**Miitigoog LP**



**ANNUAL WORK SCHEDULE**

for the

**WHISKEY JACK FOREST**

MNR Kenora District, Northwest Region

**for the one-year period from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026**

Whiskey Jack Forest Crown Management Unit

2024 – 2034 Forest Management Plan

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# Annual Work Schedule - Title, Certification and Approval Page

**ANNUAL WORK SCHEDULE**

for the

**WHISKEY JACK FOREST**

MNR Kenora District, Northwestern Region

**Miitigoog LP**

**for the one-year period from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026**

We hereby confirm that this annual work schedule has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Forest Management Planning Manual and the Forest Information Manual, and is consistent with the approved forest management plan.

Prepared By: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ March 7, 2025

 Kurt Pochailo, R.P.F., (date)

 Miisun Integrated Resource Management Co.

Submitted By: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ March 7, 2025 Shannon Rawn, R.P.F. (date)

 General Manager, Miisun IRM

I hereby certify that the access, harvest, renewal and maintenance operations which are scheduled in this annual work schedule have been developed in accordance with the requirements of the Forest Management Planning Manual.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ March 7, 2025

RPF Seal Kurt Pochailo, R.P.F. (date)
Miisun Integrated Resource Management Co.

NRIP Submission Identifier: FM-490-2025-AWS-1960

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**HIGHER RISK WATER CROSSING APPROVAL PAGE**

for the

**WHISKEY JACK FOREST**

MNR Kenora District, Northwestern Region

**Miitigoog LP**

**for the one-year period from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026**

We hereby confirm that this annual work schedule has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Forest Management Planning Manual and the Forest Information Manual, and is consistent with the approved forest management plan.

Prepared By: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ March 7, 2025

 Kurt Pochailo, R.P.F., (date)

 Miisun Integrated Resource Management Co.

Submitted By: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ March 7, 2025 Shannon Rawn, R.P.F. (date)

 General Manager, Miisun IRM

I hereby certify that the forest operations which are scheduled in this annual work schedule have been developed in accordance with the requirements of the Forest Management Planning Manual.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ March 7, 2025

RPF Seal Kurt Pochailo, R.P.F. (date)
Miisun Integrated Resource Management Co.

I have read this higher risk water crossing submission, and found it to be complete and consistent with the approved forest management plan.

Approved By: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Brian Kilgour (date)

 MNR Kenora District Manager

NRIP Submission Identifier: FM-490-2025-AWS-1960

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# 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Whiskey Jack Forest is located in the Kenora District of the Northwestern Region of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR). The Whiskey Jack Forest is a Crown Management unit that is currently being managed by Miisun Integrated Resources Management Co. through a Forest Resource Licence / Forest Agreement (FRL/FA) with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Kenora District. The Miisun office is located in Kenora at 510 Ninth Street North. This annual work schedule (AWS) encompasses forestry operations for the period from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026 on the Whiskey Jack Forest Crown Management Unit. This Annual Work Schedule coincides with the ten-year 2024-2034 Forest Management Plan (FMP) for the Whiskey Jack Forest.

The AWS includes operations (harvest, renewal, tending, protection, road construction and maintenance, compliance) which were planned and approved in the FMP, and are scheduled for implementation during the AWS period. Conditions on regular operations identified in the 2024-2034 Forest Management Plan (FMP) for the Whiskey Jack Forest will be followed in the implementation of this AWS. The text, tables and information products associated with this AWS have been produced in accordance with the Forest Management Planning Manual for Ontario’s Crown Forests (MNR, 2020). All information products submitted with the annual work schedule are in accordance with the requirements of the current version of the Forest Information Manual and related Technical Specifications.

# 3.2 HARVEST AREA

The area scheduled for harvest in this AWS has been selected from the 2024 Forest Management Plan (FMP). Within this AWS there are 4,213 hectares of harvest area identified. The regular harvest is highest in the PJD, HMX and HRD forest units. The allocation by forest unit for the 2025-2026 AWS can be seen in the table below.



The actual area harvested on the Whiskey Jack Forest in recent years has been well below the planned levels. The conifer from the Kenora Forest will continue to flow to Interfor in Ear Falls (and other destinations), until a new mill commitment is identified. Weyerhaeuser will continue to operate at between 80-100% capacity during the 2025-2026 operating season.

The reason for the higher level of harvest area included in the AWS this year is because many blocks have been included for road construction purposes, blocks for “clean-up” (areas partially harvested in a previous year) and bridging blocks. Operators may be utilizing additional road building crews to build advanced roads for 2025-2026, and as such additional harvest blocks were added to the AWS so that the right-of-ways may be cleared and advanced road constructed.

Conditions on regular operations are found in Section 4.2.2.2 of the FMP. These conditions include prescriptions for the following:

* Balsam Fir – Unmerchantable
* Biofibre Harvest
* Canoe-Grade White Birch and Cedar Trees
* Dens of Furbearing Mammals – Transitory Features (see Table FMP-11 for AOCs for known dens)
* Dens of Furbearing Mammals – Enduring Features
* Downed Woody Material
* Erosion
* Hydrological Impacts
* Incidental Bur Oak
* Large, Landscape Patches – Deer Emphasis Areas (DEAs)
* Large, Landscape Patches – Moose Emphasis Areas (MEAs)
* Loss of Productive Land
* Marten Boxes (Traps)
* Mining Claims and Leases
* Nests – Songbirds
* Nests – Occupied Ground Nests
* Nests – Unoccupied nests/communal roosts in cavities previously used by American Kestrel, Barred Owl, Boreal Owl, Eastern Screech-Owl, Great Horned Owl, Northern Hawk Owl, Northern Saw-Whet Owl or Chimney Swift
* Nests – Unoccupied stick nests built or used by Barred Owl, Broad-Winged Hawk, Common Raven, Cooper’s Hawk, Great Horned Owl, Long-Eared Owl, Merlin, Red-Tailed Hawk or Sharp-Shinned Hawk
* Nests – Inactive Nests of Great Gray Owl, Northern Goshawk or Red-Shouldered Hawk
* Nests – Unidentified (Unknown) Stick Nests
* Nutrient Loss – on Shallow Soil Sites
* Residual Forest – Mapped
* Residual Forest – Unmapped
* Rich Lowland Hardwood-Dominated Forest (Black Ash)
* Rutting & Compaction
* Salvage Harvest
* Wetlands – mapped permanent, non-forested
* Wildlife Trees – Clearcut Silvicultural System
* Woodland Pools

Areas of harvest blocks requiring additional residual to meet guidelines are shown on the FMP operations maps. These areas did not meet the guideline for 0.5 ha of residual forest in every 50ha hexagon. For blocks in moose emphasis areas, further work was done during FMP development to locate required residual patches. The location of these residual patches is shown on the AWS operations maps to guide their placement. In some cases, the residual patch has been placed outside of the “low residual area” where the MNR biologist determined that moose habitat needs would be better served by retaining higher quality summer thermal cover near moose aquatic feeding areas, consistent with the moose habitat objectives. For all other blocks, residual patch placement will be determined during layout.

For the deer emphasis area, the following additional direction applies as per the FMP. If practical and feasible, the block will be scheduled for harvest in the winter season. All bur oak will be retained except where required to be cleared for road right-of-way. Operations will preferentially retain mature white spruce, white pine and cedar as wildlife trees, priority given to retaining small clumps of trees, as opposed to individual trees, if they occur.

The area of concern (AOC) prescriptions for lakes and streams allows for some limited harvesting, as per the direction in the Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scales (MNR 2010) and applicable AOCs in Table FMP-11.

**Areas available for Fuelwood** - Fuelwood is available at any approved FMP block. Fuelwood from these areas includes cull wood brought to roadside or wood in slash piles. The public is to obtain personal use fuelwood authorization from the MNR prior to harvesting fuelwood.

Fuelwood will only be available if timber was not left on site for a specific reason. In all blocks, timber will be left standing intentionally to enhance wildlife habitat and natural disturbance patterns and will be unavailable for fuelwood. No fuelwood will be considered available within a block once renewal activities have commenced, or after a period of two years after harvest operations have ended. This strategy is intended for the protection of regenerating trees, whether they were initiated naturally or artificially.

An index map (1:200,000 scale) and detailed operations maps (1:20,000 scale) of harvest areas are found in the submission folder labeled as per the Forest Information Manual (FIM) Technical Specification requirements and made available on the Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP) website.

## 3.2.1 WOOD STORAGE YARDS

There are no wood storage yard identified in this AWS.

# 3.2.2 RENEWAL AND MAINTENANCE

Renewal, tending and protection operations within the Whiskey Jack Forest scheduled for the 2025-2026 period are shown on the index and operations maps. The operations maps show gross areas for renewal and tending. Activities scheduled for 2025-2026 include seeding, tree planting, and slash pile burning.

There is no mechanical site preparation program planned on the Whiskey Jack Forest for the 2025-2026 AWS. If a site preparation program is proposed at a later date, it will be added through a revision to the AWS.

The tree planting program consists of planting approximately 251,600 seedlings on non-site prepared ground. This AWS identifies 336 hectares for planting. Seedlings are black spruce and jack pine container stock (207 size - a.k.a. minis), red pine container stock (309 size), white pine container stock (309 size), black spruce container stock (309 and 207 size) and white spruce container stock (309 size).

A tending program is not currently scheduled for the 2025-2026 operating period. If a program is proposed at a later date, it will be added to the AWS through a revision.

There are 59 ha identified for seeding in this AWS. If additional areas are identified for seeding during this AWS they will be added through a revision if not already included as a harvest or renewal block. Previously harvested areas that are not planted or seeded will be left to regenerate naturally. The area naturally regenerated will be included in subsequent annual reports following Forest Operations Prescription (FOP) verification.

Slash piles created in blocks harvested between 2022-2025 and not burned during a previous Low Complexity Prescribed Burn Plan will be included in the Low Complexity Prescribed Burn Plan for the fall 2025. The slash pile burning program will be completed as per direction in the FMP. Once exact site locations and hectares are known, following submission (target submission of July 15th) and approval of the 2025-2026 Low Complexity Prescribed Burn Plan, it will be appended to this AWS.

In addition to the areas identified for renewal activities, all areas identified for harvest are eligible for renewal and tending activities.

# 3.2.3 ROADS

The following primary and branch roads are identified for construction in this AWS;

Emerson Road, Lost Lake Road (and extension), Ord Lake Road Extension, St. Claire Road and Nanaandawe Kaana Road. The amount of construction on any road will be dependent on markets and overall budgets.

Operational and winter roads will be constructed within harvest areas and operational road boundaries for short-term use. Operational road boundaries are shown on the operations maps. Operational maps also indicate areas where Forestry Aggregate Pits may be located outside of harvest blocks and to indicate the general location of access into harvest blocks.

There are no primary or branch roads scheduled for decommissioning during this AWS.

## 3.2.3.1 Water Crossings

The water crossings for the current year have been included in table AWS-1. All proposed water crossings listed in table AWS-1 are shown on the 1:20,000 annual operations maps.

Miisun will obtain approval from MNR for all bridges (temporary and permanent) prior to their installation. Miisun will provide bridge design drawings and details in advance of bridge construction and installation. If MNR design drawings are being used, Miisun will specify which design and dimensions are being used.

Unless specified in Tables AWS-1 or AWS-2, all water crossings will be constructed, maintained and decommissioned in accordance with Appendix C – Water Crossing Standards for the Whiskey Jack Forest.

## 3.2.3.2 Other Crossings of Areas of Concern

There will be roads constructed across an area of concern (not related to water crossings) within this AWS. The most likely area of concerns to be crossed by a road are as follows; A01, HL1, N01, NG1, Tpt and Tst. Where a road is required to cross an area of concern Miisun will work with MNR to ensure the conditions within the area of concern prescription are met.

## 3.2.3.3 Water Crossing Decommissioning

The water crossings decommissioning for the current year have been included in table AWS-2. All proposed water crossing decommissioning listed in table AWS-2 are shown on the 1:20,000 annual operations maps.

## 3.2.3.4 Aggregates

The existing Forestry Aggregate Pits that will be used for construction and maintenance of roads during the year are identified on the AWS maps and coverage.

New Forestry Aggregate Pits may be added throughout the year within approved harvest blocks, primary and branch road corridors, aggregate extraction corridors or operational road boundaries.

Aggregate pits no longer required will be rehabilitated. This will include aggregate pits established during this AWS period. Aggregate pits for operational roads are often rehabilitated in the same year they are created. There are currently no aggregate pits for which Category 9 permit application will be prepared.

## 3.2.3.5 Existing Roads

Maintenance will occur on large portions of the existing primary and branch road systems. The primary and branch roads identified in table FMP-18 of the Whiskey Jack Forest 2024-2034Forest Management Plan are eligible for funding in accordance with the Road Construction and Maintenance Agreement.

These roads and each associated right-of-way are eligible to receive maintenance as required to maintain the road for forest management purposes (e.g. active operations such as harvest, renewal, tending, transportation and hauling activities), to minimize risk to road users and minimize the potential risk for environmental damage. Routine maintenance may include either one or several of the following activities where operations are working with the vicinity of the road: grading, snowplowing, brush clearing with mechanical methods, gravelling, reshaping of road bed, ditching, surfacing, bridge repair that involves above the water work, dust control, signage, sanding, erosion control, water crossing repairs (using existing structure on site where no in-water work is involved as per the DFO/MNR water crossing protocol) and clearing existing right-of-ways including the harvesting of merchantable trees as required. Maintenance may also include non-emergency repairs of existing water crossings to clean culverts, remove blockages caused by beaver activity in and/or adjacent to culverts and to apply material (e.g. rig rap, straw mats) to mitigate or enhance long-term erosion protection around water crossings, bed and/or sub-grade rebuilding.

For safety/engineering concerns, minor road re-alignment and bypass construction may also be required for existing roads during the implementation of the FMP. This is permitted within the existing 30m right-of-way, subject to the confirmation of values and the application of all applicable AOCs to the proposed work area. If an appropriate AOC does not exist in the FMP, note that it will need to be amended into the FMP and then applied. Installation of new and/or replacement of water crossings by the Forest Manager are permitted, subject to the conditions of the MNR/DFO water crossing protocol (FMP Supp Doc O).

Emergency maintenance is defined as road maintenance that requires immediate attention to restore access and reduce the chance of personal injury, damage to equipment, inconvenience to road users and further road damage (2020 FMPM, Glossary-13). This damage may be caused by unplanned events, significant weather, or failure of the structure. Emergency maintenance will be necessary where public safety and/or environmental damage have occurred. Emergency maintenance can proceed immediately without MNR approval provided the emergency works are limited in scope to only what is necessary to address essential public safety concerns and to restrict further environmental damage. All emergency actions will be reported to MNR as soon as practical (immediately or next business day) and any further actions (e.g. restoration, reconstruction, abandonment) will be subject to normal planning approvals and conditions of MNR/DFO Water Crossing Protocol (Supp Doc O). Where sediment has been released into a watercourse, the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks will be informed verbally within 24 hours.

Access to areas could be disrupted at any time and there is no obligation on the Crown or the Forest Manager to undertake repair work to restore infrastructure and access. However, all actions must be consistent with the RUS for the road. Situations could also arise where it is determined that damaged/deteriorating infrastructure is unsafe and continued use may be prohibited until a solution is implemented.

# 3.2.4 FIRE PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS

The forest fire prevention and preparedness measures described in Section 4.8 of the FMP will apply to the entire management unit and all licensees.

It is the policy of the Forest Manager to take all reasonable precautions to prevent forest fires during the course of its operations and to take immediate action to minimize losses should fire occur on or near its operations. The Forest Manager, its contractors and overlapping licensees will work in close liaison and co-operation with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry in the prevention, detection, and suppression of forest fires.

Appendix B *2025-2026 Miisun Fire Plan* goes into greater detail on the requirements for all contractors, and will be distributed to each of them. It is the responsibility of the Forest Manager, its contractors and overlapping licensees to understand and comply with the *Forest Fires Prevention Act* and the Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol.

To enhance the compliance and understanding of fire prevention the following measures will be implemented:

(a) Daily communication detailing fire activity and fire hazard is carried out with all contractors and overlapping licensees.

(b) The Forest Manager/Miisun field personnel or consultants conduct periodic fire inspections on mechanical equipment and forest fire suppression equipment at each operation to assure compliance with the *Forest Fires Prevention Act* and company standards.

(c) Patrols of public use areas and after lightning events (during extreme conditions) will be conducted by the Forest Manager/Miisun in conjunction with operations where they overlap.

Personnel in harvesting and site preparation operations will be trained to the SP-102 Industry certification. Trainees will be instructed by qualified persons (as deemed so by MNR and Miisun) covering the two-day induction for new employees and a one-day refresher course for previously trained personnel. All sub-contractors (planting, thinning, ground spray) will be trained by their respective contractors to a competent level of fire knowledge based on the fire equipment in their operations.

As per the *Forest Fires Prevention Act* and the Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol, the Forest Manager, its contractors and overlapping licensees will be considered: 1) trained and capable, or 2) limited operators.

If an overlapping licensee would like to be considered trained and capable, the licensee must provide a completed Whiskey Jack Forest Independent Operator / Contractor Fire Information form to The Forest Manager prior to April 1, 2025. The Forest Manager will forward any completed forms to the MNR so the appropriate classification is made.

The following table describes the fire suppression equipment that will be available and maintained where operations are occurring.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Operations** | **Number of Machines** | **Number of Equipment Caches** | **Backpack Pumps\*** |
| Heavy equipment with tire chains, tracks, working in forest fuels | 1-56+ | 01 | 1/machine |
| OR\*\*:Heavy Equipment at work within a 10km radius of each other (includes hot work) | 1-910+ | 01 | 1/machine or hot work operation |
| Tree plant, manual tending or other labour-intensive operations |  | 0 | 1 for every 4 workers, to a maximum of 10/site |

\*A serviceable pressurized *water delivery system* located on a machine can replace a backpack pump.

\*\*Only one fire equipment cache will be required on site, providing it is within 20 minutes (by ground transportation) of all equipment.

# 3.2.5 MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

## 3.2.5.1 Compliance Monitoring

The compliance strategy for the Whiskey Jack Forest is located in section 4.7 Monitoring and Assessment of the Whiskey Jack Forest 2024-2034 FMP.

Inspection and Sampling Intensity

Miisun compliance inspectors must inspect a representative sample within each Compliance Reporting Area (CRA) to confirm and report on the compliance status with the FMP, AWS, and associated legislation. This will include such things as utilization standards, harvest boundaries, areas of concern, forest aggregate pits and water crossing requirements. Occasionally, joint inspections may be conducted with the MNR.

Reporting and Operational Issue Management

As described in the FMP, section 4.7.1.6, any operational issues are to be reported immediately by forest workers to their supervisors. If an operational issue can easily be corrected, it must be done immediately. On-going or non-correctable operational issues are to be verbally reported to Miisun, who will in turn notify the MNR.

A compliance inspection report will be completed by a compliance inspector who has conducted the inspection and submitted to MNR through FOIP. An inspection report is a record of the inspection that was conducted at a point in time on a defined area and creates a history. The report is not considered to have been submitted through FOIP until it has been completed by the inspector, entered in FOIP, and approved within FOIP.

Notification of the Status of an Operation

Notification and inspection reporting timelines and requirements are described in section 4.7.1.6 of the Whiskey Jack Forest 2024-2034FMP.

Miisun will provide written notice (email or update MNR operations tracker) to MNR when a change in the status of an operation on the Whiskey Jack Forest occurs. The notice will state the ‘Compliance Reporting Area’ and the type of notification; ‘Start Up’, ‘Suspended’, or ‘Complete’.

Inspection and Report on Operations

The inspection process will be initiated by Miisun as soon as forest operations commence. Compliance inspection report procedures on the Whiskey Jack Forest will follow direction from the Forest Compliance Handbook procedure FOR 07 03 05. The procedure provides a flow chart outlining the process that will be used when confronted with issue management.

Prevention, Avoidance and Mitigation

Prevention, avoidance and mitigation measures will be implemented as documented in section 4.7.1.7 of the Whiskey Jack Forest 2024-2034 FMP.

Roles and responsibilities associated with the compliance plan are identified in section 4.7.1.5 of the Whiskey Jack Forest 2024-2034 FMP.

The Annual Reports will describe the details of specific compliance performance issues and any action items carried out.

Also, when mitigative measures (i.e. AOC prescriptions) are being identified in the field (i.e. flagged boundary), overlapping licensees who are involved are to ensure the value location in the field is known to ensure appropriate protection is provided.

## 3.2.5.2 Compliance Reporting Area(s)

Compliance Reporting Areas are determined by risk analysis, as documented in section 4.7.1.8 of the Whiskey Jack Forest 2024-2034FMP.

For the purpose of this Forest Compliance Strategy, a Compliance Reporting Area is defined as: “areas of land described for the purpose of forest compliance reporting and for which a forest operation compliance inspection report will be submitted.” (Source: FOR 07 02 04). The Compliance Reporting Areas are documented in Appendix A of this AWS.

Silviculture areas will be grouped by the type of activity (i.e. tree plant, site preparation, etc.) and reported in one FOIP report as a single activity. Each water crossing installation will be reported individually in FOIP.

# Appendix A - Compliance Reporting Areas

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Compliance Reporting Area / Harvest Block** | **Likelihood Rating** | **Capability Rating** | **Risk Assessment** | **Report Type** |
| 24.108 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.112 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.114 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.118 | MODERATE | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 2.126 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.130 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.162 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.164 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.166 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.168 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.182 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.184 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.186 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.188 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.190 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.246 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.248 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.250 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.252 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.330 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.334 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.336 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.338 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.340 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.342 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.346 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.350 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.422 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.598 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.606 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.610 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.612 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.614 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.622 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.638 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.652 | LOW | LOW | LOW | FOIP Report |
| **Compliance Reporting Area / Harvest Block** | **Likelihood Rating** | **Capability Rating** | **Risk Assessment** | **Report Type** |
| 24.660 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.662 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.664 | LOW | LOW | LOW | Notice of Completion |
| 24.608 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.668 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.672 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.674 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.676 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.682 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.684 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.686 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.688 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.690 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.692 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| 24.694 | HIGH | LOW | HIGH | FOIP Report |
| Tree Planting |   |   |   | FOIP Report |
| Site Preparation |   |   |   | FOIP Report |
| Aerial Seeding |   |   |   | FOIP Report |
| MI-2 |   |   |   | FOIP Report |
| WX-08 |   |   |   | FOIP Report |
| WX24.001 |   |   |   | FOIP Report |
| WX24.002 |   |   |   | FOIP Report |
| WX24.003 |   |   |   | FOIP Report |
| WX24.004 |   |   |   | FOIP Report |
| WX24.005 |   |   |   | FOIP Report |
| WX24.006 |   |   |   | FOIP Report |
| WX24.008 |   |   |   | FOIP Report |
| WX25.001 |  |  |  | FOIP Report |
| WX25.002 |  |  |  | FOIP Report |
|  |  |  |  |  |

# APPENDIX B - 2025-2026 Miisun Fire Plan

**2025-2026 Miisun Fire Plan**

DECLARATION

*The following Fire Plan has been prepared for the year 2025 fire season (April 01 to October 31), within the 2025-2026 AWS planning period.*

*Contractors are responsible for abiding by the conditions and requirements as outlined in this plan, unless the Contractor has an MNR approved Fire Prevention & Preparedness Plan (FP&PP) of their own to cover their operations.*

*In the interest of fire prevention and preparedness the Crown staff may, at any time and at their discretion, impose upon any operations or activities covered under this plan:*

*Additional modifications relating to woodlands operations, above and beyond those that may be required as per the Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol and / or*

*Additional requirements with respect to fire suppression equipment, training and overall fire preparedness*

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

All forest operations undertaken in Ontario must be performed with careful consideration to the prevention of forest fires. Accidental wildfire can have a considerable impact on both short term and long-term forest operations and forest sustainability. In the incidence of accidental fire, operators must be prepared to safely take initial action to prevent fire spread. Under the authority of the *Forest Management Planning Manual* and the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, conditions are placed on forest operations through the Annual Work Schedule (AWS) to provide Forest Fire Prevention and Preparedness. Contractors shall follow these guidelines to develop and describe conditions for forest operations which will prevent forest fires and/or will minimize damage from a fire, should one occur. Forest operators must also be aware of other prevention measures in the Forest Fires Prevention Act and associated regulations, Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol, Forest Fire Operations By Forest Industry – Business Practices”, and the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, Part B: Annual Operations

## 2.0 SCOPE

Forestry operations are illustrated on a variety of maps, available from the Company, SFL holders or MNR District offices.

## 3.0 FIRE POLICY

Contractors are to take all necessary precautions to prevent forest fires during the course of its operations; to detect, report, and where possible take immediate initial suppression action to minimize any loss resulting from forest fires. Every reasonable attempt will be made to take action on fires on or near the Company’s operating areas, to remain on site until the fire is considered to be out *or* until relieved by the MNR *or* the situation becomes too dangerous to handle with the available level of skill and/or training.

## 4.0 FIRE PREVENTION

Contractors will utilize the information provided in the Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol to modify operations for the next day. When determining what modifications may be applicable for a particular operation, the closest operating weather station will be used as a default. If another weather station (other than the closest) is to be used to determine the modification(s) for a particular operation, this must be identified and agreed upon by the local Fire Management Headquarters and Company personnel prior to operations commencing.

Forestry Operations personnel will comply with the relevant regional or provincial guidelines for

*Modifying Industrial Operations* based on the fire danger, the Forest Fires Prevention Act (FFPA) and the *Forest Fire Operations by Forest Industry – Business Practices*. Operations staff will be responsible for determining the danger classification, as per the modification guidelines. Each operation will follow the guidelines as they relate to their operation, and any required modifications to forest operations will be relayed to the relevant personnel by Operations staff.

A number of Fire Prevention and Fire Hazard signs are maintained throughout the district, which are an effective tool for advising staff, as well as other forest users, of the local fire conditions on any given day. During periods of high fire danger, Company staff will conduct patrols of the operating area including, wherever possible, public use areas such as major access points and camping sites. Staff may also conduct patrols of operating areas after significant lightning events, to aid in the detection of any fire starts.

Fire related inspections and audits of operations will continue throughout the fire season to ensure compliance with the AWS, FFPA & Regulations and Company policy. Any deficiencies found will be addressed, and noted in Forest Operation Inspection Program (F.O.I.P) as quickly as possible and may result in immediate corrective action(s) and/or a self-imposed shutdown of the activity in question. Fire suppression equipment may be removed from machinery or equipment while not being operated. As the fire hazard increases, Company staff will increase fire prevention and preparedness levels.

4.1 ***Fire Prevention Rules***

1) Abide by the "No Smoking" rule. “No person shall smoke while walking or working in a forest woodland during the fire season”.

2) No person shall throw or drop, in or within 300 meters of a forest or woodland:

 a) A lighted match, cigarette, cigar or other smoking material;

 b) Live coals, or;

 c) Hot ashes.

3) No person shall use or operate in or within 300 meters of a forest or woodland- any burner, chimney, engine, incinerator or other spark-emitting outlet that is not provided with an adequate device for arresting sparks.

4) A person who operates equipment or machinery involved in forest operations or the processing of forest resources in a forest or woodland during the fire season shall keep a fire extinguisher on the equipment or machinery or within five meters from it. The extinguisher must be a dry chemical extinguisher, in serviceable condition with a minimum rating of 6A:80B:C.

5) A person who operates equipment or machinery involved in forest operations or the processing of forest resources in a forest or woodland during the fire season must also comply with the minimum suppression equipment requirements, as outlined in FFPA.

6) A person who operates a power saw in a forest or woodland during the fire season:

 a) Shall not start the saw within 3 meters of the place where it is fuelled;

 b) Shall not place the saw on flammable material(s);

c) Shall keep available, as a minimum, a serviceable dry chemical ABC type fire extinguisher of at least 225 grams.

7) All exhaust systems must have an adequate device for arresting sparks, to prevent burning carbon from coming in contact with forest fuels.

8) Heavy equipment / machinery, when not in use, are to be left in an area that is free of flammable material.

9) All heavy equipment are to be checked daily for any accumulation of flammable material and any accumulation found is to be removed and disposed of safely.

10) All welding is to be carried out on a site cleared to mineral soil, to a minimum of 3 meters in all directions from the point of welding, and at least 1 full / serviceable backpack pump, 1 axe, 1 shovel and 1 serviceable dry chemical fire extinguisher, with a rating of at least 6A:80B: C, is to be readily available. Fire watch should be maintained during welding operations.

11) Organize crews and assign key personnel duties that they are qualified to perform, maintain an active list of personnel and suppression training (SP-102), functions they shall perform in the event of a fire.

12) Serviceable firefighting equipment must be available for immediate use throughout the fire season, as required.

13) Ensure that regular and frequent fire prevention inspections are conducted including equipment, work sites, fire suppression equipment, personnel and campsites.

14) Ensure that workers know the location of the nearest fire cache and phone, as well as the contact / reporting numbers for the MNR and the Company.

15) Ensure that workers are knowledgeable as to the location of water sources within their particular area of operation.

## 5.0 FIRE AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

(a) The daily message will be utilized on the Whiskey Jack Forest. The MNR Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol will be the source for modification information.

(b) Contractor Principals/Owners are expected to call after 1500 (3:00pm) to the MNR Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol Hotline at the **Kenora Fire Management Headquarters** (800-465-5311) or use website (<https://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/fire-intensity-codes#section-3>) on a daily basis during fire season for information on the hazard rating, codes and recommended practices.

(c) Contractors Principals/Owners will inform their Supervisor of prevention and implementation plans prior to shift.

(d) Contractor Supervisors will inform employees of prevention plans and their implementation - prior to work commencement.

## 6.0 FIRE PREPARDNESS TRAININNG

Personnel in harvesting and site preparation operations will be trained to the SP-102 Industry

Certification with refresher training required every four years (see Appendix G). Planting and Manual Tending operations will be trained by their respective Contractors to a competent level of fire knowledge based on the fire equipment in their operations. The Company will strive to ensure that all operations meet the criteria for “trained and capable” designation, including the requirement that at least 25% of the workers on any particular site be trained to a minimum SP-102 standard. Operations that are unable to satisfy all of the “trained and capable” criteria will be considered as “limited”.

## 7.0 FIRE DETECTION

When employees/supervisor locate a forest fire they will:

1) If safe to do so extinguish or contain the fire to the best of their ability and resources on hand.

2) Report the fire directly to: Kenora Fire Management Headquarters SRO Line (807) 548-5837 or 310-FIRE(3473).

3) Report the fire to Company Personnel.

The following information is to be provided:

1. YOUR NAME (and # where you may be contacted)

2. LOCATION of fire (preferably UTM Basemap & block number)

3. CONDITION OF FIRE

4. FUEL TYPE

5. SIZE

6. VALUES

7. ACTION TAKEN

Reference will be made to the *Forest Fire Operations by Forest Industry – Business Practices*, to address such matters as:

Hiring rates

Conditions for the use of Company personnel

Conditions for the use of Company equipment

Working relationship, and the transition of responsibility, between the Company and MNR

Compensation to which the Company may be entitled

## 8.0 EQUIPMENT & TRAINING STANDARDS - LIST FOR THE WHISKEY JACK FOREST

Each Independent Operator is responsible to have the minimum Forest Fire Suppression Equipment available and maintained, as per F.F.P.A. Regulations (Section 3.3).

## 9.0 COMMUNICATIONS

A comprehensive communication plan must address ability to call out and be able to receive messages. Options currently available to users of the Whiskey Jack Forest are:

i) 24-hour response line

 ii) Telephones

 iii) Satellite phones

 iv) Cellular phones

 v) Radio phones

 vi) FAX

 vii) E-mail

 viii) Two-way FM radios

## 10.0 AREAS OF OPERATION

During the annual spring fire meeting between the Company and MNR, maps showing the

Company’s intended areas of operation will be reviewed and made available to MNR Fire

Managers - in digital format. If at any time throughout the fire season additional copies of maps are required, please direct requests to the Forester, or the primary/alternate contact for the given operating area, as listed in this plan.

The following items should be considered for discussion during the annual spring fire meeting:

􀂉 Operating schedule, by block (harvest & silviculture)

􀂉 Forest composition, fuel types of the operating areas

􀂉 Risk classification

􀂉 Scale of operation

􀂉 Type of equipment

􀂉 Class of operation (Trained &Capable or Limited)

􀂉 Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol review

􀂉 Weather stations

􀂉 Communication strategy

􀂉 Values (priorities)

􀂉 Road maintenance and development

􀂉 Forestry camps (location, fuel caches, values)

## 11.0 COMPANY RESOURCES – Requisition & Transfer

**Resource Requests**

To request Company resources, please contact primary and or provide all alternate Company personnel as listed within *Appendix B – Company Contacts* -Transferring of Company Resources

Anytime that the MNR wishes to assume care and control of Company equipment and resources, which would result in absence of direct Company involvement, the transferring of said equipment and resources should be documented in writing in a manner that would provide both the Company and the MNR with an itemized hard copy of the details of the transfer. The MNR *Transfer Record of Equipment and Supplies Loaned (“195”)* form will be used.

See appendix D for Forest Industry Protocol

## Appendix A – Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry Contact Information

**Kenora Fire Management Headquarters 1-807-548-1919**

**MNR Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol (MIOP) 1-800-465-5311**

**MNR MIOP – Sat Phone Users 1-807-548-1423**

**24-Hour Forest Fire Reporting Line 310-FIRE (3473)**

**24-Hour Forest Fire Reporting Line - Sat Phone Users 1-807-937-5261**

**Sector Response Officer (S.R.O) 1-807-548-5837**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **WORK** | **HOME** | **CELL** | **POSITION** |
| **Pat Harvey** | (807) 548-5720 | (807) 464-2450 | (807) 467-1297 | Fire Management Supervisor |
| **Ben Wilkinson** | (807) 548-8416 |  | (807) 407-8255 | Fire Operations Supervisor |
| **John Mash** | (807) 548-6195 | (807) 464-0754 | (807) 464-0754 | Fire Operations Supervisor |
| **Anders Van Damme** | (807) 407-4781 |  |  | Management Forester |
| **Sam Hawken** | (807) 456-2697 |  |  | Resources Management Supervisor |

## Appendix B – Industry Contact Information

COMPANY CONTACTS

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Company Contacts | Contact | Phone # | Fax # |
| Miisun Integrated Resource Management | Shannon RawnKurt Pochailo | 464-0066 (cell)466-3802 (cell) |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Contractors / Licensees | Contact | Phone # | Fax # |
| Clarke Anderson | Clarke Anderson | 548-5241 |  |
| Dave Burt General Contracting Ltd | Dave Burt Jr | 464-1030 |  |
| 1506705 Ontario Inc | Willy Mowe | 548-5977 | 548-1826 |
| Wabaseemoong | Waylon Scott | 927-2000 | 927-2037 |
| Russell Banning | Russell Banning | 548-7663 |  |
| Nakka Logging | Tyler Nakka | 407-9663 |  |
| Gerrald Ross Logging | Gerrald Ross | 466-3206 |  |
| Iskatewizaagegan No. 39 Independent First Nation | Chief Leon Mandamin | 733-2560 |  |
| W5 Logging Ltd. | Dave Witzke | 467-7789 (Cell) |  |
| Dorsey Contracting | Mark Illott | 548-8785467-0540 (Cell) | 548-8789 |
| Doug Riffel Harvesting | Doug RiffelJohn Meek | 529-3026 221-6019 (Cell)221-6033(Cell) |  |
| Weyerhaeuser | Matt Wilkie | 548-7142466-3097 (Cell) | 548-7200 |
| Derouard Trucking | Lawrence DerouardGlen Derouard | 466-1648407-7868 |  |
| Additional silviculture contractor contact numbers will be made available if working on forest. |

##

## Appendix C – Modifying Industry Operations Protocol

The Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol is broken into six keys (Appendix H). These keys will determine the degree of fire risk for each operation and site, and the level of forest operations modifications (restrictions) required. An actual field verification done prior to or at the time of operations will take place at the work site for that day. This will then guide the operations to the level of work modification that will be required. The keys account for leaf off and leaf on conditions in addition to the following:

**Spring/Summer Conditions:**

The following daily activities may be implemented based on the Protocol:

High risk operations being moved to medium or low risk sites.

Short shifting part or all operations as conditions require. “SS = Short Shift Operations are not permitted between 12:00 and 19:00, local daylight savings time. Prevention measures still apply and a dedicated patrol\*of the area must be carried out for one hour after operations shut down.”

Consolidating operations where practical.

Suspending part or all Whiskey Jack Forest Operations as conditions require.

Implementation of Patrols and Fire Watch.

The Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol are implemented in the following sequence:

The Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol is monitored on a daily basis.

Forest operators are notified as to increasing conditions.

Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol Charts are consulted to see what modifications apply.

Direction to modify (move equipment to lower risk sites, shutdown, modified work hours, short shift, extra patrols, staff advisories) are considered by Company and Ministry fire management personnel.

Considerations must be made as to “limited operators” (untrained) and to trained and capable operators.

6.1.1. Low to Moderate Fire Hazard:

Normal operations will be carried out with the Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol reviewed daily with concern for high risk sites and operations.

Forest fire suppression equipment as per F.F.P.A. Regulations, and Section 3.3 will be on site at operations.

Chain Saw and Brush Saw Operators will have a dry chemical fire extinguisher readily available during the fire season. This extinguisher will be either on their person or at their power saw fueling site.

Mechanical equipment will have serviceable dry chemical fire extinguishers mounted on the machine as per the Company's Fire Protection Plan. Pack pumps will be located on each machine or work site.

Mechanical equipment will be washed at the beginning of the fire season and regularly as required.

Forest debris will be removed from mechanical equipment as required, but at least at the end of the shift.

Mechanical equipment will be parked on mineral soil as per company fire standards 30m apart for all large harvesting equipment.

Master switches will be in the “OFF” position when the machine is parked.

6.1.2. High and Very High Fire Hazard:

Supervisors remind their employees daily of the increase in the fire hazard.

Supervisors check power saws and mechanical equipment under their control daily to assure that a fire hazard does not exist.

Supervisors are to increase their efforts to assure that Company regulations pertaining to fire prevention and preparedness are being carried out.

Supervisor will check fire equipment and caches for location and readiness.

Utilizing patrols and fire watch crews as needed, a minimum of **one hour** after operations end.

Short shifting or suspending part or all operations based on the Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol in consultation with the MNR.

## Appendix D - Forest Fire Operations by Forest Industry – Business Practices

**PURPOSE**

To ensure consistent operations with all forest management licensees and companies regarding the prevention, suppression and service of forest fires.

**GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

To ensure consistent operations with all forest management licensees and companies regarding the prevention, suppression and service of forest fires, the *Ministry of Natural Resources* (MNR) and forest industry will follow the procedures described below.

These procedures were developed with the understanding that the forest industry is a partner in forest fire management with a vested interest in fire prevention and effective fire suppression.

Forest operations are regulated through the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act* (CFSA), *Forest Management Planning* (FMP), and associated approvals under the *Environmental Assessment (EA) Act*. Nothing in this procedure constitutes further requirements under the CFSA or Forest Management Planning system. Under the authority of the *FMP Manual* and the *CFSA,* the *Annual Work Schedule (AWS)* must describe plans for forest fire prevention and suppression preparedness. The intent of these requirements is to:

• minimize the impacts of wildfires in forested areas;

• minimize loss of wood supply, equipment, and wages for forestry workers;

• minimize impacts on communities (safety and economic impact);

• allow operations to continue, as long as safely possible.

The *Forest Fires Prevention Act (FFPA)* requires all persons who start a fire outdoors to keep the fire under control and to extinguish the fire before leaving the site. Also, any person that has started a fire that is not kept under control shall report the fire without undue delay.

To provide for the safety of all workers involved in forest fire suppression, consistent standards must be in place for forest fire suppression activities.

**1. NORMAL OPERATIONS**

The following procedures apply when forest operations are focused on their normal business. Under Normal Operations, forest industry involvement in forest fire management is focused on forest fire prevention and being prepared for action on a new fire they might discover.

The *“Fire Prevention and Preparedness Plan” is submitted as a* portion of the *AWS* and will be reviewed by the local Fire Management Supervisor prior to the *AWS* being approved by the District Manager.

1.2 Forest industry will report all fires found on or adjacent to their limits to the nearest OM Office or the MNR Fire Reporting Line at 310-FIRE (3473) (West Fire Region310-FIRE (3473) (East Fire Region) as quickly as possible and will take action on the fire according to their capabilities.

1.3 One of the key features of fire fighter training is the ability to recognize unsafe situations. If forest industry personnel are not able to work safely and productively on the forest fire, they should leave the scene to a safe distance. MNR fire staff arriving on the scene may direct forest industry personnel to leave the scene for safety reasons.

1.4 If industry personnel find, contain and extinguish a fire caused by lightening or human activity not associated with forest industry operations and if the forest company has reported the fire as soon to: the nearest MNR Fire Office or the MNR Fire Reporting Line at 310-FIRE (3473) (West Fire Region) 310-FIRE (3473) (East Fire Region)

a. The MNR will compensate the forest company for action on these fires at a flat rate of $600.

b. Where the company incurs costs in excess of $600, the company may submit a detailed invoice within 30 days of the incident, itemizing its costs on the fire.

c. The MNR will, with consideration of the investigation policies and operational limits, investigate the fire cause and create a fire report.

Note: Industry must report all fires to the local MNR Fire Office to assist in the evaluation of the daily fire danger.

1.5 If under Subsection 1.4 (above) industry personnel take initial action or incur expenses trying to contain a forest fire but are unable to contain or extinguish the fire. The company must reported the fire as soon as possible to:

The nearest MNR Fire Office or the MNR Fire Reporting Line at:

310-FIRE (3473) - West Fire Region)

 310-FIRE (3473) - East Fire Region,

a. The local Ministry Fire Office will send assistance, investigate the fire cause and create a fire report.

b. The MNR will compensate the forest company for action on these fires at a flat rate of $600.

c. Where the company incurs costs in excess of $600, the company may submit a detailed invoice within 30 days of the incident, itemizing its costs on the fire.

1.6 During normal operations when forest industry employees take initial action on a fire they remain employees of the forest industry for WSIB purposes.

**2. ESCALATED FIRE OPERATIONS**

Fire Operations are “escalated” when fire danger has increased to a critical level and/or a major fire situation has developed. The following procedures will prepare both the Ministry of Natural Resources and the forest industry to better respond to emergency situations where the Ministry may need to requests industry support or assistance.

2.1 In order for equipment and staff to be used on short notice during escalated operations, forest industry will provide rental and wage rates to the MNR annually as part of the AWS. Forest industry should list all heavy equipment, fire fighting equipment, vehicles, chain saw operators, support personnel and camp facilities that will be available under escalated operations.

• Rates for vehicles and heavy equipment (bulldozers, skidders, trucks, etc.) should include the float, working and a stand-by-rental rate of the machine including the operator wages, current fuel prices and maintenance costs.

• If an hourly float rate is identified in the rate schedule, float times will be calculated from the equipment’s originating location to a designated staging area or off-loading point nearest the fire line.

• Per Diem rates for room and board at forest industry camps or facilities will include cooking, food, camp support, supplies, etc.

• Rates for chainsaw operators will include wages, saw rentals and saw maintenance.

Note: When companies are supplying rates which include fuel costs, the rates should reflect the most current fuel prices available. In view of the volatile nature of current fuel prices local fire managers may renegotiate fuel costs at the time of hire (if conditions warrant).

2.2 If forest industry and the local MNR Fire Office agree; agreed upon rates outlined in section 2.1 (above) can be submitted separately from the AWS submission. If industry cannot supply rates due to special circumstances, a standard rental offer for the use of heavy equipment will be completed at the time of hire, to establish a rental rate for the piece of equipment.

2.3 MNR will compensate companies for services, personnel and equipment where the MNR has approved the use of the services in writing. The written approval will also describe the rates for special services not included in annual plans and conditions that have been negotiated on the scene (e.g. helicopters, buses, GIS services, road graders, etc.).

2.4 MNR will compensate forest industry for employees working directly as fire fighters only if they are certified SP-100 fire fighters. Staff trained to the SP-102 training standard for the purposes of fire prevention and initial action are not considered as trained for the purposes of extended fire suppression duties during Escalated Fire Operations.

Equipment operators, chain saw operators, and other forest industry personnel not directly fighting the fire do not require SP-100 to carry out their duties.

Heavy equipment operators and heavy equipment technical specialists (line locators) hired to construct fire line or fire guards must be trained to the SP-160 and SP-403 standards respectively. Heavy equipment operators without training may be used under direct supervision by MNR or trained forest industry staff.

2.5 Forest industry employees working as crew bosses (supervising fire fighters on the fire line) must have SP-200 training.

2.6 MNR will compensate the forest industry for fire fighters and crew bosses identified in Subsections 2.4 and 2.5, engaged in sustained fire fighting duties at the established rate as outlined in section 2.1 or 2.2(above).

2.7 Forest industry employees identified in Subsections 2.4 and 2.5 will be paid overtime of time and one half for all hours worked in excess of 8 hours per day, and for all hours worked on scheduled days off and statutory holidays.

2.8 If the *AWS* does not specifically set rates for personnel mentioned in subsections 2.6, the rate identified for the equivalent position in the current “PROVINCIAL EFF WAGE RATES” will be used.

2.9 MNR will compensate the company for supervisors and management personnel directly involved in fire operations at the rates established in the AWS annually. Company personnel visiting the fire to observe operations or assess impacts on company interests will not be considered for compensation.

**2.10 If not specified as being covered as part of the compensation rates as described in Subsections 2.5 or 2.8, MNR will compensate the forest industry for employee benefits at the rate of 13.0% of total wage earnings.**

2.11 For forest fires within designated fire regions, the MNR is considered to be the summoning authority for WSIB purposes. Persons summoned in these circumstances are deemed as a worker for the MNR. The MNR will provide WSIB coverage for persons hired directly from forest industry during Escalated Fire Operations. This includes forest industry personnel engaged in ground fire fighting duties, heavy equipment operators and operators of contract equipment hired by the forest industry. In this regard, forest industry workers hired under this procedure are different from contractors because contracts for services provide for WSIB coverage under the contract. In the event of an injury, the employee must report that injury to the MNR representative on site ensure that the proper WSIB reporting timeframes are met. The MNR supervisor on site will investigate all injuries.

2.12 Where MNR requests forest industry owned forest fire suppression equipment to be used in Escalated Fire Operations, the MNR will pay the daily rates set according to Subsection 2.1 for the use of that equipment and will recycle all the equipment at no charge to the forest industry if the rental rate does not explicitly include the cost of recycle of the equipment by the forest industry.

For portable forest fire fighting equipment (e.g. power pumps), MNR will provide mixed fuel for the operation of the equipment (rented “dry”). Fuel for vehicles and heavy equipment will be included in the vehicle rental rate (rented “wet”) according to Subsection 2.1.

MNR will replace or repair, forest industry owned forest fire suppression equipment that has been lost or damaged during the suppression of a forest fire. MNR will not repair or replace any equipment damaged due to age or normal wear and tear (compensation for wear and tear should be factored into the rental rates established by the forest industry annually), or due to negligence, improper maintenance or improper operation by forest industry employees.

2.13 MNR has the authority under the FFPA to use any equipment available in emergency situations (FFPA, Sections 7 and 26). Compensation for equipment used under these circumstances will be at the rates set according to Subsection 2.1 and 2.2.

2.14 When the MNR contracts for the use of heavy equipment from the forest industry, the forest industry will be compensated for use according to rates quoted in advance, usually within the *AWS.* If the forest industry hires additional heavy equipment and/or support to assist MNR in suppression efforts, compensation for any additional hires will be at the rates as defined within the applicable *AWS.*

• Payment to any subcontractors will be organized through the hiring agent.

• MNR will not directly accept invoices from any additional hires by forest industry.

• Invoices received directly by the MNR will be returned to the company for processing.

2.15 If equipment that is not insured for use in forest fire suppression, including subsequent loss or damage, directed to work on a forest fire by Ministry personnel in an emergency situation the MNR will proceed as follows:

a) MNR will compensate the forest industry for equipment that is lost or damaged by the wildfire, or directly as a result of suppression activities using "actual cash value".

b) If equipment is required for an extended operational period, equipment that is not insured for use in forest fire suppression, including subsequent loss or damage, will be replaced by properly insured equipment as soon as possible.

c) MNR will not compensate the forest industry for equipment that is lost or damaged due to mechanical failure or operator error.

2.16 The forest industry will be required to submit, on a daily basis, a report detailing all costs incurred for that day. This report is to be approved and signed upon its receipt by the MNR representative on site. A copy of the approved report will be provided back to the forest industry for their records.

2.17 The forest industry will invoice the designated MNR office within thirty (30) days of when the costs were incurred.

2.18 The MNR will process forest industry invoice(s) upon receipt and forward payment. Ministry payment terms are net 30 days from the date that the ministry office receives the company invoice.

## **Appendix E – Fire Detection Report - Form**

Time Fire Noted: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Reported By: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Camp:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Location of Fire: (General) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(Geographic) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Access: Nearest Landable Lake \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Nearest Drivable Road \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Other Means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Size of Fire:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Fire Behaviour: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Is There Spread Potential: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Fresh Cutover \_\_\_\_\_\_ Standing Timber \_\_\_\_\_\_ Natural Boundaries \_\_\_\_\_\_

Wind Direction/Speed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Values to be Protected: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Buildings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Machinery \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Wood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Water Sources: Pumping Units \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Distance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Personnel on Fire, or Action you have in mind: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Person Taking Report: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Appendix F - Retrieval of Company/Contractor Fire Equipment by MNR(Letter from MNR)

To ensure consistency in dealing with the maintenance and repair of Forest Industry fire equipment, this letter will provide you with the guidelines our program will follow this year. We will continue to retrieve your fire equipment that is used to fight forest fires at no cost, and retrieve any fire equipment used for training or other purposes, at our current billing rates.

We have found there is a continual problem in distinguishing the equipment used on forest fires from equipment used for other purposes, when it is brought into the Thunder Bay Service Centre for repairs. To rectify this problem, we will require that, on a fire with an MNR Incident Commander, your company representative must **complete a form 195 (Transfer Record of Equipment and** **Supplies Loaned) or prepare a letter**, listing the company equipment assigned to that fire. This form must be **signed by the MNR Incident Commander** to be eligible for MNR to cover the cost of equipment retrieval.

If a fire has **no MNR Incident Commander** on site, your **Company representative must prepare either a form 195 or a letter** containing the same information, **for signature by the appropriate Fire Management Supervisor**, to be eligible for MNR to cover the cost of equipment retrieval. This system will help expedite the retrieval of your equipment and reduce the chance of error in billing your Company for equipment retrieval work. We appreciate your cooperation and effort.

Pat Harvey

Fire Management Supervisor (MNR)

Kenora Fire Management Headquarters

## Appendix G - Whiskey Jack Forest Independent Operator / Contractor Fire Information

**1. Operation Description**

1.1. Operation Type:

 (Harvest, Road Construction, Site Preparation)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1.2. Company Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1.3. Operation Contact Name and Mailing Address:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1.4. Contact Phone / Radio #s:

 (Telephone)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (Radio)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1.5. Block Description: (If you require assistance completing this section, call your local planner.)



\*\*\* Note: This column indicates personnel normally available on the site for fire suppression.

 Temporary personnel, i.e. haul truck drivers, would not count.

**2. Communications**

2.1. Able to meet the communications requirements for Trained and Capable status?

 (Circle answer)

 **Yes No**

2.2. Are personnel on site aware of fire reporting procedures? **Yes No**

2.3. Fire Reporting Numbers: **Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry: 310-FIRE (3473)**

**Fire Reporting Information**

When reporting a forest fire, as much of the following information as possible will be provided:



3. **Equipment on site**

(Please use the extra spaces provided or back of second page to describe equipment not listed.)



Note: On-board fire suppression systems and fire extinguishers should be serviced regularly to ensure their operating status. Contact your supplier for details.

**4. Fire Equipment**

 4.1 In compliance with minimum suppression equipment requirements as per Kenora

 SFL. Fire Plan? (circle answer)

 **Yes No**

 4.2 List of Fire Equipment available on site:

 

**5. Fire Training – SP-102\***

(Please list the names of the personnel on the operation and their respective fire training.)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Employee** | **Date of Training** | **Trainer** |
|  |  |  |
| Howie Adams | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Mark Scott | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Shannon Rawn | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Martin Wilcott | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Gerald Ross | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Macey Witzke | June 22, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Fred Witzke | June 22, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Noah Witzke | June 22, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Chris Jansen | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Dave Witzke | June 22, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Rick Witzke | June 22, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Dave Burt Jr. | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Greg Mosioner | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Shaun Morrison | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Johnathan Beauchamp | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Jon Wilson | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Les Alcock | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Ben Scott | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Philip Boucha | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Rob Boucha | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Richard Schiebler | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Lorne Poulin | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Mel Michalchuk | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Lawrence Derouard | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Mark Wilcott | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Dante Derouard | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Davis Ross Giesbrecht | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Tim Lightheart | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Lenard Thain | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Darrell Mosioner | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Rob Neil | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Tyler Nakka | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Chris Wilcott | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| Austin Wilcott | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |
| John Meek | May 13, 2022 | Kurt Pochailo |

**6. Prevention**

 6.1 Personnel aware of Company general prevention procedures as per Kenora SFL. Fire

 Plan? (Circle answer)

 **Yes No**

 6.2 Are personnel familiar with the Guidelines for Modifying Forest Operations in Response to

Fire Danger with the Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol and how to obtain the Modification codes for their operations?

 (Circle answer)

 **Yes No**

6.3 Are personnel familiar with and willing to carry out enhanced prevention measures outlined in the Kenora SFL Fire Plan when deemed necessary by the Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol?

 (Circle answer)

 **Yes No**

**7. Fire Safety**

 If operation threatened by fire are on site personnel aware of the evacuation procedures?

 (Circle answer)

 **Yes No**

 **8. Acknowledgment**

I understand that the information presented in this package will be used to initially classify the operation as “Trained and Capable” or “Limited” as per the Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix H – Contractor Equipment Rates

The following equipment list shows contractor owned machines categorized into three weight classes. Factors considered when arriving at these rates were: horsepower, size and capabilities.

Equipment rates are “WET” rates and include the fuel costs associated with the operation of the equipment, as well as the operators’ and mechanics’ wages.

Equipment rates **do not include:** travel time, pick-up trucks, meals, accommodation or the costs associated with the retrieval / recycling of equipment. For requisitions that do not have an established rate, new rates may be negotiated between the Company and MNR as required.

Equipment Rates

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EQUIPMENT** | **Regular Time****Per (per hour)** | **Rate after 8****hours (per hour)** | **Standby Rate / Rate****(per hour)** |
| All terrain vehicle | $75.00/day | N/A | N/A |
| Bulldozer, \_ D6 size | $ 184.00 | $ 211.60 | $ 110.40 |
| Bulldozer, D7 size | $ 201.25 | $ 231.44 | $ 120.75 |
| Bulldozer, D8 size | $ 230.00 | $ 264.50 | $ 138.00 |
| Chainsaw & Feller | $ 51.75 | $ 59.51 | N/A |
| Excavator | $ 207.00 | $ 238.05 | $ 124.20 |
| Backhoe Loader | $ 150.00 | $ 172.50 | $ 90.00 |
| Feller Buncher | $ 207.00 | $ 238.05 | $ 124.20 |
| Grader > 21,000 kg | $ 145.00 | $ 166.75 | $ 87.00 |
| Grader < 21,000 kg | $ 140.00 | $ 161.00 | $ 84.00 |
| Loader, rubber tired (bucket) | $ 145.00 | $ 166.75 | $ 87.00 |
| Pumping Unit (excluding hose) | $ 125.00 | $ 143.75 | N/A |
| Skidder  | $ 150.00 | $ 172.50 | $ 90.00 |
| Tanker Forwarder (<2,000 gal)  | $ 149.50 | $ 171.93 | $ 89.70 |
| Tanker Forwarder(2,001 – 3,000 gal) | $ 172.50 | $ 198.38 | $ 103.50 |
| Tanker Forwarder (>3,001 – 5,000 gal)  | $ 207.00 | $ 238.05 | $ 124.20 |
| Truck, escort  | $ 57.50 | $ 66.13 | N/A |
| Truck, float  | $ 170.00 | $ 195.50 | N/A |
| Truck, gravel  | $ 130.00 | $ 149.50 | $ 78.00 |
| Truck with tank for fueling equipment  | $172.50/day | N/A | N/A |
| Truck, pickup  | $250/day | N/A | N/A |
| Washer, pressure  | $ 74.75 | $ 85.96 | $ 44.85 |

\* Additional cost of $0.56 per km after 225km/day

\* Additional fuel surcharge of 15% applied to all invoices

# APPENDIX C - WATER CROSSING STANDARDS for the WHISKEY JACK FOREST

**Water Crossing Standards**

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry/Fisheries and Oceans Canada Protocol for the Review and Approval of Forestry Water Crossings, 2017 (the Protocol) provides a risk-informed Proponent self-screening approach for lower-risk water crossings that utilizes pre-determined and mandatory technical water crossing standards to direct routine water crossing construction and decommissioning activities in a manner that protects the productivity of Ontario’s commercial, recreational or Aboriginal (CRA) fisheries or fish that support such a fishery. Adopting this type of risk-informed and modernized approach will allow government and industry stakeholders to focus resources towards planning and reviewing water crossing activities that pose a greater potential risk of serious harm to Ontario’s CRA fisheries or fish that support such a fishery.

The approved water crossing standards in the Protocol have been developed collaboratively with input from the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) and representatives from Ontario’s forest industry. They represent minimum levels of performance requirements that must be met by the proponent when constructing and decommissioning water crossings using a proponent self-screening approval framework.

The conditions and requirements included in the general and specific water crossing standards have been deemed by MNR and DFO staff as the necessary mitigation measures required to classify the water crossing project as not likely to result in serious harm to CRA fisheries or fish that support such a fishery. If a proponent determines that the requisite water crossing standards that apply to their specific project can be implemented, they may proceed with their activity, so long as the water crossing standards notification requirements are met, and forest management approval processes outlined in this Protocol and the appropriate version of FMPM are followed.

In cases where a Proponent determines that the requisite water crossing standards that apply to their specific project cannot be implemented, a review and approval will be required by either MNR and/or DFO as per the Protocol.

Failure to follow the requirements of these water crossing standards could result in compliance and enforcement actions under both the *Fisheries Act* and the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act* (CFSA)*.*

Water crossings in which a water crossing standard is being proposed for construction or decommissioning will be approved in conjunction with the approval of, or revision to, the Annual Work Schedule (AWS).

## General Water Crossing Standards That Apply to All Water Crossings

This general water crossing standard applies to all water crossings constructed or decommissioned under the authority of the CFSA for which a self-screening approval approach is being implemented. Additional measures that are specific to certain water crossing types or structures must also be implemented.

**General Standards**

* The implementation of water crossing standards (i.e. type and location of project) must be consistent with the applicable and approved FMP.
* The implementation of water crossing standards must be overseen or carried out by individuals who are trained and competent to:
* Understand the intent and objectives of the specification’s standards;
* ensure that specification’s water crossing standards and appropriate mitigation measures are satisfactorily applied; and
* Recognize when water crossing standards and appropriate mitigation measures have not been satisfactorily implemented and understand the requirements to report and correct any mistakes that have occurred.
* The project must be compliant with applicable water crossing standards and guidelines in the most recent versions of Ontario’s forest management guide(s) that address the conservation of biodiversity at the landscape scale and the stand and site scales and MNR’s Crown Land Bridge Manual.

**Design and Location**

* The project does not include watercourse realignment.
* Projects are designed and constructed in a way that minimizes loss or disturbance to riparian vegetation. The removal of riparian vegetation must be restricted to the disturbance footprint required for the construction, maintenance and decommissioning of water crossings.

**Erosion and Sediment Control**

* Erosion and sediment control measures must be installed prior to the commencement of construction or decommissioning activities to prevent the release of sediment or other deleterious substances to the watercourse. Erosion and sediment control measures will be:
* Effective and installed properly with respect to the site conditions;
* Inspected regularly during the course of construction with any necessary repairs being made if any damage occurs;
* Maintained until the site has become stabilized through the permanent re-establishment of vegetation (i.e., a root mass has been established that ensures site stabilization), either naturally or through planting and tending activities within disturbed areas and approaches, and/or they have been stabilized with rip-rap, or appropriately sized non-erodible aggregate material.
* Fill material placed below the normal high water mark will be erosion-resistant and/or protected from erosion.
* Water crossings are to be constructed and decommissioned to help ensure that storm water runoff from bridge decks, side slopes, and road approaches and ditches are directed away from the watercourse and into a retention pond or vegetated areas to remove suspended solids, dissipate velocity, and prevent sediment and other deleterious substances from entering the watercourse. Erosion and siltation in ditch lines adjacent to watercourse crossing approaches are to be controlled by using sediment traps such as rock/soil dams or log jams as site conditions warrant.
* Crossing sites are to be stabilized during and post construction and decommissioning, including any material stockpiling, spoil, and/or other waste materials to prevent sediment or other deleterious substances from entering the watercourse. Cut and fill slopes around the water crossing structure and decommissioned sites are to be stabilized at a 2:1 slope or stable angle of repose for the materials used using site appropriate methods.

**CRA fisheries or fish that support such a fishery**

* At any time of year, the free movement of water and the passage of fish may not be blocked or otherwise impeded up and down stream of the crossing, with the exception of potential and temporary blockage due to water crossing construction/decommissioning activities.
* All in-water construction and decommissioning activities must abide by the appropriate fisheries in-water timing windows documented in approved FMPs and/or forest management guides in order to avoid disrupting sensitive fish life stages. In cases where the fishery community inventories at the location of the proposed project are not well documented, the most restrictive in-water timing window must be used.
* All in-water construction and decommissioning activities must be undertaken in an uninterrupted fashion and be completed in an appropriate timeframe so as to minimize the potential for site disturbance.
* The construction and decommissioning activities must not employ the use of any explosives.

**Construction and Maintenance**

* Machinery must be maintained free of fluid and fuel leaks.
* Machinery must be operated on land with tracks/wheels above the normal high water mark, or on ice in a manner that avoids disturbance to the banks of the watercourse and adjacent riparian vegetation areas.
* Machinery must be washed, refueled and serviced a minimum of 30 metres away from the watercourse. Fuel and other materials for the machinery are to be stored a minimum of 30 metres away from the watercourse to minimize the chance of any deleterious substance from entering the water.
* Removal of riparian vegetation must be restricted to the disturbance footprint required for the construction, maintenance and decommissioning of water crossings. Site-specific operational and/or safety concerns that warrant the removal of additional riparian vegetation will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will be kept to a minimum within the road right-of-way in order to help maintain the stability of watercourse banks.
* All debris resulting from construction and decommissioning activities must be removed from the work site following the completion of the undertaking.
* If machinery fording the watercourse is required during the course of construction activities, it will be limited to a one-time event (over and back) per piece of equipment that is essential to implementation of the project, and must occur only if an existing crossing at another location is not available or practical to use.
* If minor rutting is likely to occur, watercourse bank and bed protection methods (e.g., swamp mats, pads) are to be used provided they do not constrict flows or block fish passage;
* Grading of the watercourse banks for the approaches is not permitted;
* If the watercourse bed and banks are steep and highly erodible (e.g., dominated by organic materials and silts) and erosion and degradation are likely to occur as a result of equipment fording, a temporary crossing structure or other practice must be used to protect these areas;
* The one-time fording must adhere to the appropriate in-water timing windows; Fording must occur under low-flow conditions and not when flows are elevated due to local rain events or seasonal flooding.

## Water Crossing Standards That Apply to Specific Water Crossings Structures/Practices

The following water crossing standards apply to specific water crossing structures and/or practices and **must be implemented in addition to the general water crossing standards**.

### *Water Crossing Standard Identifier:* CONST-CLR-BRDG

**Water Crossing Standards for the Construction of Clearspan Bridges**

This water crossing standard applies to the construction of clear span bridges and their footprints, including associated abutments, cribs and/or sill logs.

General Standards

* The conditions and requirements of the general water crossing standards must be implemented in addition to, and in conjunction with, this water crossing standard.

Design and Location

* Bridges must not be located on meander bends, braided watercourses, alluvial fans, or any other area that is inherently unstable and may result in the alteration of natural stream functions or erosion and scouring of the water crossing structure.

Erosion and Sediment Control

* Appropriate site-specific mitigation measures must be enacted to ensure the construction of clearspan bridges, including bridge cribs, abutments, and associated fill slopes are not subjected to the impacts of long-term or ongoing erosion. At a minimum, measures must include:
* Clearspan bridges, including bridge cribs and fill slopes must be stabilized with appropriately sized non-erodible material (e.g., rocks, cobble sized stones). Rock used to stabilize crossings and watercourse banks will be clean, free of fine materials, and of sufficient size to resist displacement during peak flood events. The rock must be placed at the original watercourse bank grade to ensure there is no infilling or narrowing of the watercourse.
* Fill material placed below the normal high water mark of the watercourse must be erosion resistant and/or protected from erosion.

CRA Fisheries or Fish that Support Such a Fishery

* The project must not be located within 100 metres of fisheries spawning or sensitive habitat if any in-water work is a requirement of the project.

Construction and Maintenance

* The bridge, including its abutments, must be placed entirely outside the normal high water mark.
* The construction of clearspan bridges must not result in the alteration of the bed or banks of the watercourse or infilling or narrowing of the watercourse channel.

### *Water Crossing Standard Identifier:* DECOM-CLR-BRDG

**Water Crossing Standards for the Decommissioning of Clearspan Bridges**

This water crossing standard applies to the decommissioning of clear span bridges and their footprints, including associated abutments, cribs and/or sill logs. In certain cases, local site conditions may create a higher likelihood for potential damage to watercourse banks and/or fish habitat when bridges abutments, cribs, and/or sill logs are completely removed as opposed to leaving them in place. In these cases, Proponents must ensure that appropriate sedimentation and erosion mitigation approaches, in addition to any necessary public safety actions, continue to be implemented.

General Standards

* The conditions and requirements in the general water crossing standards must be implemented in addition to, and in conjunction with, this water crossing standard.
* Decommissioning of water crossings will only occur if it is consistent with the approved road use management strategy in the applicable FMP and is scheduled for decommissioning in the current AWS (Table AWS-2).

Erosion and Sediment Control

* Upon decommissioning, including the removal of bridge abutments, cribs, and/or sill logs, the site must be stabilized and protected against erosion.
* Bridge abutments and cribs may be left in place if they are in good condition, stable for the long term, are not affecting watercourse or fish community dynamics, and are permissible in the approved FMP and/or AWS-2 table.
* Surface water runoff and road approaches and ditches must be directed away from the watercourse and into vegetated areas. Diagonal berms or waterbars must be installed where the erosion potential of the road approaches is likely to result in the road’s gravel surface and underlying fill being deposited into the watercourse over time. Sediment traps used within ditch lines adjacent to the watercourse crossing approach should be replaced and/or maintained to their original condition at the time of crossing decommissioning.

CRA Fisheries or Fish that Support Such a Fishery

* The project must not be located within 100 metres of fisheries spawning or sensitive habitat if any in-water work is a requirement of the project.

Construction and Maintenance

* The decommissioning of clearspan bridges, including the removal of bridge abutments, cribs and/or sill logs will not result in the alteration of the bed or banks of the watercourse or infilling or narrowing of the watercourse channel.

### *Water Crossing Standard Identifier:* CONST-OPN-ARCH

**Water Crossing Standards for the Construction of Open Bottom Arch Culverts**

Arch culverts are open-bottom structures that typically span the width of the waterbody channel, require minimal in-water construction activities and result in minimal impacts to the banks of the waterbody.

General Standards

* The conditions and requirements in the general water crossing standards must be implemented in addition to, and in conjunction with, this water crossing standard.

Design and Location

* The arch culvert must not be located on meander bends, braided watercourses, alluvial fans, or any other area that is inherently unstable and may result in the alteration of natural steam functions or erosion and scouring of the water crossing structure.
* Culverts must be sized to a minimum Q25 design flow using MNR water engineering/calculation software, or equivalent software programs deemed acceptable by the MNR.

Erosion and Sediment Control

* Appropriate site-specific mitigation measures must be enacted to ensure the construction of arch culverts and associated footings and fill slopes are not subjected to the impacts of long-term or ongoing erosion. At a minimum, measures must include:
* Stabilizing the crossing, including footings and fill slopes, with appropriately sized non-erodible material (e.g., rocks, cobble sized stones). Rock used to stabilize crossings and watercourse banks must be clean, free of fine materials, and of sufficient size to resist displacement during peak flood events. The rock must be placed at the original watercourse bank grade to ensure there is no infilling or narrowing of the watercourse.
* Fill material placed below the normal high water mark of the watercourse will be erosion resistant and/or protected from erosion.

CRA Fisheries or Fish that Support Such a Fishery

* The project must not be located within 100 metres of fisheries spawning or sensitive habitat if any in-water work is a requirement of the project.

Construction and Maintenance

* The project cannot result in any excavation and/or reconstruction of the streambed.
* The crossing must be installed under low-flow conditions and not when flows are elevated due to local rain events or seasonal flooding.
* The culvert must be secured on continuous footings outside of the normal high water mark and will be constructed according to the manufacturer’s specifications using materials that are appropriate for the site and expected loads.
* Where footings are constructed with concrete, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure concrete materials do not encroach into the bed of the watercourse.
* The construction of arch culverts must not result in the alteration of the bed or banks of the watercourse or infilling or narrowing of the watercourse channel.

### *Water Crossing Standard Identifier:* CONST-SNOW-ICE

**Water Crossing Standards for the Construction of Snow Fill and Ice Bridge Crossings**

Snow fills and ice bridges, two types of water crossings that provide cost-effective access when lakes, rivers and streams are frozen, are typically used for temporary winter access in remote areas. Ice bridges are normally constructed on larger watercourses that have sufficient stream flow and water depth to prevent the ice bridge from coming into contact with the stream bed or restricting water movement beneath the ice. Snow fills, however, are temporary crossings constructed by filling the channel of a watercourse with clean compacted snow.

General Standards

* The conditions and requirements of the general water crossing standards must be implemented in addition to, and in conjunction with, this water crossing standard.

Design and Location

* The work must not include dredging, placing fill, or grading or excavating the bed or banks of the watercourse.

Erosion and Sediment Control

* No earth fill or aggregate is permitted below the normal high water mark of the watercourse. Crossings must be constructed of clean water, ice and snow that are free of dirt and debris.

CRA fisheries or fish that support such a fishery

* Snow fills and ice crossings must not restrict water flow within the watercourse where it occurs naturally during winter conditions, or otherwise completely obstruct fish passage at any time.
* The project must not be located within 100 metres of fisheries spawning or sensitive habitat.

Construction and Maintenance

* Appropriate seasonal conditions must be present (e.g., adequate depth of snow and ice, winter temperatures) to provide certainty that the construction and removal water crossing standards can be satisfactorily implemented.
* Aggregate or loose woody material cannot be used to top the crossing.
* If logs or corduroy are used to stabilize the approaches of ice and snow fill crossings:
* The logs must be clean;
* The logs may be securely bound together to facilitate removal and minimize site disturbance;
* No logs or woody debris can be left within the watercourse;
* Corduroy (if used) adjacent to the watercourse banks must be removed and placed outside the floodplain to help prevent a damming effect on the site. Corduroy that is frozen or embedded into the road approaches or watercourse banks must be left in place so as to not expose mineral soil adjacent to the watercourse. The remaining snow and ice can be left to melt in the spring. If required, remedial work will be carried out on the site after the crossing is removed to ensure that no logs or woody debris can wash back into the watercourse.
* Logs may be placed on road approaches to assist in diverting runoff away from the watercourse; however, they must be placed outside of the floodplain and in such a manner as to ensure that they do wash back into the watercourse.
* Sanding of snow and ice crossings must be kept to a minimum and within the bounds of operational health and safety considerations.
* Corduroy logs or brush mats must be installed on the approaches to the watercourse crossing when conditions are soft in order to avoid disturbing the banks and crossing approaches.
* If water is being pumped from a watercourse to reinforce the crossing, the intakes must be sized and adequately screened to prevent debris blockage and fish entrainment.

### *Water Crossing Standard Identifier:* CONST-SM-CULV

**Water Crossing Standards for the Construction of Single, Small Closed-Bottom Round Culverts**

This water crossing approval specification applies to the construction of single, round, corrugated, closed-bottom steel, aluminum, or plastic culverts that are less than or equal to 1200 millimeters (4’) in diameter and do not require site-specific engineering approval (i.e., span less than three (9.8‘)), as per MNR’s Crown Land Bridge Manual, 2008.

General Standards

* The conditions and requirements in the general water crossing standards must be implemented in addition to, and in conjunction with, this water crossing standard.
* The project does not:
* Replace an existing open-bottom crossing (e.g., clear span bridge, arch culvert);
* Replace an existing closed-bottom culvert that is larger in diameter than that being installed; or
* Involve the installation of more than one closed-bottom culvert at the crossing location.

Design and Location

* Culvert crossings must be located, designed and constructed to minimize the likelihood of ongoing outlet scour, culvert undermining and/or the erosion of fill in order to provide for stable and non-perched crossing sites that can provide for fish passage.
* The culvert must not be located on meander bends, braided watercourses, alluvial fans, or any other area that is inherently unstable and may result in the alteration of natural stream functions or erosion and scouring of the crossing structure.
* Culverts must be sized to a minimum Q25 design flow using MNR water engineering/calculation software, or equivalent software programs deemed acceptable by MNR.
* In cases where an unmapped watercourse is encountered during the construction of a road, and where a proper watershed analysis cannot be completed to determine the Q25 design flow, the culvert must be sized to ensure that it spans from bank to bank within the watercourse.
* Culverts must not be installed where the channel slope at the crossing location (i.e., physical rise over run of the culvert footprint prior to construction) is of a gradient greater than 2.0%.
* Culverts must not be installed where the slope of road approaches or either of the bank approaches is greater than 30%/17˚.
* Crossing locations must be selected where culverts can be embedded below the grade of the watercourse bed. The amount of embedment should be determined by local conditions.

Erosion and Sediment Control

* Appropriate site-specific mitigation measures must be enacted to ensure the construction of the culvert crossing does not result in the ongoing erosion of fill. At a minimum, measures must include:
* Both the inlet and outlet ends of the culvert must be stabilized with appropriately sized non-erodible material (e.g., rocks, cobble sized stones) to prevent erosion of the fill slope and the watercourse bed. Rock used to stabilize crossings and watercourse banks must be clean, free of fine materials and of sufficient size to resist displacement during peak flood events. The rock shall be placed at the original watercourse bank grade to ensure that there is no infilling or narrowing of the watercourse.
* Fill material placed below the normal high water mark of the watercourse must be erosion resistant and/or protected from erosion.

CRA fisheries or fish that support such a fishery

* The project must not be located within 100 metres of fisheries spawning or sensitive habitat.
* The project must not be located within 500 metres of any brook trout spawning or upwelling areas.
* The project must not be located on any watercourses or tributaries that flow into, and are within 500 metres, of known naturally reproducing brook trout lakes.
* The combination of culvert size, length, slope and drainage area will not create accelerated water velocities that will consistently and predictably impede the passage of fish.

Construction and Maintenance

* The crossing must be installed under low-flow conditions and not when flows are elevated due to local rain events or seasonal flooding.
* Both the interior and exterior of round, closed bottom culverts that are installed on CRA fisheries or fish that support such a fishery waterbodies must be corrugated to ensure structural stability and facilitate fish passage.
* The grade of the culvert must reflect the grade of the natural watercourse bed.
* Backfill must be adequately compacted around the culvert. Only clean sand or gravel can be used as backfill and must be compacted around the culvert in layers.
* Culverts must be the correct length to permit banks to be sloped at an angle of 2:1 or a stable angle of repose for the materials used.

### *Water Crossing Standard Identifier:* DECOM-SM-CULV

**Water Crossing Standards for the Decommissioning of Single, Small Closed-Bottom Round Culverts**

This water crossing approval specification applies to the decommissioning of all round, closed-bottom steel, aluminum, or plastic culverts that are less than or equal to 1200 millimeters (4’) in diameter.

General Standards

* The conditions and requirements in the general water crossing standards must be implemented in addition to, and in conjunction with, this water crossing standard.
* Decommissioning of water crossings will only occur if it is consistent with the approved road use management strategy in the applicable FMP and is scheduled for decommissioning in the current AWS (Table AWS-2).
* If the construction of the crossing was originally reviewed and approved by MNR and/or DFO, all applicable conditions of approval must be fulfilled.

Erosion and Sediment Control

* Upon decommissioning, the site must be stabilized and protected against erosion. Approaches to the watercourse should be stabilized at a 2:1 slope or stable angle of repose for the materials used using site appropriate methods.
* All exposed soil must be seeded and/or stabilized immediately following completion of activities. Erosion and sediment control measures must be appropriate for the site conditions and maintained until vegetation has become permanently re-established within disturbed areas and/or exposed mineral soils have been stabilized with rip-rap or appropriately sized non-erodible rock material.
* Materials removed or stockpiled during decommissioning (e.g. grubbing, overburden fill) must be deposited outside the floodplain and stabilized/protected against erosion to ensure material does not enter the watercourse.
* Surface water runoff and road approaches and ditches must continue to be directed away from the watercourse and into vegetated areas. Diagonal berms or waterbars must be installed where the erosion potential of the road approaches is likely to result in the road’s gravel surface and underlying fill being deposited into the watercourse over time. Sediment traps used within ditch lines adjacent to the watercourse crossing approach must be replaced and/or maintained to their original condition prior to the construction of the crossing.
* Appropriately sized erosion-resistant materials must be used below the normal high water mark for stream bank rehabilitation.

CRA Fisheries or Fish that Support Such a Fishery

* The project must not be located within 100 metres of fisheries spawning or sensitive habitat if any in-water work is a requirement of the project.

Construction and Maintenance

* The crossing must be decommissioned under low-flow conditions and not when flows are elevated due to local rain events or seasonal flooding.
* The watercourse must be restored as closely as possible to its original condition prior to the construction of the crossing, including retaining as close as possible the original stream alignment.
* All crossing infrastructure must be completely removed from the site.
* Grubbing must be minimized to leave as much of the existing vegetation intact.