From: Greg Deyne [mailto:[redacted]]
Sent: Friday, March 21, 2025 3:40 PM
To: 'Judy Maxwell' <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: RE: Private Property Mapping of Teeterville Dam Class E.A Study Area

Hi Judy, it's been well over a month when I requested a map of Private property ownership for the Teeterville Dam Class EA Study area. Is there any chance you could provide a map of private properties where ownership is already known and documented by Norfolk County for Property tax purposes?

Regards,
Greg

From: Greg Deyne [mailto:[redacted]]
Sent: Friday, February 14, 2025 10:56 AM
To: 'Judy Maxwell' <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>; 'Scott Robertson' <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; 'Saifur Rahman' <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; 'Alexandra Laleva' <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Private Property Mapping of Teeterville Dam Class E.A Study Area

Hi Judy and Scott, I feel like I'm getting mixed messages, maybe it's just me, but I thought there was a commitment to complete a private land map for the Teeterville Dam Class EA. Study Area. I explained in earlier correspondence the importance of having this as background information for decision making. Some Registered Deed Property boundaries are complex and some maybe described as high water mark? Property boundaries are just as important for Non LPRCA property owners as it is for LPRCA. Below you say that Kim Husted has only been asked to complete a survey of the property that is owned by LPRCA.
My Questions are ;
a) will there be a defensible private property boundary map prepared for the Teeterville Dam Class EA Study Area?
b) if yes, when will it be completed, and available to LCC members and the public?

---

c) if yes what information will be used to map the private properties of non LPRCA properties including others like Deyne Farms Ltd , 3 M Farms, Teeterville Canadian Legion?
d) assuming it is a priority to have a private property map, others including my brother (Ed Deyne) have asked that the boundaries of the Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) be included on the private property map. Can this be accommodated?

Regards Greg

From: Judy Maxwell [mailto:jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca]
Sent: Friday, February 14, 2025 8:50 AM
To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>; 'Scott Robertson' <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: 'Alexandra Laleva' <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Lorrie Minshall <lminshall@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

Hi Greg

Long Point Region hired Kim Husted Surveying to complete the survey of the property that is owned by LPRCA as we recognized it was important to establish the lines as part of the EA process.

I followed up with Kim Husted and he indicated that they have all research and Land Registry Office work complete and the field work started on Wednesday. I do not have a date of completion to receive the survey however it is progress and I will keep the group updated.

Regards

Judy

Judy Maxwell CPA, CGA
General Manager
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm St.
Tillsonburg, ON
N4G 0C4

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: February 14, 2025 7:08 AM
To: 'Scott Robertson' <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: 'Alexandra Laleva' <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Judy Maxwell <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

Hello Scott, I'm confused by the statement " property survey efforts are not part of our project" Correct me if I'm wrong but private property ownership within the study area and zoning by-laws that apply to private properties are very much part of the background information necessary for making defensible decisions as part of the Teeterville Dam Class EA process and as part of this project that you are managing on behalf of your client LPRCA. Please explain and correct or confirm… this is important to understand before we go any further.

Regards, Greg

From: Scott Robertson [mailto:srobertson@montrose-env.ca]
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2025 10:49 AM
To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Cc: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Judy Maxwell <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

Hi Greg,

Though no doubt instigated by uncertainties that came to light with the commencement of the Dam Class EA study, the property survey efforts are not part of our project per se, and are being coordinated entirely by LPRCA.

By copy hereon, I'll direct your question to Saifur / Judy for resolution.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.

Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: February 11, 2025 10:44 AM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@matrix-solutions.com>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

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Hi Scott, Can you tell me what the timeline is for the completion of a private property map is for the Teeterville Pond Wetland EA? I understand based on comments from our first meeting that Kim Husted Surveying Ltd. Tillsonburg, was hired to complete mapping of private land for the study area. Assume this may include information from some deeds that I provided? This information is especially important to Deyne Farms Ltd. to understand how our riparian and other lands may be affected by sediment management alternatives and water levels.

Regards Greg

From: Scott Robertson [mailto:srobertson@montrose-env.ca]
Sent: Wednesday, February 5, 2025 4:16 PM
To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Cc: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; Saifur Rahman srahman@lprca.on.caaifur
Subject: RE: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

Hi Greg,

I've worked with the LPRCA today to have the Dam Safety Review and Sediment Management Plan reports, including all appendices, uploaded to the project website as linked here: Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment - Long Point Region Conservation Authority
Scroll to the bottom of that page for the project documents.

I trust this suits your needs for now, but don't hesitate to reach out if questions or requirements for clarification remain. And thanks again for your interest and active participation in the project!

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Sent: February 5, 2025 1:31 AM

To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: Re: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

Hi Greg,

Thank you for your email and voice mail. My apologies for my late response, I'm currently on vacation and will be back on Tuesday Feb 12. In the meantime, I recommend reaching out to Scott Robertson (CC'd, srobertson@montrose-env.ca) for your inquiry on the requested sediment management documents. He should be able to advise on the sediment sampling methods, results, and agency comments available.

I will also follow-up with you after I return to see if there is anything else I can assist with then.

Thank you!
Alex

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: Tuesday, February 4, 2025 10:07 AM
To: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

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Hi Alex would very much appreciate receiving the sediment Sampling methods , including sample location map and all results, for the Teeterville Pond Wetland Also any comments from provincial or federal water /environmental agencies. MOE, DOE regarding the suitability of downstream release of sediment .
My free time is limited and would very much appreciate an opportunity to review when I have any time over the next few weeks.
Regards Greg

Virus-free.www.avg.com

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Scott Robertson

From: Larry Halyk <[redacted]>
Sent: May 2, 2025 12:47 PM
To: Alexandra Laleva
Cc: Saifur Rahman; Scott Robertson; watercare; Brock Hussey
Subject: [External] Re: BEI Report - Teeterville Dam - Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) Study
Attachments: Big Creek Teeterville Temperature Summary.xlsx; BCA Teeterville Excerpt April 16 2025.pdf

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Thank you for circulating the most recent Baseline Environmental Inventory (BEI) Report associated with the Teeterville Dam Class EA. I note that you released the report with the understanding that it could be revised as new information is received through additional public consultation and ongoing project development.

The report is well done and I don't have any specific concerns with the information presented. However, in the spirit of the above proviso related to the iterative nature of the document I do feel that the temperature information presented, while accurate, does not precisely underline the threat that the Teeterville Dam poses to the very existence of a coldwater aquatic community downstream of the dam. Thanks to the generosity of staff at the LPRCA, I was able to further analyse temperature data above and below the dam for several years using July temperature metrics developed by Dr Nicolas Jones of the OMNRF Stream Ecology Unit. July conditions represent the worst case scenario on an annual basis for coldwater species and are reflective of the physiological challenges imposed by high summer temperatures. August is less useful due to reduced daylight hours and the lower nighttime temperatures that are often encountered during the latter half of the month. Specifically, the number of July days that maximum daily temperatures exceed certain criteria (20, 22 or 24 degrees C) are indicative of how well coldwater species can tolerate heat wave conditions. A comparison of the number of July mornings where temperatures exceed 20 degrees C can really isolate the impact of dams because they demonstrate the presence or absence of overnight temporal refuge from high daily temperatures.

A spreadsheet summarizing the data is attached, along with a PDF except of a Powerpoint presentation I gave to the Big Creek Anglers (BCA) on April 16. Brock Hussey of the LPRCA was in attendance at that meeting and I want to thank him for taking the time to provide me with the raw data. If you would like to obtain the Excel files that provide a breakdown of how the raw data were analysed I would be glad to provide it.

These data reinforce my view that the Teeterville Dam is currently having a devastating impact on the survival of coldwater species in Big Creek immediately downstream of the dam. I believe that unless there are some massive groundwater upwellings in the vicinity to provide spatial rtefuge, trout are not likely to inhabit Big Creek below Teeterville Dam in the summer. It will be interesting to see how far

downstream that troutless zone goes before temperatures recover. I hope to install loggers downstream of the dam this spring in partnership with the BCA to help answer that question.

A couple of comments on the data. 2015 is the last year that all of the stoplogs were in place and therefore may represent the future impact of a completely rebuilt dam on temperatures downstream of the dam. I was asked to examine this scenario by the LPRCA since there was some thought that the partly filled dam/shallow pond scenario of recent years may be exaggerating thermal impacts. As you can see, the temperature impacts in 2015 were just as great as they were in years with some stoplogs removed. The thermal class goes from cold to warm, with 25 July days exceeding 22 degrees C (13 > 24 degrees C) and 24 mornings exceeding 20 degrees C. It should be noted that the thermal Classes for 2015 were developed using data from July 24- August 24. Therefore 2015 metrics are only comparable between stations and not between years

2020 was an extremely hot summer and the temperature differences above and below the dam in 2020 were pretty dramatic. The thermal class goes from Cold-Cool to Warm in that short distance, but more importantly, maximum daily temperatures exceed 22 degrees C for 31 days in July and minimum temperatures do not provide relief from daytime maximums for 30 days. This is bad enough, but the fact that daily maximum temperatures ranged from 24 to almost 29 degrees C for 27 of 31 days in July 2020 is especially hostile to coldwater species. These are the types of temperature impacts we can expect with increasing frequency as climate change settles in.

Regarding the fish community upstream and downstream of the dam, I agree with coverage of this topic in the BIA as written, but feel that the paucity of recent fish surveys upstream of the dam begs for updated surveys to confirm presence or absence of brook trout. I personally feel they no longer exist, but obviously there are no recent data to back this up. I would hate to see the decommissioning option taken off the table just because there MAY be brook trout upstream of the dam. This would be malpractice in my opinion.

Regards and feel free to call me if you have any questions.

Larry Halyk, M.Sc.
[redacted]

On Tue, 22 Apr 2025 at 16:06, Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca> wrote:

> Good afternoon,
>
> You are receiving this email as our records indicate your interest in the subject project and a desire to be included on the mailing list. If you do not wish to receive related correspondence, please advise and you will be removed from this mailing list.

This email is to provide notification of a new document uploaded to the Long Point Region Conservation Authority's website for the subject project, located here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/

The Baseline Environmental Inventory (BEI) report documents the Study Team's current understanding of the project's environment, as defined by the Environment Assessment Act. The understanding is based on a review of available background information, field visits, and consultation efforts completed to date. It is anticipated that additional information will continue to be received through additional public consultation (i.e., the Community Liaison Committee [CLC] and Public Information Centre [PIC]) and ongoing project development.

The entire BEI report package (40 MB), including all appended materials, can be found here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/40856-522-Teeterville-BEIR-2025-04-10-final-V1.0.pdf

The main BEI report only with no appended materials (10 MB), can be found here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/40856-522-Teeterville-BEIR-2025-04-10-final-V1.0-main-report-only.pdf

Information contained within the BEI report will be used in the formulation and evaluation of various alternative methods of problem resolution, and expanded upon as necessary throughout the CO Class EA and design/permitting processes.

Comments on the BEI report can be provided by reply to me at this email address and/or to:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.

Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265

srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.

Senior Water Resources Engineer

Montrose Environmental

Phone: 226-314-1962

srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Best Regards,

Alex

Alexandra Laleva, B.Eng., E.I.T. *(she/her)*

Environmental EIT

Montrose Environmental

Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Time

Office: +1-226-314-1938 | Mobile: +1-226-332-5971

alaleva@montrose-env.ca | montrose-env.com



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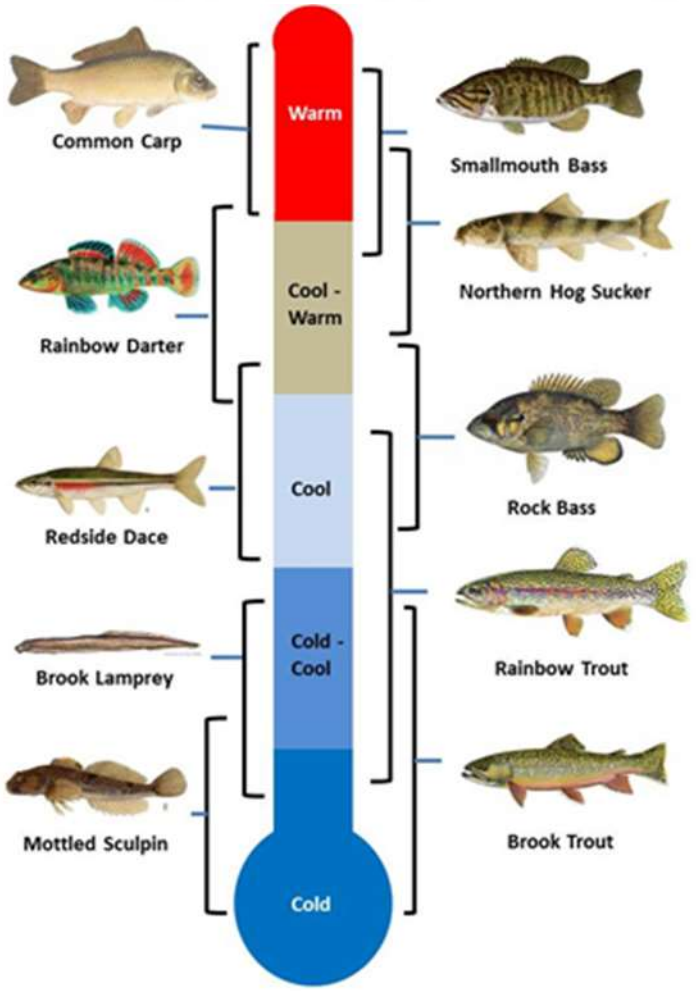
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Big Creek Temperatures

Larry Halyk
Big Creek Anglers
April 16, 2025

Is Temperature Important?



YES!!!

- Most important variable determining fish community structure in Southern Ontario
- Summer temperatures are most critical: Warm water has reduced capacity to maintain the high dissolved oxygen levels required by some species (trout sculpins, stoneflies, etc.)
- Groundwater also moderates winter temperatures and reduces winter mortality

What Affects Summer Temperatures?





Photo Credits: Montrose Environmental

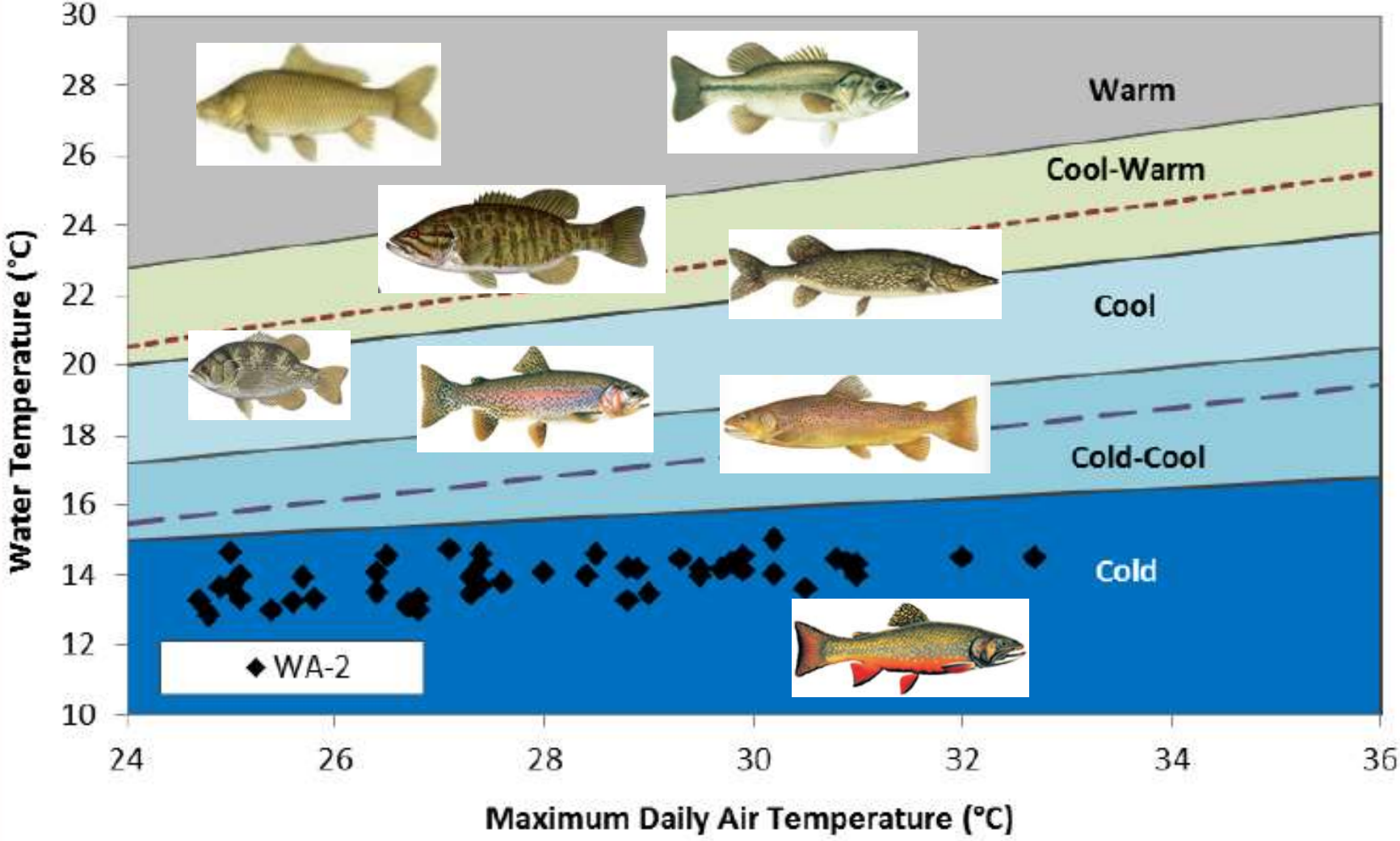
- Groundwater (springs) cool the water down
- Solar Radiation warms the water up
- Shade (trees, overhanging grass & shrubs) is important to maintain thermal stability

Continuous Temperature Monitoring

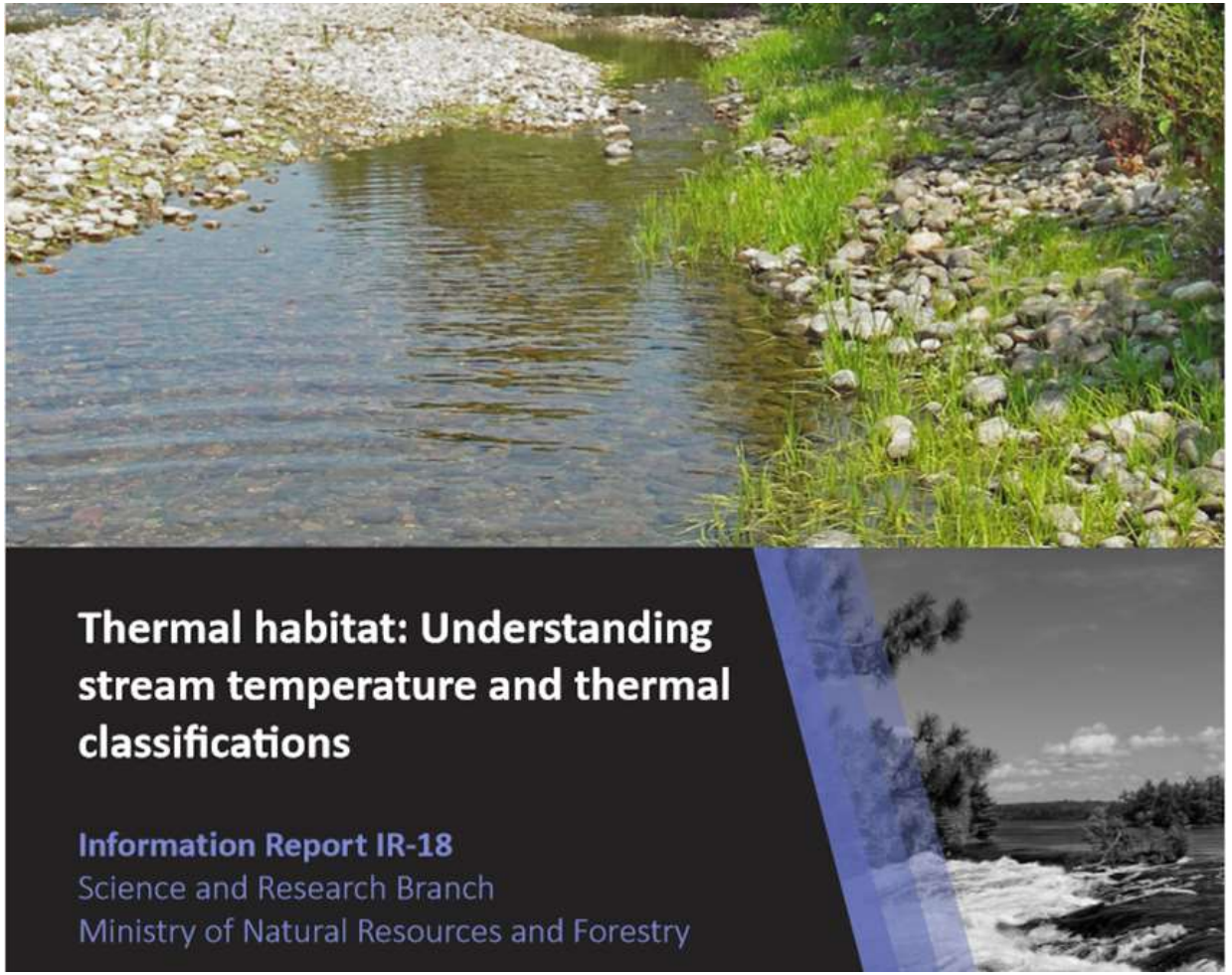
- **Used time elapsed logging devices**
- **Remain in stream June - October**
- **30 minute intervals**

Example Nomogram

Upper Washington Creek (Townline Road)



Recent Protocol Changes



- Moving toward mean (average) July temperature as a simple way to classify thermal regimes

Thermal Categories
(based on mean July Temperature)

Category	Mean July Temp (°C)	Fish Community
Cold	< 18	Brook Trout, Sculpins
Cold-Cool Transitional	18 – 19.5	Brook, Brown, Rainbow, Trout: Sculpins
Cool	19.5- 20.5	Rock Bass, Darters,Rainbow & Brown Trout, some minnows
Cool-Warm Transitional	20.5 - 22	Walleye, Perch, Darters, Pike, Smallmouth Bass, most minnows
Warm	>22	Carp, Sunfish, Largemouth Bass,

Other Useful Temperature Metrics

- Average of daily maximum July temperatures
- Number of July days max temp exceeds certain thresholds (e.g. 20°C for brook trout, 22°C for brown and rainbow trout)
- Number of July mornings minimum temperature exceeds certain thresholds (e.g. 19°C for brook trout)



Teeterville Dam

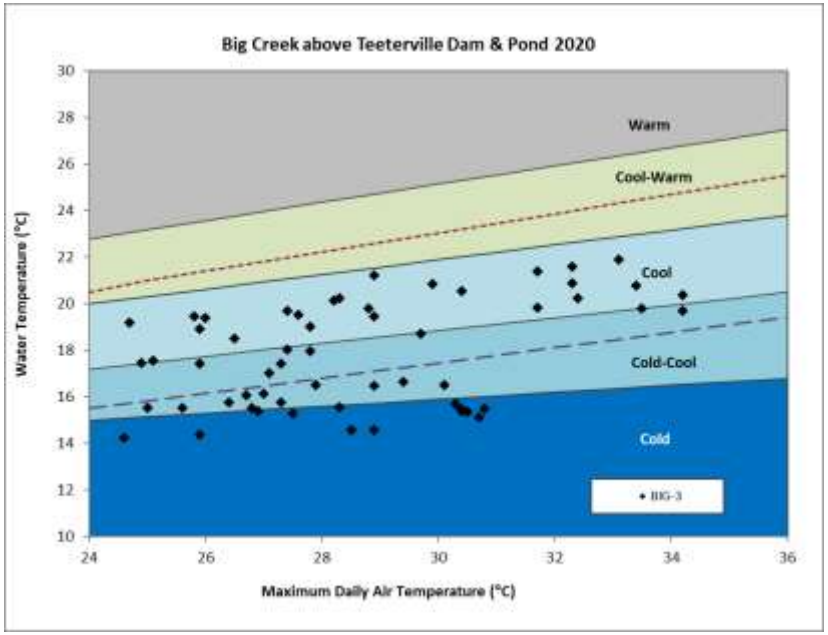
- Located 20 km upstream of Quance Dam
- Upstream limit of steelhead migration
- **How does the dam affect water temperatures?**

Teeterville Dam
Summary of Temperature Impacts

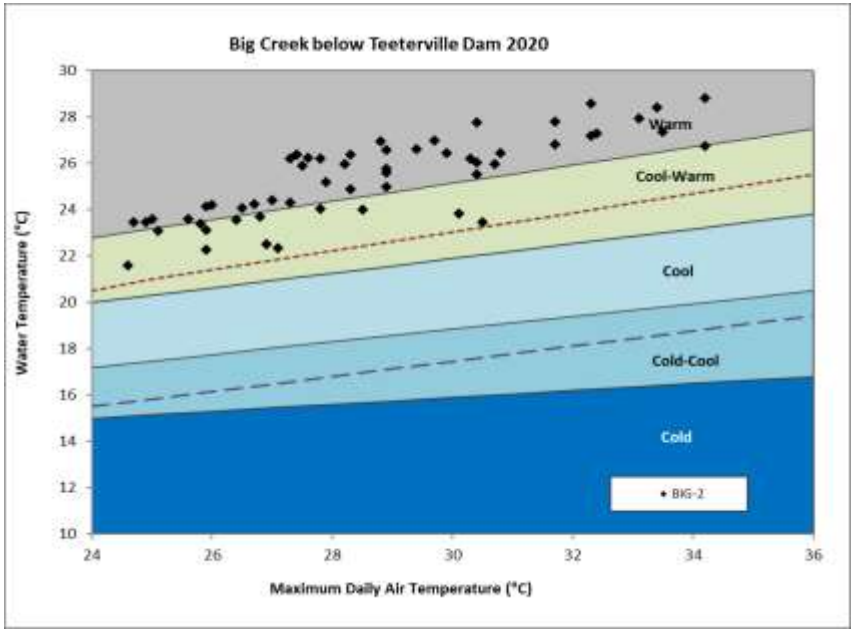
YEAR	LOCATION	Thermal Class (July Mean)*	Nomogram Class**	July Metric Value (°C)					Number of July Days				
				Mean	Mean Max	Max	Min	Mean Min	Max >20°C	Max >22°C	Max >24°C	Min >19°C	Min >20°C
2015	above Teeterville	Cold		17.9	19.02	21.29	14.41	16.72	6	0	0	0	0
	below Teeterville	Warm		22.35	23.39	26.82	17.82	21.21	30	25	13	29	24
2016	above Teeterville	Cold-Cool		18.12	19.1	20.93	14.32	14.32	6	0	0	0	0
	below Teeterville	Warm		24.33	25.5	29.03	18.4	23.06	31	30	26	30	29
2020	above Teeterville	Cold-Cool	Cold-Cool	18.64	19.54	21.92	15.13	17.51	11	0	0	0	0
	below Teeterville	Warm	Warm	23.86	26.1	28.85	18.92	21.38	31	31	27	30	27
2022	above Teeterville	Cold		14.16	14.74	16.77	11.61	13.5	0	0	0	0	0
	below Teeterville	Warm		22.57	24.02	26.96	18.9	20.87	31	31	12	30	21
2024	above Teeterville	Cold-Cool	Cold - Cool	19.19	20.1	24.42	15.42	18.46	14	2	1	9	2
	below Teeterville	Cool-Warm	Cool-Warm	21.36	22.9	25.52	15.86	19.77	31	23	7	19	13

2020: A Hot Year

Thermal class increased from Cold-Cool to Warm



COLD - COOL

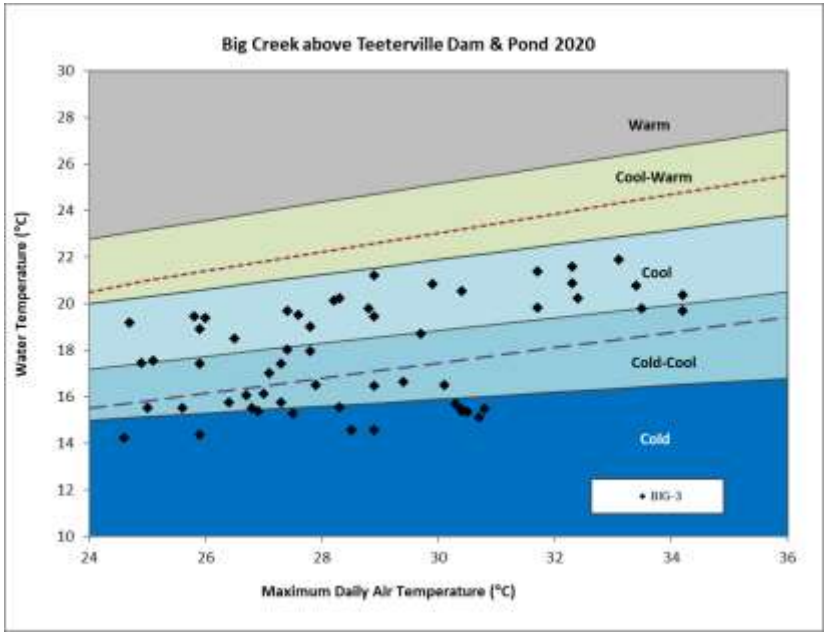


WARM

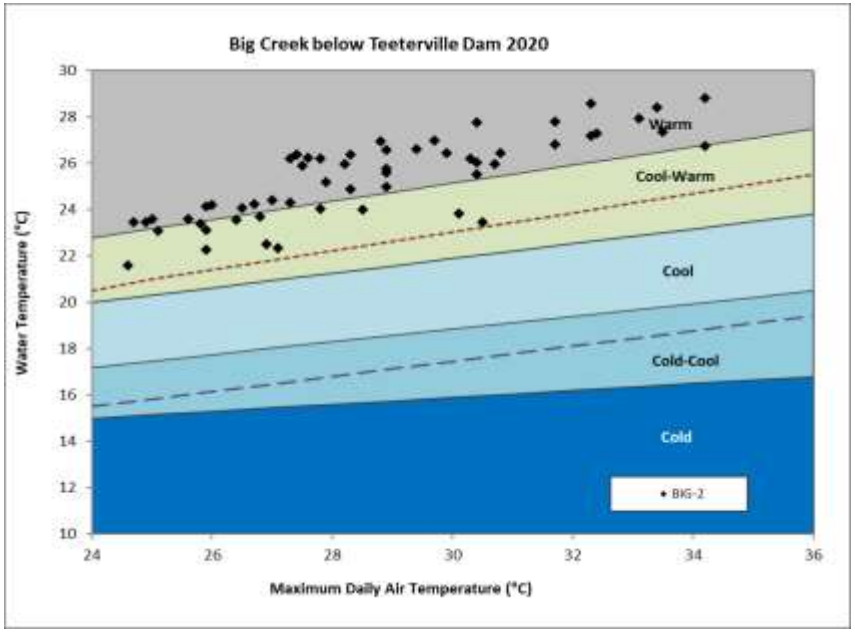
- Above Dam: Only 6 July Days > 20°C
- Below Dam: 31 July days > 22°C (27 > 24°C)
- Above Dam: 0 mornings > 19°C
- Below Dam: 30 mornings > 19°C (27 > 20°C)

2024: An Odd Year

Thermal class increased from Cool to Cool-Warm



COLD - COOL



WARM

- Above Dam: 14 July Days > 20°C (2 > 22°C)
- Below Dam: 23 July days > 22°C (only 7 > 24°C)
- Above Dam: 9 mornings > 19°C (2 > 20°C)
- Below Dam: 19 mornings > 19°C (13 > 20°C)

Big Creek July temperature trends above and below Teeterville Dam

YEAR	LOCATION	Thermal Class (July Mean)*	Nomogram Class**	July Metric Value (°C)					Number of July Days				
				Mean	Mean Max	Max	Min	Mean Min	Max >20°C	Max >22°C	Max >24°C	Min >19°C	Min >20°C
2015	above Teeterville	Cold		17.9	19.02	21.29	14.41	16.72	6	0	0	0	0
	below Teeterville	Warm		22.35	23.39	26.82	17.82	21.21	30	25	13	29	24
2016	above Teeterville	Cold-Cool		18.12	19.1	20.93	14.32	14.32	6	0	0	0	0
	below Teeterville	Warm		24.33	25.5	29.03	18.4	23.06	31	30	26	30	29
2020	above Teeterville	Cold-Cool	Cold-Cool	18.64	19.54	21.92	15.13	17.51	11	0	0	0	0
	below Teeterville	Warm	Warm	23.86	26.1	28.85	18.92	21.38	31	31	27	30	27
2022	above Teeterville	Cold		14.16	14.74	16.77	11.61	13.5	0	0	0	0	0
	below Teeterville	Warm		22.57	24.02	26.96	18.9	20.87	31	31	12	30	21
2024	above Teeterville	Cold-Cool	Cool	19.19	20.1	24.42	15.42	18.46	14	2	1	9	2
	below Teeterville	Cool-Warm	Cool-Warm	21.36	22.9	25.52	15.86	19.77	31	23	7	19	13

* Five Thermal Clases based on mean July water temperature (from Jones & Schmidt 2019) as follows: Cold: < 18 °C
Cold-Cool Transitional: 18 - 19.5 °C
Cool: 19.5 - 20.5 °C
Cool-Warm Transitional: 20.5 - 22 °C
Warm: > 22 °C

** Five Thermal Classes based on Nomograms using criteria outlined in Stoneman & Jones 1996 & Chu et al 2009
Nomograms are created by plotted maximum daily water temperature against maximum daily air temperature on days with max air temps > 24.5 °C

NOTE: Thermal Class for 2015 was developed using data from July 24- August 24. Therefore 2015 metrics are only comparable between stations and not between years

Scott Robertson

From: srobertson@montrose-env.ca
Subject: FW: [External] Fwd: BEI Report - Teeterville Dam - Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) Study

From: Todd Knechtel <[redacted]>
Sent: May 9, 2025 11:41 AM
To: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: Big Creek Anglers <bigcreekanglers@gmail.com>
Subject: [External] Fwd: BEI Report - Teeterville Dam - Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) Study

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Hi Alexandra,

I thought I would pass along to you an email strand relating to the Teeterville Dam Assessment. I meant to include you in my comments email, but I forgot at the time.

Todd Knechtel
President, Big Creek Anglers

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Todd Knechtel** <[redacted]>
Date: Thursday, May 8, 2025
Subject: BEI Report - Teeterville Dam - Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) Study
To: [redacted], admin_weir@ofah.org
Cc: Big Creek Anglers <bigcreekanglers@gmail.com>, Larry Halyk <[redacted]>, Paul Gagnon <watercare@lprca.on.ca>

Hi,

My name is Todd Knechtel, President of the Big Creek Anglers (BCA). I presently represent the BCA as a committee member for the Teeterville Dam Assessment.

The Big Creek Anglers are a Steelheaders fishing club located in Delhi. We have 45 members. Our clubs main focus is to promote conservation, education and ethical fishing practices on Big Creek and it's tributaries. River debris removal, operation of the fishway at Quance Dam in Delhi, litter pickup, working with landowners and government agencies and temperature data collection, are a few examples of what we do to help improve Big Creek for all fish species in the system.

The introduction of the rainbow trout, circa 1953, and the brown trout, 1913, have given many fond memories to the sport anglers. Both these species are classified as invasive. Both have adapted to our rivers, creeks and lakes in abundance over the many years.

Decommissioning the Teeterville Dam is an excellent step forward for the betterment of Big Creek, especially it's water quality.

Our club did the survery presented by the consultant and chose option five, which we feel meets all the interested parties needs. I'm sure there will be further discussion on this at the May 22nd meeting .

Our fishing club's main focus is the steelhead (rainbow). We are constantly working with landowners and agencies to help improve river conditions that are not only beneficial to the steelhead, but also other species and erosion control along the creek.

I have some concern as to how the steelhead is being labeled the sole culprit for the depletion of the brook trout below the Teeterville Dam. I'm not sure why this topic has even become part of the Teeterville Dam project, but since it has been mentioned, I feel I need to share our thoughts.

I am not aware of any study that has been done on the depletion of the brook trout in Big Creek? Please share with me if there is one. If there was an in-depth study done, I'm guessing it would include things such as and not limited to, farming practices, ditching, global warming, pesticides, fumigants, poor management of barriers to prevent steelhead from entering the brook trout streams (LPRCA looks after these), brush clearing and so on.

In 2022, our club offered our volunteer services to Paul Gagnon of LPRCA to help rebuild the steelhead barriers entering into the brook trout streams to prevent the steelhead from migrating up to spawn in them. To date, we have not been approached to assist, nor do I believe the barriers have been refurbished. This alone would be a huge step forward in protecting the brook trout.

Migrating steelhead bring many benefits to the local area . Fishers come from many miles away to fish big creek for the steelhead above and below the dam. Preventing the steelhead from migrating upriver to spawn would greatly diminish its numbers. The purchase of gas, food, motel stays, tackle etc, all lend a boost to the local economy.

If need be, our club will aggressively make this political to protect the steelhead that so many sports fishers have enjoyed catching in Big Creek for many years.

Yours in conservation

Todd Knechtel
President, Big Creek Anglers
[redacted]

On Friday, May 2, 2025, Larry Halyk <[redacted]> wrote:

Hey Paul, I really enjoyed the May Zone J newsletter and especially the article on dams. I understand that you are representing the OFAH Zone J on the Community Liaison Committee (CLC) on the Teeterville Dam Class EA and as such I thought I'd forward my comments (below) on the latest iteration of the Baseline Environmental Inventory (BEI). I have cc'd Adam Weir of the OFAH on this email, but am not sure if the address is correct. Could you please pass it on to him if it isn't?

I have been assisting the Big Creek Anglers (which I believe is an OFAH affiliated group) that also sits as a CLC member. I recognize that the dam/pond provides wildlife and other values, but I wanted to underline the critical thermal impacts that are not covered in the BEI as comprehensively as they could be. I hope to be working with the BCA to monitor temperatures on Big Creek at several points below the Teeterville Dam in 2025, and we hope to learn more about the extent of the impacts of the dam with this additional monitoring. We are looking around and I have acquired a couple loggers on loan from my Freshwater Conservation Canada (former Trout Unlimited Canada) chapter to do this, but at this point, we are short on the loggers needed to do that comprehensively. I was wondering if there is an OFAH funding pot to purchase loggers, or if the OFAH folks in Peterborough would be willing to loan us some.

I wholeheartedly agree with the position that the OFAH took regarding using a partly decommissioned Vittoria Dam to partition brook and rainbow trout on Young Creek, but am not convinced that this is necessary in Teeterville. I have urged for further study to confirm the presence/absence of brook trout above Teeterville. At the very least, they should be looking at the use of eDNA. I highly doubt that any remnant brook trout populations currently exist upstream of the Teeterville Dam, but admit that is based on knowledge and experience that hasn't been updated in 30+ years.

I grew up not far from Teeterville and used to fish that area extensively back in the 70s (it was one of the closest coldwater streams I could ride my bike to) and also did some informal efishing on Big Creek and it's Norfolk County tribs in the 1980s when I was a OMNR contract biologist (many of these records were unfortunately tossed when the old Simcoe OMNR office moved to Aylmer). Despite angling and efishing several locations on Big Creek and tribs between Kevin and Vanessa, I have never caught or observed a brookie upstream of the dam.

Pretty much every tributary in that stretch is a municipal drain and is highly degraded by periodic disturbance (drain clean out) and general agricultural impacts (sediment and nutrients). Some of them may be cold enough to support a small sculpin population but they are basically pooched and will

likely remain so under current land use conditions. Upstream of Kevin, Big Creek drains portions of Brant and Oxford County that are characterized by intensive agriculture (tile drainage, ditching and relatively low percentage of winter cover crops) and tight soils that are not suitable for recharge of precipitation or discharge of groundwater. There are some big wetlands up there that help with base flow, but not temperature. The chances of finding any brook trout upstream of the Brant County line is even lower than it is in the reach between Kevin and Vanessa in my opinion.

Big Creek near Vanessa has decent water temperatures, and was heavily stocked with rainbow trout in the 70s. I recall catching them by angling (lots and lots of them) but they peetered out once that stocking program was terminated. Ironically, that stocking program may have been responsible for knocking down any remnant brook trout that may have persisted in that reach prior to the 70s.

It is true that the thriving brook trout populations in tributaries downstream of Teeterville have declined. If the decline is due to rainbow trout colonization (and I don't dispute that it is) then rainbow trout access upstream of the Quance Dam and fishway is the likely cause. That horse is out of the barn unless OMNRF and the CA wish to shut down the fishway, which would be politically and economically unpopular. I don't wish to take sides on that one. However, I just can't see the same ecological repercussions happening if Teeterville is no longer a barrier to fish. In fact, allowing access to fish like brown trout, sculpins, darters, suckers and forage fish upstream the dam would be good from a connectivity perspective even if a decision is made to shut down the Quance Dam fishway.

If the loss of a barrier is a deal breaker scenario for Teeterville, I hope that it is possible to partially decommission the dam so that a barrier is maintained, similar to Vittoria. My main interest is the opportunity to remediate temperature and eutrophication impacts of the shallow mill pond, not the connectivity. Those water quality benefits would be realized downstream far beyond the dam site. Not doing so would be a huge missed opportunity (from an aquatic ecology perspective) in my opinion. Of course I can't speak to wetland values, recreational opportunities, or irrigation/water supply issues gained or lost in the various scenarios; that's the job of those conducting the Class EA. I used to hunt ducks in that pond a lot when I was younger, (we parked at the Legion and paddled out to a blind at the top end) but I expect those recreational opportunities are long gone with any dam scenario.

Hope all is well Paul,

Larry Halyk
[redacted]

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Larry Halyk** <[redacted]>
Date: Fri, 2 May 2025 at 12:46
Subject: Re: BEI Report - Teeterville Dam - Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) Study

To: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>, Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>, Paul Gagnon <watercare@lprca.on.ca>, Brock Hussey <bhussey@lprca.on.ca>

Thank you for circulating the most recent Baseline Environmental Inventory (BEI) Report associated with the Teeterville Dam Class EA. I note that you released the report with the understanding that it could be revised as new information is received through additional public consultation and ongoing project development.

The report is well done and I don't have any specific concerns with the information presented. However, in the spirit of the above proviso related to the iterative nature of the document I do feel that the temperature information presented, while accurate, does not precisely underline the threat that the Teeterville Dam poses to the very existence of a coldwater aquatic community downstream of the dam. Thanks to the generosity of staff at the LPRCA, I was able to further analyse temperature data above and below the dam for several years using July temperature metrics developed by Dr Nicolas Jones of the OMNRF Stream Ecology Unit. July conditions represent the worst case scenario on an annual basis for coldwater species and are reflective of the physiological challenges imposed by high summer temperatures. August is less useful due to reduced daylight hours and the lower nighttime temperatures that are often encountered during the latter half of the month. Specifically, the number of July days that maximum daily temperatures exceed certain criteria (20, 22 or 24 degrees C) are indicative of how well coldwater species can tolerate heat wave conditions. A comparison of the number of July mornings where temperatures exceed 20 degrees C can really isolate the impact of dams because they demonstrate the presence or absence of overnight temporal refuge from high daily temperatures.

A spreadsheet summarizing the data is attached, along with a PDF except of a Powerpoint presentation I gave to the Big Creek Anglers (BCA) on April 16. Brock Hussey of the LPRCA was in attendance at that meeting and I want to thank him for taking the time to provide me with the raw data. If you would like to obtain the Excel files that provide a breakdown of how the raw data were analysed I would be glad to provide it.

These data reinforce my view that the Teeterville Dam is currently having a devastating impact on the survival of coldwater species in Big Creek immediately downstream of the dam. I believe that unless there are some massive groundwater upwellings in the vicinity to provide spatial rtefuge, trout are not likely to inhabit Big Creek below Teeterville Dam in the summer. It will be interesting to see how far downstream that troutless zone goes before temperatures recover. I hope to install loggers downstream of the dam this spring in partnership with the BCA to help answer that question.

A couple of comments on the data. 2015 is the last year that all of the stoplogs were in place and therefore may represent the future impact of a completely rebuilt dam on temperatures downstream of the dam. I was asked to examine this scenario by the LPRCA since there was some thought that the partly filled dam/shallow pond scenario of recent years may be exaggerating thermal impacts. As you can see, the temperature impacts in 2015 were just as great as they were in years with some stoplogs removed. The thermal class goes from cold to warm, with 25 July days exceeding 22 degrees C (13 > 24 degrees C) and 24 mornings exceeding 20 degrees C. It should be noted that the thermal Classes for 2015 were developed using data from July 24- August 24. Therefore 2015 metrics are only comparable between stations and not between years

2020 was an extremely hot summer and the temperature differences above and below the dam in 2020 were pretty dramatic. The thermal class goes from Cold-Cool to Warm in that short distance, but more importantly, maximum daily temperatures exceed 22 degrees C for 31 days in July and minimum temperatures do not provide relief from daytime maximums for 30 days. This is bad enough, but the fact that daily maximum temperatures ranged from 24 to almost 29 degrees C for 27 of 31 days in July 2020 is especially hostile to coldwater species. These are the types of temperature impacts we can expect with increasing frequency as climate change settles in.

Regarding the fish community upstream and downstream of the dam, I agree with coverage of this topic in the BIA as written, but feel that the paucity of recent fish surveys upstream of the dam begs for updated surveys to confirm presence or absence of brook trout. I personally feel they no longer exist, but obviously there are no recent data to back this up. I would hate to see the decommissioning option taken off the table just because there MAY be brook trout upstream of the dam. This would be malpractice in my opinion.

Regards and feel free to call me if you have any questions.

Larry Halyk, M.Sc.
[redacted]

On Tue, 22 Apr 2025 at 16:06, Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca> wrote:

> Good afternoon,
>
> You are receiving this email as our records indicate your interest in the subject project and a desire to be included on the mailing list. If you do not wish to receive related correspondence, please advise and you will be removed from this mailing list.
>
> This email is to provide notification of a new document uploaded to the Long Point Region Conservation Authority's website for the subject project, located here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/
>
> The Baseline Environmental Inventory (BEI) report documents the Study Team's current understanding of the project's environment, as defined by the Environment Assessment Act. The understanding is based on a review of available background information, field visits, and consultation efforts completed to date. It is anticipated that additional information will continue to be received through additional public consultation (i.e., the Community Liaison Committee [CLC] and Public Information Centre [PIC]) and ongoing project development.

The entire BEI report package (40 MB), including all appended materials, can be found here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/40856-522-Teeterville-BEIR-2025-04-10-final-V1.0.pdf

The main BEI report only with no appended materials (10 MB), can be found here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/40856-522-Teeterville-BEIR-2025-04-10-final-V1.0-main-report-only.pdf

Information contained within the BEI report will be used in the formulation and evaluation of various alternative methods of problem resolution, and expanded upon as necessary throughout the CO Class EA and design/permitting processes.

Comments on the BEI report can be provided by reply to me at this email address and/or to:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.

Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265

srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.

Senior Water Resources Engineer

Montrose Environmental

Phone: 226-314-1962

srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Best Regards,

Alex

Alexandra Laleva, B.Eng., E.I.T. *(she/her)*

Environmental EIT

Montrose Environmental

Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Time

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Scott Robertson

From: Tim Goodale <[redacted]>
Sent: May 13, 2025 10:21 PM
To: Scott Robertson; Saifur Rahman; [redacted]
Subject: [External] New Blanding's Turtle Photo
Attachments: DSCN9076.JPG

Hello Scott Robertson,

I think you will have to update your Baseline Environmental Inventory.

Attached is a new photo of a Blanding's Turtle which I took on May 12, 2025. The turtle is sitting on the large stump at the Teeterville Legion. It's not a great photo but it is good enough for a positive identification.

My apologies for blaming LPRCA for killing all the Blanding's in the Teeterville Pond. Apparently, at least one survived the great draining of 2020!

I'm looking forward to the CLC meeting on Thursday, May 22, 2025.

Tim Goodale

_____
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Scott Robertson

From: Tim Goodale <[redacted]>
Sent: May 29, 2025 10:16 PM
To: Alexandra Laleva
Cc: Scott Robertson; Saifur Rahman; Sean Geddes; Greg Deyne
Subject: [External] Re: Spring Ecological Site Visit

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hello Alexandra,

Thank you for responding to my request. I agree with you that my property doesn't need to be explored since I gave you a list of the vegetation that grows on it, including all of the species at risk. I also agree that the Marshall Malcolm Wetland Reserve is an Important property to study. I hope your study team spends a long time examining this property. I have a list of flora species that the Long Point Basin Land Trust (LPBLT), surveyed when they acquired the property in 2017. I was given a copy of this list by my neighbour Kathy Ross, the person who donated the property to the LPBLT. The date on the email that this list was sent was May 9, 2017. I'm sure the LPBLT would give you a copy if asked. This corresponds with the time the water level was lowered in the reservoir. This gives your study team a perfect opportunity to study the effects on the flora species after lowering the water level on this riparian property. I can tell you of one species change that I noticed. On the 2017 list of species, Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides)* is absent. As I'm sure you are well aware of, Norway Maple is an invasive species that reeks havoc if it gets into a natural area. Norway Maple is now present in the Marshall Malcolm Wetland Reserve. The seed source probably comes from several of these trees planted at the Teeterville Pioneer Museum. I hypothesize that because the water level was lowered by 40 cm. this allowed the Marshall Malcolm Wetland Reserve to become somewhat drier than it was before the water was lowered. This is allowing Norway Maple to establish itself on the LPBLT property. It just seems strange that prior to lowering the water, Norway Maple was not on the list. My point to all of this is that Norway Maple is one of many invasive species that will establish itself and spread quickly in the reservoir area if alternatives 4 or 5 are selected. Eliminating invasive species could become a continued cost in the future.

You also asked me to send you an email about Barn Swallows nesting at the Teeterville Pioneer Museum. Your study team may wish to investigate.

Good luck to the study team. I hope they see how much biodiversity we have in this area and realize what an amazing place it is because of the Provincially Significant Teeterville Pond Wetland!

Tim Goodale

On 2025-05-28 9:21 a.m., Alexandra Laleva wrote:

> Hi Tim,
>
> Thank you for your offer to visit your property in support of our ecological site visit. At this time, we will not be pursing access to your property, as we have coordinated access with the Long Point Basin Land Trust for the Marshall Malcolm Nature Reserve, which provides strong coverage of the east side of the reservoir. We have also arranged access to several other properties directly surrounding the dam and reservoir to support our work.
>
> Best Regards,
> Alex
>
> **Alexandra Laleva, B.Eng., E.I.T.** *(she/her)*
> Environmental EIT
> Montrose Environmental
> Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Time
> Office: +1-226-314-1938 | Mobile: +1-226-332-5971
> alaleva@montrose-env.ca | montrose-env.com
>
> 
>
>
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Scott Robertson

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: June 7, 2025 5:20 AM
To: Scott Robertson
Cc: Tim Goodale
Subject: RE: [External] Study Team Visit scheduled for June 10

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Thanks Scott, good to hear your plan. I will call Adrianna Elliot to let her know that she may see some individuals in the area on June 10. I will explain why you are there and for her not to be concerned.

Greg

From: Scott Robertson [mailto:srobertson@montrose-env.ca]
Sent: Friday, June 6, 2025 11:19 PM
To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Cc: Tim Goodale <[redacted]>; Sean Geddes <sgeddes@montrose-env.ca>; Shari Muscat <SMuscat@montrose-env.ca>; Megan Roulston <MRoulston@montrose-env.ca>; Shae-Lynn Dehens <SDehens@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] Study Team Visit scheduled for June 10

Thanks Greg,

My expectation is that, as time permits, staff will simply continue following their ecological journeys north from the Legion around the marshy area on the west side to investigate the point of forested land that juts out into the pond and, on the east side, travel north from the Marshall Malcolm Nature Reserve lands onto your property, staying in the wetland/forested area. I can't imagine there would be any need to venture onto actively cropped areas.

The plan is still for the 10th, but we may enact last-minute changes should weather dictate. Again, looking for sun to maximize observational potential of turtle basking. Can you confirm that we have some leeway one or two days either way just in case? We can advise if/when things change in this regard.

Copying our field team and related senior staff in on this reply such that all are in the loop.

Thanks,

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Greg Deyne [redacted]>
Sent: June 6, 2025 6:49 PM

To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: Tim Goodale <[redacted]>
Subject: RE: [External] Study Team Visit scheduled for June 10

EXTERNAL EMAIL - This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Exercise caution when clicking links, opening attachments or taking further action, before validating its authenticity.

Hi Scott, not sure where it is you want go with the study Team but you have the consent of Deyne Farms Ltd. (Ed and Greg Deyne) to travel on any of our lands adjacent to Teeterville Pond on June 10 th 2025. Excepting for our rented lands,(pus or minus 40 acres) that Frew Farms Ltd. have planted to soybeans, and the property where Ed's Farm Buildings are located. Adrianna's house is at the junction of Windham road 5 & Teeter Street. Simply travel west from that junction, (basically it was the continuation of Windham road 5 that was stopped up and closed and purchased by my dad. You can walk north anywhere along that old right of way and you will be on our property. I'm copying Tim and would strongly recommend that you accept Tim's help only to make sure you get started at the right spot to get where it is you want to go and that's it.

Regards, Greg

From: Scott Robertson [mailto:srobertson@montrose-env.ca]
Sent: Wednesday, June 4, 2025 8:10 PM
To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Cc: Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Tim Goodale <[redacted]>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; Sean Geddes <sgeddes@montrose-env.ca>; Shari Muscat <SMuscat@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] Study Team Visit scheduled for June 10

Hi Greg,

Thanks for the response.

I can appreciate Ed's lifelong connection to the pond and what must be a frustrating spring from a growing perspective. My wife (a master gardener herself) relayed a report that she had seen the other day that said it's been the coldest spring since the mid-1980's? And now I gather there's a heat wave on the way.

Weather dependent, we are still planning a spring ecology site visit for next Tuesday. The "weather dependent" caveat reflects a desire to ideally complete the work on a sunny day in the hopes of maximizing turtle basking observations. The visit is intended as a visual survey of vegetation and wildlife in an appropriate season, necessitated as a result of delays in provincial funding / project startup last year and the associated limitation on the fall visit.

With a lot of ground to cover in one day and a professional need to remain unbiased and impartial, we do not have the capacity or ability to have any accompaniment from landowners or public stakeholders join us for this work.

If there are no physical barriers between the Legion lands and/or the Marshall Malcom Nature Reserve lands and your property to the north, and you can provide consent to enter, we will endeavour to follow the trail of observational interest as necessary and possible, taking only notes and photos and leaving only footprints. If accompaniment by another party (e.g., either Ed or Tim) is deemed a pre-requisite on your end – and please know that we would understand if that's the case – we would be fine limiting our work to the Legion and MMNR lands, as well as lands to the south (i.e., the dam and conservation area properties). Our ecologists have advised that this should be sufficient for our needs, if such is the case. If you are able to provide consent to enter and more clarity on those areas of specific interest (I'm not sure where Adrianna's is?), then we could make a point to try and capture these areas if/as time permits. Similarly, we'd be happy to take some observations around the Lehi

Municipal Drain area in the vicinity of the reservoir as well, but would leave any interpretation of changes related to any recent work to yourself.

At the end of the day, our study already considers this entire area ecologically sensitive and, through the record keeping of other public agencies and Tim's data, we've got a good idea of what is there and/or what could be there. In short, I don't really expect to get much of project-impacting information out of this work, but it's certainly a valuable effort to help ensure a reasonably comprehensive assessment.

Regards,

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: May 28, 2025 1:12 PM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: Tim Goodale <[redacted]>; Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: [External] Study Team Visit scheduled for June 10

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Hi Scott, Ed is very grumpy these days because of the threat of losing the Teeterville Dam. No one has had a longer closer connection to Teeterville Pond than Ed. His Farm Business is called Mill Pond Farms. He is very busy planting his vegetable patch by hand and therefore very sensitive about committing to anything else.
Scott, I did talk to Ed like I said I would, but unfortunately it was after Alex had already approached Ed. I sent the following message to Tim and Ed on Monday June 26. "The study team for the Teeterville dam EA plan to visit our forests on June 10. I talked to Tim Goodale yesterday and he would be willing to show them the way if you're not available".
Scott, I just talked to Ed and he is agreeable, almost glad for Tim showing the study team our Forests adjacent to the pond behind Adrianna's, or any place else they want to see. Hopefully you will reconsider visiting our forested wet land.
Scott, I'm still working on my questionnaire response, but you should know that I was basically satisfied with the work of the professionals on the study team. I would appreciate knowing their findings on our forested lands adjacent to the pond and wetland. I would also like to know what, if any, effect the recent maintenance on the Lehi Municipal Drain may have had on our wetland forests?

Regards,
Greg

From: Scott Robertson [mailto:srobertson@montrose-env.ca]
Sent: Wednesday, May 28, 2025 8:49 AM
To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Cc: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; [redacted]; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Shari Muscat <SMuscat@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] Page 40 BEIR Landowner Permission for Ecological Land Classification

Hi Greg,

Just following up to close the loop on this exchange of emails re: our upcoming spring site visit and property access.

Alex was able to connect with Ed last Friday morning and subsequently debriefed me. Alex relayed that, while providing permission to access, Ed seemed generally unhappy and skeptical with the project overall, suggesting dissatisfaction with the alternatives being considered, expressing an impression that Montrose is extending the project unnecessarily so that the budget can be run up, that this work should've been done years ago, and that staff should contact him before entering the property.

We have connected with and obtained permission to enter from the Long Point Basin Land Trust regarding the Marshall Malcom Nature Reserve which provides good coverage on the east side of the reservoir. Per previous agreement, we will revisit the Legion lands on the west side as well. More generally, we can see/visit the entirety of the southern Study Area including looking north from County Road 25 and all of the LRPCA and County-owned lands downstream of the road and dam.

I've touched base with our lead ecologist and she's advised that there's no absolute need to visit the Deyne lands as we should be able to reasonably complete the work with access to these other lands, being able to reasonably observe most areas of importance from these locations. Further, the lands for which access has been obtained beyond the Deyne-owned properties are generally representative of what can reasonably done to the required level of study in the single day available to us anyway. Lastly, within the environmental characterization and alternative assessment consideration, we're already considering the reservoir / PSW as highly sensitive anyway so there's not a whole lot that would change from an extended review of all lands – i.e., we're still going to consider the area highly sensitive even if nothing further was identified.

Given all of this, and Ed's level of expressed dissatisfaction and unease with the project and a desire to not unnecessarily exacerbate any anxieties, we're going to limit our spring ecological work area to other lands.

Thanks again for the consideration and I'm sure we'll continue to be in touch as the project proceeds.

Regards,

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Sent: May 7, 2025 9:26 AM
To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Cc: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; [redacted]; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] Page 40 BEIR Landowner Permission for Ecological Land Classification

Thanks very much for reaching out, Greg. It was on my to-do list to contact you in this regard, but you're right on top of things.

As you know, our ecological folks completed a fall site survey within the broader Study Area, but were limited to properties for which we had pre-arranged property access.

We're currently scheduled to get back onsite on June 10th, though there is some leeway that week should conditions look better on another day. We're really hoping for sunny weather as it increases the potential for observing turtles basking so, if the 10th looks sketchy, we'll push it one day either way to try and get optimal

conditions. We have been in touch with local First Nations groups and there may be representatives from the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council joining as well (still working through coordinative details).

Per the attached map, a copy of which you had sent to the project team back in late January, I'm excepting the two properties that we'd be looking for permission to enter onto are those that abut the Legion parcel on the west side of the reservoir and, if walkable, that on the northeast side of the reservoir. We've just this morning confirmed access to the Marshall Malcolm Nature Reserve parcel so, if we can connect and arrange access to your lands through Ed, that will give us almost complete coverage around the reservoir, which is fantastic. This assumes the Legion remains amicable to our presence as they were in the Fall, which I'm hoping to be the case.

Regards,

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: May 6, 2025 3:15 PM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; [redacted]
Subject: [External] Page 40 BEIR Landowner Permission for Ecological Land Classification

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Hi Scott and Alex I'm not going to try and explain access here for ELC spring surveys via or property. We do have 44 acres plus or minus rented out to Frew Farms that has been planted to beans, No fertilizer or manure to be used on the east side of the Pond. He has planted the head lands so I recommend you contact my brother Ed Deyne, (home phone [redacted], cellphone [redacted]) to help staff get headed in the right direction, depending exactly where they want to go. Ed is busy now so your best to call in advance.
Greg

Virus-free.www.avg.com

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Scott Robertson

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: June 12, 2025 8:34 AM
To: Scott Robertson
Cc: 'Judy Maxwell'
Subject: [External] RE: Private Property Mapping of Teeterville Dam Class E.A Study Area

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Thanks Judy, for your response. Hi Scott if in fact these property lines were necessary, as I requested, for this project why then did the Class EA Study team state that the property mapping was separate from the Class EA project?

Greg

From: Judy Maxwell [mailto:jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca]
Sent: Wednesday, June 11, 2025 4:23 PM
To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Cc: srobertson@montrose-env.ca
Subject: RE: Private Property Mapping of Teeterville Dam Class E.A Study Area

Hi Greg

The Teeterville property deed does reference the “high water”. The reason we are surveying the property as it was not completed before and we need to know the property lines for this project. When we were asked for a map of the property for the EA process we could not produce one that we were confident with and the assessment layer on the county website didn’t seem correct when we compared it to the records we had. There is nothing suspicious about getting a survey done on the property and I am not sure why you think we are making claim to property or asserting claim to property.

Kim Husted has let me know that all of the field work has been completed and they are finalizing the draft Reference Plan.

I should have a draft copy of the Reference Plan early next week to review.

Regards

Judy

Judy Maxwell CPA, CGA
General Manager
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm St.

Tillsonburg, ON
N4G 0C4

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: June 7, 2025 7:51 AM
To: Judy Maxwell <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>; 'Scott Robertson' <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: FW: Private Property Mapping of Teeterville Dam Class E.A Study Area

Hi Judy. We were told that private land mapping for the Teeterville Pond Class EA, would be completed by spring. Now it's almost summer, and the recent assertion by the Class EA Study team is that that private land mapping is now separate from the Teeterville Dam Class EA. Still private property impacts are included within the general category Social/Cultural of the Class EA? I expect a lot of money has been spent to survey LPRCA claimed lands. You can understand how this all appears to be somewhat suspicious not only to private landowners, but to others who are engaged in the Teeterville Dam Class EA process. Personally, I would appreciate more transparency in the reasons for the surveying, and a firm commitment to a date when a map of private lands will be available within the study area to adjacent private landowners. With the LPRCA now asserting they own all lands in the reservoir to an elevation consistent with the high water level of the dam, which has been managed at least 40 cm lower since 2016, adjacent private landowners would very much appreciate transparency to understand how this may impact the current use and future management of their own adjacent private lands.

Regards
Greg Deyne

From: Greg Deyne [mailto:[redacted]]
Sent: Thursday, April 24, 2025 3:55 PM
To: 'Judy Maxwell' <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: FW: Private Property Mapping of Teeterville Dam Class E.A Study Area

Hi Judy, in follow-up to my e-mail dated March 21, 2025 (see below), I would still very much appreciate a response to my question about providing a map showing private land ownership for the Teeterville Dam Class EA Study Area as documented by Norfolk County for property tax purposes, while waiting on the spring outcome of the Kim Husted survey. Further, based on Class EA information recently uploaded to the LPRCA website, "it is understood that the LPRCA also owns lands in the reservoir area to an elevation consistent with the high-water level of the dam. To add certainty in this regard, the LPRCA has commissioned a boundary survey to define the extent of LPRCA property limits and, by extension, those of adjacent private properties." Further, that "The 12.5 ha reservoir created by the dam measures approximately 600 m long by 210 m wide, on average." The concern of Deyne Farms Ltd. is in regards to our private lands possibly within the reservoir that we have been assessed property taxes on for decades. I would very much appreciate a prompt response.

Regards,
Greg Deyne

From: Greg Deyne [mailto:[redacted]]
Sent: Friday, March 21, 2025 3:40 PM
To: 'Judy Maxwell' <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: RE: Private Property Mapping of Teeterville Dam Class E.A Study Area

Hi Judy, it's been well over a month when I requested a map of Private property ownership for the Teeterville Dam Class EA Study area. Is there any chance you could provide a map of private properties where ownership is already known and documented by Norfolk County for Property tax purposes?

Regards,
Greg

From: Greg Deyne [mailto:[redacted]]
Sent: Friday, February 14, 2025 10:56 AM
To: 'Judy Maxwell' <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>; 'Scott Robertson' <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>; 'Saifur Rahman' <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; 'Alexandra Laleva' <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Private Property Mapping of Teeterville Dam Class E.A Study Area

Hi Judy and Scott, I feel like I'm getting mixed messages, maybe it's just me, but I thought there was a commitment to complete a private land map for the Teeterville Dam Class EA. Study Area. I explained in earlier correspondence the importance of having this as background information for decision making. Some Registered Deed Property boundaries are complex and some maybe described as high water mark? Property boundaries are just as important for Non LPRCA property owners as it is for LPRCA. Below you say that Kim Husted has only been asked to complete a survey of the property that is owned by LPRCA.
My Questions are ;
a) will there be a defensible private property boundary map prepared for the Teeterville Dam Class EA Study Area?
b) if yes, when will it be completed, and available to LCC members and the public?

---

c) if yes what information will be used to map the private properties of non LPRCA properties including others like Deyne Farms Ltd , 3 M Farms, Teeterville Canadian Legion?
d) assuming it is a priority to have a private property map, others including my brother (Ed Deyne) have asked that the boundaries of the Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) be included on the private property map. Can this be accommodated?

Regards Greg

From: Judy Maxwell [mailto:jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca]
Sent: Friday, February 14, 2025 8:50 AM
To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>; 'Scott Robertson' <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: 'Alexandra Laleva' <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Lorrie Minshall <lminshall@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

Hi Greg

Long Point Region hired Kim Husted Surveying to complete the survey of the property that is owned by LPRCA as we recognized it was important to establish the lines as part of the EA process.

I followed up with Kim Husted and he indicated that they have all research and Land Registry Office work complete and the field work started on Wednesday. I do not have a date of completion to receive the survey however it is progress and I will keep the group updated.

Regards

Judy

Judy Maxwell CPA, CGA
General Manager
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm St.
Tillsonburg, ON
N4G 0C4

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: February 14, 2025 7:08 AM
To: 'Scott Robertson' <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Cc: 'Alexandra Laleva' <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Judy Maxwell <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

Hello Scott, I'm confused by the statement " property survey efforts are not part of our project" Correct me if I'm wrong but private property ownership within the study area and zoning by-laws that apply to private properties are very much part of the background information necessary for making defensible decisions as part of the Teeterville Dam Class EA process and as part of this project that you are managing on behalf of your client LPRCA. Please explain and correct or confirm… this is important to understand before we go any further.

Regards, Greg

From: Scott Robertson [mailto:srobertson@montrose-env.ca]
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2025 10:49 AM
To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Cc: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>; Judy Maxwell <jmaxwell@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

Hi Greg,

Though no doubt instigated by uncertainties that came to light with the commencement of the Dam Class EA study, the property survey efforts are not part of our project per se, and are being coordinated entirely by LPRCA.

By copy hereon, I'll direct your question to Saifur / Judy for resolution.

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: February 11, 2025 10:44 AM
To: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>

Cc: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@matrix-solutions.com>; Saifur Rahman <srahman@lprca.on.ca>
Subject: RE: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

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Hi Scott, Can you tell me what the timeline is for the completion of a private property map is for the Teeterville Pond Wetland EA? I understand based on comments from our first meeting that Kim Husted Surveying Ltd. Tillsonburg, was hired to complete mapping of private land for the study area. Assume this may include information from some deeds that I provided? This information is especially important to Deyne Farms Ltd. to understand how our riparian and other lands may be affected by sediment management alternatives and water levels.

Regards Greg

From: Scott Robertson [mailto:srobertson@montrose-env.ca]
Sent: Wednesday, February 5, 2025 4:16 PM
To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Cc: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>; Saifur Rahman srahman@lprca.on.caaifur
Subject: RE: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

Hi Greg,

I've worked with the LPRCA today to have the Dam Safety Review and Sediment Management Plan reports, including all appendices, uploaded to the project website as linked here: Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment - Long Point Region Conservation Authority
Scroll to the bottom of that page for the project documents.

I trust this suits your needs for now, but don't hesitate to reach out if questions or requirements for clarification remain. And thanks again for your interest and active participation in the project!

Regards,

Operating as Montrose Environmental starting Jan. 1, 2025!

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Office: +1-226-314-1962 | Mobile: +1-226-753-6411

From: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Sent: February 5, 2025 1:31 AM
To: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Cc: Scott Robertson <srobertson@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: Re: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

Hi Greg,

Thank you for your email and voice mail. My apologies for my late response, I'm currently on vacation and will be back on Tuesday Feb 12. In the meantime, I recommend reaching out to Scott Robertson (CC'd, srobertson@montrose-env.ca) for your inquiry on the requested sediment management documents. He should be able to advise on the sediment sampling methods, results, and agency comments available.

I will also follow-up with you after I return to see if there is anything else I can assist with then.

Thank you!
Alex

From: Greg Deyne <[redacted]>
Sent: Tuesday, February 4, 2025 10:07 AM
To: Alexandra Laleva <alaleva@montrose-env.ca>
Subject: [External] Sediment sampling methods and Results Teeterville Pond Wetland

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Hi Alex would very much appreciate receiving the sediment Sampling methods , including sample location map and all results, for the Teeterville Pond Wetland Also any comments from provincial or federal water /environmental agencies. MOE, DOE regarding the suitability of downstream release of sediment .
My free time is limited and would very much appreciate an opportunity to review when I have any time over the next few weeks.
Regards Greg

Virus-free.www.avg.com

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APPENDIX G3-
Notice of Baseline Environmental Inventory Report

Scott Robertson

From: Alexandra Laleva
Sent: April 22, 2025 4:06 PM
Cc: Saifur Rahman; Scott Robertson
Subject: BEI Report - Teeterville Dam - Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment (CO Class EA) Study

Good afternoon,

You are receiving this email as our records indicate your interest in the subject project and a desire to be included on the mailing list. If you do not wish to receive related correspondence, please advise and you will be removed from this mailing list.

This email is to provide notification of a new document uploaded to the Long Point Region Conservation Authority's website for the subject project, located here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/

The Baseline Environmental Inventory (BEI) report documents the Study Team's current understanding of the project's environment, as defined by the Environment Assessment Act. The understanding is based on a review of available background information, field visits, and consultation efforts completed to date. It is anticipated that additional information will continue to be received through additional public consultation (i.e., the Community Liaison Committee [CLC] and Public Information Centre [PIC]) and ongoing project development.

The entire BEI report package (40 MB), including all appended materials, can be found here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/40856-522-Teeterville-BEIR-2025-04-10-final-V1.0.pdf
The main BEI report only with no appended materials (10 MB), can be found here: https://www.lprca.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/40856-522-Teeterville-BEIR-2025-04-10-final-V1.0-main-report-only.pdf

Information contained within the BEI report will be used in the formulation and evaluation of various alternative methods of problem resolution, and expanded upon as necessary throughout the CO Class EA and design/permitting processes.

Comments on the BEI report can be provided by reply to me at this email address and/or to:

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
Phone: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
Phone: 226-314-1962
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Best Regards,
Alex

Alexandra Laleva, B.Eng., E.I.T. *(she/her)*
Environmental EIT
Montrose Environmental
Guelph, ON | CA Eastern Time
Office: +1-226-314-1938 | Mobile: +1-226-332-5971
alaleva@montrose-env.ca | montrose-env.com

APPENDIX G3-
Notice of Completion

NOTICE OF COMPLETION

Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment

The Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA), working with a consultant team led by Montrose Environmental Solutions Canada Inc. (Montrose, formerly Matrix Solutions Inc), has now completed the Project Plan Report (PP) regarding the Teeterville Dam located within the Hamlet of Teeterville, Norfolk County. The PP has been prepared in accordance with the *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects*, approved for projects of this type.

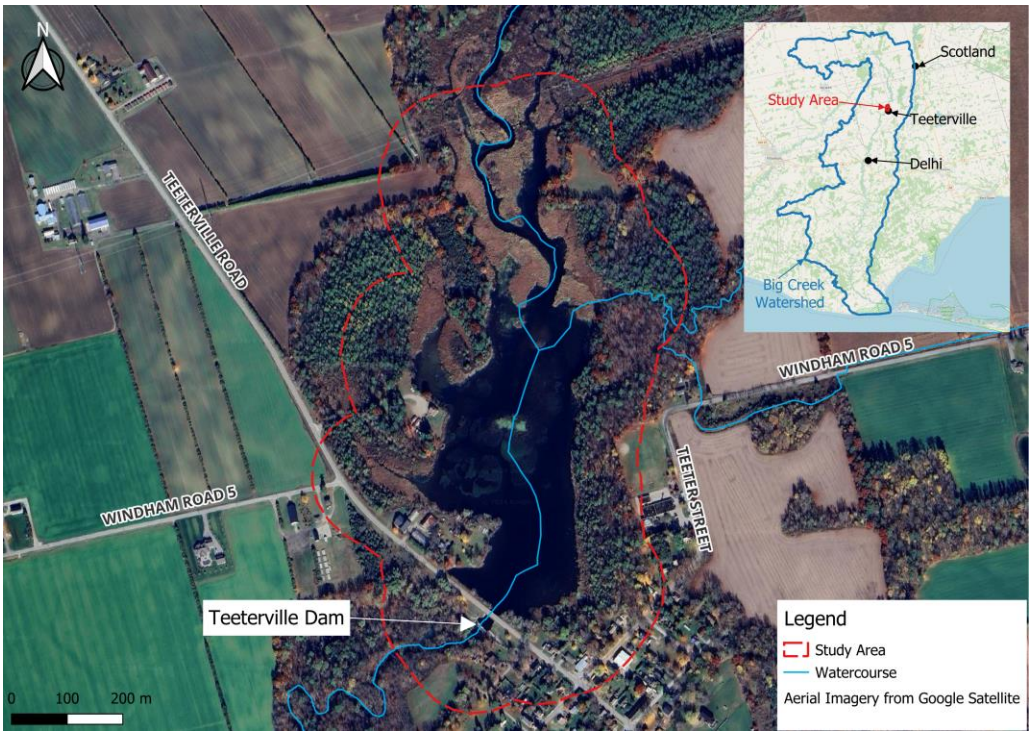


Figure 1: Study Location

Though the current structure was constructed in 1915 with numerous modifications subsequently implemented, dams have existed in the general vicinity of the existing structure since the 1830's, historically functioning to power local grist and sawmills. A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the existing structure, commissioned by LPRCA and completed in 2016, identified that Teeterville Dam currently has a "Low Hazard Potential" Classification for both Sunny Day and Flood conditions. The earthen embankment portion of the dam was identified as potentially subject to internal piping/erosion but was generally considered to be safe. The abutments and piers, however, failed to meet standard safety criteria for sliding under all load cases. Given the identified structural deficiencies, the DSR concluded that the bridge represented "a potential liability and a danger to users" and recommended that its use be limited or phased out and that a Class EA process that includes public consultation should be undertaken to assess various alternatives to its long-term management.

This Class EA study assessed the existing site conditions and constraints, developed and evaluated five (5) potential alternatives to address the identified issues at the dam, and completed a detailed environmental analysis of the preferred alternative, and identified commitments to any additional investigations and consultation in subsequent project phases. The PP also documents the public, Indigenous Community, and government agency consultation process followed throughout the study.

As described in the PP, the Conservation Authority is proposing to repair the dam implementing measures developed by previous consultants in 2019, including the:

- Repairing of concrete on wingwalls, piers and abutments,
- Undertaking stability improvements to the dam structure through the addition of concrete mass within the existing spillway area and grouting of the void below the base slab of the spillway and underlying subgrade
- Replacing of the dam access and control infrastructure that was removed in 2022 owing to safety concerns, for use in future stoplog operations. As part of this element, it is expected that public pedestrian access (i.e., steel bridge) of a similar aesthetic to that historically in place, would be included to reflect considerations of cultural heritage and historic public use of the area.

The Project Plan Report is available for public review and comment on the LPRCA's project webpage: https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/

Interested persons may review the document and provide written comments to our project team within 30 calendar days from the date of this notice. All comments are requested to be sent directly to the Project Contacts listed below. Study information, including the background reports, study guidance documents, and Public Information Centre materials are available on the above webpage.

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
4 Elm Street
Tillsonburg, Ontario, N4G 0C4
Tel: 519-842-4242 ext. 265
srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental Solutions Canada Inc.
650 Woodlawn Road West, Unit 7B
Guelph, Ontario, N1K 1B8
Tel: 226-314-1962
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

In addition, a request to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for an order imposing additional conditions or declaring the project a Part II.3 (i.e., requiring a comprehensive environmental assessment) may be made on the grounds that the requested order may prevent, mitigate, or remedy adverse impacts on constitutionally protected Aboriginal and treaty rights. Requests on other grounds will not be considered.

Requests should include the requester contact information and full name.

Requests should specify what kind of order is being requested (additional conditions or a request for an individual/comprehensive EA), explain how an order may prevent, mitigate, or remedy potential adverse impacts, and include any supporting information. This will ensure that the Ministry is able to efficiently begin reviewing the request.

The request should be sent in writing or by email to:

Minister Todd J. McCarthy
Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks
777 Bay Street, 5th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 2J3
minister.mecp@ontario.ca

and

Director, Environmental Assessment Branch
Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks
135 St. Clair Ave. W, 1st Floor
Toronto ON M4V 1P5
EABDirector@ontario.ca

Requests should also be copied to Saifur Rahman and Scott Robertson by mail or by e-mail. Please visit the Ministry's website for more information on requests for orders under section 16 of the Environmental Assessment Act at:
https://www.ontario.ca/page/class-environmental-assessments-section-16-order

Prior to making such a request, however, concerned parties are encouraged to speak with the Conservation Authority to seek a resolution of their concerns.

Subject to any Section 16 Orders or Section 16 Order requests, the Long Point Region Conservation Authority may proceed to implement the project without further public notice 30 days following the expiry date of the comment period specified in this notice.

All personal information included in your request – such as name, address, telephone number and property location – is collected under the authority of section 30 of the *Environmental Assessment Act* and is collected and maintained for the purpose of creating a record that is available to the general public. As this information is collected for the purpose of a public record, the protection of personal information provided in the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FIPPA) does not apply (s.37). Personal information you submit will become part of a public record that is available to the general public unless you request that your personal information remain confidential.

This Notice of Completion was first issued on February 27, 2026.

APPENDIX G4
ong Point Region Conservation Authority
2 25-12- 3 Board Meeting

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
Wednesday, December 3, 2025 @ 6:30pm
Tillsonburg Administration Office

AGENDA

	Agenda Page
1. Welcome and Call to Order	
2. Additional Agenda Items	
3. Approval of Agenda	
4. Declaration of Conflicts of Interest	
5. Minutes of the Previous Meeting:	
a) Board of Directors Meeting – November 5, 2025	2-9
b) Board of Directors Budget Meeting – November 13, 2025	10-13
6. Business Arising from the previous minutes: None	
7. Correspondence:	
a) Catfish Creek Conservation Authority Board Resolution	14-19
b) Lakehead Region Conservation Authority Letter	20-23
c) Township of O'Connor Letter	24-26
d) Municipality of Shuniah Letter	27-28
e) Ausauble Bayfield Conservation Authority Letter	29-34
f) Simcoe Reformer Article - Norfolk County	35-36
8. Planning Department:	
a) Section 28 Regulations Approved Permits (L. Mauthe)	37-44
9. New Business:	
a) Teeterville Dam Environmental Assessment — Montrose (Scott Robertson)	45-66
b) Teeterville Dam Environmental Assessment (S. Rahman)	66-69
c) General Manager's Report (J. Maxwell)	70-71
d) Provincial Announcements: Bill 68 Schedule 3 Proposed Changes to the CA Act and ERO Notice #025-1257 (J. Maxwell)	72-145
e) Staff Appreciation (J. Maxwell)	146
f) 2025 Forestry update (J. Maxwell)	147-185
g) Vittoria Dam EA Implementation Design - Consulting Service (S. Rahman)	186-188
h) Ontario Regulation 41/24 Regulation Mapping Update (L. Mauthe)	189-191
i) Backus Architectural and Structural Building Assessment Report (J. Maxwell)	192-194
10. Closed Session:	
a) Advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege	
b) Board of Directors Closed Session Minutes of November 13, 2025	
c) Adjournment of Closed Session	

Next Meeting: Board of Directors/Election of Officers & 2026 Budget Vote, January 7, 2026, 6:30pm

Adjournment

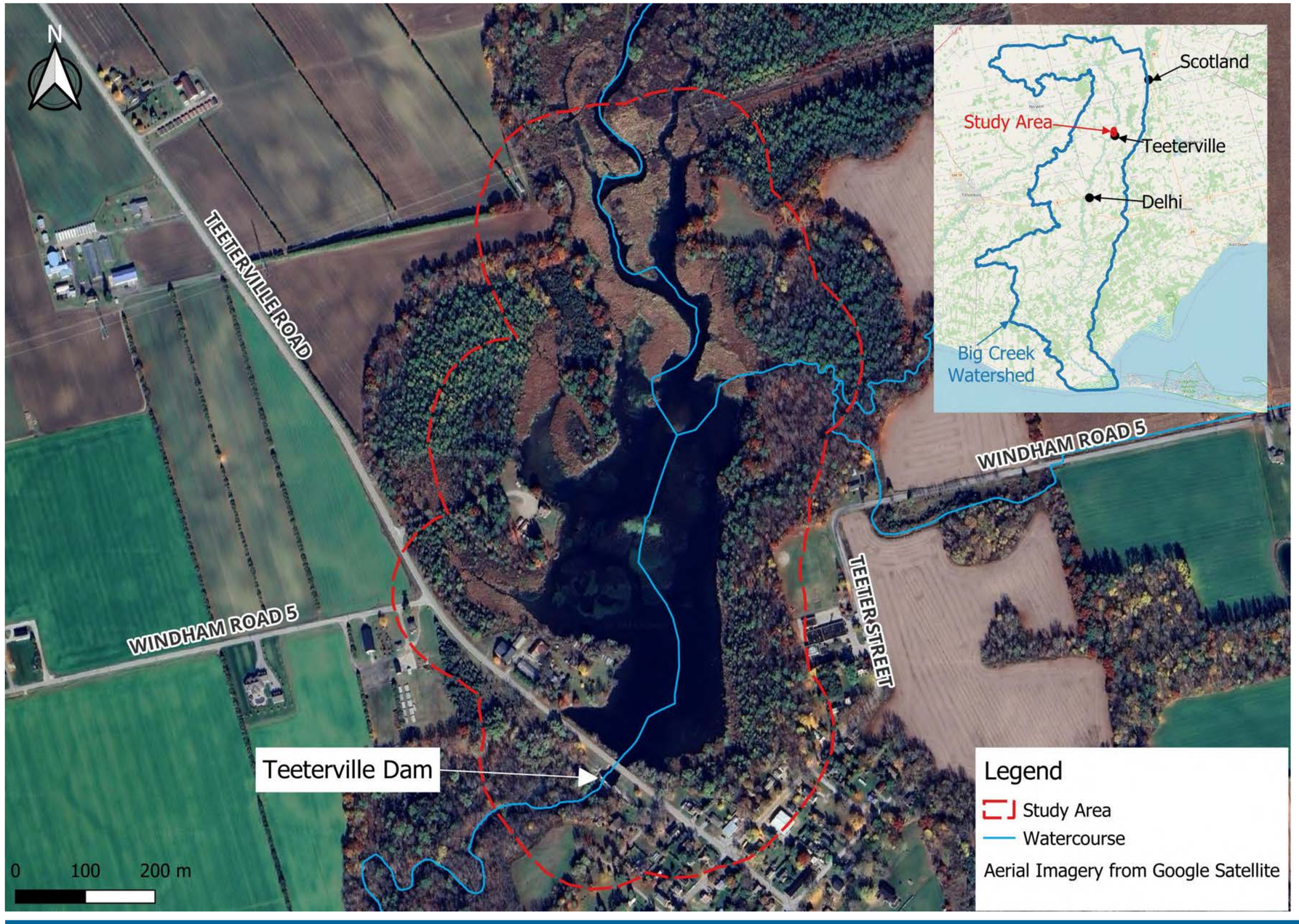
Teeterville Dam
Class Environmental Assessment
LPRCA Board Meeting
December 3, 2025



Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

STUDY AREA



Located in Teeterville, ON

10 km northeast of Delhi, ON

Big Creek watershed

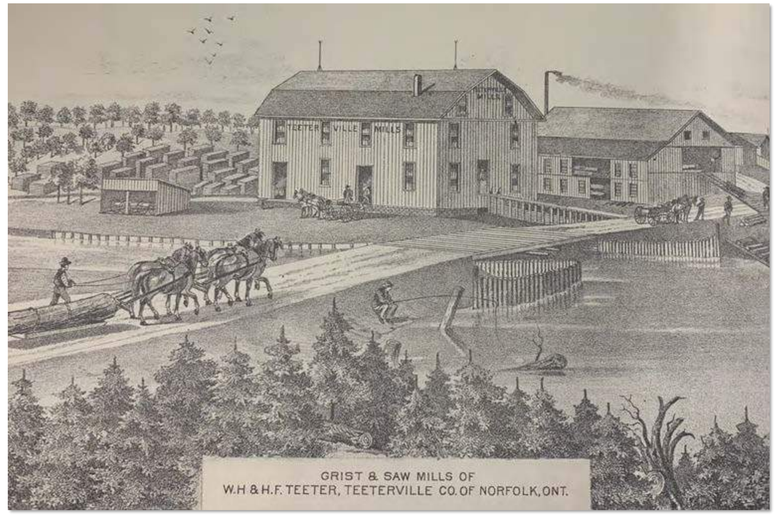
Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW)

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

tmhc S&A MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

BACKGROUND

- **Dams have existed on / near the current site since the early 1830's**
- **Existing dam has been in place since 1915, originally for timber transport**
- **Currently owned / operated by LPRCA**
- **Teeterville Road (County Road 25) is immediately upstream**



Teeterville Mills, 1879.
Source: H.R. Page & Co.



Grist Mill, undated.
Source: *Teeterville Pioneer Museum*



Long Point Region Conservation Authority

tmhc

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

PROBLEM / OPPORTUNITY STATEMENT

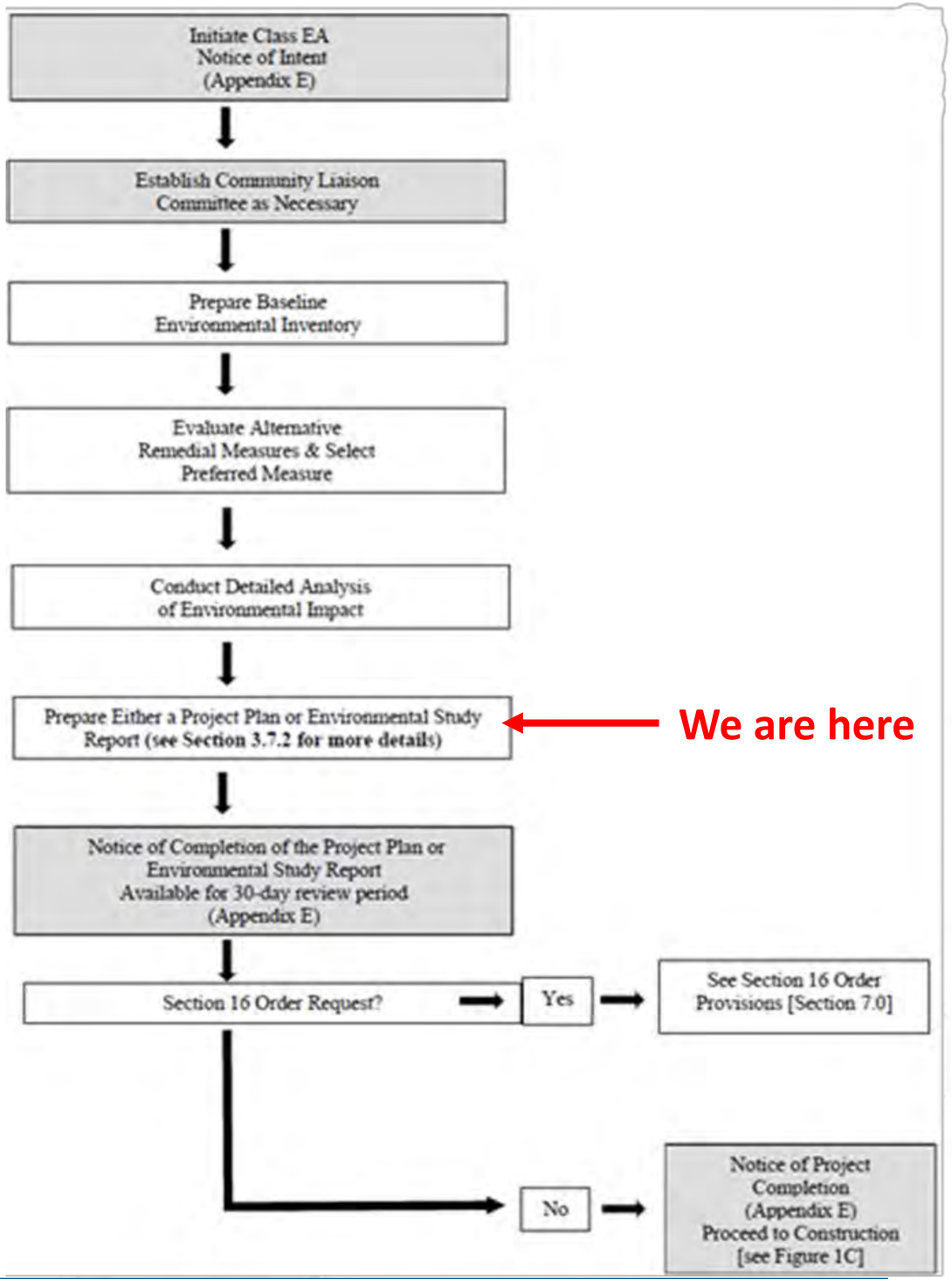
A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the Teeterville Dam, commissioned by LPRCA and completed in 2016, concluded that dam structure does not meet structural safety standards and represents a risk of failure.

LPRCA is undertaking this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the deficiencies noted in the DSR and to meet requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam failure, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations.

CONSERVATION ONTARIO CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Key Steps include:

1. **Characterize / understand the "environment"**
2. **Define and evaluate various alternative solutions**
3. **Engage public and stakeholders in an open, transparent process**
4. **Define a preferred alternative**
5. **Further refine the design of the preferred, identifying negative impacts and mitigation strategies**
6. **Document the study in a public-facing report**



Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

CHARACTERIZING AND UNDERSTANDING THE PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

1. Technical / Regulatory
2. Natural Heritage
3. Socio-Cultural
4. Economic





Source: Google Images, Grand Erie District School Board, Education Canada News, Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526





Dry Hydrant Adjacent Dam,
Source: Montrose Environmental



Sediment Sample from Reservoir - Source: AECOM, 2018



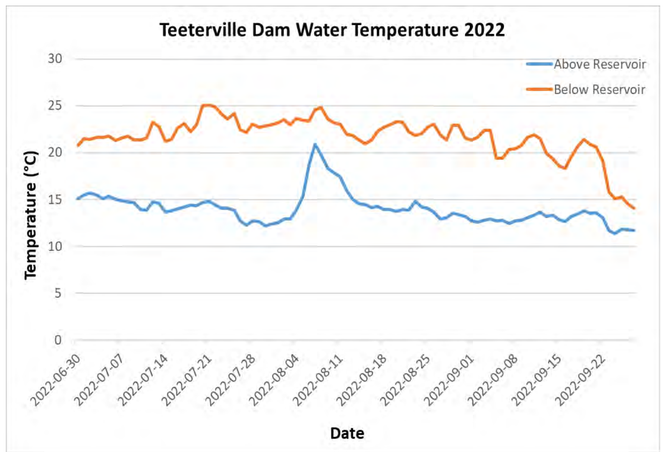
Advertisement for Annual Carp Derby,
Source: https://www.norfolktoday.ca/events/372810/



Concrete Deterioration @ Pier - Source: AECOM, 2015



Mill Foundation Remnants - Source: TMHC, 2025



Temperature Monitoring - Source: LPRCA

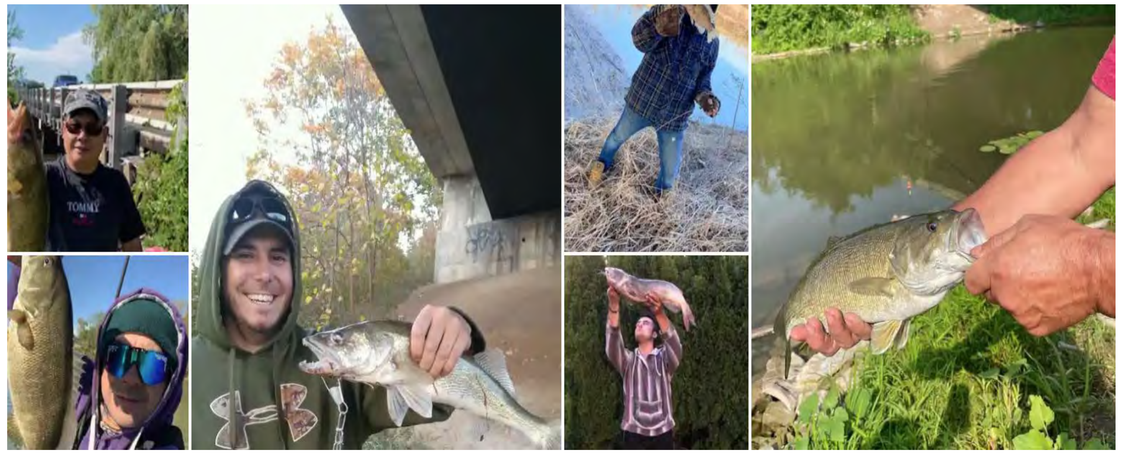
Long Point Region Conservation Authority

tmhc S&A MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

CHARACTERIZING AND UNDERSTANDING THE PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

1. Technical / Regulatory
2. Natural Heritage
3. Socio-Cultural
4. Economic





Recently logged catches, Big Creek, Source: https://fishbrain.com/









Aquatic Habitat Downstream of Dam, Source: Montrose Environmental





A Selection Species Photographed at Teeterville Reservoir – (Clockwise from Top) Sandhill Cranes, Blanding's Turtle, Green Heron, Hooded Merganser, Bald Eagle Virgina Rail, Source: Tim Goodale





Black Ash and Butternut Trees
Source: Montrose Environmental

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

ALTERNATIVES

Five concept alternatives:

1. **Do Nothing - retain existing dam**
2. **Repair existing dam**
3. **Replace with new dam**
4. **Remove dam and reinstate watercourse**
5. **Remove dam, reinstate watercourse, create pond(s)/wetland(s)**



Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT: CATEGORIES & CRITERIA

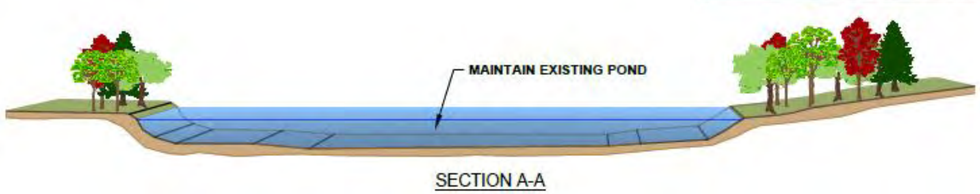
Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
• Dam Safety / Failure Risk • Climate Change (Adaptation) • Constructability • Approvability	• Fish Habitat Impacts / Enhancement • Wildlife Habitat Impacts / Enhancement • Sensitive Species Impacts / Enhancement (incl. SAR / SCC) • Climate Change (Mitigation) • Geomorphology/Sediment Transport

Social/Cultural	Economic
• Private Property Impacts • Fire Protection / Safety Impacts • Public Infrastructure / Safety Impacts • Cultural / Heritage Impacts • Public Recreational Impacts	• Construction Costs • Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Costs

ALTERNATIVE #1 – DO NOTHING

Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Potential source of water in drought (climate change)	Retains dam safety concerns / failure risk
	Easiest to construct	Climate change - Increased risk of failure under extreme flows; greenhouse gas emitter
Natural Environment	Retains existing habitat form and functions	Retains barrier to fish passage
		Retains thermal warming impacts
Social / Cultural	Maintains current area uses and aesthetics	Retains shallow ponding depth restriction year-round; affects recreation and emergency fire water supply (vs Alt #2 / #3)
	Maintains existing emergency fire water supply source, but likely more maintenance than Alternatives # 2/3	Retains public safety interaction risks re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning)
	Retains perceived property value impacts	
Economic	No immediate cost	Highest future O&M cost



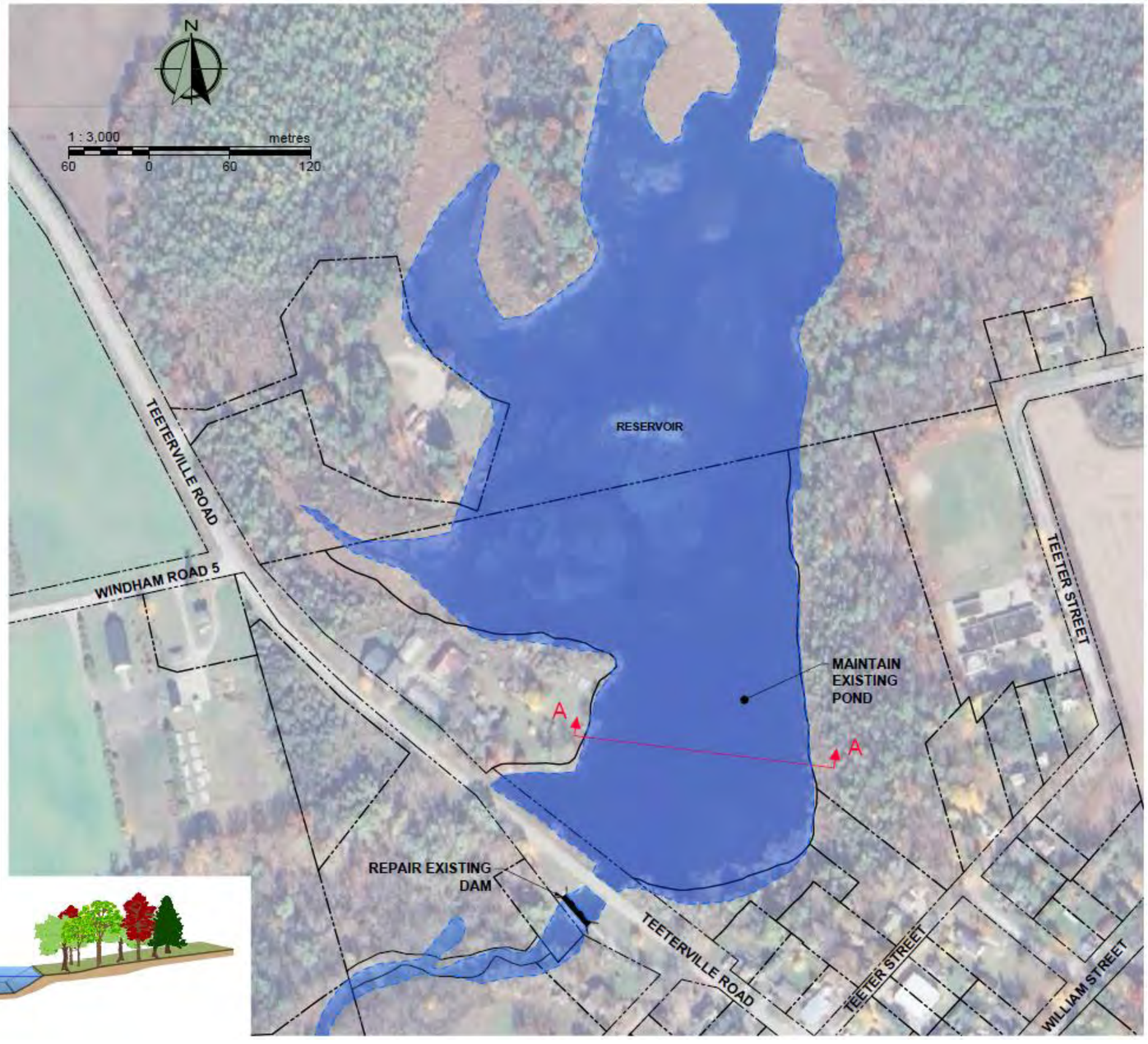


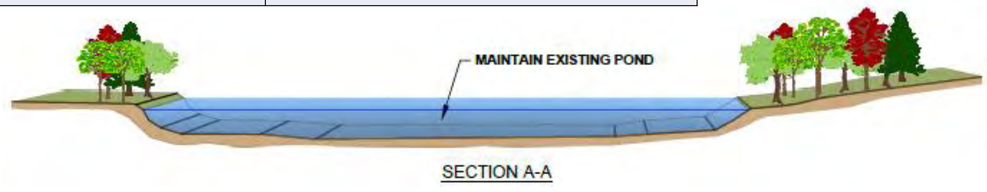
Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

ALTERNATIVE #2 – REPAIR DAM

Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Complies with Dam Safety Guidelines	Retains some dam safety concerns / failure risk though less than Alt # 1
	Potential source of water in drought (climate change)	Climate change - risk of failure under extreme flows; greenhouse gas emitter
	Preliminary design completed; agency review / approval process initiated	
Natural Environment	Improvement over existing pond habitat form and functions with deeper ponding	Retains barrier to fish passage
	No disturbance to pond habitat required during construction	Retains thermal warming impacts
Social / Cultural	Maintains current area uses and aesthetics	Retains public safety interaction risks re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning)
	Potential improvement as emergency fire water supply source w/ increased depth	
	Retains perceived property value impacts	
Economic		High cost, though less than Alt #3
		Continued O&M costs though at a reduced rate from Alt # 1





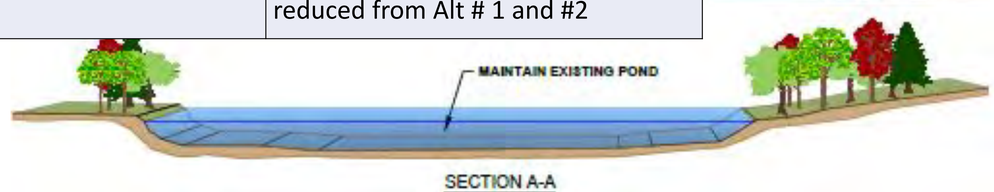
Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

ALTERNATIVE #3 – RECONSTRUCT DAM

Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Complies with Dam Safety Guidelines	Longest path to agency support / approvals
	Potential source of water in drought (climate change)	Climate change - risk of failure under extreme flows; greenhouse gas emitter
Natural Environment	Improvement over existing pond habitat form and functions with deeper seasonal levels (vs. Alt #1)	Retains barrier to fish passage
		Retains thermal warming impacts
		Possible disturbance to pond habitat during construction (vs. Alt #1 / #2) owing to need for lower water levels
Social / Cultural	Maintains current area recreational uses and aesthetics	Retains public safety interaction risks re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning)
	Potential improvement as emergency fire water supply source w/ increased depth	
	Retains perceived property value impacts	
Economic		Highest capital cost
		Continued O&M costs though reduced from Alt # 1 and #2





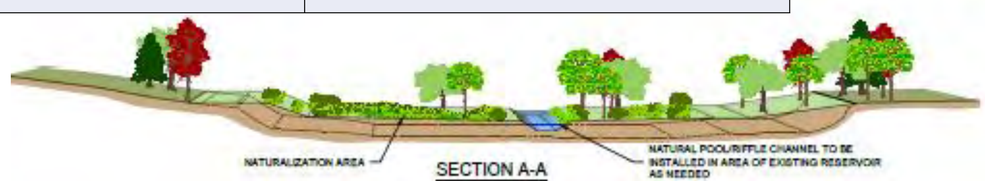
Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

ALTERNATIVE #4 – REMOVE DAM AND REINSTATE WATERCOURSE

Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Removes risk of dam failure	
	Improves natural sediment transport capacity	
Natural Environment	Removes barrier to fish passage	Removes open water pond habitat, impacting wildlife
	Reduces thermal warming impacts	Fish with preference for open water habitat may move from area
	Returns creek habitat to pre-dam conditions	Potential reduction in wetland area and change in vegetation composition
		May increase potential for invasive species (e.g., phragmites)
Social / Cultural	Significantly reduces public safety interaction risk re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning)	Requires monitoring of nearby shallow wells; possible mitigation
		Requires creation of alternative emergency fire water supply
		Does not reflect existing aesthetic of open water pond
		Perceived negative impacts on property values
Economic	Lowest capital cost other than Alternative 1	
	Minimizes long-term operational costs	



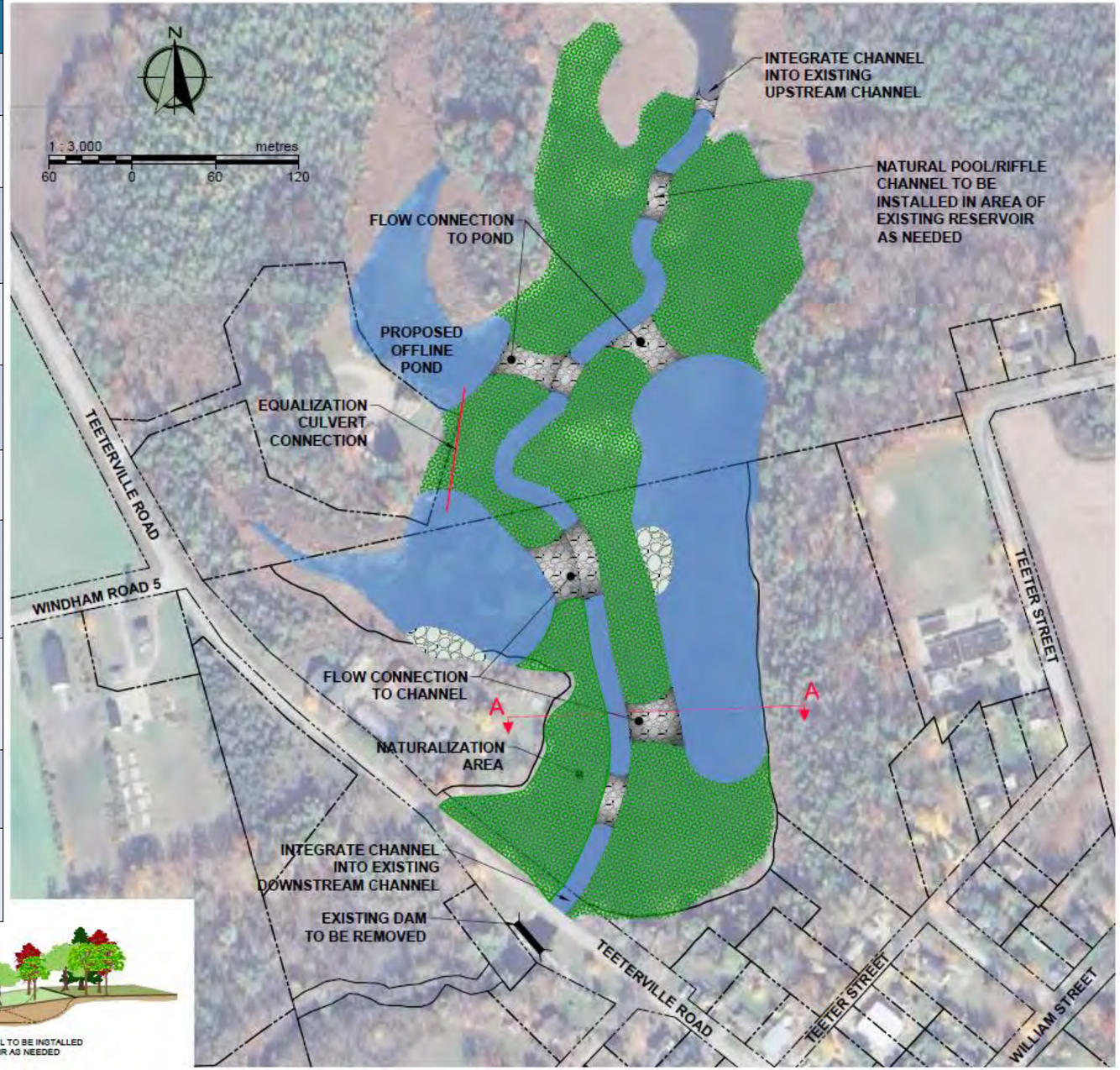


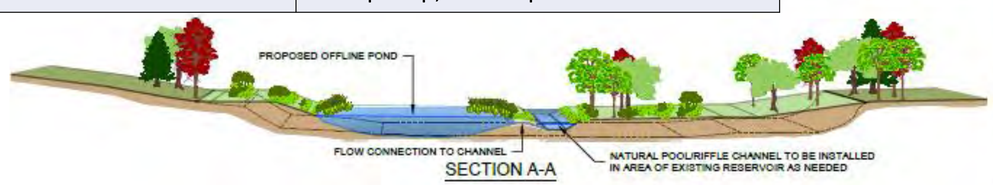
Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

ALTERNATIVE #5 – REMOVE DAM, REINSTATE WATERCOURSE, CREATE OFFLINE PONDS / WETLANDS

Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Removes risk of dam failure	Increased design / construction / approval complexity compared to Alt. #4
	Improves natural sediment transport capacity	
Natural Environment	Reduces thermal warming impacts of pond	Reduces open water pond habitat by approximately 2/3; possibly reducing densities of wildlife using habitat type
	Removes barrier to fish passage	Potential reduction in wetland area and change in vegetation composition
	Maximizes diversity of available fish and wildlife habitat	May increase potential for invasive species (e.g., phragmites)
Social / Cultural	Improved pedestrian access to natural areas	Requires monitoring of nearby shallow wells; possible mitigation
	Provides both riverine and standing water angling opportunities	Likely requires creation of alternative emergency fire water supply or significant revision to existing intake to access new ponding area
	Significantly reduces public safety interaction risk re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning), but less than Alt #4	Reduces existing recreational opportunities – canoeing / kayaking
		Perceived negative impacts on property values
Economic	Lower long-term life-cycle operational costs than dam retention alternatives	Additional restoration and potential maintenance costs with pond creation and upkeep, as compared to Alt #4





Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

CONCEPTUAL COST ESTIMATE COMPARISON

- **Alternatives compared across Capital and Operation & Maintenance costs**
- **“Lifetime” O&M period considered to be 100-years, or that reasonably assumed before a new dam would again require replacement**
- **Any dam, repaired or replaced, will have a larger O&M cost than a non-dam alternative**
- **Dam removal alternatives require replacement of County’s emergency fire water supply source**

Cost Element	Alternative 2 Repair Dam	Alternative 3 Replace Dam	Alternative 4 Remove Dam / Watercourse	Alternative 5 Remove Dam / Watercourse / Pond/Wetlands
Capital	$1,860,000	$3,180,000	$1,710,000	$3,610,000
O&M	$1,930,000	$750,000	$200,000	$400,000
Total	**$3,790,000**	**$3,930,000**	**$1,910,000**	**$4,010,000**

EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

CATEGORY	WEIGHTING	ALTERNATIVES				
		1	2	3	4	5
		Do Nothing	Repair Dam	Replace Dam	Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse	Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)
TECHNICAL/REGULATORY	15%	4.5%	8.3%	7.5%	12.4%	10.9%
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	25%	9.7%	14.4%	14.4%	13.8%	20.3%
SOCIAL / CULTURAL	40%	22.0%	34.0%	34.0%	10.0%	16.0%
ECONOMIC	20%	7.0%	5.0%	3.0%	6.5%	3.0%
OVERALL SCORE	100%	43%	62%	59%	43%	50%
OVERALL RANKING		4	1	2	5	3

PREFERRED OPTION IS ALTERNATIVE #2 – REPAIR DAM

Advantages:

- **Resolves structural stability impacts**
- **Second lowest capital cost alternative**
- **Improves still water habitat quantity and quality and recreational opportunities within reservoir**
- **Retains / improves County's emergency fire water supply source**
- **Largely retains historic dam infrastructure and cultural aesthetic**

Disadvantages:

- **Retains dam and majority of related ongoing costs (e.g., routine studies, operations)**
- **Retains negative ecologic impacts such as barrier to fish passage, negative thermal impacts, impacted sediment transport regime**
- **Amongst the highest estimated lifetime costs**

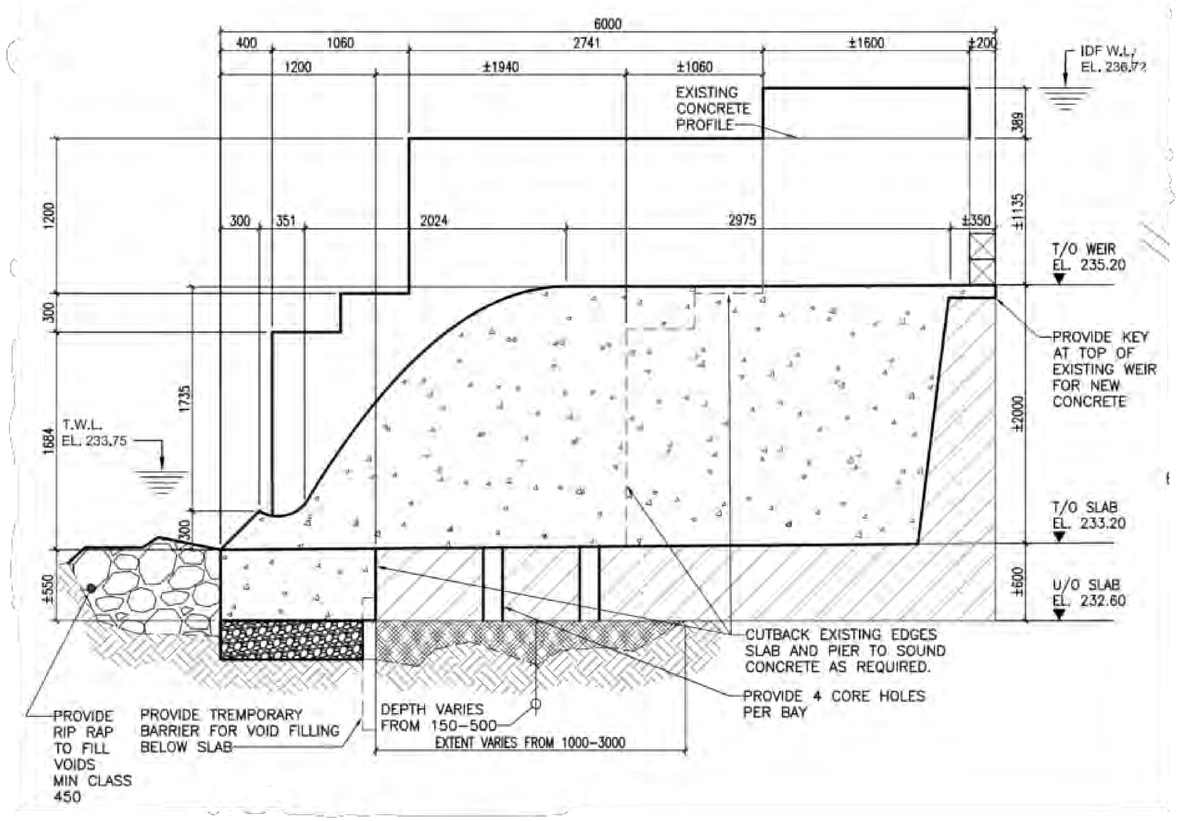
STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

- **Dedicated Project Website (https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/)**
- **Community Liaison Committee – private residents / landowners, NGOs, study team members from LPRCA, County, consultants**
- **Public Information Centres – very well attended, 92 and 69 attendees signed in for PIC #1 and PIC #2, respectively**
- **Substantive public input received via comments sheets and emails, overwhelmingly in favour of retaining / repairing the dam**
  - **Importance of the dam / reservoir to community cultural heritage, recreation, and as a cherished environmental feature made clear**
  - **Input directly impacted alternative assessments / scoring**



PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION

- Isolate work area using sandbags (upstream) and coffer dams (downstream)
- Concrete repair on wingwalls, piers and abutments
- Grout voids under spillway slab followed by spillway stabilization (concrete addition)
- Install new operator catwalk / operational infrastructure / pedestrian bridge





NEXT STEPS

- **Presentation to Norfolk County Council**
- **Complete study documentation in the form of EA Report**
- **File for 30-Day Review**

CONTACTS

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Long Point Region Conservation Authority
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srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
650 Woodlawn Road West, Unit 7B
Guelph, Ontario, N1K 1B8
Tel: 226-314-1962
Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Questions / Discussion



Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

LONG POINT REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
STAFF REPORT

Date: December 3, 2025 **File: 2.1.C.7.3**

To: Chair and Members
LPRCA Board of Directors

From: General Manager, LPRCA

Re: Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment Update

Recommendation:

THAT the LPRCA Board of Directors receives the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment Update as information,

AND

THAT the LPRCA Board of Directors endorses Alternative #2 to be the preferred option as presented by Montrose Environmental,

AND

THAT the LPRCA Board of Directors supports Montrose Environmental to present a deputation to Norfolk County Council.

Links to Strategic Plan:

Strategic Direction # 1 – Protect People and Property from Flooding and Natural Hazards
Strategic Direction # 2 – Deliver Exceptional Services and Experiences
Strategic Direction # 4 – Organizational Excellence

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to update the Board of Directors on the progress of the Teeterville Dam Class Environmental Assessment (EA) and to seek direction from the Board to complete and publish the Final EA Report in accordance with the Conservation Authority Class EA process.

This report accompanies the presentation by Montrose Environmental providing an overview of the study findings and recommended preferred alternative.

Background:

Teeterville Dam has existed in various forms since the early 1830s, with the current structure built in 1915. A Dam Safety Review completed in 2016 identified significant structural deficiencies and concluded that the dam does not meet current dam safety standards.

To address these safety, environmental, and operational concerns, LPRCA initiated a Conservation Ontario Class EA to evaluate long-term management options for the structure and reservoir.

The study area includes the Teeterville reservoir, the surrounding Provincially Significant Wetland, and the Big Creek watershed system.

Discussion:

Montrose Environmental has completed all major environmental, technical, and consultation tasks required under the Conservation Authority Class EA process. A summary of completed work is provided below.

Completed Work to Date

1. Technical Investigations

Montrose Environmental has carried out all required technical studies to characterize baseline conditions, including:

- Background data and information review
- Hydrologic and hydraulic assessment (including dam breach, flood routing, climate change)
- Geomorphology and sediment transport assessment
- Ecological field investigations (aquatic habitat, wildlife, vegetation, species at risk)
- Archaeology and cultural heritage assessment
- Baseline environmental inventory supporting the evaluation of alternatives

2. Consultation and Engagement

The following engagement activities have taken place as part of the EA process:

- First Nation engagement
- Community and stakeholder consultation
- Public Information Centre (PIC)
- Agency notifications
- Communication with landowners and community members

3. Development and Evaluation of Alternatives

Five (5) alternatives were developed and assessed

1. Do Nothing
2. Repair Existing Dam
3. Replace Dam with a New Structure
4. Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse
5. Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, and Create Offline Ponds/Wetlands

Each alternative was evaluated through four major criteria categories:

- Technical / Engineering

- Natural Environment
- Social / Cultural
- Economic

4. Detailed Analysis of the Preferred Alternative

Montrose Environmental has completed a detailed assessment of the preferred alternative, including technical feasibility, environmental impacts, mitigation measures, anticipated benefits, and long-term operational considerations. These findings support the preparation of the Final EA Report.

Preferred Alternative – Alternative #2: Repair Dam

Based on the weighted evaluation matrix, **Alternative #2 – Repair Dam** achieved the highest overall score and is recommended as the preferred alternative.

Key Advantages:

- Resolves dam stability issues and complies with safety guidelines
- Second lowest capital cost among dam-retention options
- Improves still-water habitat and recreational opportunities
- Retains and improves emergency fire water supply
- Maintains the historic visual character of the site

Key Disadvantages:

- Does not eliminate all long-term O&M costs
- Retains barrier to fish passage
- Thermal impacts and sediment transport limitations remain

Proposed Implementation Approach

The conceptual construction methods inlcude:

- Isolate work area with upstream sandbags and downstream cofferdams
- Concrete repair on piers, abutments, and wing walls
- Grouting of voids under spillway
- Spillway stabilization through concrete addition
- Installation of new operator catwalk, operational infrastructure, and pedestrian bridge

Cost Estimates

Conceptual cost estimates indicate:

- **Capital Cost:** ~$1.86 million
- **100-year O&M Costs:** ~$1.93 million
- **Total Lifetime Cost:** ~$3.79 million

Next Steps:

- Present the EA findings to Norfolk County Council

- Finalize the Environmental Assessment Report
- Post the Final EA Report for the required 30-day public review
- Respond to comments and finalize the Notice of Project Completion

Financial Implication:

The project has been funded 50% through the Water and Erosion Control Infrastructure (WECI) program and the balance through the Municipal General Levy. The Board of Directors previously approved the hiring of Montrose Environmental to complete the Class EA. The project is currently on schedule and on budget.

Prepared by:

Saifur Rahman

Saifur Rahman, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure

Approved and submitted by:

Judy Maxwell

Judy Maxwell, CPA, CGA
General Manager

APPENDIX G5
2 25-12- Norfolk County Council-in-Committee Meeting

Agenda

The Corporation of Norfolk County
Council-in-Committee Meeting

December 9, 2025
1:00 p.m.
Council Chambers
Norfolk County Administration Building
50 Colborne St. S., Simcoe ON

Live Stream: www.norfolkcounty.ca/watch-norfolk-county-meetings

Accessibility of documents: Documents are available in alternate formats upon request. If you require an accessible format or communication support contact the Clerk's Department by email at clerks@norfolkcounty.ca or 226-667-3655 ext 6269 to discuss how we can meet your needs.

Pages

1. Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest
2. Approval of Agenda/Changes to the Agenda
3. Early Closed Session
   - 3.1 Legal Opinion received on the Dredging Operations and Implications at the Port Rowan Marina - Ward 1
     Pursuant to Section 239 (2) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* as amended as the subject matter pertains to:

     (f) advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose;
   - 3.2 Cyber Insurance - All Wards
     Pursuant to Section 239 (2) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* as amended as the subject matter pertains to:

     (a) the security of the property of the municipality or local board;
4. Consent

5.1 Letter from Mayor Martin and Councillor Veri
Re: MNRF Funding for Port Dover Fisheries 72

5.2 Letter from Grand Erie Public Health
Re: Introducing new Brand and Identity 73

5.3 Letter from Grand River Conservation Authority
Re: Bill 68: Plan to Protect Ontario Act (Building Measures), 2025 (No.2) and the Proposed consolidating the 36 Conservation Authorities 74

6. Deputations

7. Presentations

7.1 Saifur Rahman, Long Point Region Conservation Authority
Re: Conservation Ontario Class Environmental Assessment for the Teeterville Dam 87

7.2 Petro MaCallum Ltd.
Re: Norfolk County Garage Remediation 88

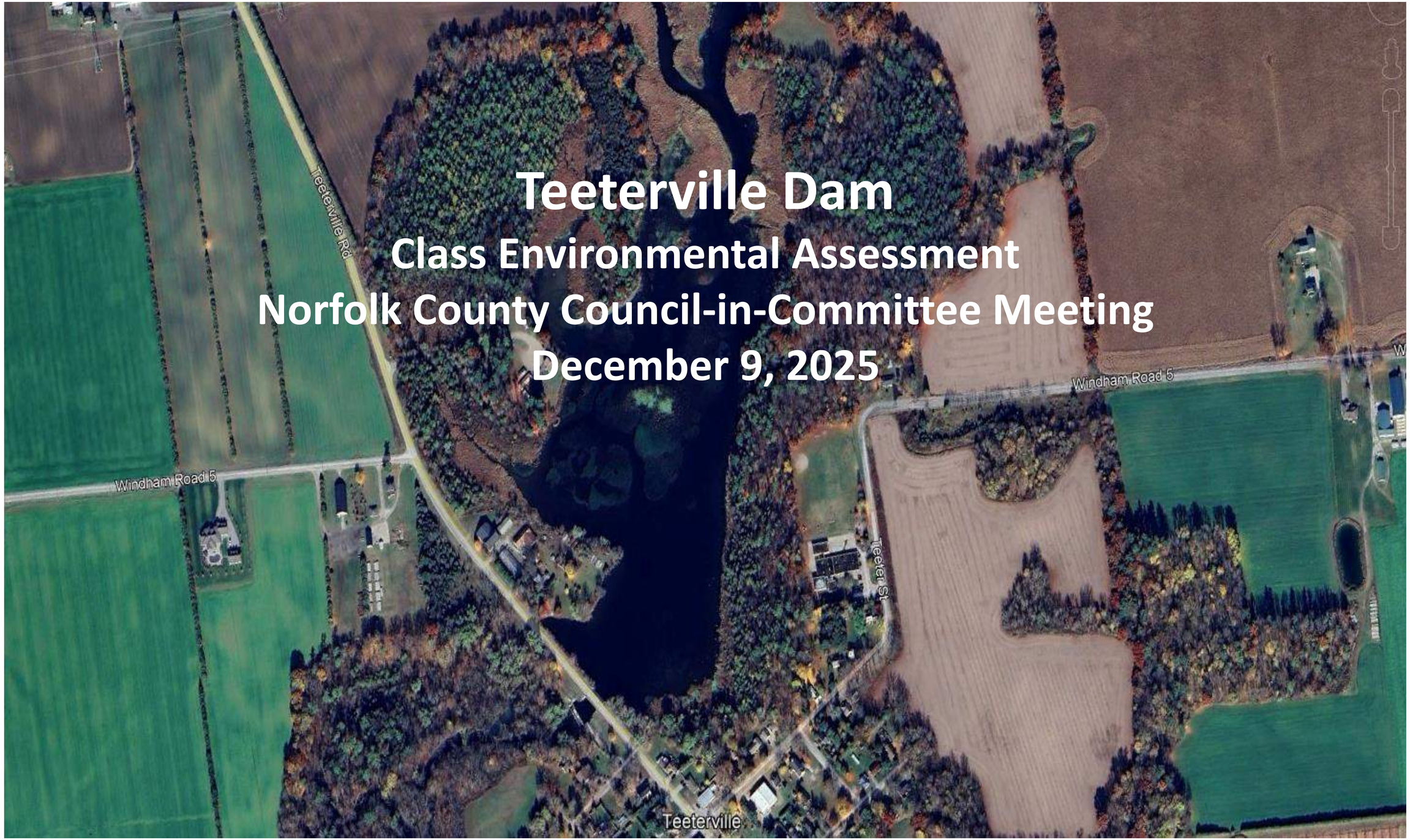
7.2.1 Norfolk County Garage Phase Two Remediation: Update, Options, and Recommended Next Steps, CDS-25-099 110

Recommendation:
That Staff Report CDS-25-099, Norfolk County Garage Phase Two Remediation Update and Next Steps, be received as information; and

That Council approve the staff recommendation to proceed with Option 2, as presented in this report, to take effect immediately following the expiration of the current contract on December 31, 2025; and

Further That Project 5331910 Soil Remediation – Norfolk Garage & Woodlot be amended (decreased) by $450,000 to a total allocation of $9,951,000.

7.3 Todd Stepanuik, Norfolk General Hospital
Re: Build a Better Hospital Campaign 124



Teeterville Dam

Class Environmental Assessment

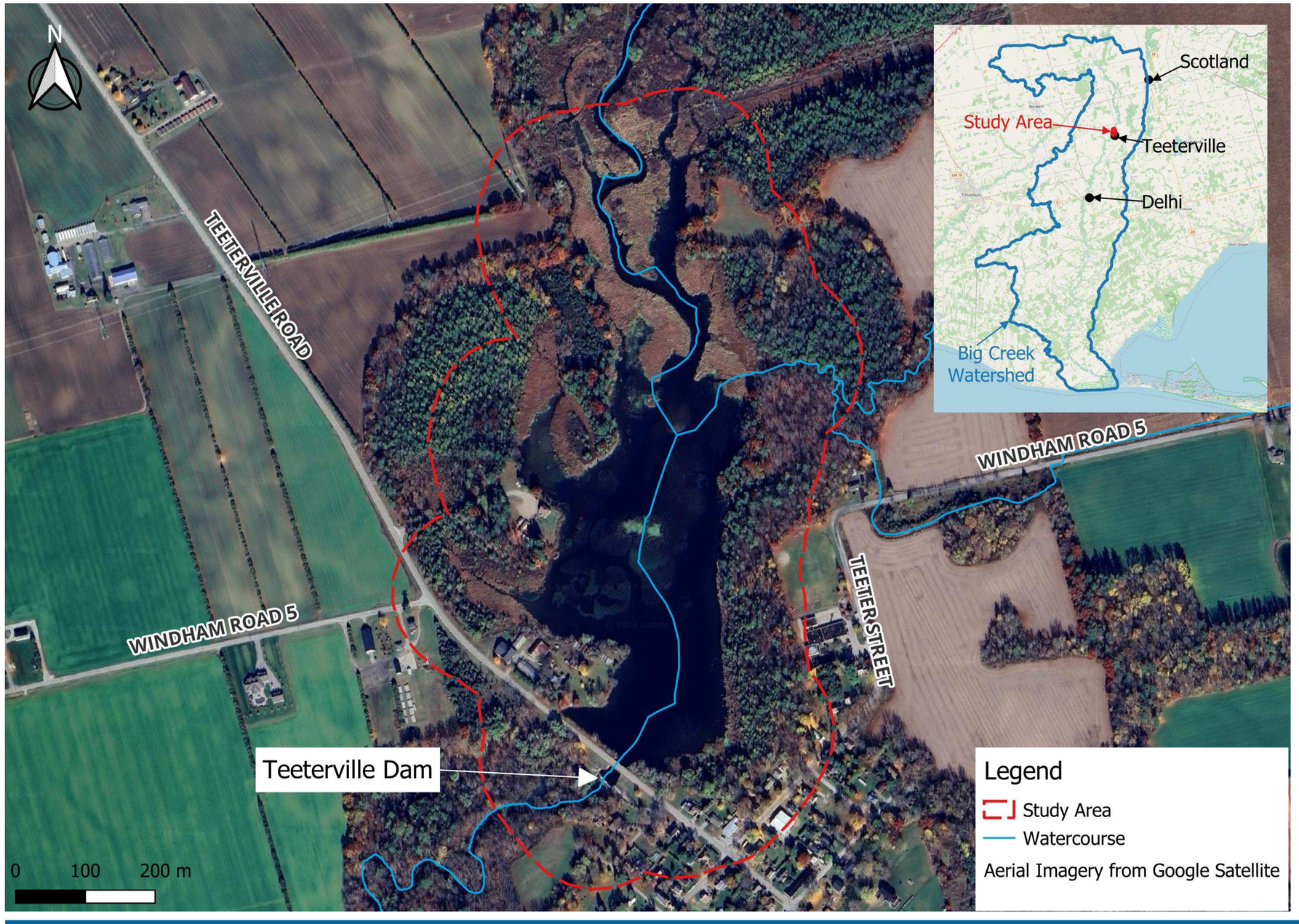
Norfolk County Council-in-Committee Meeting

December 9, 2025

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

STUDY AREA



Located in Teeterville, ON

10 km northeast of Delhi, ON

Big Creek watershed

Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW)

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

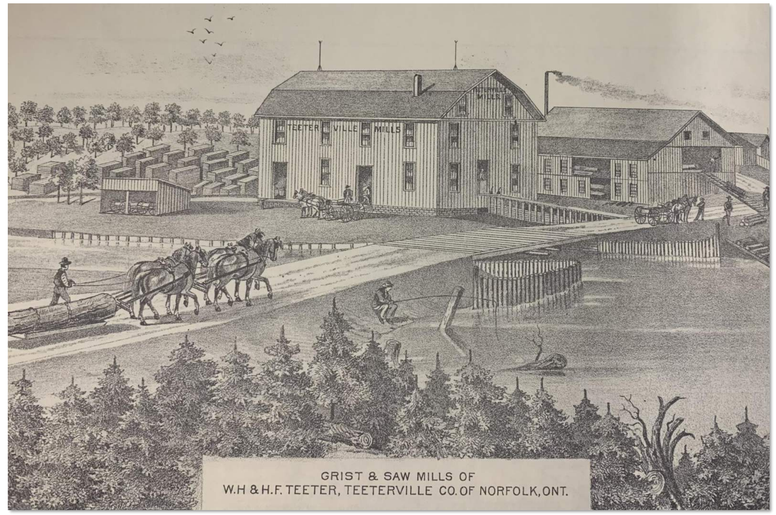
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S&A

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

BACKGROUND

- **Dams have existed on / near the current site since the early 1830's**
- **Existing dam has been in place since 1915, originally for timber transport**
- **Currently owned / operated by LPRCA**
- **Teeterville Road (County Road 25) is immediately upstream**



Teeterville Mills, 1879.
Source: H.R. Page & Co.





Grist Mill, undated.
Source: *Teeterville Pioneer Museum*

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

tmhc

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

PROBLEM / OPPORTUNITY STATEMENT

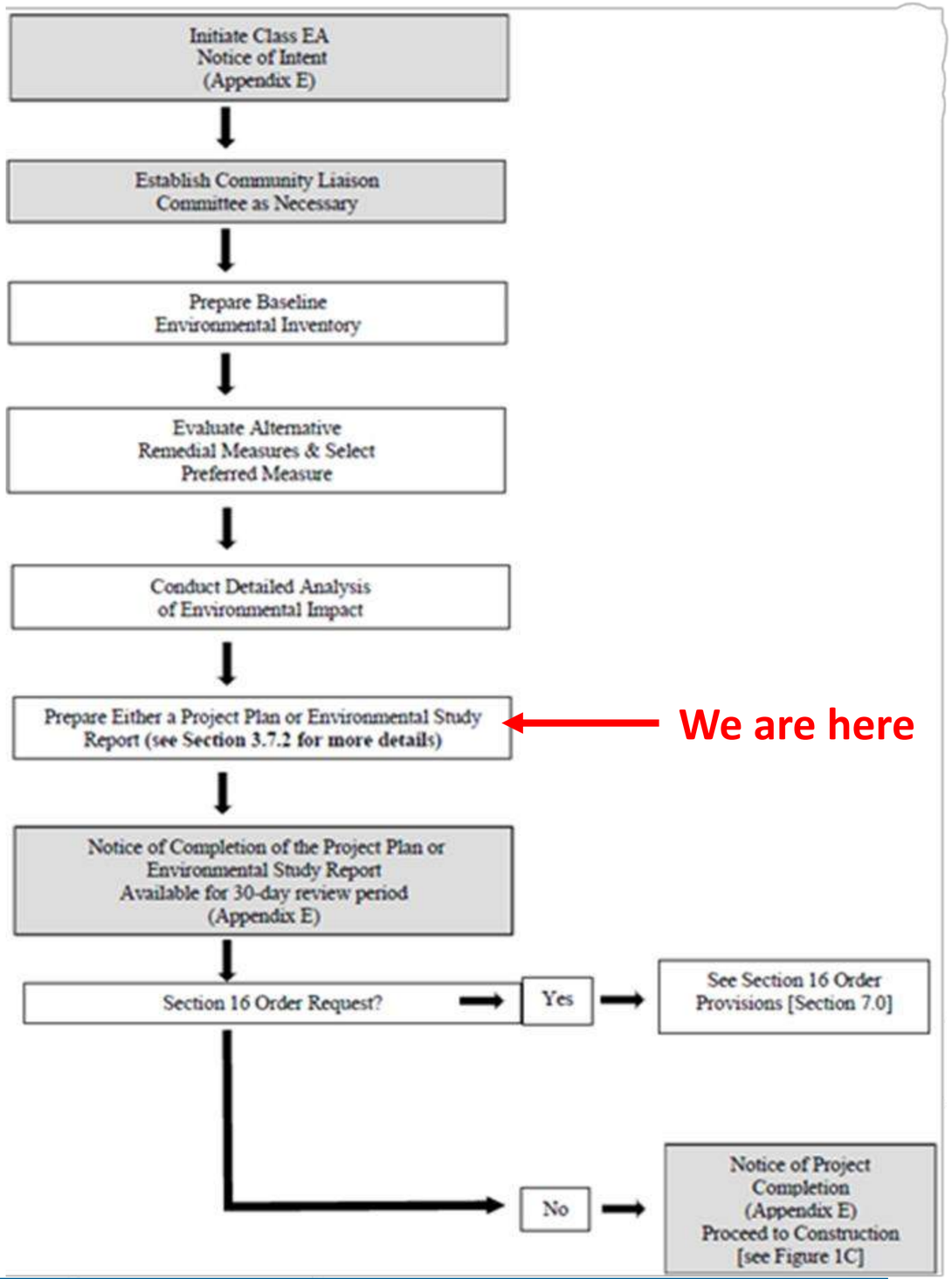
A Dam Safety Review (DSR) of the Teeterville Dam, commissioned by LPRCA and completed in 2016, concluded that dam structure does not meet structural safety standards and represents a risk of failure.

LPRCA is undertaking this CO Class EA to assess various options to addressing the deficiencies noted in the DSR and to meet requirements with respect to water management, public safety, dam failure, natural heritage, fish and wildlife and recreational considerations.

CONSERVATION ONTARIO CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Key Steps include:

1. **Characterize / understand the "environment"**
2. **Define and evaluate various alternative solutions**
3. **Engage public and stakeholders in an open, transparent process**
4. **Define a preferred alternative**
5. **Further refine the design of the preferred, identifying negative impacts and mitigation strategies**
6. **Document the study in a public-facing report**



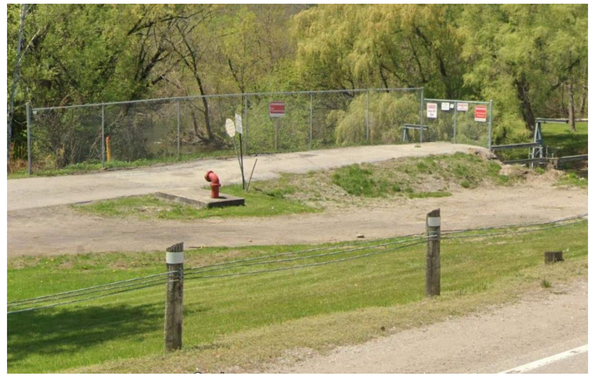
CHARACTERIZING AND UNDERSTANDING THE PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

1. Technical / Regulatory
2. Natural Heritage
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4. Economic





Source: Google Images, Grand Erie District School Board, Education Canada News, Royal Canadian Legion Branch 526



Dry Hydrant Adjacent Dam,
Source: Montrose Environmental

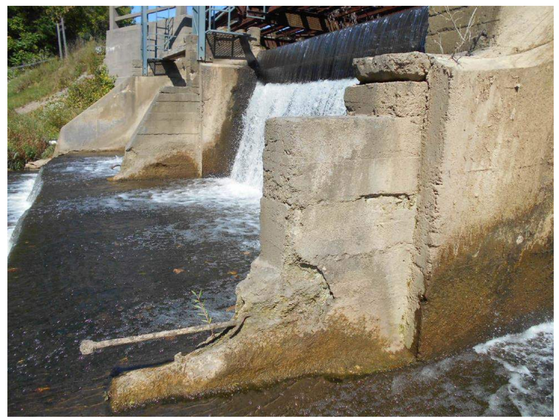


Sediment Sample from Reservoir - Source: AECOM, 2018





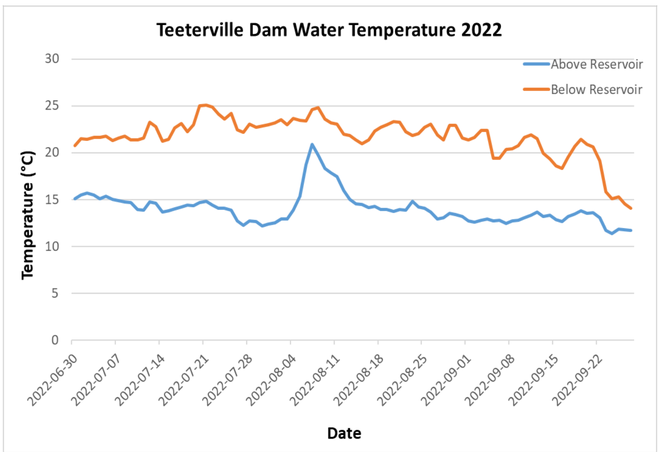
Advertisement for Annual Carp Derby,
Source: https://www.norfolktoday.ca/events/372810/



Concrete Deterioration @ Pier - Source: AECOM, 2015



Mill Foundation Remnants - Source: TMHC, 2025



Temperature Monitoring - Source: LPRCA

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

tmhc

S&A

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

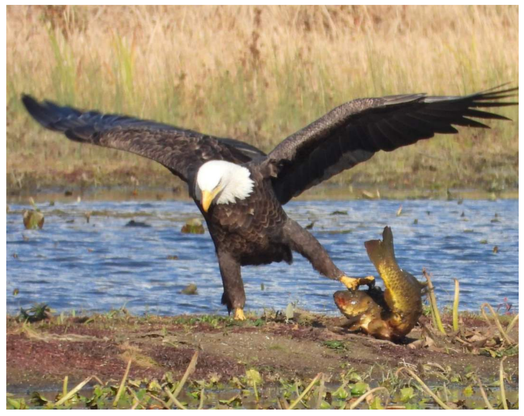
CHARACTERIZING AND UNDERSTANDING THE PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

1. Technical / Regulatory
2. Natural Heritage
3. Socio-Cultural
4. Economic

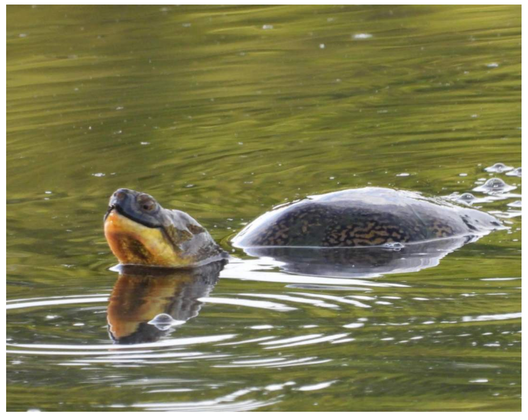


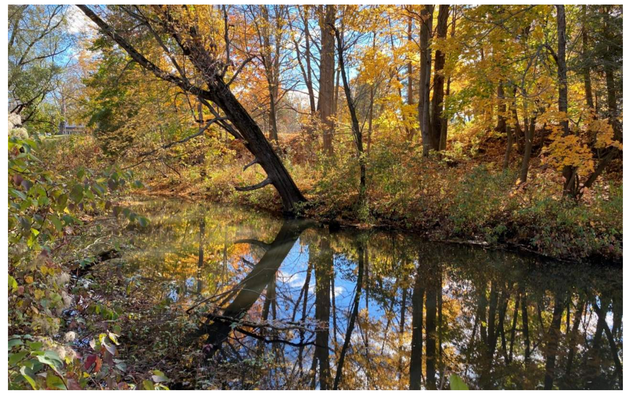


Recently logged catches, Big Creek, Source: https://fishbrain.com/

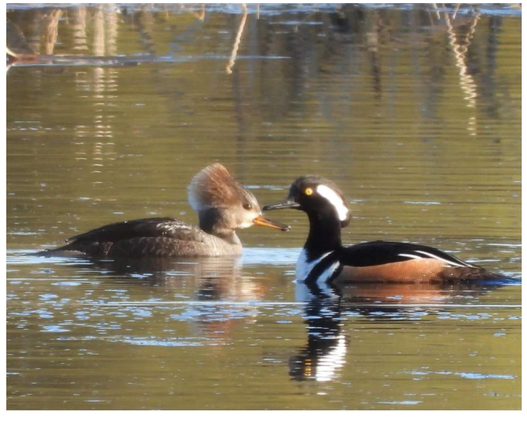


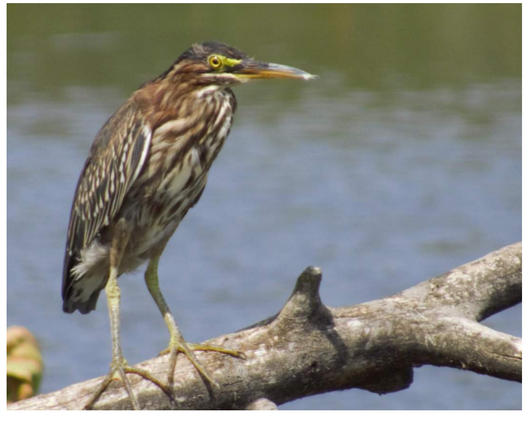






Aquatic Habitat Downstream of Dam, Source: Montrose Environmental





A Selection Species Photographed at Teeterville Reservoir – (Clockwise from Top) Sandhill Cranes, Blanding's Turtle, Green Heron, Hooded Merganser, Bald Eagle Virgina Rail, Source: Tim Goodale





Black Ash and Butternut Trees
Source: Montrose Environmental

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

ALTERNATIVES

Five concept alternatives:

1. **Do Nothing - retain existing dam**
2. **Repair existing dam**
3. **Replace with new dam**
4. **Remove dam and reinstate watercourse**
5. **Remove dam, reinstate watercourse, create pond(s)/wetland(s)**



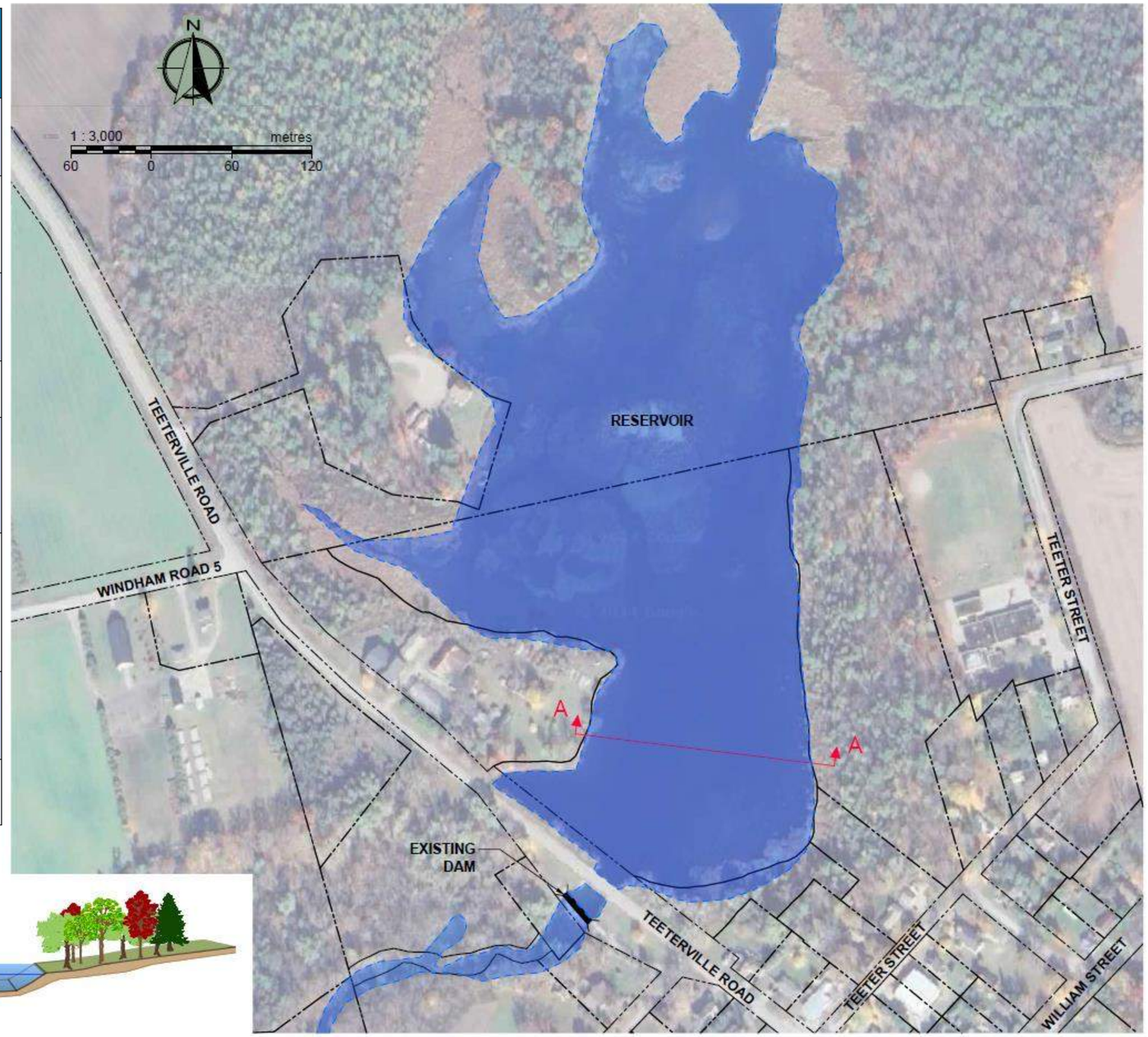
ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT: CATEGORIES & CRITERIA

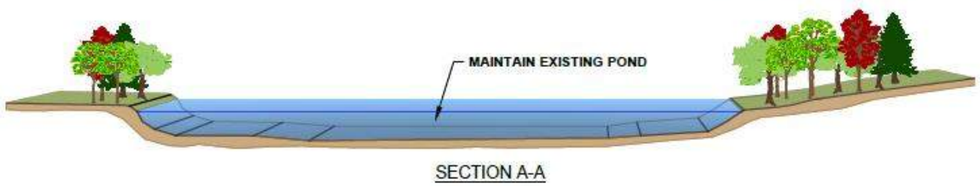
Technical/Engineering	Natural Environment
• Dam Safety / Failure Risk • Climate Change (Adaptation) • Constructability • Approvability	• Fish Habitat Impacts / Enhancement • Wildlife Habitat Impacts / Enhancement • Sensitive Species Impacts / Enhancement (incl. SAR / SCC) • Climate Change (Mitigation) • Geomorphology/Sediment Transport

Social/Cultural	Economic
• Private Property Impacts • Fire Protection / Safety Impacts • Public Infrastructure / Safety Impacts • Cultural / Heritage Impacts • Public Recreational Impacts	• Construction Costs • Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Costs

ALTERNATIVE #1 – DO NOTHING

Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Potential source of water in drought (climate change)	Retains dam safety concerns / failure risk
	Easiest to construct	Climate change - Increased risk of failure under extreme flows; greenhouse gas emitter
Natural Environment	Retains existing habitat form and functions	Retains barrier to fish passage
		Retains thermal warming impacts
Social / Cultural	Maintains current area uses and aesthetics	Retains shallow ponding depth restriction year-round; affects recreation and emergency fire water supply (vs Alt #2 / #3)
	Maintains existing emergency fire water supply source, but likely more maintenance than Alternatives # 2/3	Retains public safety interaction risks re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning)
	Retains perceived property value impacts	
Economic	No immediate cost	Highest future O&M cost



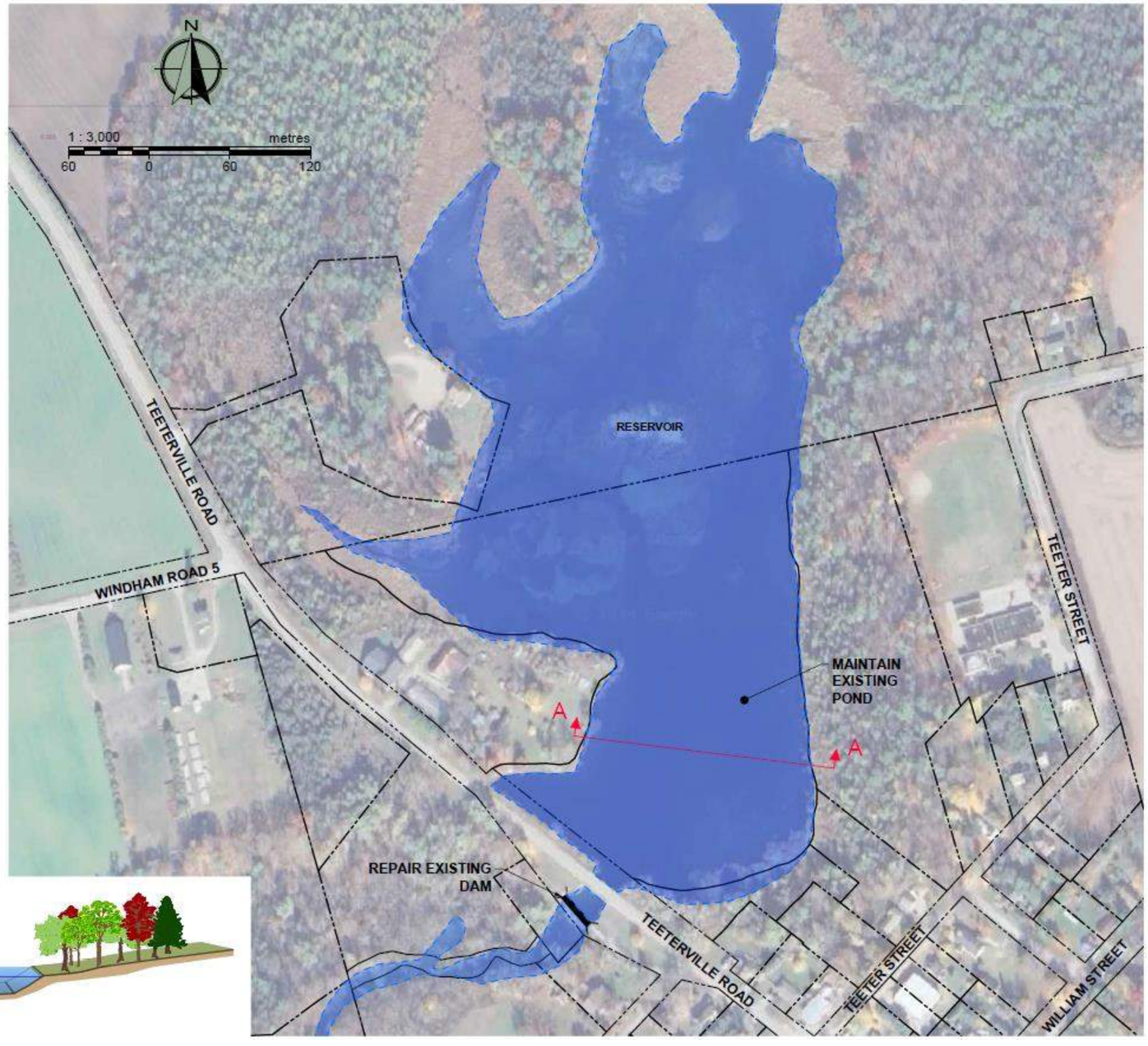


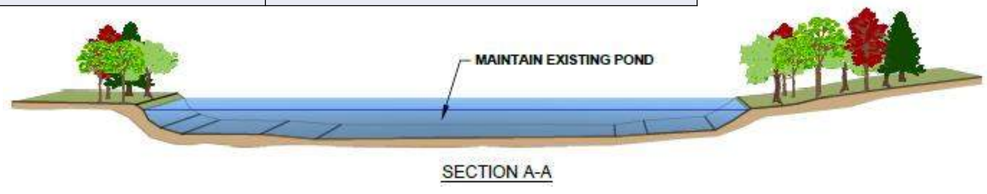
Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

ALTERNATIVE #2 – REPAIR DAM

Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Complies with Dam Safety Guidelines	Retains some dam safety concerns / failure risk though less than Alt # 1
	Potential source of water in drought (climate change)	Climate change - risk of failure under extreme flows; greenhouse gas emitter
	Preliminary design completed; agency review / approval process initiated	
Natural Environment	Improvement over existing pond habitat form and functions with deeper ponding	Retains barrier to fish passage
	No disturbance to pond habitat required during construction	Retains thermal warming impacts
Social / Cultural	Maintains current area uses and aesthetics	Retains public safety interaction risks re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning)
	Potential improvement as emergency fire water supply source w/ increased depth	
	Retains perceived property value impacts	
Economic		High cost, though less than Alt #3
		Continued O&M costs though at a reduced rate from Alt # 1



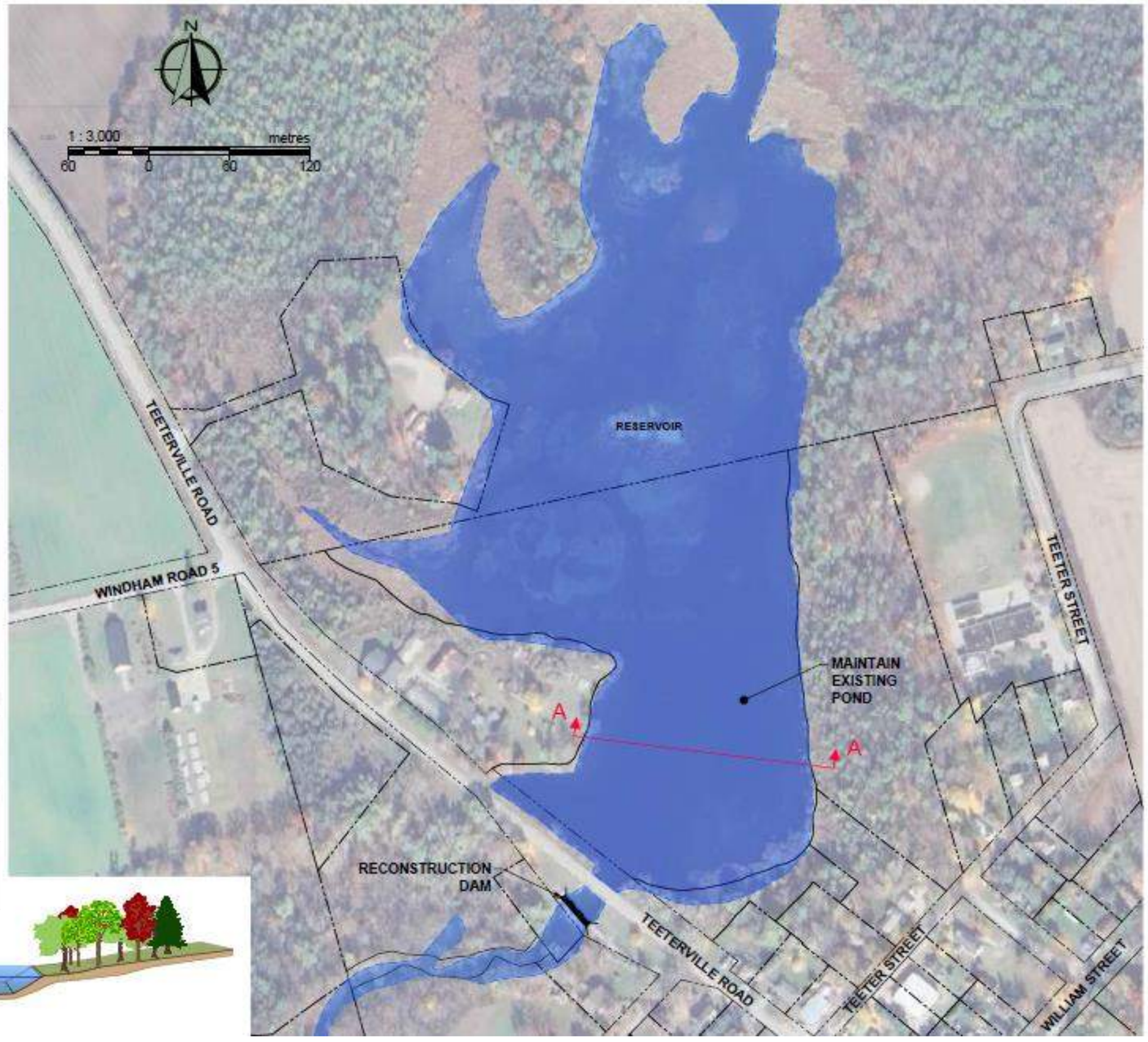


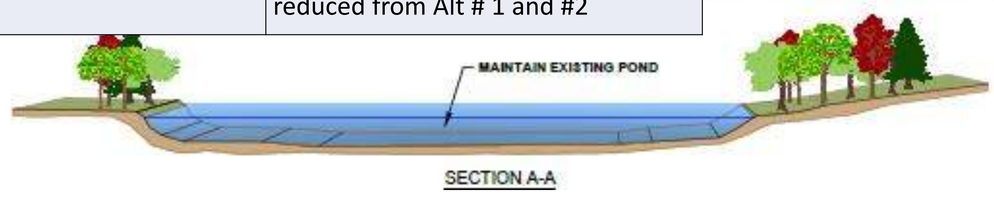
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MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

ALTERNATIVE #3 – RECONSTRUCT DAM

Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Complies with Dam Safety Guidelines	Longest path to agency support / approvals
	Potential source of water in drought (climate change)	Climate change - risk of failure under extreme flows; greenhouse gas emitter
Natural Environment	Improvement over existing pond habitat form and functions with deeper seasonal levels (vs. Alt #1)	Retains barrier to fish passage
		Retains thermal warming impacts
		Possible disturbance to pond habitat during construction (vs. Alt #1 / #2) owing to need for lower water levels
Social / Cultural	Maintains current area recreational uses and aesthetics	Retains public safety interaction risks re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning)
	Potential improvement as emergency fire water supply source w/ increased depth	
	Retains perceived property value impacts	
Economic		Highest capital cost
		Continued O&M costs though reduced from Alt # 1 and #2





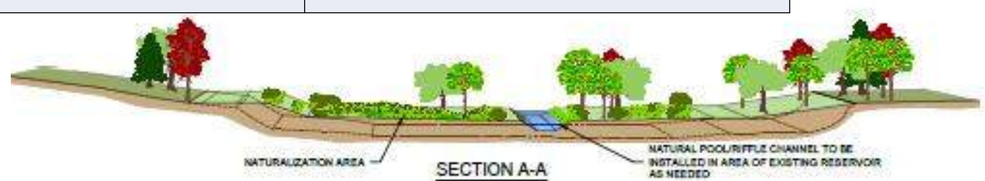
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MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

ALTERNATIVE #4 – REMOVE DAM AND REINSTATE WATERCOURSE

Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Removes risk of dam failure	
	Improves natural sediment transport capacity	
Natural Environment	Removes barrier to fish passage	Removes open water pond habitat, impacting wildlife
	Reduces thermal warming impacts	Fish with preference for open water habitat may move from area
	Returns creek habitat to pre-dam conditions	Potential reduction in wetland area and change in vegetation composition
		May increase potential for invasive species (e.g., phragmites)
Social / Cultural	Significantly reduces public safety interaction risk re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning)	Requires monitoring of nearby shallow wells; possible mitigation
		Requires creation of alternative emergency fire water supply
		Does not reflect existing aesthetic of open water pond
		Perceived negative impacts on property values
Economic	Lowest capital cost other than Alternative 1	
	Minimizes long-term operational costs	



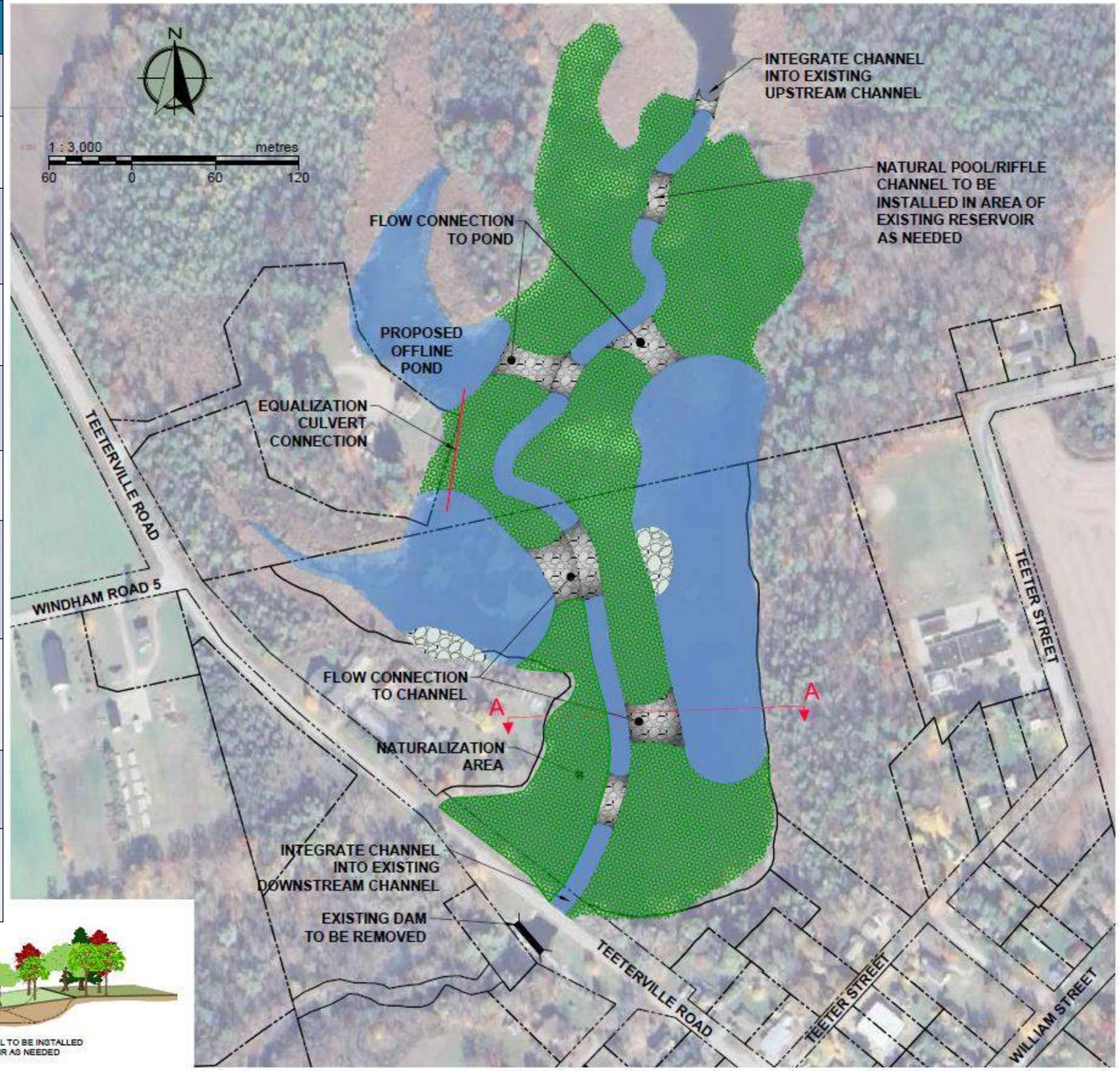


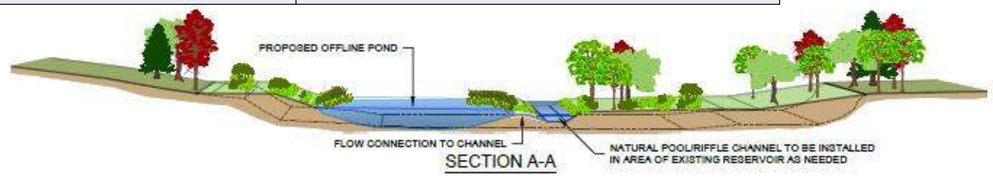
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MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

ALTERNATIVE #5 – REMOVE DAM, REINSTATE WATERCOURSE, CREATE OFFLINE PONDS / WETLANDS

Category	Pros	Cons
Technical / Engineering	Removes risk of dam failure	Increased design / construction / approval complexity compared to Alt. #4
	Improves natural sediment transport capacity	
Natural Environment	Reduces thermal warming impacts of pond	Reduces open water pond habitat by approximately 2/3; possibly reducing densities of wildlife using habitat type
	Removes barrier to fish passage	Potential reduction in wetland area and change in vegetation composition
	Maximizes diversity of available fish and wildlife habitat	May increase potential for invasive species (e.g., phragmites)
Social / Cultural	Improved pedestrian access to natural areas	Requires monitoring of nearby shallow wells; possible mitigation
	Provides both riverine and standing water angling opportunities	Likely requires creation of alternative emergency fire water supply or significant revision to existing intake to access new ponding area
	Significantly reduces public safety interaction risk re: dam and pond (e.g., drowning), but less than Alt #4	Reduces existing recreational opportunities – canoeing / kayaking
		Perceived negative impacts on property values
Economic	Lower long-term life-cycle operational costs than dam retention alternatives	Additional restoration and potential maintenance costs with pond creation and upkeep, as compared to Alt #4





Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

CONCEPTUAL COST ESTIMATE COMPARISON

- **Alternatives compared across Capital and Operation & Maintenance costs**
- **“Lifetime” O&M period considered to be 100-years, or that reasonably assumed before a new dam would again require replacement**
- **Any dam, repaired or replaced, will have a larger O&M cost than a non-dam alternative**
- **Dam removal alternatives require replacement of County’s emergency fire water supply source**

Cost Element	Alternative 2 Repair Dam	Alternative 3 Replace Dam	Alternative 4 Remove Dam / Watercourse	Alternative 5 Remove Dam / Watercourse / Pond/Wetlands
Capital	$1,860,000	$3,180,000	$1,710,000	$3,610,000
O&M	$1,930,000	$750,000	$200,000	$400,000
Total	**$3,790,000**	**$3,930,000**	**$1,910,000**	**$4,010,000**

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

- **Dedicated Project Website (https://www.lprca.on.ca/teeterville-dam-class-environmental-assessment/)**
- **Community Liaison Committee – private residents / landowners, NGOs, study team members from LPRCA, County, consultants**
- **Public Information Centres – very well attended, 92 and 69 attendees signed in for PIC #1 and PIC #2, respectively**
- **Substantive public input received via comments sheets and emails, overwhelmingly in favour of retaining / repairing the dam**
  - **Importance of the dam / reservoir to community cultural heritage, recreation, and as a cherished environmental feature made clear**
  - **Input directly impacted alternative assessments / scoring**



EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

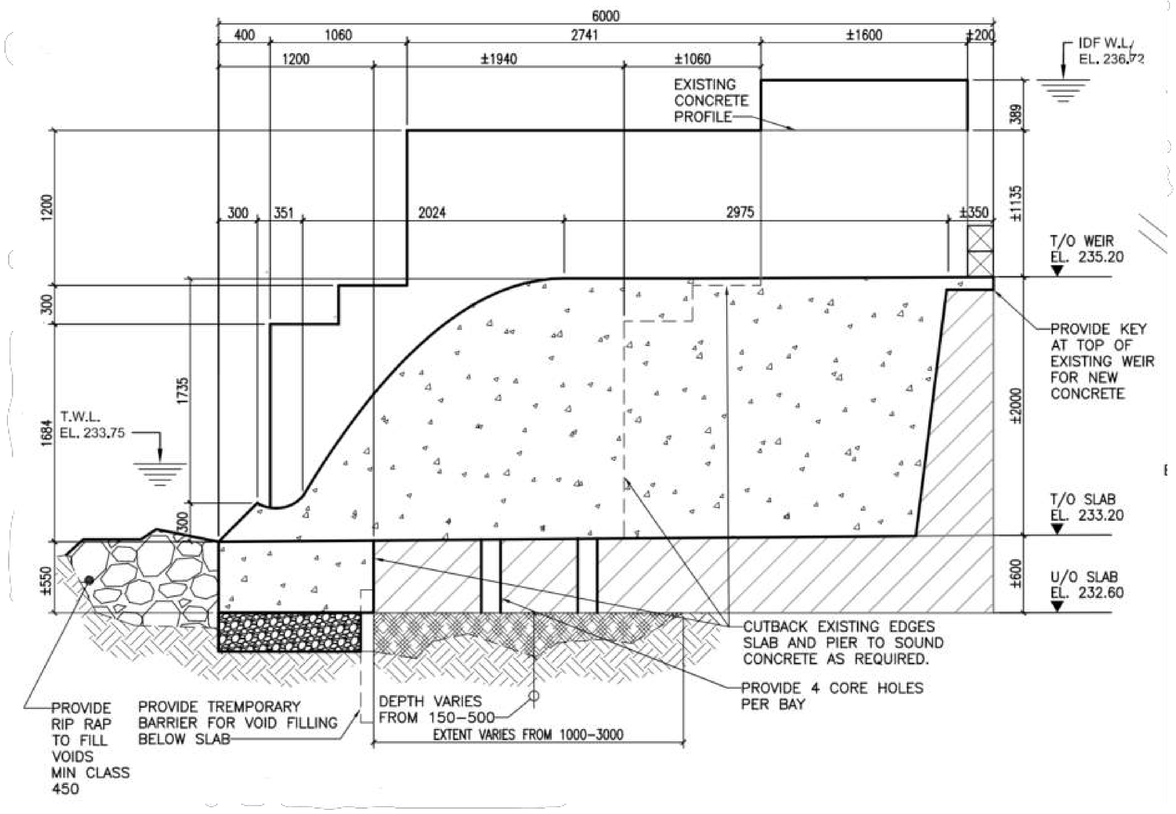
CATEGORY	WEIGHTING	ALTERNATIVES				
		1	2	3	4	5
		Do Nothing	Repair Dam	Replace Dam	Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse	Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Pond(s) / Wetland(s)
TECHNICAL/REGULATORY	15%	4.5%	8.3%	7.5%	12.4%	10.9%
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	25%	9.7%	14.4%	14.4%	13.8%	20.3%
SOCIAL / CULTURAL	40%	22.0%	34.0%	34.0%	10.0%	16.0%
ECONOMIC	20%	7.0%	5.0%	3.0%	6.5%	3.0%
OVERALL SCORE	100%	43%	62%	59%	43%	50%
OVERALL RANKING		4	1	2	5	3

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PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION

- Isolate work area using sandbags (upstream) and coffer dams (downstream)
- Concrete repair on wingwalls, piers and abutments
- Grout voids under spillway slab followed by spillway stabilization (concrete addition)
- Install new operator catwalk / operational infrastructure / pedestrian bridge





Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

NEXT STEPS

- **Complete study documentation in the form of EA Report**
- **File for 30-Day Review**

CONTACTS

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Fax: 519-842-7123
srahman@lprca.on.ca

Scott Robertson, P.Eng.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Montrose Environmental
650 Woodlawn Road West, Unit 7B
Guelph, Ontario, N1K 1B8
Tel: 226-314-1962
Fax: 226-314-1908
srobertson@montrose-env.ca

Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Questions / Discussion



Long Point Region Conservation Authority

MONTROSE ENVIRONMENTAL

Minutes

The Corporation of Norfolk County

Council-in-Committee Minutes

December 9, 2025
1:00 p.m.
Council Chambers
Norfolk County Administration Building
50 Colborne St. S., Simcoe ON

Pages irrelevant to Teeterville Dam EA have been deleted for brevity.

Members Present: A. Martin, Mayor, T. Masschaele, L. Vandendriessche, M. Columbus, C. Van Paassen, D. Brunton, A. Duthie, A. Veri, K. Huffman

Staff Present: A. Meneses, Chief Administrative Officer, A. Grice, General Manager of Public Works, B. Cridland, General Manager of Community and Development Division, A. Fanning, Treasurer/Director, , T. Rodrigues, Deputy Clerk, H. VanDyk, General Manager, Corporate Services, W. Tigert, County Clerk, C. Saunders, Committee Coordinator, B. Nolan, Acting General Manager Emergency and Social Services, R. Napman, Manager of Risk and Insurance, B. Geerts, Director of Parks, Recreation and Culture, R. Fleming, Manager of Revenue Services, D. Lambert, Director of Engineering, M. Simoes, Director of Facilities, K. Darbishire, Realty Services Specialist, S. Clarysse, Project Lead, Energy and Facilities

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Chair Veri called the meeting to order at 1:01 p.m.

1. Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest

No disclosures of pecuniary interest

2. Approval of Agenda/Changes to the Agenda

Resolution No. CIC-301
Moved By: Councillor Brunton
Seconded By: Councillor Huffman

That the agenda be amended to include the following changes;

- To add deputation from Tim Rodger regarding Surplus Land

Chair Huffman passed the chair back to Councillor Veri.

Resolution No. CIC-309
Moved By: Mayor Martin
Seconded By: Councillor Columbus

That communication items 5.2 and 5.3 be received as information.

- Letter from Grand Erie Public Health
- Letter from Grand River Conservation Authority

Carried.

6. Deputations

6.1 Tim Rodgers, Port Dover Lions Club
Re: Port Dover Surplus Lands

Tim Rodgers and Marion Gatsby, Port Dover Lions Club, presented the deputation.

Resolution No. CIC-310
Moved By: Councillor Van Paassen
Seconded By: Councillor Huffman

That the deputation be received as information.

Carried.

Resolution No. CIC-311
Moved By: Councillor Van Paassen
Seconded By: Councillor Huffman

That staff be directed to consider the comments provided by the Port Dover Lions Club and:

Further that any preliminary estimates on environmental assessments be included.

Carried.

7. Presentations

7.1 Saifur Rahman, Long Point Region Conservation Authority

Scott Robertson, Senior Water Resource Engineer presented with the aide of a slide deck and responded to questions from the committee.

Resolution No. CIC-312
Moved By: Councillor Brunton
Seconded By: Councillor Columbus

That the presentation be received as information.

Carried.

Resolution No. CIC-313
Moved By: Councillor Van Paassen
Seconded By: Councillor Columbus

Norfolk County Council endorses Option #2 of the repair the Teeterville Dam

Carried.

7.2 Petro MaCallum Ltd.

Scott Jeffery, Peto McCallum Ltd, provided a presentation with the aide of slide deck and responded to questions from committee.

Resolution No. CIC-314
Moved By: Councillor Huffman
Seconded By: Councillor Columbus

That the presentation be received as presented

Carried.

7.2.1 Norfolk County Garage Phase Two Remediation: Update, Options, and Recommended Next Steps, CDS-25-099

Sydney Clarysse, Project Lead Energy and Facilities presented the report and responded to questions from the committee.

Amy Fanning, Treasurer, responded to questions from committee.

APPENDIX H
Conceptual Cost Estimates

1 ALTERNATIVE COST ESTIMATE WORK

This section documents the approach and assumptions used to support cost estimation considerations.

1.1 General Considerations

The capital costs, specific to construction works and major maintenance, as well as annual maintenance and operation costs, and resulting long-term replacement cost of all alternatives have been considered.

The present value of the project life cycle cost has been calculated and is based on a common 100 year planning horizon to allow for comparison of alternatives. The proposed 100-year planning horizon is based on the estimated design life of Alternative 3: Replace Dam.

Discount rate and interest rates have been assumed equivalent for the purposes of future vale calculations.

Except for the Do-Nothing alternative, all alternatives will require provincial review and approvals through the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act (LRIA) process.

1.2 Alternative 1 – Do-Nothing

The CO Class EA process requires that a 'Do Nothing' alternative is considered as a baseline condition. Under this alternative, no measures would be proposed to address the dam's structural condition, and it would continue to deteriorate and, ultimately, be expected to fail in an unmanaged way. While prior analysis (AECOM) has demonstrated little potential for downstream risk to life and property from a dam failure, such an occurrence would be expected to yield environmental damages. Large quantities of sediment currently impounded within the reservoir would be mobilised and released into the environment in such an unmanaged event, and the County's dry hydrant / emergency fire water supply source at this location would be lost until an alternative could be found.

Impacts associated with unmanaged failure of the dam are considered unacceptable, thus Alternative 1: Do Nothing is considered unfeasible. While the capital costs of doing nothing are minimal, the direct and indirect costs of an unmanaged failure are considered potentially very significant.

1.3 Alternative 2 – Repair Dam

General Elements

For the purposes of the current EA, the repair dam option is considered essentially equivalent to the design completed by Stantec in 2020, with the clarification that the historic steel truss bridge that had been in place at that time has subsequently been removed owing to safety concerns and will, therefore, be a full replacement rather than a potential repair as previously envisioned. Repair works are expected to include:

- implementation of stability improvements to the spillway structure in the form of additional concrete mass within the existing spillway area and grouting of the void below the base slab of the spillway and underlying subgrade.
- concrete repair on wingwalls, piers and abutments,
- new steel platform (or alternative) for operator access,

A potential addition to the Stantec design for repairs would include the introduction of a new low-flow control, perhaps in the form of a sluice / valve, to improve the dam's flow control capabilities. This low flow control could be positioned through the existing concrete wall at an elevation near the existing spillway invert with the aim of improved operational flexibility, supporting potential future operations such as dam drawdown for larger repairs, easier stoplog removal / replacement, and/or periodic, controlled sediment flushing activities from the area immediately upstream of the structure to support maintenance of the fire water supply source (i.e., retain a deeper, sediment-free pool around the system's intake). As this addition remains optional, associated costing considerations have not been included.

The repair dam alternative is also expected to include, likely as part of the new operator access infrastructure, the reinstatement of pedestrian access (i.e., bridge) of a similar aesthetic to that historically in place, to reflect considerations of cultural heritage and historic public use of the area.

During Construction Considerations

The dewatering and construction phasing plan, as documented in Stantec (2020), is also considered appropriate for the purposes of the current EA cost estimation. That strategy involved a two-phased approach where regular day-to-day flow is permitted over a portion of the dam while work is completed in the dry on the other portion. In either a half-and-half phased approach (work on 2 spillway bays at a time) or a 3-bay / 1 bay split, limited

sandbagging immediately upstream of the dam was determined to be a reasonable and preferred approach, as accumulated sediment levels are sufficient to support this measure. More substantive dewatering efforts will be required immediately downstream of the dam to maintain dry working conditions, in and around the area of the spillway and initial creek section (estimate +/-5 m horizontal distance). The approach at this location could include the use of earthen or sheet pile coffer damming and pumping.

With reservoir levels already lowered via the removal of two stop logs in 2016 following the DSR's recommendations, the need for further lowering of levels to support construction is not envisioned. Dredging of sediment as accumulated within the reservoir is also not identified as a necessity to support the repair efforts, though the creation of downstream sediment trap(s) to help retain materials that are suspended during construction may be required and a contingency amount has been assumed for costing purposes.

Long-Term Operations and Maintenance Considerations

Unlike a 100-year lifespan assumed appropriate for a full dam replacement (see Alternative 3), it is reasonable to assume that any repair will not offer the same structural guarantees and/or longevity as a new structure. For cost estimating alternative comparison purposes, it is assumed that subsequent repairs of roughly 50% magnitude of the current repair work, will be required at least once in the ensuing 100-year period (e.g., at 50 years). Further, it is assumed that a repaired dam structure will require more annual maintenance / upkeep as compared to a new dam (Alternative 3) or a decommissioned dam (i.e., Alternatives 4 and 5). Ongoing operational costs associated with semi-annual stoplog removals / replacements are minor but do require consideration exist within Alternatives 2 and 3, but not Alternatives 4 and 5.

1.4 Alternative 3 – Replace Dam

General Elements

The replace dam option includes the complete removal and reconstruction of a new, fully engineered structure of similar characteristic – i.e., earthen berm with concrete flow control structure. The historic road alignment / earthen embankment no longer provides substantive structural benefits to the dam, having been replaced by the County Road 25 embankment immediately upstream. Therefore, it is assumed that replacement efforts would be primarily limited to the concrete structure with some earthen embankment work required in the immediate vicinity of the existing concrete abutment limits, tied northerly into the current road embankment.

The flow control structure design of a replacement dam would be expected to replicate the historic approach of stoplog controls, with the addition of a low-flow sluice / valve control near to the existing spillway invert to improve operational flexibility, supporting potential future operations such as dam drawdown for larger repairs, easier stoplog removal / replacement, and/or periodic, controlled sediment flushing activities to support maintenance of the County's fire water supply source (i.e., retain a deeper, sediment-free pool around the system's intake).

A replacement dam is also expected to include, as part of the new operator access infrastructure, the reinstatement of pedestrian access (i.e., bridge) of a similar aesthetic to that historically in place, to reflect considerations of cultural heritage and historic public use of the area.

During Construction Considerations

Dam replacement would require a more comprehensive and longer-duration disturbance to the area than would a repair, with a correspondingly more substantive and costly approach to dewatering and construction phasing. Dewatering would likely require coffer dams both upstream and downstream of the existing structure to create a dry working area. Flow diversion would again be assumed to be split, with dam construction in at least two phases (west and east).

Large-scale dredging of sediment accumulated within the reservoir is not required, but removal of volumes from the area between County Road 25 and the existing dam structure, or at least between the upstream coffer dam and the dam location would likely be required. Sediment clean-out in this area would also benefit the County's dry hydrant, emergency fire water intake.

Long-Term Operations and Maintenance Considerations

A 100-year lifespan is assumed appropriate for a full dam replacement and average annual maintenance requirements can reasonably be assumed to be less than that of a repaired structure. However, even a new dam structure will require more annual maintenance / upkeep than would a decommissioned dam (i.e., Alternatives 4 and 5). Ongoing operational costs associated with semi-annual stoplog removals / replacements are minor but require consideration within Alternatives 2 and 3 but not Alternatives 4 and 5.

1.5 Alternative 4: Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse

General Elements

As its main component, Alternative 4 involves the decommissioning and complete removal of all concrete (abutments, sill, spillway) and flow control (stop logs), and the reinstatement of a natural watercourse through the area of the existing dam and reservoir. The implementation of Alternative 4 is expected to represent a formal decommissioning of the dam, as defined in provincial guidance, though regulatory confirmation by MNR would be required as part of detailed design and permitting.

The decommissioning of the flow controls would be undertaken over an extended period, estimated as 2 to 3 years or more, to limit potential remobilization and offsite transport of an adverse volume of accumulated sediments from within the existing reservoir to the downstream watercourse. The riparian floodplain area within the existing ponded limits, beyond the watercourse, would be allowed to naturally return to a terrestrial wetland habitat condition as the seed bank and nutrients stored in the sediment becomes exposed to the atmosphere and sunlight. The drying of the sediment, the creation of vegetated ground cover, which dissipates energy from incident precipitation, and the accumulation of a soil stabilizing root mass, would all serve to add resistance to most erosive forces.

The reach of the watercourse through the existing reservoir would be permitted to return to a meandering planform naturally, with periodic observation of geomorphologic characteristics. Some intervention in the form of stabilization measures may be required in the near-to-mid-term should geomorphologic adjustments be unstable. A program of watercourse stabilization would likely be required through the transition reach from a point just upstream of County Road 25 through the existing dam location to mitigate against head-cutting of the accumulated sediment within the reservoir.

Though decommissioning of the structure itself is expected to be more straightforward and less expensive than dam repair or replacement, a significant cost impact of this alternative's implementation is the loss of the County's emergency fire water supply source with the reservoir's removal and the requirement for mitigation through replacement. Such would require finding and purchasing or leasing land (estimate 0.3-0.4 ha (0.75–1.0 ac.)) nearby and constructing a new purpose-built supply pond. Beyond property acquisition, related capital costs would be expected to include site preparation, pond excavation, impermeable liner, installation of supply well and dry hydrant infrastructure, and associated civil works (e.g., heavy duty driveway, signage, fencing (if necessary), etc.).

During Construction Considerations

Dewatering of the reservoir will occur slowly as the remaining stoplogs are initially removed, followed by removal of the concrete dam with the sill lowered in a step-by-step fashion over the period of 2 to 3 years or more. Sediment management, ensuring the accumulated volumes stabilize either on their own through drying and vegetation is established as described above, or promoted through assisted means, such as hydroseeding.

Large-scale dredging of sediment accumulated within the reservoir is not required, but removal of volumes from the area between County Road 25 and the existing dam structure, or at least between the upstream coffer dam and the dam location would be required.

Long-Term Operations and Maintenance Considerations

A return to a naturalized watercourse system with a riparian terrestrial wetland stabilized against erosion would represent the lowest long-term O&M cost of any of the alternatives. An estimate of $2,000/yr has been assumed to account for potential efforts such as invasive species management (e.g., phragmites) and/or initial watercourse stabilization efforts in the near-term (e.g., first 10 years) following implementation.

Despite the general lack of public support for this alternative expressed throughout the EA consultation process, one of the takeaways was that the public feels a level of ownership and affection for the restorative and recreational benefits offered by the reservoir area. Prior experience in similar dam projects that have culminated in a dam decommissioning such as that represented by Alternative 4 have witnessed the subsequent formation of local population volunteer groups that often assist in re-naturalization and other efforts in the longer term. Costs associated with long-term operational measures such as management of invasives are, therefore, more uncertain as it may be possible to harness the level of volunteer public engagement to assist. Should it become necessary to engage professional consultants and contractors, these costs could be expected to increase.

1.6 Alternative 5: Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Ponds / Wetlands

General Elements

Save for the addition of the offline ponds / wetlands, Alternative 5 is identical to Alternative 4. As such, the text in the preceding will not be reiterated.

The creation of the offline ponds / wetlands would be created through dredging. Dredged material would remain onsite, distributed within the remaining terrestrial wetland to create variability in topography and habitat, and to create more of separation between the watercourse channel and the pond / wetland features. Analysis of the estimated areas, volumes, and associated costs associated with dredging and moving this material adds an additional $1.3 M to the capital cost as estimated for Alternative 4.

During Construction Considerations

Dewatering of the reservoir will occur slowly as the remaining stoplogs are initially removed, followed by removal of the concrete dam with the sill lowered in a step-by-step fashion over the period of 2 to 3 years or more. Sediment management, ensuring the accumulated volumes stabilize either on their own through drying and vegetation is established as described above, or assisted through assisted means such as hydroseeding.

Large-scale dredging of sediment accumulated within the reservoir is not required, but removal of volumes from the area between County Road 25 and the existing dam structure, or at least between the upstream coffer dam and the dam location would be required.

Long-Term Operations and Maintenance Considerations

As with Alternative 4, a return to a naturalized watercourse and riparian system stabilized against erosion should represent a lower long-term O&M cost than required for a “dam retained” alternative. However, the sediment accumulated in the reservoir is known to be fine and relatively mobile. Through CLC discussions, it was identified that previous attempts to create deeper pool areas to support a water intake system for agricultural operations proved frustrating and unsuccessful, as adjacent sediment quickly moved in to replace that removed from the excavated area. A dewatered and vegetation-stabilized reservoir should offer more resistance to this, but it is expected that management of sediment in the created ponds / wetlands would require increased efforts and budget to manage appropriately. To this end, the average annual operating budget estimated for Alternative 4 has been doubled.

Alternative 2 - Repair Dam

Item #	Description	Unit	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Amount
1	Mobilization / Demobilization / Site preparation	LS	1	$ 60,000	$ 60,000
2	During Construction Flow Control / Dewatering	LS	1	$ 300,000	$ 300,000
3	Concrete Repairs - Abutments, Wingwalls, and Piers	LS	1	$ 110,000	$ 110,000
4	Grouting of Voids Under Spillway Slab	LS	1	$ 110,000	$ 100,000
5	Spillway Stabilization - Addition of New Concrete	LS	1	$ 440,000	$ 440,000
6	Operator Access Catwalk / Control Infrastructure / Pedestrian Bridge	LS	1	$ 190,000	$ 190,000
7	Erosion and Sediment Control	LS	1	$ 30,000	$ 30,000
	Subtotal				$ 1,230,000
	Engineering / Permitting / Tender Documents	LS	15%		$ 184,500
	Tendering / CA-CI	LS	6%		$ 73,800
	Contingency	LS	30%		$ 369,000
	Total Capital Cost				$ 1,857,300

	Annual operational, maintenance, and repair costs, 100-year life span*	$ / year (in 2025 CAD$)	100	$ 10,000	$ 1,000,000
	Additional repair / replacement cost assumed at 50-year interval	LS (% of today's total capital costs)	50%		$ 928,650
	Total Operational Costs (100 years)				$ 1,928,650

	Total Costs (Capital plus Life Span O&M)				$ 3,785,950

Notes

For Items 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 take SCL's 2020 estimates and add 50%, rounded to the nearest $10,000.
For Item 3, SCL didn't specify a budget for concrete repairs on the existing structure beyond grouting, so new estimate included herein - assumed equal to the grouting under spillway.
Item 7, Erosion and Sediment Control simply estimated.
Additional studies could include Stage 2 archaeology if working in the park area, ice assessments and engineering (loads)

Per year O&M costs moving forward include routine dam operations (e.g., stoplog removal / replacement, inspections), routine studies to meet federal and provincial requirements (e.g., DSRs), and ongoing physical maintenance (e.g., concrete / bridge structure repairs) - assume average annual.

Discount Rate and Interest Rate are assumed equivalent for the purposes of for Future Value Calculations.
Taxes excluded from all costs.

Alternative 3 - Replace Dam

Item #	Description	Unit	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Amount
1	Mobilization / Demobilization / Site preparation	LS	1	$ 50,000	$ 50,000
2	During Construction Flow Control / Dewatering	LS	1	$ 520,000	$ 520,000
3	New Earth / Concrete Dam Structure	LS	1	$ 1,300,000	$ 1,300,000
4	Operator Access Catwalk / Control Infrastructure / Pedestrian Bridge	LS	1	$ 160,000	$ 160,000
5	Erosion and Sediment Control	LS	1	$ 75,000	$ 75,000
6					
7					
	Subtotal				$ 2,105,000
	Engineering / Permitting / Tender Documents	LS	15%		$ 315,750
	Tendering / CA-CI	LS	6%		$ 126,300
	Contingency	LS	30%		$ 631,500
	Total Capital Cost				$ 3,178,550

	Annual operational, maintenance, and repair costs, 100-year life span*	$ / year 1 (in 2025 CAD$)	100	$ 7,500	$ 750,000
	Total Operational Costs (100 years)				$ 750,000

	Total Costs (Capital plus Life Span O&M)				$ 3,928,550

Notes AECOM 2016 (Table 9-1) provided only a single line item for the cost estimate for a dam rebuild, at $1,450,000. If 40% increase assumed = $2M in 2025.

For comparison, brief online literature review including *Summary of Dam Removal Projects as Completed by GSS Engineering Consultants Ltd.* for the Ontario Rivers Alliance (2019), (found here: https://www.ontarioriversalliance.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Summary-of-Dam-Removal-Costs-GSS-Engineering-Consultants-Ltd.-7.pdf) referred to a similar dam (Haines Dam on Beaver River, Thornbury - longer at 60 m, but shorter at 2m high), but limited earthen embankment. Estimated "cost of a new dam (to meet LRIA requirements) would likely have been $2M to 3M".

Additional studies could include Stage 2 archaeology if working in the park area, ice assessments and engineering (loads)
Discount Rate and Interest Rate are assumed equivalent for the purposes of for Future Value Calculations.
Taxes excluded from all costs.

Alternative 4 - Remove Dam and Reinstate Watercourse

Item #	Description	Unit	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Amount
1	Mobilization / Demobilization / Site preparation	LS	1	$ 50,000	$ 50,000
2	During Decommissioning Flow Control / Dewatering	LS	1	$ 100,000	$ 100,000
3	Transition Reach Stabilization (e.g., Rocky Ramp) and Reservoir Vegetation	LS	1	$ 300,000	$ 300,000
4	Erosion and Sediment Control	LS	1	$ 100,000	$ 100,000
5	Replacement of Emergency Fire Water Supply Source	LS	1	$ 580,000	$ 580,000
6					
7					
	Subtotal				$ 1,130,000
	Engineering / Permitting / Tender Documents	LS	15%		$ 169,500
	Tendering / CA-CI	LS	6%		$ 67,800
	Contingency	LS	30%		$ 339,000
	Total Capital Cost				$ 1,706,300

	Annual operational, maintenance, and repair costs, 100-year life span*	$ / year (in 2025 CAD$)	100	$ 2,000	$ 200,000
	Total Operational Costs (100 years)				$ 200,000

	Total Costs (Capital plus Life Span O&M)				$ 1,906,300

Notes AECOM 2016 (Table 9-1) provided only a single line item for the cost estimate for a dam rebuild, at $1,450,000. If 40% increase assumed = $2M in 2025.

For comparison, brief online literature review including *Summary of Dam Removal Projects as Completed by GSS Engineering Consultants Ltd.* for the Ontario Rivers Alliance (2019), (found here: https://www.ontarioriversalliance.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Summary-of-Dam-Removal-Costs-GSS-Engineering-Consultants-Ltd.-7.pdf) referred to a number of similar decommissioning projects. Haines Dam at Beaver Creek, Thornbury was similar in scale - 60 m long, 2 m high, decommissioned for $370,000.

Line Item 5 is a non-standard dam decommissioning requirement but critical in the current case as a mandatory impact mitigation measure that would be required if this alternative were pursued. Cost implications involve property acqusition (see separate sheet), creation of new storage pool (likely requiring impermeable liner, dedicated groundwater well resupply, and pumping / hydrant infrastructure, and miscellaneous civil works (see breakdown at right).

Additional studies could include Stage 2 archaeology if working in the park area, ice assessments and engineering (loads)

Discount Rate and Interest Rate are assumed equivalent for the purposes of for Future Value Calculations.

Taxes excluded from all costs.

Alternative 5 - Remove Dam, Reinstate Watercourse, Create Offline Ponds / Wetlands

Item #	Description	Unit	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Amount
1	Mobilization / Demobilization / Site preparation	LS	1	$ 50,000	$ 50,000
2	During Decommissioning Flow Control / Dewatering	LS	1	$ 100,000	$ 100,000
3	Transition Reach Stabilization (e.g., Rocky Ramp) and Reservoir Vegetation	LS	1	$ 300,000	$ 300,000
4	Erosion and Sediment Control	LS	1	$ 100,000	$ 100,000
5	Replacement of Emergency Fire Water Supply Source	LS	1	$ 550,000	$ 550,000
6	Offline Wet Pond / Wetland Cell Creation	m^3	43000	$ 30	$ 1,290,000
7					
	Subtotal				$ 2,390,000
	Engineering / Permitting / Tender Documents	LS	15%		$ 358,500
	Tendering / CA-CI	LS	6%		$ 143,400
	Contingency	LS	30%		$ 717,000
	Total Capital Cost				$ 3,608,900

	Annual operational, maintenance, and repair costs, 100-year life span*	$ / year (in 2025 CAD$)	100	$ 4,000	$ 400,000
	Total Operational Costs (100 years)				$ 400,000

	Total Costs (Capital plus Life Span O&M)				$ 4,008,900

Notes AECOM 2016 (Table 9-1) provided only a single line item for the cost estimate for a dam rebuild, at $1,450,000. If 40% increase assumed = $2M in 2025.

For comparison, brief online literature review including *Summary of Dam Removal Projects as Completed by GSS Engineering Consultants Ltd.* for the Ontario Rivers Alliance (2019), (found here: https://www.ontarioriversalliance.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Summary-of-Dam-Removal-Costs-GSS-Engineering-Consultants-Ltd.-7.pdf) referred to a number of similar decommissioning projects. Haines Dam at Beaver Creek, Thornbury was similar in scale - 60 m long, 2 m high, decommissioned for $370,000.

Line Item 5 is a non-standard dam decommissioning requirement but critical in the current case as a mandatory impact mitigation measure that would be required if this alternative were pursued. Cost implications involve property acqusition (see separate sheet), creation of new storage pool (likely requiring impermeable liner, dedicated groundwater well resupply, and pumping / hydrant infrastructure, and miscellaneous civil works (see breakdown at right of Alt 4).

Line Item 6 represent the primary difference in capital costs between Alternatives 4 and 5, and includes the dredging of the offline wet pond / wetland and dispersion of the dredged material nearby within the existing reservoir to create variable landform / terrestrial wetland habitat.

Additional studies could include Stage 2 archaeology if working in the park area, ice assessments and engineering (loads)
Discount Rate and Interest Rate are assumed equivalent for the purposes of for Future Value Calculations.
Taxes excluded from all costs.