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ARBORIST REPORT AND TREE PROTECTION PLAN

7072 Sixth Line, Milton, Ontario

Project #: 24-0774
Prepared for: 1000377643 Ontario Inc.
Date: July 29, 2025

Report Version: 01

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1000377643 Ontario Inc.

Attention: Andy Sidhu

SUBJECT: ARBORIST REPORT AND TREE PROTECTION PLAN, 7072 SIXTH LINE, MILTON, ONTARIO

EnVision Consultants Ltd. is pleased to present the enclosed Arborist Report and Tree Protection Plan for the above-noted property. A tree inventory was completed to characterize the trees at the above-noted property and the information gleaned from the inventory is included in this Arborist Report. Based on the information obtained through the inventory, a Tree Protection Plan is included to ensure adequate protection of the trees within the vicinity of the proposed development area.

We thank you for utilizing EnVision Consultants Ltd. for this assignment. If there are any questions regarding the enclosed report, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

Alex Stettler, H.B.Sc, PMP, CAN-CISEC
Project Manager - Ecology
astettler@envisionconsultants.ca

QUALITY MANAGEMENT

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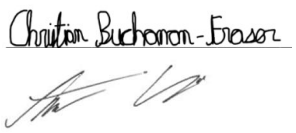
SIGNATURE			
REVIEWED BY	Alex Stettler		
SIGNATURE			
DATE	June 29, 2025		

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GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
cm	centimeter(s)
BHA	Butternut Health Assessment
DBH	diameter at breast height (in cm)
END	Endangered (referring to Species at Risk)
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ha	hectare(s)
ISA	International Society of Arboriculture
km	kilometre(s)
m	metre(s)
masl	metres above sea level
MECP	Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks
MNRF	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
OP	Official Plan
PPS	Provincial Planning Statement (OMMAH, 2024)
SC	Special Concern (referring to Species at Risk)
THR	Threatened (referring to Species at Risk)
TPP	Tree Protection/Preservation Plan
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EnVision Consultants Ltd. (EnVision) was retained by 1000377643 Ontario Inc. (the 'Client') to complete an Arborist Report and Tree Protection Plan to support the proposed development at the property located at 7072 Sixth Line, Milton, Ontario (the 'Site').

The Site is approximately 1.34 hectares (3.31 acres) in size. The Site is bounded by agricultural fields to the south and west with Sixth Line to the north and east. The Site includes a fenced trailer parking lot, a two storey building and a watercourse feature. The trailer parking lot is bounded by hedgerows to the south and northwest, with a watercourse and associated riparian corridor present in the northern area of the Site.

The Client is proposing re-development of the Site to facilitate a new one-storey industrial building and accessory trailer parking. A new entranceway onto the Site is also proposed along Sixth Line. As part of the larger Subwatershed Impact Study, the potential road widening of Sixth Line may be proposed; however, the details and timeline of the potential road construction works have not yet been determined and will not be discussed within this study. Thus, only the new one-storey industrial building, accessory trailing parking and new Site entranceway were considered in determining the limit of disturbance of the proposed works within this assessment.

This report includes information on the condition of existing trees, details of potential impacts to trees within or in close proximity to the proposed area of disturbance, and recommendations for tree protection measures in accordance with regulatory requirements.

Based on the tree inventory, EnVision presents the following findings:

- A total of 224 trees with a diameter at breast height of 10 cm or larger were inventoried within the Site and within 10 m of the limit of disturbance. A total of 11 species were identified and three (3) were identified to the genus level.
- Of the 224 trees identified, 106 were found to be in good conditions, 110 were found to be in good to fair condition, three (3) were found to be in fair condition and two (2) were found to be in largely poor condition. Three (3) trees appeared to be dead.
- There were 12 trees with a diameter at breast height of 10 cm or larger that are proposed to be removed to facilitate re-development of the Site. Nine (9) of the trees proposed for removal are located along Sixth Line, within the Town of Milton's right-of-way.
- It is anticipated that 188 trees can be retained and protected using the general preservation methods. An additional 22 trees (including 15 individual trees and one (1) tree grouping [TG4]) can be preserved using more specific preservation methods within the Site. Two (2) trees are located on the south adjacent property, which are also to be retained with specific measures.

Based on these findings, the following is recommended:

- Tree protection fencing should be implemented in the tree protection zone of trees near the Site boundaries.

- Written permission and approval will be required from the Town of Milton for the injury and removal of trees within their right-of-way (i.e., trees 107 through 116). It is anticipated that heritage trees (if present) and any compensation requirements will be determined by the Town of Milton following review of the tree inventory results.
- Written permission will be required for injury of trees on the adjacent private property to the south by the property owner (i.e., trees 125 and 126).

2. INTRODUCTION

EnVision Consultants Ltd. (EnVision) was retained by 1000377643 Ontario Inc. (the 'Client') to complete an Arborist Report and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) for the property located at 7072 Sixth Line, Milton, Ontario (the 'Site'). It is our understanding that this assessment has been requested in support of the preparation of a larger Subwatershed Impact Study (SIS) which includes the Site. The property is proposed to be re-developed as a commercial/industrial use development.

The Site is approximately 1.34 hectares (3.31 acres) in size. The Site is bounded by Sixth Line to the northeast and agricultural fields within the remaining areas. The Site currently consists of a fenced gravel trailer parking lot, a two-storey building and a watercourse feature. The trailer parking lot is bounded by hedgerows to the south and northwest with a watercourse and associated riparian corridor present in the northern area of the Site. The location and orientation of the Site is depicted on Figure 1, attached.

The Client is proposing re-development of the Site to facilitate a new one-storey industrial building and accessory trailer parking. A new entranceway onto the Site is proposed along the eastern boundary from Sixth Line. As part of the larger SIS, the potential road widening of Sixth Line may be proposed; however, the details and timeline of the potential road construction works have not yet been determined at this time and will not be discussed within this study. Thus, while the potential road widening area is shown of Figure 1, it is considered future works and will not be considered an area of development impact. Only the new one-storey industrial building, accessory trailing parking and new Site entranceway will be considered in determining the limit of disturbance of the proposed works.

This work has been conducted to collect information pertaining to the trees within the study area. All trees, within the limit of disturbance from the proposed development including neighboring trees that may be affected by the proposed works were included within the inventory. Trees 10 cm in diameter at breast height (DBH) or larger within the previously described areas were inventoried as part of this assessment. Health conditions of the trees at the time of the survey were documented as part of this tree inventory, details are included in Appendix A. Recommendations for removal, retention, and preservation of trees have been made in accordance with the applicable by-laws and are detailed in subsequent sections of this report as well as Appendix A. Through consultation, Town of Milton (the 'Town') staff indicated that they do not currently have any applicable local by-laws regarding TPP. Thus, the by-laws, policies and standards applicable to the subject area are as follows:

- Regional Municipality of Halton Tree By-law 121-05; and,
- Town of Milton Engineering and Parks Standard Manual Park 6: Standard Drawings (September 2024).

3. STUDY METHODOLOGY

The tree inventory was completed on February 12, 2025. Individual trees greater than or equal to 10 cm DBH within the Site were included in the inventory. The following information was obtained for each tree, and is included in Appendix A:

- Tree tag number (or alphanumeric label, (e.g., A45, where tagging was not possible);
- Tree species (common and scientific names – genus and species);
- DBH in cm;
- Tree condition (vigour, structure)
  - GOOD – dead branches less than 10%; signs of good compartmentalization on any wounds, no structural defects;
  - FAIR – 10-30% dead branches, size or occurrence of wounds present some concerns, minor structural defects;
  - POOR – more than 30% dead branches, weak compartmentalization, early leaf drop, presence of insects or disease, major structural defects; and,
  - DEAD – tree shows no signs of life;
- Evidence of insect or fungal infection;
- General comments including structural integrity, significant lean, etc.;
- Tree location using a handheld GPS unit; and,
- A picture of the tree.

Individual trees were tagged with a numbered metal tree tag and/or assigned an alphanumeric label and were numbered 68 through 75 and 77 through 129. Trees that were assessed as a group were assigned alphanumeric labels TG1 through TG8. Three (3) dead trees were assigned alphanumeric labels A1 and A2 (consists of 2 trees). Trees were located in the field using satellite imagery and the provided proposed development plan. The locations of the trees are depicted on Figure 1.

The results from the tree inventory were used to create a TPP, which identifies and details tree protection methodology. As part of this plan, the tree protection zone (TPZ) for each tree is identified based on accepted minimum distances, as specified within Standard No. 10-01.02 of the Town's Engineering and Parks Standards Manual. The TPP includes details on the appropriate use of the TPZ, tree protection fencing, and general notes on best management practices. For trees near construction areas, 'injury' is defined as encroachment into the identified TPZ. The TPZ is defined as the tree dripline plus one (1) metre outwards as outlined in Standard No. 10-01.02.

This arborist report provides recommendations for appropriate treatment of trees that will be retained and protected but may suffer injury due to encroachment into their respective TPZs. The Regional Municipality of Halton By-law No. 121-05 and Town's Engineering and Parks Standard Manual (September 2024) were used in the preparation of this report.

4. CONTACT INFORMATION

Table 4-1: Summary of Relevant Contact Information

APPLICANT	PROJECT ARBORIST(S)	REVIEWER
Andy Sidhu 1000377643 Ontario Inc. 6701 Davand Drive, Mississauga, ON L5T 2R2 Phone: 431-336-0066 andy@trargettrucksales.ca	Anne Ha, B.Sc. ISA Certified Arborist ON-3179A EnVision Consultants Ltd. 6415 Northwest Drive; Units 37-40 Mississauga, ON L4V 1X1 Cell: 647-997-5650 aha@envisionconsultants.ca	Planning and Development Town of Milton 150 Mary Street Milton, ON L9T 6Z5 (905) 878-7252

5. TREE INVENTORY

A total of 224 trees, including eight (8) tree groupings were inventoried as part of this assessment. Tree inventory details are included in Appendix A. The species composition is provided in Table 5-1, below.

Table 5-1: Tree Species

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NUMBER OF TREES
Apple species	*Malus sp.*	4
Black Walnut	*Juglans nigra*	20
Blue Spruce	*Picea pungens*	14
Butternut	*Juglans cinerea*	1
Common Buckthorn	*Rhamnus cathartica*	1
Eastern White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	119
Eastern White Pine	*Pinus strobus*	6
Horse Chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	1
Manitoba Maple	*Acer negundo*	34
Red Pine	*Pinus resinosa*	6
Spruce species	*Picea sp.*	3
Sugar Maple	*Acer saccharum*	2
White Spruce	*Picea glauca*	12
Willow species	*Salix sp.*	1

Observations of structure and vigour were noted in the field and of the 224 trees inventoried, 106 were found to be in good condition, 110 were found to be in good to fair condition, 3 were found to be in fair condition and 2 were found to be in largely poor condition. Three (3) trees appear to be dead. Photos taken during the tree inventory are included in Appendix B.

One (1) Endangered (END) species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Butternut, was identified within the Site along the riparian corridor associated with the watercourse. The Butternut (Tree 73) is currently not proposed for removal; however, a Butternut Health Assessment (BHA) was undertaken as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (under separate cover). It is anticipated that the results of the BHA and consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Conserrvation and Parks (MECP) through the EIA will determine the next steps associated with the Butternut (i.e., setbacks, mitigation, etc.). Thus, refer to the EIA for potential impacts and mitigation measures associated with the Butternut. No other END or Threatened (THR) species were identified on Site.

6. TREE PROTECTION AND REMOVAL PLAN

6.1. TREE REMOVAL

Based on the location of trees relative to the proposed areas of disturbance, a total of 12 individual trees (Trees 89, 101, 104, 108 through 116) are proposed for removal to facilitate the proposed re-development. Of the 12 trees proposed for removal, the majority are in good to fair condition. Three (3) trees (Trees 89, 101 and 104) proposed for removal are located within the Site near the western and southern boundaries. Additionally, to facilitate the proposed new Site entranceway from Sixth Line will require the removal of nine (9) trees (Trees 108 through 116). One (1) tree located within the Town's right-of-way (ROW) will require specific preservation methods (Tree 107).

All trees located on adjacent properties should be preserved. Two (2) (Trees 125 and 126) which are located on the adjacent property to the south of the Site will require specific preservation methods.

The Regional Municipality of Halton Tree By-law 121-05 is applicable to the Site, as the watercourse feature is identified within the Regional Greenlands System. However, as the regional by-law only regulates the cutting of trees within the Regional Greenlands System, more specifically woodlot areas 0.5 ha or more in size. As woodlots are not present within the Site, it is anticipated that permitting and approvals under the regional by-law for the proposed tree removals are not required by the Regional Municipality of Halton.

Moreover, based on correspondence with the Town's staff (J. Meyer pers. comm. June 18, 2025) confirmed that the Town does not require any tree permits or compensation for the proposed removal and/or injury of trees on private property. As such tree removal permitting and compensation will not be discussed. However, the Town does require a signed letter from the neighboring landowner and the applicant (i.e., proponent) for impacts to neighboring trees on adjacent properties which may be affected by the proposed works. The letter must acknowledge the work and if damage and/or removal of trees will occur. Thus, a signed letter will be required from the adjacent landowner for the proposed injury of the trees on the adjacent southern property (Trees 125 and 126).

Generally, the Town encourages trees located along the Town's ROW are to be retained and protected during construction. However, if trees are to be removed, then the Town will require detailed information regarding the trees proposed for removal. The tree inventory provided in Appendix A includes all the details the Town will require for the trees located within the Town's ROW which are proposed for removal. Typically, compensation is not required for trees located within the Town's ROW. However, if trees are considered "heritage trees" (i.e., very large trees in good health) by the Town and are proposed for removal within the Town's ROW, the Town reserves the right to work with the applicant on alternative means to access the Site in an effort to retain trees of value within the ROW. Thus, the proposed removals and injury of trees along the Town's ROW (Trees 107 through 116) will require review and approval from the Town. Based on the results of the Town's review, it will determine if any trees along the Town's ROW are considered heritage trees and confirmed if any further steps are required.

A summary of trees proposed for removal are listed based on location in the following table:

Table 6-1: Trees Proposed for Removal

TREE ID	TREE LOCATIONS	# OF TREES
89, 101 and 104	Within the Site	3
108 to 113	Along Sixth Line, within the Town of Milton's ROW	9
	TOTAL TREES TO BE REMOVED	12

As per the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, tree removals should be conducted outside of the breeding period for migratory birds, which is between April 1 and August 31 for this area. If removals are to be completed during this period, a nest search performed by a Qualified Biologist or Ecologist may be undertaken to minimize the potential for adverse effects.

6.2. TREE PRESERVATION

The area of disturbance associated with the proposed re-development activities (i.e., new one-storey industrial building, accessory trailer parking and new entranceway) is outside the minimum TPZs of 188 of the inventoried trees (Trees 68 to 75, 77 to 83, 96, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 117 to 121, 123, 124, 127, 128, 129, A1 and A2 [consisting of 2 trees]), as well as TG1 (consisting of 48 trees), TG2 (consisting of 9 trees), TG3 (consisting of 8 trees), TG5 (consisting of 59 trees), TG6 (consisting of 6 trees), TG7 (consisting of 12 trees), and TG8 (consisting of 8 trees), see Figures 2A and 2B and Appendix A. It is anticipated that there is no potential for impact to these trees. Temporary tree protection fencing is proposed to protect the TPZs of trees located in proximity to the proposed re-development area. These trees to be retained should receive general protection and preservation methods as outlined below.

The TPZs of 17 individual trees (Trees 84 to 88, 90 to 95, 97, 99, 107, 122, 125 and 126) and one (1) tree grouping (TG4 consisting of 7 trees) that are intended to be retained, overlap the proposed re-development area. This indicates that there is the potential for injury to the trees to occur. These trees will require general preservation methods in addition to specific preservation methods as described in the following section. General and specific protection measures should not hinder the re-development works due to the small level of encroachment into the proposed re-development area. The trees to be retained with general and specific measures is shown on Figure 2A and 2B.

6.2.1. GENERAL PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION METHODS

General protection and preservation methods are described on Figure 3 and follow the best management practices as outlined in the Town's Engineering and Parks Standards Manual. In addition to the measures indicated on Figure 3, the following should also be implemented:

- Signs indicating "CAUTION: TREE PROTECTION NO DISTURBANCE BEYOND THIS POINT" should be mounted as appropriate (towards construction activity) and at regular intervals (every 8 m) along the tree protection fence. These signs should be a 400 mm by 600 mm white gator board or similar. Tree protection fencing is to remain in effective condition until all re-development activities including landscaping are completed. For more information refer to the Town's Engineering and Parks Standards Manual (2024). For a copy of this manual, please contact Engineering staff by email at Engineering@milton.ca.
- Tree protection fencing and associated filter fabric is to be maintained in good working order throughout the construction period, until approval to remove the fencing is obtained from the Town.
- Existing trees shall be properly protected at or outside of the drip line with wire mesh fencing as per the approved landscape plan until substantial performance or replacement with a permanent fence.
- Steel T-bars are to be spaced 2.5 m apart.
- The existing grade within the drip line of all trees is to be preserved.
- Dead wood should only be pruned as directed by the Town. Leaders should not be pruned.
- A watering and fertilizing program shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the Town.
- The cost of replacing dead and/or severely damaged trees, as determined by the Town, shall be borne by the Owner and/or General Contractor. The species and size(s) must be approved by the Town.
- Positive drainage must be away from the fenced area.
- No storage of materials or grade change is permitted within the fenced area.
- All removals must be felled into the work area to ensure that damage does not occur to the trees within the TPZ.
- Upon completion of the tree removals, all felled trees are to be removed from the Site, and all brush chipped. All brush, roots and wood debris must be shredded into pieces that are smaller than 25 mm in size to ensure that any insect pest that could be present within the wood are destroyed.
- It is recommended that tree removals should occur outside of the breeding period for migratory birds, which is between April 1 and August 31. If removals are to be completed during the breeding period, a clearance nest sweep performed by a Qualified Biologist or Ecologist would be required to avoid contravention of the Migratory Birds Convention Act.
- To avoid soil compaction, machinery operation is to stay within the work area and avoid the areas delineated by the tree protection fencing. This will ease the compaction stress on the root systems of the trees to be retained.

Pruning Practices

- All limbs damaged or broken during the course of construction should be pruned cleanly in accordance with approved horticultural practices. All pruning cuts should be made to a growing point such as bud, twig or branch, cut just outside the branch collar (the swollen area at the base of the branch that sometimes has a bark ridge) and perpendicular to the branch being pruned rather than as close to the trunk as possible. This minimizes the site of the wound. No stubs should be left.
- Any branches that overhang the work area and require pruning are to be pruned using good arboricultural practices utilizing by-pass secateurs in accordance with approved horticultural practices and/or American National Standard (ANSI) A300 (Part 1) - 2008 Pruning.
- The Contractor must report immediately any damage to trees such as broken limbs, damage to roots, or wounds to the main trunk or stem systems so that the damage can be assessed immediately.
- All approved root pruning should be supervised or performed by an ISA Certified Arborist.
- During excavation operations in which the root area is affected, all exposed roots are to be pruned cleanly using acceptable arboricultural practices. Pruned root ends are to be neatly and squarely trimmed and the area is to be backfilled with clean native fill as soon as possible to prevent desiccation and promote root growth. The exposed roots should not be allowed to dry out. The Contractor shall discuss watering of the roots with the consulting Arborist prior to pruning to ensure that optimum soil moisture during construction and backfilling operations.
- Tree roots should not be excavated within the critical structural rooting area. This is the minimum area of the root system necessary to maintain vitality or stability of the tree. Typically, this area extends to the dripline of the tree. The severing of one root can cause approximately 5-20% loss of the root system. A reduction of this area by greater than 30% can pose stability concerns for the tree.

6.2.2. SPECIFIC PRESERVATION METHODS

The proposed re-development encroaches into the TPZ of 17 individual trees (Trees 84 to 88, 90 to 95, 97, 99, 107, 122, 125 and 126) and one (1) tree grouping (TG4). However, the encroachments are generally minor (less than 25%) and it is anticipated that these trees can be retained provided specific preservation methods are implemented. Information for the tree, including recommended actions, is provided in Table 6-2, below. Details of recommended treatment or specific preservation methods are provided in Table 6-3, below. General protection and preservation methods, as outlined above should also be applied for these trees.

Table 6-2: Trees to be Retained with Specific Preservation Methods

TREE ID	SPECIES	DBH (CM)	CONDITION	RECOMMENDED ACTION
84	Eastern White Pine	23	This tree is in good condition, with an unbalanced live crown and less than 10% deadwood. Approximately 2% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).
85	Manitoba Maple	22, 23	This tree is in good condition with co-dominant stems at 1.5 m and less than 10% deadwood. One (1) cut lower limb was observed during the inventory. Approximately 10% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).
86	Eastern White Pine	28	This tree is in good condition with less than 10% deadwood. Approximately 19% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).
87	Eastern White Pine	26	This tree is in good condition with less than 10% deadwood. Approximately 11% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).
88	Eastern White Pine	25	This tree is in good condition with less than 10% deadwood. Approximately 10% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).

TREE ID	SPECIES	DBH (CM)	CONDITION	RECOMMENDED ACTION
90	Eastern White Pine	27	This tree is in good condition with less than 10% deadwood. Approximately 15% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).
91	White Spruce	18	This tree is in good condition with less than 10% deadwood. Approximately 19% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).
92	White Spruce	26	This tree is in good condition with less than 10% deadwood. A few broken branches were observed. Approximately 15% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).
93	White Spruce	18	This tree is in good condition with a slight curve at the base the trunk and less than 10% deadwood. Approximately 16% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).
94	White Spruce	16, 10	This multi-stemmed tree is in good condition with less than 10% deadwood. Approximately 16% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).

TREE ID	SPECIES	DBH (CM)	CONDITION	RECOMMENDED ACTION
95	Red Pine	20	This tree is in good condition with an unbalanced live crown, a few broken branches and less than 10% deadwood. Approximately 17% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).
97	Red Pine	20	This tree is in fair condition with a curved trunk, a few dead lower limbs and less than 10% deadwood. Approximately 8% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).
99	Red Pine	15	This tree is in good condition with less than 10% deadwood. Approximately 4% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).
107	Sugar Maple	82	This tree is in good condition with less than 10% deadwood. The tree appeared to contain 2 dead limbs with missing bark and woodpecker holes. Approximately 20% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).
122	Black Walnut	2	This tree is in good condition with less than 10% deadwood. Approximately 11% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).

TREE ID	SPECIES	DBH (CM)	CONDITION	RECOMMENDED ACTION
125	Manitoba Maple	23, 24	This tree is in good condition, co-dominant stems at 0.5 m with less than 10% deadwood. Approximately 16% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).
126	Manitoba Maple	25, 20, 20, 16	This multi-stemmed tree is in good condition, contained a single broken limb with less than 10% deadwood. Approximately 7% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).
TG4	Blue Spruce	10	This tree grouping consists of seven (7) trees which are in good condition with less than 10% deadwood. Approximately 20% encroachment into its TPZ will occur during construction. This tree should be retained and protected.	Retain and protect with specific preservation methods 1 to 5 (Table 6-3).

Table 6-3: Specific Preservation Methods

METHOD	DETAILS
1	Install tree protection fencing as indicated on the TPP or as specified by the Town.
2	Prune low branches near the trunk if they will be injured by machinery. Branches should be pruned before access or construction begins. Pruning should be limited to less than 20% of the tree's crown and be completed by a Qualified Arborist or tree care professional in accordance with good arboricultural standards.
3	A Qualified Arborist should prune existing broken branches to promote overall tree health.
4	In the presence of a Qualified Arborist, use a low pressure water hydro vac method to expose the upper 10 to 15 cm of soil, and if roots are found, the Arborist should make clean cuts if digging/site grading goes into the root system. Subsequently, put mulch over exposed roots and water soil if needed to maintain moisture.
5	Ensure the tree receives adequate water during summer dry periods. Remove mulch only when restoration occurs.

7. CLOSING

7.1. CONCLUSIONS

Trees within the Site and within 10 m beyond the limit of disturbance were inventoried to optimize tree protection during the proposed re-development activities for the Site (i.e., new one-storey industrial building, accessory trailer parking and new entranceway). This TPP was created using the best management practices outlined in the Town's Engineering and Parks Standards Manual Part 6: Standard Drawings (2024). Of the 224 trees inventoried, 188 are to be retained and protected using the general preservation methods outlined, namely protection of the designated TPZ and installation of tree protection fencing. An additional 24 trees (including 17 individual trees and one (1) tree grouping [TG4]) can be preserved using more specific preservation methods, as outlined above, and 12 trees are proposed for removal to allow for the proposed re-development activities. This Arborist Report and TPP minimizes the number of trees that are to be removed while providing recommended actions to protect and retain the maximum number of trees in good condition.

7.2. QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASSESSORS

Anne Ha, B.Sc., ISA Certified Arborist

Anne Ha is an Ecologist at EnVision Consultants with over three (3) years of experience in environmental consulting. Anne is an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist. Anne has obtained a Bachelor of Science Degree from Ryerson University. Anne has been involved with many tree health assessments and inventories, including the subsequent drafting of Arborist Reports and Tree Protection Plans. Anne has also supervised tree removals in the field during active construction works.

7.3. CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURES

This Tree Inventory, TPP, and Arborist Report was prepared for 1000377643 Ontario Inc. EnVision has completed this assessment in accordance with generally accepted professional practises and procedures applicable at the time of preparation. These services are not subject to any express or implied warranties, and none should be inferred. The material in this memo reflects EnVision's judgement in light of the information available at the time of preparation. Any use, which a Third Party not noted above makes of this report, or nay reliance on decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of such Third Parties. EnVision accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by a Third Party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report. We thank you for allowing us to take part in your project. Should you have any questions or wish to review the contents of this letter in more detail, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

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7.4. QUALIFIER

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This limitations statement is considered an integral part of this report.

8. REFERENCES

International Society of Arboriculture. (2011). Best Management Practices. Tree Risk Assessment.

Government of Canada. (1994). Migratory Birds Convention Act.

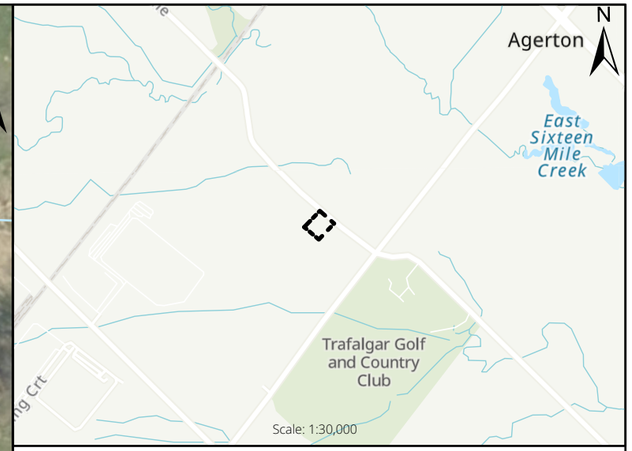
Regional Municipality of Halton. By-law No. 121-05: A by-law to Prohibit or Regulate the Destruction or Injuring of Trees in the Regional Municipality of Halton. https://www.halton.ca/Repository/By-law-121-05-Trees

Town of Milton. (2024). Engineering and Parks Standard Manual Part 6: Standard Drawings. https://www.milton.ca/en/business-and-development/engineering-and-parks-standards-manual.aspx

FIGURES

Prepared By: TanyaPeterson

C:\Users\TanyaPeterson\OneDrive - EnVision Consultants\Documents\12_GIS\Projects\2024\24-0774\APRX\Arborist\24-0774 Figure 1 Site and Tree Locations.aprx



LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY
- WATERCOURSE
- TREE LOCATION
- TREE GROUP
- TREE PROTECTION ZONE

TITLE

SITE BOUNDARY AND TREE LOCATIONS

PROJECT

ARBORIST REPORT
7072 SIXTH LINE
MILTON, ONTARIO

CLIENT

1000377643 ONTARIO INC.

PROJECT NO.	DATE	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	FIGURE
24-0774	JULY 2025	TP	TW	1

Prepared By: TanyaPeterson

N

LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
- POTENTIAL ROAD WIDENING
- WATERCOURSE
- TREE LOCATION
- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- TREE TO BE PRESERVED
- TREE TO BE PRESERVED WITH SPECIFIC MEASURES
- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- TREE GROUP TO BE RETAINED WITH SPECIFIC MEASURES
- TREE GROUP TO BE RETAINED
- TREE PROTECTION FENCING

6TH LINE

Scale: 1:600

0 6 12 18 24 Metres

Data Source: Open Data Ontario

TITLE

TREE PRESERVATION PLAN

PROJECT

ARBORIST REPORT
7072 SIXTH LINE
MILTON, ONTARIO

CLIENT

1000377643 ONTARIO INC.

PROJECT NO.	DATE	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	FIGURE
24-0774	JULY 2025	TP	TW	2A

C:\Users\TanyaPeterson\OneDrive - EnVision Consultants\Documents\12_GIS\Projects\2024\24-0774\APRX\Arborist\24-0774 Figure 2A TPP.aprx

TREE #	TPZ (m)	ENCROACHMENT %	RECOMMENDATION
68	8	0%	Preserve
69	2.7	0%	Preserve
70	2	0%	Preserve
71	6	0%	Preserve
72	2	0%	Preserve
73	6	0%	Preserve
74	6	0%	Preserve
75	2.5	0%	Preserve
77	4	0%	Preserve
78	2	0%	Preserve
A1	2.5	0%	Preserve
79	3	0%	Preserve
A2	2	0%	Preserve
80	2	0%	Preserve
81	3	0%	Preserve
82	3	0%	Preserve
TG1	2	0%	Preserve
TG2	7	0%	Preserve
TG3	4	0%	Preserve
83	5	0%	Preserve
84	5	2%	Preserve with Specific Measures
85	4	10%	Preserve with Specific Measures
86	4	19%	Preserve with Specific Measures
87	3	11%	Preserve with Specific Measures
88	3	10%	Preserve with Specific Measures
89	4	28%	Remove
90	3	15%	Preserve with Specific Measures
91	3	19%	Preserve with Specific Measures
92	3	15%	Preserve with Specific Measures
93	3	16%	Preserve with Specific Measures
94	3	16%	Preserve with Specific Measures
95	3.5	17%	Preserve with Specific Measures
96	2.5	0%	Preserve
97	3	8%	Preserve with Specific Measures
98	2	0%	Preserve
99	3	4%	Preserve with Specific Measures
100	2	0%	Preserve
TG4	2	21%	Preserve with Specific Measures
TG5	2	0%	Preserve
101	3	29%	Remove
102	2	0%	Preserve
103	2	0%	Preserve
104	5	29%	Remove
105	1.5	0%	Preserve
106	3	0%	Preserve
TG6	2	0%	Preserve
TG7	3	0%	Preserve
107	6	20%	Preserve with Specific Measures
108	6	51%	Remove
109	6	89%	Remove
110	5	100%	Remove
111	2.5	61%	Remove
112	3	27%	Remove
113	4	26%	Remove
114	3	100%	Remove
115	2	100%	Remove
116	2	100%	Remove
117	5	0%	Preserve
118	5	0%	Preserve
119	4	0%	Preserve
120	5	0%	Preserve
121	6	0%	Preserve
122	1.5	11%	Preserve with Specific Measures
123	2	0%	Preserve
124	2	0%	Preserve
125	7	16%	Preserve with Specific Measures
126	5	7%	Preserve with Specific Measures
127	6	0%	Preserve
128	5	0%	Preserve
129	8	0%	Preserve
TG8	5	0%	Preserve

Note: Refer to the Tree Inventory Charts in Appendix A for additional tree information.

TITLE

TREE PRESERVATION PLAN - TABLES

PROJECT

ARBORIST REPORT
7072 SIXTH LINE
MILTON, ONTARIO

CLIENT

1000377643 ONTARIO INC.

PROJECT NO.	DATE	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	FIGURE
24-0774	JULY 2025	TP	TW	2B

TREE PRESERVATION NOTES AND GUIDELINES

ESTABLISHMENT OF TREE PROTECTION ZONE (TPZ):

- TREE PRESERVATION MEASURES, INCLUDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TREE PROTECTION ZONE (TPZ) SHALL APPLY TO THE VEGETATION IDENTIFIED TO BE RETAINED AND PROTECTED. THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE SHALL CONSIST OF TREE PROTECTION FENCING AS PER TOWN OF MILTON STANDARD, PLACED AT ONE METER BEYOND THE DRIPLINE OF VEGETATION TO BE PRESERVED. REFER TO DETAILS ON THIS SHEET.
- NO GRADE CHANGES SHALL OCCUR WITHIN TREE PROTECTION ZONE. IN THE EVENT THAT GRADE CHANGES OCCUR EITHER AS A CUT OR FILL SITUATION, THE CONSULTING ARBORIST MUST BE NOTIFIED SO THAT PRECAUTIONS TO PRESERVE THE TREE CAN BE DETERMINED PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF FILL OR EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES.
- EVERY PRECAUTION MUST BE TAKEN TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO TREES AND ROOT SYSTEMS, COMPACTION AND CONTAMINATION RESULTING FROM THE CONSTRUCTION TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE CONSULTING ARBORIST.
- TREES THAT REQUIRE PRUNING TO PERMIT CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WILL BE DONE SO IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOOD ARBORICULTURAL PRACTICES. IN THE EVENT THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO REMOVE ADDITIONAL LIMBS OR PORTIONS OF TREES, AFTER CONSTRUCTION HAS COMMENCED, TO ACCOMMODATE CONSTRUCTION, THE CONSULTING ARBORIST IS TO BE INFORMED AND UNDER THEIR DIRECTION THE REMOVAL IS TO BE EXECUTED CAREFULLY AND IN FULL ACCORDANCE WITH ARBORICULTURAL TECHNIQUES, BY A CERTIFIED ARBORIST.
- ANY DAMAGE TO TREES SUCH AS BROKEN LIMBS, DAMAGE TO ROOTS, OR WOUNDS TO THE MAIN TRUNK OR STEM SYSTEMS ARE TO BE REPORTED TO THE CONSULTING ARBORIST SO THAT THE DAMAGE CAN BE ASSESSED IMMEDIATELY AND MITIGATION CAN BE PROMPTLY IMPLEMENTED.

TREE PROTECTION ZONE:

APPLIES TO TREES LOCATED AT THE LIMIT OF GRADING OR NOTED OTHERWISE. THESE TREES ARE TO BE PRESERVED AND WILL HAVE SILT / TREE PROTECTION FENCING INSTALLED ALONG THE LIMIT OF GRADING / LIMIT OF WORK TO ESTABLISH THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE. ANY DAMAGE TO TREES SUCH AS BROKEN LIMBS, DAMAGE TO ROOTS, OR WOUNDS TO THE MAIN TRUNK OR STEM SYSTEMS ARE TO BE REPORTED TO THE CONSULTING ARBORIST SO THAT THE DAMAGE CAN BE ASSESSED IMMEDIATELY AND MITIGATION CAN BE PROMPTLY IMPLEMENTED. WITHIN A TREE PROTECTION ZONE THERE IS TO BE:

- NO CONSTRUCTION
- NO ALTERING OF GRADE BY ADDING FILL, EXCAVATING, TRENCHING, SCRAPING, DUMPING OR DISTURBANCE OF ANY KIND.
- NO STORAGE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, SOIL, CONSTRUCTION WASTE OR DEBRIS WITHIN THE DRIP LINE
- NO MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES, EQUIPMENT
- NO PARKING OF VEHICLES OR MACHINERY
- NO DIGGING, BORING
- NO RIGGING CABLES SHALL BE WRAPPED AROUND OR INSTALLED IN TREES
- NO CONTAMINANTS WILL BE PLACED OVER ROOT SYSTEM
- NO CONTAMINANTS WILL BE DUMPED OR FLUSHED WHERE FEEDER ROOTS OF TREES EXIST

WORK WITHIN TREE PROTECTION ZONE:

IF WORK MUST BE CONDUCTED WITHIN A TREE PROTECTION ZONE THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD MINIMIZE SOIL COMPACTION AND MECHANICAL ROOT DAMAGE BY UTILIZING ONE OF THE FOLLOWING FOUR METHODS:

1. APPLYING 150-300mm OF MULCH TO AREA. UPON COMPLETION REMOVE EXCESS MULCH LEAVING A 100mm DEPTH LAYER OF MULCH.
2. LAYING 20mm THICK PLYWOOD OR 100X100mm WOOD BEAMS OVER A 100+MM THICK LAYER OF WOOD CHIP MULCH. UPON COMPLETION REMOVE PLYWOOD AND LEAVE MULCH LAYER IN PLACE.
3. APPLYING 100-150mm DEPTH OF GRAVEL OVER A TAUT, STAKED GEOTEXTILE FABRIC. UPON COMPLETION REMOVE GRAVEL AND GEOTEXTILE.
4. PLACING COMMERCIAL LOGGING OR ROAD MATS ON TOP OF A MULCH LAYER. UPON COMPLETION REMOVE MATS. STONE, GEOTEXTILE, AND MULCH EXCEEDING 100mm THICK WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE TREE PRESERVATION AREA ONCE THE THREAT OF SOIL OR ROOT DAMAGE HAS PASSED.

TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS:

THE SURVIVAL RATES FOR TREES, WHICH ARE IN PROXIMITY TO CONSTRUCTION SITES ARE DEPENDENT ON THE RESULTANT CHANGES TO A VARIETY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND ANTHROPOGENIC FACTORS. THESE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BRING ABOUT CHANGES TO A VARIETY OF ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES INCLUDING THE EXISTING MICROCLIMATE INCLUDING WINDS, TEMPERATURE, SOIL MOISTURE, AMOUNT OF AVAILABLE SUNLIGHT, SOIL QUALITY, AND THE LEVEL OF THE WATER TABLE. INCREASED HUMAN ACTIVITIES MAY ALSO DAMAGE THE STRUCTURE AND / OR PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE TREES. THE FULL EFFECTS OF THE DAMAGE MAY NOT APPEAR UNTIL SEVERAL YEARS AFTER ITS OCCURRENCE. THUS, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT BOTH VEGETATIVE CLEARING AND PRESERVATION METHODS FOLLOW THE GUIDELINES BELOW AND THOSE GENERALLY ACCEPTED AS KEEPING WITH GOOD HORTICULTURAL AND CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES. THE GUIDELINES ARE SUBJECT TO ADJUSTMENTS DEEMED REASONABLE AND APPROPRIATE CONSIDERING THE PROXIMITY AND NUMBER OF TREES INVOLVED AND THE SITE-SPECIFIC SERVICING REQUIREMENT.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

- ALL TREES WITHIN THE TREE PRESERVATION ZONE MUST BE LEFT STANDING. THE TREE REMOVALS MUST BE COORDINATED TO BE COMPLETED OUTSIDE OF THE BIRD NESTING SEASON, APRIL 1 TO AUGUST 31.
- ALL REMOVALS MUST BE FELLED INTO THE WORK AREA TO ENSURE THAT DAMAGE DOES NOT OCCUR TO THE TREES WITHIN THE TREE PRESERVATION ZONE.
- UPON COMPLETING OF THE TREE REMOVALS, ALL FELLED TREES ARE TO BE CHIPPED. THIS WORK MUST BE COMPLETED OUTSIDE OF THE BIRD NESTING SEASON, APRIL 1 TO AUGUST 31.
- TREE PROTECTION FENCING / SILT FENCE MUST BE INSTALLED AS PER THE TOWN OF MILTON STANDARD NO. 10-01.02 TREE PROTECTION FENCING. UPON INSTALLATION OF THE FENCING, THE CONTRACTOR WILL CONTACT THE CONSULTING ARBORIST TO REVIEW AND APPROVE THE FENCING AND ITS LOCATION PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ANY GRADING WORK.
- AREAS WITHIN THE TREE PRESERVATION ZONE ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY TYPE OF STORAGE (E.G. STORAGE OF DEBRIS, CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL, SURPLUS SOILS, AND CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT). NO TRENCHING OR TUNNELLING FOR UNDERGROUND SERVICES SHALL BE LOCATED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE OR DRIPLINE OF TREES DESIGNATED FOR PRESERVATION WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE CONSTRUCTION ZONE

ROOT PRUNING:

AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION PRUNE ROOTS CLEANLY USING ACCEPTABLE ARBORICULTURAL PRACTICES AND IMMEDIATELY BACKFILL WITH APPROPRIATE MATERIAL. ROOTS OVER 2.5cm DIAMETER THAT ARE TO BE CUT SHOULD BE PRUNED RATHER THAN LEFT TORN OR CRUSHED. THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL METHODS OF ROOT PRUNING:

1. SOIL EXCAVATION USING SUPERSONIC AIR TOOLS, PRESSURIZED WATER OR HAND TOOLS, FOLLOWED BY SELECTIVE ROOT CUTTING.
2. CUTTING THROUGH THE SOIL ALONG A PREDETERMINED LINE ON THE SURFACE USING TOOL SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO CUT ROOTS.
3. MECHANICALLY EXCAVATING (E.G. BACKHOE) THE SOIL AND PRUNING WHAT IS LEFT OF THE EXPOSED ROOTS.
4. CUTS TO BE MADE WITH HAND PRUNING SHEARS, BY-PASS BLADE, PRUNING SAW. DO NOT USE ANVIL TYPE PRUNERS.

PRUNING PRACTICES:

- ALL LIMBS DAMAGED OR BROKEN DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION SHOULD BE PRUNED CLEANLY, UTILIZING BY-PASS SECATEURS IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVED HORTICULTURAL PRACTICES. SHOULD THERE BE A POTENTIAL RISK OF TRANSFER OF DISEASE FROM INFECTED TO NON-INFECTED TREES; TOOLS MUST BE DISINFECTED AFTER PRUNING EACH TREE BY DIPPING IN METHYL HYDRATE. THIS PRACTICE IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT DURING PERIODS OF TREE STRESS AND WHEN PRUNING MANY MEMBERS OF THE SAME GENERA, WITHIN WHICH A DISEASE COULD BE SPREAD QUICKLY (I.E., VERTICILLIUM WILT ON MAPLES OR FIRE BLIGHT ON GENERA OF THE ROSACEA FAMILY).
- DURING EXCAVATION OPERATIONS IN WHICH THE ROOT AREA IS AFFECTED, THE CONTRACTOR IS TO PRUNE ALL EXPOSED ROOTS CLEANLY. PRUNED ROOT ENDS ARE TO BE NEATLY AND SQUARELY TRIMMED AND THE AREA IS TO BE BACKFILLED WITH CLEAN NATIVE FILL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO PREVENT DESICCATION AND PROMOTE ROOT GROWTH. THE EXPOSED ROOTS SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO DRY OUT, AND THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DISCUSS WATERING OF THE ROOTS WITH THE CONSULTING ARBORIST SO THAT THE ROOTS SHALL MAINTAIN OPTIMUM SOIL MOISTURE DURING CONSTRUCTION AND BACKFILLING OPERATIONS, YET SO NOT TO INTERFERE WITH CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS. BACKFILLING MUST BE WITH CLEAN UNCONTAMINATED TOPSOIL FROM AN APPROVED SOURCE. TEXTURE MUST BE COARSER THAN EXISTING SOILS, AND TO COME INTO CLEAN CONTACT WITH EXISTING SOILS (REMOVE AIR POCKETS, SOD, ETC.)

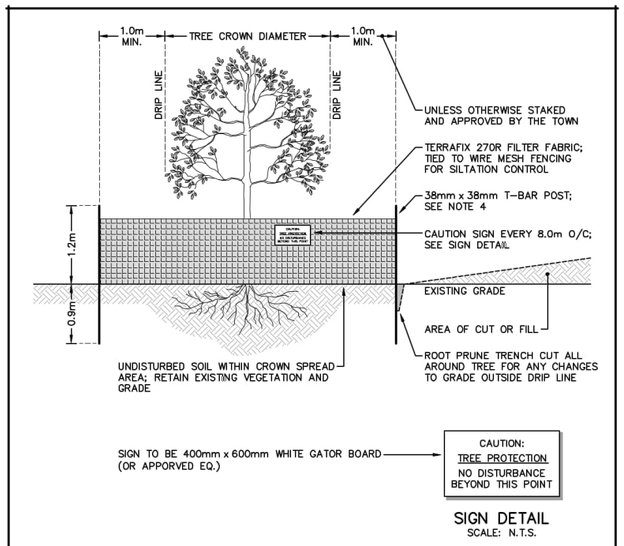
- ALL PRUNING CUTS SHOULD BE MADE TO A GROWING POINT SUCH AS A BUD, TWIG OR BRANCH, CUT JUST OUTSIDE THE BRANCH COLLAR (THE SWOLLEN AREA AT THE BASE OF THE BRANCH THAT SOMETIMES HAS A BARK RIDGE), AND PERPENDICULAR TO THE BRANCH BEING PRUNED RATHER THAN AS CLOSE TO THE TRUNK AS POSSIBLE. THIS MINIMIZES THE SITE OF THE WOUND. NO STUBS SHOULD BE LEFT. POOR CUT LOCATION, POOR CUT ANGLE AND TORN CUTS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.
- TREE ROOTS SHOULD NOT BE EXCAVATED WITHIN THE CRITICAL STRUCTURAL ROOTING AREA. THIS IS THE MINIMUM AREA OF THE ROOT SYSTEM NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN VITALITY OR STABILITY OF THE TREE. TYPICALLY THIS AREA EXTENDS TO THE DRIPLINE OF THE TREE. THE SEVERING OF ONE ROOT CAN CAUSE APPROXIMATELY 5-20% LOSS OF THE ROOT SYSTEM. A REDUCTION OF THIS AREA BY GREATER THAN 30% CAN POSE STABILITY CONCERNS FOR THE TREE.
- A SLOW RELEASE FERTILIZER (E.G., BONE MEAL OR APPROVED EQUAL) TO BE APPLIED TO TREES WHERE ROOT PRUNING OR ROOT DAMAGE HAS OCCURRED. APPLY PER MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
- EXTENSIVE PRUNING IS BEST COMPLETED BEFORE PLANTS BREAK DORMANCY. PRUNING SHOULD BE LIMITED TO THE REMOVAL OF NO MORE THAN ONE THIRD (1/3) OF THE TOTAL BUD AND LEAF BEARING BRANCHES. PRUNING SHOULD INCLUDE THE CAREFUL REMOVAL OF:
  - DEADWOOD,
  - BRANCHES THAT ARE WEAK, DAMAGED, DISEASED AND THOSE WHICH WILL INTERFERE WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY,
  - SECONDARY LEADERS OF CONIFERS,
  - TRUNK AND ROOT SUCKERS,
  - TRUNK WATERSPOUTS, AND
  - TIGHT V-SHAPED OR WEAK CROTCHES (INCLUDED UNIONS).
- THE CONTRACTOR MUST IMMEDIATELY REPORT ANY DAMAGE TO TREES SUCH AS BROKEN LIMBS, DAMAGE TO ROOTS, OR WOUNDS TO THE MAIN TRUNK OR STEM SYSTEMS SO THAT THE DAMAGE CAN BE ASSESSED IMMEDIATELY. THE TREE PROTECTION FENCING WILL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL ALL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED, SOILS ARE STABILIZED AND ALL OF THE EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THE SITE.

TREE INJURY:

TYPICALLY TREE ROOTS EXTEND 1.5 TO 3 TIMES BEYOND THE DRIPLINE OF THE TREE AND ARE WITHIN THE TOP 150mm OF THE SOIL.
TYPES OF DAMAGE FROM CONSTRUCTION INCLUDE:

- PHYSICAL INJURY;
- SOIL COMPACTION;
- SEVERING OF ROOTS;
- SMOTHERING OF ROOTS;
- SPLIT OR BROKEN BRANCHES;
- EXCESSIVE PRUNING.

SOIL COMPACTION REDUCES PORE SPACE, OXYGEN AVAILABLE TO ROOTS INCREASES CARBON DIOXIDE ACCUMULATION, RESTRICTS ROOT GROWTH AND THE ABILITY TO ABSORB WATER AND NUTRIENTS, AS WELL AS IMPAIRS DRAINAGE. SMOTHERING OF ROOTS: 90% OF FINE ABSORBING ROOTS ARE WITHIN THE UPPER 150-300mm OF THE SOIL. SMOTHERING WITH THE ADDITION OF SOIL CAN KILL THE ROOTS AND STRESS THE TREE. PHYSICAL INJURY, SPLIT OR BROKEN BRANCHES HINDER THE TREES ABILITY TO COMPARTMENTALIZE (CLOSE) WOUNDS PROPERLY.



SIGN DETAIL
SCALE: N.T.S.

NOTES:

1. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH OPSD 220.010.
2. TREE PROTECTION FENCING AND ASSOCIATED FILTER FABRIC IS TO BE MAINTAINED IN GOOD WORKING ORDER THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION PERIOD, UNTIL APPROVAL TO REMOVE THE FENCING IS OBTAINED FROM THE TOWN OF MILTON.
3. EXISTING TREES SHALL BE PROPERLY PROTECTED AT OR OUTSIDE OF THE DRIP LINE WITH WIRE MESH FENCING AS PER THE APPROVED LANDSCAPE PLAN UNTIL SUBSTANTIAL PERFORMANCE OR REPLACEMENT WITH A PERMANENT FENCE.
4. STEEL T-BARS TO BE SPACED 2.5m O/C MIN.
5. EXISTING GRADE WITHIN DRIP LINE OF ALL TREES IS TO BE PRESERVED.
6. PRUNE DEAD WOOD ONLY AS DIRECTED BY THE TOWN. DO NOT PRUNE LEADERS.
7. WATERING AND FERTILIZING PROGRAM SHALL BE MAINTAINED TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE TOWN.
8. THE COST OF REPLACING DEAD AND/OR SEVERELY DAMAGED TREES, AS DETERMINED BY THE TOWN, SHALL BE BORNE BY THE DEVELOPER AND/OR GENERAL CONTRACTOR. THE SPECIES AND SIZE(S) MUST BE APPROVED BY THE TOWN.
9. ENSURE POSITIVE DRAINAGE AWAY FROM THE FENCED AREA.
10. NO STORAGE OF MATERIALS OR GRADE CHANGE IS PERMITTED WITHIN THE FENCED AREA.

Title	Scale	Rev. Date	Standard No.
TREE PROTECTION FENCING	1:50	2024/SEP	10-01.02

MILTON

TITLE
TREE PRESERVATION GUIDELINES

PROJECT
ARBORIST REPORT
7072 SIXTH LINE
MILTON, ONTARIO

CLIENT
1000377643 ONTARIO INC.

PROJECT NO.	DATE	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	FIGURE
24-0774	JULY 2025	TP	TW	3

APPENDIX A:

Tree Inventory

Table 1: Tree Inventory and Preservation Table

Project Number: 24-0774 7072 Sixth Line, Milton, ON

Field Work Completed By: Anne Ha (ON-3179A) and Christian Buchanan-Fraser

Date of Inventory: February 12, 2025

Weather: -4°C, gentle breeze, cloudy, no trace of preciption

Tree Assessment Criteria:

TI - Trunk Integrity: assessment of the trunk for any defects or weaknesses.
CS - Canopy Structure: assessment of scaffold branches, unions and canopy.
CV - Canopy Vigour: assessment of the health of the tree, based on the percentage of deadwood and live crown.

Tree Condition

Good: tree displays less than 15% deficiency/defect within the given tree assessment criteria (TI,CS,CV)
Fair: tree displays 15-40% deficiency/defect within the given tree assessment criteria (TI,CS,CV)
Poor: tree displays greater than 40% deficiency/defect within the given tree assessment criteria (TI,CS,CV)

Conditions: G=Good, F=Fair, P=Poor, D=Dead

Legend:

Trees to be Preserved / Retained

Trees to be Preserved / Retained with Specific Measures

Trees to be Removed

Tree No.	Code	*Botanical Name*	Common Name	No.	DBH (cm)	Effecive DBH	Tree Condition			Percentage Dead Branches	Height (m)	Dripline Extent (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Public (Pu) or Private (Pr) Tree	Encroachment	Recommendation	Remarks
							TI	CS	CV								
68	SALI_SP	*Salix sp.*	*Willow sp.*	1	70	70	G	G	G	<10%	12	7	8	Pr	0%	Preserve	
69	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	*Manitoba Maple*	1	5	5	G	G	G	<10%	5	1.7	2.7	Pr	0%	Preserve	slight lean
70	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	*Manitoba Maple*	1	18	18	F	G	G	<10%	8	1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	peeling bark along trunk
71	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	*Manitoba Maple*	1	32	32	G	G	G	<10%	9	5	6	Pr	0%	Preserve	codominant branching at 2 m
72	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	*Manitoba Maple*	1	9	9	G	G	G	<10%	6	1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	
73	JUGLCIN	*Juglans cinerea*	*Butternut*	1	29	29	G	G	F	30%	9	5	6	Pr	0%	Preserve	lower dead limbs with no visable buds on branches
74	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	*Black Walnut*	1	25	25	G	G	G	<10%	10	5	6	Pr	0%	Preserve	grape competition, codominant branching at 2.5 m
75	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	*Black Walnut*	1	11	11	G	G	G	<10%	5	1.5	2.5	Pr	0%	Preserve	1 broken branch
77	PICEGLA	*Picea glauca*	*White Spruce*	1	22	22	G	G	G	<10%	8.5	3	4	Pr	0%	Preserve	grape competition
78	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	*Black Walnut*	1	6	6	G	G	G	<10%	4	1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	
A1	PICE_SP	*Picea sp.*	*Spruce sp.*	1	20	20	D	D	D	100%	9	1.5	2.5	Pr	0%	Preserve	dead, no pine needles or indication of live branches
79	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	*Black Walnut*	1	19	19	F	G	G	<10%	9	2	3	Pr	0%	Preserve	wound with peeling back at base, grape competition
A2	PICE_SP	*Picea sp.*	*Spruce sp.*	2 ind.	21	21	D	D	D	100%	8	1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	2 small dead spruce trees 5 m
80	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	*Manitoba Maple*	1	6	6	F	F	F	40%	6	1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	lean
81	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	*Black Walnut*	1	8	8	G	G	G	<10%	7	2	3	Pr	0%	Preserve	tree #80 leaning against trunk
82	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	*Manitoba Maple*	2	24, 18	30	G	G	G	<10%	8	2	3	Pr	0%	Preserve	horizontal stem laying parallel to the ground
TG1	THUJOCC	*Thuja occidentalis*	*Eastern White Cedar*	48 ind.	5 to 15	5 to 15	F	G	G	<10%	6 to 8	0.5 to 1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	multi-stem at base
TG2	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	*Manitoba Maple*	3 ind.	5 to 19	5 to 19	F	G	G	<10%	7 to 8	1 to 2	3	Pr	0%	Preserve	multi-stem at base, a few individuals with some broken branches
TG2	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	*Manitoba Maple*	6 ind.	20 to 29	20 to 29	F	G	G	<10%	8 to 10	4 to 6	7	Pr	0%	Preserve	multi-stem at base
TG3	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	*Manitoba Maple*	3 ind.	5 to 10	5 to 10	G	G	G	<10%	5 to 7	1 to 2	3	Pr	0%	Preserve	single stemmed
TG3	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	*Manitoba Maple*	4 ind.	3 to 15	3 to 15	F	G	G	<10%	6 to 7	2 to 3	4	Pr	0%	Preserve	multi-stem at base
TG3	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	*Black Walnut*	1	7	7	G	G	G	<10%	3	3	4	Pr	0%	Preserve	
83	PINUSTR	*Pinus strobus*	*Eastern White Pine*	1	26	26	G	G	G	<10%	8	4	5	Pr	0%	Preserve	debris against trunk, some white sap on trunk, wild cucumber competition
84	PINUSTR	*Pinus strobus*	*Eastern White Pine*	1	23	23	G	F	G	<10%	8	4	5	Pr	2%	Preserve with Specific Measures	crown to one side (heavier)
85	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	*Manitoba Maple*	2	22,23	32	G	G	G	<10%	7	3	4	Pr	10%	Preserve with Specific Measures	1 cut lower limb, codominant at 1.5 m
86	PINUSTR	*Pinus strobus*	*Eastern White Pine*	1	28	28	G	G	G	<10%	10	3	4	Pr	19%	Preserve with Specific Measures	
87	PINUSTR	*Pinus strobus*	*Eastern White Pine*	1	26	26	G	G	G	<10%	10	2	3	Pr	11%	Preserve with Specific Measures	
88	PINUSTR	*Pinus strobus*	*Eastern White Pine*	1	25	25	G	G	G	<10%	8	2	3	Pr	10%	Preserve with Specific Measures	
89	PICEGLA	*Picea glauca*	*White Spruce*	1	23	23	G	G	G	<10%	6	3	4	Pr	28%	Remove	slight curve in trunk, cut lower limbs

Table 1: Tree Inventory and Preservation Table

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Field Work Completed By: Anne Ha (ON-3179A) and Christian Buchanan-Fraser

Date of Inventory: February 12, 2025

Weather: -4°C, gentle breeze, cloudy, no trace of preciption

Tree Assessment Criteria:

TI - Trunk Integrity: assessment of the trunk for any defects or weaknesses.
CS - Canopy Structure: assessment of scaffold branches, unions and canopy.
CV - Canopy Vigour: assessment of the health of the tree, based on the percentage of deadwood and live crown.

Tree Condition

Good: tree displays less than 15% deficiency/defect within the given tree assessment criteria (TI,CS,CV)
Fair: tree displays 15-40% deficiency/defect within the given tree assessment criteria (TI,CS,CV)
Poor: tree displays greater than 40% deficiency/defect within the given tree assessment criteria (TI,CS,CV)

Conditions: G=Good, F=Fair, P=Poor, D=Dead

Legend:

Trees to be Preserved / Retained

Trees to be Preserved / Retained with Specific Measures

Trees to be Removed

Tree No.	Code	*Botanical Name*	Common Name	No.	DBH (cm)	Effecive DBH	Tree Condition			Percentage Dead Branches	Height (m)	Dripline Extent (m)	Tree Protection Zone (m)	Public (Pu) or Private (Pr) Tree	Encroachment	Recommendation	Remarks
							TI	CS	CV								
90	PINUSTR	*Pinus strobus*	*Eastern White Pine*	1	27	27	G	G	G	<10%	6	2	3	Pr	15%	Preserve with Specific Measures	
91	PICEGLA	*Picea glauca*	*White Spruce*	1	18	18	G	G	G	<10%	7	2	3	Pr	19%	Preserve with Specific Measures	
92	PICEGLA	*Picea glauca*	*White Spruce*	1	26	26	G	G	G	<10%	7	2	3	Pr	15%	Preserve with Specific Measures	few broken branches most likely as a result from transport trucks backing into tree branches
93	PICEGLA	*Picea glauca*	*White Spruce*	1	18	18	G	G	G	<10%	7	2	3	Pr	16%	Preserve with Specific Measures	curve at base of trunk
94	PICEGLA	*Picea glauca*	*White Spruce*	2	16,10	19	F	G	G	<10%	7	2	3	Pr	16%	Preserve with Specific Measures	multi-stem at base
95	PINURES	*Pinus resinosa*	*Red Pine*	1	20	20	G	F	G	<10%	5	2.5	3.5	Pr	17%	Preserve with Specific Measures	crown to one side, broken branches
96	PINURES	*Pinus resinosa*	*Red Pine*	1	15	15	F	F	F	50%	5	1.5	2.5	Pr	0%	Preserve	2 trunk wounds at base, dead lower limbs
97	PINURES	*Pinus resinosa*	*Red Pine*	1	20	20	F	F	F	40%	5	2	3	Pr	8%	Preserve with Specific Measures	curved trunk, dead lower limbs
98	PICEGLA	*Picea glauca*	*White Spruce*	1	7	7	F	P	P	50%	4	1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	half of tree appears dead
99	PINURES	*Pinus resinosa*	*Red Pine*	1	15	15	G	G	G	<10%	5	2	3	Pr	4%	Preserve with Specific Measures	
100	PINURES	*Pinus resinosa*	*Red Pine*	1	14	14	G	F	G	10%	4.5	1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	broken lower branches
TG4	PICEPUN	*Picea pungens*	*Blue Spruce*	7 ind.	10	10	G	G	G	<10%	5	1	2	Pr	21%	Preserve with Specific Measures	
TG5	THUJOCC	*Thuja occidentalis*	*Eastern White Cedar*	39 ind.	1 to 10	1 to 10	G	G	G	<10%	3 to 7	0.5 to 1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	
TG5	THUJOCC	*Thuja occidentalis*	*Eastern White Cedar*	20 ind.	1 to 10	1 to 10	F	G	G	<10%	3 to 7	0.5 to 1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	multi-stem at base
101	MALU_SP	*Malus sp.*	*Apple sp.*	1	23	23	G	G	G	<10%	6	2	3	Pr	29%	Remove	some cut limbs (old wounds/cuts)
102	MALU_SP	*Malus sp.*	*Apple sp.*	1	22	22	G	F	G	<10%	6	1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	1 broken limb, grape competition
103	MALU_SP	*Malus sp.*	*Apple sp.*	1	12	12	P	P	F	<10%	4	1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	hollow/broken trunk, only 1 live stem, epicormic shoots
104	ACERSAS	*Acer saccharum*	*Sugar Maple*	1	73	73	G	G	G	<10%	10	4	5	Pr	29%	Remove	few branches with missing bark
105	RHAMCAT	*Rhamnus cathartica*	*Common Buckthorn*	2	33	33	F	G	G	<10%	3	0.5	1.5	Pr	0%	Preserve	multi-stem at base
106	PINURES	*Pinus resinosa*	*Red Pine*	1	22	22	G	F	G	<10%	8	2	3	Pr	0%	Preserve	broken lower branches
TG6	PICEGLA	*Picea glauca*	*White Spruce*	2 ind.	5 to 10	5 to 10	G	G	G	<10%	4-5	0.5-1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	
TG6	PICEPUN	*Picea pungens*	*Blue Spruce*	7 ind.	5 to 15	5 to 15	G	G	G	<10%	4-6	0.5-1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	wild cucumber competition
TG7	THUJOCC	*Thuja occidentalis*	*Eastern White Cedar*	10 ind.	5 to 15	5 to 15	F	G	G	<10%	6-7	0.5-2	3	Pr	0%	Preserve	multi-stem at base
TG7	THUJOCC	*Thuja occidentalis*	*Eastern White Cedar*	2 ind.	10	10	G	G	G	<10%	6-7	0.5-2	3	Pr	0%	Preserve	single stem
107	ACERSAS	*Acer saccharum*	*Sugar Maple*	1	82	82	G	G	G	<10%	12	5	6	Pu	20%	Preserve with Specific Measures	2 dead limbs with missing bark and woodpecker holes
108	AESCHIP	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	*Horse Chestnut*	1	62	62	G	F	G	<10%	11	5	6	Pu	51%	Remove	Crown to one side
109	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	*Black Walnut*	1	29	29	G	G	G	<10%	11	5	6	Pu	89%	Remove	grape competition
110	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	*Black Walnut*	1	29	29	F	G	G	<10%	10	4	5	Pu	100%	Remove	wounds at base of trunk
111	PICEGLA	*Picea glauca*	*White Spruce*	1	38	38	G	G	F	70%	11	1.5	2.5	Pu	61%	Remove	missing 2/3 of tree needles, wild cucumber competition

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							TI	CS	CV								
112	PICEGLA	*Picea glauca*	White Spruce	1	39	39	G	G	P	100%	11	2	3	Pu	27%	Remove	no tree needles present on branches
113	PICEGLA	*Picea glauca*	White Spruce	1	44	44	G	G	P	100%	11	3	4	Pu	26%	Remove	no tree needles present on branches
114	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut	1	13	13	G	G	G	<10%	3.5	2	3	Pu	100%	Remove	main stem is cut
115	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut	1	4	4	G	G	G	<10%	3.5	1	2	Pu	100%	Remove	
116	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut	1	4	4	G	G	G	<10%	3	1	2	Pu	100%	Remove	
117	MALU_SP	*Malus sp.*	Apple sp.	2	11,13	17	P	F	G	<10%	4	4	5	Pr	0%	Preserve	broken stem, lean, multi-stem at base, grape compeition
118	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut	1	20	20	G	G	G	<10%	10	4	5	Pr	0%	Preserve	previously tagged (295)
119	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut	1	24	24	G	G	G	<10%	10	3	4	Pr	0%	Preserve	previously tagged (296)
120	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	1	39	39	G	G	G	<10%	10	4	5	Pr	0%	Preserve	previously tagged (292)
121	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	3	26,20,24	41	F	G	G	<10%	10	5	6	Pr	0%	Preserve	multi-stem at base, previously tagged (291)
122	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut	1	2	2	G	G	G	<10%	2	0.5	1.5	Pr	11%	Preserve with Specific Measures	
123	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut	1	7	7	G	G	G	<10%	5	1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	
124	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut	1	7	7	G	G	G	<10%	4	1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	
125	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	2	23,24	33	G	G	G	<10%	10	6	7	Pr	16%	Preserve with Specific Measures	codominant at 0.5m
126	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	4	25,20,20,16	41	F	G	G	<10%	10	4	5	Pr	7%	Preserve with Specific Measures	1 broken limb, multi-stem at base
127	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	5	3,4,22,14,15	30	F	G	G	<10%	10	5	6	Pr	0%	Preserve	multi-stem at base
128	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	2	14,20	24	G	G	G	<10%	9	4	5	Pr	0%	Preserve	codominant at 1m
129	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	1	26	26	G	G	G	<10%	10	7	8	Pr	0%	Preserve	
TG8	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut	2 ind.	1 to 5	1 to 5	G	G	G	<10%	1 to 4	0.5-1	2	Pr	0%	Preserve	
TG8	JUGLNIG	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut	2 ind.	5 to 10	5 to 10	G	G	G	<10%	3 to 4	2-3	4	Pr	0%	Preserve	
TG8	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	2 ind.	5 to 10	5 to 10	G	G	G	<10%	4 to 6	2-3	4	Pr	0%	Preserve	
TG8	ACERNEG	*Acer negundo*	Manitoba Maple	2 ind.	10 to 15	10 to 15	G	G	G	<10%	6 to 8	3-4	5	Pr	0%	Preserve	

APPENDIX B:

Photo Log

Tree #68

Tree #69

Tree #70 through 72

Tree #73

Tree #74

Tree #75

Tree #77

Tree #78

A1

Tree #82

TG1

TG2

TG3 (background)

Tree #83

Tree #84

Tree #85

Tree #86

Tree #86 through 88

Tree #89

Tree #94

Tree #95

Tree #96

Tree #97

Tree #98

Tree #99 and 100

TG4

TG5

Tree #101

A4

Tree #103

Tree #104

Tree #106

TG6

TG7

Tree #114 through 116

Tree # 111 through 113

Tree # 119

Tree # 120

Tree # 121

Tree # 122

Tree # 124

Tree # 123

Tree # 125

Tree # 129

Tree # 128

Tree # 129

TG8