

BC Timber Sales
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

TABLE 004-3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT EVALUATION FORM (Aspects List and Evaluation Matrix)											
		Business Area:	Kamloops Business Area								
		Date Approved:	July 3, 2026								
		TSM Approval Signature:									
			Jason Stafford								
Definitions: Environmental Aspect: Element of the organization's activities that interacts with the environment Potential Environmental Impacts: Refer to all potential resources that could be impacted as a result of an aspect. In order for an impact to be applicable to a particular aspect, one or more of the following must be demonstrated: direct cause and effect relationship, material adverse effect, environmental concern of interested parties, or excess of legal thresholds Generally Applicable Example: An <u>example</u> of a significant impact that gives context to the discussion for the risk ranking process. This example represents the greatest risk (Typically in consequence) of the impacts listed for a particular aspect Impacts rationalization: Description of the scale severity and/or duration of impact that may occur to a resource category as a result of an aspect Probability: The likelihood that an event of a particular magnitude will occur during normal operations (Note: Choose probability values from drop-down box at bottom of cell) Consequence: The qualitative magnitude of impact that an event would have on the environment if it were to occur. (Note: Choose consequence values from drop-down box at bottom of cell) Inherent Risk: The risk value determined by measuring the probability and magnitude values of a event against the Risk Matrix table (Note: Value calculated automatically) Significant Aspect: An aspect with an <i>Inherent Risk</i> rating of Moderate or higher. These aspects have or can have a significant environmental impact (Note: Yes/no calculated automatically) Provincial Operational Controls: Operational controls maintained provincially and implemented as applicable in Business Areas. Where an aspect is determined to be significant, operational controls should be included in this column to ensure that preventive measures are in place (Note: Provincial controls only. Do not modify) Local Operational Controls: operational controls maintained at the Business Area level. Where a significant aspect has controls in place that are specific to a business area, they should be listed to ensure preventive measures are adequate to local conditions (Note: Entered by Business Area)											
Significant Aspect (Y/N)	Functional Area	Environmental Aspect	Potential Environmental Impacts	Impacts Rationalization (assessment of each impact as it relates to the environmental aspect)	Generally Applicable Example	Probability	Consequence	Inherent Risk	Significant Aspect (Y/N)	Provincial Operational Controls	Local Operational Controls
Y	ALL	Fuel Handling (refueling, servicing, storage, transport)	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species of Management Concern Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Fuel handling generally occurs within the harvest area or permitted area, therefore there is not considered to be a direct impact to adjacent tenures/private land Air quality: N/A Biodiversity: Impacts may result from large scale events or when directly exposed to wildlife, sensitive or critical habitat Cultural heritage resources: N/A Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Hydrocarbon spills into water can adversely impact fish stream habitat, riparian areas and fish populations Marine sensitive zones: Hydrocarbon spills adjacent to marine areas can adversely impact fish and terrestrial wildlife values, marine biota and other habitat features Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: N/A Resource features: May adversely impact resource features such as lakeshore management zones Riparian areas: Adverse impacts to riparian vegetation and ecosystem productivity Social values: (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Spills may result in indirect adverse effects on social values as a result of other impacts Soils: Loss of soil productivity, removal of contaminated soils Species of Management Concern (SOMC): Localized impact on water sources and/or SAR habitat Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Loss of terrestrial vegetation, ecosystem functionality and productivity Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): No significant impacts to timber supply anticipated as a direct result of spills Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Adverse affects to water quality, human health and safety concerns Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Damage to ecosystems, habitat features, toxic effects on wildlife	Reportable spill into domestic water source, freshwater or marine, critical habitat or SAR	High	High	H	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS & LPC awareness of the requirements of EFP 06. Regular inspections of fuel storage and handlings to ensure LPC's are complaint to requirements.
Y	ALL	Fire hazard management (Equipment operation, vehicles, fuelling, etc.)	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species at Risk (SAR) Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Significant potential impacts to adjacent tenures, including: Timber value, protected areas, SAR, fisheries, wildlife etc. Air quality: Large scale adverse impacts to air quality over the short term Biodiversity: Adverse impacts to biodiversity at a landscape level Cultural heritage resources: May be permanently altered or destroyed Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Large scale potential impacts to riparian vegetation, water quality, etc. Marine sensitive zones: Impacts to intertidal and upland ecosystems Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: Drainage patterns permanently altered Resource features: May have a material adverse effect on visual quality / scenic areas Riparian areas: Loss of riparian timber and vegetation Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Impacts to recreation features, viewpoints, etc. Soils: Loss of soil productivity, Erosion due to increased runoff, absence of vegetation Species at Risk (SAR): Short and long term destruction to SAR habitat Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Long term alteration of vegetation and ecosystems from fire or fire suppression activities Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): Significant adverse impacts to timber supply Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Adverse affects to water quality, damage to infrastructure Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Destruction of wildlife, habitat features from fire or fire suppression activities	Uncontrolled wildfire / Interface fire	High	Very High	VH	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS staff will inspect high risk operations and ensure LPC's are complaint to the Wildfire Act and Regulations. Inspections will determine that appropriate fire tools and water delivery systems are in place. BCTS staff will also ensure LPC's are operating in conformance to Wildfire Regulation Schedule 3 and any restriction in place due to fire danger class.

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Y	HARVESTING ROADS & SILVICULTURE	Construction/rehabilitation of trails within harvest areas (Backsparing and hoe forwarding, etc.)	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species of Management Concern Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Trail construction is limited to within the harvest area or permitted area, therefore there is not considered to be a direct impact to adjacent tenures/private land Air quality: N/A Biodiversity: May have a localized impact on stand level features Cultural heritage resources: Localized damage to cultural heritage features may occur where not identified pre-harvest Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Potential sedimentation into fish habitat. Impacts to fish habitat from trails are generally mitigated during planning processes Marine sensitive zones: Impacts to marine ecosystems from trails are generally mitigated during planning processes Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: May result in localized drainage pattern disruptions where operational plans are insufficient / not adhered to Resource features: Localized potential impacts to Karst or other resource features Riparian areas: Potential small scale impact to understory vegetation and timber where operational plans not adhered to Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): No direct adverse impact to social values Soils: May result in localized erosion, soil loss, compaction and loss of productivity. These effects can be mitigated by effective planning and remediation programs Species of Management Concern (SOMC): Impacts to ground nesting bird habitat and potential sedimentation into downstream fish habitat Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Localized, temporary adverse effects to terrestrial vegetation, ecosystem functionality and productivity Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): No significant impacts to timber supply anticipated as a direct result of trail construction Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Localized sediment delivery, potential spills. Impacts to domestic water generally mitigated during planning processes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Small scale potential damage to ecosystems, habitat features and other wildlife.	Inadequate operational planning / practices leading to localized impacts to resource values (Soils, riparian areas, fish, wildlife, ecosystems)	Moderate	High	H	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS operational plans will identify temporary access structures and the requirements of LPC's to manage water, and complete rehabilitation of these structures. BCTS staff will complete inspections of works completed to ensure LPC's are in conformance to plans, and compliance to legislation.
Y	HARVESTING & ROADS	Hand Falling & Bucking (Note: mechanical falling is considered a ground based operation)	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species at Risk (SAR) Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Trespasses could result in a direct material adverse effect on adjacent tenures Biodiversity: May have a localized impact on stand level features Cultural heritage resources: Cultural heritage features could be altered or destroyed by harvesting activities if features are not clearly indicated in operational plans / assessments, or if felled timber causes damage to adjacent features Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Potential introduction of sediment and woody debris to fish habitat. Marine sensitive zones: Potential damage to upland ecosystems as a result of timber removal. Increased windthrow hazard potential in high wind areas. Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: May result in localized drainage pattern disruptions where operational plans are insufficient / not adhered to (i.e. woody debris introduction to streams) Resource features: Small scale and or temporary impacts to resource features (i.e. introduction of debris to Karst features) Riparian areas: Trespasses in riparian areas can have localized, short to medium term adverse effects on riparian ecosystems, and affect retention requirements Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Falling trespasses can adversely affect recreation areas, viewscales Soils: Any erosion or landslide event that could occur may be attributed to the planning function if an assessment during site planning was not conducted or not conducted adequately, rather than the falling function; compaction is not considered possible because no heavy machinery is used Species at Risk (SAR): Potential damage to tree nesting species and introduction of wood debris into fish habitat Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Localized, temporary adverse effects to terrestrial vegetation, ecosystem functionality and productivity. Trespasses could impact protected ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): Potential localized impact on timber supply should timber become isolated or wasted as a result of inadequate operational planning Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Possible slope failures if operational plans inadequate or not adhered to, localized sediment delivery, potential small spills. Impacts to domestic water generally mitigated during planning processes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Small scale potential damage to ecosystems, habitat features, and other wildlife (nesting areas and other habitat features potentially destroyed)	Trespass that impacts a sensitive resource or protected area (i.e.. CMT, goshawk nest)	Moderate	High	H	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS staff will complete inspections of development works to ensure field markings are in compliance to contract specifications. BCTS staff will complete inspections of active operations to ensure boundary and retention markings are appropriate. BCTS Clients are using georeferenced maps and provides a location of the operator at all times.
Y	HARVESTING & ROADS	Loading & Hauling	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species of Management Concern Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including SAR & wildlife habitat features)	Adjacent tenures: Loading and hauling activities are limited to within the harvest area or permitted area and forest roads, therefore there is not considered to be a direct impact to adjacent tenures/private land Air quality: Dust on active haul roads, small to moderate scale of impact depending on amount of traffic Biodiversity: May have a localized impact on stand level features Cultural heritage resources: No impacts to cultural heritage features are anticipated as a result of loading and hauling activities. These features are more likely to be impacted by earlier aspects of harvesting Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Potential sedimentation into fish habitat from disturbed soils, roadside ditches etc. Localized impacts. Compaction and other forms of habitat degradation adjacent to areas of significant vehicle activity Marine sensitive zones: Marine facilities are covered under the <i>Marine Log Handling Facilities</i> aspect, and are not considered as part of this aspect. Hauling can result in sedimentation to foreshore areas where drainage structures are not functioning properly Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: May result in localized drainage pattern disruptions where operational plans are insufficient / not adhered to Resource Features: No impacts to resource features are anticipated as a direct result of loading and hauling Riparian areas: Loading and hauling may contribute sedimentation to riparian areas from frequent vehicle activity Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Loading and hauling may cause issues relating to frequent vehicle traffic, noise, and lights (if operating at night) Soils: May result in localized erosion, soil loss, compaction and loss of productivity adjacent to roads. Species of Management Concern (SOMC): Disturbance to breeding SAR wildlife, their habitat and potential sedimentation into fish habitat Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Localized, temporary adverse effects to terrestrial vegetation, ecosystem functionality and productivity Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): No significant impacts to timber supply anticipated as a direct result of loading or hauling Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Localized sediment delivery, potential spills. Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Small scale potential damage to ecosystems, habitat features, and other wildlife, noise disturbance	Vehicle incident in or adjacent to sensitive habitat features or waterways (spills, introduction of foreign materials, debris)	High	High	H	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plan (eRP) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms).	BCTS staff will complete inspections of loading and hauling operations to ensure conformance to plans and compliance with applicable legislation. BCTS Licensees are required to enter into SRUMA's and also required to receive a Road Use Permit. Conditions are set within these documents that indicate how a Licensee is to deal with road use

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N	HARVESTING & ROADS	Marine Log Handling Facilities (skidways, booming, heli-drop areas & float camps)	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species at Risk (SAR) Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Foreshore activities are typically the jurisdiction of Fisheries and Oceans Canada or Ministry of Environment, therefore there is not considered to be a direct impact to adjacent tenures/private land Air quality: N/A Biodiversity: Ongoing material adverse impacts to biodiversity within and adjacent to the footprint of foreshore activities. Environmental protection measures may be required Cultural heritage resources: Cultural heritage features are unlikely to be impacted during operation of existing facilities Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Ongoing impacts to fish and other marine habitat within and adjacent to the footprint of foreshore activities. Environmental protection measures may be required Marine sensitive zones: Ongoing material adverse impacts to marine sensitive areas where activities improperly located Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: Surface hardening will result in ongoing drainage management concerns Resource features: Potential ongoing impacts to adjacent features Riparian areas: Ongoing material adverse impacts to riparian vegetation, soils, and marine biota within and directly adjacent to operations Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Adverse impacts to viewscape, noise, recreation activity areas (kayaking etc.) during operations Soils: May result in ongoing localized erosion, soil loss, compaction and loss of productivity within the footprint of activities Species at Risk (SAR): Damage to foreshore habitat (eel grass) and disruption to marine SAR (glass sponge) usually due to poor debris management Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: localized, ongoing adverse effects to terrestrial vegetation, ecosystem functionality and productivity Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): No significant impacts to timber supply anticipated as a result of foreshore activities Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Localized sediment delivery, Impacts to domestic water sources unlikely for marine operations, given proximity to salt water Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Ongoing localized damage / disturbance to ecosystems, wildlife, habitat and other features that are not identified	Ongoing marine habitat disturbance / habitat degradation					Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	
Y	HARVESTING, ROADS & SILVICULTURE	Ground Based Operations (mechanical falling, skidding, hoechucking, piling, stumping, waste recovery & dispersal and mechanical site preparation)	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species of Management Concern Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Harvesting is limited to within the harvest area or permitted area, but may adversely affect adjacent tenures where boundaries are improperly located, or not clearly delineated Air quality: N/A Biodiversity: Short to medium term disruptions to biodiversity as a result of harvesting activities Cultural heritage resources: Cultural heritage features could be altered or destroyed by harvesting activities if features are not clearly indicated in operational plans / assessments, or if felled timber causes damage to adjacent features Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Potential adverse effects including: sedimentation, debris introduction, increased bed load movement Marine sensitive zones: Potential adverse effects including: sedimentation, debris introduction, increased deposition Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: May result in localized drainage pattern disruptions where operational plans are insufficient / not adhered to Resource features: Localized impacts to resource features such as Karst / trails etc. Riparian areas: Localized, adverse impacts to riparian vegetation can occur where operational plans are insufficient or not adhered to Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Harvesting may result in impacts to viewscape , as well as noise pollution where occurring adjacent to populated areas Soils: Temporary, localized erosion, soil loss, compaction and loss of productivity Species of Management Concern (SOMC): Potential damage to site specific SAR habitat (nests, dens), sedimentation & introduction of debris into fish habitat Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Localized, temporary adverse effects to terrestrial vegetation, ecosystem functionality and productivity Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): Harvesting impacts timber supply, but sustainability of harvest is managed as part of the planning process Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Localized sediment delivery, potential spills and debris introduction Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Stand level (within the harvest area) damage to ecosystems, habitat features and other wildlife may occur where features are not identified	Site level disturbance to sensitive ecosystems, CMTs or SAR	High	High	H	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS provides Clients with soil properties in TSL's with limits to achieve in regards to soil disturbance. BCTS staff complete inspections on operations and soil disturbance in an aspect of the inspection. BCTS supplies Clients with a Wet Weather Shutdown guide and provides guidance to consider ceasing operations in rainy conditions. Sensitive areas are noted within plans, and are a focal point at the pre-work.
Y	HARVESTING	Cable Yarding	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species of Management Concern Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Harvesting is limited to within the harvest area or permitted area, but may adversely affect adjacent tenures where boundaries are improperly located, or not clearly delineated Air quality: N/A Biodiversity: Short to medium term disruptions to biodiversity as a result of yarding activities Cultural heritage resources: Cultural heritage features could be altered or destroyed by harvesting activities if features are not clearly indicated in operational plans / assessments, or if yarded timber causes damage to adjacent features Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Potential adverse effects including: sedimentation, debris introduction, increased bed load movement Marine sensitive zones: Potential adverse effects including: sedimentation, debris introduction, increased deposition into marine areas Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: May result in localized drainage pattern disruptions where operational plans are insufficient / not adhered to Resource features: Localized impacts to Karst / trails etc. Riparian areas: Localized, adverse impacts to riparian vegetation can occur where operational plans are insufficient or not adhered to Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Harvesting may result in impacts to viewscape , as well as noise pollution where occurring adjacent to populated areas/ recreation features Soils: Temporary, localized erosion, soil loss, compaction and loss of productivity Species of Management Concern (SOMC): Stand level damage to SAR wildlife, their habitat plus sedimentation and debris introduction into fish habitat Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Localized, temporary adverse effects to terrestrial vegetation, ecosystem functionality and productivity Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): Harvesting impacts timber supply, but sustainability of harvest is managed as part of the planning process Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Localized sediment delivery, and debris introduction Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Stand level (within the harvest area) damage to ecosystems, habitat features, and other wildlife may occur where features are not identified	Site level disturbance contributing to larger scale event (soil destabilization resulting in landslide)	Moderate	High	H	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS TKA does not have a high component of highlead logging (or cable) within its operations. However areas that are recommended for this type of harvest is generally in terrain that may be unstable. Plans will incorporate site sensitivity and placement of road, backspare trails will be considered as part of the plans.

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Y	HARVESTING	Processing (chipping, grinding, delimbing)	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species at Risk (SAR) Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Processing activities are limited to within the harvest area, permitted area, forest roads and log sorts, therefore there is not considered to be a direct impact to adjacent tenures/private land Air quality: Localized temporary impacts to air quality from dust and chips Biodiversity: Where woody debris is accumulating or being removed, there may be localized impacts to biodiversity Cultural heritage resources: N/A Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Where improperly located, processing may result in debris introduction to fish habitat Marine sensitive zones: Potential localized debris introduction to marine areas Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: N/A Resource features: Potential debris introduction to Karst / sensitive habitats etc. Riparian areas: Potential localized debris accumulation or coarse woody debris removal from riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Noise pollution where occurring adjacent to populated areas/ recreation features Soils: Temporary loss of productivity in places of debris accumulation Species at Risk (SAR): N/A Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Localized, temporary adverse effects to terrestrial vegetation in places of debris accumulation Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): N/A Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Localized debris accumulations in and adjacent to water courses where operational plans not adhered to Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): N/A	Site level disturbance to soil, habitat or resource features/productivity loss due to debris accumulations	Moderate	Moderate	M	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS TKA does not have a high component of grinding operations, which were more abundant during the MPB salvage operations. Generally tracked machines would grind debris and products would be emptied directly into the hauling source. This would eliminate post harvest hazard without contributing to air quality by burning.
N	HARVESTING	Dryland Sorts (upland processing areas)	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species of Management Concern Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Log sorting facilities are typically located within the licence area, therefore there is not considered to be a direct impact to adjacent tenures/private land Air quality: Localized, small scale impacts to air quality from dust, exhaust etc. Biodiversity: Ongoing material adverse impacts to biodiversity within and adjacent to the footprint Log dump facilities Cultural heritage resources: Ongoing, localized, adverse impacts to features if not identified and managed Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Frequent adverse impacts to fish and other fish habitat within and adjacent to the footprint of facilities, where improperly located Marine sensitive zones: N/A Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: May result in ongoing localized drainage pattern disruptions/alterations within and adjacent to the footprint of facilities Resource features: Ongoing impacts to adjacent features (debris accumulation and introduction) Riparian areas: Ongoing material adverse impacts to riparian vegetation and soils within and directly adjacent to operations Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Adverse impacts to viewscape, noise, recreation activity areas (depending on location) Soils: May result in ongoing localized erosion, soil loss, compaction and loss of productivity within the within the footprint of facilities Species of Management Concern (SOMC): Impacts to SAR habitat adjacent to dryland sort footprint including sedimentation into creeks due to excessive runoff Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: localized, ongoing adverse effects to terrestrial vegetation, ecosystem functionality and productivity within the footprint of activities Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): No significant impacts to timber supply anticipated as a result of facilities Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Localized sediment delivery, runoff containing contaminants may be introduced to domestic water sources Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Ongoing localized damage / disturbance to ecosystems, wildlife, habitat features, potential impacts to other wildlife/features not identified and managed	Ongoing soil disturbance / habitat degradation within and adjacent to site					Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	
Y	HARVESTING	Prescribed Burning (pile burning, broadcast burning, windrow burning)	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species at Risk (SAR) Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: No impacts to adjacent tenures where controlled. Fire escapes may result in adverse effects (see Fire Hazard Management) Air quality: Moderate scale, short term impacts to air quality Biodiversity: Medium term, adverse impacts to biodiversity ranging from stand to landscape level Cultural heritage resources: May be permanently altered or destroyed Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Potential impacts to riparian vegetation, water quality, etc. Marine sensitive zones: N/A Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: Lesser drainage patterns within prescription areas altered Resource features: localized impacts to resource features within prescription areas Riparian areas: Potential loss of riparian timber and vegetation Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Impacts to recreation features, viewpoints, etc. Temporary impacts to usage Soils: Loss of soil productivity, erosion due to increased runoff, absence of vegetation Species at Risk (SAR): Destruction of SAR wildlife, fish and habitat features from fire or fire suppression activities Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Moderate scale medium to long term alteration of vegetation and ecosystems from fire or fire suppression activities Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): Adverse impacts to timber supply in some cases Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Alteration of drainage/soil properties may lead to impacts to water quality Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Destruction of wildlife, habitat features from fire or fire suppression activities	Burn escape that impacts more than 20 ha or affects a resource feature	Moderate	High	H	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS TKA has a small burn program, specific to the Clearwater Field Team, where select blocks are burnt for planting reasons. BCTS Clients are expected to eliminate debris through hazard abatement processes, either through burning or entering into agreements with chipping companies. Clients who choose to burn debris, must follow requirements within the Burn Reference Permit and applicable section of the Wildfire Act and Regulation.

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Significant Aspect (Y/N)	Functional Area	Environmental Aspect	Potential Environmental Impacts	Impacts Rationalization (assessment of each impact as it relates to the environmental aspect)	Generally Applicable Example	Probability	Consequence	Inherent Risk	Significant Aspect (Y/N)	Provincial Operational Controls	Local Operational Controls
N	ENGINEERING	Log Dump Construction	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species of Management Concern Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Log dump facilities are typically located within the licence area, therefore there is not considered to be a direct impact to adjacent tenures/private land Air quality: Localized, small scale impacts to air quality from dust, exhaust etc. Biodiversity: Material adverse impacts to biodiversity within and adjacent to the footprint log dump facilities Cultural heritage resources: Direct, localized, adverse impacts to features if not identified and managed Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Material adverse impacts to fish and other marine habitat within and adjacent to the footprint of facilities, where improperly located Marine sensitive zones: Localized material adverse impacts to marine sensitive areas where located adjacent to sensitive foreshore areas Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: May result in localized drainage pattern disruptions/alterations within the footprint of facilities Resource features: Potential permanent alteration of resource features where operational plans insufficient / not adhered to Riparian areas: Material adverse impacts to riparian vegetation where they are within or directly adjacent to operations Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Adverse impacts to viewscape, noise, recreation activity areas (depending on location) Soils: May result in localized erosion, soil loss, compaction and loss of productivity/ contamination within the within the footprint of facilities Species of Managment Concern (SOMC): Long term damage by log dump footprint and disruption to foreshore habitat (eel grass) and marine SAR (glass sponge). Sedimentation disturbance to fish habitat Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Localized, long term adverse effects to terrestrial vegetation, ecosystem functionality and productivity within the footprint of facilities. Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): No significant impacts to timber supply anticipated as a result of facility construction Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Localized sediment delivery, runoff containing contaminants may be introduced to domestic water sources if improperly located Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Localized damage to ecosystems, wildlife, habitat features, potential impacts to other features not identified and managed	Long term or permanent alteration of landscape, terrestrial vegetation and ecosystem function within footprint of construction					Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	
Y	ENGINEERING	Road Construction (pioneering, sub-grade construction, blasting, ballasting, ditching)	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species at Risk (SAR) Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Right of way removal and road construction may have a small scale impact on adjacent tenures where they pass through them Air quality: N/A Biodiversity: Small scale, temporary to permanent stand level alterations to biodiversity Cultural heritage resources: Features may be permanently altered or destroyed where not identified and managed Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Localized temporary disruptions to fish habitat, sedimentation disturbance. Potential obstructions to fish passage Marine sensitive zones: Sedimentation, contaminants may be introduced to marine sensitive areas where roads are located within or adjacent to these areas Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: Localized drainage pattern disruptions during construction. These may be temporary or permanent depending on road use Resource features: Potential permanent alteration of resource features where operational plans insufficient / not adhered to Riparian areas: Small scale impacts to riparian vegetation and timber within ROW for life of the road Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Adverse impacts to recreation features within or adjacent to new road (trails, camping areas etc.) from increased noise, traffic, use limitations Soils: May result in localized erosion, soil loss, compaction and loss of productivity. These effects can be mitigated by effective planning and remediation programs Species of Managment Concern (SOMC): Small scale potential damage to SAR wildlife, habitat features and other wildlife within ROW. Sedimentation disturbance to fish habitat. Short term noise disturbance. Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Localized, long term or permanent alterations to terrestrial vegetation, ecosystem functionality and productivity within road footprint Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): Road construction can adversely affect timber supply where poorly located, isolating timber Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Localized sediment delivery, potential spills. Ongoing sedimentation from disturbance Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Small scale potential damage to ecosystems, habitat features and other wildlife within ROW	Stand level impacts to important features (habitat features, SAR, CMTs or fish habitat)	Moderate	High	H	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS TKA develops Road Layout & Designs information for all roads to be built for operations. BCTS completes road construction activities under contract, which is under direct Supervision of BCTS staff or Road Monitors. BCTS TKA allows Licensees to build roads under Road Permit and are generally low to moderate risk construction styles. Any significant features are reserved from the road area and are noted in plans.
Y	ENGINEERING	Structure Installation, Repairs & Maintenance (culverts, bridges, woodbox culvert)	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species of Management Concern Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Structure installation may influence adjacent tenures where occurring on roads under permit to a different licensee for access purposes or where adjacent to tenure boundaries. Air quality: N/A Biodiversity: N/A. Replacement of an existing structure at a previously disturbed site is unlikely to significantly impact biodiversity Cultural heritage resources: Cultural heritage features are unlikely to be impacted as a result of structure replacement Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Potential short term, localized impacts (sedimentation, disruption or obstructions to fish habitat), where operational plans/processes inadequate Marine sensitive zones: Potential short term, localized impacts (sedimentation, disruption or obstructions to fish habitat), where occurring in or adjacent to marine areas Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: May result in localized drainage pattern disruptions where operational plans are insufficient / not adhered to Resource features: New structure installation may result in localized impacts to resource features Riparian areas: Temporary, localized adverse impacts to riparian vegetation Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Short term disruptions to usage or access where adjacent to recreation areas etc. Soils: May result in short term localized erosion from disturbance caused by operations, loss of productivity within road footprint Species of Managment Concern (SOMC): Localized impact on water dependent wildlife species and their habitat. Impacts (sedimentation, disruption or obstructions) to fish habitat Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: localized, temporary adverse effects to terrestrial vegetation, ecosystem functionality and productivity within footprint of structures Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): No significant impacts to timber supply anticipated as a direct result of crossing structure installation and maintenance Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Potential localized sediment delivery, potential spills. introduction of contaminants from footings (concrete) Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Small scale potential damage to ecosystems, habitat features, and other wildlife within crossing structure footprint	Improper installation or maintenance of drainage structures impacting fish habitat due to encroachment or sedimentation	Moderate	Very High	H	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS completes Road Layout and Design reports for road construction activities, and employees companies to complete bridge site designs where necessary. Biologists may also be employed to verify stream classification and fish presence. BCTS TKA will complete higher risk works under contract, with BCTS staff or Road Monitors overseeing the works. BCTS Licensees may be required to install similar features under Road Permit, however CRP requirements are generally a condition of the permit.

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Y	ENGINEERING	Road Maintenance (brushing, ditching, grading)	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species at Risk (SAR) Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Road maintenance may influence adjacent tenures where occurring on roads under permit to a different licensee for access purposes or where adjacent to tenure boundaries. Air quality: Localized temporary impacts to air quality from dust, debris, etc. Biodiversity: Previously disturbed areas. No significant impacts to biodiversity anticipated Cultural heritage resources: Cultural Heritage features are unlikely to be impacted by road maintenance where they have been previously identified in the vicinity of roads Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Potential sedimentation into fish habitat, spills or accidental removal of riparian vegetation Marine sensitive zones: Potential sedimentation, spills or accidental removal of riparian vegetation where activities are conducted adjacent to marine areas Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: May result in localized drainage pattern disruptions where debris or sediment impacts drainage structure functionality Resource features: May result in localized impacts or debris introduction to adjacent resource features such as Karst Riparian areas: Potential localized, short term adverse impacts to riparian vegetation may occur, introduction of debris or sediment Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): No significant direct adverse impact to social values Soils: May result in localized erosion from removal of vegetation or disturbance on and adjacent to roads Species of Management Concern (SOMC): Impacts to SAR wildlife and riparian habitat within ROW Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: localized, temporary adverse effects to terrestrial vegetation within ROW Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): No significant impacts to timber supply anticipated as a direct result of road maintenance Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Localized sediment delivery, potential spills. introduction of debris Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Localized, temporary adverse effects to habitat features and other wildlife within ROW where not identified and managed	Unauthorized removal of riparian vegetation from fish bearing watercourse or localized damage to habitat or resource features	Low	Moderate	M	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS TKA completes road maintenance works under contract, works are completed under the Supervision of BCTS staff or Road Monitors.
Y	ENGINEERING	Road Deactivation & Rehabilitation	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species of Management Concern Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Road deactivation may influence adjacent tenures where occurring on roads under permit to a different licensee for access purposes or where road use is shared. Air quality: N/A Biodiversity: Deactivation and rehabilitation of disturbed areas is not anticipated to result in a net loss to biodiversity Cultural heritage resources: Cultural heritage features are unlikely to be impacted during remediation of disturbed areas Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Potential localized, short term sedimentation into fish habitat. Potential small scale impacts where crossing structures have become habitat features Marine sensitive zones: Potential impacts to marine areas from adjacent works or upslope disturbances (sedimentation, debris introduction or soil destabilization) Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: Road deactivation typically restores original drainage patterns Resource features: May result in localized impacts or debris introduction to adjacent resource features such as Karst Riparian areas: Potential short term localized disruptions to riparian vegetation, soils etc., adjacent to works Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Potential loss of access to recreation features or areas Soils: May result in temporary, localized erosion in the within the footprint of rehabilitation Species at Risk (SAR): Low impact activity affecting SAR habitat. Short term sedimentation into fish habitat. Potential small scale impacts where crossing structures have become habitat features Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Rehabilitation of existing roads typically promotes restoration of terrestrial vegetation Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): No significant impacts to timber supply anticipated as a direct road deactivation Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Localized sediment delivery, potential spills. introduction of debris Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Low impact activity. Habitat features unlikely to be associated with roads	Short term sedimentation or debris introduction to fish bearing waterways	Moderate	Moderate	M	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS Licensees may be required to deactivate or rehabilitate short terms roads as a condition of a TSL or Road Permit. BCTS staff would inspect the works for quality and effectiveness of the work. BCTS TKA would complete all deactivation and rehabilitation of FSR's under the TSM's stewardship. BCTS would complete the works under contract, develop prescriptions and monitor the works.
Y	SILVICULTURE	Silviculture Surveys	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species at Risk (SAR) Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Silviculture surveys are limited to within the harvest area or permitted area, but findings may influence timing of harvesting for adjacent tenures where harvest areas abut tenure boundaries Air quality: N/A Biodiversity: Minimal disturbance, potential introduction of invasive species Cultural heritage resources: N/A Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): N/A Marine sensitive zones: N/A Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: N/A Resource features: N/A Riparian areas: N/A Social values: N/A Soils: N/A Species of Management Concern (SOMC): N/A Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: N/A Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): Data may adversely influence long term planning where inaccurate Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: N/A Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): No significant impacts to habitat features anticipated	Missed free growing or regen designation	Low	Moderate	M	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS TKA completes surveys as required and schedules surveys at specific timelines for cutblocks. BCTS TKA would take actions to address NSR areas. BCTS TKA would complete fill plants where required. BCTS TKA completes mandatory reporting to RESULTS.

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Y	SILVICULTURE	Planting & Tree Protection	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species of Management Concern Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: No significant impacts to adjacent tenures anticipated from planting activities Air quality: N/A Biodiversity: Potential stand level alterations to biodiversity where inappropriate species planted on sites Cultural heritage resources: N/A Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): N/A Marine sensitive zones: N/A Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: N/A Resource features: N/A Riparian areas: N/A Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): N/A Soils: N/A Species at Risk (SAR): N/A Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Potential introduction of invasive species from seedlings/personnel Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): Delayed regeneration from improperly planted seedlings, poor survival or forage protection not removed in a timely manner Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: N/A Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features not SAR): Localized alteration of feeding habits of ungulates where forage protection required/applied	Inappropriate species planted on site	Low	Low	L	No	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS TKA designs reforestation plans based on provincially approved stocking standards. Reforestation requirements will allow for some offsite planting. Climate Based Seed Transfer protocols are in place and utilized for planting prescriptions.
Y	SILVICULTURE	Mechanical Brushing, Pruning, Spacing, Windfiring Treatments (aerial pruning, topping)	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species at Risk (SAR) Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Silviculture treatments are limited to within the harvest area or permitted area, therefore there is not considered to be a direct impact to adjacent tenures/private land Air quality: N/A Biodiversity: No significant impacts to biodiversity anticipated Cultural heritage resources: Silviculture treatments occurring in previously disturbed areas are unlikely to cause significant damage to cultural features Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Potential temporary, localized introduction of sediment and debris into fish habitat Marine sensitive zones: Potential temporary, localized introduction of sediment and debris into marine areas where activities occur adjacent or upslope of these areas Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: May result in localized drainage pattern disruptions debris accumulations significant Resource features: May result in localized impacts or debris introduction to adjacent resource features such as Karst Riparian areas: Adverse impacts to riparian vegetation where operational plans inadequate or not adhered to Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Temporary noise disturbance, access limitations during activities Soils: May result in short term, localized erosion and soil disturbance in the vicinity of activities Species of Managment Concern (SOMC): Localized damage to SAR habitat (nests, foraging areas), temporary noise damage and introduction of debris and sediment into fish habitat Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: localized, temporary adverse effects to terrestrial vegetation where debris accumulations occur Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): No significant impacts to timber supply anticipated as a direct result of silviculture treatments Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Short term, localized introduction of sediment and woody debris Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features not SAR): Temporary noise disturbance. Localized damage to ecosystems, wildlife, habitat and potential impacts on features not identified and managed	Stand level impact to habitat or resource features	Moderate	Moderate	M	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS TKA does have a small spacing / brushing program, areas designated for spacing / brushing would account for any habitat or resource features.
Y	SILVICULTURE	Chemical Brushing	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species of Management Concern Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Invasive species may spread to adjacent tenures, if not controlled. Water borne contaminants may impact adjacent fisheries values Air quality: Temporary, potentially mobile adverse impacts to air quality Biodiversity: Stand level impacts to vegetation, insects etc. Cultural heritage resources: Cultural heritage values may be altered or destroyed if processes for identification and management are not adequate and/or adhered to. Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Potential introduction of deleterious substances, destruction of fish Marine sensitive zones: Potential introduction of deleterious substances, destruction of fish Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: N/A Resource features: May result in localized impacts to sensitive habitats Riparian areas: Potential adverse impacts to riparian vegetation and soils, if applied in these areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): No direct adverse impact to social values Soils: Loss of vegetation may contribute to erosion. Contamination of soils may occur in cases of overapplication or spills Species at Risk (SAR): Short and potential long term damage to SAR fish & wildlife habitats and destruction of species Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: localized, temporary adverse effects to terrestrial vegetation in the vicinity of application Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): No significant adverse impacts to timber supply anticipated as a direct result of chemical brushing (intended as a tool to promote stand regeneration) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Potential contamination from application or spills. Typically these are not approved for use in community watersheds Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Localized potential damage to ecosystems, habitat features, and other wildlife, depending on nature and type of pesticide applied	Introduction of contaminants to sensitive habitat, waterways etc.	Moderate	High	H	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS TKA has a limited chemical brushing program in Clearwater. Due to the limited scope of the program, the probability was noted as moderate, however consequences from poor practices could be high due to high amount of riparian areas within the Field Team.

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N	SILVICULTURE	Aerial Fertilization	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species at Risk (SAR) Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Fertilization is intended to promote growth within previously harvested areas of a tenure, therefore there is not considered to be a direct impact on adjacent tenures/private land Air quality: N/A Biodiversity: Promotion of favourable species within the treatment area may impact species composition Cultural heritage resources: N/A Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Potential Eutrophication of lakes from increased nutrient loading Marine sensitive zones: Potential nutrient loading in marine environments from fertilizer accumulations Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: N/A Resource features: No significant impacts to resource features is anticipated as a result of fertilization Riparian areas: Where fertilizers are applied in riparian areas, the risk of nutrient regime changes in waterways increases Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): No direct adverse impact to social values Soils: May result localized nutrient regime changes where overapplied, spilled Species of Managment Concern (SOMC): Potential impact to aquatic SAR and their habitat Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Potential localized species composition changes Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): No significant adverse impacts to timber supply anticipated as a result of fertilization (intended as a tool to promote stand regeneration) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Use of fertilizers may result in nitrogen or chlorophyll levels in streams exceeding acceptable limits Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): N/A	Introduction of nutrient accumulations to watercourses due to excessive wind / rain					Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	
Y	PLANNING	Forest Stewardship Plans (writing results, strategies and measures)	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species of Management Concern Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Where FSP objectives are not met, there may be a material adverse effect to other tenures. WHA or OGMA designations adjacent to tenure lines may also have an adverse effect on adjacent tenures Air quality: FSP Objectives may in some cases only address legislative requirements Biodiversity: Considers variable retention, adjacent retained areas, maximum cutblock size; landscape-level definition used as consistent with legislation; potential loss of biodiversity if strategies are inadequate Cultural heritage resources: Cultural heritage features may be altered or destroyed if strategies do not provide adequate processes for identification and management Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Sets objectives to meet legal requirements for fish habitat protection, may result in impacts where there is no legislated allowance levels Marine sensitive zones: Sets objectives to meet legal requirements for fish habitat protection, including marine areas, may result in impacts where there is no legislated allowance levels Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: Defines targets for disturbance levels during operations, may result in cumulative disruptions Resource features: Prescribes management strategies for special resource features, may result in adverse impacts where strategies inadequate Riparian areas: Sets objectives to meet regulatory requirements, site specific factors such as terrain stability and windthrow may result in adverse effects if not identified Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Sets objectives to meet regulatory requirements, may cause adverse impacts when considering more intrinsic values (noise, access etc.) Soils: Sets objectives to meet regulatory requirements, damage, loss or degradation of soils may occur where strategies inadequate Species of Managment Concern (SOMC): Sets objectives to meet legal requirements for fish and wildlife habitat protection, may result in impacts where there is no legislated allowance levels or where improperly managed Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Sets objectives for biodiversity, wildlife tree retention and patch size, may result in adverse impacts to sensitive areas or ecosystems where strategies insufficient. Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): FSPs may be exempt from setting objectives for timber Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Sets objectives to meet regulatory requirements, strategies may be insufficient to protect water quality Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Sets objectives to meet regulatory requirements, may result in landscape level impacts to ecosystems where improperly managed or overlooked.	Results and strategies for managing species at risk insufficient, resulting in damage to habitat features or sensitive ecosystems	Low	Low	L	No	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS TKA Planning would identify values such as Species at Risk, archaeologically important sites. Multiphase development contractors would then develop plans and prescriptions to address these types of site. BCTS staff, Operations Technicians and Practices Foresters would confirm plans in place are designed to protect such features.
Y	PLANNING	Operational Plans (landscape-level planning of road and cutblock pattern)	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species at Risk (SAR) Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Determines requirements for harvesting adjacent to tenure boundaries; establishes practices to recognize and mitigate impacts to adjacent tenures / private land Air quality: May not be addressed for all activities at the landscape level, Biodiversity: Considers variable retention, adjacent retained areas, maximum cutblock size; landscape-level definition used as consistent with legislation; potential loss of biodiversity if strategies are inadequate Cultural heritage resources: Cultural heritage features may be altered or destroyed if management plans do not provide adequate processes for identification and management Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Establishes practices to meet legal requirements for fish habitat protection, may not address issues where there is no legislated allowance levels Marine sensitive zones: Establishes practices for operations around sensitive areas, defines characteristics of sensitive areas Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: Defines operating standards for disturbance levels during operations, may result in excessive disruptions where disturbance too great Riparian areas: Establishes practices to meet regulatory requirements, site specific factors such as terrain stability, windthrow, retention in RMZ's etc. Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Sets practice requirements for work around recreation features, may not address more intrinsic values (noise, access etc.) Soils: Sets objectives to meet regulatory requirements, establishes practices to maintain soil productivity Species at Risk (SAR): Establishes practice and legal requirements for operations around fish sensitive habitat, SAR wildlife etc. Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Outlines requirements for locating wildlife tree retention and retention adjacent to sensitive features Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): Defines timber management strategies in relation to markets, operability and timing of harvest for areas Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Defines practice requirements for operations around water intakes, community watersheds etc. Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Establishes practice requirements for operations around sensitive habitat, wildlife etc.	Inadequate protection for habitat features, wildlife areas or SAR due to lack of information, planning or inadequate practices	Low	Low	L	No	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS TKA Planning would identify values such as Species at Risk, archaeologically important sites. Multiphase development contractors would then develop plans and prescriptions to address these types of site. BCTS staff, Operations Technicians and Practices Foresters would ensure operational plans and prescriptions would account for these features.

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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Significant Aspect (Y/N)	Functional Area	Environmental Aspect	Potential Environmental Impacts	Impacts Rationalization (assessment of each impact as it relates to the environmental aspect)	Generally Applicable Example	Probability	Consequence	Inherent Risk	Significant Aspect (Y/N)	Provincial Operational Controls	Local Operational Controls
Y	PLANNING	Cutblock and Road Location, Design and Site Plans (stand-level planning, assessments, prescribing treatments, layout, harvest planning and mapping)	Adverse effect to: Adjacent tenures Air quality Biodiversity Cultural heritage resources Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR) Marine sensitive zones Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams Resource features Riparian areas Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.) Soils Species of Management Concern Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard) Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR)	Adjacent tenures: Determines requirements for harvesting adjacent to tenure boundaries; establishes practices to recognize and mitigate impacts to adjacent tenures / private land Air quality: May not be addressed for all activities at the landscape level Biodiversity: Considers variable retention, adjacent retained areas, maximum cutblock size; landscape-level definition used as consistent with legislation; potential loss of biodiversity if strategies are inadequate Cultural heritage resources: Cultural heritage features may be altered or destroyed if management plans do not provide adequate processes for identification and management Fish & fish habitat (not including SAR): Establishes practices to meet legal requirements for fish habitat protection, may not address issues where there is no legislated allowance levels Marine sensitive zones: Establishes practices for operations around sensitive areas, defines characteristics of sensitive areas Natural surface drainage patterns and non-fish streams: Defines operating standards for disturbance levels during operations, may result in excessive disruptions where disturbance too great Riparian areas: Establishes practices to meet regulatory requirements, site specific factors such as terrain stability, windthrow, retention in RMZ's etc. Social values (visual, recreation, noise etc.): Sets practice requirements for work around recreation features, may not address more intrinsic values (noise, access etc.) Soils: Sets objectives to meet regulatory requirements, establishes practices to maintain soil productivity Species of Managment Concern (SOMC): Establishes practice and legal requirements for operations around fish sensitive habitat, SAR wildlife etc. Terrestrial vegetation / ecosystems: Outlines requirements for locating wildlife tree retention and retention adjacent to sensitive features Timber Supply (Includes wildfire hazard): Defines timber management strategies in relation to markets, operability and timing of harvest for areas Water quality in a CW & domestic water intakes: Defines practice requirements for operations around water intakes, community watersheds etc. Wildlife (including wildlife habitat features, not SAR): Establishes practice requirements for operations around sensitive habitat, wildlife etc.	Localized, long term or permanent alteration of drainage, Wildlife or fish habitat, SAR, CMT's or riparian areas where not identified or managed adequately to circumstances	Low	Moderate	M	Yes	Environmental Operating Procedures (EOPs), Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs), Environmental Emergency Response Plans (eRPs) and BCTS Checklist Reports & Forms (e.g. Risk Rating, Incident Report, Test/Drill Report Forms)	BCTS TKA Planning would identify values such as Species at Risk, archaeologically important sites. Multiphase development contractors would then develop plans and prescriptions to address these types of site. BCTS staff, Operations Technicians and Practices Foresters would ensure plans and prescriptions would be developed to address these situations.