

ORDER – FISHERIES SENSITIVE WATERSHED
CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN FOREST DISTRICT

This order is given under the authority of sections 14(1) and 14(2) of the *Government Actions Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 582/2004).

The Regional Executive Director of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development is satisfied that:

1. the area of land comprising the watershed listed in Schedule A has significant downstream fisheries values and significant watershed sensitivity, and
2. the area of land comprising the watershed listed in Schedule A requires special management to:
 - i. conserve the natural hydrological conditions, natural stream bed dynamics and stream channel integrity,
 - ii. conserve the quality, quantity and timing of water flow consistent with the needs of fisheries values,
 - iii. prevent cumulative hydrological effects that would have a material adverse effect on fish and fish habitat, and
3. within the area of land identified by this Order as Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds require special management not provided by the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, or another enactment.

Therefore, the Regional Executive Director of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development orders that:

1. the Fisheries Sensitive Watershed (also referred to hereafter as FSW) shown in the map set out in the attached Schedule A (FSW identifiers: F-5-001 for the Horsefly River,) and named in Table 1.0 of this order is identified;
2. the objectives outlined in Schedule B are established for the FSW as described in the attached Schedule A;
3. the special management of the watershed established by this order is required to protect the habitat of fish species including, but not limited to: Sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), and Kokanee (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), Coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) salmon, Bull Trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) and Rainbow Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), hereinafter referred to as fish; and
4. where there is any discrepancy between the FSW boundary as shown in the attached Schedule A map and the approved FSW spatial layer stored in the government data warehouse, the areas as detailed in the approved FSW spatial layer will take precedent.

Schedule A – List of Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds

Table 1.0 – Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds Established by this Order.

Gazetted Name¹	Forest District	GIS FSW Identifier²
Horsefly River	Cariboo-Chilcotin	F-5-001

¹ The gazetted name of a creek or river at the lowest (downstream) point in the named fisheries sensitive watershed.

² The legal approved spatial FSW layer associated with this Order spatially define basins and sub-basins within each fisheries sensitive watershed essential to the management direction provided by the Order. These basins and sub-basins are referenced within the relevant objectives stated Schedule B in this order.

Schedule B – Objectives for the Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds set out in Schedule A

Definitions and Abbreviations:

Words and expressions not defined in this Order have the meaning given to them in the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) and the regulations made under it, unless context indicates otherwise.

Active Fluvial Unit (AFU) – that portion of a floodplain over which water can be expected to flow during a runoff event of magnitude 1 in 100 years or more and that portion of an alluvial fan on which there is evidence of hydrogeomorphic processes such as naturally occurring fluvial erosion or evidence of mass wasting. AFU's should be expected to occur on portions of all streams >1.0 m stream channel width.

Basin, and Sub-basin – see “watershed” below.

Channel Equilibrium – the natural processes of bank erosion and sediment transport occurring within a stream, while average channel width, depth, slope and sinuosity are maintained over time.

Debris – wood and other organic materials typically mixed with mineral soils resulting from mass-wasting events which can be delivered to stream channels and the aquatic environment.

Equivalent Clearcut Area (ECA) – the proportion of the overall forest land-base area within a watershed, or specified sub-units of a larger watershed, that has been disturbed (e.g. harvested, cleared, affected by forest pathogens or insects, or burned, etc.), with consideration given to the state of hydrologic recovery within the area disturbed. Hydrologic recovery, and the magnitude of the ECA impact, is influenced by numerous factors including silvicultural system used, level of forest stand regeneration, and the location and distribution of disturbance within the watershed.

Hydrologic Recovery – is the state at which regeneration restores the processes of interception, evapotranspiration, and natural snow accumulation and snow melt patterns compared to pre-disturbance conditions.

Mass wasting – also known as slope movement, mass movement or landslide, is the geomorphic process by which soil, sand, regolith, and rock move downslope typically as a mass, largely under the force of gravity, but frequently affected by water and water content.

Natural range barrier – a river, rock face, dense timber or any other naturally occurring feature that stops or significantly impedes livestock movement to and from an adjacent area.

Peak flow – is the maximum flow rate that occurs within a specified period of time, on an annual or event basis.

Riparian Function – in the context of watershed management, riparian function is defined as: 1) the ability for riparian vegetation to increase stream bank stability during peak flood events, particularly where alluvial materials are involved, 2) the ability to filter runoff, 3) the ability to store and safely release water, 4) the recruitment of large woody debris (and small and organic material) to the stream, and 5) the provision of shade to aquatic systems.

Sediment Delivery – refers to the transport and deposition of sediment and debris from a sediment source into a fish stream or tributary to a fish stream.

Sediment Generation – a source of fine sediment that is generated by: unstable terrain, a road right-of-way, a road, roadway stream crossing, and other associated features that have the potential to generate sediment that can be delivered to a stream.

Snow Sensitive zone – is the portion of the watershed that contributes snowmelt to generate peak flows.

Topographic exposure – is characterized by slope gradient and slope aspect, and is one of the most important factors that determine snowmelt rate and flood generation potential.

Watershed, Basin, and Sub-basin – A watershed is referred to as a drainage basin, or catchment area, where natural landscape units from which hierarchical drainage networks (sub-basins) are formed. A watershed geographically defined by its boundary; that is the height of land dividing two areas that are drained by different river systems or stream networks. For most uses of this term, understanding the definition's purpose and scale of application (e.g. basin vs. sub-basin) are important when defining a watershed's spatial extent and management practices within a basin or sub-basin.

Watershed routing efficiency – the efficiency by which surface runoff and shallow groundwater flows are routed to the stream channel network. The rate at which a stream responds to snowmelt or storm events is relatively lower in watersheds with natural storage (i.e. lakes and wetlands). Watershed routing efficiency is relatively higher in watersheds with relatively high stream densities, high slope gradients, and high road densities. Groundwater flow rate is affected principally by sub-surface characteristics

(soils, surficial materials, and bedrock geology and structure) and the water table elevation differences, Road construction and deactivation can affect watershed routing efficiency by either increasing or decreasing the efficiency at which water drains across the land surface.

Windfirm – a single or stand of trees that retains the ability to withstand strong winds and thus resist overturning (i.e. to resist windthrow, windrocking, and major breakage).

Schedule B – Objectives for the Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds set out in Schedule A

Objectives:

For the entire **Horsefly River** Fisheries Sensitive Watershed (F-5-001) as identified by this Order, the objectives are:

Terrain Stability / Mass Wasting

1. Ensure that Primary Forest Activities in the FSW do not result in mass wasting or sediment delivery in quantities that adversely affect fish habitat or fish during any life stage.

Roads and Crossings

2. a. Plan, construct, maintain and deactivate road crossings over fish-bearing streams and direct tributaries to fish-bearing streams such that total fine sediment generation does not exceed the low rating criteria.

b. In basins and sub-basins with a moderate or high road stability hazard ensure hydrologic impacts from new forestry roads are minimized.
3. Maintain fish passage at road crossings on fish-bearing streams by ensuring that natural (pre-development) site-level stream channel characteristics, including width, depth, slope and bed texture, are preserved.

Riparian

4. Maintain channel equilibrium and riparian function by retaining all mature windfirm forest and other natural vegetation on active fluvial units (AFU) along fish-bearing streams and direct tributaries to fish-bearing streams.
5. Ensure primary forest management practices and activities on or above an active fluvial unit (AFU) in the FSW do not destabilize the AFU.
6. Where a natural range barrier has been removed during primary forest activities allowing livestock access to a riparian area, ensure that new movement barriers are established that prevent livestock from accessing and degrading the riparian area and stream channel.

Hydrology

7. In snow sensitive zones in the FSW, ensure that primary forest activities do not have a material adverse effect on natural snowmelt rate and streamflow characteristics and patterns at the sub-basin level.
8. Manage rate of harvest in specified basins and sub-basins listed in Table 2.0 so that collectively Forest Stewardship Plan holders (and associated primary forest activities) do not exceed the targets for Equivalent Clearcut Area (ECA) specified in the 'Maximum ECA' column of Table 2.0., except where harvesting is required for the following reasons:

- a. harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect, or
- b. assessment by a qualified professional shows that salvage harvesting of specific stands with high mortality does not materially increase the risk to hydrologic recovery in that watershed unit.

Table 2.0 Equivalent Clearcut Area (ECA) for the Horsefly FSW

Unit #	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Maximum ECA
1	Horsefly River	Watershed	276,000	n/a
2	Moffat Creek	Basin	55,395	20
3	Mussel Creek	Sub-basin	4,167	40
4	Blue Moon Creek	Sub-basin	3,556.9	40
5	Upper Moffat Creek	Sub-basin	7,327	20
6	McIntosh Lakes	Sub-basin	10352	40
7	Moffat Lakes	Sub-basin	12,773	20
8	McKusky Creek	Basin	31,136	20
9	Upper McKusky Creek	Sub-basin	12,960	30
10	North McKusky Creek	Sub-basin	2,667	20
11	Sky Creek	Sub-basin	1,931	20
12	McKinley Creek	Basin	45,354	20
13	McKinley Creek above Bosk Lake	Sub-basin	10,634	30
14	Bassett Creek	Sub-basin	4,081	20
15	Molybdenite Creek	Sub-basin	4,233	20 ^a
16	Upper Horsefly River	Basin	14,138	20
17	MacKay River	Basin	14,368	20
18	Little Horsefly River	Basin	48,758	35
19	Prairie Creek	Basin	3770	20
20	Doreen Creek	Basin	1,941	25
21	Black Creek	Basin	2,192	20
22a	Tisdall Creek ^b above the creek outlet at Tisdall Lake	Upper portion of Basin	5,562	30
22b	Tisdall Creek below the creek outlet at Tisdall Lake	Lower Portion of basin	1684	20
23	Patenaude Creek	Basin	1,071	20
24	Sucker Creek	Basin	3,021	40
25	Woodjam Creek	Basin	9,164	20
26	Deerhorn Creek	Basin	3,744	30
27	South Horsefly 3	Basin	1,681	25
28	Harvie Creek	Basin	795	25
29	Sawley Creek	Basin	1,170	25
30	Club Creek	Basin	887	25
31	South Horsefly 1	Basin	708	20
32	South Horsefly 2	Basin	1,578	20
33	Wilmot Creek	Basin	1,200	40

^a Molybdenite Creek – Recommend no further reduction in forest cover until a low streamflow hazard is achieved through hydrologic recovery and channel stability and riparian function are restored, as determined by a qualified professional.

^b Tisdall Creek – Below Tisdale Lake is more sensitive than above Tisdale Lake due to direct connectivity to high value fish habitat in the Horsefly River and is not attenuated by the lake. Partitioning of the basin is in consideration of this sensitivity.

9. Minimize the effect in the snow sensitive zone on the natural snowmelt rate, streamflow characteristics and streamflow patterns, as per Objective 7, by managing for desynchronized runoff amongst cutblocks and the remaining portion of the watershed/basin/sub-basin, as well as distribution of forest harvesting operations by elevation, topographic exposure and/or watershed routing efficiency.

Signed this 7 day of June 2018.



Michael C. Pedersen, Regional Executive Director
Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development

APPENDIX 1:

The following information is provided by the Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development as background information supporting the order establishing watersheds identified in Table 1.0 of the Order FSW F-5-001. This appendix is not part of the order.

1. Watershed Review

The content of this order was supported by the information available in reports identified in 6 (a) and (b) below.

2. Compliance with the Order:

Provisions provided for in the FRPA and associated regulations outline requirements for adherence to the order. In unique situations, where meeting the intent of an objective is impracticable, the forest agreement holder should notify the local Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development office in writing of this condition and any subsequent alternative actions used to address the situation. See Appendix 2.

3. Qualified Professional's Hydrologic Assessment

In regards to the ECA targets described in Objective 8, primary forest activities may be permitted in the Horsefly FSW if a qualified professional's (QP) hydrologic assessment of the collective activities of all Forest Stewardship Plan holders shows that the increased risk to hydrologic stability or recovery is fully mitigated in the pertinent watershed, basin or sub-basin. The report prepared by the QP shall be provided to the Director of Resource Management and the District Manager of Cariboo Chilcotin Forest District, BC Ministry of FLNRORD and shall address monitoring activities necessary to assure impacts remain within acceptable levels. Upon review of the abovementioned document(s) and in discussion with the forest agreement holder, FLNRORD staff will consider Appendix 2 with regards to new information and amendment of the order.

4. Forest Health Assessment

With regards to Objective 8 and impacts to forest health, primary forest activities may be permitted in the Horsefly FSW as per the following criteria:

- a. if a qualified professional's assessment determines that harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression of that insect, or
- b. assessment by a qualified professional shows that salvage harvesting of specific stands with high mortality does not materially increase the risk to hydrologic recovery in that watershed unit.

The report prepared by the QP shall be provided to the Director of Resource Management and the District Manager of Cariboo Chilcotin Forest District, BC Ministry of FLNRORD.

5. Consideration of Parks and Protected Areas

For the purposes of managing hydrological processes (e.g. calculation of ECA percentage) within the fisheries sensitive watershed area, the entire watershed area including Parks and

Protected Areas that fall within that physical watershed should be considered. The legal boundaries for Parks and Protected Areas can be obtained from the Land and Resource Data Warehouse (LRDW) digital file. This data can be obtained through BC Geographic Gateway at URL: <http://www.geobc.gov.bc.ca/>.

6. References and documents providing additional guidance:

The following documents are provided as guidance to those persons preparing and implementing plans for primary forest activities. This list is not exhaustive and does not preclude professionals from obtaining additional, more detailed, or more current information.

a) Horsefly FSW watershed review:

Dolighan, R., and K. Doddridge. 2012. Summary of Background Information for the Horsefly River Fisheries Sensitive Watershed Designation Proposal. Prepared for Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

b) Watershed Risk Analysis for Horsefly River

Milne, M.J. 2012. Horsefly River – Watershed Risk Analysis. Prepared by M.J. Milne and Associates Ltd. for the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

c) Provincial watershed assessment procedure with ECA calculation methodology:

B.C. Ministry of Forests. 2001. Watershed assessment procedure guidebook. 2nd ed., Version 2.1. Ministry of Forests and Ministry of Environment.

[URL:http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/legsregs/fpc/FPCGUIDE/wap/WAPGdbk-Web.pdf](http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/legsregs/fpc/FPCGUIDE/wap/WAPGdbk-Web.pdf) Accessed: March 28, 2018.

d) Forest and Range Evaluation Program (FREP) field based protocol for water quality assessments and road stability hazard assessment:

This methodology provides a means to estimate the amount of fine sediment generated from mass wasting and surface erosion at stream crossings, roads and road right of ways and to determine if or how management could reduce that sediment load. The methodology allows sites to be categorized into very low, low, moderate, high, and very high water quality impact, based on an on-site scoring procedure and is the standard by which government will use to determine sediment production. Similarly, this method is used in the FREP Watershed Status Evaluation Protocol (WSEP). The WSEP uses the methodology by applying it randomly across a watershed to help understand the sediment load an entire road network generates in relation to fish and their habitat.

The FREP Water Quality Effectiveness Evaluation (WQEE) protocol provides an approved, standardized and repeatable methodology to provide an estimate of the order of magnitude of the sediment contribution by the presence of the stream crossing, road and road right-of-way. For the most current version of this document, consult the FREP web site, as this protocol may be updated from time to time.

Procedures such as the FREP WQEE protocol can also be used to support risk analysis efforts related to road stability provided they are comprehensive in nature involving all roads and consider the connection to high value habitat.

Other procedures could be used if demonstrated to provide an equivalent level of assessment for both water quality and road stability assessment.

Carson, D., D. Maloney, S. Chatwin, M. Carver and P. Beaudry. 2009. Protocol for Evaluating the Potential Impact of Forestry and Range Use on Water Quality (Water Quality Routine Effectiveness Evaluation). Forest and Range Evaluation Program, B.C. Min. For. Range and B.C. Min. Env., Victoria, BC.

[URL:http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/hfp/external!/publish/frep/indicators/Indicators-WaterQuality-Protocol-2009.pdf](http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/hfp/external!/publish/frep/indicators/Indicators-WaterQuality-Protocol-2009.pdf) Accessed: March 28, 2018.

e) Stream channel width measurements:

Measuring stream channel width for the purposes of this order should follow an approved, standardized and repeatable methodology. A commonly used example is detailed in the document referenced below. Determination of channel width should not include disturbed areas such as stream channel widths at pre-existing crossings.

Anon. 1998. Fish-stream Identification Guidebook. Ministry of Forests and Ministry of Environment. URL:

<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/legsregs/fpc/FPCGUIDE/FISH/FishStream.pdf>
Accessed: March 28, 2018.

f) Alluvial Fans

Further information, discussion and guidance on alluvial fans and floodplains can be found in the following reference:

Wilford, D.J., M.E. Sakals, and J.L. Innes. 2005. Forest Management on fans: hydrogeomorphic hazards and general prescriptions. BC Min. For., Res. Br., Victoria, BC. Land Manage. Handbook. No. 57.

<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/pubs/Docs/Lmh/Lmh57.htm> Access: March 28, 2018

g) Cumulative Effects and Promoting Cooperative Planning under FRPA

Cooperative Planning – FRPA General Bulletin #18 (2008)

<https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/hth/external!/publish/Web/frpa-admin/frpa-implementation/bulletins/frpa-general-no-18-promoting-cooperative-planning-under-frpa-jun-6-2008.pdf> Accessed: April 4, 2018

APPENDIX 2:

The following information is provided by the Ministry of Forest, Lands and Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development as background information supporting the order establishing watersheds identified in Schedule A – Table 1 of the Order FSW F-5-001.

Preparing for, or modifying, a requirement stipulated in a Fisheries Sensitive Watershed (FSW) Order under GAR

Background

Under FRPA, the Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD) uses the Government Actions Regulation (GAR) to conserve fish, wildlife, and habitat in one of two ways: (1) using “practice” requirements, or (2) using “planning” requirements. Both of these approaches involve establishment and approval of a legal Order by a FLNRORD Statutory Decision Maker (SDM).

When establishing conservation measures under GAR, FLNRORD uses species-specific practice requirements called “general wildlife measures” (GWM). Examples of these are seen in Ungulate Winter Range (UWR) and Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA) Orders. Once an Order containing GWMs is signed by the SDM, the Order: (a) comes into effect (immediately, once the required GAR notifications are made); (b) does not require an amendment to a Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) as it is a practice requirement as described under s.69 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR); and (c) applies to anyone holding an agreement under the Forest Act (e.g. permit to cut timber or build roads, etc.).

In the case of an FSW, FLNRORD establishes conservation measures using planning requirements, called “objectives”. While all GAR orders containing either objectives or GWMs may look similar, those containing objectives use somewhat different rules in their implementation. In the case of objectives, they apply only to Forest Act agreement holders who require an approved Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) to operate. Also, once an Order with objectives is legally established by the SDM, there is a two year amendment (phase-in) period within which the agreement holder is required to update and receive approval for their FSP reflecting the content of the Order and its objective(s).¹

The establishment of an Order containing objectives requires the Forest Act agreement holder amend their FSP by adding appropriate “results” and/or “strategies” consistent with both: the area of land described; and, each objective contained in the FSW Order. The amended FSP is then submitted for review and approval to the FLNRORD District Manager responsible for the area. While considering the content of the FSP, the District Manager may elect to work with FLNRORD FSW leads, and specialists with watershed and fisheries management expertise, to help ensure that the FSP content is consistent with the intent of the Order.

¹ 2009. Effects of orders made under the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, Government Actions regulation on Forest Stewardship Plans. FRPA General Bulletin #17. <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/hth/external/!publish/Web/frpa-admin/frpa-implementation/bulletins/frpa-general-no-17-effects-of-orders-made-under-the-frpa-gar-on-fsp-feb-19-2009.pdf>

Application

On occasion a licensee may encounter a condition or circumstance where a planned site-specific activity is not explicitly consistent with an objective in an Order. Some examples are provided here to illustrate how these situations may be dealt with while meeting both regulatory requirements and the intent of an FSW Order.

Known information, total chance planning, & FSW Order preparation

If a forest licensee is aware of a condition or circumstance through their regular development, operational or total chance planning processes prior to the approval of an Order that will make some aspect of the Order impracticable to implement, the condition or circumstance should be brought to the attention of the Regional FLNRORD staff responsible for preparation of the FSW Order. Discussion at this stage of the Orders' development will ensure that the condition or circumstance is dealt with appropriately while the Order is in preparation, or during the regulatory GAR Review and Comment and Consultation period, prior to SDM approval and legalization.

Amending a FSP to reflect FSW Orders' content

During the phase-in period used to amend a FSP and reflect a new FSW Order, a licensee may encounter an unforeseen condition or circumstance where it is anticipated that meeting the explicit intent of an objective may be impracticable². In these circumstances the licensee should ensure the content of an FSP (i.e. result or strategy) is crafted accordingly, following the requirements for FSP preparation and approval consistent with FRPA and its regulations³, while maintaining the overall intent of the FSW order (for example, but not limited to, FPPR s.12(7) and s.25.1).

New information

FSW Orders are established based on the best available information (e.g. science) and a thorough consultative process with affected licensees and partners. If, subsequent to the Orders' establishment, new information showing that a particular metric, or management criterion, can be modified (e.g. adjusting a stipulated benchmark described in an objective of the Order) and is consistent with the technical tests provided in GAR, the Order can be amended to reflect the new information. In these cases, the licensee would simply be required to modify their FSP based on the amended FSW Order, and then submit an FSP amendment to the FLNRORD District Manager for their approval.

In examples such as those provided above, licensees are encouraged to work closely with the Regional FLNRORD staff member responsible for coordinating FSW evaluation and Order preparation to help ensure: (1) the appropriate content of the FSW Order, and (2) an efficient FSP amendment review process.

² 2005. Use of term "practicable" under FRPA and regulations. FRPA General Bulletin #3
<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/hth/external/!publish/Web/frpa-admin/frpa-implementation/bulletins/frpa-general-no-3-defining-practicable-under-frpa-jun-9-2005.pdf>

2007. Use of term "practicable in results and strategies. FRPA General Bulletin #12
<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/hth/external/!publish/Web/frpa-admin/frpa-implementation/bulletins/frpa-general-no-12-use-of-practicable-in-results-or-strategies-mar-30-2007.pdf>

³ 2005. Interpretive guidance respecting Forest Stewardship Plan questions. FRPA Administrative Bulletin #3.
<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/hth/external/!publish/Web/frpa-admin/frpa-implementation/bulletins/frpa-admin-no-3-interpretive-guidance-respecting-fsp-questions-nov-7-2005.pdf>

APPENDIX 3:

Woodlot Licensee Exemption to Comply with ECA Requirement in the Horsefly River FSW Order F-5-001

Pursuant to section 79 (2) of the Woodlot License Planning and Practices Regulation¹ I hereby exempt woodlot license holders identified in Table A. below from having to comply with the provision described in the Horsefly River Fisheries Sensitive Watershed Order F-5-001 (hereafter referred to as the 'FSW') under Schedule B, Objective 8.

Table A. Woodlot License Holders exempt from Objective 8 of the Horsefly FSW.

W504	W508
W509	W1450
W1451	W1577
W1648	

This exemption may be rescinded if the number of woodlot licenses in the Horsefly River FSW increases such that collectively they will adversely impact the hydrologic character of any basin or sub-basin within the FSW.

Signed this 7 day of June, 2018



Michael C. Pedersen, Regional Executive Director,
Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development

