

In Table 3, please record:

- all protected species at risk occurrences and habitat observations made at or near the proposed activity location;
- the [SARO list](#) status for each species;
- the rationale which indicates that the species or habitat may be present at or near the proposed activity location. This rationale should be based on information and data collected during the records review and through field surveys (if applicable).

If this information is available in an existing report, proponents can copy and paste the relevant information from the report(s) into Table 3. Please reference the title, author and date of the report(s) from which the copy and paste sections originate.

Please submit all new observation data for any endangered or threatened species to the Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) using the Rare Species reporting form available at: http://nhic.mnr.gov.on.ca/species/species_report.cfm.

Any new observation data for other provincially tracked species (e.g., special concern species) that may have been observed at or near the proposed activity location should also be submitted to the NHIC.

Table 3: Summary of species at risk and their habitats found at or near the proposed activity location. Identify information sources as required. Note: It is recommended that representative photos of the habitat areas and features found at or near the proposed location of the activity be submitted with this form (opportunity to add attachments is in the next section). Be sure to include the time, date and location where each photo was taken.

	Species 1	Species 2
Species name*	Black Redhorse	Wavy-rayed Lampmussel
Species status in Ontario* (provided in the SARO List)	☒ Threatened ☐ Endangered	☒ Threatened ☐ Endangered
Presence/absence of species/habitat at or near the proposed activity location*	☒ individuals of the species absent ☐ individuals of the species present	☐ individuals of the species absent ☒ individuals of the species present
Number of individuals observed and how (e.g., visual sighting, auditory observation, etc.) Also indicate life stage of the individuals (e.g., adult, juvenile, fruiting, etc.) where possible, dates the observations were made, the geographic coordinates of the observations, etc.	No individuals were observed during the site visit on January 18, 2023. It is understood that a single winter site visit is not sufficient to determine species absence.	No individuals were observed during the site visit on January 18, 2023. It is understood that a single winter site visit is not sufficient to determine species absence.
Detailed ecological description of the landscape. Include the Ecological Land Classification (ELC), Forest Ecosystem Classification (FEC), or Aquatic Resource Area (ARA) information, slope, aspect, soils, substrate, dominant plant species, associated plant species, etc.. If you require assistance in completing the required information, please contact the local MNR office.	The Maitland River is a warmwater stream that flows into Lake Huron in Goderich, ON. At the mouth of the river, near the location of the western inlet marina, the Maitland River is approximately 100 m wide and 8 m deep, with silty, sandy and gravelly substrate. The river runs between engineered banks (concrete and rip-rap) at the mouth. The access channel for the eastern valley marina is parallel to the river, approximately 300 m east of the mouth. The river is separated from the channel by an engineered spit. Waters merge at the mouth of the river. Flows were noted in the river during the site visit on January 18, but no flow was observed in the channel. The entrance channel is approximately 30 m in width, with vertical engineered banks (concrete, steel and rip-rap) and water is generally static except in early spring during periods of maximum runoff. Community type in both the river and the channel is open aquatic (OAO). The dredgeate deposition site does not	The Maitland River is a warmwater stream that flows into Lake Huron in Goderich, ON. At the location of proposed dredging, the Maitland River is approximately 100 m wide and 8 m deep, with silty, sandy and gravelly substrate. Flows were noted during the site visit on January 18. The entrance channel is approximately 35 m in width, with vertical engineered banks (concrete, steel and rip-rap) and the water is generally static in early spring during periods of maximum runoff. Community type is open aquatic (OAO).

Description of habitat features on site. Note any key habitat features (e.g., nests, hibernacula, calving areas, dens, roost trees, etc) observed at or near the activity location including the geographic coordinates of the observations. If you require assistance in completing the requested information, please contact the local MNR office species at risk representative.	contain aquatic habitat. - gravel / silt / sand substrate present - stream width suitable (100m)- - Supports a warmwater fish community - No aquatic vegetation present	- permanently wetted stream, order >2 - Gravelly (silty/sandy/gravelly) substrate present
How and when the species is (or may be) using the habitat to carry out its life processes Indicate if the habitat is being used by the species for reproduction, rearing, hibernation, over-wintering, migration, feeding, resting (including predator avoidance), dispersal, daily movement, or any other life process (please specify). If it is not clear which life process the habitat is supporting, please indicate "unknown". If you require assistance in completing the requested information, please contact the local MNR office species at risk representative.	Black Redhorse inhabits shallow (<2m) pools and riffles in medium sized rivers with few aquatic plants, a current, and a sand / gravel bottom. Eggs are laid on gravel in fast water. Winter is spent in deeper pools. It is unlikely that the work area provides suitable habitat for Black Redhorse to spawn. Though conditions upstream in the Maitland River are likely suitable, the lower velocity, increased depth, and high level of siltation at the mouth of the channel next to the Maitland River and marina entrance channels and high level of disturbance likely render habitat unsuitable. Channel depths are generally maintained at 8 m.	Wavy-rayed Lampmussel is found in small to medium rivers with clear waters in a hydrologically stable environment. It lives in shallow riffle areas with clean gravel or sand bottoms. Functional habitat requirements are: - Permanently wetted - Stream order >2 - clean sand/gravel substrates - riffle/run habitat (riverine populations only) - shallow sand flats (Great Lakes populations). Due to the high level of sedimentation at this location and the lack of riffle/run habitat it is not expected that the species is present at this location. Additionally, the species is found most frequently at depth <1 m.
Other available information that suggests the effects of the activity, not just the physical (direct) footprint, may overlap with species at risk occurrences and/or habitat (e.g., species expert's opinion, etc.).	The work area is mapped as critical habitat for Black Redhorse (DFO Aquatic SAR mapping).	N/A
	Species 3	Species 4
Species name*	Shortnose Cisco	Eastern Hognose Snake
Species status in Ontario* (provided in the SARO List)	☒ Threatened ☐ Endangered	☒ Threatened ☐ Endangered
Presence/absence of species/habitat at or near the proposed activity location*	☒ individuals of the species absent ☐ individuals of the species present	☐ individuals of the species absent ☒ individuals of the species present

Number of individuals observed and how (e.g., visual sighting, auditory observation, etc.) Also indicate life stage of the individuals (e.g., adult, juvenile, fruiting, etc.) where possible, dates the observations were made, the geographic coordinates of the observations, etc.	No individuals were observed during the site visit on January 18, 2023. It is understood that a single winter site visit is not sufficient to determine species absence.	No individuals were observed during the site visit on January 18, 2023. It is understood that a single winter site visit is not sufficient to determine species absence.
Detailed ecological description of the landscape. Include the Ecological Land Classification (ELC), Forest Ecosystem Classification (FEC), or Aquatic Resource Area (ARA) information, slope, aspect, soils, substrate, dominant plant species, associated plant species, etc.. If you require assistance in completing the required information, please contact the local MNR office.	The Maitland River is a warmwater stream that flows into Lake Huron in Goderich, ON. At the location of proposed dredging, the Maitland River is approximately 100 m wide and 8 m deep, with silty gravelly substrate, with engineered banks. The entrance channel is approximately 35 m in width. Community type is open aquatic (OAO). See above for detailed description. The dredgeate deposition sites do not contain aquatic habitat.	The adjacent forest on the north side of the river upstream may provide suitable habitat for Eastern Hognose Snake.
Description of habitat features on site. Note any key habitat features (e.g., nests, hibernacula, calving areas, dens, roost trees, etc) observed at or near the activity location including the geographic coordinates of the observations. If you require assistance in completing the requested information, please contact the local MNR office species at risk representative.	There is little information regarding the habitat requirements of Shortnose Cisco. No habitat features on site.	There is no habitat for Eastern Hognose Snake that will be impacted by the proposed works. The upstream beach and bluff habitat along the north shore of the Maitland River may support hibernacula and the forest may support foraging and thermoregulation but it is well outside the area proposed for dredging.
How and when the species is (or may be) using the habitat to carry out its life processes Indicate if the habitat is being used by the species for reproduction, rearing, hibernation, over-wintering, migration, feeding, resting (including predator avoidance), dispersal, daily movement, or any other life process (please specify). If it is not clear which life process the habitat is supporting, please indicate "unknown". If you require assistance in completing the requested information, please contact the local MNR office species at risk representative.	Shortnose Cisco lives in the Great Lakes, at depths between 22 and 110 m. It was last seen in Lake Huron in 1985. Spawning is believed to occur primarily during April through June at depths in excess of 52m Since the depth of the study area is approximately 8 m, the species is likely not using the study area as habitat to carry out its life processes.	Dredgeate deposition sites are successional and highly disturbed. There are no previous Eastern Hognose records shown for the final deposition site, which is also successional, and surrounded by conifer plantations. There is no habitat for Eastern Hognose Snake that will be impacted by the proposed works.
Other available information that suggests the effects of the activity, not just the physical (direct) footprint, may overlap with species at risk occurrences and/or habitat (e.g., species expert's opinion, etc.).	N/A	N/A
	Species 5	Species 6