

AUDIT OF FOREST PLANNING AND PRACTICES

Woodlot Licence W2001
Campbell River Natural Resource District

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**Forest
Practices
Board**

BC'S INDEPENDENT
WATCHDOG FOR
SOUND FOREST &
RANGE PRACTICES

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Introduction

The Forest Practices Board is BC's independent watchdog for sound forest and range practices. The Board's role includes auditing forest industry practices to determine compliance with the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) and the *Wildfire Act*.

As part of its 2022 compliance audit program, the Board randomly selected the Campbell River Natural Resource District (District) as the location for a full scope compliance audit. Within the District, the Board selected five woodlot licences for audit: W0085, W2001, W2004, W2044, and W2046. These five woodlot licences harvested the most timber volume of all woodlots in the District between October 2020 and October 2022.

This report explains what the Board audited and the findings for woodlot W2001. The woodlot location is shown on the map in **Figure 1**. Results for the other woodlots are reported separately. Detailed information about the Board's compliance audit process is provided in **Appendix 1**.

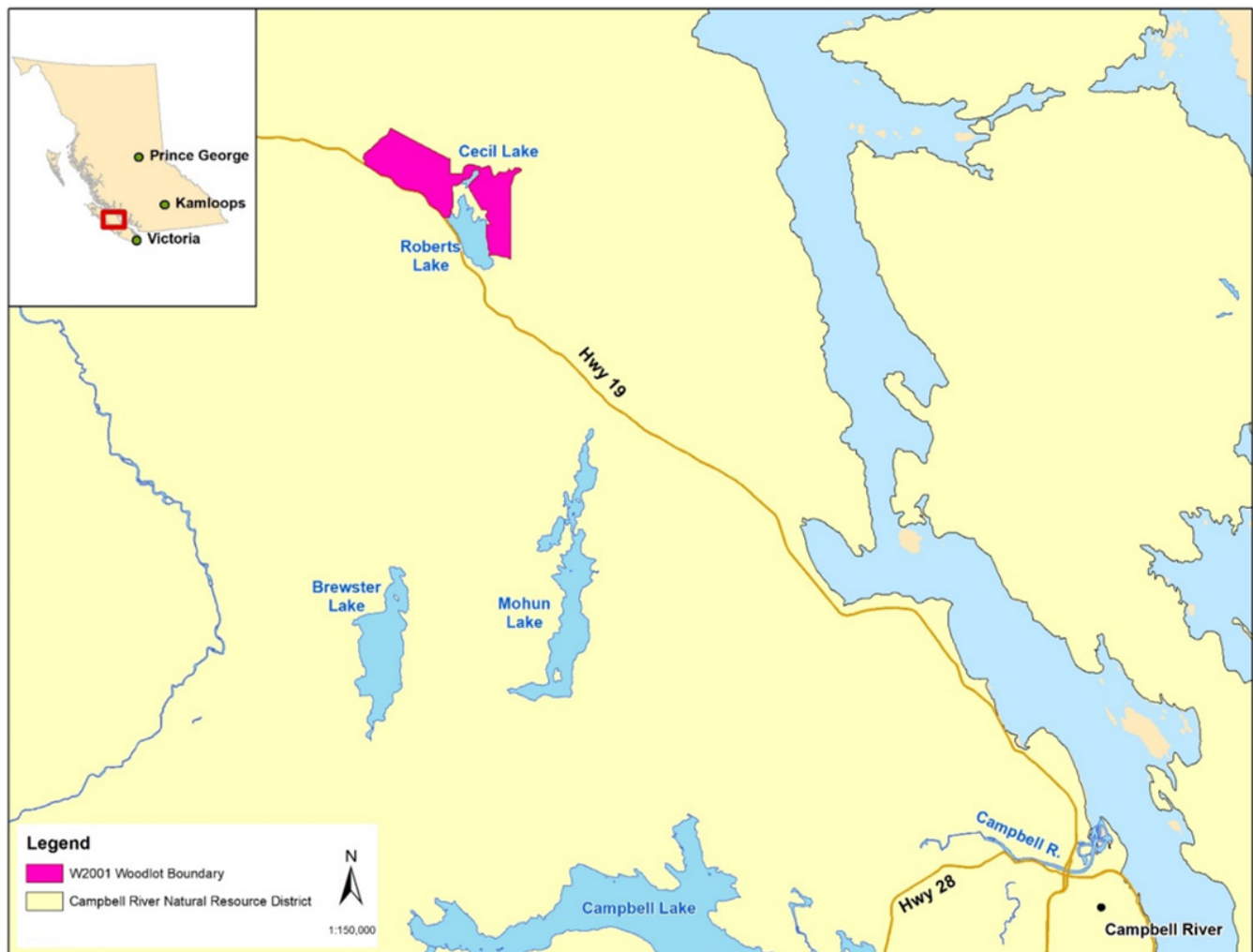


Figure 1. Location Map of Woodlot Licence W2001

Audit Results – Woodlot Licence W2001

Background

This audit took place within the territories of Kwakwaka'wakw and Coast Salish Peoples. The Forest Practices Board acknowledges First Nations' connection to the area that continues to this day.

Woodlot licence W2001 was awarded in 2011 and is 728 hectares in size. W2001 has an allowable annual cut of 3 821 cubic metres. During the 2-year audit period, the licensee harvested about 21 000 cubic metres of timber.¹ The tenure holder is Sage Mountain Resources Ltd. (SMR).

The woodlot is located at Roberts Lake, approximately 31 kilometres northwest of Campbell River, along Highway 19. Access is from Elk Bay Mainline off Highway 19.

Audit Approach and Scope

This full scope compliance audit looked at all activities carried out on W2001 in the District between October 1, 2020, and October 19, 2022. This included all harvesting, road, silviculture, associated planning, and wildfire protection activities.

Auditors assessed these activities for compliance with FRPA, the *Wildfire Act*, and applicable regulations—in particular, the *Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation* (WLPPR). Auditors' work involved interviewing SMR, reviewing the woodlot licence plan (WLP¹), assessing silviculture records, and inspecting activities in the field. Sites were accessed using pickup trucks.

The standards and procedures used to carry out this audit are set out in the Board's *Compliance Audit Reference Manual, Version 7.1, July 2016*.

The audit team was composed of two professional foresters and a professional forester/geoscientist. The audit team was in the field on October 19, 2022.

Planning and Practices Examined and Findings

The following sections describe the activities and obligations audited and the findings.

Road and Bridge Construction, Maintenance and Deactivation

SMR maintained 23.2 kilometres and constructed 1.1 kilometres of road during the audit period. Auditors examined 14.7 kilometres of maintained road and 1.1 kilometres of the constructed road. SMR did not deactivate any roads during the audit period.

Road prisms were stable, and no risks of harm to environmental resources and road users' safety were evident. The auditors did not identify any issues with road maintenance or construction.

SMR maintained four crossing structures and constructed two bridges during the audit period. Auditors examined all crossing structures. No crossing sites were deactivated during the audit period.

¹ Even though the allowable annual cut (AAC) is relatively small, woodlot tenure holders may harvest up to 120 percent of their accumulated 5-year AACs in 1 or 2 years.

Natural drainage patterns were maintained and crossing structures were functioning to accommodate flow, as intended.

Auditors found non-compliances with safety requirements for bridges on Branch EB1000, which junctions with Elk Bay Mainline. Access is restricted by a locked gate at the start of Branch EB1000, so there is no safety risk to industrial traffic or any other users.

Findings

Bridge Construction

To protect industrial users, sections 61ⁱⁱ and 64ⁱⁱⁱ of the WLPPR require SMR to ensure that the bridges it constructs are structurally sound and safe, and, if necessary, to correct any structural defects, restrict traffic loads to a safe level or close, remove or replace the bridge.

When SMR constructed two bridges to access and harvest cutblock 12, it did not ensure the bridges were structurally sound and safe, which is not compliant with section 61 of the WLPPR. One of the bridges had a structural defect that was not addressed prior to industrial use, which is not compliant with section 64 of the WLPPR.

Auditors conduct documentation reviews and field inspections to determine compliance with sections 61 and 64 of the WLPPR. Bridge planning, design, and construction is an area of practice that is restricted to qualified professionals² and must conform to the *Guidelines for Professional Services in the Forest Sector – Crossings* (the *Crossing Guidelines*). The process includes:

- characterizing the site, including planning for the highest stream levels expected for the life of the crossing,
- designing the crossing for an appropriate structure (the plan),
- checking the installation work and assuring the crossing as safe, and
- documenting the built structure – especially noting any measurements or specifications that differ from the plan.

If the plan changes substantially, qualified professionals must be involved in the revisions or the design of a new plan. Furthermore, all structural fabrication documents must be completed and retained. Qualified professionals must detect, document, and, if necessary, correct any structural issues to ensure the crossing is safe prior to industrial use.

In 2008, prior to the area being tenured under W2001, a professional engineer designed the crossings for two log bridges. In October 2020, SMR installed two portable steel bridges instead but did not revise the original professionally prepared plans or create new plans with the involvement of qualified professionals. In addition, SMR did not use qualified professionals to perform field checks or inspect and complete crossing assurance statements prior to industrial use.

After SMR completed industrial activities, a professional engineer inspected both bridges. One bridge was assigned a temporary load rating of 10 tonnes, which is insufficient to support harvest equipment and log-hauling trucks. The main reason for the low load rating was that the design and fabrication drawings were missing, and the inspector noted a structural defect where the rip rap supporting one of the abutments was too steep with voids, which elevated the risk of failure. No structural concerns were found on the other bridge, and, since fabrication drawings

² The *Crossing Guidelines* require two roles for each crossing: Professional of Record and Coordinating Registered Professional. One qualified professional can fill both roles.

were retained, it maintained a safe load rating.

These non-compliances are significant. Professional oversight could have detected the structural concerns of the abutment support and properly load rated the structure prior to installation and industrial use.

Subsequent to the audit, SMR hired qualified professionals to complete a load capacity evaluation of the bridge. They determined that the steel structure is sound and can safely support industrial traffic loads. A bridge inspector revised the inspection report to reflect this evaluation and increased the load limit to 60 tonnes, thus ensuring the crossing is sound and safe for most traffic. SMR also posted the Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) load limits on each bridge approach.

Bridge Maintenance

Similar to the bridge construction finding, section 61 of the WLPPR also required SMR to ensure that the bridges it maintained were structurally sound and safe for industrial users when SMR was using the bridges.

Auditors observed guardrail deficiencies on an existing 8.4-metre log stringer bridge; this is a non-compliance with section 61 of the WLPPR.

SMR used the bridge during the audit period for building access roads and harvesting in cutblock 12. Over the years, surfacing material has been added to the bridge deck during maintenance activities, raising the gravel deck to the top of the guardrails. Therefore, the guardrails did not serve the intended purposes as a visual guide and to provide resistance or containment for vehicles crossing the bridge. SMR did not ensure the bridge was structurally sound and safe for industrial users, and this is considered a significant non-compliance.

Subsequent to the audit, SMR posted the GVW load limits. Branch EB1000 is currently a 'wilderness' status (i.e., non-industrial) road and is subject to different legal requirements. Posting the GVW load limits complies with the requirements for a wilderness road under the WLPPR.

Fire Protection Activities

Fire Preparedness

Auditors did not assess fire preparedness since there were no active operations during the audit field work.

Fire Hazard Assessments

The *Wildfire Regulation*^{iv} required SMR to assess fire hazards in four cutblocks six months from the start of harvesting. Auditors sampled all four cutblocks and did not identify any concerns with SMR's hazard assessments.

Fire Hazard Abatement

Section 12.1^v of the *Wildfire Regulation* requires SMR to abate fire hazards within two and a half years (30 months) from the start of harvest operations to the extent that the harvesting does not elevate the risk of a fire starting or spreading, to abate fire hazards within two and a half years (30 months) from the start of harvest operations to not elevate the risk of a fire starting or spreading.

The fire hazard abatement timeframe applied to seven cutblocks in the audit period. Auditors did not identify any concerns with abatement in five of seven cutblocks. The licensee either burned its slash piles or a qualified professional assessed that further abatement was not needed.

Finding

Fire Hazard Abatement

Auditors found that SMR did not abate slash piles in two cutblocks within the required timeframe and did not comply with section 12.1.

SMR harvested cutblocks 9 and 11 before October 2019, and slash piles remained unabated on site when the auditors visited these cutblocks in October 2022. Slash piles are drier and easier to ignite than standing timber and are located in a high-traffic area where auditors consider the risk of human-caused ignition to be high. The consequences of a fire starting here are high as Camp Bob, Roberts Lake Resort, and Highway 19 are among the significant values at risk in close proximity to the cutblocks.

SMR planned to block access to these piles, but this had not been done when auditors visited the cutblocks. SMR did not undertake its planned precautions to not elevate the risk of a fire starting or spreading and thus put considerable values at risk. This is considered a significant non-compliance with the *Wildfire Act*.^{vi}

Subsequent to the audit, SMR installed barriers on the access roads and is planning abatement measures for when conditions are suitable, and it is safe to do so.

General Findings

Operational Planning

SMR was required to prepare a WLP to operate on W2001. WLPs can have a term of up to 10 years. *Woodlot Licence Plan #1 2001* was originally approved in 2011 and expired in 2021. SMR continued to operate under a cutting permit issued prior to the WLP expiration, which is permitted by the WLPPR,³ as long as SMR acted in accordance with the WLP as if it had not expired.

Woodlot Licence Plan #1 2001 must include content specified in the WLPPR,⁴ which includes elements of FRPA that apply to all timber tenures in BC and also more specific requirements for the local area that is legislated through land use planning and government orders. The WLP must also identify the landscape units within which W2001 is located.

W2001 is within the Sayward Landscape Unit (SLU). The SLU is within Resource Management Zone #31, as described in the summary *Vancouver Island Land Use Plan (VILUP, 2000)*. No special resource objectives are established in the VILUP Higher Level Plan Order for the SLU that SMR was required to address in its WLP.

The WLP was required to be consistent with the *Order to Establish A Landscape Unit and Objectives Sayward Landscape Unit (2003)*, which established objectives for old growth management areas (OGMA), ungulate winter range (UWR), biodiversity, stand structure for elk, critical stream reaches, and timber harvesting. Other ministerial orders established objectives for scenic areas, recreation features, and riparian zones for lakes. The WLP identifies where modification of UWRs and OGMA may occur in the interest of safety or minimizing environmental impact, but otherwise commits to avoiding harvesting in these areas. In its WLP, SMR identified areas with visual quality objectives and recreation features, and described management actions to meet the requirements of the orders. Finally, the WLP described practice requirements for critical stream reaches in addition to modified harvesting in riparian management zones.

³ WLPPR section 6 (2) (b).

⁴ See WLPPR Division 2, sections 7 to 16.

SMR adopted the one cutting permit approach,⁵ where it is not required to spatially identify road and cutblock configurations prior to operations. Unlike licensees with Forest Stewardship Plans, the WLPPR does not require SMR to develop site plans for harvesting and road activities. The requirement is to conduct activities in a manner that is consistent with, and meets the commitments contained in, the WLP.

The audit team evaluated the WLP and found that it met all requirements. No issues were identified with operational planning.

Timber Harvesting

SMR harvested timber from 4 cutblocks during the audit period. The total harvested area was 23.3 hectares and auditors visited all 4 cutblocks.

Non-timber values adjacent to cutblocks were clearly mapped and auditors found that harvesting followed the WLP and ministerial orders. SMR wind-firmed cutblock boundaries adjacent to riparian management areas to reduce the potential for wind damage, met visual quality objectives, and avoided harvesting in OGMAs and UWRs during the audit period.

The auditors did not identify any issues with harvesting.

Silviculture Activities and Obligations

Within the audit period, SMR planted five cutblocks, had regeneration obligations due on three cutblocks, and free growing was due on four cutblocks. Auditors reviewed two planted blocks, two regeneration delay blocks, all four free growing blocks, and associated annual reporting.

Auditors did not identify any concerns with silviculture activities, obligations, or annual reporting.

⁵ The "one cutting permit" concept is that there would only be one cutting permit for an entire woodlot licence and the licensee would report on its activities after they were completed. This has the added advantage that the licensee would submit final cutblock boundaries once, resulting in lower administration and data storage costs, rather than the current practice on larger licences where proposed cutblock boundaries are submitted at the outset and subsequent amendments submitted before a final cutblock boundary is realized.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion, except for the issues identified below, the operational planning, timber harvesting, road maintenance and construction, silviculture, and fire protection activities carried out under woodlot licence W2001, held by Sage Mountain Resources Ltd., between October 1, 2020, and October 19, 2022, complied in all significant respects with the requirements of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, the *Wildfire Act* and related regulations, as of October 2022.

In reference to compliance, the term “in all significant respects” recognizes that there may be minor instances of non-compliance that either may not be detected by the audit, or that are detected but not considered worthy of inclusion in the audit report.

Without qualifying my opinion, I draw attention to the *Bridge Construction* section of the report, which describes significant non-compliances related to lack of professional oversight and an unaddressed structural defect; the *Bridge Maintenance* section, which describes a significant non-compliance for deficient guardrails; and the *Fire Hazard Abatement* section, which describes a significant non-compliance related to unabated hazards.

The *Audit Approach and Scope* and the *Planning and Practices Examined* sections of this report describe the basis of the audit work performed in reaching the above conclusion. The audit was conducted in accordance with the auditing standards of the Forest Practices Board, including adherence to the auditor independence standards and the ethical requirements, which are founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behaviour. Such an audit includes examining sufficient forest planning and practices to support an overall evaluation of compliance with *Forest and Range Practices Act*, and the *Wildfire Act*.



Daryl Spencer, RPF
Auditor of Record

Victoria, British Columbia
July 18, 2023

Appendix 1:

Forest Practices Board's Compliance Audit Process

Background

The Forest Practices Board conducts audits of government and agreement-holders under section 122 of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) and section 68 of the *Wildfire Act*. Compliance audits examine forest or range planning and practices to determine whether or not they comply with the applicable requirements of FRPA and the *Wildfire Act*. The Board conducts 6-8 compliance audits annually. Most of these are audits of agreement holders. The Board also audits the government's BC Timber Sales Program (BCTS).

Selection of Auditees

To begin with, auditors randomly select an area of the Province, such as a natural resource district. Then the auditors review the forest resources, geographic features, operating conditions and other factors in the area selected. These are considered in conjunction with the Board's strategic priorities, and the type of audit is determined. At this stage, auditors choose the auditee(s) that best suit(s) the selected risk and priorities.

For example, in 2016, the Board randomly selected the Dawson Creek portion of the Peace Natural Resource District as a location for an audit. After assessing the activities within the area, auditors noted that there were two community forest agreements that had not yet been audited by the Board. As the Board strives to audit an array of licence types and sizes each year, these two community forest agreements were selected for audit.

For BCTS audits, a district or timber supply area within 1 of the 12 BCTS business areas in the province is selected randomly for audit. The audit selections are not based on past performance.

Only those licensees or BCTS operations that have not been audited by the Board in the past five years are eligible for selection.

Audit Standards

The audits are conducted in accordance with auditing standards developed by the Board. These standards include adherence to the auditor independence standards and the ethical requirements, which are founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour and are consistent with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. The standards for compliance audits are described in the Board's Compliance Audit Reference Manual.

Audit Process

Conducting the Audit

Once the Board randomly selects an area or district and determines the scope of audit to be conducted and the licensee(s) to be audited, all activities carried out during the period subject to audit are identified (such as harvesting, replanting, road construction, road deactivation). Items that make up each forest activity are referred to as a population. For example, all sites harvested form the timber harvesting population and all road sections constructed form the road construction population.

The auditors select a separate sample for each population (e.g., the cutblocks selected for auditing timber harvesting). Within each population, more audit effort (i.e., more audit sampling) is allocated to areas where the

risk of non-compliance is greater. For smaller audits, the sample will include the full population. Auditors also consider factors such as geographic distribution and values potentially affected by activities to ensure an adequate sample.

Auditors' work includes interviewing licensee staff, reviewing the auditee's applicable plans, reviewing applicable government orders, assessing some features from helicopters and measuring specific features like riparian reserve zone widths using ground procedures. The audit teams generally spend three to five days in the field.

Evaluating the Results

The Board recognizes that compliance with the requirements of FRPA and the *Wildfire Act* is more a matter of degree than absolute adherence. Determining compliance, and assessing the significance of non-compliance, requires the exercise of professional judgment within the direction provided by the Board.

The audit team, composed of professionals and technical experts, first determines whether forest practices comply with legal requirements. For those practices considered to not be in compliance, the audit team then evaluates the significance of the non-compliance, based on a number of criteria, including the magnitude of the event, the frequency of its occurrence and the severity of the consequences.

Auditors categorize their findings into the following levels of compliance:

Compliance – where the auditor finds that practices meet FRPA and *Wildfire Act* requirements.

Unsound Practice – where the auditor identifies a significant practice that, although in compliance with FRPA or the *Wildfire Act*, is not considered to be sound management.

Not significant non-compliance – where the auditor, upon reaching a non-compliance conclusion, determines that one or more non-compliance event(s) is not significant and not generally worthy of reporting. However, in certain circumstances, these events may be reported as an area requiring improvement.

Significant non-compliance – where the auditor determines a non-compliance event(s) or condition(s) is, or has the potential to be, significant and is considered worthy of reporting.

Significant breach – where the auditor finds that significant harm has occurred, or is beginning to occur, to persons or the environment as a result of one or more non-compliance events.

If a significant breach of the legislation has occurred, the auditor is required by the *Forest Practices Board Regulation* to immediately advise the Board, the party being audited, and the responsible Minister(s).

Reporting

Based on the above evaluation, the auditor then prepares a draft audit report. The party being audited is given a copy of the draft report for review and comment before it is submitted to the Board.

The Board reviews the draft report and determines if the audit findings may adversely affect any party or person. If so, the party or person must be given an opportunity to make representations before the Board decides the matter and issues a final report. The opportunity to make representations allows parties that may potentially be adversely affected to present their views to the Board.

The Board reviews representations from parties that may potentially be adversely affected, makes any necessary changes to the report, and decides if recommendations are warranted. The report is then finalized and released: first to the auditee and then to the public and government seven days later.

ENDNOTES

ⁱ A woodlot licence plan (WLP) is a key planning element in the FRPA framework and is subject to public review and comment, and government approval. In its WLP, Sage Mountain Resources Ltd. is required to identify performance requirements and measures consistent with applicable government objectives for resource values. Performance requirements and measures must be measurable and once approved, are subject to government enforcement. WLPs also identify areas where timber harvesting will be avoided or modified, depending on resource interest requirements in the woodlot area. The WLP map shows resource interests within the woodlot area, such as scenic areas, community watersheds and recreation areas but does not specifically show where road construction and harvesting will occur. WLPs can have a term of up to ten years.

ⁱⁱ **WLPPR section 61 – Roads and associated structures.**

Unless exempted under section 78 (1) [*minister may grant exemptions*], a woodlot licence holder who constructs or maintains a road must ensure that the road and the bridges, culverts, fords and other structures associated with the road are structurally sound and safe for use by industrial users.

ⁱⁱⁱ **WLPPR section 64 – Structural defects**

Unless exempted under section 78 (1) [*minister may grant exemptions*], a woodlot licence holder who builds a bridge for the purpose of constructing or maintaining a road must do one or more of the following if a structural defect or deficiency occurs:

- a) correct the defect or deficiency to the extent necessary to protect
 - i) industrial users of the bridge, and
 - ii) downstream property, improvements or forest resources that could be affected if the bridge fails;
- b) close, remove or replace the bridge;
- c) restrict traffic loads to a safe level;
- d) place a sign, on each bridge approach, stating the maximum load capacity of the bridge.

^{iv} **Wildfire Regulation section 11: Hazard assessment**

- 1) For the purposes of section 7 of the Act,
 - a) each of the following is a prescribed activity under subsections (1) and (2) of that section:
 - i) operating a waste disposal site;
 - ii) operating a dry land sort;
 - iii) operating a camp associated with an industrial activity, and
 - b) each of the following is a prescribed circumstance under subsection (1) of that section:
 - i) an industrial activity or an activity prescribed under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) creates or increases a fire hazard or is likely to do so;
 - ii) an official notifies a person carrying out an industrial activity or an activity prescribed under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) that a fire hazard exists at the site of the activity or operation.
- 2) Subject to subsection (3.1) of this section, the prescribed intervals, at which persons described in section 7 (1) of the Act must conduct fire hazard assessments, are
 - a) 3 month intervals during the period in which the persons are carrying on the industrial activity or the prescribed activity in an area inside, or within 2 km of, the boundaries of
 - i) a local government under paragraphs (d) to (f) of the definition of "local government" in section 1 of the Act, or
 - ii) a fire protection district in a regional district, and
 - b) the shorter interval between the most recent 3 month interval and the date on which the activity ceases for an expected period of 3 months or more.
- 3) Subject to subsection (3.1) of this section, the prescribed intervals, at which persons described in section 7 (1) of the Act must conduct fire hazard assessments, are
 - a) 6 month intervals during the period during which the persons, in any area other than the area described in subsection (2), are carrying on the industrial activity or the prescribed activity, and
 - b) the shorter interval between the most recent 6 month interval and the date on which the activity ceases for an expected period of 6 months or more.
- 3.1) The prescribed intervals, at which a person described in section 7 (1) of the Act who is a qualified holder must conduct fire hazard assessments, are the intervals
 - a) set out in subsection (2) or (3) of this section, as applicable, or
 - b) specified by a professional forester or a registered forest technologist.
- 4) A person required to conduct a fire hazard assessment under section 7 (1) of the Act must
 - a) ensure that the fire hazard assessment includes an assessment of the fuel hazard and its associated risk of a fire starting or spreading, and
 - b) provide a copy of the fire hazard assessment when requested to do so by an official.
- 5) A person referred to in section 7 (1) of the Act is exempt from section 7 (1) of the Act in respect of an area if a person referred to in section 7 (2.1) of the Act is required to abate fire hazards in respect of that area

^v **Wildfire Regulation section 12.1 – Hazard abatement: qualified holders.**

- 1) In this section, "abatement area" means each area within which the industrial activity or prescribed activity takes place in each consecutive 12 month period that occurs after the date the activity begins.

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- 2) The following periods are prescribed as the periods in which a person described in section 7 (2) of the Act who is a qualified holder must abate fire hazards of which the person is aware or ought reasonably to be aware:
 - a) for each abatement area within an area described in section 11 (2) (a) of this regulation, a period of 24 months, beginning on the date the industrial activity or prescribed activity begins in the abatement area,
 - b) for each abatement area within an area other than an area described in section 11 (2) (a) of this regulation,
 - i) a period of 30 months, beginning on the date the industrial activity or prescribed activity begins in the abatement area, or
 - ii) the period specified by a professional forester or registered forest technologist.
 - 3) A person required to abate a fire hazard under section 7 (2) of the Act who is a qualified holder must reduce the fuel hazard on the site of the industrial activity or prescribed activity
 - a) as necessary to ensure that carrying out the activity
 - i) does not increase the risk of a fire starting on the site, and
 - ii) if a fire were to start, would not increase the fire behaviour or fire suppression associated with the fire, or
 - b) as specified by a professional forester or registered forest technologist.

^{vi} **Wildfire Act section 7: Hazard assessment and abatement**

- 1) In prescribed circumstances and at prescribed intervals, a person carrying out an industrial activity or a prescribed activity on forest land or grass land or within 1 km of forest land or grass land must conduct fire hazard assessments.
- 2) A person, other than a person who is in a prescribed class of persons referred to in subsection (2.1), carrying out an industrial activity or a prescribed activity, must, within a prescribed time period and to the prescribed extent, abate a fire hazard of which the person is aware or ought reasonably to be aware.
 - a) A person who is in a prescribed class of persons must, within the prescribed time period and to the prescribed extent, abate a fire hazard on a prescribed area.
 - b) A person referred to in subsection (2) is not required to abate a fire hazard on an area if a person referred to in subsection (2.1) is required to abate the fire hazard.
- 3) Despite subsections (2) and (2.1), if an official identifies circumstances that the official considers constitute a fire hazard in relation to
 - a) an industrial activity, or
 - b) a prescribed activity referred to in subsections (2) and (2.1),
- 4) the official by written order may require the applicable person to abate the fire hazard by a specified date.
- 5) A person who is the subject of an order under subsection (3) and to whom written notice of the order has been given must comply with the order.



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