



Purpose and Scope

This Environmental Field Procedure (EFP) applies to all BC Timber Sales (BCTS) licensees, including their employees, agents and contractors involved in the construction, maintenance, and operation of log dumps, helicopter log drop sites, and direct barge-loading facilities. This EFP describes procedures to reduce the risk of negative impacts of these field activities on the environment. This EFP does not replace the requirements of legislation, licences, permits, and contracts.

General

1. Have a project plan for the creation, rehabilitation, and operation of marine log handling facilities associated with the Timber Sale Licence.
2. Ensure that all applicable conditions within the “Approved Work Practices for Re-activated Log Dumps in Marine Waters of BC” and/or Fisheries Act Authorization are understood and adhered to. This includes approved log dump or helicopter log drop designs, assessments, debris management plans, operating conditions, and deactivation plans.
3. All marine infrastructures such as anchors, boom sticks, dolphins, camps, etc. must be approved by Transport Canada under the authority of the Navigation Protection Act and all conditions within the approval must be adhered to.
4. Be familiar with the location of areas that contain critical marine and terrestrial habitat in or adjacent to the facility, such as applicable timing windows and mitigation measures for herring, whales, and other marine mammals.
5. Equip float camps and fuel barges with appropriate fuel storage and sewage containment or treatment facilities to prevent discharge of deleterious substances to water.
6. If you are handling fuel, you must be familiar with your environmental Emergency Response Plan (eERP) and personal responsibilities.

Construction

1. Construct and operate all log dumps so that sea floor grounding of bundles, docks, walkways and float camps is avoided, where practicable.
2. Blasting within the foreshore must be conducted in a manner to reduce the impact from shock waves or fly rock to the marine environment.
3. If blasted armour rock is required to construct or repair the log dump facility, use clean, uncontaminated rock.
4. To prevent boom sticks from collapsing onto the shoreline, keep them offshore with stiff legs and/or anchors.
 - a. If anchors are required, secure the lines, chains or cables such that excess line does not collect on the sea floor or form loops that may ensnare marine mammals.
 - b. If concrete anchors are used, they must be pre-cast and cured away from the water before use.

Operations

1. Surfacing of barge ramp or log dump facilities must be regularly maintained.
2. Mitigation measures must be in place to minimize erosion and sediment deposition into the marine environment.
3. Adhere to conditions listed in site specific Debris Management Plans for log dump and helicopter drop sites.

4. Limb logs and collect loose bark and wood debris as much as practicable before logs are transferred into the water. Loose debris and wood chunks should not be in the log bundles.
5. Collect and remove bark and wood debris deposited at the skid way and adjacent upland, intertidal and shallow foreshore areas regularly, (e.g., daily if possible). Maintain a daily log of debris management measures taken.
6. Remove wood debris to appropriate designated temporary or permanent upland disposal locations only.
7. Solid waste (cables, metal bands, machinery parts, metal drums, lubricant containers, etc.) must be regularly collected, removed and disposed of at an approved disposal site (garbage dump or recycling facility).
8. Ensure log bundles are tightly secured to prevent escape or breakage.
9. Marine log storage must be restricted to authorised storage sites, and the duration of in-water log storage must be minimized.
10. Avoid free-fall, violent helicopter dumping of logs into water.
11. Enclose all helicopter log drop sites with a ring of double boom sticks.



Stop Work – Contact Project Supervisor and BCTS Representative if:

- There is a hazardous material spill, uncontrolled fire or erosion/landslide event
- There is uncertainty about the project plan, the responsibilities or the location of hazardous or sensitive areas.
- A previously unidentified resource feature, resource value or sensitive area is found (e.g., species of management concern, bear den, wildlife habitat feature, culturally modified tree).
- Unfavourable weather or site conditions could cause environmental damage.
- Conditions have the potential for immediate environmental damage.
- There is reason to believe the project plan will not work.