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**Mitigoog LP**



**ANNUAL WORK SCHEDULE**  
for the  
**KENORA FOREST SUSTAINABLE FOREST LICENCE (#550400)**  
NDMNR Forest Kenora District, Northwest Region

**for the one-year period from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023**

Kenora Forest Sustainable Forest License  
2022 – 2032 Forest Management Plan

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**Annual Work Schedule - Title, Certification and Approval Page**

**ANNUAL WORK SCHEDULE**  
for the  
**KENORA FOREST SUSTAINABLE FOREST LICENCE**  
NDMNRF Kenora District, Northwestern Region

**Miitigoog LP**  
**for the one-year period from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023**

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: \_\_\_\_\_ December 17, 2021  
Kurt Pochailo, R.P.F., (date)  
Miisun Integrated Resource Management Co.

Submitted By: \_\_\_\_\_ December 17, 2021  
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.

RPF Seal \_\_\_\_\_ December 17, 2021  
Kurt Pochailo, R.P.F. (date)  
Miisun Integrated Resource Management Co.

NRIP Submission Identifier:

*The original signed and stamped version of this page is retained at NDMNRF Kenora District office and the Miitigoog/Miisun office in Kenora.*

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**HIGHER RISK WATER CROSSING APPROVAL PAGE**

for the  
**KENORA FOREST**  
NDMNRF Kenora District, Northwestern Region

**Miitigoog LP**  
**for the one-year period from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022**

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: \_\_\_\_\_ December 17, 2021  
Kurt Pochailo, R.P.F. (date)  
Miisun Integrated Resource Management Co.

Submitted By: \_\_\_\_\_ December 17, 2021  
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.

RPF Seal \_\_\_\_\_ December 17, 2021  
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)  
NDMNRF Kenora District Manager

NRIP Submission Identifier:

*The original signed and stamped version of this page is retained at NDMNRF Kenora District office and the Miitigoog/Miisun office in Kenora.*

1	Table of Contents	
	3.1 INTRODUCTION	7
	3.2 HARVEST AREA	8
	3.2.2 RENEWAL AND MAINTENANCE	11
	3.2.3 ROADS	12
	3.2.3.1 Water Crossings	12
	3.2.3.2 Other Crossings of AOCs	12
	3.2.3.3 Water Crossing Decommissioning	12
	3.2.3.4 Aggregates	13
	3.2.3.4 Existing Roads	13
	3.2.4 FIRE PREVENTION AND PERPARDNESS	15
	3.2.5 MONITORING AND ASSESMENT	17
	APPENDIX A (COMPLIANCE REPORTING AREAS)	
	APPENDIX B (FIRE PLAN)	
	APPENDIX C (Water Crossing Standards for the Kenora Forest)	

1 **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

2  
3 The Kenora Forest is located in the Kenora District of the Northwestern Region of the Ontario  
4 Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNRF). The  
5 Kenora Forest Sustainable Forest License (SFL #550400) is held by Miitigoog Limited  
6 Partnership. Miitigoog General Partner Inc. has prepared this annual work schedule on behalf of  
7 the shareholders and partners of Miitigoog Limited Partnership, with support from Miisun  
8 Integrated Forest Management Co. The Miisun office is located in Kenora on Ninth Street North.  
9 This annual work schedule (AWS) encompasses forestry operations for the period from April 1,  
10 2022 to March 31, 2023 on the Kenora Forest SFL. This Annual Work Schedule coincides with  
11 the ten-year 2022-2032 Forest Management Plan (FMP) for the Kenora Forest.  
12

13 The AWS includes operations (harvest, renewal, tending, protection, road construction and  
14 maintenance, compliance) which were planned and approved in the FMP, and are scheduled for  
15 implementation during the AWS period. Conditions on regular operations identified in the 2022-  
16 2032 Forest Management Plan (FMP) for the Kenora Forest will be followed in the implementation  
17 of this AWS. The text, tables and information products associated with this AWS have been  
18 produced in accordance with the Forest Management Planning Manual for Ontario's Crown  
19 Forests (NDMNRF, 2020). All information products submitted with the annual work schedule are  
20 in accordance with the requirements of the current version of the Forest Information Manual and  
21 related Technical Specifications.

### 3.2 HARVEST AREA

The area scheduled for harvest in this AWS has been selected from the 2022 Forest Management Plan (FMP). Within this AWS there are 9,744 hectares of harvest area identified, 7,448ha of Regular and 2,295ha of bridging. The regular harvest is highest in the PJD, HMX and POD forest units. The allocation by forest unit for the 2022-2023 AWS can be seen in the table below.

Forest Unit	Bridging Area (ha)	Regular Area (ha)	Total Area (ha)
BFM	-	31	31
CMX	386	520	906
HMX	829	1,601	2,431
HRD	-	926	926
OTH	72	-	72
PJD	125	2,647	2,773
PJM	382	35	416
POD	215	1,253	1,468
PRW	10	86	96
SBD	-	20	20
SBL	-	233	233
SBM	-	96	96
SPD	171	-	171
SPM	105	-	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>7,448</b>	<b>9,744</b>

The actual area harvested on the Kenora Forest in recent years has been well below the planned levels. Although Kenora Forest Products (KFP) sawmill has shut down for an undisclosed length of time the conifer from the Kenora Forest will continue to flow to EACOM in Ear Falls. Weyerhaeuser will continue to operate at between 80-100% capacity during the 2022-2023 operating season. Local contractors have purchased equipment to improve their ability to move wood to all available markets. It is believed that harvesting level will be increased over the previous few years, but it is not expected to exceed 3,000 hectares total.

The reason for the high level of harvest area included in the AWS this year is because many blocks have been included for road construction purposes and bridging blocks for “clean-up” (areas partially harvested in a previous year). Miitigoog may be utilizing additional road building crews to build advanced roads for 2022-23, 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



- 1 • Biofibre Harvest
- 2 • Canoe-Grade White Birch and Cedar Trees
- 3 • Dens of Furbearing Mammals – Transitory Features (see Table FMP-11 for AOCs for
- 4 known dens)
- 5 • Dens of Furbearing Mammals – Enduring Features
- 6 • Downed Woody Material
- 7 • Erosion
- 8 • Hydrological Impacts
- 9 • Incidental Bur Oak
- 10 • Large, Landscape Patches – Deer Emphasis Areas (DEAs)
- 11 • Large, Landscape Patches – Moose Emphasis Areas (MEAs)
- 12 • Loss of Productive Land
- 13 • Marten Boxes (Traps)
- 14 • Mining Claims and Leases
- 15 • Nests – Songbirds
- 16 • Nests – Occupied Ground Nests
- 17 • Nests – Unoccupied nests/communal roosts in cavities previously used by American
- 18 Kestrel, Barred Owl, Boreal Owl, Eastern Screech-Owl, Great Horned Owl, Northern
- 19 Hawk Owl, Northern Saw-Whet Owl or Chimney Swift
- 20 • Nests – Unoccupied stick nests built or used by Barred Owl, Broad-Winged Hawk,
- 21 Common Raven, Cooper’s Hawk, Great Horned Owl, Long-Eared Owl, Merlin, Red-
- 22 Tailed Hawk or Sharp-Shinned Hawk
- 23 • Nests – Inactive Nests of Great Gray Owl, Northern Goshawk or Red-Shouldered Hawk
- 24 • Nests – Unidentified (Unknown) Stick Nests
- 25 • Nutrient Loss – on Shallow Soil Sites
- 26 • Red Pine and White Pine Aesthetics – along Rush Bay Road, Clytie Bay Road, Woodchuck
- 27 Bay Road and Cameron Drive
- 28 • Red Pine and White Pine, Incidental - within Wabaseemoong Stewardship Area
- 29 • Residual Forest – Mapped
- 30 • Residual Forest – Unmapped
- 31 • Rich Lowland Hardwood-Dominated Forest (Black Ash)
- 32 • Rutting & Compaction
- 33 • Salvage Harvest
- 34 • Wetlands – mapped permanent, non-forest
- 35 • Wildlife Trees – Clearcut Silvicultural System
- 36 • Woodland Pools

37  
 38 Areas of harvest blocks requiring additional residual to meet guidelines are shown on the FMP  
 39 operations maps. These areas did not meet the guideline for 0.5 ha of residual forest in every 50  
 40 ha hexagon. For blocks in moose emphasis areas, further work was done during FMP development  
 41 to locate required residual patches. The location of these residual patches is shown on the AWS  
 42 operations maps to guide their placement. In some cases, the residual patch has been placed  
 43 outside of the “low residual area” where the NDMNRF biologist determined that moose habitat

1 needs would be better served by retaining higher quality summer thermal cover near moose aquatic  
2 feeding areas, consistent with the moose habitat objectives. For all other blocks, residual patch  
3 placement will be determined during layout.

4  
5 For the deer emphasis area, the following additional direction applies as per the FMP. If practical  
6 and feasible, the block will be scheduled for harvest in the winter season. All bur oak will be  
7 retained except where required to be cleared for road right-of-way. Operations will preferentially  
8 retain mature white spruce, white pine and cedar as wildlife trees, priority given to retaining small  
9 clumps of trees, as opposed to individual trees, if they occur.

10  
11 The area of concern (AOC) prescriptions for lakes and streams allow for some limited harvesting,  
12 as per the direction in the Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and  
13 Site Scales (NDMNRF 2010) and applicable AOCs in Table FMP-11.

14  
15 As a result of community input, harvest blocks within the Wabaseemoong Stewardship Area of  
16 the Kenora Forest require additional retention levels of 36 leave trees per hectare, compared to the  
17 requirement of 25 trees elsewhere. The additional leave tree requirements will not result in non-  
18 compliance regarding utilization standards as the additional trees will be made up of dead trees or  
19 trees which fall below the minimum acceptable standard found within the Forest Management  
20 Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scales.

21  
22 **Areas available for Fuelwood** - Fuelwood is available at any approved FMP block. Fuelwood  
23 from these areas includes cull wood brought to roadside or wood in slash piles. The public is to  
24 obtain personal use fuelwood permits from the NDMNRF prior to harvesting fuelwood.

25  
26 Fuelwood will only be available if timber was not left on site for a specific reason. In all blocks,  
27 timber will be left standing intentionally to enhance wildlife habitat and natural disturbance  
28 patterns and will be unavailable for fuelwood. No fuelwood will be considered available within a  
29 block once renewal activities have commenced, or after a period of two years after harvest  
30 operations have ended. This strategy is intended for the protection of regenerating trees, whether  
31 they were initiated naturally or artificially.

32  
33 An index map (1:200,000 scale) and detailed operations maps (1:20,000 scale) of harvest areas are  
34 found in the submission folder labeled as per the Forest Information Manual (FIM) Technical  
35 Specification requirements and made available on the Natural Resources Information Portal  
36 (NRIP) website.

### 37 38 **3.2.1 WOOD STORAGE YARDS**

39 There is wood storage yard identified for this AWS. This wood storage yard is located on the  
40 Cygnet Lake Road and will be used if required to facilitate moving winter wood from the end of  
41 the Cygnet Lake Road.

1 **3.2.2 RENEWAL AND MAINTENANCE**

2 Renewal, tending and protection operations within the Kenora Forest scheduled for the 2022-2023  
3 period are shown on the index and operations maps. The operations maps show gross areas for  
4 renewal and tending. Activities scheduled for 2022-2023 include mechanical site preparation,  
5 seeding, tree planting, tending (either ground herbicide application or manual brushing), and slash  
6 pile burning.

7  
8 There is no mechanical site preparation program planned on the Kenora Forest for the 2022-2023  
9 AWS. If a site preparation program is proposed at a later date, it will be added through a revision  
10 to the AWS.

11  
12 The tree planting program consists of planting approximately 258,500 seedlings on both site  
13 prepared and non-site prepared ground. This AWS identifies 360 hectares for planting. Seedlings  
14 are black spruce and jack pine container stock (309 and 207 size, a.k.a. minis), red pine container  
15 stock (309 size) and white spruce container stock (309 size).

16  
17 A tending program is not currently scheduled for the 2022-2023 operating period. If a program is  
18 proposed at a later date, it will be added to the AWS through a revision.

19  
20 There are approximately 168 hectares prescribed for seeding in this AWS. Previously harvested  
21 areas that are not planted or seeded will be left to regenerate naturally. The area naturally  
22 regenerated will be included in subsequent annual reports following Forest Operations Prescription  
23 (FOP) verification.

24  
25 Slash piles created in blocks harvested between 2020-2022 and any areas not burned during the  
26 2021 Low Complexity Prescribed Burn Plan will be included in the Low Complexity Prescribed  
27 Burn Plan for the fall 2022. The slash pile burning program will be completed as per direction in  
28 the FMP. Once exact site locations and hectares are known, following submission (target  
29 submission of July 15<sup>th</sup>) and approval of the 2022-2023 Low Complexity Prescribed Burn Plan, it  
30 will be appended to this AWS.

31  
32 In addition to the areas identified for renewal activities, all areas identified for harvest are eligible  
33 for renewal and tending activities.

1 **3.2.3 ROADS**

2 The following primary and branch roads are identified for construction in this AWS;  
3 Atikwa Lake Road, Avalon Road, Bays Lake Road, Beaver House Road, Flapjack Road, Flora  
4 Lake Road, Goshawk North Road, Hidden Lake Road, India Road, Namego Lake Road, Quida  
5 Lake Road, Roxy Road, Snook Lake Road, Turtle Lake Road, Weisner Lake Road, and Westway  
6 Road. The amount of construction on any road will be dependent on markets and overall budgets

7  
8 Operational and winter roads will be constructed within harvest areas and operational road  
9 boundaries for short-term use. Operational road boundaries are shown on the operations maps.  
10 Operational maps also indicate areas where Forestry Aggregate Pits may be located outside of  
11 harvest blocks and to indicate the general location of access into harvest blocks.

12  
13 The Talbot Road has been identified for decommissioning in this AWS. The decommissioning of  
14 this road was first identified in the 2012-2022 FMP and was carried forward to the 2022-2032  
15 FMP to implement. A decommissioning plan will be created by Miisun and NDMNRF prior to  
16 any decommissioning activities.

17  
18 **3.2.3.1 Water Crossings**

19  
20 The water crossings for the current year have been included in table AWS-1. All proposed water  
21 crossings listed in table AWS-1 are shown on the 1:20,000 annual operations maps.

22  
23 Miitigoog will obtain approval from NDMNRF for all bridges (temporary and permanent) prior to  
24 their installation. Miitigoog will provide bridge design drawings and details in advance of bridge  
25 construction and installation. If NDMNRF design drawings are being used, Miitigoog will specify  
26 which design and dimensions are being used.

27  
28 Unless specified in Tables AWS-1 or AWS-2, all water crossings will be constructed, maintained  
29 and decommissioned in accordance with Appendix C – Water Crossing Standards for the Kenora  
30 Forest.

31  
32 **3.2.3.2 Other Crossings of Areas of Concern**

33  
34 There will be roads constructed across an area of concern (not related to water crossings) within  
35 this AWS. The most likely area of concerns to be crossed by a road are as follows; A01, HL1,  
36 NG1, Tat, Tar, Tmb, Tnr, Tpt and Tst. Where a road is required to cross an area of concern Miisun  
37 will work with NDMNRF to ensure the conditions within the area of concern prescription are met.

38  
39 **3.2.3.3 Water Crossing Decommissioning**

40  
41 The water crossings decommissioning for the current year have been included in table AWS-2.  
42 All proposed water crossing decommissioning listed in table AWS-2 are shown on the 1:20,000  
43 annual operations maps.

1                   **3.2.3.4 Aggregates**

2  
3 The existing Forestry Aggregate Pits that will be used for construction and maintenance of roads  
4 during the year are identified on the AWS maps and coverage.

5  
6 New Forestry Aggregate Pits may be added throughout the year within approved harvest blocks,  
7 primary and branch road corridors, aggregate extraction corridors or operational road boundaries.

8  
9 Aggregate pits no longer required will be rehabilitated. This will include aggregate pits established  
10 during this AWS period. Aggregate pits for operational roads are often rehabilitated in the same  
11 year they are created. There are currently no aggregate pits for which Category 9 permit application  
12 will be prepared.

13  
14                   **3.2.3.5 Existing Roads**

15  
16 Maintenance will occur on large portions of the existing primary and branch road systems. The  
17 primary and branch roads identified in table FMP-18 of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 Forest  
18 Management Plan are eligible for funding in accordance with the Road Construction and  
19 Maintenance Agreement.

20  
21 These roads and each associated right-of-way are eligible to receive maintenance as required to  
22 maintain the road for forest management purposes (e.g. active operations such as harvest, renewal,  
23 tending, transportation and hauling activities), to minimize risk to road users and minimize the  
24 potential risk for environmental damage. Routine maintenance may include either one or several  
25 of the following activities where operations are working with the vicinity of the road: grading,  
26 snowplowing, brush clearing with mechanical or chemical methods (e.g. application of herbicides  
27 for vegetation control along road shoulder), gravelling, reshaping of road bed, ditching, surfacing,  
28 bridge repair that involves above the water work, dust control, signage, sanding, erosion control,  
29 water crossing repairs (using existing structure on site where no in-water work is involved as per  
30 the fisheries protocol) and clearing existing right-of-ways including the harvesting of merchantable  
31 trees as required. Maintenance may also include non-emergency repairs of existing water  
32 crossings to clean culverts, remove blockages caused by beaver activity in and/or adjacent to  
33 culverts and to apply material (e.g. rig rap, straw mats) to mitigate or enhance long-term erosion  
34 protection around water crossings, bed and/or sub-grade rebuilding.

35  
36 For safety/engineering concerns minor road re-alignment and bypass construction may also be  
37 required for existing roads during the implementation of the FMP. This is permitted within the  
38 existing 30m right-of-way, subject to the confirmation of values and the application of all  
39 applicable AOCs to the proposed work area. If an appropriate AOC does not exist in the FMP  
40 note that it will need to be amended into the FMP and then applied. Installation of new and/or  
41 replacement of water crossings by the SFL are permitted subject to the conditions of the  
42 NDMNRF/DFO water crossing protocol (Supp Doc O).

43  
44 Emergency maintenance is defined as road maintenance that requires immediate attention to  
45 restore access and reduce the chance of personal injury, damage to equipment, inconvenience to

1 road users and further road damage (2020 FMPM, Glossary-13). This damage may be caused by  
2 unplanned events, significant weather, or failure of the structure. Emergency maintenance will be  
3 necessary where public safety and/or environmental damage have occurred. Emergency  
4 maintenance can proceed immediately without NDMNRF approval provided the emergency works  
5 are limited in scope to only what is necessary to address essential public safety concerns and to  
6 restrict further environmental damage. All emergency actions will be reported to MNRF as soon  
7 as practical (immediately or next business day) and any further actions (e.g. restoration,  
8 reconstruction, abandonment) will be subject to normal planning approvals and conditions of  
9 NDMNRF/DFO Water Crossing Protocol (Supp Doc O). Where sediment has been released into  
10 a watercourse, the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks will be informed verbally  
11 within 24 hours.

12  
13 Access to areas could be disrupted at any time and there is no obligation on the Crown or the Forest  
14 Industry to undertake repair work to restore infrastructure and access. However, all actions must  
15 be consistent with the RUMS for the road. Situations could also arise where it is determined that  
16 damaged/deteriorating infrastructure is unsafe and continued use must be prohibited until a  
17 permanent solution is implemented.

18

1 **3.2.4 FIRE PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS**

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

4  
5 It is the policy of Miitigoog to take all reasonable precautions to prevent forest fires during the  
6 course of its operations and to take immediate action to minimize losses should fire occur on or  
7 near its operations. Miitigoog, its contractors and overlapping licensees will work in close liaison  
8 and co-operation with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry in the prevention, detection,  
9 and suppression of forest fires.

10  
11 Appendix B *2022-2023 Miisun Fire Plan* goes into greater detail on the requirements for all  
12 contractors, and will be distributed to each of them. It is the responsibility of Miitigoog, its  
13 contractors and overlapping licensees to understand and comply with the *Forest Fires Prevention*  
14 *Act* and the *Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol*.

15  
16 To enhance the compliance and understanding of fire prevention the following measures are  
17 implemented:

- 18  
19 (a) Daily communication detailing fire activity and fire hazard is carried out with all  
20 contractors and overlapping licensees.  
21 (b) Miitigoog/Miisun field personnel or consultants conduct periodic fire inspections on  
22 mechanical equipment and forest fire suppression equipment at each operation to assure  
23 compliance with the *Forest Fires Prevention Act* and company standards.  
24 (c) Patrols of public use areas and after lightning events (during extreme conditions) will  
25 be conducted by Miitigoog/Miisun in conjunction with operations where they overlap.  
26

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

33  
34 As per the *Forest Fires Prevention Act* and the *Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol*,  
35 Miitigoog, its contractors and overlapping licensees will be considered: 1) trained and capable, or  
36 2) limited operators.

37  
38 If an overlapping licensee would like to be considered trained and capable, the licensee must  
39 provide a completed Kenora Forest Independent Operator / Contractor Fire Information form to  
40 Miitigoog prior to April 1, 2022. Miitigoog will forward any completed forms to the NDMNRF  
41 so the appropriate classification is made.

42  
43 The following table describes the fire suppression equipment that will be available and maintained  
44 where operations are occurring.

1

<b>Operations</b>	<b>Number of Machines</b>	<b>Number of Equipment Caches</b>	<b>Backpack Pumps*</b>
Heavy equipment with tire chains, tracks, working in forest fuels	1-5	0	1/machine
	6+	1	
OR**: Heavy Equipment at work within a 10km radius of each other (includes hot work)	1-9	0	1/machine or hot work operation
	10+	1	
Tree plant, manual tending or other labour-intensive operations		0	1 for every 4 workers, to a maximum of 10/site

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

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

6



1 **3.2.5 MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT**

2 **3.2.5.1 Compliance Monitoring**

3 The compliance strategy for the Kenora Forest is located in section 4.7 Monitoring and Assessment  
4 of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP.

5  
6 Inspection and Sampling Intensity

7  
8 Miisun compliance inspectors must inspect a representative sample within each Compliance  
9 Reporting Area (CRA) to confirm and report on the compliance status with the FMP, AWS, and  
10 associated legislation. This will include such things as utilization standards, harvest boundaries,  
11 areas of concern, forest aggregate pits and water crossing requirements. Occasionally, joint  
12 inspections may be conducted with the NDMNRF.

13  
14 Reporting and Operational Issue Management

15  
16 As described in the FMP, section 4.7.1.6, any operational issues are to be reported immediately by  
17 forest workers to their supervisors. If an operational issue can easily be corrected, it must be done  
18 immediately. On-going or non-correctable operational issues are to be verbally reported to Miisun,  
19 who will in turn notify the NDMNRF.

20  
21 A compliance inspection report will be completed by a compliance inspector who has conducted  
22 the inspection and submitted to NDMNRF through FOIP. An inspection report is a record of the  
23 inspection that was conducted at a point in time on a defined area and creates a history. The report  
24 is not considered to have been submitted through FOIP until it has been completed by the  
25 inspector, entered in FOIP, and approved within FOIP.

26  
27 Notification of the Status of an Operation

28  
29 Notification and inspection reporting timelines and requirements are described in section 4.7.1.6  
30 of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP.

31  
32 Miisun will provide written notice (email) to NDMNRF when a change in the status of an operation  
33 on the Kenora Forest occurs. The notice will state the 'Compliance Reporting Area' and the type  
34 of notification; 'Start Up', 'Suspended', or 'Complete'.

35  
36 Inspection and Report on Operations

37  
38 The inspection process will be initiated by Miisun as soon as forest operations commence.  
39 Compliance inspection report procedures on the Kenora Forest will follow direction from the  
40 Forest Compliance Handbook procedure FOR 07 03 05. The procedure provides a flow chart  
41 outlining the process that will be used when confronted with issue management.

42  
43 Prevention, Avoidance and Mitigation

1  
2 Prevention, avoidance and mitigation measures will be implemented as documented in section  
3 4.7.1.7 of the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP.

4  
5 Roles and responsibilities associated with the compliance plan are identified in section 4.7.1.5 of  
6 the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP.

7  
8 The Annual Reports will describe the details of specific compliance performance issues and any  
9 action items carried out.

10  
11 Also, when mitigative measures (i.e. AOC prescriptions) are being identified in the field (i.e.  
12 flagged boundary), overlapping licensees who are involved are to ensure the value location in the  
13 field is known to ensure appropriate protection is provided.

### 14 15 **3.2.5.2 Compliance Reporting Area(s)**

16 Compliance Reporting Areas are determined by risk analysis, as documented in section 4.7.1.8 of  
17 the Kenora Forest 2022-2032 FMP.

18  
19 For the purpose of this Forest Compliance Strategy, a Compliance Reporting Area is defined as:  
20 “areas of land described for the purpose of forest compliance reporting and for which a forest  
21 operation compliance inspection report will be submitted.” (Source: FOR 07 02 04). The  
22 Compliance Reporting Areas are documented in Appendix A of this AWS.

23  
24 Silviculture areas will be grouped by the type of activity (i.e. tree plant, site preparation, etc.) and  
25 reported in one FOIP report as a single activity. Each water crossing installation will be reported  
26 individually in FOIP.

**APPENDIX A**

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**2022-2023**

7

**COMPLIANCE REPORTING AREAS**

8

**KENORA FOREST**

9

10

11

Kenora Forest 2022-2023 AWS

Compliance Reporting Area	Harvest Blocks	Likelihood Rating	Capability Rating	Risk Assessment	Report
CAR-1	22.598	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-2	12.058	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-3	22.600'	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-4	12.704, 12.499, 12.059, 12.061	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-5	12.125, 12.701	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-6	22.601, 22.809	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-7	22.584	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-8	22.577	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-9	22.574	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-10	22.392	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-11	22.394, 22.393, 22.395	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-12	22.396, 22.397	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-13	22.398	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-14	22.399	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-15	22.4	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-16	22.403, 22.404	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-17	22.311, 22.313, 22.314	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-18	22.285, 22.284, 22.286, 22.287, 22.288	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-19	22.358	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-20	22.359	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-21	22.343	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-22	22.364, 22.363	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-23	22.432, 22.433	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-24	22.43	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-25	22.429	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-26	22.441	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-27	22.439, 22.438, 22.436	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-28	22.444	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-29	22.459	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-30	12.903	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-31	22.458	N/A	High	High	Report

Kenora Forest 2022-2023 AWS

CAR-32	22.451, 22.452	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-33	22.453	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-34	22.450'	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-35	22.454	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-36	22.483, 22.482	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-37	22.488	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-38	22.832	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-39	22.513, 22.514	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-40	22.509	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-41	22.510'	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-42	22.511	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-43	22.512	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-44	22.522	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-45	22.517, 22.518	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-46	22.519	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-47	22.520'	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-48	22.521	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-49	22.495, 22.496	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-50	22.492	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-51	22.498	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-52	22.501, 22.502, 22.503	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-53	22.500'	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-54	22.504	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-55	12.413	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-56	12.013	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-57	22.505	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-58	22.506, 22.507	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-59	22.508	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-60	12.201	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-61	12.536, 12.023	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-62	22.561	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-63	22.531, 22.532	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-64	22.533	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-65	22.534	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-66	22.537	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-67	22.535	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-68	22.536	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-69	22.538	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-70	22.559	N/A	High	High	Report

Kenora Forest 2022-2023 AWS

CAR-71	22.558	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-72	22.560'	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-73	22.565, 22.564	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-74	22.569	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-75	22.568	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-76	22.566	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-77	12.271	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-78	12.653	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-79	12.223	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-80	12.258	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-81	22.009	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-82	22.010'	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-83	22.036	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-84	22.035	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-85	12.258	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-86	22.025	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-87	22.026	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-88	22.044	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-89	22.043	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-90	22.063	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-91	22.056	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-92	22.754	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-93	22.061	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-94	22.058	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-95	22.060'	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-96	22.065	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-97	22.067	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-98	22.066	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-99	22.105	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-100	22.103	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-101	22.089, 22.088	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-102	22.087, 22.086	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-103	22.766	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-104	22.765	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-105	22.764	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-106	22.763, 22.761, 22.760	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-107	22.193	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-108	12.255	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-109	12.244	N/A	High	High	Report

Kenora Forest 2022-2023 AWS

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CAR-110	22.768	N/A	High	High	Report
CAR-111	12.243	N/A	High	High	Report

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# **APPENDIX B**

## **2022-2023 MIISUN FIRE PLAN**



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**2022-2023 MIISUN FIRE PLAN**

**DECLARATION**

*The following Fire Plan has been prepared for the year 2022 fire season (April 01 to October 31), within the 2022-2023 AWS planning period.*

*Contractors are responsible for abiding by the conditions and requirements as outlined in this plan, unless the Contractor has an NDMNRF 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 **Table of Contents**

2 1.0 INTRODUCTION .....9

3 2.0 SCOPE.....9

4 3.0 FIRE POLICY.....9

5 4.0 FIRE PREVENTION .....9

6 5.0 FIRE AWARENESS AND EDUCATION.....11

7 6.0 FIRE PREPARDNESS TRAININNG.....11

8 7.0 FIRE DETECTION .....11

9 8.0 EQUIPMENT & TRAINING STANDARDS - LIST FOR THE KENORA FOREST.....12

10 9.0 COMMUNICATIONS.....12

11 10.0 AREAS OF OPERATION .....12

12 APPENDIX A – ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND FORESTRY CONTACT

13 INFORMATION .....14

14 APPENDIX B – INDUSTRY CONTACT INFORMATION .....15

15 APPENDIX C – MODIFYING INDUSTRY OPERATIONS PROTOCOL .....16

16 APPENDIX D - FOREST FIRE OPERATIONS BY FOREST INDUSTRY – BUSINESS PRACTICES.....18

17 APPENDIX E - FIRE DETECTION REPORT- FORM .....24

18 APPENDIX F - RETRIEVAL OF COMPANY/CONTRACTOR FIRE EQUIPMENT BY NDMNRF .....25

19 APPENDIX G - KENORA FOREST INDEPENDENT OPERATOR / CONTRACTOR FIRE INFORMATION ...27

20 APPENDIX H - CONTRACTOR EQUIPMENT RATES .....31

21

22

1 **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

2  
3 All forest operations undertaken in Ontario must be performed with careful consideration to the  
4 prevention of forest fires. Accidental wildfire can have a considerable impact on both short term and  
5 long-term forest operations and forest sustainability. In the incidence of accidental fire, operators must be  
6 prepared to safely take initial action to prevent fire spread. Under the authority of the *Forest*  
7 *Management Planning Manual* and the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, conditions are placed on forest  
8 operations through the Annual Work Schedule (AWS) to provide Forest Fire Prevention and  
9 Preparedness. Contractors shall follow these guidelines to develop and describe conditions for forest  
10 operations which will prevent forest fires and/or will minimize damage from a fire, should one occur.  
11 Forest operators must also be aware of other prevention measures in the Forest Fires Prevention Act and  
12 associated regulations, Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol, Forest Fire Operations By Forest  
13 Industry – Business Practices”, and the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, Part B: Annual Operations  
14

15 **2.0 SCOPE**

16  
17 Forestry operations are illustrated on a variety of maps, available from the Company, SFL holders or  
18 NDMNRF District offices.  
19

20 **3.0 FIRE POLICY**

21  
22 Contractors are to take all necessary precautions to prevent forest fires during the course of its operations;  
23 to detect, report, and where possible take immediate initial suppression action to minimize any loss  
24 resulting from forest fires. Every reasonable attempt will be made to take action on fires on or near the  
25 Company’s operating areas, to remain on site until the fire is considered to be out *or* until relieved by the  
26 NDMNRF *or* the situation becomes too dangerous to handle with the available level of skill and/or  
27 training.  
28

29 **4.0 FIRE PREVENTION**

30  
31 Contractors will utilize the information provided in the Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol to  
32 modify operations for the next day. When determining what modifications may be applicable for a  
33 particular operation, the closest operating weather station will be used as a default. If another weather  
34 station (other than the closest) is to be used to determine the modification(s) for a particular operation,  
35 this must be identified and agreed upon by the local Fire Management Headquarters and Company  
36 personnel prior to operations commencing.  
37

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

1 A number of Fire Prevention and Fire Hazard signs are maintained throughout the district, which are an  
2 effective tool for advising staff, as well as other forest users, of the local fire conditions on any given day.  
3 During periods of high fire danger, Company staff will conduct patrols of the operating area including,  
4 wherever possible, public use areas such as major access points and camping sites. Staff may also conduct  
5 patrols of operating areas after significant lightning events, to aid in the detection of any fire starts.  
6

7 Fire related inspections and audits of operations will continue throughout the fire season to ensure  
8 compliance with the AWS, FFPA & Regulations and Company policy. Any deficiencies found will be  
9 addressed, and noted in Forest Operation Inspection Program (F.O.I.P) as quickly as possible and may  
10 result in immediate corrective action(s) and/or a self-imposed shutdown of the activity in question. Fire  
11 suppression equipment may be removed from machinery or equipment while not being operated. As the  
12 fire hazard increases, Company staff will increase fire prevention and preparedness levels.  
13

#### 14 **4.1 Fire Prevention Rules**

- 15 1) Abide by the "No Smoking" rule. "No person shall smoke while walking or working in a forest  
16 woodland during the fire season".
- 17 2) No person shall throw or drop, in or within 300 meters of a forest or woodland:
  - 18 a) A lighted match, cigarette, cigar or other smoking material;
  - 19 b) Live coals, or;
  - 20 c) Hot ashes.
- 21 3) No person shall use or operate in or within 300 meters of a forest or woodland- any burner,  
22 chimney, engine, incinerator or other spark-emitting outlet that is not provided with an adequate  
23 device for arresting sparks.
- 24 4) A person who operates equipment or machinery involved in forest operations or the processing of  
25 forest resources in a forest or woodland during the fire season shall keep a fire extinguisher on the  
26 equipment or machinery or within five meters from it. The extinguisher must be a dry chemical  
27 extinguisher, in serviceable condition with a minimum rating of 6A:80B:C.
- 28 5) A person who operates equipment or machinery involved in forest operations or the processing of  
29 forest resources in a forest or woodland during the fire season must also comply with the  
30 minimum suppression equipment requirements, as outlined in FFPA.
- 31 6) A person who operates a power saw in a forest or woodland during the fire season:
  - 32 a) Shall not start the saw within 3 meters of the place where it is fuelled;
  - 33 b) Shall not place the saw on flammable material(s);
  - 34 c) Shall keep available, as a minimum, a serviceable dry chemical ABC type fire  
35 extinguisher of at least 225 grams.
- 36 7) All exhaust systems must have an adequate device for arresting sparks, to prevent burning carbon  
37 from coming in contact with forest fuels.
- 38 8) Heavy equipment / machinery, when not in use, are to be left in an area that is free of flammable  
39 material.
- 40 9) All heavy equipment are to be checked daily for any accumulation of flammable  
41 material and any accumulation found is to be removed and disposed of safely.
- 42 10) All welding is to be carried out on a site cleared to mineral soil, to a minimum of 3 meters in all  
43 directions from the point of welding, and at least 1 full / serviceable backpack pump, 1 axe, 1  
44 shovel and 1 serviceable dry chemical fire extinguisher, with a rating of at least 6A:80B: C, is to  
45 be readily available. Fire watch should be maintained during welding operations.
- 46 11) Organize crews and assign key personnel duties that they are qualified to perform, maintain an  
47 active list of personnel and suppression training (SP-102), functions they shall perform in the  
48 event of a fire.  
49

- 1 12) Serviceable firefighting equipment must be available for immediate use throughout the fire  
2 season, as required.
- 3 13) Ensure that regular and frequent fire prevention inspections are conducted including equipment,  
4 work sites, fire suppression equipment, personnel and campsites.
- 5 14) Ensure that workers know the location of the nearest fire cache and phone, as well as the contact /  
6 reporting numbers for the NDMNRF and the Company.
- 7 15) Ensure that workers are knowledgeable as to the location of water sources within their particular  
8 area of operation.  
9

## 10 **5.0 FIRE AWARENESS AND EDUCATION**

- 11
- 12 (a) The daily message will be utilized on the Kenora Forest. The NDMNRF Modifying Industrial  
13 Operations Protocol will be the source for modification information
- 14 (b) Contractor Principals/Owners are expected to call after 1500 (3:00pm) to the NDMNRF  
15 Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol Hotline at the **Kenora Fire Management**  
16 **Headquarters** (807-465-5311) or use website ([https://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-  
17 energy/fire-intensity-codes#section-3](https://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/fire-intensity-codes#section-3)) on a daily basis during fire season for information on the  
18 hazard rating, codes and recommended practices.
- 19 (c) Contractors Principals/Owners will inform their Supervisor of prevention and implementation  
20 plans prior to shift.
- 21 (d) Contractor Supervisors will inform employees of prevention plans and their implementation -  
22 prior to work commencement.  
23

## 24 **6.0 FIRE PREPARDNESS TRAINING**

25

26 Personnel in harvesting and site preparation operations will be trained to the SP-102 Industry  
27 Certification with refresher training required every four years (see Appendix G). Planting and Manual  
28 Tending operations will be trained by their respective Contractors to a competent level of fire knowledge  
29 based on the fire equipment in their operations. The Company will strive to ensure that all operations  
30 meet the criteria for “trained and capable” designation, including the requirement that at least 25% of the  
31 workers on any particular site be trained to a minimum SP-102 standard. Operations that are unable to  
32 satisfy all of the “trained and capable” criteria will be considered as “limited”.  
33

## 34 **7.0 FIRE DETECTION**

35

36 When employees/supervisor locate a forest fire they will:

- 37
- 38 1) If safe to do so extinguish or contain the fire to the best of their ability and resources on hand.  
39 2) Report the fire directly to: Kenora Fire Management Headquarters SRO Line 548-5837 or 310-FIRE  
40 3) Report the fire to Company Personnel.  
41

42 The following information is to be provided:

- 43
- 44 1. YOUR NAME (and # where you may be contacted)

- 1 2. LOCATION of fire (preferably UTM Basemap & block number)
- 2 3. CONDITION OF FIRE
- 3 4. FUEL TYPE
- 4 5. SIZE
- 5 6. VALUES
- 6 7. ACTION TAKEN
- 7

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

- 10 Hiring rates
- 11 Conditions for the use of Company personnel
- 12 Conditions for the use of Company equipment
- 13 Working relationship, and the transition of responsibility, between the Company and NDMNRF
- 14 Compensation to which the Company may be entitled
- 15
- 16

## 17 **8.0 EQUIPMENT & TRAINING STANDARDS - LIST FOR THE KENORA FOREST**

18  
19 Each Independent Operator is responsible to have the minimum Forest Fire Suppression Equipment  
20 available and maintained, as per F.F.P.A. Regulations (Section 3.3).  
21

## 22 **9.0 COMMUNICATIONS**

23  
24 A comprehensive communication plan must address ability to call out and be able to receive messages.  
25 Options currently available to users of the Kenora Forest are:

- 26
- 27 i) 24-hour response line
- 28 ii) Telephones
- 29 iii) Satellite phones
- 30 iv) Cellular phones
- 31 v) Radio phones
- 32 vi) FAX
- 33 vii) E-mail
- 34 viii) Two-way FM radios
- 35

## 36 **10.0 AREAS OF OPERATION**

37  
38 During the annual spring fire meeting between the Company and NDMNRF, maps showing the  
39 Company's intended areas of operation will be reviewed and made available to NDMNRF Fire  
40 Managers - in digital format. If at any time throughout the fire season additional copies of maps are  
41 required, please direct requests to the Forester, or the primary/alternate contact for the given operating  
42 area, as listed in this plan.  
43

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

- 1
- 2  Operating schedule, by block (harvest & silviculture)
- 3  Forest composition, fuel types of the operating areas
- 4  Risk classification
- 5  Scale of operation
- 6  Type of equipment
- 7  Class of operation (Trained & Capable or Limited)
- 8  Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol review
- 9  Weather stations
- 10  Communication strategy
- 11  Values (priorities)
- 12  Road maintenance and development
- 13  Forestry camps (location, fuel caches, values)
- 14

15 **11.0 COMPANY RESOURCES – Requisition & Transfer**

16  
17 **Resource Requests**

18 To request Company resources, please contact primary and or provide all alternate Company personnel as  
19 listed within *Appendix B – Company Contacts* -Transferring of Company Resources  
20 Anytime that the NDMNRF wishes to assume care and control of Company equipment and resources,  
21 which would result in absence of direct Company involvement, the transferring of said equipment and  
22 resources should be documented in writing in a manner that would provide both the Company and the  
23 NDMNRF with an itemized hard copy of the details of the transfer. The NDMNRF *Transfer Record of*  
24 *Equipment and Supplies Loaned (“195”)* form will be used.

25  
26 See appendix D for Forest Industry Protocol  
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1 **Appendix A – Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Contact Information**

2  
 3 **Kenora Fire Management Headquarters** **1-807-548-1919**  
 4 **NDMNRF Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol (MIOP)** **1-800-465-5311**  
 5 **NDMNRF MIOP – Sat Phone Users** **1-807-548-1423**  
 6 **24-Hour Forest Fire Reporting Line** **310-FIRE (3473)**  
 7 **24-Hour Forest Fire Reporting Line - Sat Phone Users** **1-807-937-5261**  
 8 **Sector Response Officer (S.R.O)** **1-807-548-5837**

9

	<b>WORK</b>	<b>HOME</b>	<b>CELL</b>	<b>POSITION</b>
<b>Pat Harvey</b>	548-5720	464-2450	467-1297	Fire Management Supervisor
<b>Doug McClain</b>	548-8416	548-2689	465-4477	Fire Operations Supervisor
<b>John Mash</b>	548-6195	464-0754	464-0754	Fire Operations Supervisor
<b>Kyle Myschowoda</b>	468-2559			Management Forester
<b>Scott McAughey</b>	468-2517			Resources Management Supervisor

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1 **Appendix B – Industry Contact Information**

2 COMPANY CONTACTS

Company Contacts	Contact	Phone #	Fax #
Mitigoog	Erik Holmstrom	464-0025 (cell)	
Miisun Integrated Resource Management	Shannon Rawn	467-3551 ext. 1 464-0066 (cell)	
	Kurt Pochailo	467-3351 ext. 2 466-3802 (cell)	
	Donna Puls	467-3551 ext. 3	

3

Contractors / Licensees	Contact	Phone #	Fax #
Clarke Anderson		548-5241	
Dave Burt General Contracting Ltd	Dave Burt Jr	464-1030	
Devlin Timber Co. (1992) Ltd.	Mark Scott Howie Adams	543-7676 (w) 543-3276 (h) 547-2941 (h)	543-7667
1506705 Ontario Inc	Willy Mowe	548-5977	548-1826
Wabaseemoong	Waylon Scott	927-2000	927-2037
Russell Banning		548-7663	
William Lougheed Trucking	Bill Lougheed	468-8601	468-7695
Robert Horley	Rob Horley Jr.	226-5742	226-5712
Shoal Lake #39	Gerald Lewis	733-2560	
W5 Logging Ltd.	Rudy Witzke	548-8900 (h) 467-1495 Cell	548-8349
Dorsey Contracting	Mark Illott	548-8785 467-0540 (Cell)	548-8789
Doug Riffel Harvesting	Doug Riffel John Meek	529-3026 221-6019 (Cell) 221-6033(Cell)	
Weyerhaeuser	Matt Wilkie	548-7142 466-3097 (Cell)	548-7200

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 Kenora 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.

- 1  Supervisors check power saws and mechanical equipment under their control daily to assure that a fire
- 2 hazard does not exist.
- 3  Supervisors are to increase their efforts to assure that Company regulations pertaining to fire prevention
- 4 and preparedness are being carried out.
- 5  Supervisor will check fire equipment and caches for location and readiness.
- 6  Utilizing patrols and fire watch crews as needed, a minimum of **one hour** after operations end.
- 7  Short shifting or suspending part or all operations based on the Modifying Industrial Operations
- 8 Protocol in consultation with the M.N.R.F.

1 **Appendix D - Forest Fire Operations by Forest Industry – Business Practices**

2  
3 **PURPOSE**

4  
5 To ensure consistent operations with all forest management licensees and companies regarding the  
6 prevention, suppression and service of forest fires.

7  
8 **GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

9  
10 To ensure consistent operations with all forest management licensees and companies regarding the  
11 prevention, suppression and service of forest fires, the *Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural*  
12 *Resources and Forestry* (NDMNR) and forest industry will follow the procedures described below.  
13 These procedures were developed with the understanding that the forest industry is a partner in forest fire  
14 management with a vested interest in fire prevention and effective fire suppression.  
15 Forest operations are regulated through the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act* (CFSA), *Forest Management*  
16 *Planning* (FMP), and associated approvals under the *Environmental Assessment (EA) Act*. Nothing in this  
17 procedure constitutes further requirements under the CFSA or Forest Management Planning system.  
18 Under the authority of the *FMP Manual* and the *CFSA*, the *Annual Work Schedule (AWS)* must describe  
19 plans for forest fire prevention and suppression preparedness. The intent of these requirements is to:

- 20  
21 • minimize the impacts of wildfires in forested areas;  
22  
23 • minimize loss of wood supply, equipment, and wages for forestry workers;  
24  
25 • minimize impacts on communities (safety and economic impact);  
26  
27 • allow operations to continue, as long as safely possible.

28  
29 The *Forest Fires Prevention Act (FFPA)* requires all persons who start a fire outdoors to keep the fire  
30 under control and to extinguish the fire before leaving the site. Also, any person that has started a fire that  
31 is not kept under control shall report the fire without undue delay.

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

34  
35 **1. NORMAL OPERATIONS**

36  
37 The following procedures apply when forest operations are focused on their normal business. Under  
38 Normal Operations, forest industry involvement in forest fire management is focused on forest fire  
39 prevention and being prepared for action on a new fire they might discover.

40  
41 The *“Fire Prevention and Preparedness Plan”* is submitted as a portion of the AWS and will be  
42 reviewed by the local Fire Management Supervisor prior to the AWS being approved by the District  
43 Manager.

- 44  
45 1.2 Forest industry will report all fires found on or adjacent to their limits to the nearest OM Office  
46 or the NDMNR Fire Reporting Line at 310-FIRE (3473) (West Fire Region) or 310-FIRE (3473)  
47 (East Fire Region) as quickly as possible and will take action on the fire according to their  
48 capabilities.

- 1  
2 1.3 One of the key features of fire fighter training is the ability to recognize unsafe situations.  
3 If forest industry personnel are not able to work safely and productively on the forest fire,  
4 they should leave the scene to a safe distance. NDMNRF fire staff arriving on the scene may  
5 direct forest industry personnel to leave the scene for safety reasons.  
6
- 7 1.4 If industry personnel find, contain and extinguish a fire caused by lightening or human activity  
8 not associated with forest industry operations and if the forest company has reported the fire as  
9 soon to: the nearest NDMNRF Fire Office or the NDMNRF Fire Reporting Line at 310-FIRE  
10 (3473) (West Fire Region) 310-FIRE (3473) (East Fire Region)  
11
- 12 a. The NDMNRF will compensate the forest company for action on these fires at a flat rate  
13 of \$600.  
14
- 15 b. Where the company incurs costs in excess of \$600, the company may submit a detailed  
16 invoice within 30 days of the incident, itemizing its costs on the fire.  
17
- 18 c. The NDMNRF will, with consideration of the investigation policies and operational  
19 limits, investigate the fire cause and create a fire report.  
20
- 21 Note: Industry must report all fires to the local NDMNRF Fire Office to assist in the evaluation of  
22 the daily fire danger.  
23
- 24 1.5 If under Subsection 1.4 (above) industry personnel take initial action or incur expenses trying to  
25 contain a forest fire but are unable to contain or extinguish the fire. The company must reported  
26 the fire as soon as possible to:  
27
- 28 The nearest NDMNRF Fire Office or the NDMNRF Fire Reporting Line at:  
29
- 30 310-FIRE (3473) - West Fire Region  
31
- 32 310-FIRE (3473) - East Fire Region,  
33
- 34
- 35 a. The local Ministry Fire Office will send assistance, investigate the fire cause and create a  
36 fire report.  
37
- 38 b. The NDMNRF will compensate the forest company for action on these fires at a flat rate  
39 of \$600.  
40
- 41 c. Where the company incurs costs in excess of \$600, the company may submit a detailed  
42 invoice within 30 days of the incident, itemizing its costs on the fire.  
43
- 44 1.6 During normal operations when forest industry employees take initial action on a fire they remain  
45 employees of the forest industry for WSIB purposes.  
46  
47  
48  
49

1 **2. ESCALATED FIRE OPERATIONS**

2  
3 Fire Operations are “escalated” when fire danger has increased to a critical level and/or a major fire  
4 situation has developed. The following procedures will prepare both the Ministry of Natural Resources  
5 and the forest industry to better respond to emergency situations where the Ministry may need to request  
6 industry support or assistance.

7  
8 2.1 In order for equipment and staff to be used on short notice during escalated operations, forest  
9 industry will provide rental and wage rates to the NDMNRF annually as part of the AWS. Forest  
10 industry should list all heavy equipment, fire fighting equipment, vehicles, chain saw operators,  
11 support personnel and camp facilities that will be available under escalated operations.

- 12
- 13 • Rates for vehicles and heavy equipment (bulldozers, skidders, trucks, etc.) should include  
14 the float, working and a stand-by-rental rate of the machine including the operator wages,  
15 current fuel prices and maintenance costs.
- 16 • If an hourly float rate is identified in the rate schedule, float times will be calculated from  
17 the equipment’s originating location to a designated staging area or off-loading point  
18 nearest the fire line
- 19 • Per Diem rates for room and board at forest industry camps or facilities will include  
20 cooking, food, camp support, supplies, etc.
- 21 • Rates for chainsaw operators will include wages, saw rentals and saw maintenance.
- 22

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

26  
27 2.2 If forest industry and the local NDMNRF Fire Office agree; agreed upon rates outlined in section  
28 2.1 (above) can be submitted separately from the AWS submission. If industry cannot supply  
29 rates due to special circumstances, a standard rental offer for the use of heavy equipment will be  
30 completed at the time of hire, to establish a rental rate for the piece of equipment.

31  
32 2.3 NDMNRF will compensate companies for services, personnel and equipment where the  
33 NDMNRF has approved the use of the services in writing. The written approval will also describe  
34 the rates for special services not included in annual plans and conditions that have been  
35 negotiated on the scene (e.g. helicopters, buses, GIS services, road graders, etc.).

36  
37 2.4 NDMNRF will compensate forest industry for employees working directly as fire fighters only if  
38 they are certified SP-100 fire fighters. Staff trained to the SP-102 training standard for the  
39 purposes of fire prevention and initial action are not considered as trained for the purposes of  
40 extended fire suppression duties during Escalated Fire Operations.

41  
42 Equipment operators, chain saw operators, and other forest industry personnel not directly  
43 fighting the fire do not require SP-100 to carry out their duties.

44  
45 Heavy equipment operators and heavy equipment technical specialists (line locators) hired to  
46 construct fire line or fire guards must be trained to the SP-160 and SP-403 standards respectively.  
47 Heavy equipment operators without training may be used under direct supervision by NDMNRF  
48 or trained forest industry staff.

- 1 2.5 Forest industry employees working as crew bosses (supervising fire fighters on the fire line) must  
2 have SP-200 training.  
3
- 4 2.6 NDMNRF will compensate the forest industry for fire fighters and crew bosses identified in  
5 Subsections 2.4 and 2.5, engaged in sustained fire fighting duties at the established rate as  
6 outlined in section 2.1 or 2.2(above).  
7
- 8 2.7 Forest industry employees identified in Subsections 2.4 and 2.5 will be paid overtime of time and  
9 one half for all hours worked in excess of 8 hours per day, and for all hours worked on scheduled  
10 days off and statutory holidays.
- 11 2.8 If the AWS does not specifically set rates for personnel mentioned in subsections 2.6, the rate  
12 identified for the equivalent position in the current "PROVINCIAL EFF WAGE RATES" will be  
13 used.  
14
- 15 2.9 NDMNRF will compensate the company for supervisors and management personnel directly  
16 involved in fire operations at the rates established in the AWS annually. Company personnel  
17 visiting the fire to observe operations or assess impacts on company interests will not be  
18 considered for compensation.  
19
- 20 **2.10 If not specified as being covered as part of the compensation rates as described in**  
21 **Subsections 2.5 or 2.8, NDMNRF will compensate the forest industry for employee benefits**  
22 **at the rate of 13.0% of total wage earnings.**  
23
- 24 2.11 For forest fires within designated fire regions, the NDMNRF is considered to be the summoning  
25 authority for WSIB purposes. Persons summoned in these circumstances are deemed as a worker  
26 for the NDMNRF. The NDMNRF will provide WSIB coverage for persons hired directly from  
27 forest industry during Escalated Fire Operations. This includes forest industry personnel engaged  
28 in ground fire fighting duties, heavy equipment operators and operators of contract equipment  
29 hired by the forest industry. In this regard, forest industry workers hired under this procedure are  
30 different from contractors because contracts for services provide for WSIB coverage under the  
31 contract. In the event of an injury, the employee must report that injury to the NDMNRF  
32 representative on site ensure that the proper WSIB reporting timeframes are met. The NDMNRF  
33 supervisor on site will investigate all injuries.  
34
- 35 2.12 Where NDMNRF requests forest industry owned forest fire suppression equipment to be used in  
36 Escalated Fire Operations, the NDMNRF will pay the daily rates set according to Subsection 2.1  
37 for the use of that equipment and will recycle all the equipment at no charge to the forest industry  
38 if the rental rate does not explicitly include the cost of recycle of the equipment by the forest  
39 industry.  
40
- 41 For portable forest fire fighting equipment (e.g. power pumps), NDMNRF will provide mixed  
42 fuel for the operation of the equipment (rented "dry"). Fuel for vehicles and heavy equipment will  
43 be included in the vehicle rental rate (rented "wet") according to Subsection 2.1.  
44
- 45 NDMNRF will replace or repair, forest industry owned forest fire suppression equipment that has  
46 been lost or damaged during the suppression of a forest fire. NDMNRF will not repair or replace  
47 any equipment damaged due to age or normal wear and tear (compensation for wear and tear  
48 should be factored into the rental rates established by the forest industry annually), or due to  
49 negligence, improper maintenance or improper operation by forest industry employees.

- 1  
2 2.13 NDMNRF has the authority under the FFPA to use any equipment available in emergency  
3 situations (FFPA, Sections 7 and 26). Compensation for equipment used under these  
4 circumstances will be at the rates set according to Subsection 2.1 and 2.2.  
5  
6  
7 2.14 When the NDMNRF contracts for the use of heavy equipment from the forest industry, the forest  
8 industry will be compensated for use according to rates quoted in advance, usually within the  
9 AWS. If the forest industry hires additional heavy equipment and/or support to assist NDMNRF  
10 in suppression efforts, compensation for any additional hires will be at the rates as defined within  
11 the applicable AWS.  
12  
13 • Payment to any subcontractors will be organized through the hiring agent.  
14 • NDMNRF will not directly accept invoices from any additional hires by forest industry.  
15 • Invoices received directly by the NDMNRF will be returned to the company for processing.  
16  
17 2.15 If equipment that is not insured for use in forest fire suppression, including subsequent loss or  
18 damage, directed to work on a forest fire by Ministry personnel in an emergency situation the  
19 NDMNRF will proceed as follows:  
20  
21 a) NDMNRF will compensate the forest industry for equipment that is lost or damaged by  
22 the wildfire, or directly as a result of suppression activities using "actual cash  
23 value".  
24 b) If equipment is required for an extended operational period, equipment that is not  
25 insured for use in forest fire suppression, including subsequent loss or damage, will be  
26 replaced by properly insured equipment as soon as possible.  
27 c) NDMNRF will not compensate the forest industry for equipment that is lost or damaged  
28 due to mechanical failure or operator error.  
29  
30 2.16 The forest industry will be required to submit, on a daily basis, a report detailing all costs incurred  
31 for that day. This report is to be approved and signed upon its receipt by the NDMNRF  
32 representative on site. A copy of the approved report will be provided back to the forest industry  
33 for their records.  
34  
35 2.17 The forest industry will invoice the designated NDMNRF office within thirty (30) days of when  
36 the costs were incurred.  
37  
38 2.18 The NDMNRF will process forest industry invoice(s) upon receipt and forward payment. Ministry  
39 payment terms are net 30 days from the date that the ministry office receives the company invoice.  
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**Appendix E - FIRE DETECTION REPORT- FORM:**

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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: \_\_\_\_\_

1 **Appendix F - Retrieval of Company/Contractor Fire Equipment**  
2 **by NDMNRF** (Letter from NDMNRF)

3  
4 To ensure consistency in dealing with the maintenance and repair of Forest Industry fire equipment, this  
5 letter will provide you with the guidelines our program will follow this year. We will continue to retrieve  
6 your fire equipment that is used to fight forest fires at no cost, and retrieve any fire equipment used for  
7 training or other purposes, at our current billing rates.

8  
9 We have found there is a continual problem in distinguishing the equipment used on forest fires from  
10 equipment used for other purposes, when it is brought into the Thunder Bay Service Centre for repairs. To  
11 rectify this problem, we will require that, on a fire with an NDMNRF Incident Commander, your  
12 company representative must **complete a form 195 (Transfer Record of Equipment and Supplies**  
13 **Loaned) or prepare a letter**, listing the company equipment assigned to that fire. This form must be  
14 **signed by the NDMNRF Incident Commander** to be eligible for NDMNRF to cover the cost of  
15 equipment retrieval.

16  
17 If a fire has **no NDMNRF Incident Commander** on site, your **Company representative must prepare**  
18 **either a form 195 or a letter** containing the same information, **for signature by the appropriate Fire**  
19 **Management Supervisor**, to be eligible for NDMNRF to cover the cost of equipment retrieval. This  
20 system will help expedite the retrieval of your equipment and reduce the chance of error in billing your  
21 Company for equipment retrieval work. We appreciate your cooperation and effort.

22  
23 Pat Harvey  
24 Fire Management Supervisor (NDMNRF)  
25 Kenora Fire Management Headquarters  
26  
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**Appendix G - Kenora 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:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1.4. Contact Phone / Radio #s:  
(Telephone) \_\_\_\_\_  
(Radio) \_\_\_\_\_

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

Block No. and Map Sheet:	Operating Period (by block)	Location of Block: (describe as simply as possible)	# of personnel on site each shift ***
<i>Example: Block # 35</i>	<i>July - August</i>	<i>10 km. up the Example road from Hwy?</i>	<i>6</i>

\*\*\* 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:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Your name and phone number.</li> <li>The location - Road, Lake, etc.</li> <li>Size of the fire.</li> <li>Spread of the fire - ground, crowning, etc.</li> <li>Fuel type - muskeg, swamp, cut-over, plantation or good timber.</li> <li>Identify any property values in immediate danger.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location, name and size of the nearest lake and distance to the fire.</li> <li>Wind direction and strength.</li> <li>Access to fight the fire - roads, water, air</li> <li>People already present and available to fight the fire.</li> <li>Experience level of the people present.</li> <li>Equipment already on hand.</li> </ul>
--	---

**3. Equipment on site**

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

Type of Equipment on Operation:	Make, Model, Year	Fire fighting rental rate / hour including fuel and operator (Highlighted equipment only)	# of units	On-board FireSuppression system? Yes or No?	Tracked Vehicle? (Includes rubber tired vehicles with bogey tracks or using chains) Yes or No?
Processor					
Feller Buncher					
Delimber					
Slasher					
Chipper					
Loader					
Forwarder					
Bulldozer					
Grapple Skidder					
Cable Skidder					
Backhoe					
Chainsaw					

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:

Fire Equipment Type	# of units	Fire Equipment Type	# of units
Back Pack Pumps		5 lb. ABC	
Shovels		10 lb. ABC	
Axes		20 lb. ABC	
Pulaskis		Fire Pump (as per fire plan requirements)	
Fire Extinguishers		Hose (100 ft. lengths)	
232 gm. ABC		Radios	

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 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Mark Scott	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Shannon Rawn	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Martin Wilcott	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Gerald Ross	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Rudy Witzke	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Fred Witzke	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Noah Witzke	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Robert Flamand	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Scott Minaker	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Chris Jansen	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Malcom Graham	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Alec Medicine Jr.	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Tim Kulachole	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Dave Witzke	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Rick Witzke	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Roland Witzke	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Genny Smit	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Sarah Martin	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Madelaine Kennedy	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Derian Caron	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Dave Burt Jr.	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Dave Burt	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Greg Mosioner	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Shaun Morrison	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Matt Wilkie	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo

Mike Van Damm	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Andrew Jameson	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Lawrence Feilberg	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Bob Garaud	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Fred Kulachok	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Harry Proceviat	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Johnathan Beauchamp	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Erik Holmstrom	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Jon Wilson	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Les Alcock	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Ben Scott	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Philip Boucha	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Richard Schiebler	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Lorne Poulin	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo
Mel Michalchuk	May 14, 2018	Kurt Pochailo

\* List may be updated if SP-102 training takes place during the spring of 2021

\*\* Other fire training (SP-160, SP- 403) can also be tracked

**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 NDMNRF as required.

Equipment Rates:

Equipment	Regular Time Per (per hour)	Rate after 8 hours (per hour)	Standby Rate (per hour)
All terrain vehicle	\$60.00/day		
Bulldozer, _ D6 size	\$ 184.00	\$ 207.00	\$ 109.25
Bulldozer, D7 size	\$ 201.25	\$ 224.25	\$ 115.00
Bulldozer, D8 size	\$ 230.00	\$ 253.00	\$ 143.75
Chainsaw & Feller	\$ 51.75	\$ 74.75	
Excavator	\$ 207.00	\$ 230.00	\$ 126.50
Backhoe Loader	\$ 126.50	\$ 149.50	\$ 69.00
Feller Buncher	\$ 207.00	\$ 230.00	\$ 126.50
Grader > 21,000 kg	\$ 155.25	\$ 178.25	\$ 109.25
Grader < 21,000 kg	\$ 115.00	\$ 138.00	\$ 69.00
Loader, rubber tired (bucket)	\$ 109.25	\$ 132.25	\$ 69.00
Pumping Unit (excluding hose)	\$115.00/day		
Skidder	\$ 115.00	\$ 143.75	\$ 69.00
Tanker Forwarder (<2,000 gal)	\$ 149.50	\$ 161.00	\$ 86.25
Tanker Forwarder (2,001 – 3,000 gal)	\$ 172.50	\$ 195.50	\$ 103.50
Tanker Forwarder (>3,001 – 5,000 gal)	\$ 207.00	\$ 230.00	\$ 126.50
Truck, escort	\$ 57.50	\$ 120.75	\$ 34.50
Truck, float	\$ 149.50	\$ 161.00	
Truck, gravel	\$ 97.75	\$ 120.75	\$ 69.00
Truck with tank for fuelling equipment	\$172.50/day		
Truck, pickup	\$115.00/day		
Washer, pressure	\$ 74.75	\$ 97.75	

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

Deleted: ¶

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**APPENDIX C**

**WATER CROSSING STANDARDS**

**FOR THE**

**KENORA FOREST**

1 **Water Crossing Standards**

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

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

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

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

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

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

33

34 **1.0 General Water Crossing Standards That Apply to All Water Crossings**

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

39

1 **General Standards**

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

16 **Design and Location**

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

22 **Erosion and Sediment Control**

- 23 • Erosion and sediment control measures must be installed prior to the commencement of  
24 construction or decommissioning activities to prevent the release of sediment or other  
25 deleterious substances to the watercourse. Erosion and sediment control measures will be:
- 26 – Effective and installed properly with respect to the site conditions;  
27 – Inspected regularly during the course of construction with any necessary repairs  
28 being made if any damage occurs;  
29 – Maintained until the site has become stabilized through the permanent re-  
30 establishment of vegetation (i.e., a root mass has been established that ensures site  
31 stabilization), either naturally or through planting and tending activities within  
32 disturbed areas and approaches, and/or they have been stabilized with rip-rap, or  
33 appropriately sized non-erodible aggregate material.
- 34 • Fill material placed below the normal high water mark will be erosion-resistant and/or  
35 protected from erosion.
- 36 • Water crossings are to be constructed and decommissioned to help ensure that storm  
37 water runoff from bridge decks, side slopes, and road approaches and ditches are directed  
38 away from the watercourse and into a retention pond or vegetated areas to remove

1 suspended solids, dissipate velocity, and prevent sediment and other deleterious  
2 substances from entering the watercourse. Erosion and siltation in ditch lines adjacent to  
3 watercourse crossing approaches are to be controlled by using sediment traps such as  
4 rock/soil dams or log jams as site conditions warrant.

- 5 • Crossing sites are to be stabilized during and post construction and decommissioning,  
6 including any material stockpiling, spoil, and/or other waste materials to prevent  
7 sediment or other deleterious substances from entering the watercourse. Cut and fill  
8 slopes around the water crossing structure and decommissioned sites are to be stabilized  
9 at a 2:1 slope or stable angle of repose for the materials used using site appropriate  
10 methods.

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

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

#### 26 **Construction and Maintenance**

- 27 • Machinery must be maintained free of fluid and fuel leaks.
- 28 • Machinery must be operated on land with tracks/wheels above the normal high water  
29 mark, or on ice in a manner that avoids disturbance to the banks of the watercourse and  
30 adjacent riparian vegetation areas.
- 31 • Machinery must be washed, refueled and serviced a minimum of 30 metres away from  
32 the watercourse. Fuel and other materials for the machinery are to be stored a minimum  
33 of 30 metres away from the watercourse to minimize the chance of any deleterious  
34 substance from entering the water.
- 35 • Removal of riparian vegetation must be restricted to the disturbance footprint required for  
36 the construction, maintenance and decommissioning of water crossings. Site-specific  
37 operational and/or safety concerns that warrant the removal of additional riparian  
38 vegetation will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will be kept to a minimum  
39 within the road right-of-way in order to help maintain the stability of watercourse banks.

- 1 • All debris resulting from construction and decommissioning activities must be removed
- 2 from the work site following the completion of the undertaking.
- 3 • If machinery fording the watercourse is required during the course of construction
- 4 activities, it will be limited to a one-time event (over and back) per piece of equipment
- 5 that is essential to implementation of the project, and must occur only if an existing
- 6 crossing at another location is not available or practical to use.
  - 7 – If minor rutting is likely to occur, watercourse bank and bed protection methods
  - 8 (e.g., swamp mats, pads) are to be used provided they do not constrict flows or
  - 9 block fish passage;
  - 10 – Grading of the watercourse banks for the approaches is not permitted;
  - 11 – If the watercourse bed and banks are steep and highly erodible (e.g., dominated by
  - 12 organic materials and silts) and erosion and degradation are likely to occur as a
  - 13 result of equipment fording, a temporary crossing structure or other practice must
  - 14 be used to protect these areas;
  - 15 – The one-time fording must adhere to the appropriate in-water timing windows;
  - 16 Fording must occur under low-flow conditions and not when flows are elevated
  - 17 due to local rain events or seasonal flooding.

## 19 **1.1 Water Crossing Standards That Apply to Specific Water Crossings**

### 20 **Structures/Practices**

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

#### 24 **1.1.1 Water Crossing Standard Identifier: CONST-CLR-BRDG**

#### 25 **1.1.2 Water Crossing Standards for the Construction of Clearspan Bridges**

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

#### 28 **General Standards**

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

#### 31 **Design and Location**

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

#### 35 **Erosion and Sediment Control**

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

#### 13 CRA Fisheries or Fish that Support Such a Fishery

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

#### 16 Construction and Maintenance

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

#### 21 **1.1.3 Water Crossing Standard Identifier: DECOM-CLR-BRDG**

#### 22 **1.1.4 Water Crossing Standards for the Decommissioning of Clearspan Bridges**

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

#### 30 General Standards

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

#### 36 Erosion and Sediment Control

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

#### 13 CRA Fisheries or Fish that Support Such a Fishery

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

#### 16 Construction and Maintenance

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

#### 20 **1.1.5 Water Crossing Standard Identifier: CONST-OPN-ARCH**

#### 21 **1.1.6 Water Crossing Standards for the Construction of Open Bottom Arch Culverts**

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

#### 25 General Standards

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

#### 28 Design and Location

- 29 • The arch culvert must not be located on meander bends, braided watercourses, alluvial  
30 fans, or any other area that is inherently unstable and may result in the alteration of  
31 natural stream functions or erosion and scouring of the water crossing structure.



- Culverts must be sized to a minimum Q25 design flow using NDMNRF water engineering/calculation software, or equivalent software programs deemed acceptable by the NDMNRF.

#### 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.

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

#### **1.1.8 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

1 areas. Ice bridges are normally constructed on larger watercourses that have sufficient stream  
2 flow and water depth to prevent the ice bridge from coming into contact with the stream bed or  
3 restricting water movement beneath the ice. Snow fills, however, are temporary crossings  
4 constructed by filling the channel of a watercourse with clean compacted snow.

#### 5 General Standards

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

#### 8 Design and Location

- 9 • The work must not include dredging, placing fill, or grading or excavating the bed or  
10 banks of the watercourse.

#### 11 Erosion and Sediment Control

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

#### 15 CRA fisheries or fish that support such a fishery

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

#### 22 Construction and Maintenance

- 23 • Appropriate seasonal conditions must be present (e.g., adequate depth of snow and ice,  
24 winter temperatures) to provide certainty that the construction and removal water  
25 crossing standards can be satisfactorily implemented.
- 26 • Aggregate or loose woody material cannot be used to top the crossing.
- 27 • If logs or corduroy are used to stabilize the approaches of ice and snow fill crossings:
  - 28 – The logs must be clean;
  - 29 – The logs may be securely bound together to facilitate removal and minimize site  
30 disturbance;
  - 31 – No logs or woody debris can be left within the watercourse;
  - 32 – Corduroy (if used) adjacent to the watercourse banks must be removed and placed  
33 outside the floodplain to help prevent a damming effect on the site. Corduroy that  
34 is frozen or embedded into the road approaches or watercourse banks must be left  
35 in place so as to not expose mineral soil adjacent to the watercourse. The  
36 remaining snow and ice can be left to melt in the spring. If required, remedial  
37 work will be carried out on the site after the crossing is removed to ensure that no  
38 logs or woody debris can wash back into the watercourse.



1           – In cases where an unmapped watercourse is encountered during the construction  
2 of a road, and where a proper watershed analysis cannot be completed to  
3 determine the Q25 design flow, the culvert must be sized to ensure that it spans  
4 from bank to bank within the watercourse.

- 5       • Culverts must not be installed where the channel slope at the crossing location (i.e.,  
6 physical rise over run of the culvert footprint prior to construction) is of a gradient greater  
7 than 2.0%.
- 8       • Culverts must not be installed where the slope of road approaches or either of the bank  
9 approaches is greater than 30%/17°.
- 10      • Crossing locations must be selected where culverts can be embedded below the grade of  
11 the watercourse bed. The amount of embedment should be determined by local  
12 conditions.

#### 13 14 Erosion and Sediment Control

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

#### 27 CRA fisheries or fish that support such a fishery

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

#### 37 Construction and Maintenance

- 38      • The crossing must be installed under low-flow conditions and not when flows are  
39 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.

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

#### **1.1.12 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 NDMNRF 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.

- 1 • Surface water runoff and road approaches and ditches must continue to be directed away  
2 from the watercourse and into vegetated areas. Diagonal berms or waterbars must be  
3 installed where the erosion potential of the road approaches is likely to result in the  
4 road's gravel surface and underlying fill being deposited into the watercourse over time.  
5 Sediment traps used within ditch lines adjacent to the watercourse crossing approach  
6 must be replaced and/or maintained to their original condition prior to the construction of  
7 the crossing.
- 8 • Appropriately sized erosion-resistant materials must be used below the normal high water  
9 mark for stream bank rehabilitation.

10 CRA Fisheries or Fish that Support Such a Fishery

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

13 Construction and Maintenance

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