



Municipality of Mississippi Mills

COUNCIL AGENDA

Tuesday, February 6, 2018

6:00 p.m.

Council Chambers, Municipal Office

PLEASE REMEMBER TO SET YOUR CELL PHONE TO SILENT AND THAT NO RECORDING DEVICES ARE PERMITTED.

A. CALL TO ORDER (5:30 p.m.)

B. CONSIDERATION OF A CLOSED SESSION

1. Committee Appointments (CEDC and Beautification) - personal matters about an identifiable individual (*Municipal Act* s. 239 2(b))
2. Update on Legal Matter - personal matters about an identifiable individual (*Municipal Act* s. 239 2(b)); and litigation or potential litigation, including matters before administrative tribunals, affecting the municipality or local board (*Municipal Act* s. 239 2(e))

REGULAR SESSION (6:00 p.m.)

C. O CANADA

D. ATTENDANCE

E. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

F. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

G. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Council Minutes dated January 30, 2018

Pages 5-16

H. PUBLIC MEETINGS

[None]

I. DELEGATION, DEPUTATIONS, AND PRESENTATIONS

1. Perspectives on Wild Parsnip Management (40 minutes / 10 minutes per delegate)

- Dr. Paula Stewart, Medical Officer of Health, Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District Health Unit Pages 17-28
- Shelley McPhail, Harshell Family Farm Enterprises Pages 29-38
- Dr. Meg Sears, Chair, Prevent Cancer Now Pages 39-55
- Paul Lacelle, Ontario Beekeeper's Association Pages 56-57

J. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole.

(J.1) CONSENT ITEMS*Motion to receive:*

- CAO Report – February 2018 Pages 58-60
- 2017 By-law Enforcement & Animal Control Report Pages 61-63
- 2017 Statement of Council Remuneration and Expenses Pages 64-75

Minutes

- Active Transportation – January 23, 2018 Pages 76-78
- Heritage – January 24, 2018 Pages 79-82

*Motion to approve/support:***Heritage**

- a. Resignation of Charlotte Farmer

Recommendation: Page 80
That Council accept the resignation of Charlotte Farmer with regret.

- b. Renaming of 7B Bridge

Recommendation: Page 81
That Council consider the renaming of the 7B Bridge to Cochran Bridge.

- c. New Trees Cedar Hill School House Page 81

Recommendation:
That Council approve the planting of new trees in front of the Cedar Hill School House in a location similar to where the trees were cut down, with the replanting ceremony to be coordinated with the Friends of the Cedar Hill School House.

(J.2) REPORTS**Public Works**

- a. **Wild Parsnip Management Plan** Pages 83-123

Recommendation:

That the Environmental Compliance Coordinator's Report re: Wild Parsnip Management Plan, dated February 6, 2018, be received;

And that Council select Option ____ as the preferred option from those provided in the report for implementation in 2018 by the Roads and Public Works Department;

And that staff be directed to monitor the effectiveness of that Option;

And that the necessary funding associated with the selected option be allocated from reserves to offset costs that may be incurred by the Roads and Public Works Department.

Planning and Development

b. J.L. Richards Environmental Options for the COP

Pages 124-139

Recommendation:

That Council select Option ____ as the preferred option regarding the Community Official Plan.

c. Orchard View, 219 Paterson St. – Site Plan Control

Page 140-155

Recommendation:

That Council approve the site plan for Princiotta Construction & Development Inc. for the property described as Concession 10, E ½ Part Lot 14, Plan 27R-10686, Part 2 subject to revision that is satisfactory to the Municipality's Roads & Public Works and Planning Departments, and subject to the following condition:

- That the land owner acquires a drainage easement over the adjacent property described as Concession 10, E ½ Part Lot 14 to accommodate overland water flow towards Paterson Street, to the satisfaction of the Director of Roads & Public Works.

And that the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to enter into a Site Plan Control Agreement for the proposed works.

Finance and Administration

d. Award of RFP for Executive Search

Page 156-158

Recommendation

That Council award the Request for Proposal for Executive Search Services for a Chief Administrative Officer to Ravenhill Group Inc. in the amount of \$22,800 plus HST.

e. Revised Election Signs By-law

Pages 159-160

Recommendation:

That Council approve the revised Election Signs By-law as presented.

(J.3) INFORMATION ITEMS

- | | |
|---|----------|
| • Mayor's Report | Page 161 |
| • County Councillors' Report | None |
| • Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority | None |
| • Information List (<i>Motion to receive</i>) | None |
| • Meeting Calendar | Page 162 |

K. RISE AND REPORT

Motion to return to Council Session.

Recommendation:

That the recommendations of the Committee of the Whole for the meeting of February 6, 2018 be adopted as resolutions of Council.

L. BY-LAWS

That By-laws 18-18 and 18-21 be taken as read, passed, signed and sealed in Open Council.

18-18 Professional Services Agreement - Blackline Consulting Recreation and Culture Service Delivery Review	Page 163
18-19 Professional Services Agreement - Executive Search Services	Page 164
18-20 Appoint Acting Clerk Moyle	Page 165
18-21 Election Signs	Pages 166-171

M. OTHER/NEW BUSINESS

[None]

N. NOTICE OF MOTION

[None]

O. ANNOUNCEMENTS AND INVITATIONS**P. CONFIRMATORY BY-LAW – 18-22****Q. ADJOURNMENT**



The Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills

Council Meeting #02-18

MINUTES

A regular meeting of Council was held on Tuesday, January 30, 2018 at 5:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers.

A. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor McLaughlin called the meeting to order at 5:30 p.m.

B. CONSIDERATION OF A CLOSED SESSION

Resolution No. 36-18

Moved by Councillor Ferguson

Seconded by Councillor Gillis

THAT Council enter into an in camera session at 5:30 p.m. re: personal matters about an identifiable individual, including municipal or local board employees (*Municipal Act* s. 239 2(b)) - Settlement of Insurance Claim #34024034; and proposed or pending acquisition or disposition of land by the municipality (*Municipal Act* s. 239 2(c)) - Update on Sale of Business Park Land Part Lot 15 Conc. 10.

CARRIED

Resolution No. 37-18

Moved by Councillor Ferguson

Seconded by Councillor Watters

THAT Council return to regular session at 5:33 p.m.

CARRIED

Council recessed at 5:33 p.m. and reconvened at 6:00 p.m.

Rise & Report

1. Settlement of Insurance Claim #34024034

Resolution No. 38-18

Moved by Councillor Ferguson

Seconded by Councillor Lowry

THAT Council authorize the settlement of claim #34024034 in the amount of \$3,386.36;

AND THAT this be paid from the year end surplus or pulled from reserves at year end, if necessary.

CARRIED

2. Update on Sale of Business Park Land Part Lot 15 Conc. 10

Information update was provided.

C. O CANADA

The Council meeting was opened with the singing of O Canada.

D. ATTENDANCE

PRESENT:

Mayor Shaun McLaughlin
Councillor John Edwards
Councillor Duncan Abbott
Councillor Denzil Ferguson
Councillor Alex Gillis
Councillor Christa Lowry
Councillor Jill McCubbin
Councillor Amanda Pulker-Mok
Councillor Jane Torrance
Councillor Paul Watters
Councillor Val Wilkinson

ABSENT:

Diane Smithson, CAO
Shawna Stone, Clerk
Jennifer Russell, Acting Deputy Clerk
Dan Prest, Chief Building Official
Andrew Scanlan Dickie, Junior Planner (left at 7:41 pm)
Pascal Meunier, Fire Chief (left at 6:15 pm)
Rhonda Whitmarsh, Treasurer (left at 8:11 pm)

E. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Resolution No. 39-18
Moved by Councillor Lowry
Seconded by Councillor Torrance
THAT the agenda be approved as presented.

CARRIED

F. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

[None]

G. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Resolution No. 40-18
Moved by Councillor Gillis
Seconded by Councillor Lowry
THAT the Council Minutes dated January 16, 2018 be approved as presented.

CARRIED

H. PUBLIC MEETINGS

1. Zoning Amendment Wicklum - 5993 Martin St N, Ramsay

The Junior Planner provided an overview of the proposed amendments. The Chair invited members of the public to comment. Bruce Strathbarn stated that he spoke with the Planner to confirm that no house will be built on the narrowest lot and only the existing dwelling will be on the northern lot.

2. Zoning Amendment Sparrow - 1491 County Road N, Pakenham

The Junior Planner provided an overview of the proposed amendments. The Chair invited members of the public to comment. No one spoke.

I. DELEGATION, DEPUTATIONS, AND PRESENTATIONS

[None]

J. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE**Resolution No. 41-18****Moved by Councillor Wilkinson****Seconded by Councillor Ferguson****THAT** Council resolve into Committee of the Whole, with Councillor Lowry in the Chair.**CARRIED****J.1 CONSENT ITEMS**

2017 Facilities/Health and Safety Report

Resolution No. 42-18**Moved by Councillor Watters****Seconded by Councillor Pulker-Mok****THAT** Council accept the Facilities/Health and Safety Coordinator's report on 2017 activities for information.**CARRIED**

2017 Freedom of Information (FOI) Summary

Resolution No. 43-18**Moved by Councillor Watters****Seconded by Councillor Pulker-Mok****THAT** the Clerk's report re: 2017 Freedom of Information (FOI) Summary be received for information.**CARRIED**

Advisory Committee Minutes

Resolution No. 44-18**Moved by Councillor Ferguson****Seconded by Mayor McLaughlin****THAT** the minutes of the following committees be received:

- Heritage – January 15, 2018
- Striking – January 16, 2018
- Gemmill Park – January 18, 2018

CARRIED

Striking

Resolution No. 45-18**Moved by Councillor Torrance****Seconded by Councillor Ferguson****THAT** Councillor Lowry be appointed as the Committee of the Whole Chair until the end of the Council term (November 30, 2018).**CARRIED**J.2 **STAFF REPORTS****Fire**

a. Proposed Changes to Fire Department Vehicle Fleet - Station No.1

Resolution No. 46-18**Moved by Councillor Abbott****Seconded by Councillor McCubbin****THAT** Council approve the following changes to the fleet for Fire Station No. 1 (Almonte/Ramsay):

- Purchase a new tandem pumper-tanker and surplus the existing tanker;
- Purchase a new side-by-side equipped with bushfire suppression and medical equipment with transportation capability and a covered trailer for transportation;
- Purchase a new “ready rack system” for bunker gear room in Station No. 1;
- Surplus the existing front mount pumper, tanker and the equipment van towards the purchase of the new pumper-tanker, side-by-side and covered trailer and the “ready rack system” for bunker gear.

CARRIED**Public Works**

b. Main Street Revitalization Initiative

Resolution No. 47-18**Moved by Councillor Gillis**

Seconded by Councillor Ferguson

THAT Council direct staff to utilize the funding under the Main Street Revitalization Initiative in the amount of \$47,193 to procure new benches, bike racks and waste receptacles for the Almonte downtown core in 2018 in keeping with the previously completed Downtown Environmental Assessment.

REFERRED – DIRECTOR OF ROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS**Planning and Development**

- c. Appointing Building Inspectors as By-law & Property Standards Officers

Resolution No. 48-18

Moved by Councillor Torrance

Seconded by Councillor Pulker-Mok

THAT Council pass the necessary by-laws to appoint Michael Cooke and David Norton as By-law Enforcement and Property Standards Officers.

CARRIED

- d. Proposed Building By-law Changes

Resolution No. 49-18

Moved by Councillor Watters

Seconded by Mayor McLaughlin

THAT Council approve the Building By-law as presented.

REFERRED – CHIEF BUILDING OFFICIAL

- e. Request for Refund of Planning Fees
Zoning Amendment Application 12th Concession South, Pakenham

Resolution No. 50-18

Moved by Councillor Ferguson

Seconded by Mayor McLaughlin

THAT Council approve the request for a refund of planning fees related to Zoning By-law Amendment Application Z-04-17.

CARRIED

- f. Zoning Amendment - Riverfront Estates Phase 5

Resolution No. 51-18

Moved by Councillor Gillis

Seconded by Councillor Ferguson

THAT Council approve the proposed changes to the draft plan of subdivision for Riverfront Estates Phase 5 and direct staff to advise the County of Lanark of Council's support of the proposed amendment;

AND THAT Council approve the necessary Zoning By-Law Amendment to change the zoning of the lands described as Concession 10, West ½ Lot 14, Almonte Ward, Municipality of Mississippi Mills, known as Riverfront Estates Phase 5, from “Residential First Density Exception 20 (R1-20), Residential First Density Exception 21 (R1-21), Residential Third Density Exception 8 (R3-8), and Residential Fourth Density (R4)” to “Residential First Density Subzone I Exception X (R1I-X), Residential Second Density Subzone E Exception X (R2E-X), Residential Third Density Exception X (R3-X), and Residential Fourth Density (R4).”

CARRIED

Finance and Administration

g. Procurement By-law

Resolution No. 52-18

Moved by Councillor Watters

Seconded by Councillor Ferguson

THAT Council approve the Procurement By-Law as amended.

CARRIED

h. Amendments to Delegated Authority By-law

Moved by Councillor Ferguson

Seconded by Councillor Gillis

THAT Council pass a by-law to amend the Delegated Authority By-law to include amended and new items as proposed in the Treasurer’s report dated January 30, 2018.

Motion to amend

Resolution No. 53-18

Moved by Councillor Gillis

Seconded by Councillor Edwards

Under Specified Staff Authorities - Planner to approve redline changes to an approved plan of subdivision provided that there is not a significant change to the approved road pattern and/or that the increase in units does not exceed 10% of the units on the approved draft plan of subdivision.

Strike out 10% and insert 5%

DEFEATED

Motion to amend

Resolution No. 54-18

Moved by Councillor Torrance

Seconded by Councillor McCubbin

Strike out: Planner to approve redline changes to an approved plan of subdivision provided that there is not a significant change to the approved road pattern and/or that the increase in units does not exceed 10% of the units on the approved draft plan of subdivision.

CARRIED

Motion to amend

Moved by Councillor McCubbin

Seconded by Councillor Torrance

Strike out: Planner to approve development agreements that implement decisions from the Committee of Adjustment.

WITHDRAWN

Resolution No. 55-18

THAT Council pass a by-law to amend the Delegated Authority By-law as proposed in the Treasurer's report dated January 30, 2018 and as amended.

CARRIED

- i. Selection of an Interview Panel for the CAO Recruitment

Resolution No. 56-18

Moved by Councillor Pulker-Mok

Seconded by Councillor Wilkinson

THAT Council authorize proceeding with Option 1 – Striking Committee Members being chosen as the interview panel to assist with the hiring process for a new Chief Administrative Officer.

CARRIED

- j. Animal Pound Contract

Resolution No. 57-18

Moved by Councillor Gillis

Seconded by Councillor McCubbin

THAT Council authorize entering into a six (6) month contract with Almonte Veterinary Services to provide pound services for the period February 1, 2018 – July 31, 2018;

AND THAT the CAO shall be authorized to extend the contract for further periods up to five (5) years on agreement of the parties.

CARRIED

- k. Bill 68 – *Modernizing Ontario's Municipal Legislation Act, 2017*

Resolution No. 58-18

Moved by Councillor Ferguson

Seconded by Councillor Gillis

THAT the Clerk's report re: Bill 68 – *Modernizing Ontario's Municipal Legislation Act, 2017* be received;

AND THAT the Procedural By-law be amended to include the new closed meeting exceptions.

CARRIED

J. 3 INFORMATION ITEMS

- **Mayor's Report**

Mayor McLaughlin provided a year-end expenditure report of the Mayor's Honorarium.

- **County Councillors' Report**

Highlights: Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative Investment Plan; ongoing OVRT discussions; Councillor Wilkinson appointed to Lanark County Municipal Trails Corporation; task force on climate change; establishment of transit advisory committee.

- **Mississippi Valley Conservation Report**

[None]

- **Information List 02-18**

Resolution No. 59-18

Moved by Mayor McLaughlin

Seconded by Councillor Torrance

THAT Information List 02-18 be received.

CARRIED

- **Meeting Calendars**

January and February 2018

Amendments - CEDC February 6 and 20 at 8:00 am; Business Breakfast February 15 at 7:00 am.

K. RISE AND REPORT

Resolution No. 60-18

Moved by Mayor McLaughlin

Seconded by Councillor Wilkinson

THAT the Committee rise and return to Council to receive the report on the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole.

CARRIED

Resolution No. 61-18**Moved by Councillor Lowry****Seconded by Councillor Abbott**

THAT the recommendations of the Committee of the Whole for the meeting of January 30, 2018 be adopted as resolutions of Council;

AND THAT Item J.2.f. be pulled to be voted on separately.

CARRIED

Item J.2.f.

[Resolution No. 51-18]

Moved by Councillor Gillis**Seconded by Councillor Ferguson**

THAT Council approve the proposed changes to the draft plan of subdivision for Riverfront Estates Phase 5 and direct staff to advise the County of Lanark of Council's support of the proposed amendment;

AND THAT Council approve the necessary Zoning By-Law Amendment to change the zoning of the lands described as Concession 10, West ½ Lot 14, Almonte Ward, Municipality of Mississippi Mills, known as Riverfront Estates Phase 5, from "Residential First Density Exception 20 (R1-20), Residential First Density Exception 21 (R1-21), Residential Third Density Exception 8 (R3-8), and Residential Fourth Density (R4)" to "Residential First Density Subzone I Exception X (R1I-X), Residential Second Density Subzone E Exception X (R2E-X), Residential Third Density Exception X (R3-X), and Residential Fourth Density (R4)."

CARRIED 8-3

Councillor McCubbin requested a recorded vote.

Yeas: Mayor McLaughlin, Councillors Abbott, Edwards, Ferguson, Gillis, Lowry, Pulker-Mok, Watters

Nays: Councillors McCubbin, Torrance, Wilkinson

Councillor Lowry chaired this portion of the meeting.

L. BY-LAWS**Resolution No. 62-18****Moved by Mayor McLaughlin****Seconded by Councillor Abbott**

THAT By-law 18-09, being a by-law to amend Traffic and Parking By-law 02-27 to add no parking signs on both sides of Paterson Street from Tatra Street to Robert Hill Street.

REFERRED – DIRECTOR OF ROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mayor McLaughlin resumed the Chair.

Resolution No. 63-18

Moved by Councillor Ferguson

Seconded by Councillor Abbott

THAT By-law 18-10 to 18-16 inclusive be taken as read, passed, signed and sealed in Open Council.

CARRIED

By-law 18-10

Resolution No. 64-18

THAT By-law 18-10, being a by-law to amend By-law No. 11-83 being the Zoning By-law for the Municipality of Mississippi Mills for those lands described as Concession 10, West Half Part Lot 14, municipally known as Riverfront Estates Phase 5.

CARRIED

By-law 18-11

Resolution No. 65-18

THAT By-law 18-11, being a by-law to appoint Michael Cooke as a contract Building Official/Inspector, a By-law Enforcement Officer and a Property Standards Officer.

CARRIED

By-law 18-12

Resolution No. 66-18

THAT By-law 18-12, being a by-law to appoint David Norton as a contract on-call Building Official/Inspector, a By-law Enforcement Officer and a Property Standards Officer.

CARRIED

By-law 18-13

Resolution No. 67-18

THAT By-law 18-13, being a by-law to authorize the signing of a six (6) month contract between the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills and Almonte Veterinary Services for animal pound services.

CARRIED

By-law 18-14

Resolution No. 68-18

THAT By-law 18-14, being a by-law to establish a policy for the procurement of goods and services for the Municipality of Mississippi Mills.

CARRIED

By-law 18-15

Resolution No. 69-18

THAT By-law 18-15, being a by-law to amend Delegation of Authority By-law 13-18.

CARRIED

By-law 18-16

Resolution No. 70-18

THAT By-law 18-16, being a by-law to amend Procedural By-law 17-03.

CARRIED

M. OTHER/NEW BUSINESS

1. Memo re: Community Official Plan Review and Update

Moved by Councillor Ferguson

Seconded by Councillor Gillis

THAT the memo from JL Richards re: Mississippi Mills Community Official Plan Review and Update, dated January 24, 2018, be received;

AND THAT Council approve the proposed schedule for the completion of the Community Official Plan Review.

Motion to amend

Resolution No. 71-18

Moved by Councillor Abbott

Seconded by Councillor Wilkinson

Strike out and insert:

- Open Houses
To be based on separate topics, dates will be scheduled based on facility availability: Agriculture (Pakenham), Subdivisions (Almonte), Rural/Hamlets (Ramsay), General (Almonte).
- Timeline (dates to be confirmed with JLR)
April - Summary of comments from open houses and review of COP and any further changes recommended from input obtained
May - Public Meeting
June - Report to Council; Council to pass by-law to adopt the Official Plan Amendment; to County for approval

CARRIED

Resolution No. 72-18

THAT the memo from JL Richards re: Mississippi Mills Community Official Plan Review and Update, dated January 24, 2018, be received;

AND THAT Council approve the schedule as amended for the completion of the Community Official Plan Review.

CARRIED

N. NOTICE OF MOTION

[None]

O. ANNOUNCEMENTS AND INVITATIONS

[None]

P. CONFIRMATORY BY-LAW

By-law 18-17

Resolution No. 73-18

Moved by Councillor Ferguson

Seconded by Councillor Wilkinson

THAT By-law 18-17, being a by-law to confirm the proceedings of the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills at its regular meeting held on the 30th day of January 2018, be read, passed, signed and sealed in Open Council this 30th day of January 2018.

CARRIED

Q. ADJOURNMENT

Resolution No. 74-18

Moved by Councillor Ferguson

Seconded by Councillor Gillis

THAT the meeting be adjourned at 8:58 p.m.

CARRIED

Shaun McLaughlin
MAYOR

Shawna Stone
CLERK

Wild Parsnip: A Public Health Perspective



Dr. Paula Stewart, Medical Officer of Health
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District Health Unit

February 2018



Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District **HEALTH UNIT**
Your Partner in Public Health

Public Health Role

- Education to the public on wild parsnip and its management on private property .
- Provide information on request:
 - Is there a public health risk from the herbicide Clearview used in spraying roadside ditches to control wild parsnip and other noxious weeds?



Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District **HEALTH UNIT**
Your Partner in Public Health

Know the plant: wild parsnip

- Found in disturbed areas
 - Most commonly found in railway embankments, roadsides, trails, shorelines, ditches, forest clearings, quarries
 - Ontario – along fence rows, edge of agricultural fields, water courses and drainage areas
 - Can invade agricultural fields



Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District

HEALTH UNIT

Your Partner in Public Health

Know the plant: wild parsnip

- Grows for two years then flowers and produces a fruit containing thousands of seeds then dies
- Seeds mature by mid-summer
- Remain attached to dead stock with seed dispersal between August and November



Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District

HEALTH UNIT

Your Partner in Public Health

Know the plant: wild parsnip

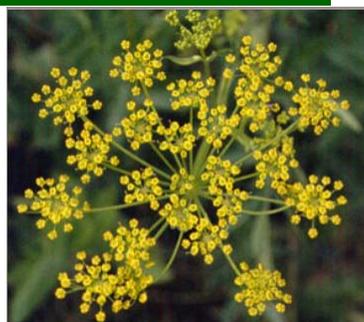
- Seeds can remain in soil for 5 years.
- Reproduce by seeds, majority germinate in the spring, plants found grow year after year to same place



Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District **HEALTH UNIT**
Your Partner in Public Health

Know the sap

- Sap on stem, leaves and flowers contains furocoumarins.
 - Furocoumarins are absorbed by skin
 - Sap most potent when plant is in flower
 - Moisture from perspiration speeds absorption
 - Animals may bring sap from plant into contact with people.



Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District **HEALTH UNIT**
Your Partner in Public Health

Know the sap

- Sunlight (UV radiation) interacts with furocoumarins under skin
 - Purplish skin discolouration
 - Red painful rash within one day
 - Inflammation and blisters to skin within 3 days
 - Risk of long lasting scars, temporary or permanent blindness if affects eyes



Photo credit: Andrew Link, Winona Daily News, 2013



Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District **HEALTH UNIT**
Your Partner in Public Health

Know What to Do

Avoid contact and respond quickly when it occurs

- If skin is exposed to sap wash area with soap and water as soon as possible
- Protect area from sun exposure
- Watch for symptoms
- Cover area with a cool wet cloth and keep covered when in sun.
- Seek medical care if blisters form, do not burst them



Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District **HEALTH UNIT**
Your Partner in Public Health

Know What to Do

Control of wild parsnip

- Mowing over repeated seasons (May – June)
- Removal by shovel
 - Gloves, pants and long sleeve shirt and in evening
- Tarping
- Chemical control

From: Wild Parsnip – Best Management Practices in Ontario (Ontario Invasive Plant Council)



Know What to Do

Public Health - Education

- Information on website
www.healthunit.org/hazards/dangerousweeds.html
- Information sent to families via schools and daycares re dangerous weeds: Giant Hogweed and Wild Parsnip with tips to avoid burns
- Newsletter to health care providers
- Distributed fact sheets to municipal workers
- Presentations to community groups
- Distribute fact sheet to public upon request



Know What to Do

CAUTION! POISONOUS PLANTS

GIANT HOGWEED

Poisonous: Yes, do not touch this plant.

Height: 1 to 5.5 metres.

Leaves: Large, deeply cut with sharp coarse teeth, reaching widths in excess of 1 metre.

Stems: Covered in coarse, whisker-like hairs with red/purple spots.

Flowers: White, umbrella shaped, up to 1.2 metres across.

CAUTION: If you come in contact with this plant, you could experience severe burns to your skin. Contact with eyes can cause temporary or permanent blindness.

WILD PARSNIP

Poisonous: Yes, do not touch this plant.

Height: 1 to 2 metres.

Leaves: Primarily compound with 2-5 pairs of opposite, sharply toothed leaflets.

Stems: Completely smooth and reddish/green in colour.

Flowers: Yellow, umbrella shaped, 10-20 cm across. Similar in appearance to dill.

CAUTION: If you come in contact with this plant, you could experience severe burns to your skin. Contact with eyes can cause temporary or permanent blindness.

HOW DO I PROTECT MYSELF?

WHEN WORKING NEAR THESE PLANTS:

- Wear goggles, rubber gloves, rubber boots and Tyvek coveralls
- Make sure to bring a bucket, soap, water and a scrub brush, and thoroughly wash rubber boots and gloves before taking off all of your protective clothing

IF I COME INTO CONTACT WITH THESE PLANTS:

- Seek immediate shelter (exposure to sap makes human skin hypersensitive to sunlight)
- Thoroughly wash exposed skin with soap and water
- If skin reacts, seek medical attention

STILL UNSURE?
Take a photo and submit it along with its location to the online weed identification service at www.weedinfo.ca

Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District HEALTH UNIT
Your Partner in Public Health

Ontario Weed Act

- Effective January 1, 2015, wild parsnip added to the Schedule of Noxious Weeds in the **Ontario Weed Control Act** to reduce:
 - The infestation of noxious weeds that negatively impact on agriculture and horticulture lands.
 - Plant diseases by eliminating plant disease hosts such as common barberry and European buckthorn.
 - Health hazards to livestock and agricultural workers caused by poisonous plants.

Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District HEALTH UNIT
Your Partner in Public Health

Public request for Information on Clearview

Is there a public health risk from the use of Clearview to control noxious weeds in ditches?

**Health Risk = Likelihood of exposure x
Likelihood of a health impact**



Likelihood of Exposure to Clearview Sprayed in Ditches

Public – Very limited likelihood of exposure

- Spraying in very low human traffic areas (ditches), very dilute form, spraying close to ground, dries in a few hours and absorbed by plants, avoiding water areas to protect aquifer, diluted in aquifer, stopping for busses, arrangements for sensitive individuals
- **Workers** - Possible likelihood of exposure to concentrated form when preparing application – eye, skin irritation
 - Response: follow safety directions in Material Safety Data Sheet, use protective gear, safety equipment, trained, certified.



Likelihood of health impact

- Registered in Canada by Health Canada's Pesticide Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA)
 - Approved for control of broadleaved weeds and woody plants in roadside, rights of way and other non-crop use areas.
- Reviewed evidence of health impacts from exposure to Clearview
 - Reviewed Product Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)
 - Reports from US EPA, European Food Safety Authority
 - Commissioned Public Health Ontario Report



Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District **HEALTH UNIT**
Your Partner in Public Health

Clearview Ingredients

Active

- Aminopyralid Potassium
- Metsulfuron-methyl

Non-Active

- Titanium Dioxide



Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District **HEALTH UNIT**
Your Partner in Public Health

Aminopyralid Potassium

- 62% of the formulation of Clearview
- Selective systemic pyridine carboxylic acid herbicide
 - Mimics auxin, a natural growth inhibiting hormone in plants.
 - Disruption of metabolic pathways leading to inhibited growth.
- Non-persistent to slightly persistent in soil (short half life average 103 days)
 - Broken down by microbes and sun
- May travel from soil to water
 - Mitigated by ground cover and rapid biotransformation in the soil
 - Highly soluble in water
 - Slightly toxic to some aquatic organisms (algae, aquatic vascular plants, invertebrates, some fish, microplants) based on some surface risk assessments

“Practically non-toxic” to birds, fish, honeybees, earthworms and aquatic invertebrates

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Aminopyralid Potassium: Human Health Effects

- Not readily metabolized by humans - 74-100% of orally ingested excreted with 24 hours, mostly unchanged.
- Acute exposure has very low toxicity if individuals accidentally eat, touch or inhale residues
- Animals studies
 - Acute effect - eye irritation but no skin sensitization or reproductive effects
 - Chronic doses linked to decreased body weight and inflamed mucous membranes including stomach, ileum, caecum.
 - No cancer risk – no tumours in rats and mice
 - Estimate human exposures of greater than 5,000 mg/kg before adverse health effect would occur.
- No human risk from food and ground water contamination under current conditions of use
 - Estimate of chronic dietary exposure from food and water is 0.3 to 1% of acceptable dietary intake

Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District **HEALTH UNIT**
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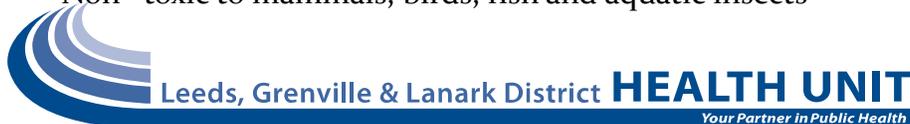
Note re Agriculture

- Reports of crop damage e.g. UK potatoes
 - From farmyard manure where animals had been fed silage or hay that had been harvested from grassland previously treated with aminopyralid
 - Aminopyralid does not break down in anaerobic conditions like manure piles so persists.
- Little if any risk if contaminated groundwater is used to water crops as concentration is so low.



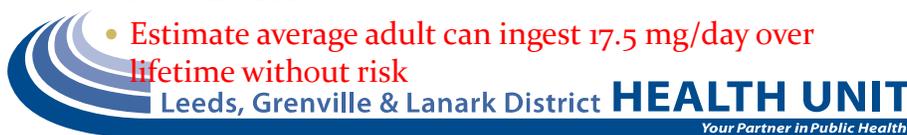
Metsulfuron-methyl

- 9.5% concentration in Clearview
- Stops cell division in the roots and shoots causing them to die
 - Moves quickly up the plant and not long lasting
 - Specific to plants so low toxicity to humans
 - Active at low concentrations
- Non-persistent in soil – half life 30 days
 - Stable in sunlight, breaks down in moist, warm soil
- Moves easily from soil to ground water
 - Relatively stable in water
- Low vapour pressure therefore volatilization not important
- Non –toxic to mammals, birds, fish and aquatic insects



Metsulfuron-methyl: Health Effects

- Exposures uncommon, some in agricultural settings
 - Evaluated eating drift contaminated garden vegetables, berries – no health risk identified
- Rapidly eliminated from the body
 - 71-95% excreted in urine within 9 to 29 hours
- Severe toxicity only after deliberate ingestion
- Animal studies – moderate skin and eye irritation, lower growth and off-spring deaths at high doses
 - Chronic doses – decreased appetite and weight loss
 - No cancer risk
- **Estimate average adult can ingest 17.5 mg/day over lifetime without risk**



Titanium Dioxide

- Concentration of 0.1%
- Animal studies (rats) – inhalation led to lung fibrosis and tumours
- Human studies – no increase risk of chronic lung disease or lung cancer among workers
- No expected risk with spraying
 - Very low levels present in product along with low drift of product



Summary

- There is a public health risk of severe burns from exposure to the sap of wild parsnip.
- Weed Act requires that designated noxious plants are destroyed
 - Controlling plant in road side ditches will decrease the spread of the plant to homes and other human traffic areas.
- There is no research evidence of a health risk to humans with County controlled spraying of roadside ditches with Clearview (or Truvist)
 - Precautionary Principle: Do not walk through freshly sprayed vegetation.



Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District **HEALTH UNIT**
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Visit our website:

www.healthunit.org

Email us at:

contact@healthunit.org

Call the Health ACTION Line:

1-800-660-5853

FACEBOOK:
LGLHealthUnit



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SCAN LINK:
www.healthunit.org



@LGLbeaches – June – Sept
@areyousafe



Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District **HEALTH UNIT**
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Presentation to Mississippi Mills Council February 6, 2018 Wild Parsnip Management: An Agricultural Perspective

Shelley McPhail, MBA
Harshell Family Farm Enterprises
County Road 17/ Martin Street North,
Almonte, ON

Background

- I am, along with my husband Harold, owner of Harshell Family Farm Enterprises
- We have been farming on Martin Street North since 1985 – on the farm where I grew up
- We own and/or rent 9 farms in Mississippi Mills
- We grow cash crops, we provide custom services to other farmers, and we have a value added business

We are the "SIGN PEOPLE"



We are the "SUNFLOWER PEOPLE"



We are the “BIRD SEED PEOPLE”



Wild Parsnip Management – An Agricultural Perspective

- Our crops matter to us
- Our crops are our livelihood
- Our crops must be free of Wild Parsnip in order for our family farm to be profitable/sustainable
- There is, in the industry, zero tolerance for Wild Parsnip seed in product that we produce

Wild Parsnip Management – An Agricultural Perspective

- **Wild parsnip is “out of control” in our area**
- Proactive efforts by Lanark County in 2016 & 2017 helped to manage the spread of wild parsnip, on the county roads we farm, but more and continued resources are needed and we are pleased that the county has allocated resources in 2018
- Boom application of herbicides from roadways helps to eradicate wild parsnip plants along our fields and is the best/most effective management strategy available
- **However, Wild Parsnip growing adjacent to our fields along Mississippi Mills roads, is not being managed (by cutting) and this noxious weed is spreading exponentially each year and is impacting our farm business**

Wild Parsnip Management – An Agricultural Perspective

- We cannot be in compliance with The Weed Act on our properties and/or those of our landlord farms as long as the County is not in compliance with The Weed Act in ditches up to and including **entire road allowances**
- We cannot be in compliance with The Weed Act on our properties and/or those of our landlord farms as long as the County is not in compliance with The Weed Act along the **former CP rail bed**
-  We cannot be in compliance with The Weed Act on our properties and/or those of our landlord farms as long as Mississippi Mills is not in compliance with The Weed Act on **municipal roads**
- Where Wild Parsnip is not controlled by our rural residential neighbours, in compliance with The Weed Act, we are further impacted as the noxious weed spreads across property lines
- Where Wild Parsnip encroaches into fields, quality of crops is severely compromised with financial penalties and/or inability to sell crop (hay, seed, etc.)

Wild Parsnip Management – An Agricultural Perspective

- Early spring 2017 as our **Winter Rye** came out of dormancy
- The crop was off to a great start but closer inspection showed Wild Parsnip had already moved in to the field last year



Wild Parsnip Management – An Agricultural Perspective

April 2017 Wild Parsnip growing
between rows of Winter Rye



April 2017 Wild Parsnip growing
in the rows of Winter Rye



Wild Parsnip Management – An Agricultural Perspective

- April of 2017
- Wild parsnip plants not managed by roadside spraying in 2016 began to grow next to our field which was planted to **Food Grade Soybeans**; This crop was unsalable as premium soybeans due to wild parsnip seed mixed with soybeans
- In 2016 the wild parsnip contaminated our clover crop in this same field making it unmarketable as seed



Wild Parsnip Management – An Agricultural Perspective



Wild Parsnip was throughout **Spring Wheat**

Wild Parsnip Management – An Agricultural Perspective

Wild Parsnip in more
mature **Winter Rye**



Wild Parsnip Management – An Agricultural Perspective



Wild Parsnip in **hay**
field

Wild Parsnip Management – An Agricultural Perspective

- Neighbour's ditch early spring 2017
- Ditch not sprayed by county in 2016 due to owner maintaining ditch by **whipper snipping weekly**
- Cutting 10-15 times per season had no effect on "managing" the noxious weed
- Thick carpet of Wild Parsnip to begin 2017



Wild Parsnip Management – An Agricultural Perspective

- Same neighbour's ditch after county boom sprayed ditch in 2017
- Wild parsnip was left uncut until after it had been sprayed this season; allowing spray application to have maximum affect



Wild Parsnip Management – An Agricultural Perspective

- Same neighbour's ditch
October 2017
- Blatantly obvious that
Wild Parsnip was killed
as far as the boom
reached
- Still growing and
spreading along fence
line where boom
didn't reach



Wild Parsnip Management – An Agricultural Perspective

- Whereas Lanark County has been proactive in its approach to managing Wild Parsnip on county roads in 2016 and 2017, and has allocated resources for 2018 boom spraying,
- Whereas there is photographic evidence that this proactive approach in 2016 and 2017, by the county, had positive results,
- Whereas the Mississippi Mills management practises have not managed the spread of Wild Parsnip and the noxious weed is now “out of control” along municipal roads,

Wild Parsnip Management – An Agricultural Perspective

- Whereas farms/farmers/farm families are being negatively impacted financially by the continued spread of Wild Parsnip in our region,
- Whereas farmers will continue to invest in land quality by spraying their own property to control the spread,
- Whereas agriculture is a key economic driver in Mississippi Mills and requires ongoing support by Mississippi Mills Council in order to be sustainable,
- **We respectfully request that Mississippi Mills adopt the Lanark County Wild Parsnip Management Strategy (including boom spraying) & approve resources to proactively target this noxious weed in 2018**

Wild Parsnip Management – An Agricultural Perspective

Questions?

Shelley McPhail, MBA

613-978-4464

shelley@harshellfarm.com





Parsnip Solutions Without Pesticides

Meg Sears PhD

Mississippi Mills Town Council
February 6th, 2018



PREVENT CANCER NOW

www.PreventCancerNow.ca



Parsnip solutions without pesticides

Overview

- Parsnip concerns
- “Clearview” chemicals
- Pesticide assessment
- Risks
- Health trends
- Sustainable, economic alternatives, without pesticides



PARSNIP SAP + SUN = BURNS



- Stem must be damaged
- Parsnip **sap** reacts in **sunshine** and can cause serious burns



Little risk with:

- Mowed, dried plants
- Casual brushing against the plant
- Pets transferring wet parsnip sap (pets *frequently* transfer poison ivy oil)

“Clearview” herbicide

- Mixture of two “active ingredients” – metsulfuron and aminopyralid
- “Gateway” added for better spreading and penetration of chemicals into living tissues (solvent plus surfactant)
- Alternative product “Truvisit” is similar



Routes of Exposure

The young are most vulnerable

(“Do not enter or allow worker entry to treated area for 12 hours following application” – Clearview Label)



TRUE STORY: In Lanark County, a school bus followed a spray truck. Children crossed the freshly sprayed strip to get home.

How Safe are Pesticides? Health Canada determines “acceptable risk”



- Animal testing
 - Often confidential, conflicted
 - All testing *must* be at levels above ambient exposure
 - Simple dose response assumption not valid
- Only single ingredients tested – not mixtures of pesticides, or additives to increase toxicity
- Chemical risk assessment does not consider human studies, or important effects such as interference with cellular signalling (hormone or endocrine effects)
- Scientific methods are very out of date

Health Canada regulates to control
 “adverse” and “established” effects
Is this good enough, if there are safer options?

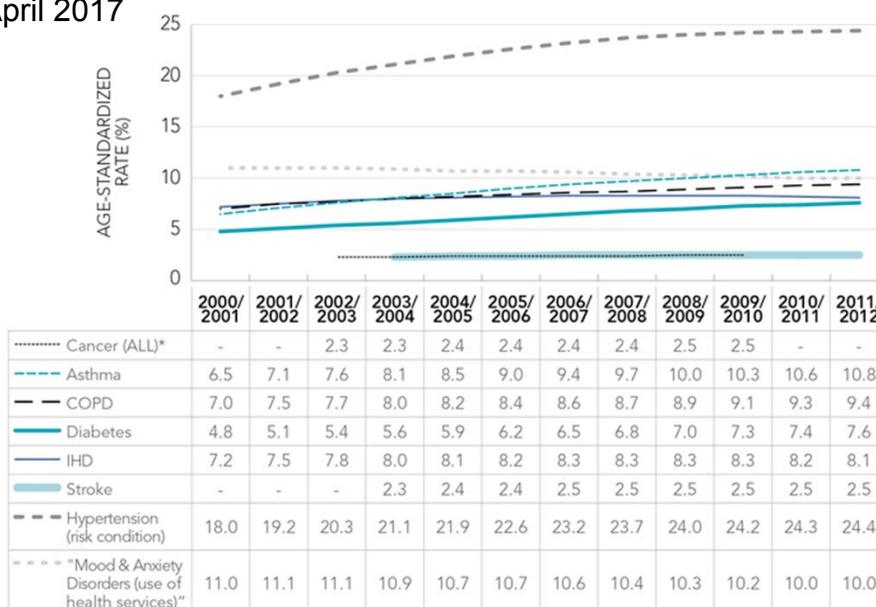


- “Adverse” is a very high bar
- Effects are “established” once human harm occurred, been studied, reached statistical significance, replicated, etc.



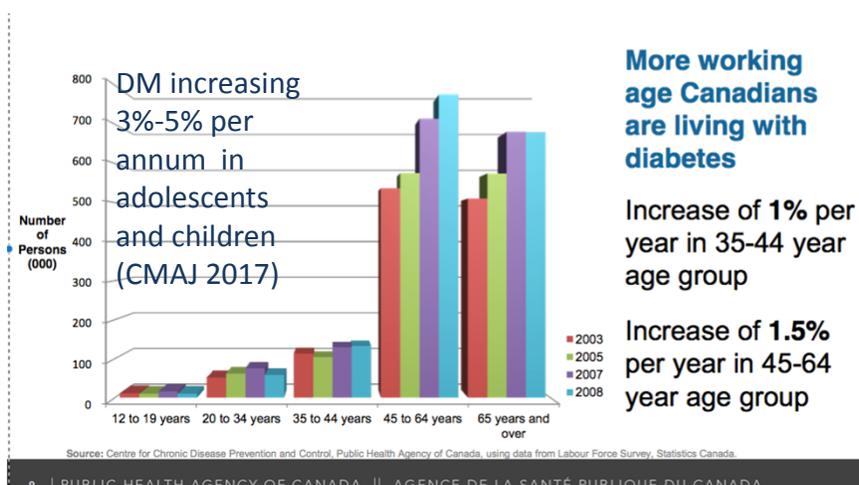
**How many people must be hurt AND studied
 before “establishing” harm?
 This can take generations**

How Healthy Are Canadians? – Public Health Agency of Canada
 April 2017



Chronic Diseases are Shifting

cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, hypertension
(2012)



8 | PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY OF CANADA | AGENCE DE LA SANTÉ PUBLIQUE DU CANADA

<http://www.cggh-csih.ca/assets/Elmslie.pdf>

9

Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Linked to Cancers and Chronic Disease

How do Endocrine Disruptors cause cancer, birth defects, lower IQ, obesity, diabetes, and other chronic diseases?

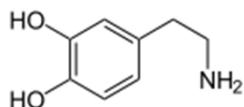
1. Mimic hormones – inappropriate function
2. Block receptor sites – inappropriate inhibition
3. Epigenetic effects to increase or decrease hormone production

Cellular signalling is not assessed during pesticide assessment

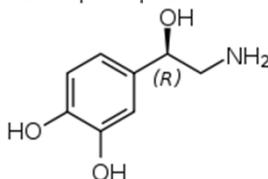
10

Neurological concerns? Amine hormone examples

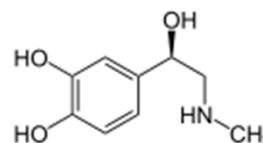
Dopamine



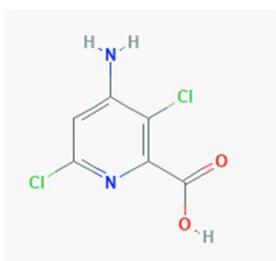
Norepinephrine



Epinephrine



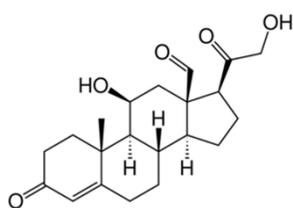
Aminopyralid



- “Flight or fight” response
- Heart rate, blood pressure, metabolism ...
- Neuromodulation – chemistry at nerve junctions (adrenergic receptors at synapses)

11

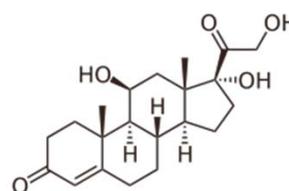
Growth, Sexual Development, Organ Function Steroid Hormones (derived from cholesterol)



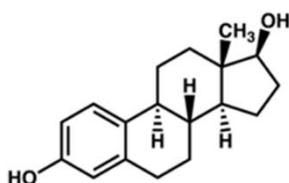
Aldosterone



Backbone

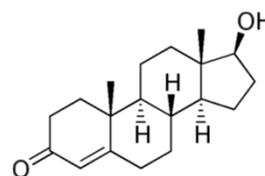
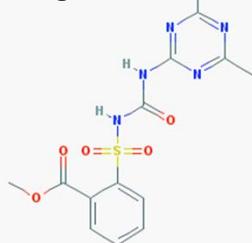


Cortisol – “stress hormone”



Estradiol

Metsulfuron-methyl +ve genotoxic



Testosterone (male hormone)

12

What to believe?

E.g. Pesticide label and Lanark claims are inconsistent

Label: Clearview will control daisies season-long, at the lowest application rate.

Lanark County: Daisies proliferating where parsnip was sprayed (photo from staff report)

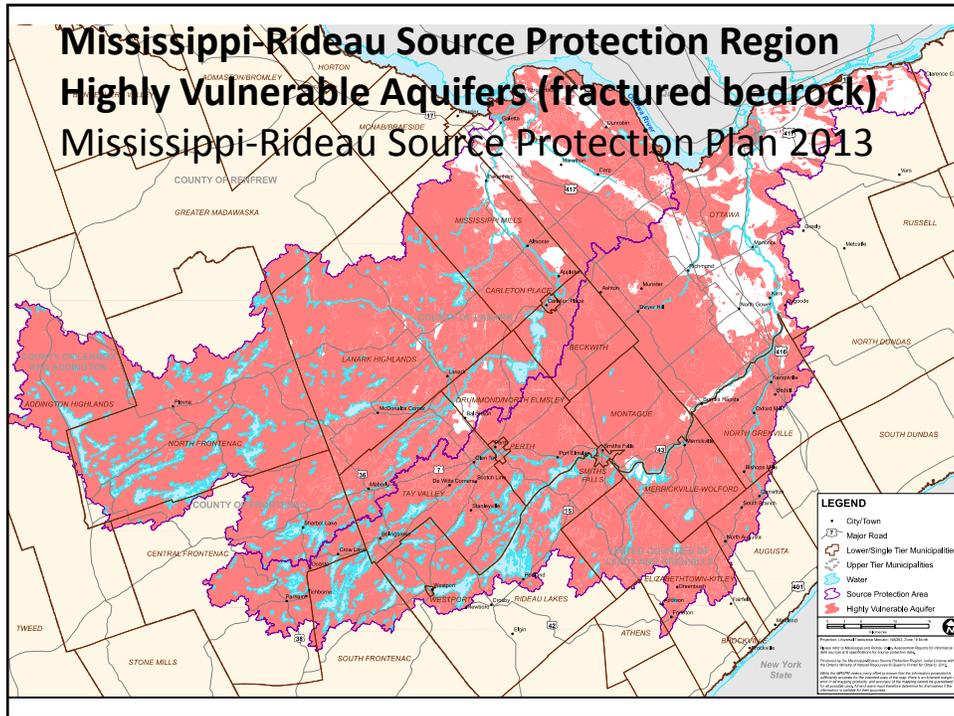


Lanark County staff report, October 2017

Water concerns

- Both ingredients are soluble, persistent
- Buffer strips required to avoid contamination
- Aminopyalid banned in Sweden, Norway and NY State due to potential groundwater contamination
- Groundwater contamination detected in Montana at 18X Scandinavian limit
- Groundwater contamination is not readily reversible

Groundwater baseline testing or monitoring?



What is the “end game”?

- Parsnip will never be eliminated
- Groundwater is highly vulnerable
- Present chemicals are suspect
- Older chemicals cause cancer, chronic diseases
- Plans to avoid herbicide resistance are flawed
- Parsnip webworm may help to control the plant over time

Pulling parsnip can work!

Long Term Pesticide Plan?

*Bad advice to substitute Clearview with Truvist in
To prevent resistance, use different types (groups)*

Clearview Herbicide (used in 2017)

- Aminopyralid (Group 4)
- Metsulfuron-methyl (Group 2)

Truvist Herbicide

(proposed future alternative)

- Aminocyclopyrachlor (Group 4)
- Chlorsulfuron (Group 2)

Better Alternatives are not Chemicals

For older chemicals, there is a longer time to collect evidence

Phenoxy Herbicides (e.g. 2,4-D)

- Hematological cancer, dioxin contamination
- Neurotoxic, immune effects (asthma, etc.)

Glyphosate (Roundup)

- “Probable” carcinogen (IARC)
- Chelator – mobilizes toxic elements
- Antibiotic – affects microbes in soil (and gut)

***Both contaminate water,
affect non-target species,
contribute to chronic diseases including cancer***

Provinces and municipalities may be *more*, but *not less* restrictive

- Federal:
 - power is criminal law
 - registration science is not “proof of safety”
- Supreme Court of Canada ruled that local governments can act in good faith to protect local human and ecological health from pesticides

2017 - Adopt-a-Road Volunteers Pulled Parsnip



Demonstrated:

- Feasibility, safety and effectiveness
- Ecological damage after spray killed flowering plants
- Economic feasibility (estimate students could handle county roads for the same cost as spraying)

We Know For Sure...

AVOIDANCE is possible, and works

- Protect your skin when working
- Wash skin well after handling
- Pulling parsnip is effective and could be cost-effective (especially easy when roots shrink with flowering)
- Dig roots in spring and autumn for dinner
- Pets are unlikely to transfer parsnip sap – problems are from poison ivy

**Answer to invasive plants?
EDUCATION – not chemicals**

Are risks avoidable?
Are risks “acceptable”?

What are the Solutions for Safety?

- KNOWLEDGE
 - Know your plants
- DON'T PANIC
 - Parsnip burns are easily prevented
- LONG TERM STRATEGY?
 - Adaptation – No Exit Strategy for *War on Weeds*
- EDUCATION
 - Mitigate risk – just like “leaves of three”

Accommodations of Individuals with Environmental Sensitivities

Vulnerable individuals are protected by a policy under the *Canadian Human Rights Act* (following medical and legal reports)

https://www.chrc-ccdp.gc.ca/sites/default/files/policy_sensitivity_0.pdf

Ontario Task Force on Environmental Health recognizes and highlights severity and urgency of helping people with environmental sensitivities

http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/common/ministry/publications/reports/environmental_health_2017/task_force_on_environmental_health_report.pdf

Thank You!
Questions?



Meg@PreventCancerNow.ca



www.PreventCancerNow.ca

Canadian Federal Pesticide Regulation: Why Other Levels of Government Require Least-Toxic Approaches to Pest Control

Many Canadian jurisdictions restrict the use of registered pesticides, surpassing federal label requirements. This summary is to help you understand why.

Pesticides are products that destroy or control “pests,” which are defined as organisms that are “harmful, noxious or troublesome.” Pesticides include herbicides against plants, insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, etc. Health Canada’s Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) regulates pesticides, under the *Pest Control Products Act* (PCPA).¹ The PMRA uses a two-step process of hazard identification and then risk management, registering all products deemed to pose “acceptable risks” according to scientific assessments.

While the PMRA registers products for sale and use, provincial and municipal governments are responsible to qualify and licence applicators, and can further restrict pesticides to protect human and environmental health. The most progressive jurisdictions such as Ontario (population 14 million) require least-toxic approaches, particularly for “cosmetic” uses in turf care and landscaping.

Scientific limitations of Canadian federal pesticide regulation

The PMRA and the health and medical community reach opposite conclusions regarding pesticides and human health. The doctors, who urge precautionary minimization of exposures, rely upon the publicly available, real-life human epidemiological research rather than the confidential industry-produced animal test data relied upon by the PMRA. The PMRA conducts virtually no testing itself, and does not systematically assess the existing science.^{2,3} Rather, it conducts a paper audit of data submitted by the pesticide manufacturers. Unfortunately, the PMRA assessment of human health risk is flawed, for the following reasons:

1. **High-dose animal testing in labs is of limited relevance for people.** Testing determines the maximum dose that does not make an animal (usually a rodent such as a rat or mouse) seriously ill. Rodents are different from humans, in that they have enzymes that help them metabolize poisons. Humans do not have the same enzymes and, of course, tests are not conducted on humans. That would be unethical. Also, tests do not generally cover the animal’s lifespan and further generations. In humans, exposures that may cause no symptoms in the mother can cause life-long harm to her unborn child, and childhood exposures can cause

symptoms in adulthood. Some effects may be passed through generations due to changes in gene expression, called epigenetic effects.

2. **Tests do not address low-dose or cumulative effects, as they build up with multiple exposures and over time.** The regulatory system actually dissuades companies from doing low-dose, environmentally relevant testing, because testing is only required to a crude “no effect” level. Any findings of adverse effects at low doses could preclude the product being registered. This highlights the need for independent research. Some health effects occur at doses commonly encountered in the environment; effects that may predispose people to cancers as well as other major chronic diseases. One important mechanism by which this happens is endocrine disruption.
3. **No testing is done on endocrine disruption – an important mechanism behind [many pesticides](#)’ chronic toxicities.** Many pesticides have already been found to disrupt the endocrine or hormone systems.⁴ Hormones orchestrate every step of development from gestation through the entire lifespan. Endocrine-disrupting chemicals act at extremely low concentrations in the body, and can have different, even opposite effects at higher doses.⁵ Alterations to hormone levels during critical windows of development can cause permanent changes to children’s lives, affecting their intelligence and behaviour, and making them more susceptible to infections, asthma, obesity, diabetes, reproductive failure, cardiovascular disease and cancers. One 2011 study reviewed [endocrine effects of 91 pesticides](#).⁴ A second study confirmed previously known androgen (male hormone) effects of some pesticides,⁶ while among [previously untested pesticides](#) nine were anti-androgenic and seven were androgenic. The [US Environmental Protection Agency](#) and the European Union are screening pesticides for effects related to actions of estrogen, androgen, thyroid and other hormones. A [2012 review](#) of 845 scientific papers showed evidence that endocrine-disrupting chemicals have adverse health impacts at very low doses in animals and humans.⁷ The Endocrine Society – a global group of medical science professionals⁸ – published in 2015 a 150-page updated research review and statement calling for attention to endocrine-disrupting chemicals.⁵
4. **Only active ingredients are tested – not the products on the shelf.** Products can contain more than one pesticide ingredient. As well, additives or “formulants” are used in pesticide products to slow metabolism of the active ingredient (i.e., prolong its effect), and to improve spreading and absorption of the product. Additives can do the same when pesticides contact humans. A [2014 study](#) found that 8 of 9 common commercial products tested were hundreds of times more toxic to human cells than just the pure pesticide active ingredient without formulants.⁹
5. **Pesticides are not tested in combination.** While we know that chemicals can act very differently in combination, only single pesticides are assessed in isolation.
6. **Pesticide registration is based on all directions being followed.** Even if people make the effort to access the label fine print, instructions are extremely difficult to follow. For example:

“avoid inhaling”; “avoid contact with the skin or eyes”; and “apply only when there are no children, pregnant women, elderly persons, pets or animals present.”

7. **The PMRA does not take into account much of the medical literature.** Methods and standards are developed for systematic review in environmental health (e.g., by the US National Toxicology Program^{3,10}). Real-life study of the effects of pesticides is difficult, and the PMRA dismisses this information as showing only correlation and not as the level of causation requiring protective action. The PMRA is of the opinion that it is virtually impossible to *prove* that chronic pesticide exposures cause harm to humans, leaving the federal regulator relying upon industry-supplied high-dose animal testing. As reported in 2017 in the prestigious journal *Science*, ignoring the majority of the science is the status quo among regulators.¹¹
8. **Precautionary Principle is *not* up front.** Health Canada and industry groups point out that the Precautionary Principle is incorporated in the *Pest Control Products Act*. In fact, this is quite limited because precautionary approaches are only incorporated late in the process, during risk management, such as determinations of permissible exposures (noted below, an additional margin introduced in 2002, to protect the most vulnerable, is not even being implemented). Application of the Precautionary Principle to the first step – hazard identification – could potentially push the process towards least-toxic choices. On the other hand, industry representatives have been known to turn this approach upside-down, advocating precaution against rushing to remove “tools from the toolbox” before being 100% certain that they are causing substantial harm.

Federal audits of Health Canada’s pesticide management

The Federal Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainability in the 2015 audit of pest control products found glaring deficiencies and concerns regarding pesticide registration.¹² Some concerns are as follows:

- The PMRA had made little progress since the 2008 audit to limit the duration of some conditional registrations (when pesticide sales are permitted pending further information to complete the assessment). Eight of nine products that had been registered conditionally for a decade or more were neonicotinoids, a class of neurotoxic insecticides that have been linked to Bee Colony Collapse Disorder and the death of other pollinators and aquatic species.
- Under conditional registrations the PMRA permits use of the pesticide without having received and assessed all of the risk and value studies, to determine the impacts on human health and the environment. At the time, 80 out of 7,000 pesticide products were conditionally registered. None of the industry studies are available to the public until the pesticide is fully registered, and even then an individual must personally visit offices in Ottawa and record relevant information with pen and paper.

- The PMRA has never exercised its authority to cancel a conditional registration when a registrant has failed to satisfy conditions of registration, within a five-year period.
- Re-evaluations of older pesticides are behind schedule.
- Cumulative health impacts have not been addressed when required in the re-evaluations of pesticides.
- It took the filing of a lawsuit before the PMRA began to consider whether special reviews were deemed necessary for pesticides banned since 2013 in OECD countries.
- PMRA has not promptly cancelled the registrations of some pesticides when risks were deemed unacceptable. In one case it took 11 years to cancel the registration of a pesticide after it was determined the risks posed to human health were unacceptable.
- Lengthy phase-out periods have been allowed to occur despite the risks posed to human health of continued use.
- An additional “uncertainty factor” to protect the most vulnerable individuals, introduced to the *Pest Control Products Act* in 2002, is very rarely incorporated in assessments.

For more information, please contact *Prevent Cancer Now*.
 Info@PreventCancerNow.ca

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AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDES AND HONEYBEES



- We love our bees. They make honey and pollinate our flowers and crops.
- The agricultural use of fungicides, herbicides and insecticides have raised concerns and debate's that individually these compounds are contributing to honey bee loss.
- Concerns have been raised that the active ingredient *glyphosate*, contained in most herbicides, is affecting animal and human health as mentioned in Science, Nature and other Scientific Journals.
- *Glyphosate* not only kills weeds it apparently kills many of the beneficial kinds of bacteria that are found in the guts of bees. These bacteria are an integral part of the honey bees health.
- Some of the weeds that herbicides control are important sources of nectar and pollen to honey bees overall health. ie: dandelions, sweet clover, fireweed, goldenrod



AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDES AND HONEYBEES



- A recent study by The Journal of Experimental Biology found that some Herbicides actually causes honeybees to starve.
- Honey bees exhibited decreased sensitivity to sucrose leading to decreased ability to track and find food.
- Exposed bees had poorer learning performance.
- They found that sub-lethal levels of some Herbicides still harmed honeybees. (sub-lethal means that the dose is not strong enough to kill, but apparently enough to maim).
- **In conclusion:** a herbicide used outside of agriculture has the potential for resistance and lack of diversity.
- Herbicides basically make grass lawns which are of no benefit to pollinators.
- Its major use is to destroy bee pollinating plants.
- Honey production has dropped due to overuse of herbicides in both agriculture lands and recreational lands.
- **We are starving our bees**

AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDES AND HONEYBEES

The End



THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

DATE: February 6, 2018
TO: Committee of the Whole
FROM: Diane Smithson, Chief Administrative Officer
SUBJECT: CAO's Report

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Committee of the Whole accept the CAO's report dated February 6, 2018 as information.

BACKGROUND:

In 2007, Council passed its first by-law to delegate authority for some matters to staff in order to eliminate work of a more operational matter at the Council table, free up time at Council and Committee meetings for more important matters and improve timing of decisions. Under Section 23.1 of the Municipal Act, Council is authorized to delegate its powers and duties to a person.

Since 2007, a number of amendments have been made to the delegated authority by-law. As new items are recommended for inclusion on the list, they are tracked and brought forward about once a year for consideration by Council.

When amendments to the Delegated Authority By-law were approved in December 2015, Council requested that a monthly report be made by the CAO to update them on any delegated authority items that had been approved, particularly in the areas of tenders and requests for proposal approvals, and staff hiring.

DISCUSSION:

The following matters received approval under Delegated Approval since the last report:

STAFFING:

1. Angela Ford and Tyler Dodge were hired as part-time bartenders for both the Stewart Community Centre and the Almonte Community Centre.
2. The Mississippi Mills Public Library Board extended the contract of Rick Waddell as courier for six (6) months with the possibility of extension and hired Kim Pelton as cleaner for the Pakenham Branch Library on a one (1) year contract with the possibility of extension.

3. Donovan McCartney was hired as the Cook at the Daycare Centre effective February 1, 2018 on a probationary period of six (6) months. He was previously the casual, on-call cook at the Daycare Centre. As this is a unionized position, the position was advertised internally.
4. Marcia Bolger was hired as a Supply Teacher Assistant at the Almonte Daycare Centre effective January 15, 2018 and subject to a probationary period of six (6) months.
5. Steven McGill was hired to fill a seasonal position effective immediately (he is replacing a long-serving seasonal employee who is not able to return to work this season due to illness) until May 11, 2018 and subject to a probationary period as outlined in the union collective agreement for seasonal employees.
6. Cynthia Moyle was hired on a contract as an Acting Clerk effective Monday, February 5, 2018 until the end of June to backfill during the transition of finding a new Chief Administrative Officer.

PROCUREMENT:

1. The assignment for the final design and tender preparation for the State and Martin Street Rehabilitation project was awarded in the amount of \$15,570 (HST included) (budget \$16,730) to JL Richards Ltd. under Standing Offer.
2. The assignment for the design of the Pakenham pedestrian crossovers was awarded in the amount of \$12,943.87 (HST included) (budget \$59,000) to Jp2g Consultants Inc. under Standing Offer. This is one of several projects that will be undertaken in 2018 under the Active Transportation account. These two crossovers are intended for in front of Pakenham Public School and at the intersection of County Road 29 and Waba Road. County staff has indicated to the Public Works Director that the County will not move forward with the installation of these crossovers unless a design is provided to them for same.
3. Tender No. 18-01 for the Ramsay Garage Door Replacement was awarded to the low bidder Pivottech Doors Inc. in the amount of \$23,150.40 (inclusive of HST). Four (4) firms bid on the tender. The tender came in under the budget of \$184,000 however, it should be noted that this budget line is intended for other renovations to the Ramsay Garage stemming from the recommendations of the Aecom building assessment completed in May 2014 such as exterior repointing and repainting, vinyl flooring replacement, securing system improvements, chain link fencing and sliding gates, carbon monoxide detection system, window replacements, and new trench drain grates.
4. An extension of the contract for concrete work was made until December 31, 2019 with the price being adjusted by the Consumer Price Index May 1 each year. The quote was initially awarded in 2017 with a provision that the contract could be extended until December 31, 2019 if both parties agreed.

OTHER ITEMS:

None

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

There are no additional budget implications associated with these matters other than what is included in Departmental budgets.

SUMMARY

The intent of the Delegated Authority By-law is to allow items of a more routine, operational nature to be delegated to Staff to allow for timely decision making and to free up time on Council agendas for more important matters.

Respectfully submitted,

Diane Smithson,
Chief Administrative Officer

Summary of Calls for Assistance/Complaints - December 2017								
Date	Animal	Pound	Parking	Property	Noise	Other	Other - Type	Status
02-Dec-17	1						Missing Dog	Completed
02-Dec-17			1				Parking Ticket	Completed
03-Dec-17	1						Dog At Large	Warning
04-Dec-17	1						Stray Dog	Completed
05-Dec-17			1				Parking Ticket	Warning
05-Dec-17				1			Property Stand	Completed
05-Dec-17						1	Garbage Dumped	Completed
07-Dec-17	1						Barking Dog	Completed
07-Dec-17	1						Dog Bite	Charges Laid
07-Dec-17			1				Parking Ticket	Completed
09-Dec-17	1						Stray Dog	Completed
11-Dec-17	1						Missing Dog	Completed
11-Dec-17			1				Parking Ticket	Completed
12-Dec-17						1	Snow on Road	Completed
14-Dec-17	1						Stray Dog	Completed
15-Dec-17	1						Missing Dog	Completed
17-Dec-17	1						Stray Dog	Completed
18-Dec-17	1						Stray Dog	Completed
18-Dec-17			1				Parking Ticket	Completed
20-Dec-17	1						Barking Dog	Completed
22-Dec-17			1				Parking Ticket	Completed
23-Dec-17			1				Parking Ticket	Completed
26-Dec-17	1						Missing dog	Completed
27-Dec-17			1				Parking Ticket	Completed
28-Dec-17	1						Injured Dog	Completed
29-Dec-17					1		Noise Comp	SUI
30-Dec-17			1				Parking Ticket	Completed
	14	0	9	1	1	2		27

Stray / At Large - 6

Barking Dog - 2

Dog Attack/Viscious Dog - 1

2017									
Month	Animal	Parking	Property	Noise	Other Calls	Total Calls	Animals To LAWS	Tickets	Bylaw Charges
Jan	5	9	1	3	5	23	0	117	1
Feb	11	5	6	3	5	30	1	64	
Mar	10	13	5	1	4	34	1	78	
Apr	13	9	11	2	7	42	1	18	
May	16	0	12	11	1	43	0	8	
Jun	12	7	12	3	5	39	0	13	1
Jul	16	14	24	2	6	62	0	8	
Aug	15	17	31	6	5	74	0	8	
Sep	18	9	14	3	8	52	0	11	
Oct	18	8	12	3	4	45	0	1	
Nov	16	16	4	0	5	41	0	90	
Dec	14	9	1	1	2	27	0	113	1
Total	164	116	133	38	57	512	3	529	3

2016									
Month	Animal	Parking	Property	Noise	Other Calls	Total Calls	Animals To LAWS	Tickets	Bylaw Charges
Jan	13	5	1	1	1	21	2	101	
Feb	15	9	0	0	2	26	3	41	
Mar	18	9	0	1	3	31	1	35	2
Apr	21	9	5	0	1	36	0	38	
May	19	3	3	1	6	32	0	7	
Jun	22	8	8	3	6	47	0	14	2
Jul	25	7	13	2	0	47	0	6	2
Aug	23	11	11	3	7	55	0	40	
Sep	23	12	8	3	6	52	1	10	1
Oct	17	6	8	4	4	39	0	16	1
Nov	19	14	6	5	3	47	1	67	1
Dec	11	10	3	1	1	26	0	73	1
Total	226	103	66	24	40	459	8	448	10

ANIMAL CONTROL CALLS - Yearly Comparison						
Year	Stray Dogs	Vicious Dog	Other	Info.	Total	Animals To LAWS
2011	111	13	132	37	293	
2012	91	10	125	43	269	
2013	117	35	84	NA	236	
2014	95	6	71	24	196	
2015	112	7	120	NA	239	4
2016	114	5	107	NA	226	8
2017	58	14	92	N/A	164	3
TOTAL	698	90	731	104	1459	15

YEARLY CALLS - GENERAL BYLAW & ANIMAL CONTROL

Year	Gen Bylaw	Animal	TOTAL	Yearly Plus/Minus	
2015	N/A	239	239		
2016*	233	226	459	220	2015
2017*	348	164	512	53	2016

NOTE *: Began tracking General By-law calls in 2016

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

**STATEMENT OF REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES PAID TO COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 2017
IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 284 (1) OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT AND BY-LAW 17-68**

COUNCIL MEMBER	2017 REMUNERATION	2017 PER DIEMS	2017 TRAVEL EXP.	2017 CONFERENCES	2017 TOTAL
Shaun McLaughlin, Mayor	\$ 32,815.12	\$ 675.00	\$ 1,503.25	\$ 903.29	\$ 35,896.66
Alex Gillis, Councillor	\$ 16,757.58	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 673.78	\$ 2,671.55	\$ 21,302.91
Denzil Ferguson, Councillor	\$ 16,757.58	\$ 1,575.00	\$ 1,250.39	\$ 2,892.51	\$ 22,475.48
Val Wilkinson, Councillor	\$ 16,757.58	\$ 375.00	\$ 1,002.36	\$ 1,643.41	\$ 19,778.35
John Edwards, Councillor	\$ 16,757.58	\$ 375.00	\$ 388.32	\$ 1,052.41	\$ 18,573.31
Amanda Pulker-Mok, Councillor	\$ 16,757.58		\$ 251.73	\$ 1,708.62	\$ 18,717.93
Duncan Abbott, Councillor	\$ 16,757.58	\$ 450.00	\$ 125.32	\$ 1,032.41	\$ 18,365.31
Paul Watters, Councillor	\$ 16,757.58	\$ 675.00	\$ 681.31	\$ 1,773.29	\$ 19,887.18
Christa Lowry, Councillor	\$ 16,757.58	\$ 600.00	\$ 71.00	\$ 1,663.77	\$ 19,092.35
Jane Torrance, Councillor	\$ 16,757.58	\$ 1,125.00	\$ 465.40	\$ 1,603.00	\$ 19,950.98
Jill McCubbin, Councillor	\$ 16,757.58	\$ 150.00	\$ 130.25	\$ 1,573.64	\$ 18,611.47
TOTAL	\$200,390.92	\$7,200.00	\$6,543.11	\$18,517.90	\$232,651.93

Rhonda Whitmarsh, CPA, CA
Treasurer

**Corporation of the Town of Mississippi Mills
 Breakdown of expenses paid to Council for the year 2017
 In Accordance with Sections 284(1) of the Municipal Act and By-Law 17-68**

Alex Gillis, Councillor

Date	Name of Conference/Seminar	Travel \$	Association & Conventions \$	Description
Jan 31/17	Ontario Good Roads Association Conference		585.10	Registration
Mar 9/17	Ontario Good Roads Association Conference	296.51	1,019.04	Travel, Meals and Accommodation
June 1/17	Meeting Attendance	161.94		Mileage
Aug 29/17	Ontario East Municipal Conference		559.35	Registration
Oct 5/17	Ontario East Municipal Conference	179.59	508.06	Travel, Meals and Accommodation
Dec 31/17	Meeting Attendance	35.74		Mileage
TOTAL		\$673.78	\$2,671.55	

**Corporation of the Town of Mississippi Mills
 Breakdown of expenses paid to Council for the year 2017
 In Accordance with Sections 284(1) of the Municipal Act and By-Law 17-68**

Duncan Abbott, Councillor

Date	Name of Conference/Seminar	Travel \$	Association & Conventions \$	Description
Aug 29/17	Ontario East Municipal Conference		559.35	Registration
Oct 5/17	Ontario East Municipal Conference	125.32	473.06	Travel, Meals and Accommodation
TOTAL		\$125.32	\$1,032.41	

**Corporation of the Town of Mississippi Mills
 Breakdown of expenses paid to Council for the year 2017
 In Accordance with Sections 284(1) of the Municipal Act and By-Law 17-68**

John Edwards, Councillor

Date	Name of Conference/Seminar	Travel \$	Association & Conventions \$	Description
July 13/17	Meeting attendance	278.00		Mileage
Aug 29/17	Ontario East Municipal Conference		559.35	Registration
Oct 19/17	Ontario East Municipal Conference	110.32	493.06	Travel, Meals and Accommodation
TOTAL		\$388.32	\$1,052.41	

**Corporation of the Town of Mississippi Mills
 Breakdown of expenses paid to Council for the year 2017
 In Accordance with Sections 284(1) of the Municipal Act and By-Law 17-68**

Denzil Ferguson, Councillor

Date	Name of Conference/Seminar	Travel \$	Association & Conventions \$	Description
Jan 13/17	ROMA Conference		610.56	Registration
Feb 23/17	ROMA Conference	160.47	1,267.56	Travel, Meals and Accommodation
May 4/17	Meeting Attendance	264.76		Mileage
Aug 29/17	Ontario East Municipal Conference		559.35	Registration
Sept 21/17	Ontario East Municipal Conference	445.68	455.04	Travel, Meals and Accommodation
Dec 31/17	Meeting Attendance	379.48		Mileage
TOTAL		\$1,250.39	\$2,892.51	

**Corporation of the Town of Mississippi Mills
 Breakdown of expenses paid to Council for the year 2017
 In Accordance with Sections 284(1) of the Municipal Act and By-Law 17-68**

Val Wilkinson, Councillor

Date	Name of Conference/Seminar	Travel \$	Association & Conventions \$	Description
May 1/17	Association of Municipalities of Ontario Conf.		747.93	Registration
May 18/17	Meeting Attendance	238.28		Mileage
June 1/17	Federation of Cdn. Municipalities Conf		844.60	Registration
July 13/17	Federation of Cdn. Municipalities Conf	75.72	50.88	Travel and Meals
Dec 31/17	Meeting Attendance	688.36		Mileage
TOTAL		\$1,002.36	\$1,643.41	

**Corporation of the Town of Mississippi Mills
 Breakdown of expenses paid to Council for the year 2017
 In Accordance with Sections 284(1) of the Municipal Act and By-Law 17-68**

Paul Watters, Councillor

Date	Name of Conference/Seminar	Travel \$	Association & Conventions \$	Description
May 1/17	Ontario Bike Summit		389.28	Registration
May 4/17	Ontario Bike Summit	437.73	256.60	Travel, Meals and Accommodation
June 1/17	Meeting attendance	118.26		Mileage
Aug 29/17	Ontario East Municipal Conference		559.35	Registration
Sept 21/17	Ontario East Municipal Conference	125.32	568.06	Travel, Meals and Accommodation
TOTAL		\$681.31	\$ 1,773.29	

**Corporation of the Town of Mississippi Mills
 Breakdown of expenses paid to Council for the year 2017
 In Accordance with Sections 284(1) of the Municipal Act and By-Law 17-68**

Amanda Pulker-Mok, Councillor

Date	Name of Conference/Seminar	Travel \$	Association & Conventions \$	Description
May 1/17	Association of Municipalities of Ontario Conf.		697.06	Registration
June 1/17	Federation of Cdn. Municipalities Conf.		835.68	Registration
June 29/17	Federation of Cdn. Municipalities Conf.	159.08	50.88	Travel and Meals
Sept 7/17	Association of Municipalities of Ontario Conf.	92.65		Travel
Dec 30/17	Community Engagement Forum		125.00	Registration
TOTAL		\$251.73	\$1,708.62	

**Corporation of the Town of Mississippi Mills
 Breakdown of expenses paid to Council for the year 2017
 In Accordance with Sections 284(1) of the Municipal Act and By-Law 17-68**

Shawn McLaughlin, Mayor

Date	Name of Conference/Seminar	Travel \$	Association & Conventions \$	Description
Feb 23/17	Rural Mayor's Forum/Meeting attendance	310.09	135.00	Travel and Meals
Apr 6/17	Meeting Attendance	339.33		Mileage
May 4/17	Meeting Attendance	171.65		Mileage
June 15/17	Meeting Attendance	105.46		Mileage
June 29/17	Association of Municipalities of Ontario Conf.		768.29	Registration
Aug 24/17	Association of Municipalities of Ontario Conf. and Meeting Attendance	302.70		Mileage
Nov 2/17	Meeting Attendance	274.02		Mileage
TOTAL		\$1,503.25	\$903.29	

**Corporation of the Town of Mississippi Mills
 Breakdown of expenses paid to Council for the year 2017
 In Accordance with Sections 284(1) of the Municipal Act and By-Law 17-68**

Christa Lowry, Councillor

Date	Name of Conference/Seminar	Travel \$	Association & Conventions \$	Description
May 1/17	Federation of Cdn. Municipalities Conf.		844.60	Registration
May 1/17	Association of Municipalities of Ontario Conf.		819.17	Registration
Oct 19/17	Federation of Cdn. Municipalities Conf.	71.00		Mileage
TOTAL		\$71.00	\$1,663.77	

**Corporation of the Town of Mississippi Mills
 Breakdown of expenses paid to Council for the year 2017
 In Accordance with Sections 284(1) of the Municipal Act and By-Law 17-68**

Jane Torrance, Councillor

Date	Name of Conference/Seminar	Travel \$	Association & Conventions \$	Description
May 18/17	Community Hubs Summit	299.06	395.46	Travel, Meals and Accommodation
July 13/17	OMAFRA Summit	51.62	35.13	Travel and Registration
Aug 29/17	Ontario East Municipal Conference		559.35	Registration
Oct 19/17	Ontario East Municipal Conference	114.72	488.06	Travel, Meals and Accommodation
Dec 20/17	Community Engagement Forum		125.00	Registration
TOTAL		\$465.40	\$1,603.00	

**Corporation of the Town of Mississippi Mills
 Breakdown of expenses paid to Council for the year 2017
 In Accordance with Sections 284(1) of the Municipal Act and By-Law 17-68**

Jill McCubbin, Councillor

Date	Name of Conference/Seminar	Travel \$	Association & Conventions \$	Description
Jan 31/17	ROMA Conference		610.56	Registration
Feb 23/17	ROMA Conference	130.25		Mileage
May 1/17	Ontario Bike Summit		389.28	Registration
May 1/17	Association of Municipalities of Ontario Conf.		508.80	Registration
May 18/17	Eastern Ontario Active Transp. Summit		65.00	Registration
TOTAL		\$130.25	\$1,573.64	

**The Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills
ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE MINUTES**

A regular meeting of the Active Transportation Advisory Committee was held on January 23, 2018 at 6:00 p.m. at the Old Town Hall.

Present:

Jeff Mills, Chair
Theresa Peluso
Robbie Brady
Councillor John Edwards
Heather Smith
Councillor Jill McCubbin
George Yaremchuk

Absent:

Danielle Shewfelt
Calvin Murphy, regrets

Staff:

Guy Bourgon, Director of Roads and Public Works
Cindy Hartwick, Recording Secretary

Chair Jeff Mills called the meeting to order at 6:00 pm.

A. APPROVAL OF AGENDA:

Moved by Heather Smith
Seconded by Robbie Brady

THAT the agenda be approved with the following change;

CARRIED

B. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST:

None

C. DELEGATIONS/PRESENTATIONS/TOURS:

None

D. APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

Moved by Councillor McCubbin
Seconded by Robbie Brady

THAT the Active Transportation Advisory Committee minutes dated December 6, 2017 be approved.

CARRIED

E. BUSINESS ARISING OUT OF MINUTES:

1. Bicycle Accommodations – Mill Run and Riverfront Estates
Staff update on discussions with developer

Mill Run developer indicated that they did the requirements of widened roads and curb catch basins. They weren't required to complete bike lanes, the Municipality would have to construct them.

Riverfront - nothing required in the agreement pertaining to bike lanes

F. REPORTS:

1. Working Group – develop a plan for a trail system in and around the hamlet of Pakenham – Jeff Mills

Moving along, Jeff and Councillor Ferguson had a meeting. Next steps are getting mapping together which he is working with the Junior Planner on.

G. INFORMATION/CORRESPONDENCE:

1. School Travel Planning Committee – Danielle was not present at the meeting.

H. OTHER/NEW BUSINESS:

1. Bicycle Friendly Business District information/formation – George Yaremchuk

It was decided to remove this item from future agendas; George would update the committee as information becomes available.

2. Commemorative Bench, Bike and Tree Policy – referred from Council – Jill McCubbin

The Committee favoured the ring post and the multi ring loops similar to the current one at the Old Town Hall constructed of galvanized steel then painted Mississippi Mills green.

Moved by Councillor Edwards

Seconded by Theresa Peluso

THAT the Active Transportation Advisory Committee recommends that the current bike rack included in the policy not be used as it damages the bike tires;
AND FURTHERMORE THAT the Committee will supply a single and a multiple bike rack choice, including specifications and pricing.

CARRIED

3. Prioritization of projects in Master AT Plan & removal of Elements of plan that are deemed unnecessary

The Committee reviewed the current list of projects from the Active Transportation Plan to discuss changes and/or deletions.

Staff will recreate the chart to include columns for revised costs so new costs can be viewed.

Committee members are to have a look at Martin Street, Sadler Drive and Main St for possible bike lane inclusions so they can be discussed further at the next meeting.

4. 2018 Cycling Research Proposal

An email was just received from Share the Road Cycling Coalition regarding a partnership opportunity for Cycling Research. The partnership would cost \$1500.00

Moved by Councillor Edwards
Seconded by Councillor McCubbin

THAT the Active Transportation Advisory Committee receives this as information.

CARRIED

I. MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Active Transportation Advisory Committee Old Town Hall– 6:00 pm
Tuesday, March 27, 2018

2018 meetings
Tuesday, May 29, 2018
Tuesday, September 11, 2018

J. ADJOURNMENT:

Moved by George Yaremchuk
Seconded by Robbie Brady

The meeting be adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

CARRIED

**THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS
HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MINUTES**

Wednesday, January 24, 2018 @ 7:00 P.M.

Council Chambers, Municipal Office

PRESENT: Jason Gilmore, Chair
Harold McKay
David Thomson
Michael Rikley-Lancaster
Councillor John Edwards
Al Jones
Fred Dennis

ABSENT: Sarah More (with regrets)

STAFF: Roxanne Sweeney, Recording Secretary

Chair Jason Gilmore called the meeting to order at 7:06 p.m.

A. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Moved by Harold McKay

Seconded by David Thomson

THAT the Agenda dated January 24, 2018, be accepted as amended with the following changes:

E. 5 Resignation Letter of Charlotte Farmer

E. 6 Concession 7B Bridge

E. 7 Trees at Cedar Hill School House

E. 8 Heritage Training for Staff

CARRIED

B. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

None were declared.

C. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Moved by Michael Rikley-Lancaster

Seconded by Harold McKay

THAT the Minutes dated November 22, 2017 be accepted as presented.

CARRIED

D. DELEGATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

No delegations.

E. NEW BUSINESS

- 1. Election of 2018 Heritage Committee Chair

**Moved by Al Jones
 Seconded by Harold McKay
 That Chair Gilmore accept the nomination and will be the Heritage
 Committee Chair for 2018.**

CARRIED

- 2. Renovations at 2659 Ramsay Concession 7B

**Moved by Fred Dennis
 Seconded by David Thomson
 THAT the Heritage Committee supports the proposed plans for the
 addition at 2659 Ramsay Concession 7B with the following conditions as
 part of their approval:**

- a) stone removed for access on the 2nd story be labelled with their original location in and preserved on the property so that they could be re-instated in the future;
- b) the new addition not be fastened to the original structure in such a way that it could leave a blemish. (i.e. caulking stain).

CARRIED

- 3. Signage at 83 Little Bridge Street

**Moved by Harold McKay
 Seconded by Michael Rikley-Lancaster
 THAT the Heritage Committee is in favour of the sign design, size and
 colour submitted by Elizabeth Swarbrick for 83 Little Bridge Street.**

CARRIED

- 4. Rosamond Memorial Hospital report of Sarah More

The Heritage Committee acknowledges the excellent report put together by Sarah More, Historical Researcher. Chair Gilmore will contact the owners to explain the report and discuss the possibility of the property being added to the registry of heritage properties.

- 5. Resignation Letter of Charlotte Farmer

**Moved by Al Jones
 Seconded by Fred Dennis
 THAT the Heritage Committee accepts the resignation of Charlotte Farmer.**

CARRIED

The Committee wishes to thank Charlotte Farmer for her long service to the Heritage Committee and wishes her all the best in her future endeavours.

6. Concession 7B Bridge

Concession 7B Bridge report prepared by Harold McKay was reviewed.

Moved by Al Jones

Seconded by David Thomson

THAT the Heritage Committee recommends that the name of the Concession 7B Bridge be changed to Cochran Bridge (see attached report).

CARRIED

7. Cedar Hill School House

Moved by Michael Rikley-Lancaster

Seconded by Fred Denis

THAT the Heritage Committee recommends that new trees be planted in front of the Cedar Hill School House in a location similar to where the trees were cut down with the replanting ceremony to be coordinated with the Friends of the Cedar Hill School House.

CARRIED

8. Staff Heritage Training

Moved by Councillor John Edwards

Seconded by Al Jones

THAT the Heritage Committee recommends that within the context of the annual staff training budget for 2018 that the appropriate staff receive heritage training.

CARRIED

F. INFO/CORRESPONDENCE

G. BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES

Mississippi River Power Corp

The Heritage Committee is in agreement with the Heritage Advisory Panel that the windows at 28 Mill Street be rehabilitated.

H. ANNOUNCEMENT

Next meeting: Wednesday, February 28, 2018

I. ADJOURNMENT

Moved by Al Jones

Seconded by Harold McKay

THAT there being no further business before the Committee, the meeting adjourned at 7:52 p.m.

CARRIED

**To the Heritage Committee of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills & the Mayor and Councillors of the
Municipality of Mississippi Mills**

This document pertains to the bridge over the Indian River on Concession 7 Ramsay, which is municipally known as 7B Concession Bridge, and known locally by many as the bridge over the Indian River at Cochran's, and/or the bridge on Concession 7 at Harvey Millers (note Harvey Miller owned part Lot 24 Concession 6 Ramsay from approximately 1940 to the late 1960's).

The undersigned request that consideration be given to officially naming this bridge "Cochran Bridge" to properly reflect the heritage and history of the community.

Rationale:

The Cochran's, who emigrated from Scotland in the early 1800's, have always been an integral part of the Ramsay community. From the 4-H Clubs, to the Woman's Institute, to the trustees on the local school board, to helping their neighbours during times of hardship and sorrow, to being an integral part of the North Lanark Agricultural Society, and participating in many other organizations and events too numerous to mention, they were always there to help, and they served on the North Lanark Agricultural Society for 125 consecutive years.

When my parents Wilbert and Marjorie McKay's barn burned on the 22nd of August 1960, Bob (Robert) Cochran led a group of farmers to our farm the morning after the fire and told my father that he was going to rebuild the barn, and that they were going to help him. On the 19th of June 1963 when the home of Mr. & Mrs. W.H. Poole burned, with loss of their son Edward and grandson Sterling, Robert Cochran was the first there to help and provided temporary living accommodation for the Poole's.

The earliest recorded history of homesteader Andrew Cochran, farmer/stock raiser, indicates the family lived in Ramsay Township on Concession 7.

As recorded on the *Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, Canada West, from actual surveys under the direction of H.F. Walling and published by D.P Putnam, Prescott, C.W., 1863*, Andrew Cochran is recorded as owning the lands known as Lot 22 Concession 7 Ramsay.

Lanark County Registry office records (dating back to the early 1800s) also show that over the years the Cochran's have owned Lots 19, 20, 21, and 22 Concession 6 Ramsay, and Lots 21, 22, and 23 Concession 7 Ramsay. Today Donald, Catherine, Adam and Brenda, Andrew, Claude and Marlene, James and Mary, Wenda and Peter, and Alex and Christine Cochran carry on the ownership of most of these lands.

Today the Cochran's own the lands on the east side of Concession 7B, and which lands border the Indian River and the subject bridge, and they also own the lands to the west side of Concession 7B through which the Indian River flows just before it intersects with Concession 7B. Battle Creek and the Indian River intersect on Lot 23 Concession 7, which property is presently owned by Peter, Wenda and their son Alex. (*History & background by Harold McKay*)

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THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

ROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS REPORT

DATE: February 6, 2018
TO: Committee of the Whole
FROM: Abby Armstrong, Environmental Compliance Coordinator
SUBJECT: Wild Parsnip Management Plan

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Environmental Compliance Coordinator's Report re: Wild Parsnip Management Plan, dated February 6, 2018, be received;

AND THAT Council select Option ____ as the preferred option from those provided in the report for implementation in 2018 by the Roads and Public Works Department;

AND THAT staff be directed to monitor the effectiveness of that Option;

AND THAT the necessary funding associated with the selected option be allocated from reserves to offset costs that may be incurred by the Roads and Public Works Department.

BACKGROUND:

Wild Parsnip is a noxious weed found throughout Ontario that reproduces via seed carried and spread by wind, water, or through transfer by equipment to new areas. It poses a health risk to the public who may suffer serious burns to the skin as a result of contact with sap from the plant. It is also an agricultural issue due to crop contamination.

In February 2017, the Roads and Public Works Department provided an information report to Council outlining Wild Parsnip areas within the Municipality. Staff was then directed by Council to cut/mow and monitor Wild Parsnip within the Municipality for 2017, which was included in the Department's road maintenance program. Roadside vegetation control is crucial to the overall maintenance and safety of our Municipality. A healthy roadside environment reduces maintenance needs, costs, improves water quality and infiltration, and reduces runoff which maximizes safety for the public. The current roadside maintenance program includes mechanical cutting a width of

approximately two (2) metres of immediate roadside; the area outside of this section to the property line is not cut. A contractor is used to complete the first cut typically no sooner than June 30th, after which Municipal staff cut areas on a scheduled basis for the remainder of the season.

DISCUSSION:

During 2017, Wild Parsnip was found throughout Mississippi Mills within uncultivated land, roadside ditches, parkland, nature trails, sports fields, as well as on and around residential properties. The extent of the infestation on Municipal road allowances was extensive in 2017 with areas of public concern on the following Municipal road allowances:

- Almonte Ward: Ottawa Street, Paterson Street
- Pakenham Ward: Cedar Hill Side Road, Pakenham Concession 7, Walter Bradley Road
- Ramsay Ward: Clayton Road, Bellamy Mills Road, James Naismith Way, Ramsay Concession 8, Ramsay Concession 7, Quarry Road, Ramsay Concession 4A

The Roads and Public Works Department received approximately thirty-two (32) messages from the public related to sightings and inquiries, with the majority noting their concerns of the presence of Wild Parsnip and the various methods of management (i.e. environmental concerns from herbicide, agricultural concerns from plant impact due to infrequency of mowing).

The best way to control, monitor, and manage Wild Parsnip is by early detection and through public outreach. Management practices are based on the quality of the area, the degree of infestation, and the public use. Long term monitoring and management is a crucial part of any control method used, as seeds will continue to germinate for several years.

Methods of controlling Wild Parsnip include manually (pulling, using a shovel), mowing (tractor), and spraying. Regardless of the method used, the goal is to prevent the plants from going to seed which may then spread via wind, water, or through transfer by equipment to new areas and regenerate. With spraying there are two (2) main types of application methods: boom spraying, which uses a large boom pulled by a vehicle such as a tractor; and targeted spot spraying, which is typically manually sprayed by workers from a backpack containing a herbicide. Of note, spot spraying is generally used in areas of light or very light infestation as the labour costs are much greater due to manual treatment.

The County of Lanark has been formally managing Wild Parsnip since 2015 when they introduced a pilot project utilizing the herbicide Clearview, as well as by non-herbicide means such as mowing. Clearview is registered under the *Pest Control Products Act* (Registration #:29752) and is a post emergent herbicide for control of annual and perennial broad leaf weeds and invasive plant species. In 2018, the County will continue its use of herbicide through a combination of boom and spot spraying.

During this time, the County initiated the services of Mr. Ken Gilpin as the County Weed Inspector; per the *Weed Control Act*, municipalities must appoint a Weed Inspector to perform duties related to controlling the infestation of noxious and harmful weeds. The Weed Inspector is further appointed under Section 11 of the Municipal Act to carry out enforcement duties with respect to complaints regarding nuisance weeds affecting human health, safety, and well-being, as well as to proceed with remedial action as authorized by Section 446 of the Municipal Act. It must be noted that the Weed Inspector does not provide direction on the method of removal of the plant; rather, the Weed Inspector directs the removal of the plant itself. Mr. Ken Gilpin was officially appointed as Weed Inspector by County Council in 2017, with Mr. Gilpin serving for a five year term (2017-2021). County Council felt this term would allow the Weed Inspector to become familiar with the geographic area and ongoing specific areas of concern, as well as reduce administrative costs related to annual agreement renewals within the County.

In July 2017, staff received direction from the Weed Inspector to immediately cease all mowing operations due to the plant going to seed and mowing potentially causing it to spread exponentially. Two (2) weeks after this direction, the Weed Inspector determined that not all plants had gone to seed and therefore directed staff to immediately address the infestation (mowing was deemed satisfactory) or risk a Weed Order placed against the Municipality. Roads and Public Works staff therefore resumed their road maintenance program following this notice. The Weed Inspector then provided further direction outlining that a best plan is to cut and maintain the areas of concern and to prepare a three to four year plan to get ahead of the problem.

In October 2017, staff met with the Mississippi Mills Agricultural Advisory Committee where the Committee provided their concerns of the impact of the spread of Wild Parsnip on agricultural lands and their support of proper spraying methods. During the meeting, the Committee spoke to the economic and operational impacts on local farmers and having the Municipality responsible for addressing Wild Parsnip to the property line in order to fully control the issue in ditches and road allowances, rather than the uncut/untreated section that is currently left along property lines. The Committee members felt that this uncut/untreated area does little to prevent the Wild Parsnip from continuing to encroach on their lands and therefore their livelihood.

In November 2017, staff met with the Mississippi Mills Environmental Advisory Committee where the Committee provided their concerns on the use of spraying, including:

- possible groundwater contamination from the herbicide being highly mobile and persistent and not readily breaking down in the environment;
- the possibility of a change in the ecological balance of waterways impacting fish and other wildlife which also impacts the economy of the area;
- the possibility of the reduction in biodiversity by changing the habitat to a primarily grass one; and,
- the likelihood of resistance for other types of weeds agriculturally.

The Committee further spoke to the ability of property owners being able to opt out of having the road allowance adjacent to their properties sprayed providing they are willing to undertake all responsibility for the maintenance of these lands to ensure the control of the Wild Parsnip, similar to what the County introduced in 2015.

After meeting with the noted Committees and the monitoring of Wild Parsnip in 2017, staff at this time are providing the below Options to Council for control measures on municipal roadways:

Option 1 – Status quo: mowing included within regular Roads and Public Works road maintenance program and as required. As per previous Council direction, this option is currently included in the 2018 budget. A contractor is tasked with completing the first cut after June 30th, with cutting afterwards being completed by Municipal staff. As Wild Parsnip may go to seed prior to completion of the first cut, this Option is not recommended.

Option 2 - Mechanical: mowing, rotor-tilling, root cutting. More frequent and increased effort using mechanical means completed by contractor (two (2) cuts as opposed to one (1) cut) followed by Roads and Public Works Department staff cutting to ensure plants do not go to seed. With this, the first cut would likely occur at the beginning of June, and the second cut would occur in late July (weather dependent). The area of cut would increase to the property line through the two (2) cuts – once from the roadside, once from within the ditch, as presently equipment will not reach the fence line. All equipment used must be decontaminated on site by use of pressure washer to reduce seed spread which will be more labour intensive.

Option 3 – Herbicide control: boom/spot spray with herbicide Clearview; boom spraying in areas of heavy contamination and spot spraying in areas of light contamination. Herbicide control would be tendered, similar to that of the County, with Municipal staff to provide specific target areas.

Option 4 – Mechanical and herbicide control: use mechanical means within less affected areas, unless appropriate for spot spraying. Boom spray severely affected areas where public is at risk (health or economical). Spray affected areas along fence lines where equipment does not reach. Herbicide control would be tendered, similar to that of the County, with Municipal staff to provide specific target areas and spraying on an as needed basis.

Wild Parsnip is found throughout the Municipality on both public and private property, much of the latter which is not maintained. It is no longer realistic to expect Wild Parsnip to be completely eradicated from the region, but rather controlled through proper monitoring and management. Accordingly, continuous assessment of the infestation and the public risk posed is essential in the proper management of Wild Parsnip.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The costs associated with spraying road allowances based on Lanark County's 2017 tender include:

Boom spraying (heavy infestation) – approximately \$70.00 per lane kilometer (labour and product). The fee per lane kilometer to complete the application is charged based on the total area identified for treatment, not the specific treatment locations (i.e. dead heading or no spray zones are still billable for the cost per lane kilometer).

Spot spraying (very light infestation) – approximately \$27.00 per lane kilometer (labour and product).

Costs associated with each Option are provided below. These costs are extra costs i.e. they are over and above the amount currently included for mowing in the 2018 budget. Financial implications vary due to the potential risk of a Weed Order placed on the Municipality.

Option 1 – STATUS QUO – REGULAR MOWING: included in 2018 budget.

This Option will not be sufficient to control Wild Parsnip infestation and prevent further notices and possible Orders from the Weed Inspector, as mowing does not reach the property line. We may also be spreading the seeds to non-infested areas by not washing the equipment between areas of infestation.

Option 2 – MECHANICAL

\$75,000.00; based on labour, and equipment use (more frequent and larger area of mowing and mobile pressure washer on site).

Option 3 – HERBICIDE CONTROL

\$40,000.00; based on initial eradication of Wild Parsnip in problem areas for both boom and spot spraying.

Option 4 – MECHANICAL & HERBICIDE CONTROL

\$60,000; based on labour, equipment use (mower and mobile pressure washer on site) and boom/spot spraying.

SUMMARY:

There are several Options outlined in this report available to Council for the management of Wild Parsnip. Staff recommends that Council select a preferred Option for staff to implement in 2018, with staff returning to Council in late 2018 to report on the effectiveness of the selected management program of the invasive species.

Respectfully submitted,

Reviewed by,

Abby Armstrong, B.A. (Env.)
Environmental Compliance Coordinator

Guy Bourgon, P. Eng.
Director of Roads & Public Works

Reviewed by,

Diane Smithson
CAO

Attachment: Wild Parsnip – Best Management Practices in Ontario

Wild Parsnip

(*Pastinaca sativa*)

Best Management Practices in Ontario



ontario.ca/invasivespecies

Foreword

These Best Management Practices (BMPs) provide guidance for managing invasive Wild Parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*) in Ontario. Funding and leadership for the production of this document was provided by the Invasive Species Centre. The BMPs were developed by the Ontario Invasive Plant Council (OIPC), and its partners to facilitate the invasive plant control initiatives of individuals and organizations concerned with the protection of biodiversity, agricultural lands, infrastructure, crops and natural lands.

These BMPs are based on the most effective and environmentally safe control practices known from recent research and experience. They reflect current provincial and federal legislation regarding pesticide usage, habitat disturbance and species at risk protection. These BMPs are subject to change as legislation is updated or new research findings emerge. They are not intended to provide legal advice, and interested parties are advised to refer to the applicable legislation to address specific circumstances. Check the website of the Ontario Invasive Plant Council (www.ontarioinvasiveplants.ca) for updates.

Tassie, Danielle and Sherman, Kellie. 2014. Invasive Wild Parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*) Best Management Practices in Ontario. Ontario Invasive Plant Council, Peterborough, ON.

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Inquiries regarding this document can be directed to the

Ontario Invasive Plant Council

PO Box 2800, 4601 Guthrie Drive

Peterborough, ON

K9J 8L5

Phone: (705) 748-6324 | Email: info@ontarioinvasiveplants.ca

For more information on invasive plants in Ontario, visit www.ontario.ca/invasivespecies,
www.ontarioinvasiveplants.ca, www.invadingspecies.com or www.invasivespeciescentre.ca

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Wild Parsnip.

Photo courtesy of Linda Haugen, USDA
Forest Service, Bugwood.org.



Wild Parsnip infestation.

Photo courtesy of Theodore Webster, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org.

Introduction

Wild Parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*) is a tall monocarpic (short-lived) perennial plant in the carrot family (*Apiaceae*), native to Europe and Asia. It has been introduced to Canada, the United States, South America and New Zealand.

It was likely brought to North America by early European settlers who grew it as a root crop. Wild populations are thought to be a result of escaped cultivated plants. By 1943 there were reports of Wild Parsnip growing wild in every Canadian province. By the 1970's its range included the territories (with the exception of the area now known as Nunavut). Other common names include bird's nest, common parsnip, poison parsnip, and hart's eye.

Wild Parsnip grows quickly, forming dense stands, especially in disturbed areas. Seeds are dispersed by wind, water and on vehicles and equipment. It can become a problem particularly in abandoned agricultural areas.

The seeds of Wild Parsnip contain chemicals called furanocoumarins, which along with deterring herbivores from eating the plant, can also cause a burn-like rash (phytophotodermatitis) in people and livestock. This is the same toxin present in Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) as well as several other members of the carrot (*Apiaceae*) family.

Description

Parsnip is a plant that is familiar to many of us in its culinary form. It has been grown as a root crop for centuries, with reports dating back to the Romans and Greeks and from medieval Europe on the plant being used as food for people and livestock. The first reports of a cultivated form in Canada are from the early 1600s, and “wild” populations were noted around European settlements. The entire plant has a distinct “parsnip” odour.

While not as widely grown as an agricultural crop as it once was, parsnip it still a staple in many of our kitchens. It is the wild variety of this plant that is causing concern and spreading along roadsides, agricultural fields, railroad embankments and other disturbed habitats. As the populations expand, more people come into contact with the plant, its invasive qualities and the toxic compounds that can cause serious burn-like rashes.

Height:

Wild Parsnip can grow to a height of 0.5 to 1.5 metres.

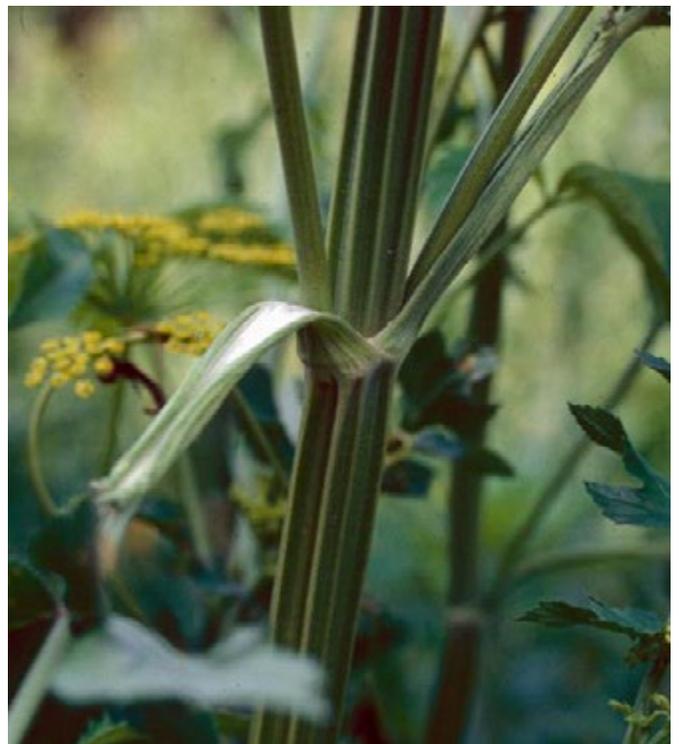


Wild Parsnip.

Photo courtesy of Owen Williams.

Stems:

Wild Parsnip has a single light green (sometimes purple tinged) deeply grooved, hollow stem (except at the nodes) and stands between 5 and 150 cm tall. It is smooth (with few hairs), and typically 2.5 to 5 cm in diameter.



The stem of Wild Parsnip is light green and deeply grooved.

Photo courtesy of Ohio State Weed Lab Archive. The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org.

Leaves:

The leaves of Wild Parsnip are alternate on the stem, pinnately compound, approximately 15 cm in length, with saw toothed edges. Leaves are further divided into leaflets that grow across from each other along the stem, with 2 to 5 pairs of opposite leaflets and one diamond-shaped terminal leaflet. The petiole (the stem of the leaf) on lower leaves is longer than that on leaves closer to the top of the stem.



Wild Parsnip leaves have distinct saw-toothed edges.

Photo courtesy of Ohio State Weed Lab Archive. The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org.

Roots:

Wild Parsnip has a thick funnel shaped taproot, which can grow to a depth of 1.5 metres. This root is where energy reserves are stored during its first year. It is thought to benefit the plant during times of drought, storing moisture and nutrients.



Wild Parsnip root.

Photo courtesy of Wikipedia.org, 2007.



Underside of Wild Parsnip leaves.

Photo courtesy of Owen Williams.

Flowers:

Wild Parsnip has small yellow, 5-petaled flowers growing in clusters that in Canada bloom from June through to October. Petals are yellow, usually without bracts or bractlets (small leaves at the base of the flower), with small or non-existent sepals (small leaves that protect flowers before they open). Flowers are arranged in 15 to 25 rays, of unequal length, and grow in a flat umbrella-shaped umbel that is 5 to 15 cm across.



Yellow flowers form flat umbrella shaped clusters.

Photo courtesy of Owen Williams.

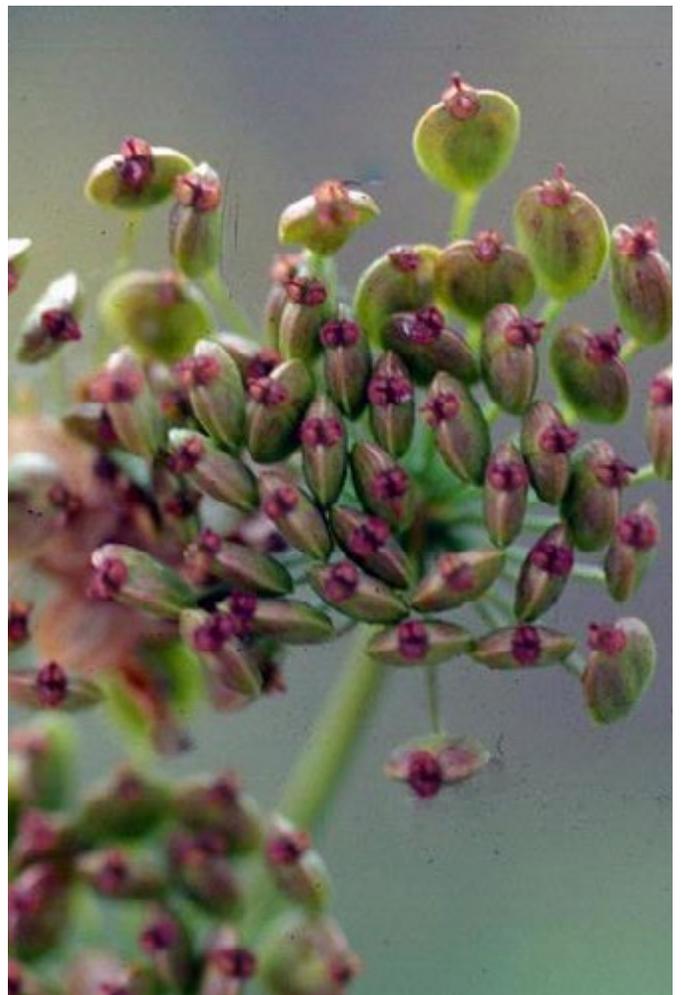


Seed of Wild Parsnip. Seed dispersal takes place between August and November.

Photo courtesy of Bruce Ackley, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org.

Fruit:

After flowering, Wild Parsnip plants produce a dry fruit or seed called a schizocarp. This fruit is about 6mm long, oval, and once matured, splits into 2 sections called mericarps, which are flat, smooth, round and 5 to 7 mm long. Each mericarp contains a seed, which matures in mid-summer. Seeds usually remain attached to the dead stalks and seed dispersal can take place between August and November (with September being the most common time). Seeds can remain viable in soil for up to 5 years.



Fruit of Wild Parsnip splits open to disperse the seed.

Photo courtesy of John Cardina, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org.

Look-alikes

Wild Parsnip looks similar to several invasive and native plant species that grow in Ontario. Several of these plants, such as Giant Hogweed, share Wild Parsnip's toxic sap, so care should be taken if you are unsure of which plant you are dealing with.

	Wild Parsnip <i>(Pastinaca sativa)</i>  <p>Photo courtesy of David McMurray.</p>	Giant Hogweed <i>(Heracleum mantegazzianum)</i>  <p>Photo courtesy of Ken Towle.</p>	Cow Parsnip <i>(Heracleum maximum)</i>  <p>Photo courtesy of Lynda Shores.</p>	Queen Anne's Lace <i>(Daucus carota)</i>  <p>Photo courtesy of Chris Evans, Illinois Wildlife Action Plan, Bugwood.org.</p>	Angelica <i>(Angelica spp.)</i>  <p>Photo courtesy of Owen Williams.</p>
Stem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.5 to 1.5 m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.5 to 5 m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 to 2.5 m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.3 to 1.5 m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.2 to 2.1 m
Flowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow flower clusters 10 to 20 cm across 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large, white umbrella-shaped flower clusters 30 to 90 cm across, made up of 50 to 150 small flower clusters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White umbrella-shaped flower cluster • 10 to 30 cm across, made up of 15 to 30 small clusters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White flower cluster 5 to 10 cm across • Pale pink before fully opened • Often single purple flower in centre of flower cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenish-white globe-like flower clusters 8 to 25 cm across
Stem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green, 2.5 to 5 cm thick • Smooth with few hairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hollow, 5 to 15 cm thick • Prominent purple blotches • Distinct, coarse, bristly hairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hollow, 5 cm thick at base • Green, few to no purple spots • Soft and fuzzy hairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green, 1 to 2.5 cm thick • Covered with fine bristly hairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purple or purple blotched • Smooth (no hairs)

	Wild Parsnip <i>(Pastinaca sativa)</i>  <p>Photo courtesy of David McMurray.</p>	Giant Hogweed <i>(Heracleum mantegazzianum)</i>  <p>Photo courtesy of Ken Towle.</p>	Cow Parsnip <i>(Heracleum maximum)</i>  <p>Photo courtesy of Lynda Shores.</p>	Queen Anne's Lace <i>(Daucus carota)</i>  <p>Photo courtesy of Chris Evans, Illinois Wildlife Action Plan, Bugwood.org.</p>	Angelica <i>(Angelica spp.)</i>  <p>Photo courtesy of Owen Williams.</p>
Lifecycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biennial (lives for 2 years) or perennial (lives longer than 2 years) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biennial/Perennial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perennial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biennial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perennial
Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native

Other native and non-native species that share similar appearances include Water Parsnip (*Sium suave*), Spotted Water Hemlock (*Cicuta maculate*) and Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*).

Biology and Life Cycle of Wild Parsnip

Wild Parsnip is a member of the Apiaceae family; the same family as culinary plants such as carrot, celery, celeriac, fennel, anise, caraway, chervil, coriander, dill, lovage, parsley and weed plants such as Wild Carrot, Giant Hogweed, and Poison Hemlock.

Wild Parsnip is a tall “monocarpic perennial”; meaning it is a plant that matures, flowers and fruits once, and then dies.

Wild Parsnip reproduces only via seed (sexual reproduction) and seeds are carried and spread to new areas by wind and water, and on mowing or other equipment. One plant produces, on average, 975 seeds with a median dispersal distance of 3 metres (lighter seeds are carried further than larger, heavier ones). Growth of the plant begins in the spring and lasts through early autumn. In its more southern range, the plant may keep some of its leaves all winter.

The plant takes two or more years to mature, and spends its first year (or more) as a basal rosette growing close to the ground. During this first year as a basal rosette, the plant stores its reserves in a large taproot. Once the plant matures, it flowers, then dies.

Parsnip is still cultivated for human consumption. It is harvested in its first year of growth, just after the large taproot has formed. Wild Parsnip plants may actually be recent escapees of cultivated crops.

There are no known cases of Wild Parsnip hybridizing with other species.



First year Wild Parsnip plants grow as a basal rosette.

Photo courtesy of Ohio State Weed Lab Archive, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org.



Wild Parsnip is often found in full sun, but can grow in semi-shade.

Photo courtesy of Michael Irvine.

Habitat

Wild Parsnip is most often found in areas exposed to full sun, although it can grow in the semi-shade of forests and riverbanks. It is tolerant of a variety of soils, but cannot survive in flooded environments. Its deep taproot is thought to be of benefit during times of drought. In its native range Wild Parsnip grows best in rich, moist alkaline soils, while in Canada it appears to do well in a variety of soil conditions.

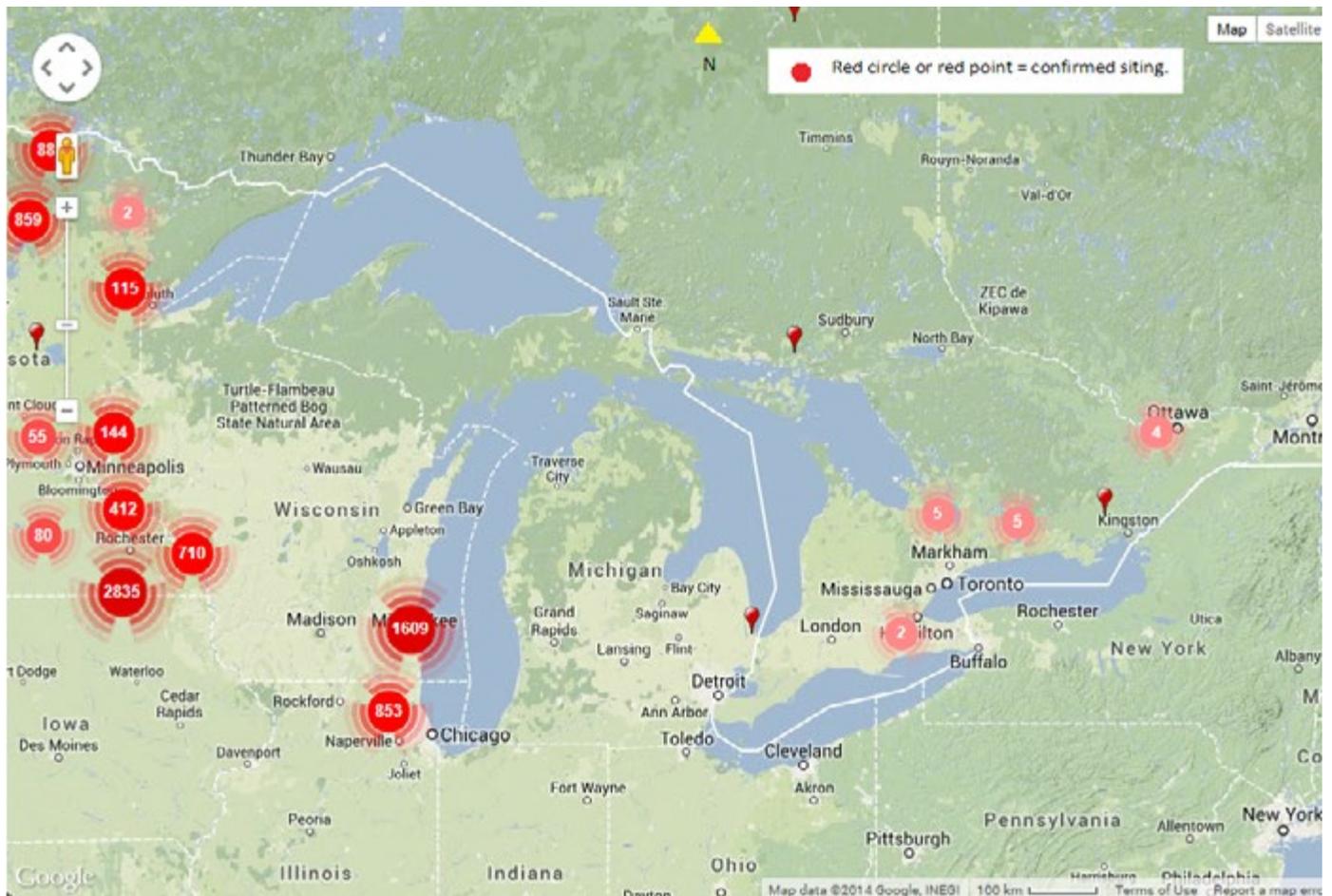
In Canada, Wild Parsnip is most often found in disturbed areas (i.e. railway embankments, roadsides, trails, shorelines, ditches, beaches, forest clearings and areas such as abandoned mine sites, quarries, and waste areas). Less common sites include cultivated fields, gardens, meadows, swampy lowlands and grassy areas.

Ontario populations are commonly found growing along fence rows, the edge of agricultural fields, watercourses and drainage areas. It often grows along with perennial grasses.

Distribution

Wild Parsnip is native to much of temperate Europe, Eastern Europe and western Central Asia (growing in Turkey, Iran, the Caucasus region, and the Western Himalayans).

During the last 15 to 20 years, Wild Parsnip has become increasingly common around eastern Ontario, with large populations east of Belleville and in western Quebec. It is now spreading west across the province. In the United States it's found in most states, with the exception of Alabama, Hawaii, Georgia and Florida.



Wild Parsnip Distribution Map courtesy of EDDMapS (www.eddmaps.org/ontario). The map point data is based on records contained in the Invasive Species Database, compiled from various sources as of February 13, 2014. This map is illustrative only. Do not rely on this map as a definitive distribution as it is subject to change based on additional confirmed invasive species sites. This map may contain cartographic errors or omissions.

Impacts

Biodiversity

Wild Parsnip invades disturbed areas such as roadsides, pastures, crop land and fields with reduced tillage use. It outcompetes native vegetation, particularly crowding out lower-growing plants.

It can also have an impact on pollinators, as honeybees do not visit the plant and it may displace other, more pollinator friendly plants, such as goldenrod (*Solidago spp.*).



Wild Parsnip can be found along recreational trails.

Photo courtesy of David Featherstone.

Agriculture

Wild Parsnip can reduce the quality of some agricultural forage crops. In agricultural operations using a no-till or reduced tillage system, it is a concern, as perennial weeds such as Wild Parsnip are able to take over.

It is not valuable as a forage plant, and in fact the chemical compounds in Wild Parsnip inhibit weight gain and fertility in livestock that feed on it.



Wild Parsnip can invade agricultural fields.

Photo courtesy of David Featherstone.



Wild Parsnip can invade disturbed areas such as roadsides.

Photo courtesy of JP East.

Health Risks

Both the wild and cultivated forms of parsnip contain toxic compounds, called furanocoumarins. These compounds can cause serious rashes, burns or blisters to skin exposed to the sap and then sunlight. The plant poses a risk to agricultural workers, those involved with vegetation control, and to people unknowingly exposed to the plant in the wild. The roots of Wild Parsnip (non-cultivated form) may also contain furanocoumarins, therefore it is recommended that the root of this plant not be consumed.



Wild Parsnip.

Photo courtesy of Bob Bowles.

Benefits

Unlike most invasive plants, parsnip (the cultivated variety, as opposed to the wild plant) plays a role in agriculture, and is grown in all Canadian provinces as an annual crop.

Because of its unique chemical make-up, Wild Parsnip is the subject of research for a variety of medical and other uses, including insect repellent, treatment of skin disorders such as psoriasis and its potential anti-fungal, anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory properties.

Wild Parsnip has also shown promise in phytoremediation of soils contaminated by metals. Research has shown parsnip can absorb cadmium, nickel, lead and manganese.



Cultivated parsnip.

Photo courtesy of Kim Stoner, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, www.extension.org.

Regulatory tools

Federally

Wild Parsnip is not a federally regulated species.

Provincially

Wild Parsnip is not a provincially regulated species.

Municipal – Property Standards Bylaw

Under the Building Code Act, municipalities are able to pass bylaws to address the presence of invasive plants. Municipalities can enact bylaws to control plants when there is a risk of negative impact to human health and safety.

Municipalities are also responsible for enforcing the Weed Control Act to reduce the infestation of noxious weeds. Municipalities can designate additional plants not listed on the Ontario Noxious Weed list as noxious within their own jurisdiction.



Wild Parsnip and Wild Carrot found along railroad tracks.

Photo courtesy of David Featherstone.

Best Management Practices

Controlling Wild Parsnip before it becomes locally established will reduce its impacts on human health, biodiversity, the economy and society.

It is important to use a control plan that incorporates integrated pest management principles. This means using existing knowledge about the pest species and its surrounding environment to prevent and fight infestations and may require more than one type of control measure to be successful.

Once Wild Parsnip has been confirmed at a location, a control plan can be developed based on infestation size, site accessibility, potential for spread and the risk of environmental, economic or social impacts. Site specific conditions such as native plant diversity, wildlife usage and water table fluctuations should also be considered when developing control plans. A detailed inventory of each site is strongly recommended before starting control efforts to help ensure proper methods and timing are used to minimize negative impacts.

After an infestation of Wild Parsnip is confirmed, land managers should first focus their efforts on preventing spread by removing isolated plants and small populations (satellite infestations) outside the main infested area. When action is taken early it can significantly reduce the cost of control.

With large infestations and limited time and resources, control work can seem daunting. It is important to develop a feasible, long-term strategy with the following considerations:

1. Try to remove the outlying populations (isolated plants or satellite populations) first, to prevent further spread.
2. Concentrate on high-priority areas such as the most productive or sensitive part of an ecosystem or a favourite natural area.
3. Consider dedicating a certain time each year to control efforts. Make it a joint effort with neighboring landowners/land managers.
4. Plan to replant native tree and shrub species once the Wild Parsnip population is eradicated or under control. This will help jump-start natural succession and increase biodiversity in the area.
5. Follow-up monitoring is crucial to remove seedlings that may sprout after initial control efforts.

The following BMPs can be used as a guide in the development of a control plan. A number of natural resource considerations should be applied before starting control plans, including species at risk and habitat disruption.

Natural Resource Considerations

You are responsible for ensuring that your project follows all relevant laws, including the Endangered Species Act (ESA). If protected species or habitats are present, an assessment of the potential effects of the control project could be required. Consult with your local MNR district office early in your control plans for advice. If controlling Wild Parsnip in riparian areas impacts to shoreline health must also be considered.

Setting Priorities

When creating management plans, it is important to make the most of resources by prioritizing invasive species control. The following will help you to prioritize sites and areas within sites for control of Wild Parsnip.

Site Prioritization

(This section modified from "The Landowners Guide to Managing and Controlling Invasive Plants, published by Credit Valley Conservation)

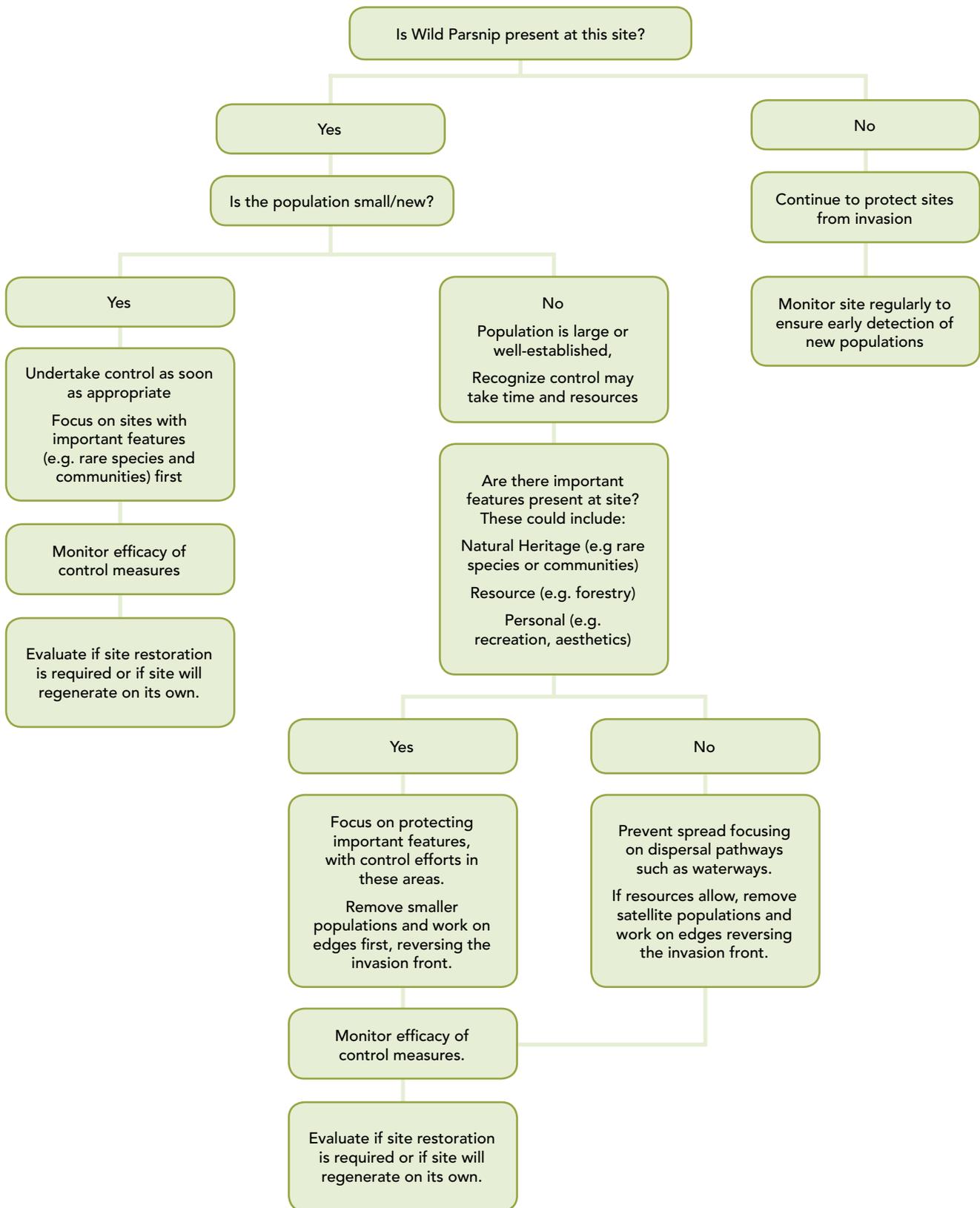
1. Protect areas where Wild Parsnip is absent or just appearing
2. Protect rare species and communities. These include federal, provincial and regionally listed rare species and communities.
3. Protect important habitats and land values (e.g. industry).
4. Cost and effort: Will the area where Wild Parsnip has invaded require resources for restoration or can it be left to regenerate naturally? (Note – it is usually recommended to restore control areas to make them more resilient to future invasions).

Prioritizing within a Control Area

1. Focus on large blocks of un-invaded areas and keep them free of invaders
2. Control small, younger, outlier (satellite) populations first
3. "Unfragment" the boundaries of invaded areas by removing outlying plants
4. Reverse the invasion, expand the un-invaded area outward

It is crucial to prioritize control by determining where the satellite populations are, and eradicating those before they join up with larger populations.

This flow chart can help land managers choose which site to first focus control efforts:



Assessing Regeneration vs. Restoration

Consider the following factors:

- **Level of disturbance at the site**

What is the level of disturbance at site? Was it a heavily invaded site? (i.e. a lot of disturbance was caused when things were removed) Will it continue to be disturbed? (i.e. through trail use and management)

- **Invasive Species Biology**

What is the biology of the invasive species removed and is there a seed bank to consider (there will always be a seed bank to consider when dealing with Wild Parsnip)?

- **Re-invasion Risk**

Are there invasive species in the area that could re-invade the site from certain pathways of introduction, such as nearby trails or watercourses?

- **Existing native vegetation**

What native vegetation is left? How long before it regenerates by itself? Does it need help?

If you answered yes to most of the questions above, it is most likely that the site will be re-invaded before it has a chance to regenerate on its own. Restoration will be needed to reduce the risk of re-invasion. **See page 26 for restoration methods.**

Control Measures

Controlling Wild Parsnip before it becomes well established will reduce its impacts to biodiversity, agriculture and society.

Health and Safety Considerations

Regardless of the management option, always wear protective clothing and eye protection when controlling Wild Parsnip.

The clear, watery sap of Wild Parsnip contains toxins that can cause serious reactions, including reddening, blistering and ulceration of the skin (known as phytophotodermatitis). Severe burns can occur if the sap contacts the skin and is then exposed to sunlight. Symptoms can occur within 48 hours and scarring and pigmentation can last for weeks and even months.

The general public, land managers and even field workers harvesting cultivated Wild Parsnip are at risk of phytophotodermatitis.

Keep pets and animals clear of Wild Parsnip, as the sap can be transferred on their fur.

When controlling Wild Parsnip, protective clothing, including waterproof gloves, long sleeve shirts and pants, and eye protection are necessary. Ideally, wear disposable "spray suit" coveralls over normal clothing (spray suits are commercial grade waterproof coveralls). Tape coveralls at the wrist to minimize potential skin exposure to the sap.

Remove protective clothing carefully to reduce the risk of skin coming into contact with sap that may be on your clothing.

1. Wash rubber gloves first with soap and water prior to removing other clothing.
2. Remove disposable spray suit or other protective clothing.
3. Wash rubber gloves again before removing them.
4. Lastly, remove protective eye wear.
5. Place non-disposable clothing in the laundry and wash yourself immediately with soap and water.

If you are exposed to Wild Parsnip sap:

- If skin comes into contact with sap, wash it thoroughly with soap and water.
- Avoid further exposure of the affected skin to UV/sunlight.
- If photodermatitis (burn like rash) occurs, seek medical attention.
- If there is a chance your eyes were exposed to direct contact with the sap, immediately flush the eye with water and seek immediate medical attention.

Manual Control

Because Wild Parsnip reproduces only by seed, the reduction or prevention of seed production is an important goal in any control program.

Mowing:

If timed correctly, mowing Wild Parsnip plants can be an effective way of controlling larger infestations. Infested areas should be mowed as soon as flower stalks appear, but before seeds set to prevent seed production. Poorly timed mowing can actually increase Wild Parsnip populations. Mowing, in July or August for example, can disperse the seeds. Mowing when the umbel starts to flower (May-June) can be effective at reducing fruit production. This is because energy reserves then have to go towards stem production instead of flower and seed production. Mowing can also allow sunlight to reach rosettes that are lower than the mower blades, allowing them to grow quickly. This control method needs to be repeated for several seasons for it to be effective.



Large infestation of Wild Parsnip.

Photo courtesy of David Featherstone.

Care must be taken when mowing to prevent the transfer of sap onto equipment and people. Proper safety equipment should be used (eye protection, water proof gloves and long sleeves and pants). Mowers and any other equipment used should be thoroughly cleaned after use on Wild Parsnip to prevent the spread of plant parts and spreading the sap (See: Clean Equipment Protocol for Industry available at <http://www.ontarioinvasiveplants.ca/index.php/municipalities>). Take caution after mowing, as mown plants are not as noticeable as full grown plants. Fresh mowed stems and new growth can be a hazard for people walking barefoot as they may not be visible or recognizable.

Pulling:

For small infestations, you can remove Wild Parsnip plants using a shovel. *Hand pulling Wild Parsnip is not recommended due to the risk of exposure to the toxic sap contained in the plant's leaves, stems and roots.* The best times for removing the plant are right after a rain when the ground is soft, or during times of drought (when the taproot shrinks). Severing the tap root with a hoe or other sharp object, before the plant goes to seed, 2.5-5 cm below the soil, can also be effective. Again, it is easiest in moist soil, and in the spring, when the taproot is a manageable size.

Follow up with site monitoring to check for re-sprouts and missed plants.

Tarping:

Tarping - covering the ground with a tarp - may be used in conjunction with other control methods. For example, after digging or mowing Wild Parsnip plants, the area can be covered with black plastic, smothering growth of new plants. Leave the plastic in place for at least one full growing season. Once the plastic is removed, replanting and restoration is advised.

Cultural Control

Wild Parsnip can be outcompeted by other plants, mostly in high-quality prairie settings and only if the growth of native plants is aggressive enough.

Tillage:

In agricultural settings where tillage is used, Wild Parsnip is not usually an issue.

Burning:

Burning does not control Wild Parsnip populations directly, but periodic burning can encourage the growth of native fire tolerant species, which can out compete Wild Parsnip.

Caution must be taken if burning an area containing Wild Parsnip. Burning could release sap into the air, potentially causing severe reactions to people downwind.



Tarpping a Wild Parsnip patch.

Photo courtesy of Parks Canada.

Chemical Control

Herbicide Application

Herbicides must be applied in accordance with all label directions. For an up-to-date list of herbicides labelled for Wild Parsnip control, visit the Pest Management Regulatory Agency's web site at www.pmr-arla.gc.ca. The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA)'s Publication 75, Guide to Weed Control is an excellent reference for all aspects of weed control, and includes a section on invasive plant management. To determine if a federally registered herbicide is also classified for use in Ontario, visit <http://app.ene.gov.on.ca/pepsis/>.

Anyone using a pesticide is responsible for complying with all federal and provincial legislation. Most non-domestic (i.e. commercial, restricted etc.) herbicides can only be applied by licensed exterminators. For more information, refer to the Ontario Pesticides Act and Ontario Regulation 63/09 (available on www.e-laws.gov.on.ca), or contact the Ontario Ministry of the Environment (<http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/environment>).

Chemical Control Timing

Based on the life cycle of Wild Parsnip, the most effective time to apply a systematic herbicide is in the early spring on newly bolted plants (right after the flower stalks have grown) or rosettes and in the late fall on rosettes. Treating a Wild Parsnip plant in full flower would likely not prevent setting of the seeds and is not recommended.

Foliar Spray:

Refer to the label of the herbicide you are using for rates and instructions for foliar application. Spray only until the Wild Parsnip leaves are covered in herbicide. Avoid overspraying to the point that the herbicide is dripping off the leaves.

Wick or wiper applications:

Some herbicides may be applied directly to the leaves of Wild Parsnip, using a wick or wiper applicator. This is an alternative to foliar spray where there are concerns over drifting herbicides and impacts to surrounding species.

As glyphosate is translocated throughout an actively growing plant, foliar herbicide applications are most effective in spring on actively growing plants, followed with a subsequent summer application for missed plants or plants that have re-grown. Since glyphosate is non-selective and removes only the green vegetation that it comes into contact with, new seedlings will often germinate and emerge where glyphosate applications have occurred.

It is recommended that areas treated with glyphosate are covered in mulch 10-14 days after application to manage seedling germination. Herbicide treatments need to be repeated annually. If a plant is flowering, herbicides are not effective and control methods should focus on carefully removing the flower heads.

Legislation governing pesticide use:

The Ontario Pesticides Act and Ontario Regulation 63/09 provide natural resources, forestry and agricultural exceptions which may allow chemical control of invasive plants on your property. Other exceptions under the Act include golf courses and for the promotion of public health and safety.

Health or safety, plants poisonous to the touch:

The exception for plants that are poisonous to the touch allows the use of pesticides to control plants such as Wild Parsnip. Under this exception, only the use of herbicides listed in Class 10 (i.e. glyphosate) are allowed for use to control plants poisonous to the touch.



Wild Parsnip along a walking trail.

Photo courtesy of David Featherstone.

Forestry Exception:

A forest is defined as a treed area of land that is one hectare in size or larger. Class 9 pesticides may be used in a forest for the purposes of harvesting, renewing, maintaining or establishing a forest, protecting forest resources derived from a forest, and accessing a forest for these purposes under the forestry exception.

The control of Wild Parsnip may fall under the forestry exception; a Forestry Class of land exterminator license would be required to use commercial pesticides in a forest.

Refer also to the Ministry of Environment's factsheet titled "Pesticides Act and Ontario Regulation 63/09 Private Land and Woodlot Owners April 2011" http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@ene/@resources/documents/resource/stdprod_085367.pdf



Wild Parsnip along fenceline.

Photo courtesy of John Kemp.

Agriculture Exception:

There is an exception for the use of Class 9 pesticides for uses related to agriculture by a farmer. This exception may apply to the control of Wild Parsnip in agricultural fields or near farm operations.

A farmer is an individual who owns or operates an agricultural operation.

An agricultural operation is an agricultural, aquacultural or horticultural operation and includes:

- growing, producing or raising farm animals;
- production of crops, including greenhouse crops, maple syrup, mushrooms, nursery stock, tobacco, trees and turf grass, and any additional agricultural crops prescribed under the Nutrient Management Act, 2002;
- activities that are part of an agricultural operation such as maintenance of a shelterbelt for the purposes of the agricultural operation, and;
- the production of wood from a farm woodlot, if at least one of the activities described earlier is carried out on the property where the farm woodlot is located.

Some activities are not included in the definition of an "agricultural operation", please refer also to the Ministry of the Environment's factsheet titled "Pesticides Act and Ontario Regulation 63/09 Agriculture May 2011" http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@ene/@resources/documents/resource/stdprod_080128.pdf

Biological Control

Biological control is the use of a herbivore, predator, disease or other natural enemy to reduce established populations of invasive species. Most invasive species have no natural enemies in their new habitats. Biological control aims to re-establish an ecological balance between the invasive species and its natural enemies by selecting highly host-specific natural enemies from the country of origin, and moving them to the country where the invasive species is a problem. This is only done after extensive host-range testing in the country of origin or quarantine, to ensure that the potential biocontrol agent is host-specific to the targeted invasive species. This method has been used successfully for invasive plants in North America, including Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), Leafy Spurge (*Euphorbia esula*), Diffuse Knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*) and St John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*).

There are many species which will feed on Wild Parsnip, but most do not cause enough damage to the plants to provide control. Deer and other large mammals will eat Wild Parsnip and small mammals and upland birds eat the seeds. A number of insects consume Wild Parsnip, but "sequential flower development" means that when Wild Parsnip is damaged, the plant will compensate by producing more flowers.

One of the challenges associated with implementing a host-specific biocontrol for Wild Parsnip in Ontario, is that the host-specific organism will not only feed on Wild Parsnip, but also cultivated parsnip, which could impact agricultural operations.



Some species will feed on Wild Parsnip.

Photo courtesy of David Featherstone.



Wild Parsnip.

Photo courtesy of JP East.

Disposal

Once you have removed Wild Parsnip plants from the ground, **DO NOT burn or compost**. If possible, leave the stems at the removal site allowing them to completely dry out. Taking safety precautions while handling the plant, place in black plastic bags and leave in direct sun for at least a week. Contact your municipality to check if these bagged plants may then be sent to your local landfill site.

Choosing the Best Control Method

		Isolated Plants	Small (.1-.5ha)	Medium (.5-2ha)	Large (more than 2 ha)
Density of Infested Area	Low Density (1-50 plants or less than 10% cover)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulling, mowing, tarping, burning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulling, mowing, tarping, tillage, burning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mowing, tarping, tillage, burning
	Medium Density (50-1000 plants or between 10% and 30% cover)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mowing, tarping, burning, chemical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mowing, tarping, tillage, burning, chemical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mowing, tarping, tillage, burning, chemical
	High Density (more than 1000 plants or 30 – 100% cover)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mowing, tarping, burning, chemical, biological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mowing, tarping, tillage, burning, chemical, biological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mowing, tarping, tillage, burning, chemical, biological

Control Measures Summary

Method	Population Characteristics	Purpose of Control	Notes
Pulling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small to medium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of all plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roots must be removed
Mowing/ Cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small to large 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce seed production and plant density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timing is critical
Tarping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any size of population, dependent on resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce growth and seed production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use in conjunction with other control methods
Tillage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium to large 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce growth and seed production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For use on agricultural land
Burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any size of population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of top growth, depletion of root reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning can encourage the growth of native species that may outcompete Wild Parsnip, use in conjunction with other control methods and caution must be taken during a controlled burn
Chemical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbicide application; eradication or control to manageable levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple applications may be necessary
Biological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once a population is past manageable or treatable levels, often the only viable control option is biological control (introduction of a predator, disease or pathogen to reduce populations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No biological control is currently available

Restoration

Restoration can be a critical aspect of invasive plant management. Site restoration will result in a healthier ecosystem more resistant to future invasions. Monitor all restoration activities to ensure native species are becoming established, and continue removal of invasive plants that remain onsite.

Types of Restoration

During Control

Mulching:

Mulching sites immediately after invasive species control (i.e. manual or chemical control of Wild Parsnip) may aid in the recovery of native species and prevent immediate re-colonization by other invaders. Mulching reduces light availability, allowing more shade-tolerant native plant species to germinate and colonize the gaps left by the Wild Parsnip removal.

Seeding:

Seeding an area with an annual cover crop or native plant species, immediately after management activities, may be useful to prevent the establishment of new invasive species. This can give desirable native species the chance to establish themselves.

After Control

Soil Rehabilitation:

Wild Parsnip changes soil chemistry by adding nitrogen to the soil. The soil may no longer support native plant species, and may be better suited to other invaders moving in. Replenishing the mycorrhizae in the soil after all Wild Parsnip control has been completed will help to reduce any effects and restore soil conditions to encourage native species to re-grow. Growth of mycorrhizal fungi can be encouraged by using leaf mulch, logs and sticks (to provide food and protective cover for the fungi) and reducing soil compaction. Commercial mycorrhizal products are also available for purchase in Ontario.

Planting:

If there are invasive plants nearby which may colonize the control area, planting larger native species stock (potted etc.) will help them outcompete invasive seedlings. Wait until all management is complete before doing a large stock re-planting, as it may be difficult to distinguish between newly planted native species and invasive seedlings. When completing planting at control sites, consider earthworm impacts (little to no leaf litter) and light availability (have any trees recently been removed which have opened up the forest canopy?). These environmental changes should be taken into account when choosing plant species for restoration, as they will affect the growing and soil conditions. Also, additional management activities may disturb the newly planted materials, so it is best to postpone planting until all invasive plant control is complete.



Wild Parsnip can be found along river banks.

Photo courtesy of Adriana Bernardo.

Preventing the Spread

Everyone can help prevent the spread of Wild Parsnip by following these tips:

Report it.

If you think you see Wild Parsnip in an area where it has not been intentionally planted, take a picture, record the location and contact the Invading Species Hotline to report it. For more information and guidance call the Invading Species Hotline at **1-800-563-7711** or visit www.invadingspecies.com or www.ontarioinvasiveplants.ca.

Watch for it.

Learn what Wild Parsnip looks like. Monitor property boundaries, roadsides, fence lines and trails. Early detection of invasive plants can make it easier and cheaper to remove or control them.

Stay on trails.

Avoid traveling off-trail in areas known to have Wild Parsnip or other invasive species.

Stop the spread.

Inspect, clean and remove mud, seeds and plant parts from clothing, pets (and horses), vehicles (including bicycles), and equipment such as mowers and tools. Clean vehicles and equipment in an area where plant seeds or parts aren't likely to spread (e.g., wash vehicles in a driveway or at a car wash) before travelling to a new area.

Keep it natural.

Try to avoid disturbing soil and never remove native plants from natural areas. This leaves the soil bare and vulnerable to invasive species.

Use native species

Try to use local native species in your garden. Don't plant Wild Parsnip and if you have removed it, try to replant with native species. Don't transplant invasive species such as Wild Parsnip. Encourage your local garden centre to sell non-invasive or native plants. [The Grow Me Instead guides list alternatives to plant instead of invasive species.](#)

Tracking the Spread of Wild Parsnip

Several reporting tools have been developed to assist the public and resource professionals to report sightings, track the spread, detect it early, and respond quickly. These include:

1) EDDMaps is an on-line reporting tool where users can view existing sightings of Wild Parsnip and other invasive species in Ontario, and document their sightings.

This tool, at www.eddmaps.org/ontario is free to use.

2) The toll-free Invading Species Hotline (1-800-563-7711) and website (www.invadingspecies.com), which individuals can use to report sightings verbally or on-line.

If you think you have Wild Parsnip on your property or if you see it in your community where it hasn't been intentionally planted, please report it. You will be asked to send in photos of the leaf, bark and flower for identification.

Best Management Practices Documents Series:

Common Buckthorn Best Management Practices for Ontario

Dog-strangling Vine Best Management Practices for Ontario

Garlic Mustard Best Management Practices for Ontario

Giant Hogweed Best Management Practices for Ontario

Phragmites (Common Reed) Best Management Practices for Ontario

Japanese Knotweed Best Management Practices for Ontario

Wild Parsnip Best Management Practices for Ontario

Invasive Honeysuckles Best Management Practices for Ontario

White Sweet Clover Best Management Practices for Ontario

European Black Alder Best Management Practices for Ontario

Additional Publications from the Ontario Invasive Plant Council:

Clean Equipment Protocol for Industry

Compendium of Invasive Plant Management

Grow Me Instead! Beautiful Non-Invasive Plants for Your Garden, a guide for Southern Ontario

Grow Me Instead! Beautiful Non-Invasive Plants for Your Garden, a guide for Northern Ontario

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Design by Adam Connor, www.AdamConnor.ca



MEMORANDUM



**J.L. Richards
& Associates Limited**
864 Lady Ellen Place
Ottawa, ON Canada
K1Z 5M2
Tel: 613 728 3571
Fax: 613 728 6012

Page 1 of 5

To: Diane Smithson, B. Comm, Dipl.M.M., CMO
Chief Administrative Officer

Date: January 22, 2018

Job No.: 24473

CC: Timothy F. Chadder

From: Marc Rivet, MCIP, RPP

Re: Mississippi Mills Official Plan Review and Update
Environment Land Use Policies Options

Background - Natural Heritage

The Ontario *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. P. 13, sets out the ground rules for land use planning in Ontario and describes how land uses may be controlled, and who may control them. The Act is legislation passed by your elected provincial representatives and provides the basis for considering (amongst other matters) provincial interests, such as protecting and managing natural resources.

One of the province's roles is to issue provincial policy statements under the *Planning Act*.

A municipality's Official Plan is the most important local vehicle for implementing the Provincial Policy Statement. Official Plans are required to identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies.

The Mississippi Mills Community Official Plan (COP) was adopted by Council December 13, 2005 and approved with modifications by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing August 29, 2006. The COP was prepared and approved under the Provincial Policy Statement 2005 (2005 PPS).

The Provincial Policy Statement 2014 (2014 PPS) was issued under section 3 of the *Planning Act* and came into effect April 30, 2014. In respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter, section 3 of the *Planning Act* requires that decisions affecting planning matters "shall be consistent with" policies statements issued under the Act.

Among other matters, a matter of provincial interest includes the protection of ecological systems, including natural areas, features and functions.

To this end, section 2.1 of the PPS deals with "Natural Heritage". Section 2.1.1 indicates that **natural features and areas** shall be protected for the long term. **Natural heritage features and areas** means:

"features and areas, including significant wetlands, ..., fish habitat, significant woodlands and significant valleylands in Ecoregions 6E and 7E ..., habitat of endangered species and threatened species, significant wildlife habitat, and significant areas of natural and scientific interest, which are important for their environmental and social values as a legacy of the natural landscapes of an area."

Mississippi Mills is located within Ecoregions 5E (roughly western half of municipality) and 6E (roughly eastern half of municipality). Significant woodlands and significant valleylands need not be identified within Ecoregion 5E. The remaining features must be identified. According to Section 4.9 of the PPS, the policies represent minimum standards. The PPS does not prevent a municipality from going beyond the minimum standards established in the PPS.

Section 2.1.8 of the PPS indicates that:

"development and site alteration shall not be permitted on adjacent lands to the natural heritage features and areas... unless the ecological function of the adjacent lands has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impact on the natural features or on their ecological functions."

The PPS defines **adjacent lands** as:

“those lands contiguous to a specific *natural heritage feature or area* where it is likely that *development or site alteration* would have a *negative impact* on the feature or area. The extent of the *adjacent lands* may be recommended by the Province...”

In regards with developing its natural heritage policies including identifying *adjacent lands*, the Province has recommended the use of the “Natural Heritage Reference Manual, Second Edition March 18, 2010”. This manual provides guidance for implementing the natural heritage policies of the Provincial Policy Statement. It can be used as a reference by municipalities, planning boards, approval authorities, developers and other organizations or individuals. Figure 1 illustrates the Natural Heritage Protection Line (from the PPS) identifying the limits of Ecoregions 6E and 7E for the purposes of policies under 2.1 (of the PPS).

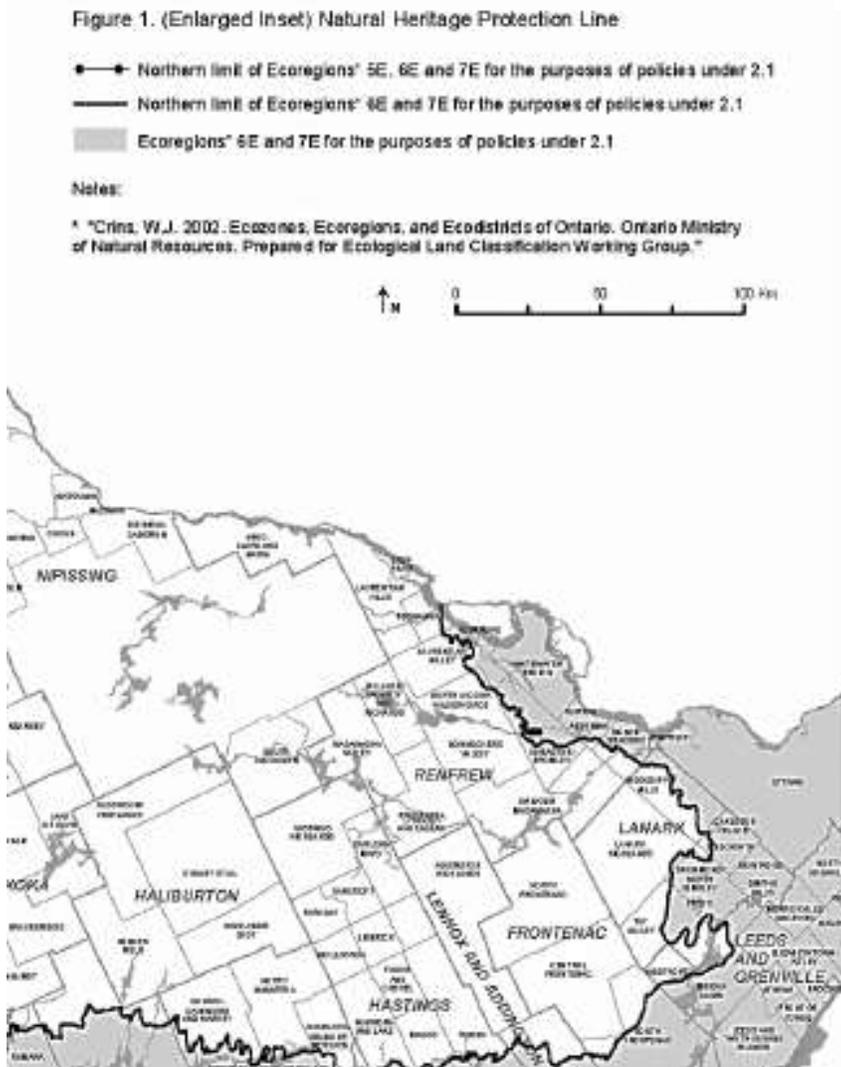


Figure 1: Natural Heritage Protection Line, PPS 2014

The current Mississippi Mills Community Official Plan has policies dealing with natural heritage features and areas. The COP defines these as: significant wetlands, ANSIs, significant woodlands, significant fish habitat, significant wildlife habitat, habitat of endangered species and threatened species and adjacent lands. The COP identifies natural heritage features (based on data that was available in 2005) on Appendix A: Natural Heritage & Constraints.

Significant woodlands, fish habitat and wildlife habitat are identified in Policy, but not shown on the current Appendix A: Natural Heritage & Constraints. For example, Section 3.1.2.5 Wildlife Habitat of the current Mississippi Mills Community Official Plan reads:

“Development in areas of significant wildlife habitat or within 50 metres of significant wildlife habitat shall be permitted only where an Environmental Impact Assessment has demonstrated that there shall be no *negative impact* on the habitat or its *ecological function*.”

Lanark County Sustainable Communities Official Plan

The *Planning Act* states that where upper-tier municipalities (i.e. Lanark County) have their own official plans they have the power to approve lower-tier official plans (i.e. Mississippi Mills), in place of the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing. The Lanark County Sustainable Communities Official Plan was adopted June 27, 2012 and approved by the Province June 2013.

The Planning Act requires that a lower-tier Official Plan conform to the policies in the County Official Plan.

The County’s significant natural heritage features shall be protected from negative impacts of development. The Plan requires that lower-tier Official Plans identify and protect those features where development and site alteration is prohibited.

The Lanark County Sustainable Communities Official Plan has incorporated several guidelines from the Natural Heritage Reference Manual including the concept of 120 m *adjacent lands* to these natural heritage features.

For example, Section 5.5.4 Significant Woodland reads”

“Development may be permitted in Significant Woodlands, or within 120 metres on adjacent lands only if it has been demonstrated through an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or on the ecological functions for which the area is identified.”

Natural Heritage System

Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) 2014 includes a new requirement under policy 2.1.3.

“*Natural heritage systems* shall be identified in Ecoregions 6E & 7E, recognizing that *natural heritage systems* will vary in size and form in settlement areas, rural areas, and prime agricultural areas.”

Natural heritage system (NHS) means:

“a system made up of *natural heritage features and areas*, and linkages intended to provide connectivity (at the regional or site level) and support natural processes which are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species, and ecosystems. These systems can include *natural heritage features and areas*, federal and provincial parks and conservation reserves, other natural heritage features, lands that have been restored or have the potential to be restored to a natural state, areas that support hydrologic functions, and working landscapes that enable ecological functions to continue. The Province has a recommended approach for identifying *natural heritage systems*, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.”

As described above (and illustrated on Figure 1), Mississippi Mills is located within Ecoregions 5E (roughly western half of municipality) and 6E (roughly eastern half of municipality). Per PPS, a *natural heritage system* need not be identified within Ecoregion 5E. According to Section 4.9 of the PPS, the policies represent minimum standards. The PPS does not prevent a municipality from going beyond the minimum standards established in the PPS.

Community Official Plan Review & Update – Natural Heritage (including Natural Heritage System)

Before revising its official plan, Section 26 of the *Planning Act* requires Council to consult with the approval authority and with prescribed public bodies with respect to the revisions that may be required.

Mapping data was provided via the Land Information Ontario Data Warehouse (i.e. significant wetlands, ANSIs, significant wildlife habitat, significant fish habitat, etc.) and the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (i.e. floodplains, unevaluated wetlands).

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry suggested the municipality consider identifying a NHS throughout Mississippi Mills, including the portion in Ecoregion 5E, to provide a more comprehensive evaluation of the NHS features. The NHS is intended to include more than the natural heritage features that are required under other PPS policy section.

Council heard a delegation from Mississippi Valley Field Naturalists (MVFN) in May 2014 and supported the concept of a NHS. A Natural Heritage Plan Review was approved in December 2015. Recognizing the 5E/6E ecoregion line traverses the Municipality and the natural heritage features lying in the 5E ecoregion, a draft “Natural Features” map (Appendix A1-1, May 1, 2017) and a draft “Natural Heritage System” (Appendix B-1, May 1, 2017) was prepared and included in the May 1, 2017 Draft Community Official Plan; included as **Scenario 1** to this memo. Policy was also drafted to describe how this was to be implemented. The draft “Natural Features” map and draft “Natural Heritage System” includes:

- Wildlife habitat
- Fish Habitat
- Watercourses / waterbodies
- Wetlands
- Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs)
- Woodlands 1 and 2 (Ecoregions 5E and 6E)
- Ecological linkages (Ecoregions 5E and 6E)
- Supporting areas (Ecoregions 5E and 6E)

Natural Heritage (including Natural Heritage System) Alternate Options

Following an Open House held December 14, 2017, JLR was requested to present alternatives to the draft “Natural Features” map (Appendix A1-1, May 1, 2017) and draft “Natural Heritage System” (Appendix B-1, May 1, 2017) which would consider the ecoregions as described in the PPS.

Scenario 2 includes a revised draft “Natural Features” map (Appendix A1-2, January 16, 2018). The draft “Natural Features” Map includes:

- Wildlife habitat
- Fish Habitat
- Watercourses / waterbodies
- Wetlands
- Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs)
- MNRF Significant Woodlands (Ecoregion 6E only)
- ~~Woodlands 1 and 2 (Ecoregions 5E and 6E)~~
- ~~Ecological linkages (Ecoregions 5E and 6E)~~
- ~~Supporting areas (Ecoregions 5E and 6E)~~

The draft “Adjacent Lands” map (Appendix A2-2, January 16, 2018) is intended to illustrate the ‘adjacent lands’ to these *natural features and areas* which are described in policy (per Natural Heritage Reference Manual and Lanark County OP).

The draft "Natural Heritage System" map, Appendix B-2, January 16, 2018, creates the municipal-wide NHS comprised only of those natural features and adjacent lands which have considered the ecoregions (Appendix A1-2 and A2-2, January 16, 2018).

Scenario 3 includes the same draft "Natural Features" map, Appendix A1-3 (same as A1-2), January 16, 2018, and the draft "Adjacent Lands" map, Appendix A2-3 (same as A2-2), January 16, 2018, found in Scenario 2. However, in this scenario, the draft "Natural Heritage System" map, Appendix B-3, January 16, 2018, has considered the ecoregions and only included the mandatory Ecoregion 6E. Even though the NHS is only identified in Ecoregion 6E, it should be noted there are several natural features and their adjacent lands within both Ecoregions 5E and 6E which will need to be considered when reviewing development applications.

Conclusion

JLR is seeking Council direction on the preferred approach (Scenario 1, 2, or 3), as described above. JLR still has some work to do on the Draft Environment Land Use Policies based on submissions received to date. Also, based on the preferred direction, revisions may be required to describe the approach taken in regards to natural features and a natural heritage system.

J.L. RICHARDS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Prepared by:



Marc Rivet, MCIP, RPP
Senior Planner

MR:

Reviewed by:



Timothy F. Chadder, MCIP, RPP
Chief Planner, Associate

SCENARIO 1

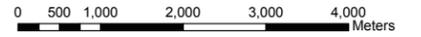
SCENARIO 1



Official Plan

Municipality of Mississippi Mills

Natural Features (Appendix A1-1)



Legend

Roads / Trails

- Provincial Highway
- County
- Other
- Trails and Paths

Utility

- Communication Tower
- Hydro Utility Line
- TransCanada Pipeline

Boundary

- Lot Line
- Ward Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Canadian Shield
- Village Boundary
- Parcel Fabric

Natural Features

Wildlife Habitat

- Nesting Sites
- Deer Yard (Stratum 1)

Fish Habitat

- Thermal Regimes of Streams (Cold)
- Thermal Regimes of Streams (Warm)
- Stream / Creek
- Fish Spawning
- Thermal Regimes of Lakes (Cold)
- Thermal Regimes of Lakes (Cool)
- Thermal Regimes of Lakes (Warm)
- Waterbody

Significant Wetlands

- Evaluated Local
- Evaluated Provincial
- Wetlands (> 0.5ha) - Not evaluated per Ontario Wetland Evaluation System

Area of Natural and Scientific Interest

- Life Science
- Earth Science
- Candidate, Life Science

Significant Woodlands

- Agreement Forest
- Significant Woodlands I (> 1ha)
- Significant Woodlands II (> 1ha)
- Crown Held Acquired
- Crown Land

MAY 1, 2017

DRAFT

Natural Heritage System source data has been provided by the Mississippi Valley Field Naturalist and the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority

Data Source: Source Data has been provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Lanark County and the Municipality of Mississippi Mills.



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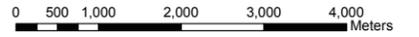
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SCENARIO 1



Official Plan

Municipality of Mississippi Mills Natural Heritage System (Appendix B-1)



Legend

- Provincial Highway
- County Road
- Other Roads
- Municipal Boundary
- Ward Boundary
- Lot Line
- Village Boundary
- Parcel Fabric

Natural Heritage System

Core Areas

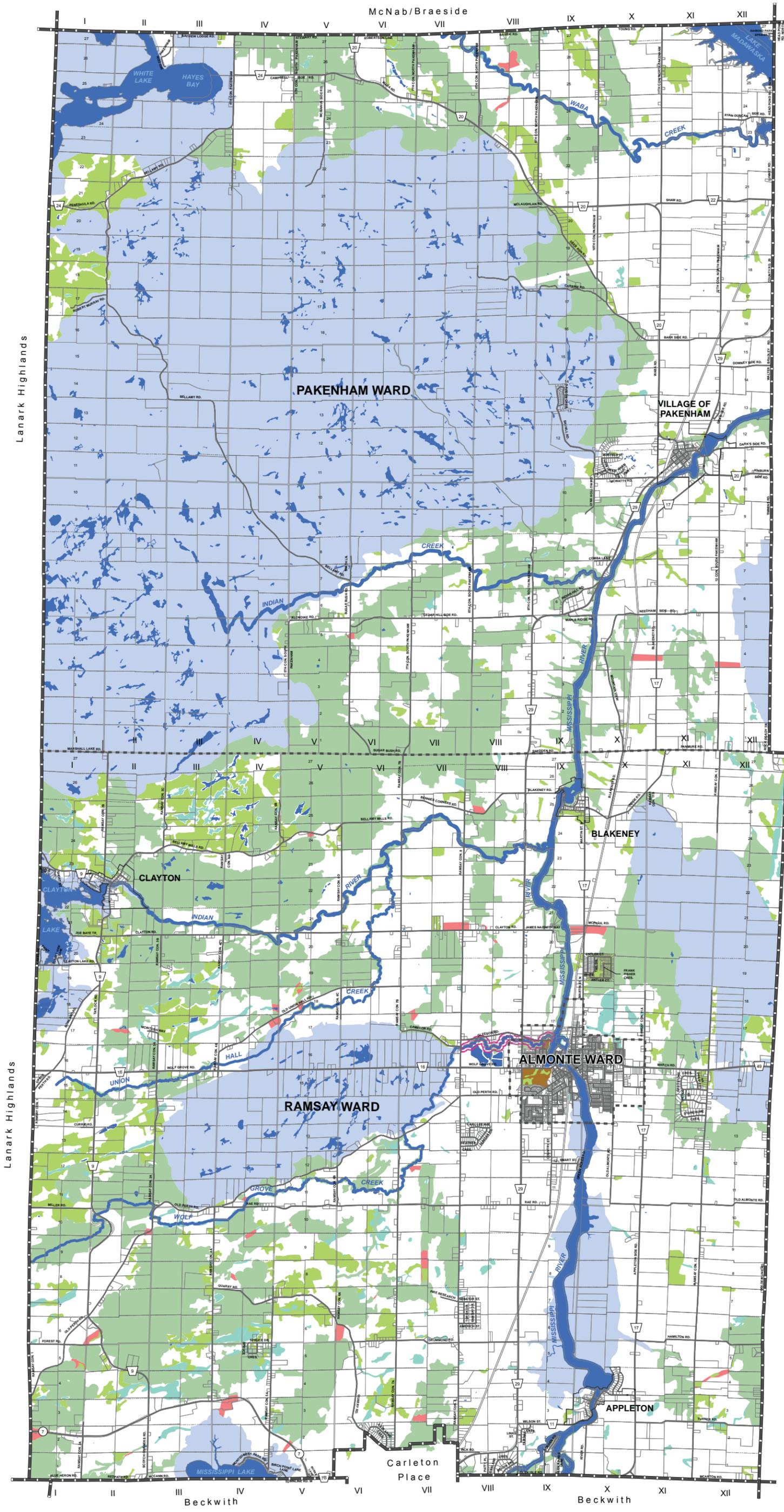
- Natural Environment Areas Wetland and ANSI
- Significant Woodlands I
- Surface Water Features
- Urban Natural Areas and Vegetation Cover

Ecological Linkages and Restoration Areas

- Ecological Linkages
- Restoration Areas

Supporting Areas and Features

- Significant Woodlands II
- Other Wetlands



MAY 1, 2017

DRAFT

Natural Heritage System source data has been provided by the Mississippi Valley Field Naturalist and the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority

Data Source: Source Data has been provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Lanark County and the Municipality of Mississippi Mills.



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SCENARIO 2

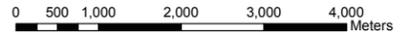
SCENARIO 2



Official Plan

Municipality of Mississippi Mills

Natural Features (Appendix A1-2)



Legend

Roads / Trails

- Provincial Highway
- County
- Other
- Trails and Paths

Utility

- Communication Tower
- Hydro Utility Line
- TransCanada Pipeline

Boundary

- Lot Line
- Ward Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Canadian Shield
- Village Boundary
- Parcel Fabric

Natural Features

Wildlife Habitat

- Nesting Sites
- Deer Yard (Stratum 1)

Fish Habitat

- Thermal Regimes of Streams (Cold)
- Thermal Regimes of Streams (Warm)
- Stream / Creek
- Fish Spawning
- Thermal Regimes of Lakes (Cold)
- Thermal Regimes of Lakes (Cool)
- Thermal Regimes of Lakes (Warm)
- Waterbody

Significant Wetlands

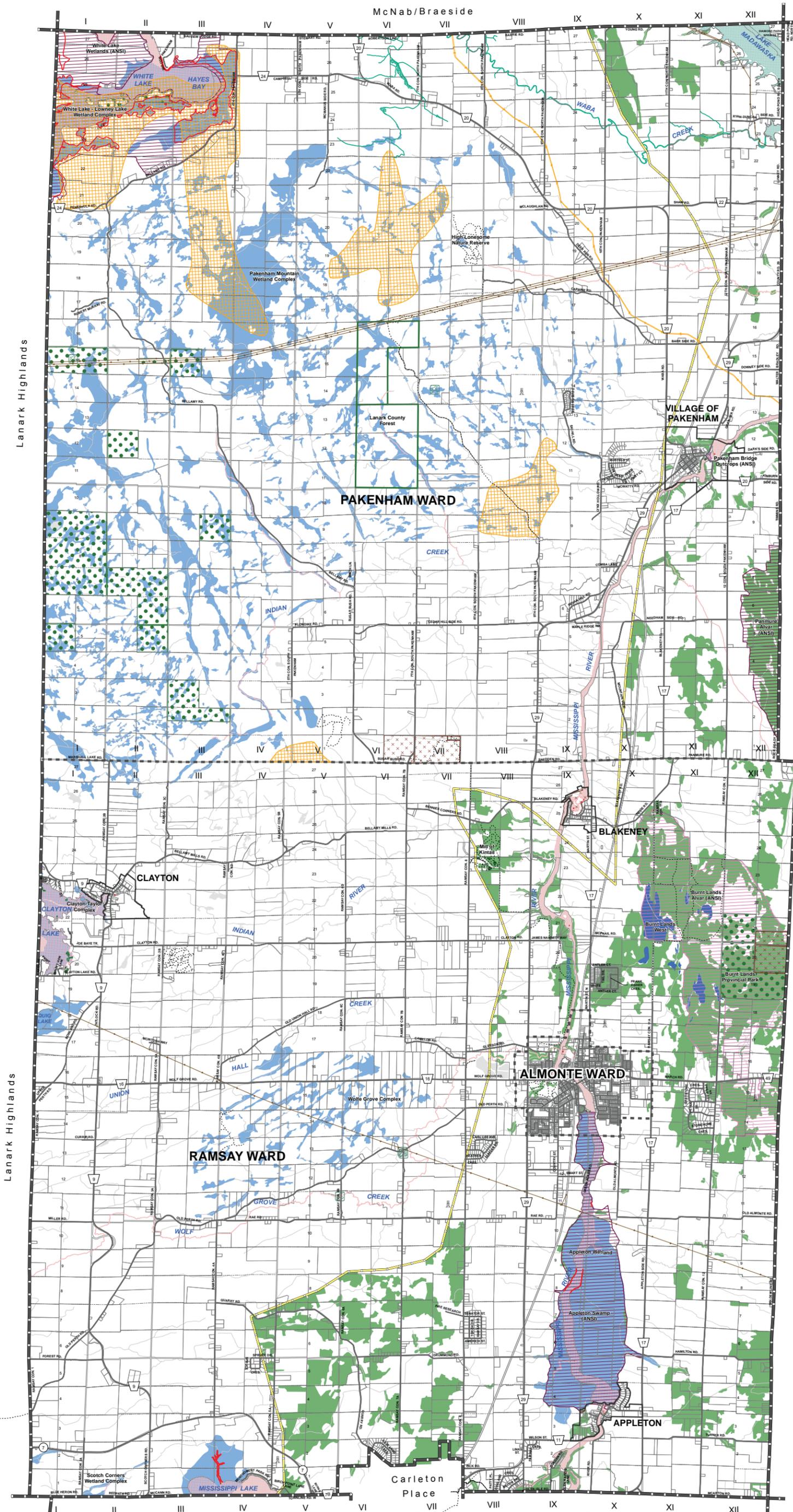
- Evaluated Local
- Evaluated Provincial

Area of Natural and Scientific Interest

- Life Science
- Earth Science
- Candidate, Life Science

Significant Woodlands

- Agreement Forest
- Crown Held Acquired
- Crown Land
- MNR Significant Woodlands



JANUARY 16, 2018

DRAFT

Data Source: Source Data has been provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority, Lanark County and the Municipality of Mississippi Mills.

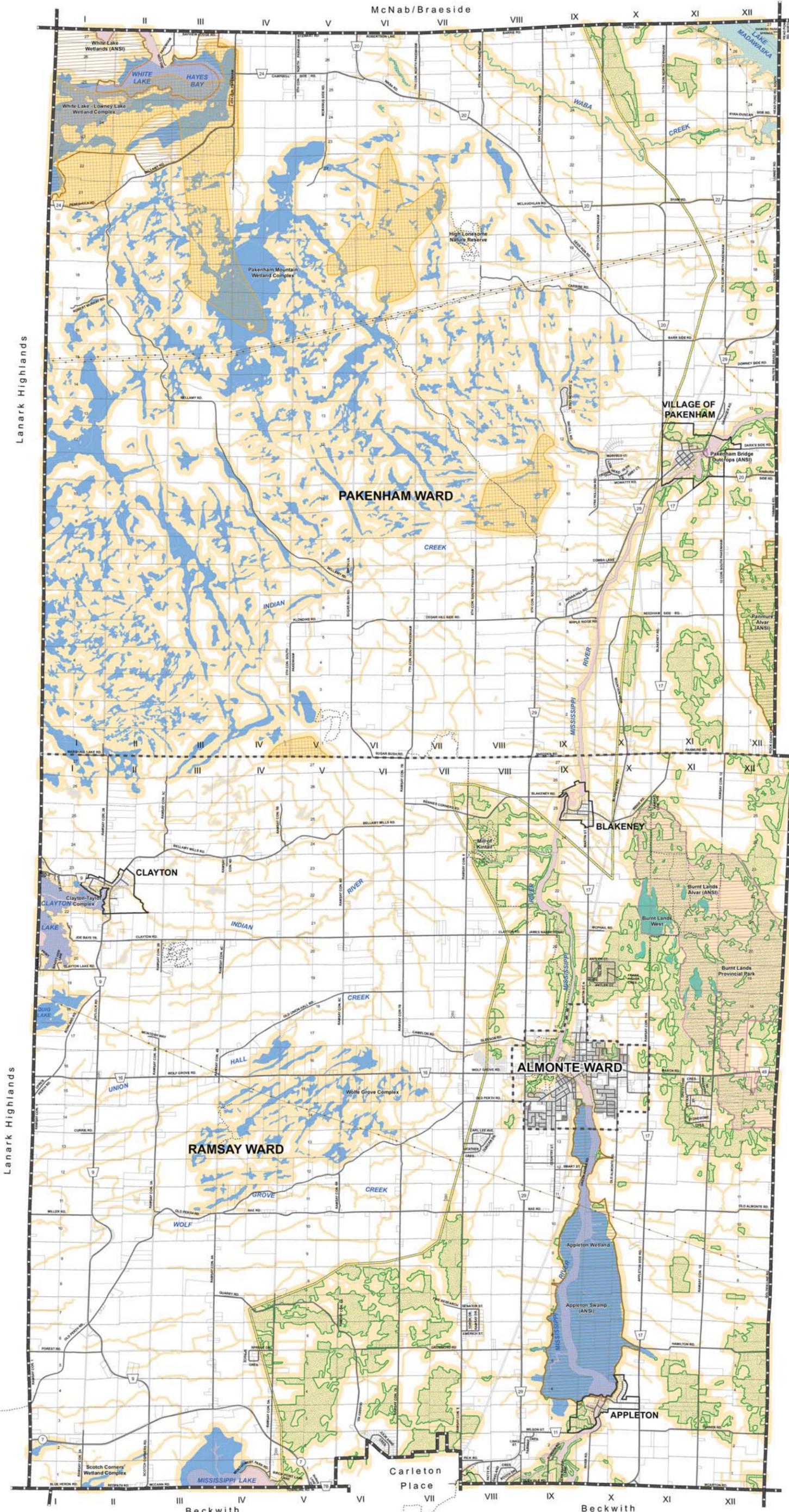


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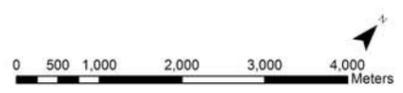
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SCENARIO 2



Municipality of Mississippi Mills Adjacent Lands (Appendix A2-2)



Legend

- Roads / Trails**
 - Provincial Highway
 - County
 - Other
 - Trails and Paths
- Utility**
 - Communication Tower
 - Hydro Utility Line
 - TransCanada Pipeline
- Boundary**
 - Lot Line
 - Ward Boundary
 - Municipal Boundary
 - Canadian Shield
 - Village Boundary
 - Parcel Fabric
- Natural Features**
 - Stream / Creek
 - Waterbody
- Significant Wetlands**
 - Evaluated Local
 - Evaluated Provincial
- Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)**
 - Life Science
 - Earth Science
 - Candidate ANSI, Life Science
- MNR Significant Woodlands**
 - MNR Significant Woodlands
- Deer Yard (Stratum 1)**
 - Deer Yard (Stratum 1)
- Thermal Regime**
 - Thermal Regimes of Lakes (Cold)
 - Thermal Regimes of Lakes (Cool)
 - Thermal Regimes of Lakes (Warm)
- Natural Features Adjacent Lands**
 - Natural Features Adjacent Lands

JANUARY 16, 2018

DRAFT

Data Source: Source Data has been provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority, Lanark County and the Municipality of Mississippi Mills.



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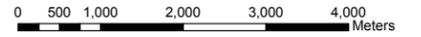
SCENARIO 2



Official Plan

Municipality of Mississippi Mills

Natural Heritage System (Appendix B-2)



Legend

Roads / Trails

- Provincial Highway
- County
- Other
- Trails and Paths

Utility

- Communication Tower
- Hydro Utility Line
- TransCanada Pipeline

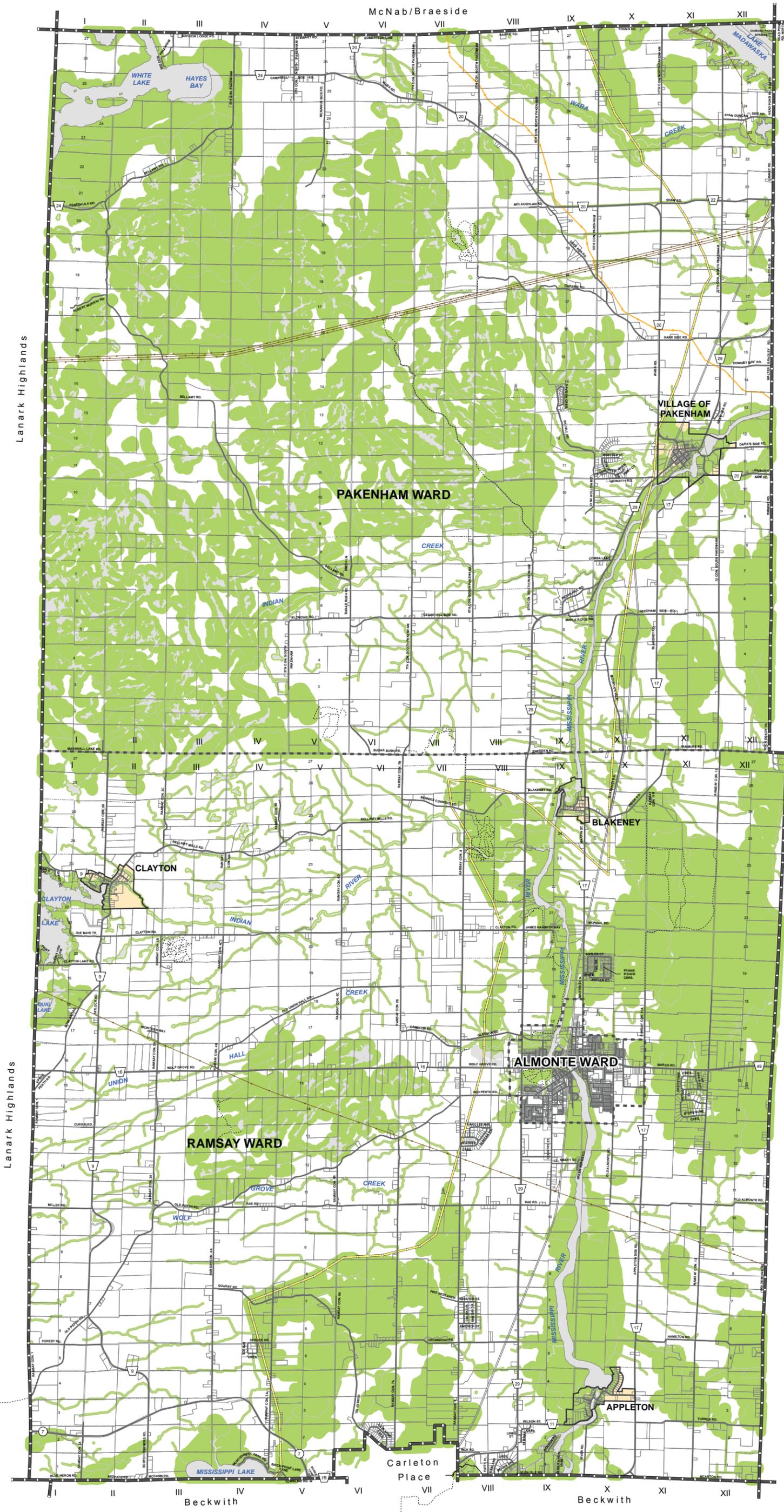
Boundary

- Lot Line
- Ward Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Canadian Shield
- Village Boundary
- Parcel Fabric

Natural Features

- Stream / Creek
- Waterbody

Identified Natural Heritage System



Ottawa

Ottawa

JANUARY 16, 2018

DRAFT

Data Source: Source Data has been provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority, Lanark County and the Municipality of Mississippi Mills.



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SCENARIO 3

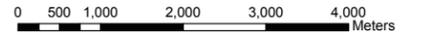
SCENARIO 3



Official Plan

Municipality of Mississippi Mills

Natural Features (Appendix A1-3)



Legend

Roads / Trails

- Provincial Highway
- County
- Other
- Trails and Paths

Utility

- Communication Tower
- Hydro Utility Line
- TransCanada Pipeline

Boundary

- Lot Line
- Ward Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Canadian Shield
- Village Boundary
- Parcel Fabric

Natural Features

Wildlife Habitat

- Nesting Sites
- Deer Yard (Stratum 1)

Fish Habitat

- Thermal Regimes of Streams (Cold)
- Thermal Regimes of Streams (Warm)
- Stream / Creek
- Fish Spawning
- Thermal Regimes of Lakes (Cold)
- Thermal Regimes of Lakes (Cool)
- Thermal Regimes of Lakes (Warm)
- Waterbody

Significant Wetlands

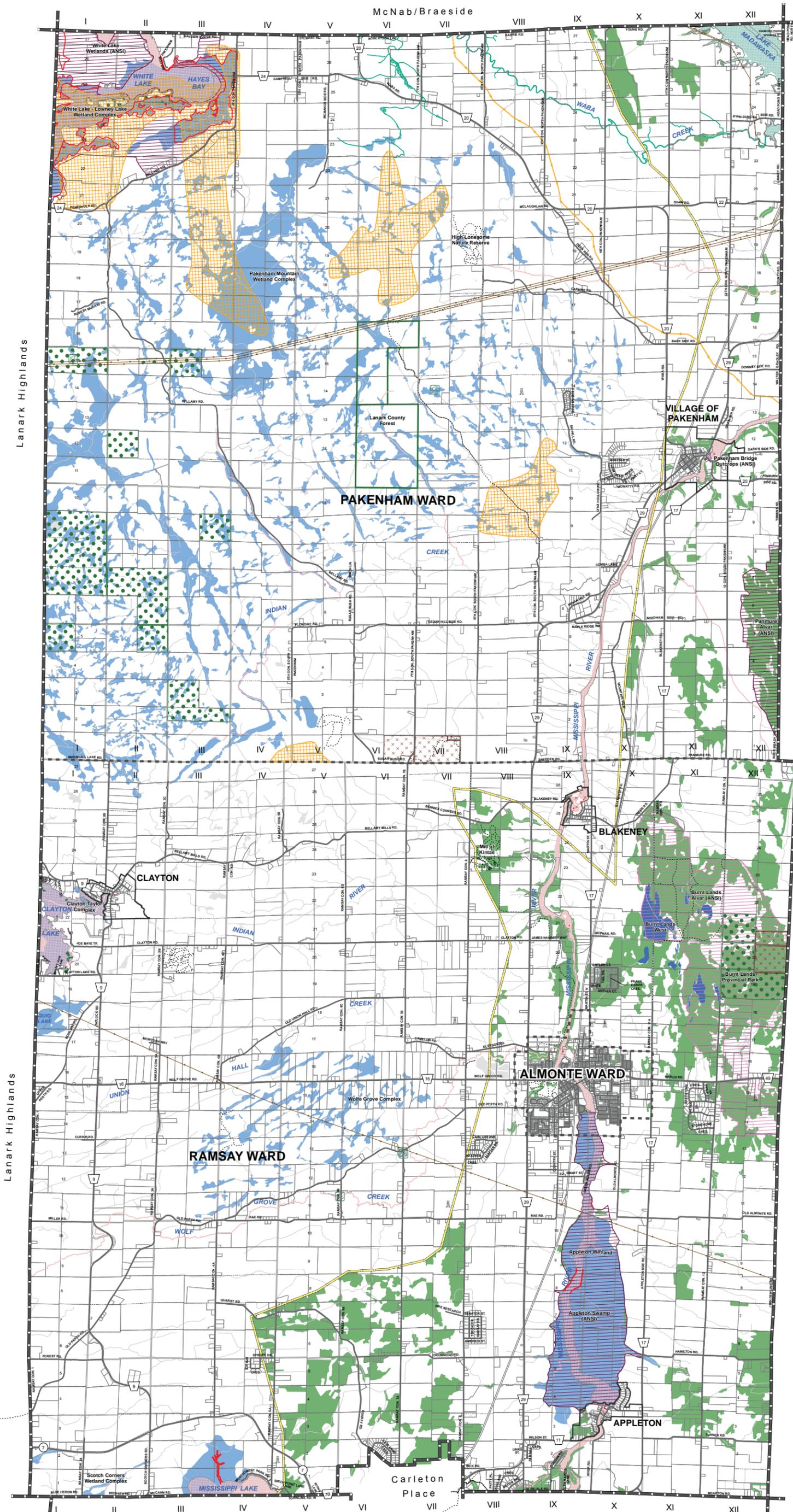
- Evaluated Local
- Evaluated Provincial

Area of Natural and Scientific Interest

- Life Science
- Earth Science
- Candidate, Life Science

Significant Woodlands

- Agreement Forest
- Crown Held Acquired
- Crown Land
- MNR Significant Woodlands



JANUARY 16, 2018

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Data Source: Source Data has been provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority, Lanark County and the Municipality of Mississippi Mills.

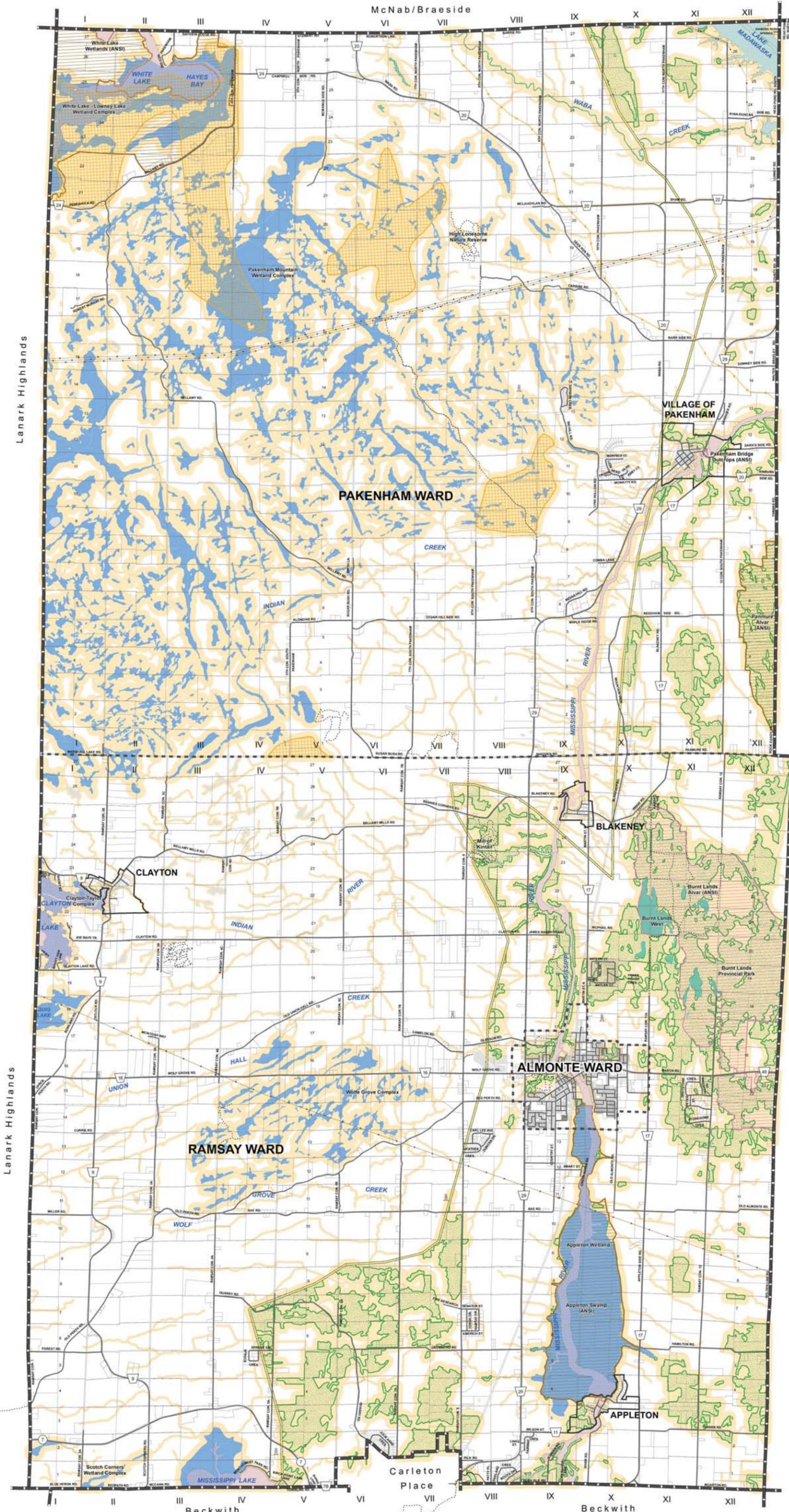


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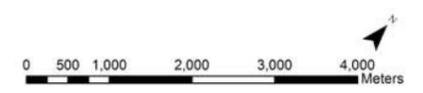
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SCENARIO 3



Municipality of Mississippi Mills Adjacent Lands (Appendix A2-3)



Legend

- Roads / Trails**
 - Provincial Highway
 - County
 - Other
 - Trails and Paths
- Utility**
 - Communication Tower
 - Hydro Utility Line
 - TransCanada Pipeline
- Boundary**
 - Lot Line
 - Ward Boundary
 - Municipal Boundary
 - Canadian Shield
 - Village Boundary
 - Parcel Fabric
- Natural Features**
 - Stream / Creek
 - Waterbody
- Significant Wetlands**
 - Evaluated Local
 - Evaluated Provincial
- Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)**
 - Life Science
 - Earth Science
 - Candidate ANSI, Life Science
- MNR Significant Woodlands**
 - MNR Significant Woodlands
- Deer Yard (Stratum 1)**
 - Deer Yard (Stratum 1)
- Thermal Regime**
 - Thermal Regimes of Lakes (Cold)
 - Thermal Regimes of Lakes (Cool)
 - Thermal Regimes of Lakes (Warm)
- Natural Features Adjacent Lands**
 - Natural Features Adjacent Lands

JANUARY 16, 2018

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Data Source: Source Data has been provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority, Lanark County and the Municipality of Mississippi Mills.



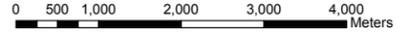
SCENARIO 3



Official Plan

Municipality of Mississippi Mills

Natural Heritage System (Appendix B-3)



Legend

Roads / Trails

- Provincial Highway
- County
- Other
- Trails and Paths

Utility

- Communication Tower
- Hydro Utility Line
- TransCanada Pipeline

Boundary

- Lot Line
- Ward Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Canadian Shield
- Village Boundary
- Parcel Fabric

Natural Features

- Stream / Creek
- Waterbody

Identified Natural Heritage System

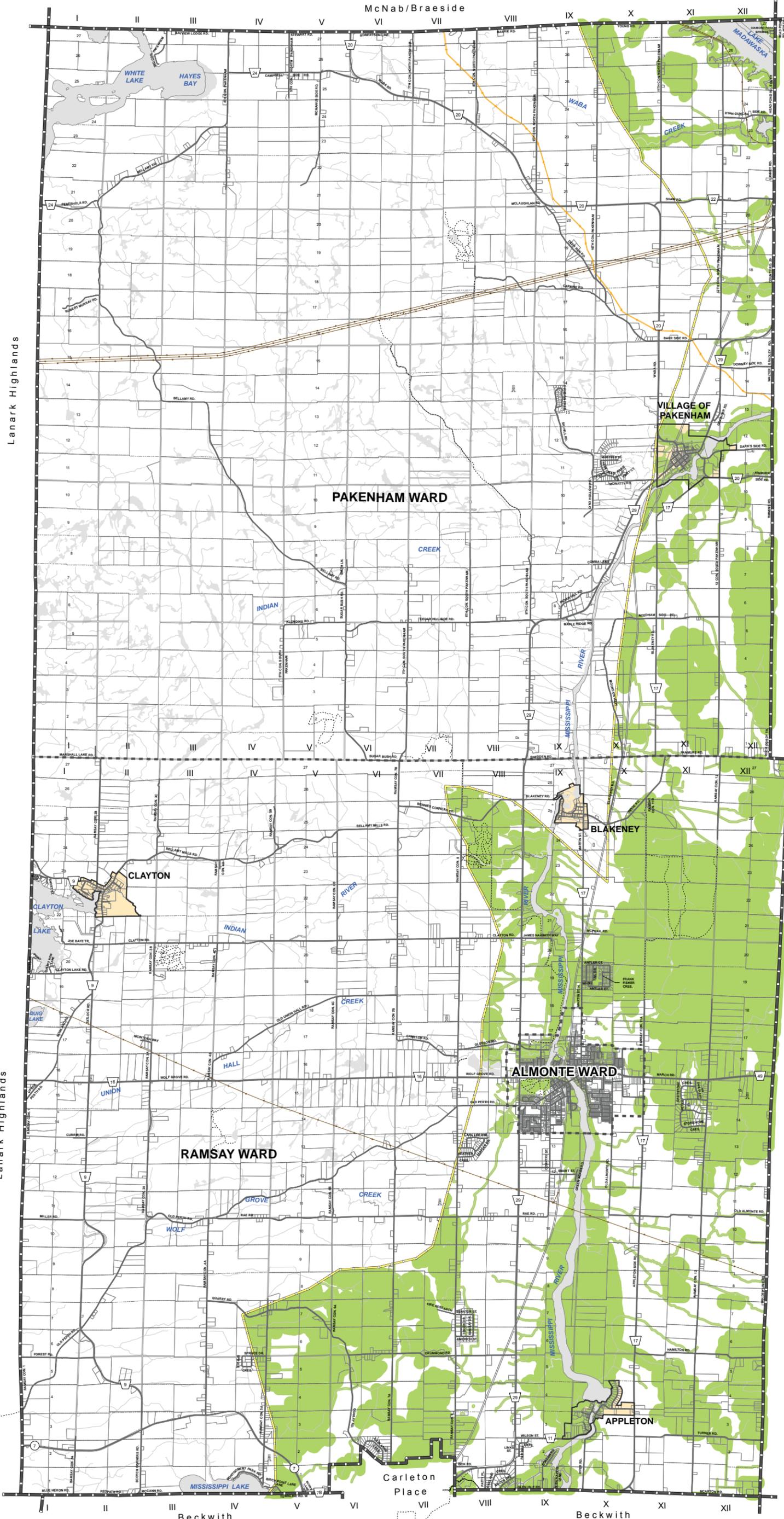


Lanark Highlands

Lanark Highlands

Ottawa

Ottawa



JANUARY 16, 2018

DRAFT

Data Source: Source Data has been provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority, Lanark County and the Municipality of Mississippi Mills.



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THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

BUILDING and PLANNING REPORT

DATE: February 6th, 2018
TO: Committee of the Whole
FROM: Andrew Scanlan Dickie, Junior Planner
SUBJECT: **SITE PLAN CONTROL – Orchard View Bungalows (D11-PR-17)
Concession 10, E ½ Part Lot 14, Plan 27R-10686, Part 2
Almonte Ward, Municipality of Mississippi Mills
Municipally known as 219 Paterson Street**
OWNER: Princiotta Construction & Development Inc.
APPLICANT: Holzman Consultants Inc.

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council approve the site plan for Princiotta Construction & Development Inc. for the property described as Concession 10, E ½ Part Lot 14, Plan 27R-10686, Part 2 subject to revision that is satisfactory to the Municipality’s Roads & Public Works and Planning Departments, and subject to the following condition:

- **That the land owner acquires a drainage easement over the adjacent property described as Concession 10, E ½ Part Lot 14 to accommodate overland water flow towards Paterson Street, to the satisfaction of the Director of Roads & Public Works.**

•
AND THAT the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to enter into a Site Plan Control Agreement for the proposed works.

SITE PLAN CONTROL APPLICATION SUMMARY:

Holzman Consultants Inc., on behalf of Princiotta Construction and Development Inc., has filed a Site Plan Control Application for 219 Paterson Street for the approval of an expansion to the Orchard View Retirement Community in the form of retirement bungalows. The proposal is subject to the “Community Facility Exception 4 (I-4)” Zone, approved by Council on January 16th, 2018. The I-4 Zone permits the construction of up to 32 dwelling units in the form of semi-detached and townhouse dwellings. The development will be on municipal water and sewer services.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT LANDS AND SURROUNDING AREA:

The lands subject to the application are located in the Almonte Ward, in the Municipality of Mississippi Mills, municipally known as 219 Paterson Street. The lands are described as Concession 10, East ½ Lot 14, Plan 27R-10686, Part 2, consisting of approximately

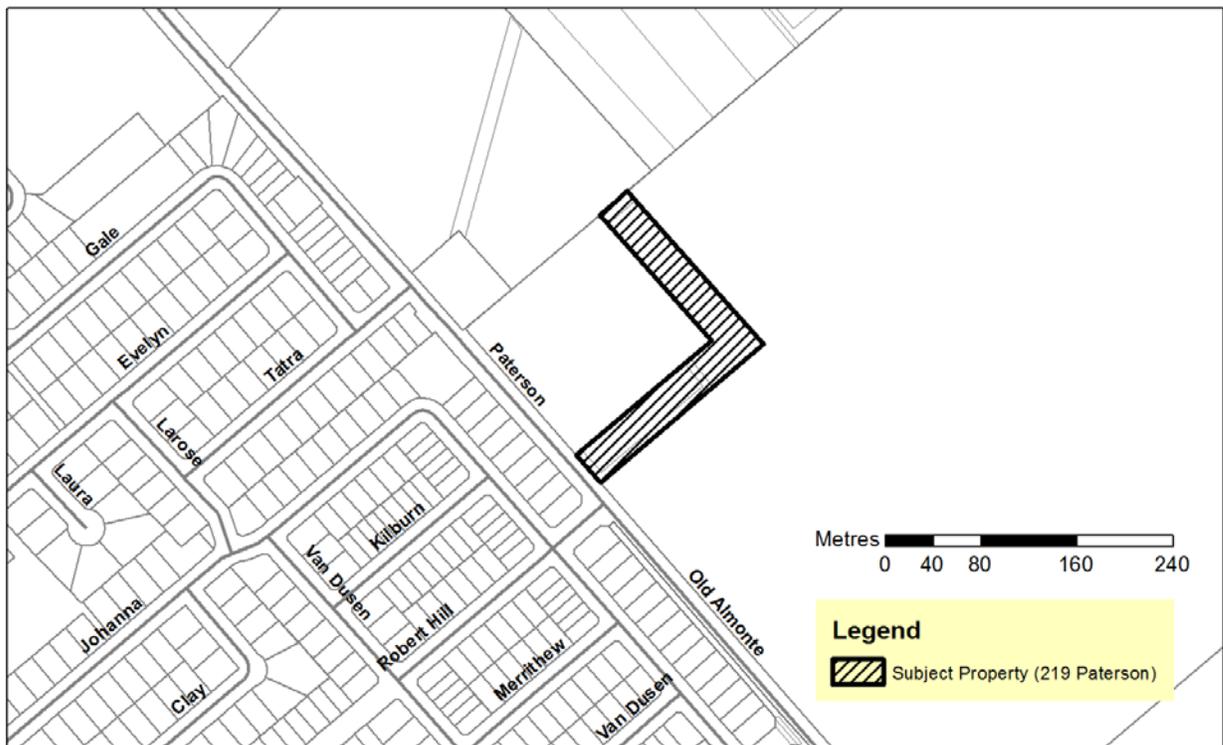
0.97ha (2.40ac) in area with access from Paterson Street. The Community Official Plan has designated the lands as “Residential – Community Facility”. Adjacent land uses include the following:

- Lands to the north consist primarily of industrial lands (Mississippi Mills Business Park) that continue to develop. The R Tait Mackenzie Public School is situated to the immediate north.
- Lands to the west belong to the Riverfront Estates subdivision and are populated by residential and park related uses.
- Lands to the east are predominantly vacant and identified for future development. Those lands within the urban boundary are designated as Industrial, with those just exterior to the boundary likely intended for residential development.
- Lands to the immediate south also belong to the Riverfront Estates subdivision. Beyond that is the end of the urban settlement area, after which uses are predominantly agricultural.

Figure 1 – Site Location



**Zoning By-law Amendment Application D14-PR-17; Z-07-17
Concession 10, East 1/2 Part Lot 14, Plan 27R-10686, Part 2
Almonte Ward, Municipality of Mississippi Mills
Municipally known as 219 Paterson Street**



COMMUNITY OFFICIAL PLAN (COP):

The subject lands are designated “Residential – Community Facility” in the local Community Official Plan, which permits uses associated with health, welfare, and educational purposes. The senior specific retirement bungalows can be characterized as an independent living institutional use and as an alternative approach to providing housing targeted specifically to the senior population. Development within the designation must be sensitive to the follow policies:

4.7.1 Community Facility Policies

1. *The Town shall encourage community facilities to be designed and located so as to allow for the shared/multiple use of the facility.*
2. *New community facilities shall satisfy the following:*
 - (i) *the proposal is of a scale and design which is compatible with surrounding uses and able to function as a focal point for the neighbourhood or community;*
 - (ii) *the anticipated level of vehicular and pedestrian traffic does not have significant negative impacts;*
 - (iii) *the site area is adequate to accommodate buildings, future expansions, off-street parking, amenity areas and landscaping;*
 - (iv) *the proposed site is located within close proximity to necessary support facilities; and,*
 - (v) *the proposed site is strategically located in order to minimize travel time for the existing and anticipated service area population.*

Locating the retirement bungalows adjacent to the already existing Orchard View Retirement Community facilitates the shared use of programming and services for community residents. Consequently, the scale – which is typically of higher density for retirement facilities – is compatible with the adjacent property. The development surpasses the minimum required parking spaces, minimum landscaping requirements, and shares amenity space with the adjacent property, including its landscaped space of above 30% of its total area. In addition, as per the 2014 Novatech Transportation Brief, the addition of site generated traffic is expected to result in very marginal increases to nearby intersections and streets.

3. *Adequate buffer space, planting or fencing shall be established between community facility land uses and adjacent land uses when required.*
4. *Adequate off-street parking facilities shall be provided and generally located to the rear and side of the principal building. Developers proposing parking in the front yard must demonstrate that no other feasible option exists for accommodating the needed parking.*

The proposed bungalows would not conflict with neighbouring uses, specifically since it is an extension of an existing use and mimics the residential character of nearby subdivision development. Appropriate landscape buffers, planting, and fencing are

discussed as part of the Staff review. Further, off-street parking will be available at and above the rates set out in the Comprehensive Zoning By-law, and will be positioned in the lot's side yards.

4.2.3 General Urban Design Policies

2. *Development proposals will need to consider the impact they may have on the character and quality of the surrounding built and natural environment and will:*
 - (i) *ensure that sites are large enough to accommodate the scale and intensity of the proposed development and amenity areas;*
 - (ii) *mitigate impacts from noise, odours, traffic, outdoor storage and dust originating from the subject property;*

The proposed homes would have a private roadway connecting to Paterson Street, reducing the impacts of noise and pollution of passing traffic. The scale of new development is meant to mimic typical suburb style living and provides private yards to keep with that character. Snow storage would be on site while garbage would be at the discretion of the rental tenant.

- (iii) *demonstrate that the density, form, bulk, height, setbacks, spacing and materials of development are compatible with the surrounding area;*

The density of the surrounding area is inconsistent; the adjacent retirement facility is a large higher density structure, whereas nearby neighbourhoods are typically low-density homes. The proposed townhouses provide a similar concentration of residents as the retirement home but at a physical scale that matches the nearby neighbourhood. Setbacks adhere to the I-4 Zone provisions and spacing between homes is consistent to homes of the newer subdivisions.

- (v) *demonstrate how the development supports the pedestrian focus of the plan;*

The proposal includes sidewalks along laneway that provides access to the entirety of the bungalow development. The sidewalk connects directly to Paterson Street and provides curb cuts at each driveway to support barrier free movement to the amenities of the Orchard View Retirement facility.

- (vi) *minimize the shadowing of adjacent properties, particularly outdoor amenity areas;*

Standing at a single-storey and set back by approximately 9m from the property line, the proposed dwellings would cast minimal shadows on the adjacent lot and its amenity areas. The most likely scenario is that the taller retirement facility would cast shadows on the bungalows. However, the dwellings would have uninhibited sun exposure from at least one side.

- (vii) *design and locate lighting to control spillage on adjacent properties;*
and

The majority of site lighting would come from the existing property. New lighting would have to maintain standards set out by municipal lighting by-laws and approved before

entering the Site Plan Agreement. Nonetheless, the location of homes to the interior of the lot reduces the potential for light pollution to properties across Paterson Street.

ZONING BY-LAW:

The subject property is zoned “Community Facility Exception 4 (I-4)” by the Municipality’s Comprehensive Zoning By-law #11-83. The zone permits a range of community uses, institutional accommodation, and emergency service uses that are to be located in areas designated as Residential, Commercial, and Industrial in the Community Official Plan. Such uses include a group home, hospital, residential care facility, and retirement home. Specific to the I-4 Zone is the permission to construct semi-detached and townhouse dwellings to a maximum of 32 dwelling units.

The I-4 Zone contains various development standards. The following table outlines the associated zoning provisions and the proposed development specifications.

Community Facility Exception 4 (I-4) Zoning Provision

Development Standard	Required	Proposed
Minimum lot area (m ²)	Nil	5442.5
Minimum lot frontage (m)	Nil	30.5
Minimum front yard setback (m)	6	9.32
Minimum rear yard setback (m)	4.5	4.5
Minimum side yard setback (m)	4.5	4.5
Minimum exterior side yard setback (m)	6	n/a
Minimum landscaped open space	10%	25%
Maximum building height (m)	14	single storey
Parking Standards		
Minimum townhouse spaces (per unit)	1.2	3
Minimum semi-detached spaces (per unit)	1	3

The proposed development meets all required zoning provisions. Although the lot has frontage, the proposed dwellings units are to be accessed from the adjacent property. A joint-use agreement would be required as a condition of the Site Plan Agreement to ensure future residents have legal access to their properties.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION:

The subject lands fall entirely within the “Wellhead Protection Area B (WHPA-B)” according to the Municipality’s Source Water Protection mapping. Prohibited uses are automotive businesses using chemicals, dry cleaning, furniture refinishing, industrial

manufacturing, and the use of industrial strength cleaning agents. The proposed dwellings do not impose any threats to the water supply and thus the application may proceed.

REVIEW:

Comments received based on the circulation of this application have been summarized below:

INTERNAL CIRCULATION

CAO: No comments or concerns

Clerk: No comments received.

Chief Building Official: No comments received.

Director of Roads and Public Works: Comments within Appendix.

Fire Chief: No comments or concerns.

Recreation Coordinator: No comments or concerns.

EXTERNAL AGENCY CIRCULATION:

Bell Canada: No comments received.

Catholic District School Board of Eastern Ontario: No comments received.

Canada Post: No comments received.

Enbridge: No objections.

Ottawa River Power Corp.: No comments received.

Hydro One: No comments or concerns at this time.

Rogers Cable Communications Inc.: No comments received.

Catholic District School Board: No comments received.

Upper Canada District School Board.: No comments received.

MVCA: Comments within Appendix.

Parking and Loading

The Zoning By-law indicates a minimum requirement of one (1) parking space per dwelling unit for both semi-detached and townhouse dwellings, plus an additional 0.2 visitor spaces per townhouse unit. Each unit would be provided with approximately 10.5m of driveway – the total length is 12m but would include a 1.5m sidewalk – and a garage. The total available parking per unit would be maximum 3 spaces. Thus, a 4-unit townhouse would have a total of 12 parking spaces, 7 more than the minimum required 5. If one assumes every garage is used for storage, the total available spots would be 8, still above municipal requirements. Parking provided as part of this application is assessed separately to the parking of the Orchard View Retirement Community facility.

Servicing and Grading

The development would use municipal water and sewer services, and is thus subject to the review of Roads and Public Works. All grading and drainage plans and reports have been reviewed and commented on by the Director.

Overland flow routes directing water from the stormwater retention pond to Paterson Street were originally of concern – there appeared to be insufficient space for an adequate swale along the residential backyards. New plans indicate the use of adjacent lands as off-site drainage. As a condition of the Site Plan Approval, the land owner would be required to obtain grading and drainage easements on the adjacent property, to the satisfaction of the Department of Roads & Public Works. The inability to acquire the easement would require substantial alteration of the site plan to relocate the ditch onto the Orchard View site. Other technical details have minimal impact on the siting or built form of the proposed retirement homes and would require final approval by the Director of Public Works prior to entering into Site Plan Agreement.

Storage

The proposed dwellings would function similar to a regular home, with snow storage and garbage accommodated on site. Snow removal and garbage collection would utilize the interior roadway that surrounds the retirement home and provides access to the bungalows, mitigating the need for trucks to back up and cause disruption to residents and neighbours.

Landscaping

The Community Facility Zone requires a minimum landscaped area of 10% if on municipal water and sewer services. Each unit would be provided with their own front and rear yards for personal use – a total of 25% landscaped coverage – and would have access to the already existing open space belonging to the adjacent retirement facility. Acting as a peripheral development to said retirement facility, the new homes would be accompanied by trees along the interior road, creating a vegetated buffer between the neighbouring uses.

The Guidelines for Tree Conservation and Planting requires at least 75% of planting be deciduous and that four (4) unique types of indigenous trees be planted. Planning Staff has concluded that the development meets municipal guidelines. The site proposes 23 deciduous trees that are generally indigenous (i.e. Red Maples, Sugar Maples, Bur Oak, and Red Oak) and 3 coniferous trees (all White Spruce), resulting in an 88:12 deciduous to coniferous ratio. The landscaping material generally requires low maintenance and will enhance the overall development of the site. Maintenance services would be provided by the Orchard View facility.

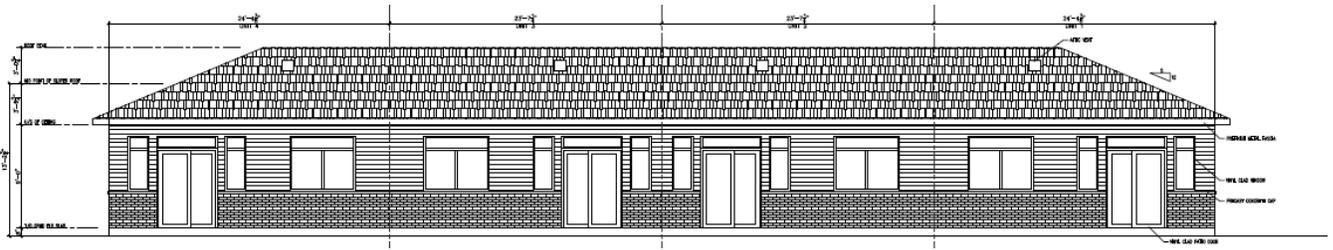
Building Configuration/Façade

The applicant has proposed the following building elevations:

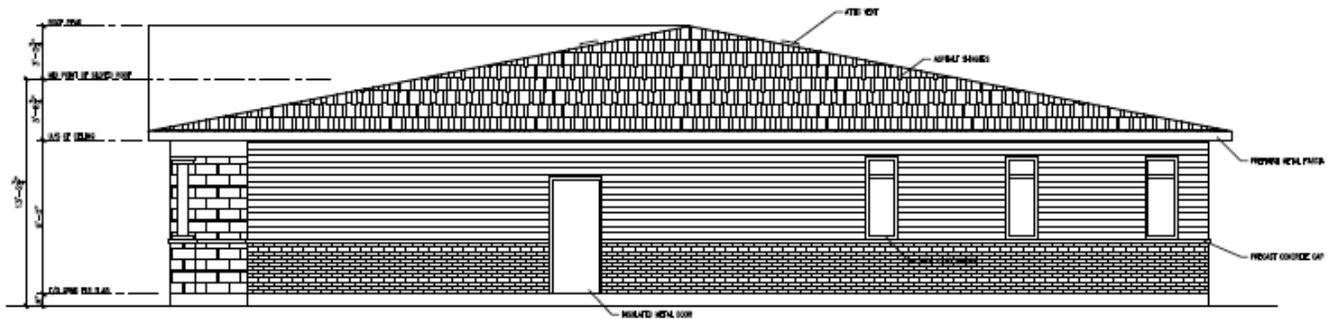
Townhouse Front



Townhouse Back



Townhouse Side



Overall, Staff views the proposed building to be architecturally pleasing and functional. The building proposes finishes similar to other residential built forms, such as rooflines of nearby subdivision development. By limiting the height to a single-storey, the buildings do not cast significant shadows on adjacent land, maintaining sun exposure to nearby open space. The units themselves have limited sunlight obstruction, enhancing the availability of southern exposure. Further, the exclusion of second floors and basements provide greater accessibility for all potential users of the building, complimented further by the level entryway and gradual grading of the driveway.

CONCLUSION:

The proposed site plans satisfy the provisions of Zoning By-Law #11-83 and are consistent with relevant planning policies of the Community Official Plan. Reviews of submitted plans have been conducted and comments have been provided. However, technical changes require further approval from Mississippi Mills Staff. With this in mind, Staff recommends:

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council approve the site plan for Princiotta Construction & Development Inc. for the property described as Concession 10, E ½ Part Lot 14, Plan 27R-10686, Part 2 subject to revision that is satisfactory to the Municipality's Roads & Public Works and Planning Departments, and subject to the following condition:

- 1. That the land owner acquires a drainage easement over the adjacent property described as Concession 10, E ½ Part Lot 14 to accommodate overland water flow towards Paterson Street, to the satisfaction of the Director of Roads & Public Works.**

AND THAT the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to enter into a Site Plan Control Agreement for the proposed works.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Andrew Scanlan Dickie
Junior Planner

Diane Smithson
Reviewed by CAO

APPENDIX

Staff Comments

Servicing and Stormwater Management Report

1. Fire flows have not been considered in this document. Please address.
2. Overland flow routes discharge to private property which is not acceptable. Novatech design included overland flow routes discharging to Paterson Street. This needs to be re-established.
3. No quality control is provided other than short grassed sections to catchbasins. No calculations are provided to substantiate the level of quality control is sufficient based on the requirements of this site. Please address.
4. Downspouts are not to discharge to a shallow underground system subject to freezing. Downspouts are to discharge to the surface to promote infiltration and to allow for discharge should sewer be compromised.
5. Sanitary pipe is flat with low peak flows. Flushing velocities will not be achieved and the pipe will be subject to deposition problems.
6. Has any consultation with the local branch of the MOECC been completed regarding the requirements for ECA's for any of these works?

Site Servicing Plan

7. Stormwater retention pond should not employ a small CB as the main inlet and outlet structure as it will be subject to blockage. Inlet/outlet should have a vertical face with a grate.
8. The location of the infrastructure does not permit the trees to be situated as shown on the Landscape Plan as the tree root balls will impact the infrastructure.
9. There are two separate and different descriptions relating to the material to be used for the storm sewer, one on the drawings and one in the notes. I believe the one in the notes is correct.
10. The "Servicing Notes" above the Sewer and Watermain Notes do not appear to be relevant to this project.
11. All water services shall be copper and not PEX.

Grading and Drainage Plan

12. The swale behind dwellings 6-9 inclusive has insufficient slope and will not properly drain.
13. A rear yard swale behind dwellings 1-5 must be re-established to carry the overland flow route to Paterson Street. Drainage to the neighbouring private property is not acceptable.
14. The proposed rock ledge is on private property. A letter of permission from the landowner must be submitted in support of any grading works on private property.
15. Sideyard swales below 1% are not permitted.
16. Grading information has not been provided to show drainage away from the individual units at minimum 2%.
17. The sidewalk stops abruptly and does not continue to the sidewalk on Paterson Street.

18. Limits of ponding in a 100 year event should be identified on the plan to ensure adequate drainage.

Landscape Plan

19. The Site Plan and Landscape Plan need to both show the sidewalks, with measurements indicated on at least the Site Plan.
20. Please indicate location of light poles/fixtures (if any) – either servicing or site plan – for reference.
21. The Landscape Plan Plant Material Schedule shows trees at 50mm caliper – the minimum is to be 60mm, with 70mm preferred.
22. Is there an intention to buffer the lot from the adjacent lands and their future development, such as fencing or shrubs? If so, indicate where.

MVCA Comments



File: 17-MM-SP OrchardView

January 26, 2018

Andrew Scanlan Dickie
Town of Mississippi Mills
3131 Old Perth Road
R.R.#2
Almonte, ON K0A 1A0

Dear Mr. Scanlan Dickie:

Re: **Site Plan Control Application - D11-PR-17**
Lot 14, Concession 10, Town of Mississippi Mills (Almonte)
Princiotta Construction and Development Inc.
219 Paterson St.

The Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA) has been circulated the subject application. Our review has been undertaken within the context of the Natural Hazards, Natural Heritage and Water Quality and Quantity policies of the Provincial Policy Statement under Section 3 of the Planning Act. We note that the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry is responsible for comments related to the Endangered Species Act. The subject property is not regulated by MVCA under Ontario Regulation 153/06.

According to the information provided, the purpose of the subject application is to allow for the development of 32 retirement bungalow dwelling units, on the subject property. The site is located east of Paterson Street and is approximately 3.08 ha in size. The phase 1 development of this site included a retirement residence building (Orchard View). This site is to be fully serviced by municipal infrastructure.

SIGNIFICANT NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURES & NATURAL HAZARDS

None identified.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

MVCA engineering staff have reviewed the reports entitled *Servicing and Stormwater Management Report* (Kollaard Associates Engineers, October 13, 2017) and *Site Servicing and Stormwater Management Report, Almonte Retirement Residence Paterson Street File # 113207* (Novatech Engineering Consultants Ltd. Revised June 16, 2014), with a focus on stormwater quantity and quality management. MVCA provides the following comments for your consideration.

- i. The 170337-GR plan should show the 1:100 year ponding elevations and limits.
- ii. The locations and details of the ICDs should be included on 170337-SER drawing.
- iii. The drainage area boundary for all five catchment areas should be shown on the 170337-SER.
- iv. Catchment A5 has a drainage area of 0.19 ha as per Table on page 15; however, the 170337-POST CA shows an area of 1.87 ha. This inconsistency should be addressed.
- v. Clarification is required on the drainage IDs given in the report to those indicated in the SWM calculations provided in Appendix C'. The report was reviewed assuming CA3 (page 2, Post Dev run-off Coefficient "C" - CA3) and area ID CA4 (page 3, Storage volumes for the 5year and 100year) are actually the calculations for the catchment A5.

Please see the attached for details.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

MVCA is satisfied with the information provided at this stage in the process. Prior to issuing final approval, MVCA's recommendations regarding stormwater management (as outlined above), should be addressed.

In addition, prior to final approval, MVCA recommends the following conditions be satisfied:

1. The Owner shall prepare a detailed stormwater management design. The stormwater design shall demonstrate how stormwater drainage from the site will be accommodated, and shall address both water quantity and quality, and erosion and sedimentation control both during and after construction. The design shall include, but not be limited to the following:
 - a. A review of the proposed development and stormwater management system to confirm that that post-development flows from the site are in conformance with the design requirements of the stormwater management plan for the entire site;
 - b. A review of the proposed development and stormwater management system to confirm that the stormwater management facilities will provide quality treatment corresponding to a normal level of protection per the design guidelines of the Stormwater Management and Planning Design Manual (MOE, March 2003);
2. A Grading and Drainage Plan showing the 1:100 year ponding elevations and limits; and
3. A Sediment and Erosion Control Plan to be used during construction.

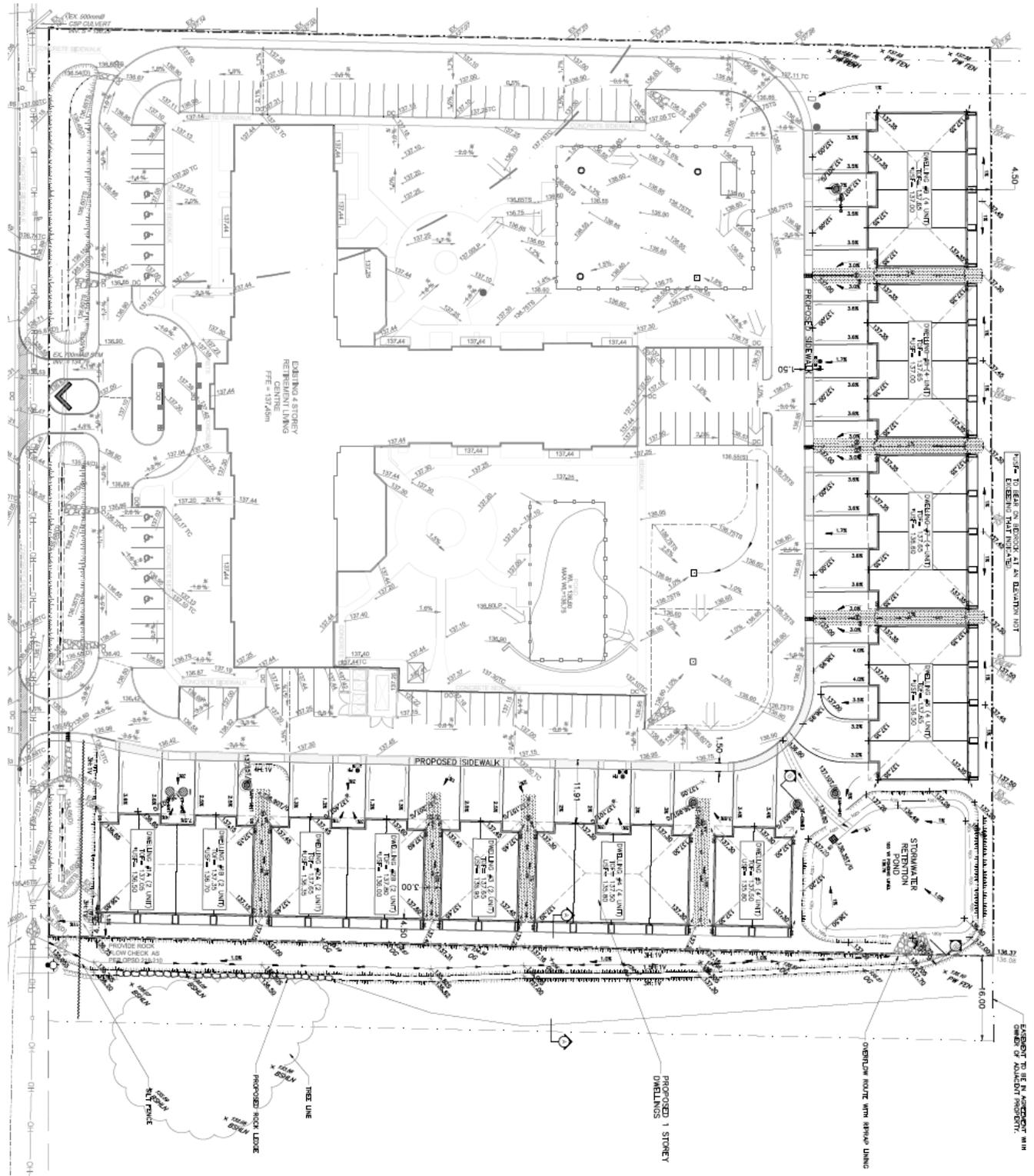
We trust these comments will meet your requirements at this stage in the review process. Any questions may be directed to the undersigned.

Yours truly,

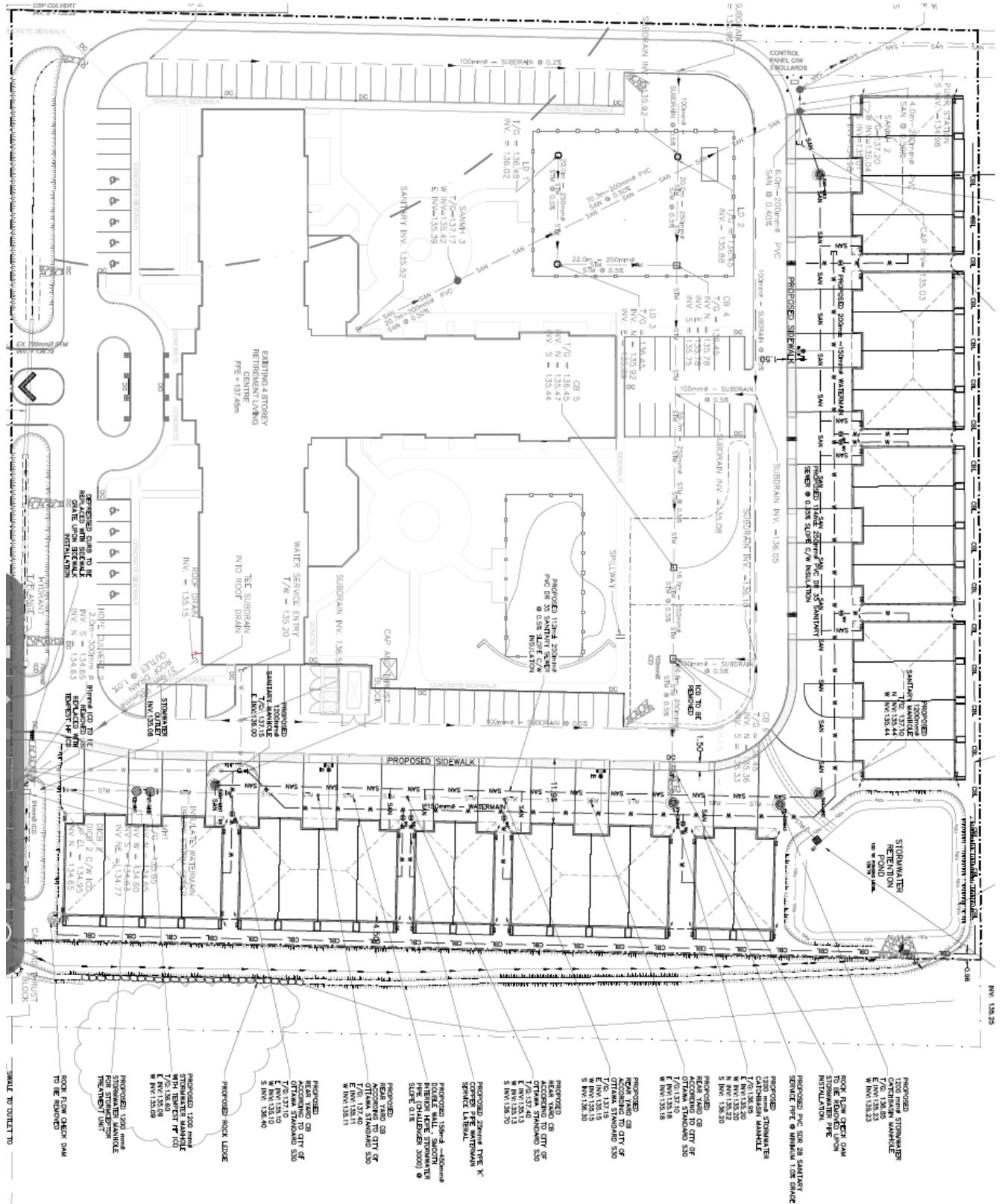


Diane Reid
Environmental Planner

Grading & Drainage



Servicing



THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

DATE: February 6, 2018
TO: Committee of the Whole
FROM: Diane Smithson, CAO
SUBJECT: Award of Request for Proposal for Executive Search Services for a Chief Administrative Officer

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council award the Request for Proposal for Executive Search Services for a Chief Administrative Officer to Ravenhill Group Inc. in the amount of \$22,800 plus HST.

BACKGROUND

On January 16, 2018, Council approved the following resolution:

Resolution No. 17-18

Moved by Councillor Wilkinson

Seconded by Mayor McLaughlin

THAT Council authorize proceeding with Option 1 – retaining the services of a head hunting firm to assist with the hiring of a Chief Administrative Officer.

CARRIED

The RFP was posted on MERX as well as being advertised locally. Six (6) firms submitted a proposal by the deadline of January 31, 2018.

DISCUSSION

The six (6) proposals were reviewed and scored. The RFPs were rated in accordance with the evaluation criteria outlined in the RFP as follows:

1. Experience and Qualifications of Team Members (20%)
2. Understanding of Objectives and Completeness of Proposal (5%)
3. Quality of Approach and Methodology (20%)

4. Proposed Work Plan, Schedule and Level of Effort (15%)

4. Fees (40%)

The companies were rated overall from high to lowest overall score based on the scoring model.

Staff is recommending that the proposal from Ravenhill Group Inc. be accepted. The firm is being recommended for this project for the following reasons:

- They received the overall best score in the evaluation of the RFPs
- They focus 100% of their business on municipal recruitment
- As a result of their experience, they have a comprehensive and proprietary methodology for recruitment designed from many years in the business
- From the proposals whose financials were opened, they had the overall lowest price
- They offer a two (2) year guarantee meaning they will re-undertake the search at their own cost (no professional fees though disbursements would be payable; this is similar to other firms who offered a guarantee) if the successful candidate does not remain in the position for two years
- They have local urban/rural experience

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Six (6) firms submitted proposals in response to the Executive Search Services RFP. While six (6) firms submitted proposals, two (2) firms did not reach the required 75% (45/60) scoring on their proposals. As a result, their financial information was not opened in accordance with the RFP documents.

COMPANY NAME	PROFESSIONAL FEES	DISBURSEMENTS	TOTAL (price does not include HST)
Ravenhill Group Inc.	\$21,000.00	\$1,000.00 (mileage, etc.) *\$800.00 for job postings in various locations outlined in their proposal (denoted separate in proposal)	\$22,800.00
Odgers Berndtson	\$30,000.00	\$2,500.00	\$32,500.00
Leadership Source Inc.	\$25,075.00	\$7,900.00	\$32,975.00
Leaders International	\$40,000.00	\$5,800.00	\$45,800.00

Although there is no funding in the 2018 budget to retain an Executive Search firm to assist with the hiring, there will be savings from the backfilling of positions in the interim until a new CAO is hired.

SUMMARY

After reviewing the RFP submissions for Executive Search Services for a Chief Administrative Officer, staff is recommending that the RFP be awarded to Ravenhill Group Inc.

Respectfully submitted

Diane Smithson,
Chief Administrative Officer

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

DATE: February 6, 2018
TO: Committee of the Whole
FROM: Shawna Stone, Clerk
SUBJECT: Revised Election Signs By-law

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council approve the revised Election Signs By-law as presented.

BACKGROUND:

On November 21, 2017, a draft Election Signs By-law was presented which incorporated key changes resulting from legislative amendments (Bill 181 *Municipal Elections Modernization Act, 2016*) and best practices based on a review of municipal by-laws regulating election signs.

Of the recommended changes, Council made the following amendments:

- signs permitted after ~~Nomination Day~~ Labour Day
- signs to be removed ~~four (4)~~ seven (7) days following the day of the election
- remove the term road allowance from section 2(j) definition of public property and section 5(c) no sign shall be placed

On December 5, 2017, a revised Election Signs by-law was presented. There was discussion surrounding the posting of signs in the road allowance and whether or not it should be removed entirely or worded in such a way to allow it in the rural areas but restrict it in the urban/settlement areas. The matter was referred to the Clerk to review and propose wording around signs in the road allowance.

DISCUSSION:

The following is being presented for consideration:

Section 5 – No person shall place or permit an election sign to be placed:

(c) in a road allowance within the Ward of Almonte and the Hamlets of Blakeney, Appleton, Clayton and Pakenham and registered plans of subdivision.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The proposed election sign removal fee of \$25 per sign will have to be included in the Fees and Charges By-law for signs affixed, erected, or otherwise displayed in contravention of the by-law.

SUMMARY:

That the revised Election Signs By-law be approved as presented.

Reviewed by,

Approved by,

Shawna Stone, Clerk

Diane Smithson, CAO

Reference: By-law 18-21

Mayor's Report for February 6, 2018

January 21st – 23rd, I and several members of Council attended the annual ROMA (Rural Ontario Municipal Association) conference in Toronto. It brought 850 delegates (staff and elected officials) together for discussion and education. The principle value of ROMA is information updates (new rules, laws, best practices) that help us do our jobs. Informal discussion and making new contacts are equally valuable.

I attended seminars on:

- Bill 68, a bill that widely affects municipal rules and procedures.
- Bill 148, a bill that changes employee standards legislation regarding fair wages and employee leave.
- How the new replacement for the OMB differs, and what that means for us.
- The application of digital signatures to municipal record keeping.

I listened to keynote speakers discuss broad topics related to good governance or topics of general interest to municipal officials. I attended addresses from the two major party leaders.

I took part in three delegations to Ministers or their parliamentary assistants:

- I joined our friends from Carleton Place as they asked Bill Mauro, the Minister of Municipal Affairs, to grant them planning flexibility about how and where they locate lands to be part of their 20-year housing supply.
- I lead a delegation before Granville Anderson, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Education. We asked for help with making the Pakenham Public School a community hub.
- I lead a delegation before Daiene Vernile, the new Minister of Tourism. We asked if we could get the promised grant under the Ontario Municipal Commuter Cycling Program all at once rather than \$25,000 each year for four years.

Councillor Torrance and I also viewed an awe-inspiring presentation about the C3 (Coast to Coast to Coast) expedition. James Raffan described with pictures a 150-day trip aboard an icebreaker that sailed from Toronto to Victoria through the Northwest Passage as part of Canada 150. To view the "River of Nations" video inspired by the expedition, please click the following link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0M38tg8Ux2U>

COUNCIL CALENDAR

February 2018

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 8:00am Beautification	2	3
4	5	6 8:00am CEDC 6:00pm Council	7	8 3:30pm Cultural 7:00pm AOTH	9	10
11	12 6:30pm EAC	13 2:30pm AAC	14	15 7:00am Business Breakfast	16	17
18	19 Family Day Office Closed	20 8:00am CEDC 6:00pm Council	21 7:00pm Daycare	22 8:00am Beautification	23	24
25	26	27	28 7:00pm Heritage 7:00pm Library			

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

BY-LAW NO. 18-18

BEING a by-law to authorize the signing of a contract between the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills and Blackline Consulting to complete a Service Delivery Review of the Recreation and Culture Department.

WHEREAS Section 5.3 of the Municipal Act, 2001 (S.O. 2001, c.25) authorizes that municipal powers, including municipality’s capacity, rights, powers and privileges under Section 9, shall be exercised by by-law unless the municipality is specifically authorized to do otherwise;

AND WHEREAS Section 9 of the Municipal Act, 2001 (S.O. 2001, c.25), provides that a municipality has the capacity, rights, powers and privileges of a natural person for the purpose of exercising its authority under this or any other Act;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills deems it expedient to enter into a contract with Blackline Consulting for Professional Services to undertake a Service Delivery Review of the Recreation and Culture Department

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills enacts as follows:

1. **SHORT TITLE**

This By-Law is short titled “Professional Services Agreement – Service Delivery Review of Recreation and Culture Department”.

2. **AGREEMENT**

- (a) **THAT** the Mayor and Clerk shall be and are hereby authorized on behalf of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills to execute a contract between the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills and Blackline Consulting.
- (b) **THAT** the Clerk shall be and is hereby authorized to affix the corporate seal of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills to the said contract.

BY-LAW READ, passed, signed and sealed in open Council this 6th day of February, 2018.

Shaun McLaughlin, Mayor

Shawna Stone, Clerk

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

BY-LAW NO. 18-19

BEING a by-law to authorize the signing of a contract between the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills and _____ to undertake Executive Search Services for a Chief Administrative Officer.

WHEREAS Section 5.3 of the Municipal Act, 2001 (S.O. 2001, c.25) authorizes that municipal powers, including municipality’s capacity, rights, powers and privileges under Section 9, shall be exercised by by-law unless the municipality is specifically authorized to do otherwise;

AND WHEREAS Section 9 of the Municipal Act, 2001 (S.O. 2001, c.25), provides that a municipality has the capacity, rights, powers and privileges of a natural person for the purpose of exercising its authority under this or any other Act;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills deems it expedient to enter into a contract with _____ for Professional Services to undertake Executive Search Services for a Chief Administrative Officer.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills enacts as follows:

1. **SHORT TITLE**

This By-Law is short titled “Professional Services Agreement – Executive Search Services - CAO”.

2. **AGREEMENT**

- (a) **THAT** the Mayor and Clerk shall be and are hereby authorized on behalf of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills to execute a contract between the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills and _____.
- (b) **THAT** the Clerk shall be and is hereby authorized to affix the corporate seal of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills to the said contract.

BY-LAW READ, passed, signed and sealed in open Council this 6th day of February, 2018.

Shaun McLaughlin, Mayor

Shawna Stone, Clerk

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

BY-LAW NO. 18-20

BEING a by-law to appoint Cynthia Moyle as Acting Clerk for the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills.

WHEREAS Section 228 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* provides that the Clerk may delegate to any person, other than a member of council, any of the Clerk's powers and duties;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed advisable to appoint an Acting Clerk as part of the interim staffing transition.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills enacts as follows:

1. **THAT** Cynthia Moyle is hereby appointed as Acting Clerk for the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills and shall exercise all the authority, powers and rights, and shall perform all the duties and obligations which by statute or by by-law are or may be conferred or imposed upon the Acting Clerk and any other duties that may be imposed by Council.
2. **THAT** this by-law shall take effect on the day of its passing.

BY-LAW READ, passed, signed and sealed in open Council this 6th day of February, 2018.

Shaun McLaughlin, Mayor

Shawna Stone, Clerk

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

BY-LAW NO. 18-21

BEING a by-law to regulate Election Signs.

WHEREAS Subsection 11(3) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* S.O. 2001 c. 25 provides that councils of lower tier municipalities may pass by laws respecting structures including fences and signs;

AND WHEREAS Section 99 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* S.O. 2001 c. 25 authorizes a municipality to pass by-laws regulating advertising devices;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills (the "Municipality") deems it necessary to regulate the location, manner and display of election signs for reasons of public safety;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills enacts as follows:

Short Title

1. This By-law shall be cited as the "Election Signs By-law".

Definitions

2. In this By-law, the following terms have the specified meanings:
 - a) "**Boulevard**" means that part of a road which lies between the travelled portion of the road and the property line.
 - b) "**By-law Enforcement Officer**" means a By-law Enforcement Officer appointed by the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills.
 - c) "**Candidate**" means a person who is running or has expressed an intention to run in a municipal, provincial, or federal election.
 - d) "**Clerk**" means " the Municipal Clerk of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills or his/her designate
 - e) "**Crosswalk**" means:
 - i. that part of the highway at an intersection that is included within the confines of the lateral lines of the sidewalk on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the highway; or

- ii. any portion of a highway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by signs or by lines or other markings on the surface.
- f) **“Election Sign”** means:
- i. any sign advertising or promoting a candidate in a federal, provincial, or municipal election;
 - ii. any sign intended to influence persons to vote for or against any candidate or any question or by-law submitted to the electors in accordance with the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996*;
 - iii. a vehicle where a large or predominant portion of the vehicle is used for purposes of campaigning.
- g) **“Help Centre”** means a location designated by the Clerk to assist electors with the internet/telephone voting process or other general election inquiries and includes the entire property and all boundaries associated with it (parking lot, adjoining fences, and road allowances).
- h) **“Highway”** includes a common and public highway, street, avenue, parkway, driveway, square, place, bridge, viaduct, or trestle, designed and intended for, or used by, the general public for the passage of vehicles.
- i) **“Official Sign”** means a sign placed by the Municipality to control and regulate the movement of vehicles and pedestrians, signs posted by the Municipality under the provisions of the Sign By-law, a sign approved by the Ministry of Transportation Ontario, and signs described in the *Highway Traffic Act*.
- j) **“Public Property”** means property owned or under the control of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills or any of its agencies, boards or commissions, including parks, and shall be deemed to include public utilities facilities, regardless of whether the poles are owned by or under the control of the Municipality, and shall also be deemed to include benches, municipal garbage containers or other structures located on a highway regardless of whether the containers or structures are owned by the Municipality. Property owned by the Municipality and leased to another person or entity shall not be deemed to be public property.
- k) **“Registered Third Party”** means an individual who is normally a resident in Ontario, a corporation that carries on business in Ontario or a trade union that holds bargaining rights for employees in Ontario, and who’s Notice of Registration for Third Party Advertiser has been certified by the Clerk.
- l) **“Revision Centre”** means a location designated by the Clerk where eligible electors can make additions, deletions and corrections to their information on the Voters’ List and includes the entire property and all boundaries associated with it (parking lot, adjoining fences, and road allowances).

- m) “**Road Allowance**” means land reserved by the Municipality for a public roadway and includes the road surface, grassed area, boulevard, ditch, curb, gutter, sidewalk, and any other structures constructed by the Municipality.
- n) “**Sidewalk**” means that portion of a highway between the curb lines and the property line of the lot abutting the highway and which is intended for the use of pedestrians.
- o) “**Sight Triangle**” means the triangular space formed by intersecting street lines and a line drawn from a point in one street line to a point on the other street line, which must be kept clear of obstructions such as hedges so that people on one road can see cars approaching on the other. Where the two street lines do not intersect at a point, the point of intersection of the street lines shall be deemed to be the intersection of the projection of the street lines or the intersection of the tangents to the street lines.
- p) “**Sign Height**” means the measured height from grade below the sign to its highest most point of the sign.
- q) “**Vehicle**” includes an automobile, truck, motorcycle, motorized snow vehicle, bus, trailer, traction engine, farm tractor, road-building machine and any vehicle drawn, propelled or driven by any kind of power, including muscular power, but does not include vehicles running only upon rails.

General Provisions

- 3. No person shall place or permit to be placed an election sign except in accordance with this by-law.
- 4. No person shall place or permit to be placed an election sign on public property.
- 5. No person shall place or permit an election sign to be placed:
 - a) at or within 50 meters of a Help Centre or Revision Centre;
 - b) in or on a vehicle that is parked within 50 meters of a Help Centre or Revision Centre;
 - c) in a road allowance within the Ward of Almonte and the Hamlets of Blakeney, Appleton, Clayton and Pakenham and registered plans of subdivision;
 - d) in a median strip;
 - e) in a sight triangle;
 - f) less than 3 meters from a crosswalk;
 - g) that impedes or obstructs the passage of pedestrians on a sidewalk;
 - h) on a utility pole;
 - i) on any official sign or official sign structure;
 - j) which include electronic displays or is illuminated;

- k) is attached to or placed upon any building in such a manner so as to obstruct any fire escape, fire exit, or to interfere in any way with the work of the fire department;
 - l) obstructs the view of any pedestrian or driver of a motor vehicle, or obstructs the visibility of any traffic signs or devices, or where it may interfere with vehicular traffic potentially endangering any person;
 - m) impedes or hinders or prevents parking by vehicles on private or public lands, or on a public highway.
6. The candidate or registered third party shall be responsible for the erection, maintenance or display of the election sign and shall ensure that all requirements of this by-law have been met.
 7. No person shall place or permit to be placed an election sign outside of the ward where the candidate is running for office.
 8. No person shall pull down or remove a lawfully erected election sign on private property without the consent of the candidate or registered third party to whom the sign relates or the owner or tenant of the property on which the sign is erected.
 9. No person shall deface or willfully cause damage to a lawfully erected sign.
 10. No person shall display on any election sign a logo, trademark, or official mark, in whole or in part, owned or licensed by the Municipality.

Election Signs on Private Property

11. Election signs may be erected or displayed on private property if:
 - a) the signs are erected with the consent of the owner or tenant of the property
 - b) the sign height is less than 2 meters; and
 - c) the signs do not interfere with the safe operations of vehicular traffic or with the safety of pedestrians.
12. No more than two (2) election signs per candidate are permitted on any one piece of land zoned residential.
13. No more than three (3) election signs per candidate are permitted on any one piece of land zoned other than residential.

Timing

14. No person shall place or permit to be placed an election sign for a federal or provincial election or by-election earlier than the day the writ of election or by-election is issued.

15. No person shall place or permit to be placed an election sign for a municipal election until after Labour Day of an election year.
16. All election signs shall be removed within seven (7) days immediately following 11:59 p.m. of the day of the election.

Removal of Unlawful Election Signs

17. Where an election sign has been affixed, erected or otherwise displayed in contravention of any provision of this by-law, a By-law Enforcement Officer or any other individual designated by the Clerk may:
 - a) cause the sign to be removed immediately without notice; or
 - b) provide an order to remove the sign.
18. Election signs that have been removed pursuant to this by-law shall be stored by the Municipality for a minimum of thirty (30) days, during which time the candidate, candidate's agent, or registered third party may retrieve the sign by providing the Municipality with the required payment associated with the removal of the sign as provided in the Fees and Charges By-law.
19. Any sign that has been removed by the Municipality and stored for more than thirty (30) days may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by the Municipality without notice and without compensation to the candidate or registered third party.
20. Any applicable fees as set out in the Fees and Charges By-law may be recovered by legal action or in like manner as municipal taxes. Outstanding amounts will be applied to a candidate's tax roll, if applicable, based on qualifying address provided on the candidate's nomination paper.

Offence and Penalty

21. Any person who contravenes any provision of this by-law is guilty of an offence and upon conviction is liable to a fine or penalty as provided for in the *Provincial Offences Act*, R.S.O.1990.

Liability

22. The provisions of this by-law shall not be construed as relieving or limiting the responsibility or liability of any person erecting or owning any sign for personal injury or property damage resulting from the placing of such signs or resulting from the negligence or wilful acts of such person or his or her agents or employees in the construction, erection, maintenance, repair or removal of any such signs. Likewise, the provisions of this section shall not be construed as imposing on the Municipality, its officers, employees, servants, agents and contractors any responsibility or liability, whatsoever, by reason of the removal of any sign.

Conflicts

23. In the event of a conflict between the provisions of this by-law and the provisions of another by-law of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills regulating signage, the provisions of the more restrictive enactment shall prevail.

Validity

24. In the event any provision, or part thereof, of this by-law is found by a court of competent jurisdiction, to be *ultra vires*, such provision, or part thereof, shall be deemed to be severed, and the remaining portion of such provision and all provisions of this by-law shall remain in force and effect.

Enactment

25. This by-law shall come into effect upon its passing

BY-LAW read, passed, signed and sealed in open Council this 6th day of February, 2018.

Shaun McLaughlin, Mayor

Shawna Stone, Clerk



**Municipality of Mississippi Mills
PENDING LIST
February 6, 2018**

Title	Department	Comments/Status	Report to Council (Date)
Memorial Donations Policy to Parks and Public Spaces	Parks & Rec	Referred to AAC and ATC Dec 19/18	February
Review and update Procedural By-law	Admin	Referred Jun 6/17 - updates also required due to Bill 68	Feb/Mar
Proposed Building By-law Changes	Building	Referred Jan 30/18 - revisions required	Feb/Mar
Main Street Revitalization Initiative	Public Works	Referred Jan 30/18 - revisions required	Mar
Paterson St No Parking Signs By-law	Public Works	Referred Jan 30/18 - report required	Mar
Live Streaming Options	Admin	Investigate bandwidth availability at Municipal Office	TBD
Review of Parking	Public Works	Carry forward from old task list	TBD
Review By-law 03-62 - Night Sky Policy	Planning	Carry forward from old task list	TBD
Downtown Infrastructure Renewal	Public Works	Detailed Plans for Phases 1 and 2 approved Aug 24/17	TBD