



Environmental Protection and Management Guideline

VERSION 3.0: November 2023

About the Regulator

The BC Energy Regulator (Regulator) is the single-window regulatory agency with responsibilities for regulating oil and gas activities in British Columbia, including exploration, development, pipeline transportation and reclamation.



The Regulator's core roles include reviewing and assessing applications for industry activity, consulting with First Nations, ensuring industry complies with provincial legislation and cooperating with partner agencies. The public interest is protected by ensuring public safety, protecting the environment, conserving petroleum resources and ensuring equitable participation in production.

Vision, Mission and Values

Vision

A resilient energy future where B.C.'s energy resource activities are safe, environmentally leading and socially responsible.

Mission

We regulate the life cycle of energy resource activities in B.C., from site planning to restoration, ensuring activities are undertaken in a manner that:



Protects
public safety and the
environment



Supports reconciliation
with Indigenous peoples
and the transition to
low-carbon energy



Conserves
energy
resources



Fosters a sound
economy and social
well-being



Values

Respect is our commitment to listen, accept and value diverse perspectives.

Integrity is our commitment to the principles of fairness, trust and accountability.

Transparency is our commitment to be open and provide clear information on decisions, operations and actions.

Innovation is our commitment to learn, adapt, act and grow.

Responsiveness is our commitment to listening and timely and meaningful action.

Additional Guidance

As with all Regulator documents, this document does not take the place of applicable legislation. Readers are encouraged to become familiar with the acts and regulations and seek direction from Regulator staff for clarification.

The Regulator publishes both application and operations manuals and guides. The application manual provides guidance to applicants in preparing and applying for permits and the regulatory requirements in the planning and application stages. The operation manual details the reporting, compliance and regulatory obligations of the permit holder. Regulator manuals focus on requirements and processes associated with the Regulator's legislative authorities. Some activities may require additional requirements and approvals from other regulators or create obligations under other statutes. It is the applicant and permit holder's responsibility to know and uphold all legal obligations and responsibilities. For example, Federal Fisheries Act, Transportation Act, Highway Act, Workers Compensation Act and Wildlife Act.

Throughout the document there are references to guides, forms, tables and definitions to assist in creating and submitting all required information. Additional resources include:

- [Glossary and acronym listing](#) on the Regulator website.
- [Documentation and guidelines](#) on the Regulator website.
- [Frequently asked questions](#) on the Regulator website.
- [Advisories, bulletins, reports and directives](#) on the Regulator website.
- [Regulations and Acts](#) listed on the Regulator website.

In addition, this document may reference some application types and forms to be submitted outside of the Application Management System but made available on the Regulator's website. Application types and forms include:

- Heritage Conservation Act, Section 12
- Road use permits
- Water licences
- Master licence to cut
- Certificate of restoration
- Waste discharge permit
- Experimental scheme application
- Permit extension application

Manual Revisions

The Regulator is committed to the continuous improvement of its documentation. Revisions to the documentation are highlighted in this section and are posted to the [Energy Professionals](#) section of the Regulator's website. Stakeholders are invited to provide input or feedback on Regulator documentation to servicedesk@bc-er.ca or submit feedback using the [feedback form](#).

Posted Date	Effective Date	Chapter	Summary of Revision(s)
July 27, 2017	September 1, 2017	Ch 1, Appendix B, Appendix D	Added tables of Planning and Operational Measures (POMs) and reference to Regulator's Environmental Information Management System (EIMS). Updated guidance for creating mitigation strategies (Appendix B), Updated layers for High Priority Wildlife (Appendix D). See INDB 2017-14 for further information.
May 18, 2018	June 18, 2018	Various	Various edits have been made to this document to reflect changes to EIMS. For more detailed information regarding these changes, refer to INDB 2018-10.
May 28, 2018	June 18, 2018	Section 1.9 & 1.9.1 Table 1.5 & 1.7	Updated the sections and the Tables to reflect changes to EIMS. For more detailed information regarding these changes, refer to INDB 2018-10.
Nov, 2018	Nov, 2018	Various	Various edits have been made throughout the document to clarify and streamline guidance. Planning and operational guidance regarding Wildlife Habitat Features edited and diagram added to clarify Regulator expectations.
November 5 2021	November 5, 2021	Various	Updates to guidance, links to documents, new spatial data. Clarification of QP requirement for rationale and mitigation strategies. New invasive species lists. Updated restoration guidance. Updates for caribou.
Dec.23, 2021	Dec.23, 2021	Section 1.8.2	Changes for caribou guidance wording in section 1.8.2
Nov 09, 2023	Nov 09, 2023	Various	Replace BCOGC with BCER; OGAA with ERAA; new logos, references and associations

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Preface

About

The Environmental Protection and Management Guideline (EPMG) is a reference document for oil and gas applicants and permit holders. The guideline assists oil and gas companies and those potentially effected by oil and gas activities to understand the requirements of the [Environmental Protection and Management Regulation \(EPMR\)](#). This guideline does not take the place of the applicable legislation. It outlines the minimum legal requirements for environmental protection and management. Users are encouraged to read the full text of legislation applicable to each section.

The guideline has been prepared to be as comprehensive as possible; however, it is not all encompassing and may not cover all situations. Where circumstances or scenarios arise that are not covered by this guideline, contact Regulator staff for clarification and assistance.

This document will continue to be updated to address the outcomes of the June 29, 2021 Justice Burke decision.

Guideline Scope

The EPMR, and guidance herein, applies only to Crown land and does not apply to subsurface oil and gas activities associated with an operating area. As defined in the [Energy Resource Activities Act \(ERAA\)](#), an operating area means an area, identified in a permit, within which a permit holder is permitted to carry out an oil and gas activity (i.e., geophysical exploration, wellsite, facility area, road, pipeline, activities prescribed by regulation). While the regulation applies directly to surface crown land, it is advisable to consider this guidance as it relates to sensitive environmental features that may be located on private land as well.

The EPMR is a results-based regulation, operating under the professional-reliance model of ERAA. ERAA and its associated regulations specify the requirements that must be followed in applying for and conducting oil and gas activities. It is the responsibility of applicants and their qualified professionals (QP) (see [Appendix A](#)) to identify relevant environmental risks related to proposed activity, and apply the best available practices under the mitigation hierarchy to meet the requirements.

This guideline is limited in scope to the Regulator's application processes, and the authorities and requirements established within ERAA, or specified enactments established thereunder. Carrying out oil and gas and related activities may require additional approvals from other regulators or create obligations under other statutes. It is the permit holder's responsibility to know and uphold all their legal obligations. A list of additional regulatory requirements can be found in [Appendix E](#).

Compliance and Enforcement

This document does not replace legislation or affect legislative requirements. All permit holders are responsible for ensuring they understand and meet all requirements of ERAA, its regulations and their permits. Should a person not comply with ERAA, its regulations or their permits, the Regulator may take compliance and enforcement actions. For more information regarding the Regulator's Compliance and Enforcement (C&E) processes, please refer to the [Compliance and Enforcement Manual](#).

Chapter 1:

EPMR Part 2: Permit Considerations and Directions.

1.1 Government's Environmental Objectives

The EPMR provides the statutory authority to the BC Energy Regulator (the Regulator or BCER) for the management and protection of environmental values. Key environmental values requiring management and protection are identified as Government's Environmental Objectives (GEOs) under Part 2, Division 1 of the EPMR.

The GEOs guide the Regulator in making determinations on permit applications and for permit conditions. It is the duty of the Regulator's Statutory Decision Maker (SDM) to consider and apply the GEOs before issuing permits and authorizations. Section 25(1) of ERAA states that the Regulator, after considering the GEOs, may issue permits and authorizations to an applicant if they meet the requirements including those prescribed under Part 2 of the [EPMR](#). In issuing a permit, the Regulator must specify the oil and gas activity(ies) (the activity), the person permitted to carry out the activity, and, in accordance with ERAA Section 25(2), may impose any conditions on the permit that the Regulator considers necessary to meet the intent of GEOs.

Through applying the GEOs to a permitting decision, the SDM must be satisfied that the proposed activity meets the objectives set out under Part 2, Division 1 of the [EPMR](#). Applicants must demonstrate adherence to the GEOs by following the EPMG, utilizing the Regulator's Environmental Information Management System ([EIMS](#)), applying Area-based Analysis ([ABA](#)) and submitting information through the Regulator's Application Management System ([AMS](#)).

It is the responsibility of the applicant to satisfy the Regulator's SDM that the proposed activity will not create a material adverse effect, as outlined in sections 4 through 7 of the [EPMR](#). Consideration of a material adverse effect or change to an environmental value, whether material or adverse, is determined based on all available information. The SDM may request additional information if they do not have the information needed to make a decision. In most instances, adherence to planning and operational measures for each environmental value should satisfy the GEOs.

1.2 Planning and Operational Measures

Planning and Operational Measures (POMs) define the Regulator's expectations for oil and gas activities in environmentally sensitive areas identified by the GEOs. Planning and Operational Measures incorporate key steps from the [Mitigation Hierarchy](#) to avoid, minimize and restore impacts to each environmental value. Additional information regarding the Mitigation Hierarchy can be found in [Appendix B](#). POMs include both planning measures and operational practices. POMs are listed in the EPMG and in the Regulator's online [EIMS](#).

During the planning phase of the application, the first steps of the mitigation hierarchy (planning measures) apply to avoid and minimize potential effects to GEOs. This may include consideration of placement, routing, and timing. Applicants should seek input from a Qualified Professional (QP) early in the planning phase, so that projects can be designed to minimize adverse effects to environmental values. When applied on a regional level, planning actions can help to identify and avoid cumulative effects.

During the construction and operational phase of an activity, specific site level mitigations, such as operational monitoring, use of minimal disturbance technology, and interim restoration, should be applied to reduce the risk to the GEOs. These operational measures may be mandated via permit condition.

Applicants are required to indicate in [AMS](#) if their application adheres to the EPMG. If the recommended POMs have been incorporated into the application, to effectively mitigate effects, no additional rationale is required. Where an application is unable to comply with the POMs, or where the risk of potential adverse effects to GEO's is not mitigated, a rationale is required.

1.2.1 Rationale Requirements

A rationale is required when an applicant is unable to plan and/or operate the proposed activity in accordance with the POMs.

Rationales must:

- Be prepared by a QP (see definition in [Appendix A](#)).
- Include an explanation of why the oil and gas activity cannot be planned in accordance with the Planning and Operational Measures provided by the Regulator.
- Provide a detailed description of the alternate measures planned for the activity. Describe how the stated objectives specified in the Planning and Operational Measures will be achieved.
- Rationales must be completed to the satisfaction of the SDM. Where there is a high-risk to environmental values, the SDM may require a mitigation plan.

1.2.2 Mitigation Plan Requirements

A mitigation plan is required for any impact to a GEO when there are no POMs in the EPMG or EIMS. This includes activity within designated areas outside northeast BC.

A mitigation plan is also required where an ABA status of enhanced management or regulatory policy, has been assigned to an environmental value, or at the discretion of the SDM.

Mitigation plans must be prepared by a QP (see QP definition in [Appendix A](#)) in accordance with [Appendix B](#) of this document.

1.3 Material Adverse Effect

A Material Adverse Effect (MAE) refers to a change to an environmental value established by the GEOs that is both material (i.e. lasting, serious, of consequence) and adverse (i.e. injurious, damaging, unfavourable).

The consideration of material adverse effect is rooted in what an informed person could reasonably consider based on the available information. A potential effect must be both material and adverse (i.e. injurious or damaging, with an appreciable consequence) to be found inconsistent with the GEOs. Initial consideration should be given to whether an adverse effect is likely to occur, as a result of the proposed operating area or practice. If an adverse effect is likely, the consequences of that effect must be assessed.

It is the responsibility of Regulator's Statutory Decision Maker (SDM) to evaluate the likelihood of a material adverse effect and the responsibility of the proponent to ensure a material adverse effect does not occur. Consideration of material adverse effect can be informed by a QP in a mitigation plan. The QP should clearly indicate if the material adverse effect test was evaluated and list any specific measurable mitigations that will be implemented to prevent a material adverse effect.

Consideration of material adverse effect should evaluate the the strength of interaction between a proposed activity and the GEO of concern, the combined effects of the proposed activity in the context of other existing activities (i.e. the cumulative effect), and the risk of adverse effects that could result. ABA supports the consideration of cumulative effects. For additional information, see section [1.14 Area-based Analysis](#) of this guide and [Supplementary Information for Area-based Analysis](#).

1.4 EPMR Section 4 - Water Values

Section 4 of the [EPMR](#) outlines objectives with respect to water quality, quantity and timing of flow to meet the GEOs for water. All oil and gas activities must be planned and undertaken in accordance with section 4 of the [EPMR](#). The following sections of this EPMG provide supplemental information for interpretation and adherence to section 4 of the [EPMR](#).

Information regarding authorizations for water withdrawal, instream works, temporary transportation or storage of water for the purposes of conducting an oil and gas activity is available on [Regulator's Water Information](#) webpage and [Documentation](#) section.

1.4.1 Water Works and Water Supply Wells

Applicants are expected to identify all known waterworks, water supply wells, and mapped groundwater capture zones for water supply wells within 100 meters (m) of a proposed operating area (excluding geophysical applications) as part of the activity application.

Oil and gas operating areas should not be planned within 100m of known [waterworks](#), [water supply wells](#), and mapped [groundwater capture zones](#) for water supply wells. If it is not practicable to locate the activity more than 100m away, the Regulator requires that the proponent submit a mitigation plan.

The mitigation plan should include (1) an assessment of any potential risks to waterworks, water supply wells, water storage reservoirs or ground water capture zones that may result from the proposed activity, (2) associated proposed mitigation measures, and (3) documentation addressing why it is not practicable to stay more than 100m away. Additional guidance regarding mitigation plans is provided in [Appendix B](#).

Water works and water supply well information should be obtained directly from private landowners adjacent to operating areas. Domestic water wells may be registered with the Province, and information regarding registered water wells is available through the following spatial data tools:

[The Regulator's Groundwater Review Assistant](#)

[Guidance for Technical Assessments in Support of an Application for Groundwater use in BC](#)

[Groundwater Wells and Aquifers Groundwater Well Search](#)

[iMAP BC](#)

1.4.2 Identified Groundwater Recharge Areas and Identified Aquifers

The Minister responsible for administering the [Water Sustainability Act](#) (WSA) may, by order, identify an aquifer and/or a groundwater recharge area, under Section 34 of the [EPMR](#). At the publication date of this guide, there are no orders for identified aquifers or groundwater recharge areas.

Operating areas should not be located within a groundwater recharge area or on top of an identified aquifer. If this is not practicable, the Regulator requires that the applicant submit a mitigation plan with their application. The mitigation plan should include an assessment of risks to the aquifer/recharge area as a result of the proposed activity, associated proposed mitigation measures, and documentation addressing why it is not practicable to relocate outside the identified aquifer/recharge area.

1.4.3 Designated (Community) Watersheds

A community watershed ([designated watershed](#)) is the drainage area above a stream used to provide drinking water to a community under a water licence. Community watersheds are designated to protect drinking water from the impacts of resource use in the area.

A community watershed is defined under the [Forest & Range Practices Act](#) (FRPA) as all or part of the drainage area that is upslope of a point from which water is diverted for human consumption by a licensed waterworks. Special management is required to protect water diverted for human consumption to:

- Conserve the quality, quantity and timing of water flow.
- Prevent cumulative hydrological effects having a material adverse effect on water.

Several designated community watersheds have been established in BC under [Section 35](#) of the EPMR by the Minister of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD). Legal orders are available on the [FLNRORD website](#). There are currently no designated watersheds in NEBC. Spatial data is referenced in [Section 5.16](#) of this guide.

Operating areas should not be located within a designated community watershed. A mitigation plan must be included with any application proposing activity within a designated watershed. The mitigation plan should contain a statement by a QP as to the likelihood of a material adverse effect, and if applicable, measures that will be taken to address the material adverse effect. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure, and demonstrate to the Regulator, that an operating area does not cause a material adverse effect to a designated watershed.

1.5 EPMR Section 5 - Riparian Values

[Section 5](#) of the EPMR outlines objectives with respect to riparian values to meet the GEOs for water, aquatic habitat, and ecosystem integrity. All oil and gas activities must be planned and undertaken in accordance with Section 5 of the EPMR, in alignment with [EPMR](#) Part 4 Division 1 – Riparian Classification. This section of the EPMR outlines when an oil and gas activity is permitted within lakes, streams, wetlands, and their associated riparian areas.

Under [EPMR](#), operating areas are not to be located within a Riparian Reserve Zone (RRZ) except to facilitate a crossing. Activities are permitted within a Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) to facilitate a crossing, or when the operating area will not have a material adverse effect on the ability of the RMZ to protect the RRZ and its function in conserving fish habitat, wildlife habitat, biodiversity, and water values. Oil and gas activities, must be planned in a manner to maintain stream channel processes, stream temperatures, fish and wildlife habitat.

Oil and gas activity applications refer to the [EPMR](#) definition of a “stream”. [EPMR](#) defines a stream as “a watercourse, including a watercourse that is obscured by overhanging or bridging vegetation or soil mats, that contains water on a perennial or seasonal basis, is scoured by water or contains observable deposits of mineral

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alluvium, and that (a) has a continuous channel bed that is 100m or more in length, or (b) flows directly into (i) a fish bearing stream or a fish bearing lake or wetland, or (ii) a waterworks”.

Other applications, such as major projects and associated oil and gas activities, must consider the [WSA](#) definition of a “stream”. The [WSA](#) defines a stream as “(a) a natural watercourse, including a natural glacier course, or natural body of water, whether or not the stream channel of the stream has been modified, or (b) a natural source of water supply, including, without limitation, a lake, pond, river, creek, spring, ravine, wetland or glacier, whether or not usually containing water, including ice, but does not include an aquifer”.

The POMs in Table 1.1 capture the Regulator’s expectations for oil and gas activities proposed within riparian areas. Applications that adhere to POMs do not require a rationale or mitigation plan, except where the proposed activity is within ABA enhanced management or regulatory policy RRZ.

Please refer to [Section 1.2](#) of this document for further information on POMs, and requirements for rationale statements and mitigation plans in permit applications. Please refer to [Supplementary Information for Area-based Analysis](#) for additional information regarding ABA.

Table 1.1: Planning and Operational Measures to Meet Government’s Environmental Objectives for Riparian Areas.

Objectives:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a fully functioning riparian management area. Minimize impacts to vegetative cover, large woody debris, stream temperature, ground water flow, water quality, bank stability, channel characteristics, pool depth and volume, wildlife habitat and biodiversity. 		
Activity Type	Planning Measures (Avoidance and Minimization Techniques)	Operational Measures (Mitigation and Restoration Techniques)
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan oil and gas activities to avoid RRZ and RMZ except where there is a requirement for a crossing. Those activities with locational flexibility (camps, borrow pits, storage, temporary workspaces) should be located outside Riparian Management Area (RMA). Where a crossing cannot avoid a RMA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan to utilize existing disturbance and limit new cut. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit removal of timber and vegetation. Minimize disturbance to root mat and duff layer. Measures must be taken to limit and control erosion and sedimentation (such as run-off control, riprap, vegetation retention, sediment trapping, timing, surface roughening and infiltration measures). Employ minimal disturbance techniques that facilitate rapid deactivation and natural regeneration. Time activities to minimize adverse effects. Construction should favor winter when there is snow cover and frozen ground, or dry periods.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark/flag sensitive areas and avoid. Minimize width of Right of Way (ROW). ROW to cross perpendicular to creek where stream banks are low and stable. Determine ABA status of RRZ and follow ABA guidance for enhanced management and regulatory policy areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon completion of construction, undertake measures to promote natural or assisted regeneration on cleared areas that are not required for operations to re-establish the pre-existing ecological trajectory. Upon completion of activity, undertake measures to control access and promote natural or assisted regeneration. These measures are to encourage re-establishment of pre-existing ecological trajectory. Monitor the site of a stream crossing installation to ensure successful erosion control and restoration.
Linear Features (roads, pipelines, seismic)	Seismic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize the number of stream crossings Dead-end the majority of seismic lines at the RRZ. 	Seismic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ minimal impact seismic methods. Upon completion of activity, undertake measures to control access and promote natural or assisted regeneration. These measures are to encourage reestablishment of pre-existing ecological trajectory.
Source: Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) Operational Statements, ABA guidance documents, Ministry of Environment (MOE) General POMs and Standard Project Considerations .		

If oil and gas activities cannot adhere to these practices, a rationale must be included with the permit application. This rationale must include site-specific information regarding the guidelines not followed, an explanation of why they cannot be followed, and the proposed plan and mitigations the permit holder proposes to implement in lieu of the Planning and Operational Measures.

The Regulator considers any works within the high-water mark of any stream to be “changes in and about a stream”. Changes in and about a stream require approval under Section 11 of the WSA. Refer to Chapter 4.8 of the [Oil and Gas Activity Application Manual](#) for application requirements regarding changes in and about a stream.

1.6 EPMR Section 6 – Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

Section 6 of the [EPMR](#) includes the GEOs related to the management and protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat. All oil and gas activities must be planned and undertaken in accordance with Section 6 of the EPMR. The following sections provide supplemental information for interpretation and adherence to section 6.

1.7 Section 6 (a) – Wildlife Habitat Areas, Ungulate Winter Range and Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds

Section 6(a) of the [EPMR](#) states that oil and gas activities should not be located within the following designated wildlife habitats; [Wildlife Habitat Areas](#) (WHA); [Ungulate Winter Range](#) (UWR) and [Fisheries Sensitive Watershed](#) (FSW). WHAs, UWRs and FSWs are the highest level of protection afforded under ERAA and every effort should be made to avoid and minimize potential effects to these areas when planning oil and gas activities.

Environmental Information Management Systems ([EIMS](#)) lists environmental objectives and POMs for WHA and UWR in NEBC. The POMs in [EIMS](#) have been adapted from General Wildlife Measures (GWMs) in [ERAA and FRPA Orders](#). Where timing windows are stated within an Order, they are listed in the POMs. Where timing windows are not specified within an Order, timing windows are not applied to the designated area.

The Regulator expects applicants to satisfy the environmental objectives and apply the POMs to mitigate any potential adverse effects. If an applicant is unable to meet the objectives and adhere to the POMs, they must submit a rationale with their application.

Area-based Analysis monitors WHA and UWR in northeast British Columbia (NEBC) for cumulative effects. Where ABA status is Normal, a mitigation plan is not required if the applicant satisfies the environmental objective and POMs. However, where the ABA status is enhanced management or regulatory policy, the applicant must submit a mitigation plan with their application. [See Supplementary Information for Area-based Analysis](#) and [EIMSno](#) guidance for additional information.

For application areas outside of NEBC, a mitigation plan must be submitted with any application intersecting a WHA, UWR or FSW.

In addition to the guidance provided in [EIMS](#), it is the permit holder's responsibility to know and uphold all of their legal obligations associated with other applicable legislation.

Harassment or disruption of wildlife is prohibited under the [Wildlife Act](#); as such, applicants are advised to be mindful to avoid harassment and disruption of wildlife regardless of the timing of development or operations.

The [Fisheries Act](#) provides comprehensive protection for all fish and fish habitat, and prohibits the harmful alteration, disruption, or destruction of fish habitat.

1.7.1 Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds

To assist applicants in understanding the Regulator's expectations for oil and gas activities proposed within FSWs, a table of general POMs for FSWs has been included below. Please refer to [Section 1.2](#) of this document for further information on POMs, and requirements for rationale statements and mitigation plans in permit applications.

Table 1.2 Planning and Operational Measures Applicable to All Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds.

Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain natural hydrological conditions, natural streambed dynamics, and stream channel integrity. • Maintain the quality, quantity and timing of water flow consistent to protect downstream fisheries and watershed values. • Protect the habitat of salmonid fishes including Bull Trout, Chinook, Coho, Kokanee, Rainbow Trout, Sockeye & Westslope Cutthroat. 		
Activity Type	Planning Measures (Avoidance and Minimization Techniques)	Operational Measures (Mitigation and Restoration Techniques)
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the planning phase, the operator should have a QP complete a field-based pre-construction site assessment to determine stream class and fish presence. • Field information, including fish and fish habitat assessment data, should be submitted to provincial databases. • Identify and avoid key spawning sites and congregations. • Mark/flag sensitive areas and avoid. • The operator should maintain all the natural watercourses within the FSW. • Utilize existing disturbance, limit new cut and minimize width of ROW in riparian areas. • Avoid in-stream crossing methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit removal of timber and vegetation. • Minimize disturbance to root mat and duff. • Measures must be taken to prevent fine sediment from entering streams (such as run-off control, riprap, vegetation retention and sediment trapping). • Employ minimal disturbance techniques that facilitate rapid deactivation and natural regeneration. • Time activities to minimize adverse effects (dry periods, or periods with snow cover and frozen ground are favorable). • Apply fish/wildlife least risk timing windows where applicable. • Upon completion of construction, undertake measures to promote natural or assisted regeneration on cleared areas that are not required

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid clearing forested areas on gentle slopes located above steep terrain. 	<p>for operations to re-establish the pre-existing ecological trajectory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor site of stream crossing to ensure successful erosion control and restoration.
Linear Features (roads, pipelines, seismic)	Seismic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit number of crossings. 	Seismic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ minimal impact seismic methods.
Source: DFO Operational Statements , MOE legal orders for FSW , MOE General POMs and Standard Project Considerations		

1.8 Section 6(b) - High Priority Wildlife

The [EPMR](#) Section 6(b) requires that “oil and gas activities on an operating area outside of a wildlife habitat area be carried out at a time and in a manner that does not result in physical disturbance to High Priority Wildlife (HPW) or their habitat, including disturbance during sensitive seasons and critical life-cycle stages”.

High Priority Wildlife are defined in [section 5.10](#) of this guide (ref. [EPMR](#) Section 29 - Categories of Species of Wildlife Established). In addition, [Appendix D](#) lists HPW in NEBC, and outside NEBC, for the province of BC.

The Regulator expects operators to meet management objectives at the planning phase to avoid HPW, and to apply operating practices to minimize and mitigate any disturbance. Applicants must refer to relevant species-specific timing windows within EIMS and consider these as an inherent part of planning and operations (see [Section 1.8.1](#) below for more information on timing window guidance for HPW species). If an applicant is unable to adhere to the species-specific POMs, they must submit a rationale with their application. Where HPW species are not listed in EIMS, a mitigation plan is required with the application.

The guidance in EIMS is specific to application areas within NEBC. Where an application area and related species occurrence falls outside of NEBC, the applicant must obtain direction from a QP and submit a mitigation plan with their application.

The Regulator recommends the following hierarchy of guidance for HPW:

- Environmental Information Management System ([EIMS](#)) (Guidance for NEBC only).
- [Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife](#) (species accounts), developed by Ministry of Environment (MOE) under the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy.
- [A Compendium of Wildlife Guidelines for Industrial Projects in the North Area, BC](#).

In addition to the guidance provided in [EIMS](#), it is the permit holder's responsibility to know and uphold all their legal obligations associated with other applicable legislation.

Harassment or disruption of wildlife is prohibited under the [Wildlife Act](#); as such, applicants are advised to be mindful to avoid harassment and disruption of wildlife regardless of the timing of development or operations.

The [Fisheries Act](#) provides comprehensive protection for all fish and fish habitat, and prohibits the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat.

1.8.1 Critical Timing Windows

The [EPMR](#) Section 6 (b) refers to “at a time and in a manner”, which the Regulator interprets to mean the use of timing windows and best practices to avoid physically disturbing HPW species or their habitat.

Timing windows for select HPW species (NEBC) are listed in EIMS. The Regulator expects applicants to review and apply the species-specific guidance in EIMS to all oil and gas activity in NEBC. Timing windows should be considered an inherent part of planning and operations, to avoid and minimize potential adverse effects to HPW during critical periods.

In addition to compliance with the timing windows noted in EIMS, it is the proponent's responsibility to consider and plan riparian works and/or stream crossings within “least risk windows” for aquatic species. Refer to Section 4.8 of the [Oil and Gas Activity Application Manual](#) for additional information regarding Changes in and About a Stream.

Application specific timing windows may be subject to revision or refinement by the Regulator, as well as by other Provincial and Federal agencies. Operations outside of NEBC will require region-specific guidance and direction from a QP. The table below lists reference documents for region-specific timing windows:

Table 1.3 Timing Window Guidance - Peace Region (NEBC).

Timing Window Guidance - Peace Region (NEBC).	
Type of Guidance	Description
Environmental Information Management System (EIMS)	Guidance for considering impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat in the Peace Region (NEBC)
Interim Operating Practices for Oil and Gas Activities in Identified Boreal Caribou Habitat in British Columbia	Specific timing windows and management practices for boreal caribou
Peace Region Selected Terrestrial and Aquatic Wildlife Least-Risk Windows	Least-risk timing windows for aquatic species in the Peace Region

Table 1.4 Timing Window Guidance for Application Areas Outside of the Peace Region (NEBC).

Timing Window Guidance – Outside of the Peace Region (NEBC).	
Type of Guidance	Description
Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife	Species Accounts-various summaries of the status, life history, distribution and habitats of Identified Wildlife, and specific guidelines for management of their habitats.
A Compendium of Wildlife Guidelines for Industrial Development Projects in the North Area, British Columbia – Interim Guidance.	Guidance for considering and mitigating impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat in the Skeena, Omineca and Peace Regions.
Omineca Reduced Risk Timing Windows for Fish and Wildlife	Instream reduced risk work windows for the Omineca Region.
Skeena Region Reduced Risk In-stream Work Windows and Measures	Instream reduced risk work windows for the Skeena Region.
Working around water: Regional Timing Windows	Regional Timing Windows for BC.

1.8.2 Guidance for Caribou

Caribou are a keystone species in NEBC. There are multiple management mechanisms in effect in NEBC for caribou.

Provincial datasets such as the [Caribou Herd Locations](#) and [Boreal Caribou Core Habitat Areas](#) identify caribou habitat. See [section 5.10](#) of this guide (EPMR Section 29 - Categories of Species of Wildlife Established) for details. Regulatory and policy guidance for caribou is determined by the ecotype and location. Geographic designations and protections for caribou include:

- WHA and UWR for [Boreal Caribou](#) and [Northern Caribou](#)
- [Boreal Caribou Resource Review Areas \(RRA\)](#)
- [Interim Moratorium Areas for Caribou Recovery / Intergovernmental Partnership Agreement for the Conservation of the Central Group of the Southern Mountain Caribou](#)
- [Caribou Herd Locations](#)

The table below lists the expectations and guidance for caribou in NEBC. Localized specific guidance, such as RRA, WHA, UWR and Interim Moratorium Areas (Intergovernmental Partnership Agreement, supersede more generalized guidance within the identified boundaries.

Table 1.5 Summary of Caribou guidance in NEBC

Caribou Guidance by Species		
Common Name	Designatable Unit	Guidance (defined by location)
Boreal Caribou	DU6	Interim Operating Practices for Boreal Caribou Boreal Caribou RRA Environmental Information Management System (EIMS)
Northern Mountain Caribou	DU7	Environmental Information Management System (EIMS) Area-based Analysis
Central Mountain Caribou	DU8	Interim Moratorium for Caribou Recovery (INDB 2019-16) Partnership Agreement for the Conservation of the Southern Mountain Caribou Intergovernmental Partnership Agreement for the Conservation of the Central Group of the Southern Mountain Caribou Overview of the Draft Partnership Agreement between British Columbia, Canada, West Moberly First Nations and Saulteau First Nations to Recover the Central Group of Southern Mountain Caribou. Draft Partnership Agreement Shapefiles (Caribou Recovery Environmental Information Management System (EIMS) (for WHA/UWR) Area-based Analysis South Peace Northern Caribou Standardized Industry Management Practices
Note there are some differences between federal and provincial nomenclature for caribou at this time. The province still uses the term <i>Northern Caribou</i> in BCGW and legal orders for Central Mountain Caribou.		

[Interim Operating Practices for Oil and Gas Activities in Identified Boreal Caribou Habitat in British Columbia](#) (IOPs) were developed by the Ministry of Environment (MOE) to convey guidance targeted at reducing adverse effects to boreal caribou populations and their habitat. The IOPs were transmitted to the Regulator by MOE as operational policy that must be followed for all oil and gas activities within identified Boreal Caribou habitat. For activity in identified Boreal Caribou habitat, the Regulator considers adherence to the IOPs as a satisfactory requirement for mitigation.

1.9 Section 6(c) - Wildlife Tree Retention Area

Wildlife Tree Retention Areas (WTRAs) are valuable components of stand-level biodiversity. An example of a WTRA is a wildlife tree patch (WTP), a patch of trees excluded from harvesting within or adjacent to a forestry cutblock.

All oil and gas activities must be planned and undertaken in accordance with [Section 6 \(c\)](#) of the EPMR which states that “no portion of an operating area be within a wildlife tree retention area”. This prohibition precludes oil and gas activity from WTRAs. WTRAs must not be harvested until the related cutblock area develops mature seral condition attributes. For practical purposes, the end of the rotation will be a main consideration.

In circumstances where avoidance of a WTRA cannot be accomplished, a mitigation plan as per Section 1.2 of this document is required. Within the mitigation plan, the applicant must document how efforts to avoid were taken, and if the WTRA is entered how impacts will be effectively mitigated. This material is assessed by the Regulator’s SDM to ensure consistency with the GEOs for wildlife values contained in Section 6 of the EPMR.

1.10 Section 6(d) - Wildlife Habitat Feature

Oil and gas activities must be planned and undertaken in accordance with Section 6 (d) of the [EPMR](#), which states that ‘oil and gas activities not damage or render ineffective a wildlife habitat feature’. The identification and establishment of Wildlife Habitat Features (WHF) is enabled through Section 26 of the [EPMR](#). To date, the Minister responsible for the [Wildlife Act](#) has not identified any features, however the Regulator has established Regulator-identified WHF that are considered by policy in the application review process.

1.10.1 Management of Regulator Identified Wildlife Features

Applicants are required to plan operations in such a manner that they not damage or render ineffective a WHF. Regulator identified WHF are listed in [Section 5.7](#) of this guide.

It is the responsibility of the proponent to identify WHFs in proximity of proposed oil and gas activity. WHF identified in the ordinary course of planning (including during consultation with First Nations communities, stakeholder engagement and/or fieldwork) should be listed in the application. Applicants are expected to use a QP (see [Appendix A](#)) to complete a pre-work field assessment, to identify WHF within 500m of wellsites/facilities and 250m of linear disturbances, in WHA, UWR and [Conservation Data Centre](#) (CDC) [polygons](#).

WHFs and their associated setbacks should be included on construction plans submitted to the Regulator. Setback requirements are listed in Table 1.6. Any deviation from these guidelines requires a rationale from a QP (see definition in [Appendix A](#)).

Table 1.6: Setback requirements for WHFs

WHF	Context	Setback Requirements
Heron Nest	Urban	200m setback 1 Sept - 14 Feb 400m setback 15 Feb – 31 Aug
Heron Nest	Rural	300m setback 1 Sept - 14 Feb 500m setback 15 Feb – 31 Aug
Mineral lick or Wallow	Multiwell pads and facilities	500m setback at all times
Mineral lick or Wallow	Linear disturbances and Associated Oil and Gas Activity	100m setback at all times
Dens and High-Fidelity Nests (including Bald Eagle and Osprey)	Multiwell pads and facilities	500m setbacks at all times
Dens and High-Fidelity Nests (including Bald Eagle and Osprey)- during critical timing window	Linear disturbances and Associated Oil and Gas Activity	250m setback when occupied: Fisher March 15-June 30 Grizzly Bear Nov 1 – April 15 Wolverine Feb 1 – June 30 Bald Eagle March 1 – Aug 15 Osprey April 21 – Sept 5 Swainson Hawk – May 1 – Aug 15 Northern Goshawk April 1 – Aug 15
Dens and High-Fidelity Nests (including Bald Eagle and Osprey) - outside critical timing window	Linear disturbances and Associated Oil and Gas Activity	100m setback when unoccupied Fisher July 1- March 14 Grizzly Bear April 16 – Oct 31 Wolverine July 1 – Jan 31 Bald Eagle Aug 16 – Feb 28 Osprey Sept 6 – April 20 Swainson Hawk Aug 16 – April 30 Northern Goshawk Aug 16 – March 31

Figure 1.1: The application of setbacks and survey distances for oil and gas activities proposed within areas requiring WHF survey.

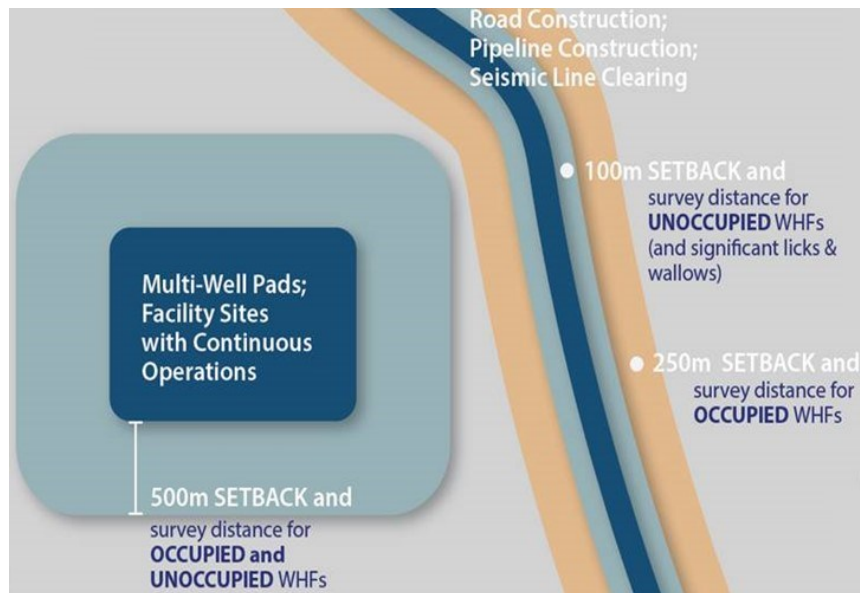


Table 1.7: Planning and Operational Measures for Regulator-Identified Wildlife Habitat Features.

Objectives: Not damage or render ineffective a wildlife habitat feature.		
Activity Type	Planning Measures (Avoidance and Minimization Techniques)	Operational Measures (Mitigation and Restoration Techniques)
Multiwell pads and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the early planning stages of an activity, identify WHFs potentially impacted by the proposed activity. Plan so that adverse effects to wildlife habitat features are avoided (WHF are not damaged or rendered ineffective). In a WHA/UWR/CDC polygon, conduct a pre-work survey to identify WHF within the 500m setback distance. Map WHF and setback on construction plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply setback.
Linear disturbances and Associated Oil and Gas Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the early planning stages of an activity, identify WHFs potentially impacted by the proposed activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply setback.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan so that adverse effects to WHF are avoided (WHF are not damaged or rendered ineffective). In a WHA/UWR/CDC polygon, conduct a pre-work survey to identify WHF within the 250m setback area. Map WHF and setback on construction plan. 	
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1.11 Section 7(a) - Old Growth Management Areas

Section 7(a) of the [EPMR](#) prescribes Governments Environmental Objectives (GEOs) with respect to OGMA as defined in Section 1(2) of [ERAA](#). All oil and gas activities must be planned and undertaken in accordance with section 7(a). OGMA are essential for the maintenance of ecological diversity, wildlife habitat and old forest at a landscape level. There are currently 240 OGMA in NEBC. OGMA are identified spatially in [Section 5.13](#) of this guide.

A Managed Development Allowance (MDA) is in effect to limit disturbance to OGMA in NEBC. The MDA allows for 10% disturbance in OGMA that are less than 100ha, and 5% or 10 hectares, whichever is greater, in OGMA that are greater than 100ha. Area-based Analysis uses the MDA triggers to determine the status of each OGMA in NEBC. OGMA that exceed the MDA are identified as ABA regulatory policy and require a mitigation plan.

Where a proposed oil and gas activity intersects an OGMA, the Regulator expects the applicant to follow the POMs listed in the table below. Please refer to Section 1.2 of this document for further information on POMs, and requirements for rationale statements and mitigation plans in permit applications.

Table 1.8: Planning and Operational Measures to Meet Government's Environmental Objectives for Old Growth Management Areas.

Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the old seral stage forest representation within the OGMA (including high value growth features such as large diameter trees, coarse woody debris, remnants, standing dead trees, stumps, nursery logs and structurally complex forest stands). Maintain disturbance levels below the Managed Development Allowance (MDA). 		
Activity Type	Planning Measures (Avoidance and Minimization Techniques)	Operational Measures (Mitigation and Restoration Techniques)
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan oil and gas activities to avoid OGMA. Those activities with locational flexibility should be planned to be outside of OGMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modify/Minimize operational footprint to avoid high value old growth features such as large diameter trees, coarse woody debris, remnants, standing dead trees, stumps,

	<p>(camps, borrow pits, storage, temporary workspaces).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where avoidance is not practicable: • Determine ABA status of OGMA and follow ABA guidance for normal and regulatory policy areas. • Coordinate access with other users. • Plan activity to minimize adverse effects to old seral stage forest. Utilize existing disturbance such as recently harvested areas or natural openings. • Minimize width of ROW. ROW to cross at the narrowest section and to limit fragmentation. • Safely retain wildlife trees by following the safety guide for qualified persons for Managing Wildlife/Dangerous Trees. 	<p>nursery logs and structurally complex forest stands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ minimal disturbance techniques that facilitate rapid deactivation and natural regeneration. • Limit removal of timber and vegetation, and disturbance to root mat and duff. • Retain and redistribute coarse woody debris following operational activity. • Upon completion of construction, undertake measures to promote natural or assisted regeneration on cleared areas that are not required for operations to re-establish the pre-existing ecological trajectory.
Linear Features (roads, pipelines, seismic)	<p>All:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize clearing width for new linear disturbances within OGMA. 	<p>Seismic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ minimal impact seismic within OGMA. • Use meandering avoidance. • Minimize depth of mulch layer to allow regeneration.
Source: FLNRO expectations for Oil and gas Activities in OGMA 2014		

1.12 Section 7(b) - Resource Features

All oil and gas activities must be planned and undertaken in accordance with Section 7(b) of the [EPMR](#): 'that oil and gas activities will not damage or render ineffective a resource feature'. The Regulator's SDM has the duty to consider the activity proposed with respect to Section 7(b).

Applicants are encouraged to advise the Regulator of any resource features (as defined in the [EPMR](#)) as early as possible, even prior to application submission, to allow the Regulator time to consider and facilitate any required engagement with other government agencies and avoid delays in application processing. Resource features and their associated BCGW datasets are identified in [Section 5.6](#) of this guide.

All resource features defined in Section 25 of the [EPMR](#) must be identified on construction plans. Where resource features are identified, oil and gas activities must be planned and operated in a manner that will ensure that resource features are not damaged or rendered ineffective.

If a permit holder carrying out an oil and gas activity, finds a resource feature that was not identified on an approved operational plan or permit, the permit holder must stop and/or modify the activity that is in the immediate vicinity of the feature to the extent necessary to avoid any potential adverse effect. The permit holder must then promptly advise the Regulator of the existence and location of the resource feature.

To assist applicants in understanding the Regulator's expectations for avoiding and minimizing potential effects to resource features, a table of POMs is provided below in Table 1.9. Please note that additional requirements exist for karst features in [Section 1.12.1](#) and recreation features in [Section 1.12.5](#). Please refer to [Section 1.2](#) of this document for additional information on POMs, and requirements for rationale statements and mitigation strategies.

Table 1.9: Planning and Operational Measures to Meet Government's Environmental Objectives for Resource Features.

Objective:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain continued use and physical integrity of resource features. 		
Activity Type	Planning Measures (Avoidance and Minimization Techniques)	Operational Measures (Mitigation and Restoration Techniques)
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan the location of oil and gas activities to avoid resource features. Plan activities so that resource features continue to be readily used and serve the same value and purpose that they did prior to the proposed development. In situations where an activity must be located in close proximity to a resource feature with adjacency concerns (i.e. a recreation site), minimize adverse effects to the resource feature by utilizing existing disturbances and minimizing the footprint. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational setbacks should be applied to minimize adverse effects and maintain the integrity of resource features. Time activity to occur outside high usage periods, as adverse effects may be more significant during these times. Upon completion of construction, undertake measures to promote natural or assisted regeneration on cleared areas that are not required for operations to re-establish the pre-existing ecological trajectory. Upon completion of activity, undertake measures to control access and promote natural or assisted regeneration across the area. These measures are to encourage re-establishment of pre-existing ecological trajectory.
Linear Features (roads,	All:	All:

pipelines, seismic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid generating new linear disturbances that create new or alternate access to resource features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install access control measures to limit use by motorized traffic in areas where a resource features may be adversely effected by new access. <p>Seismic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use low impact seismic methods.
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1.12.1 Karst

Karst is recognized as a valuable, non-renewable resource that can be highly sensitive to disturbance. It is a distinctive topography that develops as a result of the dissolving action of water on soluble bedrock, which produces a landscape characterized by fluted and pitted rock surfaces, vertical shafts, sinkholes, sinking streams, springs, subsurface drainage systems and caves. The unique features and three-dimensional nature of karst landscapes result from a complex interplay between geology, climate, topography, hydrology, and biological factors over long timescales.

Reconnaissance karst potential mapping has been completed for the province and is available through BCGW (see Section 25 – [Resource Features Identified](#)). It should be recognized that this mapping is not inclusive of all karst features in the province, but is intended as a guide for areas where karst is likely to be encountered.

Applicants are encouraged to advise the Regulator of any karst features as early as possible, even prior to application submission. Where an activity has been proposed in an area identified as having karst potential the applicant must employ a QP to conduct pre-site assessments in order to confirm presence/absence of karst. The results of the pre-site assessment must be submitted to the Regulator in the form of a report.

The pre-site assessment report must be prepared in accordance with mitigation plan requirements and include:

- Justification for project placement.
- Location(s) of identified karst formation(s).
- Mitigation measures that will be employed to ensure retention of karst formation integrity.

Proponents are encouraged to use the [Karst Management Handbook for British Columbia](#) when preparing mitigation measures as to how the activity will not damage or render ineffective the karst resource.

Please refer to [Section 1.2.2](#) and [Appendix B](#) of this document for further information on mitigation plan requirements.

1.12.2 Range Development

This resource feature includes any range development as defined under the [FRPA](#). A range development includes a structure, an excavation, or a livestock trail identified in a range use plan or a range stewardship plan. It also includes an improvement to forage quality or quantity on an area that results from the application of seed, fertilizer or prescribed fire to the area, or the cultivation of the area. If a person removes, or renders a range development feature ineffective, they must construct a replacement before livestock are turned-out.

1.12.3 Research/Experimental Crown Land

This includes any crown land used for research or experimental purposes. Information on experimental, trial and research site locations and characteristics can be found by contacting the local forest district office or the major licensees within the district, who may be conducting field experiments. Some spatial data for experimental areas and research sites is available through BCGW (See [Section 5.6](#) – Resource Features Identified for details). The provincial universities and colleges are also sources of information on Crown Land used for research. Under [EPMR](#) s.7 (b) a person must not damage or render crown land designated for research or experiments ineffective.

1.12.4 Permanent Sample Site

Specifically, this is defined as a permanent sample site used as a snow course by or on behalf of the Federal or Provincial government to measure the water content of the snowpack on a given area. Snow is an important water resource that cannot be accurately measured by snow depth alone. Permanent Sample Sites used as snow courses by or on behalf of the Federal or Provincial government have been established to measure snow water equivalence. Under [EPMR](#) s.7 (b) a person must not damage or render a permanent sample site ineffective. See [Section 5.6](#) – Resource Features Identified for spatial data.

1.12.5 Recreation Features

Recreation features include:

- An interpretive forest site, a recreation site or a recreation trail (single, linear, or a network of trails within a recreation polygon) established or continued under [FPRA](#);
- A recreation facility that is authorized under [FPRA](#); and;
- A recreation feature identified under [FPRA](#).

Recreational features have been established by FLNRORD and can be established for commercial ventures through the [Land Act](#). See [Section 5.6](#) – Resource Features Identified for additional information.

Applicants are encouraged to advise the Regulator of any recreation feature (as defined in the EPMP) as early as possible, even prior to application submission, to allow the Regulator time to consider and facilitate any required engagement with other government agencies and avoid delays in the application processing. All business or industrial activity on legally established recreation sites, trails or interpretive forests, as defined in section 16 of the [Forest Recreation Regulation](#) under FRPA, requires authorization by the District Recreation Officer (FLNRORD).

POMs are provided in Table 1.10 for recreation features; however, compliance with the POMs does not negate the proponent's responsibility to communicate with the Regulator to facilitate any necessary engagement. Where a proponent does not adhere to the POMs, they must submit a rationale with their application.

Refer to [Section 1.2](#) of this document for additional information on POMs, and requirements for rationale statements and mitigation plans in permit applications.

Table 1.10: Planning and Operational Measures for Recreation Features.

Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain continued use and physical integrity of recreation features. • Ensure that industrial activity does not impose safety concerns for the public. 		
Activity Type	Planning Measures (Avoidance and Minimization Techniques)	Operational Measures (Mitigation and Restoration Techniques)
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan activity to maintain a 500m setback to retain of the integrity and use of the resource feature. Avoid/minimize potential adverse effects to a recreation feature. • Risks to recreation features caused by noise, light, aesthetics, odor, traffic and hydrogen sulphide potential must be evaluated and mitigated by a qualified professional. • Minimize adverse effects to the resource feature by utilizing existing disturbances and minimizing the footprint. • Minimize the size and number of any crossings. • Avoid locating industrial camps or water withdrawal locations in proximity of recreation sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan activity to occur outside of high usage periods. • Keep shared access free of debris and road maintenance obstructions (for example plowed snow, gravel, culverts). • Use visible signage for crossing locations with recreation trails. • Within 500m of a recreation feature, undertake measures to control access and promote natural or assisted regeneration, upon the completion of construction. These measures are to encourage re-establishment of pre-existing ecological trajectory on non-operating areas of the development site.
Linear Features (roads,	All:	Seismic and Pipelines:

pipelines, seismic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid creating new linear disturbances that create access to recreation features. Minimize the size and number of crossings. <p>Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access should be designed to avoid the developed portions of a recreation site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install access control measures where a resource features intersect oil and gas activity. Keep travel portions of trails, free of debris and/or obstructions, where proposed activities and existing trails share a right of way. <p>Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain or establish treed buffers between recreation site/trails and access roads, to minimize visual impacts.
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1.13 Section 7(c) - Cultural Heritage Resources

A Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) is an object, a site or the location of traditional societal practices, that is not regulated under the [Heritage Conservation Act](#), and is of historical, cultural or archaeological significance to aboriginal people.

Section 7 of the EPMR prescribes objectives with respect to cultural heritage resources to meet the GEOs as defined in Section 1(2) of [ERAA](#). All oil and gas activities must be planned and undertaken in accordance with Section 7(c) of the [EPMR](#).

1.13.1 Cultural Heritage Resources and First Nation Engagement

Applicants contemplating oil and gas activities are expected to engage potentially affected First Nations early in the planning process. As part of this engagement, proponents should work proactively with First Nations to develop datasets cataloguing CHR and special management measures for important areas identified through the engagement process to ensure compliance with Section 7(c) the EPMR.

It is the responsibility of the applicant to identify any CHR as defined under the EPMR through discussions with First Nations communities and ensure oil and gas activities will conserve, or if necessary, protect the identified cultural heritage resource. In the event a CHR is identified within the oil and gas operating area, it is the responsibility of the applicant to provide a mitigation plan outlining how the cultural heritage resource will be conserved, or if necessary protected, during and upon completion of the oil and gas activity. The Regulator encourages applicants to work with the affected First Nation(s) in developing the mitigation plan.

In the event a heritage site, heritage object, or any other feature, place or material that may contain historical or archaeological value as defined by the [Heritage Conservation Act](#) is encountered, the permit holder must cease disturbance activities and immediately notify the Regulator's Archaeology Branch.

1.14 Area-based Analysis

Applicants planning an oil and gas activity in NEBC must consider Area-based Analysis (ABA). ABA identifies, evaluates and risk-ranks multiple environmental values on the land base. This process highlights areas where there is a higher risk of cumulative effects. Applicants operating in high-risk ABA areas (enhanced management and regulatory policy areas) require a mitigation plan. For more information on ABA and its requirements, see [the Supplementary Information for ABA Guideline](#) on the [Regulator's website](#).

Chapter 2:

Operating Area Requirements

Part 3 Division 1 of the [EPMR](#) contains the legal environmental requirements that a permit holder conducting an oil and gas activity must comply with in all cases; often referred to as “operator requirements”. The following sections expand on the specific legal requirements on operating areas.

2.1 Section 9 - Water Quality

The requirement under Section 9(1) of the [EPMR](#) requires that there is no material adverse effect on the quality, quantity or flow of the water to waterworks or a water supply well located within an operating area as a result of conducting an oil and gas activity.

If it is not practicable to comply with sub-section (1), applicants must demonstrate adherence with all qualifying criteria in Section 9(2) of the [EPMR](#), which requires operators to minimize any adverse effects to water supply wells and water works within operating areas. Should there be potential for an activity to impact a water supply for a new operation, operators should identify this in the application stage, a mitigation plan must also be submitted, with the application, outlining how the mitigation measures will result in effective minimization of the adverse effect. A notice to water users or owners is also required in this event. The Regulator’s SDM may use the proposed mitigations as conditions on permit.

If an operator may cause a temporary disturbance to a water supply system, they are required to provide 72 hours notice to the owner or user of the system before adversely affecting the water supply and provide them with an alternate supply of water of equal or better quality. Should an incident occur during oil and gas operations, which is reasonably believed to have a potential adverse impact on a water supply, the operator must notify the well owner immediately and provide them with an alternate source of water as soon as practicable.

To demonstrate adherence with respect to Section 9(2). Operators should document all incident information, and incident response actions taken respecting its requirements. This information should also be readily available to Regulator staff upon request.

Please Note:

[Section 9](#), Water Quality, refers to conditions where the water works or water supply well is located on the operation area, whereas [Section 20](#), Water Quality, refers to conditions where waterworks or water supply wells are adjacent to an operating area.

2.2 Section 10 - Aquifers

Under Section 10 of the [EPMR](#), it is the responsibility of the permit holder to ensure that activities on an operating area do not cause a material adverse effect on the quality, quantity or natural timing of flow of water in an aquifer.

An aquifer as defined in the EPMR means “a geological formation, a group of geological formations, or a part of one or more geological formations, that contains water with up to 4,000 milligrams per litre of total dissolved solids and is capable of storing, transmitting and yielding that water”. Regulatory requirements for construction and operation of facilities and wells include requirements relevant to the protection of aquifers.

Data regarding aquifers may be available using the following [provincial aquifer and water well information](#) :

- The Regulator’s [Groundwater Review Assistant Tool](#);
- Provincial [Groundwater Wells and Aquifers](#) information or spatial data layers from the Provincial Data Warehouse ([Data BC](#))
- A hydrogeological assessment conducted by a QP.

The applicant or the operator (for permitted activities) must take measures to prevent adverse effects on the quality, quantity or natural timing of flow of water in an aquifer. If risks are identified at the application stage, a mitigation plan should be submitted and implemented.

If any substances that have the potential to cause adverse effects on groundwater quality are released to the ground surface or subsurface at a site, it is the applicant’s / permit holder’s responsibility to know and comply with all applicable legislation including regulations for spill reporting (e.g., [BC Spill Reporting Regulation](#)). Remediation or mitigation measures may be required to ensure compliance with section 10 of the [EPMR](#).

Quantity and timing of flow: [ERAA](#) water source wells require a water authorization under the [WSA](#). The application for a water authorization includes a technical assessment prepared by a QP to assess the effects of groundwater extraction on the aquifer. Information on the technical assessment requirements is available in the province’s [Guidance for Technical Assessments in Support of an Application for Groundwater Use in British Columbia](#).

Information regarding groundwater licence applications is provided in the Regulator’s [Water Licence Application Manual](#).

2.3 Section 11 - Crossing Streams, Wetlands & Lakes

In general, it is only acceptable for an operating area to be located within a stream, lake or wetland where it is required to cross the stream, lake or wetland. Where crossing a stream, wetland or lake, or when “works” as defined

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under the [WSA](#), are proposed 'in and about a stream', the applicant may require additional authorization under the [WSA](#). Applicants can find additional information on the requirements regarding stream, lake or wetland crossings within the [Oil and Gas Activity Application Manual, Section 4.8](#).

Where the crossing of a stream, wetland or lake is proposed, applicants must provide crossing information in the [AMS](#) and, where appropriate ([as per the Oil and Gas Activity Manual chapter 4.8 Change in and About a Stream Activity Details](#)) submit a project rationale prepared by a QP as part of the oil and gas activity application. The submission to the Regulator must include a QP statement justifying the proposed operations and any planned mitigation to meet the requirements of Section 11 of the [EPMR](#).

In-stream activities on fish streams, or stream reaches that could adversely effect fish habitat or water quality directly or downstream, require a Fish Habitat Assessment (FHA), and may only be undertaken when conditions are such that potential adverse effects to fish or fish habitat are avoided.

Section 11 of the [EPMR](#) requires that crossings are constructed and maintained in a manner that is unlikely to harm fish, or destroy, damage or harmfully alter fish habitat. The crossing must not prevent or impede the movement of fish and must protect the bank of the stream at the crossing. It is the responsibility of the operator to inspect crossings over time to ensure compliance with this section of the EPMR, and to make information available to the Regulator upon request.

Table 2.1: Planning and Operational Measures for Stream Crossings.

Objectives:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain natural hydrological conditions, natural streambed dynamics, and stream channel integrity. Prevent impacts to aquatic and riparian habitats, water quality and quantity, fish and wildlife species 		
Activity Type	Planning Measures (Avoidance and Minimization Techniques)	Operational Measures (Mitigation and Restoration Techniques)
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operators are required to determine the class of all streams and wetlands associated with a crossing. All streams should be assumed to be fish bearing except (a) where there is a marked fish barrier that would impede the movement of fish, or (b) where the stream class is verified by a qualified professional. A FHA is required for any instream operations on a fish bearing stream, or where there may be an adverse effect on fish/fish habitat. This assessment should 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The original rate of water flow in the stream must be maintained upstream and downstream of the worksite during all phases of instream activity. The permanent removal of naturally occurring material from a fish-bearing stream, or stream channel, is not permitted. The channel width must not change because of the crossing. Construction must not result in channel instability or increase the risk of deleterious material entering the watercourse.

	<p>be consistent with provincial fish inventory guidelines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish-bearing stream crossings should be constructed during least risk timing windows. • Plan construction when stream channels are naturally dry and frozen to the bottom and apply least risk timing windows. • Crossings are to be located perpendicular to creek where stream banks are low and stable. • Crossing design to include measures to minimize future sediment transport from ROW into stream channel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where practicable equipment should be located outside the channel and work should be conducted from dry land. • Apply risk timing windows where applicable. • The operator must prevent the entry of any substance, sediment, debris or material into the stream to prevent harm to fish, wildlife or the aquatic ecosystem. • Erosion and sediment control material must be onsite at all times during construction. • Monitor erosion and sediment control. • Vegetation disturbance must be minimized. Any exposed soil must be promptly revegetated and stabilized to prevent future erosion and sedimentation. • The crossing must be maintained to ensure it does not prevent the movement of fish. • Crossing inspections to be retained for future reference.
Source: Terms & Conditions for WSA changes in and about a stream by FLNRORD Habitat Officers, NEBC.		

The following documents provide additional guidance for stream crossings:

- FLNRORD [Terms and Conditions Water Sustainability Act for Changes in and about a Stream as specified by FLNRORD Habitat Officers, Northeast Region](#), including least risk timing windows, for NEBC. Timing windows can also be found in [Peace Region Selected Terrestrial and Aquatic Wildlife Least-Risk Windows](#) and [Regional Timing Windows](#).
- The Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP) provides guidance on pipeline-associated watercourse crossings: [Pipeline-Associated Watercourse Crossings](#).
- [Fish-stream Crossing Guidebook](#) (published by the FLNRORD, the MOE, DFO) for more information on planning stream crossings on fish bearing streams.
- For many types of proposed works, relevant standards and best practices are found at the following MOE link: [Standards and Best Practices for Instream Works](#).
- [A user's guide to working in and around water](#), published by MOE 2005.
- [Department of Fisheries and Oceans: Codes of Practice](#)

2.4 Section 12 - No Deleterious Materials into Streams, Wetlands or Lakes

Section 12 of the [EPMR](#) states that oil and gas activities must not result in deleterious material entering into a stream, wetland or lake. A deleterious material includes any material that could cause harm or damage to the environment or habitat, including sediment from roads or activity areas, spills of sewage, oil, fuel, or any release of drilling fluid from a horizontal directional drill.

It is an offence to put debris or other foreign matter into a stream or well. It is also an offence to allow debris or foreign matter to fall, spill, drain, or otherwise get into a stream or well. It is the duty of the applicant or permit holder carrying out the oil and gas activity to ensure and demonstrate compliance with this requirement. Appropriate measures may include:

- Provisions to manage erosion and limit sediment entering into streams channels.
- Storing materials and equipment away from the watercourse.
- Avoiding areas that may result in significant erosion (steep gradients, gentle over steep areas, meanders, alluvial fans, floodplains, braided streams).
- Retaining an emergency spill kit and erosion control on site during construction.
- Development and implementation of an erosion and sediment control plan.
- Regularly inspecting and maintaining erosion and sediment control measures.
- Vegetate and stabilise disturbed ground to reduce erosion.
- Limit activity during wet, windy and rainy periods that may result in high flow volumes and/or increased erosion and sedimentation.
- Contain sediment laden water to prevent dispersal.

This requirement applies to all streams, wetlands or lakes within or adjacent to an operating area. The requirement also applies to downstream waterbodies via runoff. [EPMR](#) Section 20 – Water Quality also requires no material adverse effect on the quality, quantity and timing of flow to adjacent areas.

2.5 Section 13 - Operations within Wetlands

In order to operate in a wetland, the GEOs in Section 5 of the [EPMR](#) must first be met. If the GEOs are met, and there will be operations within a wetland, Section 13 of the [EPMR](#) states that the operator must, to the extent practicable, maintain the natural flow of water in the wetland. [Section 5.3.2](#) of this guideline provides additional information on wetland classification and operations.

2.6 Section 14 - Range Barriers

A natural range barrier is a body of water, rock or other naturally occurring feature that stops or significantly impedes livestock movement to or from an adjacent area. It is the duty of the permit holder carrying out the oil and gas activity to ensure the requirements of Section 14 of the [EPMR](#) are met. Wherever possible, applicants and permit holders must avoid removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers. Breaching of a natural range barrier and the adverse effect on livestock confinement is of particular concern to range tenure holders.

During the planning of an oil and gas activity, the applicant needs to identify any range barriers that could be adversely effected by the proposed oil and gas activity. The application should include a plan for establishing a replacement range barrier if the activity will remove or render the natural range barrier ineffective. Discussions with a range tenure holder during the consultation and notification of the oil and gas activity will help to identify an appropriate time and manner to replace or avoid impacting the natural range barrier.

Where natural range barriers are encountered during the construction of the oil and gas activity that were not previously identified, it is the responsibility of the permit holder carrying out that oil and gas activity to mitigate for the breach and ensure that the requirements of [EPMR](#) Section 14 are met.

2.7 Section 15 - Invasive Plants

A person carrying out an oil and gas activity on an operating area must do so in accordance with Section 15 of the [EPMR](#). Invasive species are plants not native to B.C. or are outside their natural distribution area. They can spread rapidly, outcompete native species, dominate natural and managed areas, and alter biological communities. Invasive species can adversely effect B.C.'s environment, people and economy. Invasive Plants are identified under [Section 5.14](#) of this guide and in [Appendix G](#).

Applicants are responsible under the BC [Weed Control Act](#) and the [Weed Control Regulation](#) (WCR) to ensure noxious weeds are controlled on their operating areas. The WCR also addresses the prevention and spread of noxious weeds by transport from construction or other equipment.

When planning or undertaking oil and gas activities, the applicant or permit holder must minimize the establishment of invasives in their operating area and the spread of invasives to or from their operations. Controlling invasives is a requirement during all phases of operations - transport, construction, cleanup, operations, abandonment, and restoration.

Additional information for managing invasives can be found here:

- [Best Practices for Managing Invasive Plants on Roadsides](#). It is published by BC Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and is available as a pocket guide. It contains best practices for roadside workers that are equally applicable to road users in the oil and gas sector.
- The [Best Practices for Managing Invasive Plants on Oil and Gas Operations](#) is a pocket guide developed for BC's oil and gas workers that contains information on key aquatic invasive species as well.
- Ministry of Agriculture, [Seven Steps to Managing Your Weeds. A Guide for Integrated Weed Management in British Columbia](#).
- The [Invasive Alien Plant Program](#) published by FLNRORD.
- [Invasive Species Council of BC](#) provides advice and access to local networks of professionals.
- [Guide to Weeds in BC](#) is a comprehensive listing of invasive plants found in BC and relevant information for their control.
- The [Pest Control Products Act](#) is Federal Government of Canada legislation regulating the use of herbicides. Herbicide labels indicate which plant species can be treated, application rates, and what types of restrictions apply, such as buffer zones around sensitive habitats.

2.8 Section 16 - Forest Health

All oil and gas activities must be carried out in accordance with [Section 16](#) of the EPMR. Applicants and permit holders must not create conditions for the spread of insects that may be harmful to forest health. Compliance with [EPMR](#) Section 16 supports efforts to reduce the spread of insects and disease harmful to forest health.

Applicants should work with a qualified professional to identify forest health agents that could be harmful to forest health and ensure that oil and gas activities do not cause the spread of such agents. Prolonged decking of harvestable timber or storage piles of unmerchantable timber (slash) can provide extended congregation sites for harmful insects to breed and/or shelter. In some cases, measures must be implemented to ensure forest health agent populations do not inadvertently increase or spread because of timber management activities.

Applicants are also encouraged to visit the FLNRORD [Provincial Forest Health website](#) for additional information.

2.9 Section 17 - Conserving Soil

Section 17 of the [EPMR](#) requires that any person carrying out an oil and gas activity must not cause the soil to become unstable and must minimize alteration to the natural surface drainage patterns. Compliance with Section 17 supports the strong interrelationships between soil conservation, invasive plants and site restoration. Applicants must demonstrate careful planning with regards to soil conservation. Where soil is disturbed through the carrying out of permitted oil and gas activity, operators must ensure they are in compliance with Section 17 at all times.

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Soil conservation practices focus on maintaining slope stability, soil productivity and natural drainage patterns, while minimizing erosion. It is an expectation for permit holders to consult with QPs, where appropriate, to achieve soil conservation requirements as outlined in Section 17 of the [EPMR](#).

The requirements for maintaining slope stability include the necessity to understand and plan accordingly for soil type, soil structure, slope and terrain characteristics, where they exist in association with an oil and gas activity. Permit holders should consider and manage risks associated with natural slope characteristics, and how the oil and gas activity may affect slope stability. High-risk areas include land on steeper slopes, at the breaks in slope, along the base of slopes and land on colluvial and alluvial fans. Terrain hazard mapping and classification in BC follows the procedures developed by Howes and Kenk (1997). Applicants are encouraged to visit the MOE's [Terrain and Soil Standards, Manual and Guideline website](#) for information on understanding and mapping terrain hazards.

[Appendix C](#) of this document contains additional guidance for soil conservation and restoration practices for areas with disturbed soils.

2.10 Section 18 - Seismic Lines

Geophysical programs must be carried out in accordance with Section 18 of the [EPMR](#). Enclosed uplands (as defined in Part 1 of the EPMR), RRZ, WHF and resource features must not be damaged or rendered ineffective by a seismic line. Permit holders carrying out geophysical operations must use [Low Impact Seismic](#) (LIS) techniques.

Additional information concerning geophysical activities can be found in the [Geophysical Exploration Regulation](#), [Oil and Gas Activity Application Manual](#) and [Oil and Gas Activity Operations Manual](#).

2.11 Section 19 - Areas to be Restored

A permit holder must carry out oil and gas activities in accordance with Section 19 of the [EPMR](#). [Appendix C](#) of this document outlines steps that must be taken to restore an operating area upon completion of oil and gas activities. A QP can propose alternative restoration methods to the Regulator that meet the regulatory requirements of Section 19.

2.11.1 Additional or Concurrent Regulatory Requirements

- [Energy Resource Road Regulation](#): Section 19(1) (a and b) of the [EPMR](#) does not apply to an operating area that is a road ROW. There are specific deactivation requirements for roads in Section 24 of the [Energy Resource Road Regulation](#).
- When operating in identified boreal caribou habitat, there are restoration and reclamation requirements contained within the [Interim Operating Practices for Oil and Gas Activities in Identified Boreal Caribou Habitat in British Columbia](#).
- Muskwa Kechika Management Area (MKMA) reclamation requirement: Pre-tenure Plans are a legislative requirement that must be followed when operating, or applying to operate, in the MKMA. Pre-tenure Plans and MKMA guidelines are available on the FLRNORD [MKMA website](#).
- [Land and Resource Management Plans](#) (LRMP) and Sustainable Resource Management Plans developed for various areas of the province provide some guidance for end land use goals. The specific end land use for the site should be consistent with general LRMP direction and that of adjacent land.
- The Certification of Restoration (CoR) process is outline in the Regulator's [Certificate of Restoration Application Manual](#) and is administered by the Regulator. The CoR process is predicated on a minimum of one full growing season following re-vegetation.
- [Oil and Gas Activity Application Manual Chapter 5.3. Completing Application Information Details: Agriculture Land Reserve](#) : provides industry with the reclamation assessment requirements for lands within the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR), administered by the Regulator.

Chapter 3:

Adjacent Areas

3.1 Section 20 - Water Quality

The requirement under Section 20(1) of the [EPMR](#) requires that there is no material adverse effect on the quality, quantity or flow of the water to the waterworks or water supply well located adjacent to an operating area as a result of conducting oil and gas activity.

If it is not practicable to comply with sub-section (1), applicants must demonstrate adherence with all qualifying criteria in [EPMR](#) Section 9(2), which requires operators to minimize any adverse effects to water works within operating areas. Should there be potential for an activity to impact a water supply, operators should identify this in the application stage. A mitigation plan must also be submitted, with the application, outlining how the mitigation measures will result in effective minimization of the adverse effect. A notice to water users or owners is also required in this event. The Regulator's SDM may use the proposed mitigations as conditions on permit.

If a permit holder may cause a temporary disturbance to a water supply system during operations, they are required to provide 72 hours notice to the owner or user of the system before adversely affecting the water supply, and provide them with an alternate supply of water of equal or better quality ([EPMR](#) section 9).

Should an incident occur during oil and gas operations, which is reasonably believed to have a potential adverse impact on a water supply, the operator must notify the well owner immediately and provide them with an alternate source of water as soon as practicable.

To demonstrate adherence with respect to [EPMR](#) Section 20(2), operators should document all incident information, and incident response actions taken respecting requirements of Section 20(2). This information should also be readily available to Regulator staff upon request.

Please Note:

Section 9 of the [EPMR](#), Water Quality, refers to conditions where the water works or water supply well is located on the operating area, whereas [Section 20](#), Water Quality, refers to conditions where waterworks or water supply wells are adjacent to the operating area.

Chapter 4:

Exemptions and Deviations

4.1 Section 21 - Exemptions by the Regulator

The Regulator may exempt a person or a class of persons, from one or more of the environmental protection and management requirements for an operating area or an adjacent area (sections 9-20 of the [EPMR](#)), if satisfied that, in the circumstances, it is not reasonably practicable for the person to comply with the requirement. Exemption requests must be formally submitted to the Regulator, to be reviewed and approved by the [Executive Director of Permitting & Authorizations, or the Deputy Commissioner, Permitting & Authorizations](#).

4.1.2 Deviations

Deviations differ from exemptions, in the context of the EPMR and this guideline. Exemptions occur where permit holders are pursuing approval to be exempt from a specific regulation, as described above. A deviation is issued in reference to guidance. Deviations to guidance are requested as part of a mitigation plan, whereby the QP presents acceptable mitigation strategies demonstrating how the proposed work avoids and minimizes potential adverse effects to environmental values.

Chapter 5:

Classification, Identification and Establishment

Part 4 of the [EPMR](#) contains the classification, identification and establishment criteria for areas and features that have unique management and protection requirements. These areas and features have been identified elsewhere in the regulation (i.e. through the [EPMR](#) Part 2 GEOs or the [EPMR](#) Part 3 Operating Area Requirements). It is the responsibility of the applicant to identify these areas and features as defined within the EPMR.

5.1 Riparian Classification

Stream, wetland and lake riparian classifications are described in Sections 22, 23 and 24 of the [EPMR](#). The applicant and their QPs are responsible for waterbody classification. Spatial data for waterbody classification in British Columbia is available through the Freshwater Atlas via the [BCGW](#). For additional guidance and detailed steps on classifying streams, refer to the Forest Practices Code [Fish Stream Identification Guidebook](#), 2nd Edition, Version 2 (1998). If the proposed oil and gas activity, or permitted activity, is authorized under the [WSA](#) (e.g. section 11 WSA Authorizations), operators are also required to comply with the relevant sections of that legislation. Operators should also consult the [Oil and Gas Activity Application Manual](#).

5.2 Section 22 - Stream Riparian Classes

All streams are subject to classification as defined in Section 22 of the [EPMR](#). Oil and gas activities in or about streams must be carried out in accordance with Section 5 of the [EPMR](#), and with Section 11 of the [WSA](#).

The applicant must determine the stream class and associated riparian class of any stream that may be potentially effected by the oil and gas activity. Stream classes S1-S4 are fish streams or streams located within a Designated Community Watershed, and classes S5-S6 are non-fish streams located outside a Community Watershed. Figure 5.1 below illustrates the basic steps to follow in determining stream class.

Each stream receives a riparian classification based on stream class (S1-S6). Stream class is defined by regulation and relates to average channel width, the presence or absence of fish, connection to a fish-bearing stream or lake, or location within a community watershed.

Please Note:

The definition of a stream differs under [EPMR](#) and [WSA](#). The definition of a stream under EPMR is limited to a stream that has a continuous channel bed of 100m or more in length or a stream that flows into a fish stream, a fish bearing lake or wetland, or a waterworks. The WSA definition of a stream is broader, and so their associated riparian areas will reflect all streams. The [WSA](#) definition of a stream is “a natural watercourse, including a natural glacier course, or a natural body of water, whether or not the stream channel of the stream has been modified, or a natural source of water supply, including, without limitation, a lake, pond, river, creek, spring, ravine, gulch, wetland or glacier, whether or not usually containing water, including ice, but does not include an aquifer.”

The estuarine portion of a stream should be classified as the same as the stream that has formed the estuary.

Riparian Management Areas (RMA) are transitional areas adjacent to a stream, wetland or lake where there is a distinct shift in vegetation from aquatic to upland communities, as illustrated in Figure 5.2. Special management is required in RMAs to conserve fish or wildlife habitat, biodiversity and water values of the area. RMAs are determined based on the riparian stream class, as per Section 22(4) of the [EPMR](#) and Table 5.1 (“Classification criteria and corresponding RMA widths for classified streams”, Forests, 1995).

Figure 5.1: Key to stream riparian classification (Forests, 1995)

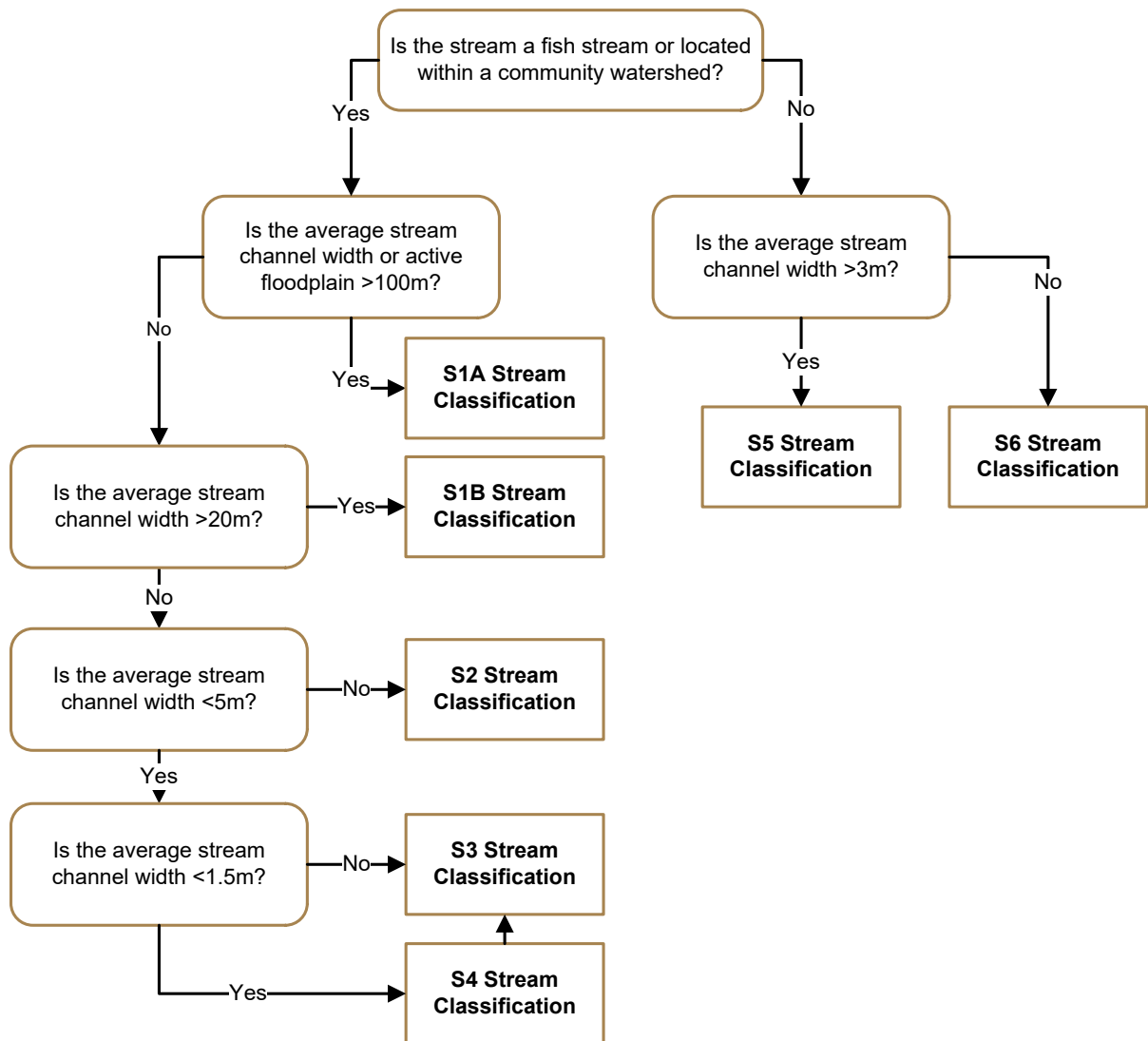


Figure 5.2: The division of the Stream Riparian Management Area into Riparian Reserve Zone (RRZ) and Riparian Management Zone (RMZ).

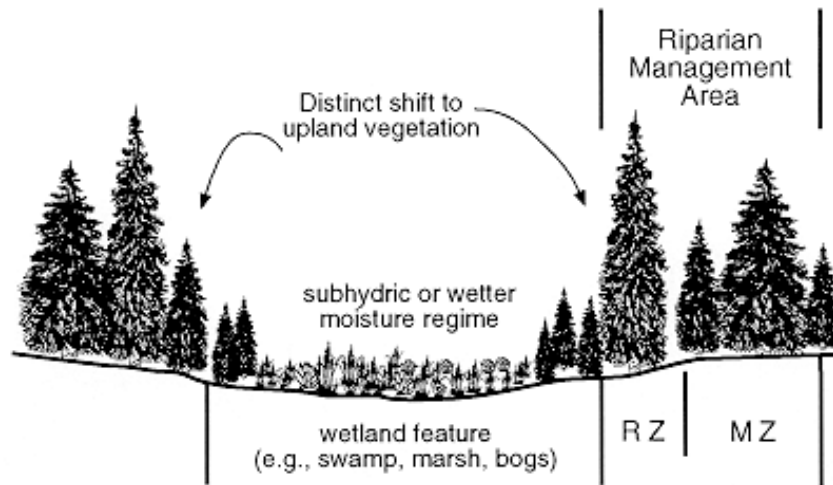


Table 5.1: Classification criteria and corresponding RMA widths for classified streams

Riparian Class	Riparian Management Area(metres)	Riparian Reserve Zone (metres)	Riparian Management Zone (metres)
S1-A	100	50	50
S1-B	70	50	20
S2	50	30	20
S3	40	20	20
S4	30	0	30
S5	30	0	30
S6	20	0	20

5.2.1 Determining Fish Presence

Applicants are required to determine fish presence and complete a Fish Habitat Assessment (FHA) for fish streams, to ensure compliance with GEO's. Acceptable methods to evaluate fish presence are found in the [Forest Practices Code Fish Stream Identification Guidebook](#) and the Government of British Columbia [Resources Information Standards Committee \(RISC\)](#). BCGW includes some spatial information about fish, where inventories have been

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completed and reported to the province ([WHSE_FISH.FISS_FISH_OBSRVN_PNT_SP](#)). Refer to [Chapter 4.8 of Oil and Gas Activity Application Manual: Completing Changes in and About a Stream Activity Details](#) for additional guidance on FHAs.

5.2.2 Non-Classified Drainage

A Non-Classified Drainage (NCD) is an ephemeral or intermittent watercourse having a continuous defined channel that is less than 100m in length, and at some points may spread over a level area without defined banks, before flowing again as a defined channel.

A NCD is usually a stream under the WSA, and as such, may require authorization under the [WSA](#) (in the case of Canadian Energy Regulator (CER) or related activities) prior to any works in it.

If a feature depicted as a stream on the [Freshwater Atlas](#) coverage is not evident during field survey, the construction plan submitted in conjunction with an application for oil and gas activity should note “No Watercourse Evident” or “No Watercourse Visible” (or something similar). These features should not be listed as NCDs in [AMS](#).

5.3 Section 23 - Wetland Riparian Classes

All oil and gas activities in or about wetlands must be carried out in accordance with Section 5 of the [EPMR](#) and Section 11 of the [WSA](#).

A wetland is a swamp, marsh, bog, fen or other similar area that supports natural vegetation, which is distinct from the adjacent upland areas and may have up to two metres of standing water. The [WSA](#) definition of a stream includes reference to a wetland and swamp, but not a bog (“includes a natural watercourse or source of water supply, whether usually containing water or not, and a lake, pond, river, creek, spring, ravine, gulch, wetland or glacier”).

[The Field Guide to Identification of Wetlands of British Columbia](#) (Mackenzie and Moran, 2004) further defines wetlands as areas where soils are water-saturated for a sufficient length of time such that excess water and resulting low oxygen levels are principal determinants of vegetation and soil development. Wetlands will have a relative abundance of hydrophytes in the vegetation community and/or soils featuring ‘hydric’ characters.

Wetlands may or may not be treed, but when trees are present, the canopy is generally relatively open. Growth rates are much reduced compared to those on the surrounding uplands, and the soil surface is usually hummocky.

Wetlands must have both:

- Hydrophytic vegetation, characterized by the predominance of plant species that normally grow in standing water or in soils that are water-saturated for all or a major portion of their growing season; and

- Subhydric or hydric soils, distinguished by free water or prolonged saturation, evidenced by dull gray gleyed horizons, within 30 centimetres of the mineral surface or by sedge or moss peat over mineral soils.

5.3.1 Hydrophytic Vegetation

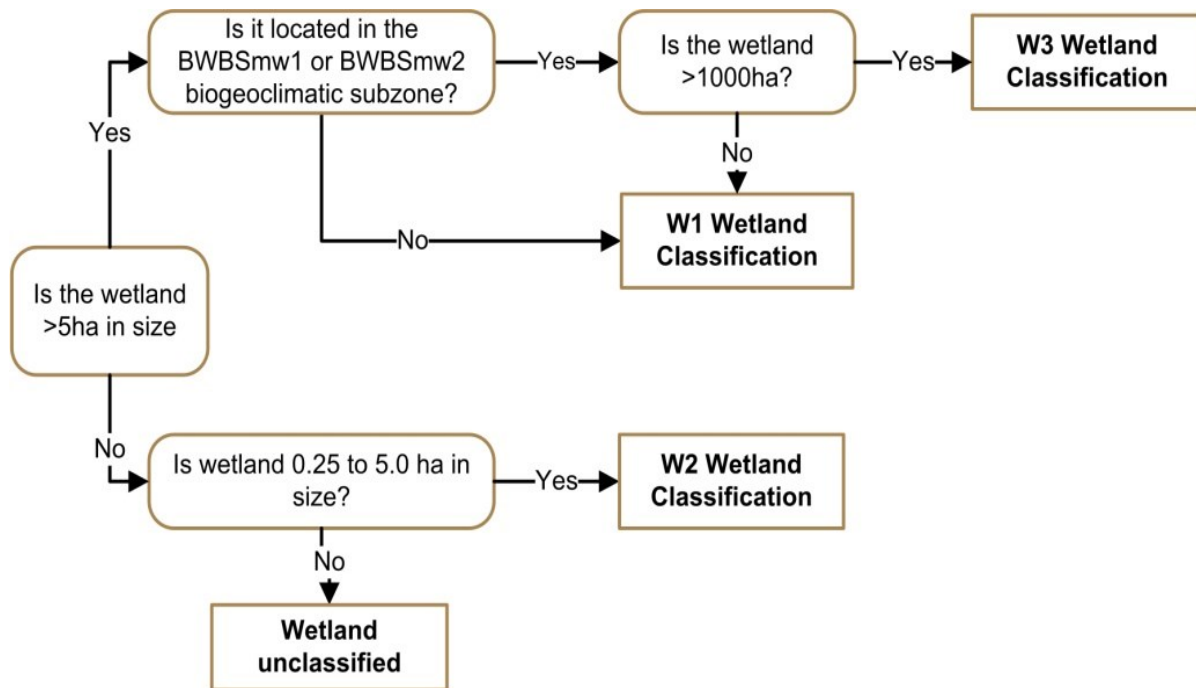
To be considered hydrophytic, vegetation should include shrub or herbaceous species that occur only on organic soils or soils that are water-saturated for a major portion of the growing season. These species should make up 20 per cent or more of the combined cover of low shrub (less than two metres) and herbaceous vegetation. The remaining vegetation should mostly consist of species that are able to establish and grow on water-saturated soils, even though they may not be restricted to these soils (at least 80%).

5.3.2 Classifying Wetlands

There are three riparian classes of wetlands (W1 to W3) defined in Part 1 and [Section 23](#) of the EPMR based on wetland size and the biogeoclimatic unit in which the wetland occurs. Spatial data for biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification is available in [BCGW](#).

The applicant is responsible for determining the riparian class of all wetlands potentially effected by the oil and gas activity. A key to riparian classification of wetlands is illustrated in Figure 5.3 below and should be used along with the [Field Guide to Identification of Wetlands of British Columbia](#).

Figure 5.3: Key to Wetland Classification



5.3.3 Establishing Wetland RMA Boundaries

Table 5.2: Classification criteria and corresponding RMA widths for classified wetlands

Riparian Class	Riparian Management Area (m)	Riparian Reserve Zone (m)	Riparian Management Zone (m)
W1	50	10	40
W2	30	10	20
W3	0	0	0

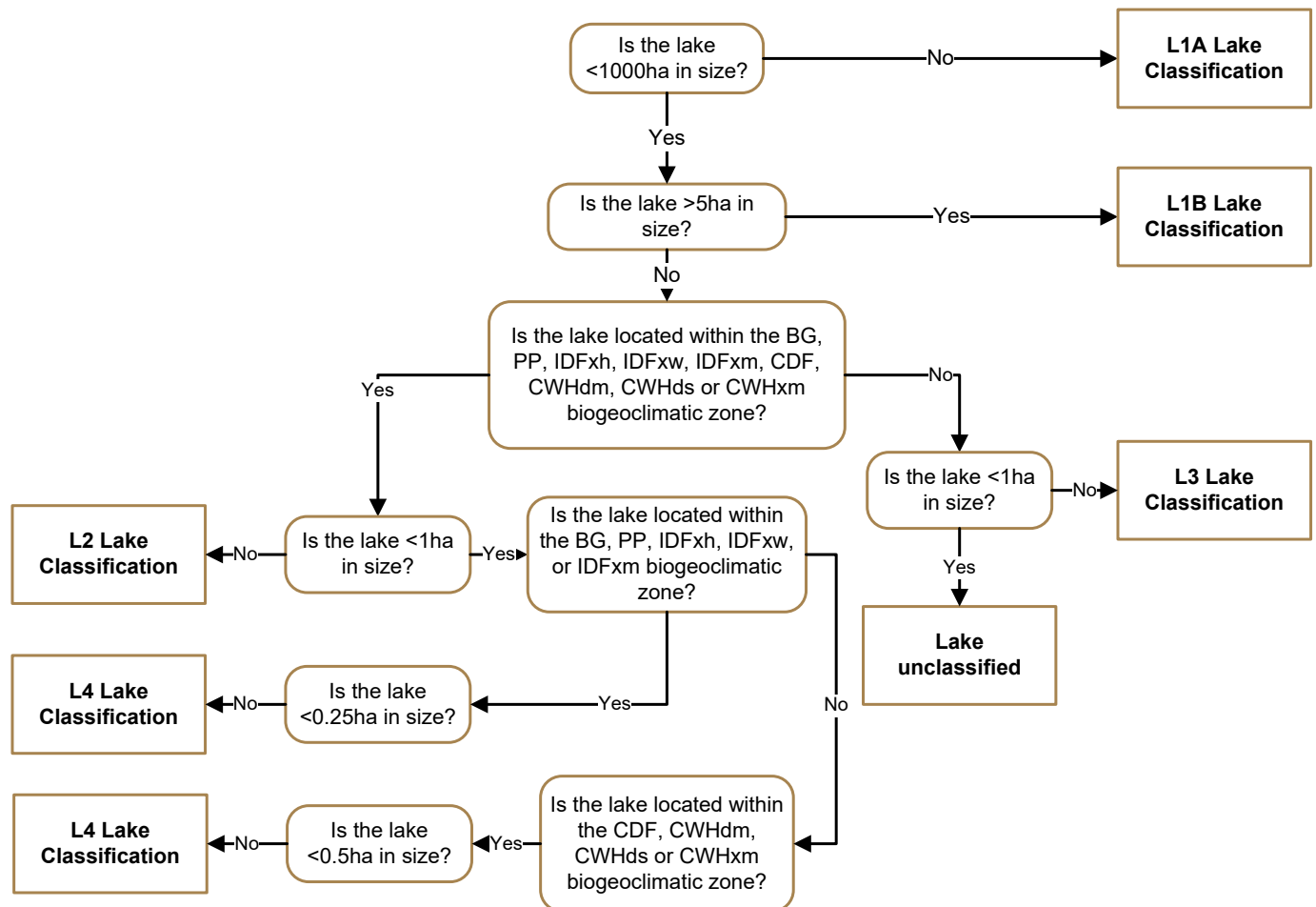
5.4 Section 24 - Lake Riparian Classes

All lakes within or adjacent to proposed oil and gas operations must be classified. There are five riparian classes of lakes (L1-A to L4) as determined by [biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification](#) (BEC) zone or subzone and lake size.

The applicant is responsible for determining the riparian class of all lakes that may be potentially effected by the proposed oil and gas activity.

All oil and gas activities in or about lakes must be carried out in accordance with Section 5 of the [EPMR](#) and Section 11 of the [WSA](#).

Figure 5.4: Key to Classification of Lakes



5.4.1 Establishing Lake RMA Boundaries

Table 5.3: Classification criteria and corresponding RMA widths for classified lakes

Riparian Class	Riparian Management Area (m)	Riparian Reserve Zone (m)	Riparian Management Zone (m)
L1-A	70	50	20
L1-B	40	20	20
L2	30	10	20
L3	30	0	30
L4	30	0	30

5.5 Identification and Establishment

Part 4, Division 2 of the [EPMR](#) identifies and enables the establishment of areas of special management to meet the GEOs outlined in Part 2. The following sections provide additional information regarding the identification and establishment of these features or areas as they relate to implementation of Part 2.

5.6 Section 25 - Resource Features Identified

Resource features are identified in Section 25 of the [EPMR](#) as:

- a. A surface or subsurface element of a karst system.
- b. A range development as defined under the [FRPA](#), including:
 - i. A structure.
 - ii. An excavation.
 - iii. A livestock trail indicated in a range use plan or range stewardship plan.
 - iv. An improvement to forage quality or quantity.
- c. Crown land used for research or experimental purposes.
- d. A permanent sample site used as a snow course by or on behalf of the federal or provincial government to measure the water content of the snowpack on a given area.
- e. An interpretative forest site, a recreation site or a recreation trail established or continued under the [FRPA](#).
- f. A trail or other recreation facility that is authorized under the [FRPA](#).

- g. A recreation feature identified under the [FRPA](#).

Resource features can be found in the following spatial layers in [BCGW](#):

Karst

[WHSE LAND USE PLANNING.RKPM KARST POTENTIAL AREA SP](#)

Research or experimental areas can be found in the following spatial layers in [BCGW](#):

[WHSE FOREST VEGETATION.RESPROJ RSRCH INSTLTNS SVW](#)

[WHSE FOREST VEGETATION.GRY PSP STATUS ACTIVE](#)

Permanent sample site (snow course) can be found in the following spatial layers in [BCGW](#):

[WHSE WATER MANAGEMENT.SSL SNOW MSS LOCS SP](#)

Federal information can be obtained via the [Canadian Cryospheric Information Network](#).

Interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail, trail, recreation facility or recreation feature can be found in the following spatial layers in [BCGW](#):

[WHSE FOREST TENURE.FTEN RECREATION POLY SVW](#)

[WHSE FOREST TENURE.FTEN RECREATION LINES SVW](#)

Range developments can be found in the following spatial layers in [BCGW](#):

[WHSE FOREST VEGETATION.RANGE PASTURE POLY SVW](#)

[WHSE FOREST VEGETATION.RANGE IMP FEATURE LINE SVW](#)

[WHSE FOREST VEGETATION.RANGE IMP FEATURE PNT SVW](#)

Rangeland natural range barriers (see [EPMR](#) Section14) can be found in:

[WHSE FOREST VEGETATION.RANGE NATURAL BARRIER LINE SVW](#)

5.7 Section 26 - Wildlife Habitat Features Identified

At this time, the Minister responsible for administering the [Wildlife Act](#) has not identified WHFs under [EPMR](#). However, the Regulator has identified WHFs by policy, which require consideration in the review and determination process.

Regulator identified WHFs include:

- HPW dens;
- Significant mineral licks and wallows;

- Bald Eagle, Osprey or Great Blue Heron nests; and
- The nest of HPW that exhibit nest fidelity.

In order for a mineral lick or wallow to be considered 'significant', there should be evidence of use over several years by multiple animal species. A lick/wallow that is not used every year or that is used by a single animal should not be considered 'significant'.

5.8 Section 27 - Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds Identified

FSW can be found in the following layer in [BCGW](#):

[WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_FISH_SENSITIVE_WS_POLY](#)

5.9 Section 28 - Temperature Sensitive Streams

No Temperature Sensitive Streams (TSS) have been established under Section 28 of the [EPMR](#) at this time. As these areas are established, guidance with respect to operations will be developed.

5.10 Section 29 - Categories of Species of Wildlife Established

Categories of wildlife species are legally established by the Minister responsible for the [Wildlife Act](#), and may include the following types of wildlife:

- Species at risk
- Regionally important wildlife
- Ungulate species

Wildlife species established under this section are considered HPW and are subject to consideration under Section 6(b) of the [EPMR](#).

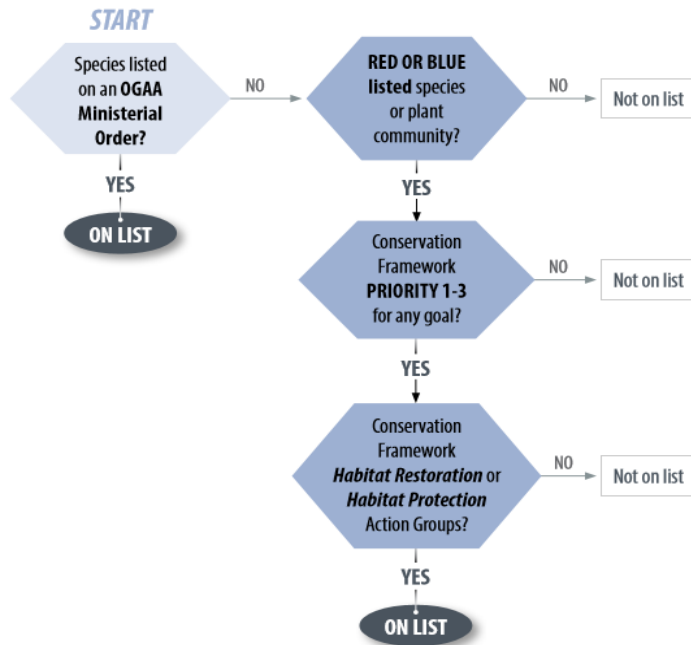
At this time, the Minister responsible for the [Wildlife Act](#) has established legal orders for [categories of species at risk](#) and [categories of ungulate species](#).

The Regulator has established regionally important wildlife by policy to identify additional wildlife species that require consideration under Section 6(d) of the [EPMR](#). Regionally important wildlife are species that meet the following criteria:

- Vertebrate, non-vertebrate animal species, and plant communities, on the provincial [Red and Blue lists](#)

- ii. Species ranked as priorities 1, 2 or 3 for any of the three goals of the [BC Conservation Framework](#).
- iii. Species requiring habitat protection or restoration, as identified by Action Groups of the *BC Conservation Framework*

Figure 5.5: High Priority Wildlife Definition Process



Information regarding provincial species at risk, including species lists and their ranking, can be found in the [BC Species Explorer System](#). A complete list of HPW is available in [Appendix D](#).

HPW is associated with the following spatial layers in [BCGW](#):

Conservation Data Center (CDC)

[WHSE_TERRESTRIAL_ECOLOGY.BIOT_OCCR_NON_SENS_AREA_SVW](#)

[WHSE_TERRESTRIAL_ECOLOGY.BIOT_OCCR_MASKED_SENS_AREA_SP](#)

Other

[WHSE_WILDLIFE_INVENTORY.GCPB_CARIBOU_POPULATION_SP](#)

[REG_LAND_AND_NATURAL_RESOURCE.WLD_CARIBOU_CORE_HAB_PEACE_SP](#)

5.11 Section 30 - Wildlife Habitat Area Established

WHA can be found in the following spatial layers in [BCGW](#):

[WHSE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.WCP WILDLIFE HABITAT AREA POLY](#)

[WHSE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.WCP WHA PROPOSED SP](#)

5.12 Section 31- Ungulate Winter Ranges Established

UWR can be found in the following spatial layers in [BCGW](#):

[WHSE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.WCP UNGULATE WINTER RANGE SP](#)

[WHSE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.WCP UNG WNTR RNG PROPOSED SP](#)

5.13 Section 32 - Old-Growth Management Areas Established (and Wildlife Tree Retention Areas)

It is the responsibility of the minister responsible for administering the [Land Act](#) to establish OGMA's under [ERAA](#) and section 32 of the [EPMR](#). In NEBC, OGMA's are currently established the Dawson Creek Timber Supply Area (TSA) ([See order M007/2015](#)). The Regulator considers all OGMA that are established under [FRPA](#) and [ERAA](#) by policy.

OGMA's can be found within the following spatial layer in [BCGW](#):

[WHSE LAND USE PLANNING.RMP OGMA LEGAL ALL SVW](#)

WTRA can be found within the following spatial layer in [BCGW](#):

[WHSE FOREST VEGETATION.RSLT FOREST COVER INV SVW](#)

Note: Spatial analysis should apply the definition query: SILV_RESERVE_CODE IS NOT NULL and SILV_RESERVE_CODE <> 'N' to identify WTRA.

5.14 Section 33 - Invasive Plants Identified

In 2018, invasive plants were established under Section 33 of the [EPMR](#) by [Ministerial Order No. M152](#). This order recognizes the plants listed in [Schedule A](#) Part I and Part 2 of the Weed Control Regulation as noxious weeds. See Industry Bulletin [INDB 2018-08](#) for details.

In addition, the Regulator recognises the following as invasive species in NEBC:

- The Regulator's list of invasive species featured in Industry Bulletin ([INDB 2017-05](#))

- The Peace Region Regional District's [Profile of Invasive Plant Species](#).

Please see [Appendix G](#) for a complete list of Invasive Species recognised by the Regulator.

The [Invasive Species Strategy for British Columbia](#) provides a summary of the detrimental effects of various invasive plants. The term “invasives” is used in this guide to apply equally to invasive plants and noxious weeds. This guide also refers to key aquatic invasives; both fish species and plants.

5.15 Section 34 - Aquifers and Groundwater Recharge Areas Identified

At this time, there are no orders for identified aquifers or groundwater recharge areas under the [WSA](#). The guidance herein will be updated as identification occurs, and orders are subsequently established.

Spatial data for mapped aquifers can be found in [BCGW](#). These aquifers have not been legally identified by provincial order, however they should be considered under section 10 of the [EPMR](#) to ensure no material adverse effect on the quality, quantity or natural timing and flow of water in the aquifer:

[WHSE WATER MANAGEMENT.GW_AQUIFERS_CLASSIFICATION_SVW](#)

Known waterworks information, including water licences, locations of water supply wells and mapped water supply well capture zones, can be obtained from the [BCGW](#).

[WHSE WATER MANAGEMENT.GW_WATER_WELLS_WRBC_SVW](#)

[WHSE WATER MANAGEMENT.GW_WELL_CAPTURE_ZONES_SP](#)

[WHSE WATER MANAGEMENT.WLS_WATER_APPROVALS_SVW](#)

[WHSE WATER MANAGEMENT.WLS_WATER_LICENCED_WRK_LINE_SP](#)

[WHSE WATER MANAGEMENT.WLS_WATER_LICENCED_WRK_LOC_SP](#)

[WHSE BASEMAPPING.FWA_MANMADE_WATERBODIES_POLY](#)

[WHSE WATER MANAGEMENT.WLS_RESERVOIR_PMT_LICENSEE_SP](#)

[WHSE WATER MANAGEMENT.WRIS_DAMS_PUBLIC_SVW](#)

[WHSE WATER MANAGEMENT.WLS_PWD_LICENCES_SVW](#)

[WHSE WATER MANAGEMENT.WLS_PWD_APPLICATIONS_SVW](#)

[WHSE WATER MANAGEMENT.WLS_POD_LICENSE_SP](#)

[WHSE MINERAL TENURE.OG_WATER_SOURCE_PERMIT_SP](#)

[WHSE MINERAL TENURE.OG_ASSOC_ANCILLARY_PERMIT_SP](#) (SITE_TYPE=WASD)

5.16 Section 35 - Designated Watersheds Established

Spatial data for designated community watersheds can be found in the following layer in [BCGW](#):

[WHSE WATER MANAGEMENT.WLS COMMUNITY WS PUB SVW](#)

5.17 Section 36 and 37 - Review and Comment, and Notice of Consultation

[Sections 36 and 37](#) of the EPMR refer to government's responsibility to consult with effected parties and stakeholders when establishing new legal orders under the EPMR. This duty to consult, and to provide a period for review and comment, does not apply to orders that were legal under [FRPA](#) when the [Energy Resource Activities Act](#) came into effect in 2010. These are the orders that were originally legal under FRPA and were "grandparented" under this Act and are thus now legal considerations in the EPMR.

The Regulator is regularly given the opportunity by the minister to review and comment on new proposed legal EPMR designations.

Appendix A: Definitions

Clarification of EPMR Definitions

Definitions provided in the EPMR are linked to specific references in the Regulation.

In addition, the following definitions may be applicable in the context of this guideline.

Agriculture Land Commission (ALC)	The Provincial Agricultural Land Commission (ALC) is an independent administrative tribunal of appointed Commissioners (and staff) who administer the Agriculture Land Reserve (ALR). The Regulator has been delegated authority to administer the permitting process for oil and gas activities on land within the ALR in the Peace Region of BC, through the ALC Delegation Agreement .
Agriculture Land Reserve (ALR)	The Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) is a provincial zone in which agriculture is recognized as the priority use. Farming is encouraged and non-agricultural uses are regulated and limited.
Aquifer	An aquifer means a geological formation, a group of geological formations, or a part of one or more geological formations, that contains water with up to 4,000 milligrams per litre of total dissolved solids and is capable of storing, transmitting and yielding that water. See also identified aquifer.
Area-based Analysis (ABA)	ABA is a tool used by the Regulator to consider cumulative effects in the permitting process. ABA is designed to evaluate the risk of landscape level cumulative effects and promote targeted management actions to minimize potential adverse effects.
Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC)	The Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) is an ecological framework and language for ecosystem management in BC. BEC provides a multi-scale classification framework to describe broad biogeoclimatic zones used for applications such as protected area and land management planning, forest pest risk and wildlife habitat management. The BEC program, managed by the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD), is continually being updated and as such, the biogeoclimatic zones, names and spatial distribution may change from time to time. The EPMR references the BEC zones at the time the regulation was created; however, the names and distribution of the zones have changed since then and the new zones should be used when applying the requirements in the EPMR.

Bog	A bog is a wetland that has organic soils with a water table at or near the surface. Soils are predominantly poor to moderately decomposed sphagnum moss peats. The bog surface is usually unaffected by groundwater and thus waters are generally acid and low in nutrients. Bogs are usually carpeted by sphagnum mosses and ericaceous shrubs. They may be treed or treeless. Bogs with an open growth of scrubby trees are commonly referred to as muskeg.
Cavity Tree	A tree that is generally larger and older, and that has holes, hollows or cavities along its trunk or main limbs that are used by wildlife species for foraging, roosting, nesting or denning.
BC Conservation Data Center (CDC)	BC Conservation Data Center (CDC) is part of Ministry of Environment (MOE) that collects and disseminates information on rare and endangered plants, animals and plant communities of BC.
Categories of Species	Categories of Species are established by Order of the Minister of Environment, and include: Species at Risk , Regionally Important Wildlife, and Ungulate Species . Establishment of species categories is the prerequisite step before being able to legally establish, by Minister's Order, a habitat area for management and conservation of wildlife, such as a Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA) or an Ungulate Winter Range (UWR).
Certificate of Restoration (COR)	A certificate of restoration is a certificate issued by the Regulator under section 41 of the Energy Resource Activities Act (ERAA) to confirm that site restoration has been completed in a manner that meets provincial standards.
Diameter Breast Height (DBH)	The stem diameter of a tree measured at breast height (~1.3m above the ground)
Deleterious Material	Deleterious materials are materials or operating techniques that could cause harm or damage to the environment or habitat.
Environmental Information Management System (EIMS)	Environmental Information Management System (EIMS) is a web-based system that lists environmental planning and operational measures associated with wildlife.
Environmental Value	An element of the natural environment that the people and Government of British Columbia care about and see as important for assuring the integrity and well-being of the province's ecological systems over time.
Enhanced Management and Regulatory Policy (Ref: ABA)	Area-based Analysis (ABA) is a tool used by the Regulator to identify areas that are at higher risk of cumulative effects. Areas with a higher level of disturbance are identified as enhanced management and regulatory policy.
EPMR	Environmental Protection and Management Regulation

Fen	A fen is a wetland that has organic soils and a water table at or above the surface. Soils are primarily moderately to well-decomposed sedge and non-sphagnum moss peats. Waters are mainly nutrient rich with a near neutral to slightly acid pH. The vegetation consists primarily of sedges, grasses, reeds, mosses, and some shrubs. Scattered trees may be present.
Fish Salvage	Fish salvage is the authorized capture of fish species present in an isolated worksite or dewatered area.
High Priority Wildlife (HPW)	High Priority Wildlife (HPW) are wildlife species requiring specific management or protection, including species listed as a “ Category of Species ” and “ Category of Ungulates ” under ERAA. See Appendix D of this document.
High Water Mark	The high-water mark is the point on a stream bank usually indicated by a clearly visible change in vegetation and sediment texture. This border is sometimes shown by the edges of rooted terrestrial vegetation. Above this border, the soils and terrestrial plants appear undisturbed by recent stream erosion. Below this border, the banks typically show signs of both scouring and sediment deposition.
Identified Aquifer	Under the EPMR , an “identified aquifer” means an aquifer identified in an order by the minister responsible for administering the Water Sustainability Act (WSA).
Identified Habitat	Identified habitat is known wildlife habitat associated with HPW. It includes habitat identified in WHAs, UWRs, and CDC polygons and habitat that has been identified in the ordinary course of planning an oil and gas activity (including consultation with First Nations communities, stakeholder engagement and/or fieldwork).
Key Habitat Features	Key habitat features are the specific features and habitat attributes within identified habitat that are essential for the survival of the species, such as areas associated with nesting, calving, winter forage, breeding, security and hibernation.
Lek	An area in a large opening where birds (e.g., grouse) gather to court, display and mate.
Marsh	A marsh is a wetland that has mineral or sometimes well-decomposed peat soils. When peat soils are present, they are often enriched with mineral materials. Waters are nutrient rich with near-neutral to basic pH. Surface water levels typically fluctuate seasonally, with declining levels exposing matted vegetation or mudflats. Emergent vegetation includes grasses, cattails, sedges, rushes, and reeds, which cover more than 25 per cent of the wetland surface.
Material Adverse Effect (MAE)	A material adverse effect refers to a change to an environmental value established by Government’s Environmental Objectives (GEO) that is both material (i.e., serious, of consequence) and adverse (i.e. injurious, damaging, unfavourable). The consideration of material adverse effect is rooted in what an informed person could reasonably consider based on the available information. A potential effect must be

	both material and adverse (i.e., injurious or damaging, with an appreciable consequence) to be found inconsistent with GEOs.
Mineral Lick	A mineral lick is an area used on a habitual basis by ungulates to obtain dietary microelements, such as sodium, calcium, and phosphorous, and trace elements such as manganese, copper, or selenium. A significant mineral lick means a naturally occurring mineral lick that is used at least annually by one or more species as evidenced by; well-established trails or braided trail systems leading to the mineral lick site; extensive excavation or trampling; and/or teeth marks, pellets, tracks, and hair.
Mitigate	To mitigate is the action of reducing the severity or seriousness of the adverse effect.
Mitigation Plan	A mitigation plan is a project specific report completed by a qualified professional that addresses the elimination, reduction and control of adverse environmental effects, including restitution of any damage to the environment through avoidance, mitigation and restoration. See Appendix B for mitigation plan requirements.
Natural Range Barriers	A natural range barrier is a body of water, rock or other naturally occurring feature(s), which stops or significantly impedes livestock movement to or from an adjacent area.
Non-Classified Drainage (NCD)	A non-classified drainage (NCD) is an ephemeral or intermittent watercourse having a defined channel that is less than 100 metres in length and at some points may spread over a level area without defined banks, before flowing again as a defined channel. They are generally defined as streams under the WSA , but do not meet the criteria for the definition and classification of stream under the EPMR.
Northeast British Columbia (NEBC)	The geographic region in the northeast corner of British Columbia consistent with the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin and Watershed Management Basins for which the Regulator's Area-based Analysis is located and applied. The term "NEBC" is frequently used in Regulator documentation to describe where specific guidance/requirements apply.
Oil and Gas Activity	Oil and gas activity as defined in Section 1(2) of ERAA includes: geophysical exploration; the exploration for and development of petroleum; natural gas or both; the production, gathering, processing, storage or disposal of petroleum, natural gas or both; the operation or use of a storage reservoir; the construction or operation of a pipeline; the construction or maintenance of a prescribed road; and the activities prescribed by the regulation.
ERAA	Energy Resource Activities Act
Old Growth Management Area (OGMA)	Designated areas established under section 32 of the EPMR to manage and protect old forest and biodiversity.

Operational Measures	Operational measures are measures that are employed during the operational phases of an activity, which may be mandated via permit condition (i.e., timing and restoration requirements), to minimize potential adverse effects to specific environmental values.
Planning Measures	Planning measures are measures that the applicant incorporates into the planning phase to avoid and minimize potential adverse effects to specific environmental values including, but not limited to, activity placement, layout and avoidance.
Practicable	Practicable means capable of being effective, done or put into practice. Feasible.
Prescriptions	Operating area specific implementation plans to address limiting factors and achieve end land use targets. This may include resloping, invasive species management, soil placement, revegetation, drainage and erosion control measures.
Qualified Professional (QP)	A Qualified Professional (QP) or specialist means an individual who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Is registered in British Columbia with a professional organization, is acting under that organization's code of ethics and is subject to disciplinary action by that organization; and; (b) Has suitable education, training, experience, accreditation and knowledge, which may be relied on to provide advice within their area of expertise.
Range Development	A range development is a structure, excavation, trail or cultivated area created for the purpose of rangeland or livestock management.
Rationale	A rationale is a brief explanation of the fundamental reasons, or logical basis, for a proposed course of action. A rationale is required when an applicant is unable to plan and/or operate the proposed activity in accordance with the POMs. A rationale must describe how the stated objectives will be achieved and why the POMs cannot be followed. Rationales must be prepared by a QP.
Reach	A reach is a relatively homogeneous section of a stream having a sequence of repeating structural characteristics (or processes) and fish habitat types. The key physical factors used to determine reaches in the field are channel pattern, channel confinement, gradient, and streambed and bank materials. Stream reaches generally show uniformity in those characteristics and in discharge.
Reclamation	Redistribution of soils and revegetation to return to pre-disturbance land capacity
Regionally Important Wildlife	Regionally important wildlife includes species considered important to a region of British Columbia, relies on habitat not otherwise protected under legislation, and may be adversely effected by industrial activity. Regionally important wildlife are included in High Priority Wildlife (see Appendix D).
Remediation	Complete clean up of contaminated soil and groundwater.

Restoration	The overall process of returning an operating area to equivalent land capacity, including deactivation, decommissioning, remediation, and reclamation.
Shallow Open Water Wetland	A shallow open water wetland is intermittently or permanently flooded with open expanses of standing or moving water up to 2 metres deep. Open water with no emergent vegetation covers 75 per cent or more of the wetland surface.
Site Decommissioning	Removal and salvage/disposal of equipment
Soil	Soil is the upper layer of earth in which plants grow, a black or dark brown material typically consisting of a mixture of organic remains, clay, and rock particles.
Species at Risk	Species at Risk are a Category of Species that represent those species that had been previously list as Species At Risk under the FRPA , and are designated as Species at Risk by Order under Section 29 (a) of the EPMR .
Stream (definition under EPMR)	Under the EPMR a stream means a watercourse, including a watercourse that is obscured by overhanging or bridging vegetation or soil mats, that contains water on perennial or seasonal basis, is scoured by water or contains observable deposits of mineral alluvium, and that (a) has continuous channel bed that is 100m or more in length, or (b) flows directly into a fish stream, a fish bearing lake or wetland, or a waterworks.
Stream (definition under WSA)	Under the WSA , a stream means (a) a natural watercourse, including a natural glacier course, or a natural body of water, whether or not the stream channel of the stream has been modified, or (b) a natural source of water supply, including, without limitation, a lake, pond, river, creek, spring, ravine, wetland or glacier, whether or not usually containing water, including ice, but does not include an aquifer.
Stream channel width	Stream channel width is the horizontal distance between the streambanks on opposite sides of the stream, measured at right angles to the general orientation of the banks. The point on each bank from which width is measured is the high-water mark.
Swamp	A swamp is a wetland that has mineral or occasionally peat soils with a water table at or near the surface. There is pronounced internal water movement from adjacent mineral areas, making the waters nutrient rich. If peat is present, it is mainly well-decomposed wood and occasionally sedges. The vegetation is typically dominated by coniferous or deciduous trees, dense shrubs, and herbaceous species.
Least Risk Timing Windows	Least risk timing windows are periods of time when oil and gas activities can be conducted with reduced risk to fish, wildlife, and associated habitat. Least risk timing windows are specific to fish and wildlife species and the geographic area within which the work is conducted.

Ungulate	A hoofed mammal. Under EPMR , mule deer, black-tailed deer, white-tailed deer, elk, mountain goat, caribou, bighorn sheep, thimhorn sheep and moose are defined as ungulates in the Categories of Ungulate Species Order .
Ungulate Winter Range (UWR)	Habitat that is important for providing forage, security, and thermal protection for ungulate species during winter.
Wallow	An area of mud or shallow water where mammals go to welter, typically developing into a depression in the ground over continued usage.
Well Decommissioning	Permanently plugging and cutting/capping the wellbore.
Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA)	A Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA) is a habitat unit designated for the maintenance, enhancement, or restoration of identified wildlife, threatened, and endangered habitats, and those species identified as being regionally important.
Wildlife Tree Retention Area (WTRA)	Wildlife Tree Retention Area (WTRA) is a forest retention area associated with a silvicultural system where forest patches or individual trees are retained to provide habitat biodiversity scenic or other value.

Appendix B: Mitigation Plan

The Regulator requires a mitigation plan to be submitted with an oil and gas activity application to ensure the applicant addresses adverse impacts to environmental values, when an application is:

- Located within 100m away from known waterworks, water supplies or water wells.
- Located within a groundwater recharge area or an identified aquifer.
- Located within a designated watershed under Section 35 of the EMPR and FRPA.
- Located within an RRZ with an ABA status of Enhanced Management or Regulatory Policy.
- Located within; a UWR/WHA/FSW that is outside of NEBC; a UWR/WHA with ABA status of Enhanced Management or Regulatory Policy; or within a UWR/WHA/FSW where POMs cannot be met.
- Contains High Priority Wildlife and is located outside of NEBC; or within NEBC where there are no POMs; or where POMs cannot be met.
- Located in the [Interim Moratorium Areas](#) for the Central Group of Southern Mountain Caribou.
- Located in an OGMA where POMs cannot be met, or in an ABA Regulatory Policy OGMA.
- Located in an area containing Karst.
- Located in a Recreation Site where POMs cannot be met.
- Where a Cultural Heritage Resource has been identified.
- Located within the setback distance of a Wildlife Habitat Feature

An activity that is for the improved health and safety, or is for regular maintenance of a site, and/or provides an overall benefit to the environment, does not require a mitigation plan. It is deemed that the potential impact of no action would be greater than the impact of the activity, and therefore would not have a material adverse effect.

This guideline is based in part on [BC Ministry of Environment's Policy for Mitigating Impacts on Environmental Values, 2014](#). Mitigation plans must be completed by a QP, hired by the applicant, with an appropriate background relevant to the species, feature or value being addressed by the mitigation plan. For an action or measure to be considered "mitigation", an applicant must accept responsibility for implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. ERAA operates in a model of professional reliance, whereby the professional must present and uphold the appropriate mitigation. Where the mitigation plan is being submitted as part of the requirements to satisfy a material adverse effect test, the Regulator expects a statement from the QP upholding the proposed mitigations. The required scope and content of the plan should also be commensurable to the potential impact on the feature.

The Mitigation Hierarchy

The mitigation hierarchy must be followed where there is potential for an oil and gas activity to impact an environmental value defined on the EMPR. The mitigation hierarchy requires sequential consideration of measures to

avoid, minimize, mitigate, and restore to limit any potential adverse effects. Rationale for moving through the hierarchy must be provided by the applicant.

Figure 6: The Mitigation Hierarchy



Mitigation Plan Requirements

All mitigation plans submitted to the Regulator must include the following key components:

Environmental Values

Identify the species, features, or values that may potentially be impacted by the proposed activity. Examples of values, in the context of proposed oil and gas and related activities, could include water works and water supply wells, Riparian Areas, Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs), Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWRs), Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs), Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds (FSWs), etc.

Site Specific Information

Include site specific information regarding the species, feature, or value as it directly relates to the proposed activity. Include photos, maps and any information that capture the information about the value (such as stream, wetland, wildlife habitat feature) to support the proposed approach to mitigation.

Potential Impacts

Identify the potential impacts on the environmental values associated with the proposed activities. Environmental objectives for environmental values identified in the EPMR can be found in EIMS and/or EPMG.

Operational Modifications and Mitigations

List operational modifications and mitigation commitments in the context of the Mitigation Hierarchy:

Avoidance:

What measures that will be taken to avoid impacts to the identified values? Where avoidance is not practicable, the applicant must include an explanation as to why a potential impact is unavoidable.

Minimize:

List planning and operational strategies that will be incorporated in the activity lifecycle to minimize any potential impacts to the identified values. How will these measures reduce risk and minimize potential impacts?

Mitigate:

List specific measurable mitigation measures and actions that will be undertaken by the operator to reduce any potential adverse or residual impacts. These measures may include erosion control, least-risk timing windows, onsite QP and monitoring during construction, use of matting, use of minimal-disturbance equipment, line-of-sight management, access control, retention of vegetation, re-establishment of security cover or habitat features. In addition, the plan should include post construction effectiveness monitoring.

Restore:

List site specific commitments to expedite the restoration of the site upon completion of construction activity. This may include seeding, planting and distribution of coarse woody debris and monitoring.

Please Note:

Specific measurable commitments to avoid, minimize and restore should be captured in a *summary table* or *text box* within the mitigation plan so that they can easily be identified and applied to permit conditions and audits.

Sign Off by Qualified Professional

All plans must be signed off by a QP relevant to the environmental component(s) the plan was prepared to address.

If any of the above components are not appropriately addressed within the mitigation plan, it will be returned to the applicant for revisions and the application will not be processed until the mitigation plan is completed to the satisfaction of the Regulator.

It is the SDM who determines whether the risks to the environmental values and associated components are acceptable.

Appendix C: Restoration and Reclamation

Legal Context for Restoration

Restoration is required:

- Upon completion of an oil and gas activity as per Section 19 [EPMR](#)
- After construction of a pipeline as per Section 5 of the [Pipeline Regulation](#)
- Deactivation of an oil and gas road as per Section 24 of the [Energy Resource Road Regulation](#)
- LNG facilities when operations cease, as per Section 21 of the [Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulations](#).
- Interim restoration on non-operating areas of wellsites under Section 28 of the [Drilling and Production Regulation](#)

In addition to meeting the requirements of the EPMR, permit holders must meet the decommissioning, abandonment and/or restoration requirements of the individual activity regulations, as well as any conditions in their permits, including:

- [Contaminated Sites Regulation](#)
- [Drilling and Production Regulation](#)
- [Environmental Management Act](#)
- [Geophysical Exploration Regulation](#)
- [Pipeline Regulation](#)
- [Dormancy and Shutdown Regulation](#)
- [Energy Resource Road Regulation](#)

Further guidance supporting ecological restoration outcomes has been under development and external engagement since late 2019. This work will include assessment and monitoring criteria to guide site reclamation planning, reporting and evidence-based continuous improvements that accelerate successful site reclamation and closure towards an ecologically appropriate successional trajectory, and recognize the benefits natural regeneration processes.

The use of ecologically suitable species is a key element in promoting ecological function. The reclamation of all oil and gas surface disturbance should comply with the intent of [EPMR](#) Section 19, which is to promote the re-establishment of vegetation communities ecologically relevant to the surrounding conditions, and to not hinder the benefits of natural revegetation processes. Considering that reclamation is made up of activities that combine to

promote the transition of disturbed land to a productive and ecologically functioning state, it is recognized that the restored outcome may be less complex or structurally diverse than the pre-disturbance condition.

Successful revegetation of an oil and gas disturbance is defined as the establishment of a suitably diverse plant community that can develop a self-sustaining successional trajectory that is ecologically appropriate to local operating area conditions. In the longer term, a successfully restored site would be able to support a climax vegetation community (a restoration outcome) that would be consistent with the range of ecosystem units expected in a given region.

Aligning ecological restoration objectives with cultural interests and promoting the conservation and protection of treaty rights is an important consideration. When these complementary restoration objectives are applied at large spatial scales, cumulative benefits may be realized with respect to wildlife populations, habitat connectivity, and cultural continuity in the context of the exercise treaty rights by Indigenous communities.

Restoration Requirements under EPMR 19

Restoration under Section 19 of [EPMR](#) requires:

- Stabilizing any cut and fill slopes, and re-contouring to re-establish pre-disturbance drainage patterns and minimize erosion potential.
- Restoring surface soil to similar, pre-disturbance productivity.
- Establishing a healthy, self-sustaining, and ecologically appropriate vegetative cover, preferably using native species locally found and adapted to site conditions to encourage supporting natural regeneration processes.

Important Considerations

- Effective soil salvage and retention is a critical factor enabling ecological restoration outcomes and expectations for site closure.
- Progressive reclamation and restoration is required on portions of operating area that are no longer necessary for the oil and gas activity, promoting the early re-establishment of soil function (e.g. nutrient cycling) and invasive species prevention.
- Additional site-specific restoration objectives should be considered in identified wildlife habitat. Consult the Regulator for additional guidance if planning restoration activities within wildlife habitat associated with HPW, species identified under legal EPMR Order, or habitat(s) associated with a Species at Risk.
- Activities located within the ALR must adhere to the restoration requirements, standards and timelines defined in the [OGC-ALC Delegation Agreement](#). This includes the requirement for a Schedule A and a Schedule B.

Qualified Professionals

A QP, as defined in [Appendix A](#), and in the [Reclamation and Remediation Manual](#), is required for the planning, implementation, and assessment of all oil and gas restoration. The QP must have specific experience, knowledge and expertise related to oil and gas reclamation and ecological restoration.

Please Note:

The [Site Remediation and Reclamation Manual](#) refers to such a specialist as a Qualified Reclamation Specialist (QRS).

The QP should complete an on-site evaluation of the site before prescribing the required restoration activities. If available, the QP should have access to the permit holder's pre-construction reclamation plan (or Schedule A on ALR land). A detailed final restoration plan should be developed by the QP, addressing any on-site limitations (soil moisture / nutrient regimes), adjacent site conditions, restoration objectives and the appropriate seed mix design. This plan is intended to inform reclamation success in the future and is anticipated to inform CoR Part 2 revegetation success metrics.

Important Reclamation Considerations

Soil Handling

Soil handling during reclamation, as during initial construction, should focus on re-establishing long-term slope stability, soil productivity and natural drainage patterns, while minimizing erosion. Consideration of erosion and compaction during reclamation operations is required to ensure stable and productive soils. Do not work in wet conditions and minimize heavy equipment use. Keep topsoil separate from underlying soil layers to improve reclamation.

Where no topsoil has been salvaged then supplemental soil material can be added. A substitute soil may be created from a mixture of subsoil material and available organic material (for example, straw, roots, duff material), to create suitable topsoil conditions for re-vegetation. Replacement soil should be tested for pH, salinity, sodicity, consistency, CaCO_3 , and nutrients (nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus) to determine whether soil limitations require mitigation.

Site Preparation

Site preparation is an important factor in determining the success of re-vegetation projects. Inadequate site preparation or identification of site risks and limiting factors is a common reason for re-vegetation failure. The following measures will help to enhance any re-vegetation project:

- Topsoil and subsoil should be conserved and replaced.
- Reduce any compaction that could inhibit root growth prior to seedbed preparation.

- Control persistent weeds/problem plants.
- Where needed, use equipment that produces ridges, hollows and mounds to create microsites to enhance diversity and support plant survival.
- Soil moisture and nutrient regimes are influencing factors that determine appropriate species mix designs and ecological restoration success.

Species Mix Considerations

Seed mix diversity should consider forbs, shrubs and tree species to promote the long-term development of ecological conditions equivalent to the immediate surroundings. The focus of a revegetation plan should be on common local trees, shrubs and forbs. Burton & Burton (2003) recommend that a seed mix should include:

- Approximately five to ten species
- A mixture of species with various mature heights and growth habits
- A mixture of establishment rates for early erosion control and longer term diversity
- Consideration of a nitrogen fixing species to improve soil quality (e.g., alder, fireweed)
- Consideration of palatability to wildlife
- Up to 20% short-lived, non-persistent, annual agronomic species, where applicable, to manage for erosion or invasive species.

The restoration plan should consider both the soil moisture and soil nutrient regime of the site when selecting suitable vegetation. In particular, the regional edatopic grid, in combination with the site-series vegetation table, should be considered to select appropriate species for each sites physiography and soil character. For additional information, please refer to the [Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification Program](#) website where mapping and assessment methodology is found.

The Government of BC. has developed a series of tools to guide tree seed sourcing, collection, and deployment on Crown lands. Resources include seed planning references, maps of seed planning zones, maps of seed planning units, species plans, and sowing guidelines. Although these practices are specific to tree seeds and Crown lands, the best practices outlined in these resources should be considered for private land as well. See <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/managing-our-forest-resources/tree-seed/seed-planning-use>).

Commercially sourced seed mixtures must have a “certificate of seed analysis” that confirms no invasive plant species are present as outlined under the [Canada Seeds Act](#). If tree seed with commercial forest value is to be collected or deployed on Crown Land, the seed must meet the requirements of the [FRPA](#) and the [Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use](#) (FLNRO 2005).

The Native Plant Society of BC (NPSBC) website provides a list of native plant nurseries and seed suppliers in BC that may be a source for required native plant seeds

<https://npsbc.files.wordpress.com/2017/12/nativeplantnurseriesandseedsuppliersinbc.pdf>.

Monitoring and Final Restoration Assessment

The length of time necessary to monitor and successfully meet restoration requirements is dependent of multiple biogeoclimatic factors and site limitations that can be determined prior to implementing a reclamation plan, in addition to factors that are difficult to foresee (e.g. prolonged drought, heavy browsing pressure, etc.).

The site should be assessed at the end of the establishment period to determine whether specific issues that may limit reclamation success and site closure require interim mitigation. In many cases it will take several growing seasons to achieve the desired plant community.

Within the ALR, when sites are no longer required for oil and gas activities, then a Schedule B Assessment is required before a CoR can be issued. Refer to the [OGC ALC Delegation Agreement](#) for more information.

Please refer to the Regulator's restoration [website](#) for additional information regarding restoration and reclamation requirements.

Appendix D: High Priority Wildlife List

HPW Species located within NEBC.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Vertebrates	
American Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>
Bighorn Sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis</i>
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Setophaga virens</i>
Bull Trout	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>
Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>
Cape May Warbler	<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>
Caribou (Boreal Population)	<i>Rangifer tarandus pop. 14</i>
Caribou (Northern Mountain Population)	<i>Rangifer tarandus pop. 15</i>
Caribou (Southern Mountain Population)	<i>Rangifer tarandus pop. 1</i>
Connecticut Warbler	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>
Cutthroat Trout, <i>lewisi</i> subspecies	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi</i>
Elk	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>
Fisher	<i>Pekania pennanti</i>
Great Blue Heron, <i>herodias</i> subspecies	<i>Ardea herodias herodias</i>
Grizzly Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>
Moose	<i>Alces americanus</i>
Mountain Goat	<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>
Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Nelson's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>
Sandhill Crane	<i>Antigone canadensis</i>
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>
Stone's Sheep	<i>Ovis dalli stonei</i>
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>
Thinhorn Sheep	<i>Ovis dalli</i>
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Wolverine, <i>luscus</i> subspecies	<i>Gulo gulo luscus</i>
Wood Bison	<i>Bos bison athabasca</i>
Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>

Invertebrates	
Hotwater Physa	<i>Physella wrighti</i>
Plains Forktail	<i>Ischnura damula</i>
River Jewelwing	<i>Calopteryx aequabilis</i>
Plants	
Drummond's Thistle	<i>Cirsium drummondii</i>
Gardner's Sagebrush	<i>Atriplex gardneri</i> var. <i>gardneri</i>
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>
Muhlenberg's Cord Moss	<i>Funaria muhlenbergii</i>
Porsild's Bryum	<i>Haplodontium macrocarpum</i>
Robust Bloom Moss	<i>Schistidium robustum</i>
Sprengel's Sedge	<i>Carex sprengelii</i>
Wulf's Sphagnum	<i>Sphagnum wulfianum</i>
Plant Communities	
Common Cattail Marsh	<i>Typha latifolia</i> (Marsh)
Narrow-leaf Willow (Shrubland)	<i>Salix exigua</i> (Shrubland)

HPW Species located outside of NEBC.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Vertebrates	
American Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>
American Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>
American Water Shrew, <i>brooksi</i> Subspecies	<i>Sorex navigator brooksi</i>
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>
Ancient Murrelet	<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Bighorn Sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis</i>
Blotched Tiger Salamander	<i>Ambystoma mavortium</i>
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>
Brandt's Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>
Brant	<i>Branta bernicla</i>
Brewer's Sparrow, <i>breweri</i> Subspecies	<i>Spizella breweri breweri</i>
Bull Trout	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>
Burbot (Lower Kootenay Population)	<i>Lota lota</i> pop. 1
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>
Canada Goose, <i>occidentalis</i> Subspecies	<i>Branta canadensis occidentalis</i>
Cape May Warbler	<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>
Caribou (Northern Mountain Population)	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i> pop. 15

Caribou (Southern Mountain Population)	<i>Rangifer tarandus pop. 1</i>
Cassin's Auklet	<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>
Charlotte Unarmoured Threespine Stickleback	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus pop. 1</i>
Coastal Giant Salamander	<i>Dicamptodon tenebrosus</i>
Coeur d'Alene Salamander	<i>Plethodon idahoensis</i>
Columbia Sculpin	<i>Cottus hubbsi</i>
Cowichan Lake Lamprey	<i>Entosphenus macrostomus</i>
Cultus Pygmy Sculpin	<i>Cottus sp. 2</i>
Cutthroat Trout, <i>clarkii</i> Subspecies	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii clarkii</i>
Cutthroat Trout, <i>lewisi</i> Subspecies	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi</i>
Dall's Sheep	<i>Ovis dalli dalli</i>
Desert Nightsnake	<i>Hypsiglena chlorophaea</i>
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>
Elk	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>
Ermine, <i>haidarum</i> Subspecies	<i>Mustela erminea haidarum</i>
Eulachon	<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>
Fisher	<i>Pekania pennanti</i>
Flammulated Owl	<i>Psiloscoops flammeolus</i>
Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>
Giant Threespine Stickleback	<i>Gasterosteus sp. 1</i>
Gopher Snake, <i>deserticola</i> Subspecies	<i>Pituophis catenifer deserticola</i>
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>
Gray Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax wrightii</i>
Great Basin Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus parvus</i>
Great Basin Spadefoot	<i>Spea intermontana</i>
Great Blue Heron, <i>fannini</i> Subspecies	<i>Ardea herodias fannini</i>
Great Blue Heron, <i>herodias</i> Subspecies	<i>Ardea herodias herodias</i>
Grizzly Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>
Hairy Woodpecker, <i>picoideus</i> Subspecies	<i>Picoides villosus picoideus</i>
Horned Lark, <i>strigata</i> Subspecies	<i>Eremophila alpestris strigata</i>
Horned Puffin	<i>Fratercula corniculata</i>
Keen's Myotis	<i>Myotis keenii</i>
Killer Whale (Northeast Pacific Southern Resident Population)	<i>Orcinus orca pop. 5</i>
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>
Lewis's Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>
Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>
Marbled Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>
Merriam's Shrew	<i>Sorex merriami</i>

Misty Lake "Lake" Stickleback	<i>Gasterosteus</i> sp. 18
Misty Lake "Stream" Stickleback	<i>Gasterosteus</i> sp. 19
Moose	<i>Alces americanus</i>
Mountain Goat	<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>
Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Nooksack Dace	<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i> - <i>Chehalis</i> lineage
North American Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>
Northern Goshawk, <i>laingi</i> Subspecies	<i>Accipiter gentilis laingi</i>
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>
Northern Pygmy-Owl, <i>swarthi</i> Subspecies	<i>Glaucidium gnoma swarthi</i>
Northern Red-legged Frog	<i>Rana aurora</i>
Northern Saw-whet Owl, <i>brooksi</i> Subspecies	<i>Aegolius acadicus brooksi</i>
Olympic Shrew	<i>Sorex rohweri</i>
Oregon Spotted Frog	<i>Rana pretiosa</i>
Pacific Water Shrew	<i>Sorex bendirii</i>
Painted Turtle (Intermountain - Rocky Mountain Population)	<i>Chrysemys picta</i> pop. 2
Painted Turtle (Pacific Coast Population)	<i>Chrysemys picta</i> pop. 1
Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>
Paxton Lake Benthic Stickleback	<i>Gasterosteus</i> sp. 5
Paxton Lake Limnetic Stickleback	<i>Gasterosteus</i> sp. 4
Peregrine Falcon, <i>anatum</i> Subspecies	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>
Prairie Falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>
Pygmy Short-horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma douglasii</i>
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog	<i>Ascaphus montanus</i>
Roosevelt Elk	<i>Cervus elaphus roosevelti</i>
Rough-legged Hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>
Sage Thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>
Salish Sucker	<i>Catostomus</i> sp. 4
Sandhill Crane	<i>Antigone canadensis</i>
Sea Otter	<i>Enhydra lutris</i>
Sharp-tailed Grouse, <i>columbianus</i> Subspecies	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>
Sharp-tailed Snake	<i>Contia tenuis</i>
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>
Shorthead Sculpin	<i>Cottus confusus</i>
Speckled Dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i>
Spotted Bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>
Spotted Owl	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>

Stone's Sheep	<i>Ovis dalli stonei</i>
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>
Thinhorn Sheep	<i>Ovis dalli</i>
Townsend's Mole	<i>Scapanus townsendii</i>
Tufted Puffin	<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>
Vananda Creek Benthic Stickleback	<i>Gasterosteus</i> sp. 17
Vananda Creek Limnetic Stickleback	<i>Gasterosteus</i> sp. 16
Vancouver Island Marmot	<i>Marmota vancouverensis</i>
Vesper Sparrow, <i>affinis</i> Subspecies	<i>Poocetes gramineus affinis</i>
Western Bluebird (Georgia Depression Population)	<i>Sialia mexicana</i> pop. 1
Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>
Western Harvest Mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>
Western Meadowlark (Georgia Depression Pop.)	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i> pop. 1
Western Pond Turtle	<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>
Western Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus oreganus</i>
Western Screech-owl, <i>kennicottii</i> Subspecies	<i>Megascops kennicottii kennicottii</i>
Western Screech-owl, <i>macfarlanei</i> Subspecies	<i>Megascops kennicottii macfarlanei</i>
Western Skink	<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus</i>
White Sturgeon (Columbia River Population)	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i> pop. 2
White Sturgeon (Kootenay River Population)	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i> pop. 1
White Sturgeon (Lower Fraser River Population)	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i> pop. 4
White Sturgeon (Middle Fraser River Population)	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i> pop. 6
White Sturgeon (Nechako River Population)	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i> pop. 3
White Sturgeon (Upper Fraser River Population)	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i> pop. 5
White-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
White-tailed Ptarmigan, <i>saxatilis</i> Subspecies	<i>Lagopus leucura saxatilis</i>
Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>
Williamson's Sapsucker, <i>nataliae</i> Subspecies	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus nataliae</i>
Williamson's Sapsucker, <i>thyroideus</i> Subspecies	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus thyroideus</i>
Wolverine, <i>luscus</i> Subspecies	<i>Gulo gulo luscus</i>
Wolverine, <i>vancouverensis</i> Subspecies	<i>Gulo gulo vancouverensis</i>
Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>
Invertebrates	
Audouin's Night-stalking Tiger Beetle	<i>Omus audouini</i>
Behr's Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium behrii</i>
Blue-grey Taildropper	<i>Prophyaon coeruleum</i>

Broadwhorl Tightcoil	<i>Pristiloma johnsoni</i>
Common Ringlet, <i>insulana</i> Subspecies	<i>Coenonympha tullia insulana</i>
Common Woodnymph, <i>incana</i> Subspecies	<i>Cercyonis pegala incana</i>
Dark Saltflat Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela parowana</i>
Dromedary Jumping-slug	<i>Hemphillia dromedarius</i>
Edith's Checkerspot, <i>taylori</i> Subspecies	<i>Euphydryas editha taylori</i>
Edwards' Beach Moth	<i>Anarta edwardsii</i>
Gillette's Checkerspot	<i>Euphydryas gillettii</i>
Grappletail	<i>Octogomphus specularis</i>
Half-moon Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium semiluna</i>
Johnson's Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys johnsoni</i>
Lance-tipped Darner	<i>Aeshna constricta</i>
Large Marble, <i>insulanus</i> subspecies	<i>Euchloe ausonides insulanus</i>
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>
Mormon Fritillary, <i>erinna</i> Subspecies	<i>Speyeria mormonia erinna</i>
Mormon Metalmark	<i>Apodemia mormo</i>
Moss' Elfin, <i>mossii</i> Subspecies	<i>Callophrys mossii mossii</i>
Northern Abalone	<i>Halotis kamtschatkana</i>
Olive Clubtail	<i>Stylurus olivaceus</i>
Oregon Forestsnail	<i>Allogona townsendiana</i>
Plains Forktail	<i>Ischnura damula</i>
Pronghorn Clubtail	<i>Phanogomphus graslinellus</i>
Propertius Duskywing	<i>Erynnis propertius</i>
Puget Oregonian	<i>Cryptomastix devia</i>
Quatsino Cave Amphipod	<i>Stygobromus quatsinensis</i>
River Jewelwing	<i>Calopteryx aequabilis</i>
Rocky Mountain Ridged Mussel	<i>Gonidea angulata</i>
Sandhill Skipper	<i>Polites sabuleti</i>
Sand-verbena Moth	<i>Copablepharon fuscum</i>
Sonora Skipper	<i>Polites sonora</i>
Threaded Vertigo	<i>Nearctula sp. 1</i>
Viceroy	<i>Limenitis archippus</i>
Vivid Dancer	<i>Argia vivida</i>
Warty Jumping-slug	<i>Hemphillia glandulosa</i>
Western River Cruiser	<i>Macromia magnifica</i>
Zerene Fritillary, <i>bremnerii</i> Subspecies	<i>Speyeria zerene bremnerii</i>
Plants	
Alkaline Wing-nerved Moss	<i>Pterygoneurum kozlovii</i>
American Bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus americanus</i>

Andean Evening-primrose	<i>Neoholmgrenia andina</i>
Arrow-leaved Rattlesnake-root	<i>Prenanthes sagittata</i>
Banded Cord-moss	<i>Entosthodon fascicularis</i>
Beach Bindweed	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>
Bearded Owl-clover	<i>Triphysaria versicolor</i> ssp. <i>versicolor</i>
Bear's-foot Sanicle	<i>Sanicula arctopoides</i>
Bent Spike-rush	<i>Eleocharis geniculata</i>
Bog Bird's-foot Lotus	<i>Hosackia pinnata</i>
Branched Phacelia	<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>ramosissima</i>
Brook Spike-primrose	<i>Epilobium torreyi</i>
Bushy Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla supina</i> ssp. <i>paradoxa</i>
California Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus californicus</i>
Cliff Paintbrush	<i>Castilleja rupicola</i>
Coast Manroot	<i>Marah oregana</i>
Coast Microseris	<i>Microseris bigelovii</i>
Coastal Wood Fern	<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>
Columbian Carpet Moss	<i>Bryoerythrophyllum columbianum</i>
Common Bladder-moss	<i>Physcomitrium pyriforme</i>
Contorted-pod Evening-primrose	<i>Camissonia contorta</i>
Deltoid Balsamroot	<i>Balsamorhiza deltoidea</i>
Dense Spike-primrose	<i>Epilobium densiflorum</i>
Dense-flowered Lupine	<i>Lupinus densiflorus</i> var. <i>densiflorus</i>
Drummond's Thistle	<i>Cirsium drummondii</i>
Dwarf Sandwort	<i>Minuartia pusilla</i>
Dwarf Woolly-heads	<i>Psilocarphus brevissimus</i> var. <i>brevissimus</i>
Edible Valerian	<i>Valeriana edulis</i> var. <i>edulis</i>
Englemann's Spike-rush	<i>Eleocharis engelmannii</i>
Fern-leaved Desert-parsley	<i>Lomatium dissectum</i> var. <i>dissectum</i>
Fissidens Moss	<i>Fissidens ventricosus</i>
Foothill Sedge	<i>Carex tumulicola</i>
Foxtail Muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia andina</i>
Fragrant Popcornflower	<i>Plagiobothrys figuratus</i> ssp. <i>figuratus</i>
Golden Paintbrush	<i>Castilleja levisecta</i>
Grand Coulee Owl-clover	<i>Orthocarpus barbatus</i>
Green-sheathed Sedge	<i>Carex feta</i>
Hairy Water-clover	<i>Marsilea vestita</i>
Haller's Apple Moss	<i>Bartramia halleriana</i>
Henderson's Checker-mallow	<i>Sidalcea hendersonii</i>
Howell's Tritelia	<i>Triteleia howellii</i>

Howell's Violet	<i>Viola howellii</i>
Joe-pye Weed	<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i> var. <i>bruneri</i>
Kellogg's Rush	<i>Juncus kelloggii</i>
Kincaid's Lupine	<i>Lupinus oreganus</i> var. <i>kincaidii</i>
Lemmon's Holly Fern	<i>Polystichum lemmonii</i>
Lindley's Microseris	<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i>
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>
Low Hawksbeard	<i>Crepis modocensis</i> ssp. <i>modocensis</i>
Lyll's Mariposa Lily	<i>Calochortus lyallii</i>
Macoun's Fringed Gentian	<i>Gentianopsis virgata</i> ssp. <i>macounii</i>
Macoun's Meadow-foam	<i>Limnanthes macounii</i>
Macrae's Clover	<i>Trifolium dichotomum</i>
Marginal Wood Fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>
Margined Streamside Moss	<i>Scouleria marginata</i>
Mexican Mosquito Fern	<i>Azolla mexicana</i>
Mock-pennyroyal	<i>Hedeoma hispida</i>
Mountain Holly Fern	<i>Polystichum scopulinum</i>
Muhlenberg's Centaury	<i>Zeltnera muehlenbergii</i>
Muhlenberg's Cord-moss	<i>Funaria muhlenbergii</i>
Nettle-leaved Giant-hyssop	<i>Agastache urticifolia</i>
Nugget Moss	<i>Microbryum vlassovii</i>
Oregon Ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>
Pacific Waterleaf	<i>Hydrophyllum tenuipes</i>
Pale Bulrush	<i>Scirpus pallidus</i>
Phantom Orchid	<i>Cephalanthera austinae</i>
Pink Sand-verbena	<i>Abronia umbellata</i> var. <i>breviflora</i>
Poison Oak	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>
Poor Pocket Moss	<i>Fissidens pauperculus</i>
Porcupine Sedge	<i>Carex hystericina</i>
Prairie Lupine	<i>Lupinus lepidus</i>
Prairie Wedgegrass	<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>
Purple Sanicle	<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i>
Rayless Goldfields	<i>Lasthenia glaberrima</i>
Red-rooted Cyperus	<i>Cyperus erythrorhizos</i>
Ribbed extinguisher-moss	<i>Encalypta intermedia</i>
Rigid Apple Moss	<i>Bartramia stricta</i>
River Bulrush	<i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i>
Robust Bloom Moss	<i>Schistidium robustum</i>
Rocky Mountain Clubrush	<i>Schoenoplectiella saximontana</i>

Roell's Brotherella	<i>Brotherella roellii</i>
Rosy Owl-clover	<i>Orthocarpus bracteosus</i>
Rough Dropseed	<i>Sporobolus compositus</i> var. <i>compositus</i>
Rusty Cord-moss	<i>Entosthodon rubiginosus</i>
Sand Lacepod	<i>Thysanocarpus curvipes</i>
Sandmat	<i>Cardionema ramosissimum</i>
Satin Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia racemosa</i>
Saw-leaved Sedge	<i>Carex scopulorum</i> var. <i>prionophylla</i>
Scalepod	<i>Idaho scapigera</i>
Scarlet Ammannia	<i>Ammannia robusta</i>
Scouler's Corydalis	<i>Corydalis scouleri</i>
Seaside Bird's-foot Lotus	<i>Hosackia gracilis</i>
Short-flowered Monkey-flower	<i>Erythranthe breviflora</i>
Short-rayed Aster	<i>Symphotrichum frondosum</i>
Showy Phlox	<i>Phlox speciosa</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i>
Silky Beach Pea	<i>Lathyrus littoralis</i>
Silvery Lupine	<i>Lupinus argenteus</i> var. <i>laxiflorus</i>
Slender Collomia	<i>Collomia tenella</i>
Slender Muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia filiformis</i>
Slender Popcornflower	<i>Plagiobothrys tenellus</i>
Small-flowered Lipocarpha	<i>Lipocarpha micrantha</i>
Small-flowered Tonella	<i>Tonella tenella</i>
Southern Maiden-hair	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>
Spalding's Campion	<i>Silene spaldingii</i>
Sprengel's Sedge	<i>Carex sprengelii</i>
Stoloniferous Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria flagellaris</i>
Streambank Lupine	<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>
Strict Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum strictum</i> var. <i>proliferum</i>
Suksdorf's Bluegrass	<i>Poa suksdorfii</i>
Tall Beggarticks	<i>Bidens vulgata</i>
Tall Bugbane	<i>Actaea elata</i> var. <i>elata</i>
Tall Woolly-heads	<i>Psilocarphus elatior</i>
The Dalles Milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus sclerocarpus</i>
Thurber's needlegrass	<i>Achnatherum thurberianum</i>
Tiny Tassel	<i>Crossidium seriatum</i>
Toothcup	<i>Rotala ramosior</i>
Tripterocladium moss	<i>Tripterocladium leucocladulum</i>
Tweedy's Lewisia	<i>Lewisiopsis tweedyi</i>
Twisted Oak Moss	<i>Syntrichia laevipila</i>

Ute Lady's Tresses	<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>
Vancouver Island Beggarticks	<i>Bidens amplissima</i>
Victoria's Owl-clover	<i>Castilleja victoriae</i>
Water-plantain Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus alismifolius</i> var. <i>alismifolius</i>
Watson's Cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha watsonii</i>
Western Centaury	<i>Zeltnera exaltata</i>
White Meconella	<i>Meconella oregana</i>
White-lip Rein Orchid	<i>Platanthera ephemerantha</i>
White-top Aster	<i>Sericocarpus rigidus</i>
Wild Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana attenuata</i>
Wine-cup Clarkia	<i>Clarkia purpurea</i> ssp. <i>quadrivulnera</i>
Winged Combseed	<i>Pectocarya penicillata</i>
Winged Water-starwort	<i>Callitriche marginata</i>
Wulf's Sphagnum	<i>Sphagnum wulfianum</i>
Yellow Montane Violet	<i>Viola praemorsa</i> var. <i>praemorsa</i>
Yellow Sand-verbena	<i>Abronia latifolia</i>
Yellowseed False Pimpernel	<i>Lindernia dubia</i> var. <i>dubia</i>
Plant Communities	
(Balsam Poplar, Black Cottonwood) - Spruces / Red-osier Dogwood	<i>Populus</i> spp. (<i>balsamifera</i> , <i>trichocarpa</i>) - <i>Picea</i> spp. / <i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Alkali Saltgrass - Nuttall's Alkaligrass	<i>Distichlis spicata</i> var. <i>stricta</i> - <i>Puccinellia nuttalliana</i>
Amabilis Fir - Western Redcedar / Devil's Club (Moist Submaritime)	<i>Abies amabilis</i> - <i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Oplopanax horridus</i> (Moist Submaritime)
Amabilis Fir - Western Redcedar / Oak Fern	<i>Abies amabilis</i> - <i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>
Amabilis Fir - Western Redcedar / Salmonberry (Moist Maritime 2)	<i>Abies amabilis</i> - <i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> (Moist Maritime 2)
Amabilis Fir - Western Redcedar / Three-leaved Foamflower (Moist Maritime 1)	<i>Abies amabilis</i> - <i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Tiarella trifoliata</i> (Moist Maritime 1)
American Glasswort - Sea-milkwort	<i>Sarcocornia pacifica</i> - <i>Lysimachia maritima</i>
Antelope-brush / Bluebunch Wheatgrass	<i>Purshia tridentata</i> / <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>
Antelope-brush / Needle-and-thread Grass	<i>Purshia tridentata</i> / <i>Hesperostipa comata</i>
Awed Sedge Fen (Marsh)	<i>Carex atherodes</i> Fen (Marsh)
Baltic Rush - Common Silverweed	<i>Juncus balticus</i> - <i>Potentilla anserina</i>
Baltic Rush - Field Sedge	<i>Juncus balticus</i> - <i>Carex praegracilis</i>
Big Sagebrush / Bluebunch Wheatgrass	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> / <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>
Big Sagebrush / Bluebunch Wheatgrass - Arrowleaf Balsamroot	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> / <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> - <i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>

Black Cottonwood - Douglas-fir / Common Snowberry - Red-osier Dogwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> - <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> - <i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Black Cottonwood - Water Birch	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> - <i>Betula occidentalis</i>
Black Cottonwood / Common Snowberry - Red-osier Dogwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> / <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> - <i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Black Cottonwood / Common Snowberry - Roses	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> / <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> - <i>Rosa</i> spp.
Black Cottonwood / Red-osier Dogwood - Nootka Rose	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> / <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> - <i>Rosa nutkana</i>
Black Cottonwood / Sitka Willow	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> / <i>Salix sitchensis</i>
Black Cottonwood / Sitka Willow - Thimbleberry	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> / <i>Salix sitchensis</i> - <i>Rubus parviflorus</i>
Black Cottonwood / Willows (Dry Submaritime)	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> / <i>Salix</i> spp. (Dry Submaritime)
Bluebunch Wheatgrass - Arrowleaf Balsamroot	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> - <i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>
Bluebunch Wheatgrass - Junegrass	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> - <i>Koeleria macrantha</i>
Common Cattail Marsh	<i>Typha latifolia</i> Marsh
Douglas-fir - Arbutus	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> - <i>Arbutus menziesii</i>
Douglas-fir - Lodgepole Pine / Kinnikinnick (Moist Submaritime)	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> - <i>Pinus contorta</i> / <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> (Moist Submaritime)
Douglas-fir - Lodgepole Pine / Oceanspray / Reindeer Lichens	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> - <i>Pinus contorta</i> / <i>Holodiscus discolor</i> / <i>Cladina</i> spp.
Douglas-fir - Lodgepole Pine / Reindeer Lichens	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> - <i>Pinus contorta</i> / <i>Cladina</i> spp.
Douglas-fir - Ponderosa Pine / Bluebunch Wheatgrass	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> - <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>
Douglas-fir - Ponderosa Pine / Bluebunch Wheatgrass - Pinegrass	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> - <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> - <i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i>
Douglas-fir - Ponderosa Pine / Idaho Fescue	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> - <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Festuca idahoensis</i>
Douglas-fir - Ponderosa Pine / Mallow Ninebark	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> - <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Physocarpus malvaceus</i>
Douglas-fir - Ponderosa Pine / Pinegrass	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> - <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i>
Douglas-fir - Ponderosa Pine / Snowbrush	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> - <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>
Douglas-fir - Water Birch / Douglas Maple	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> - <i>Betula occidentalis</i> / <i>Acer glabrum</i>

Douglas-fir - Western Hemlock / Falsebox	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> - <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> / <i>Paxistima myrsinites</i>
Douglas-fir - Western Hemlock / Salal (Dry Maritime)	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> - <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> / <i>Gaultheria shallon</i> (Dry Maritime)
Douglas-fir - Western Larch / Pinegrass	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> - <i>Larix occidentalis</i> / <i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i>
Douglas-fir / Alaska Oniongrass	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Melica subulata</i>
Douglas-fir / Common Juniper / Clad Lichens	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Juniperus communis</i> / <i>Cladonia</i> spp.
Douglas-fir / Common Snowberry - Birch-leaved Spirea	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> - <i>Spiraea betulifolia</i>
Douglas-fir / Common Snowberry - Saskatoon	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> - <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>
Douglas-fir / Common Snowberry / Arrowleaf Balsamroot	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> / <i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>
Douglas-fir / Common Snowberry / Pinegrass	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> / <i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i>
Douglas-fir / Douglas Maple - Red-osier Dogwood	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Acer glabrum</i> - <i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Douglas-fir / Douglas maple / Hooker's Fairybells	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Acer glabrum</i> / <i>Prosartes hookeri</i>
Douglas-fir / Douglas Maple / Step Moss	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Acer glabrum</i> / <i>Hylocomium splendens</i>
Douglas-fir / Dull Oregon-grape	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Mahonia nervosa</i>
Douglas-fir / Pinegrass - Kinnikinnick	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i> - <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Douglas-fir / Pinegrass - Twinflower	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i> - <i>Linnaea borealis</i>
Douglas-fir / Prickly Rose / Wild Sarsaparilla	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Rosa acicularis</i> / <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Douglas-fir / Rocky Mountain Juniper / Bluebunch Wheatgrass	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> / <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>
Douglas-fir / Rocky Mountain Juniper / Shrubby Penstemon	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> / <i>Penstemon fruticosus</i>
Douglas-fir / Sword Fern	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Polystichum munitum</i>
Douglas-fir / Tall Oregon-grape / Parsley Fern	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> / <i>Cryptogramma acrostichoides</i>
Dune Bluegrass (Herbaceous Vegetation)	<i>Poa macrantha</i> (Herbaceous Vegetation)
Dune Wildrye - Beach Pea	<i>Leymus mollis</i> ssp. <i>mollis</i> - <i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>
Garry Oak - Arbutus	<i>Quercus garryana</i> - <i>Arbutus menziesii</i>
Garry oak / California brome	<i>Quercus garryana</i> / <i>Bromus carinatus</i>

Garry Oak / Oceanspray	<i>Quercus garryana</i> / <i>Holodiscus discolor</i>
Giant Wildrye Herbaceous Vegetation	<i>Leymus cinereus</i> Herbaceous Vegetation
Grand Fir / Dull Oregon-grape	<i>Abies grandis</i> / <i>Mahonia nervosa</i>
Grand Fir / Three-leaved Foamflower	<i>Abies grandis</i> / <i>Tiarella trifoliata</i>
Hybrid White Spruce - Trembling Aspen / Wild Sarsaparilla	<i>Picea engelmannii</i> x <i>glauca</i> - <i>Populus tremuloides</i> / <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Hybrid White Spruce / Black Gooseberry - Devil's Club	<i>Picea engelmannii</i> x <i>glauca</i> / <i>Ribes lacustre</i> - <i>Oplopanax horridus</i>
Hybrid White Spruce / Devil's Club / Step Moss	<i>Picea engelmannii</i> x <i>glauca</i> / <i>Oplopanax horridus</i> / <i>Hylocomium splendens</i>
Hybrid White Spruce / Hardhack - Prickly Rose	<i>Picea engelmannii</i> x <i>glauca</i> / <i>Spiraea douglasii</i> - <i>Rosa acicularis</i>
Hybrid White Spruce / Ostrich Fern	<i>Picea engelmannii</i> x <i>glauca</i> / <i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>
Hybrid White Spruce / Prickly Rose / Palmate Coltsfoot	<i>Picea engelmannii</i> x <i>glauca</i> / <i>Rosa acicularis</i> / <i>Petasites frigidus</i> var. <i>palmatus</i>
Idaho Fescue - Bluebunch Wheatgrass	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i> - <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>
Large-headed Sedge Herbaceous Vegetation	<i>Carex macrocephala</i> Herbaceous Vegetation
Lodgepole Pine / Labrador-Tea - Velvet-leaved Blueberry	<i>Pinus contorta</i> / <i>Rhododendron groenlandicum</i> - <i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>
Lodgepole Pine / Peat-mosses CDFmm	<i>Pinus contorta</i> / <i>Sphagnum</i> spp. CDFmm
Lodgepole Pine / Trapper's-Tea / Crowberry	<i>Pinus contorta</i> / <i>Rhododendron columbianum</i> / <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
Lodgepole Pine / Velvet-leaved Blueberry / Clad Lichens	<i>Pinus contorta</i> / <i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i> / <i>Cladonia</i> spp.
Lyngbye's Sedge Herbaceous Vegetation	<i>Carex lyngbyei</i> Herbaceous Vegetation
Mountain Sagebrush / Pinegrass	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>vaseyana</i> / <i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i>
Narrow-leaf Willow - Peach-leaf Willow	<i>Salix exigua</i> - <i>Salix amygdaloides</i>
Narrow-leaf Willow Shrubland	<i>Salix exigua</i> Shrubland
Northern Wormwood - Red Fescue / Grey Rock-moss	<i>Artemisia campestris</i> - <i>Festuca rubra</i> / <i>Racomitrium canescens</i>
Nuttall's Alkaligrass - Foxtail Barley	<i>Puccinellia nuttalliana</i> - <i>Hordeum jubatum</i>
Ponderosa Pine - Black Cottonwood / Poison Ivy	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> - <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> / <i>Toxicodendron rydbergii</i>
Ponderosa Pine - Trembling Aspen / Prairie Rose	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> - <i>Populus tremuloides</i> / <i>Rosa woodsii</i>
Ponderosa Pine / Bluebunch Wheatgrass	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>
Ponderosa Pine / Bluebunch Wheatgrass - Idaho Fescue	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> - <i>Festuca idahoensis</i>

Ponderosa Pine / Bluebunch Wheatgrass - Rough Fescue	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> - <i>Festuca campestris</i>
Ponderosa Pine / Bluebunch Wheatgrass - Silky Lupine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> - <i>Lupinus sericeus</i>
Ponderosa Pine / Common Snowberry / Bluegrasses	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> / <i>Poa</i> spp.
Ponderosa Pine / Red Three-awn	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Aristida purpurea</i> var. <i>longiseta</i>
Prairie Rose / Idaho Fescue	<i>Rosa woodsii</i> / <i>Festuca idahoensis</i>
Red Alder / Skunk Cabbage	<i>Alnus rubra</i> / <i>Lysichiton americanus</i>
Red Alder / Slough Sedge [Black Cottonwood]	<i>Alnus rubra</i> / <i>Carex obnupta</i> [<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>]
Roemer's Fescue - Junegrass	<i>Festuca roemerii</i> - <i>Koeleria macrantha</i>
Rough Fescue - Bluebunch Wheatgrass	<i>Festuca campestris</i> - <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>
Sand Dropseed - Needle-and-thread Grass	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i> - <i>Hesperostipa comata</i>
Sandberg's Bluegrass - Slender Wheatgrass	<i>Poa secunda</i> ssp. <i>secunda</i> - <i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>
Seashore Saltgrass (Herbaceous Vegetation)	<i>Distichlis spicata</i> var. <i>spicata</i> (Herbaceous Vegetation)
Seaside Arrow-grass (Marsh)	<i>Triglochin maritima</i> (Marsh)
Sitka Spruce / False Lily-of-the-valley (Very Wet Hypermaritime 1)	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> / <i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i> (Very Wet Hypermaritime 1)
Sitka Spruce / False Lily-of-the-valley (Wet Hypermaritime 1)	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> / <i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i> (Wet Hypermaritime 1)
Sitka Spruce / Salmonberry (Dry)	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> / <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> (Dry)
Sitka Spruce / Salmonberry (Moist Submaritime)	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> / <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> (Moist Submaritime)
Sitka Spruce / Salmonberry (Very Dry Maritime)	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> / <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> (Very Dry Maritime)
Sitka Spruce / Salmonberry (Very Wet Maritime)	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> / <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> (Very Wet Maritime)
Sitka Spruce / Salmonberry (Wet Maritime)	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> / <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> (Wet Maritime)
Sitka Spruce / Salmonberry (Wet Submaritime 1)	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> / <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> (Wet Submaritime 1)
Sitka Spruce / Salmonberry (Wet Submaritime 2)	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> / <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> (Wet Submaritime 2)
Sitka Spruce / Skunk Cabbage	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> / <i>Lysichiton americanus</i>
Sitka Spruce / Tall Trisetum	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> / <i>Trisetum canescens</i>
Spreading Needlegrass (Herbaceous Vegetation)	<i>Achnatherum richardsonii</i> (Herbaceous Vegetation)

Trembling Aspen - Black Cottonwood / Common Snowberry / Common Horsetail	<i>Populus tremuloides</i> - <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> / <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> / <i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Trembling Aspen / Common Snowberry / Kentucky Bluegrass	<i>Populus tremuloides</i> / <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> / <i>Poa pratensis</i>
Trembling Aspen / Common Snowberry / Mountain Sweet-cicely	<i>Populus tremuloides</i> / <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> / <i>Osmorhiza berteroi</i>
Trembling Aspen / Mock-orange	<i>Populus tremuloides</i> / <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>
Trembling Aspen / Pacific Crab Apple / Slough Sedge	<i>Populus tremuloides</i> / <i>Malus fusca</i> / <i>Carex obnupta</i>
Tufted Hairgrass (Community)	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> (Community)
Water Birch / Roses	<i>Betula occidentalis</i> / <i>Rosa</i> spp.
Western Hemlock - Amabilis Fir / Deer Fern	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> - <i>Abies amabilis</i> / <i>Blechnum spicant</i>
Western Hemlock - Amabilis Fir / Deer Fern (Moist Maritime)	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> - <i>Abies amabilis</i> / <i>Blechnum spicant</i> (Moist Maritime)
Western Hemlock - Amabilis Fir / Pipecleaner Moss	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> - <i>Abies amabilis</i> / <i>Rhytidiopsis robusta</i>
Western Hemlock - Amabilis Fir / Step Moss	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> - <i>Abies amabilis</i> / <i>Hylocomium splendens</i>
Western Hemlock - Black Cottonwood / Salmonberry	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> - <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> / <i>Rubus spectabilis</i>
Western Hemlock - Douglas-fir / Electrified Cat's-tail Moss (Dry Submaritime 1)	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> - <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus</i> (Dry Submaritime 1)
Western Hemlock - Douglas-fir / Electrified Cat's-tail Moss (Dry Submaritime 2)	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> - <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus</i> (Dry Submaritime 2)
Western Hemlock - Douglas-fir / Oregon Beaked-moss	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> - <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Eurhynchium oreganum</i>
Western Hemlock - Sitka Spruce / Lanky Moss	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> - <i>Picea sitchensis</i> / <i>Rhytidiadelphus loreus</i>
Western Hemlock - Western Redcedar / Deer Fern	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> - <i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Blechnum spicant</i>
Western Hemlock - Western Redcedar / Salal (Very Wet Maritime)	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> - <i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Gaultheria shallon</i> (Very Wet Maritime)
Western Hemlock / Common Snowberry	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> / <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>
Western Hemlock / Flat-moss	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> / <i>Buckiella undulata</i>
Western Hemlock / Queen's Cup	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> / <i>Clintonia uniflora</i>
Western Redcedar - Douglas-fir / False Solomon's Seal	<i>Thuja plicata</i> - <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>
Western Redcedar - Douglas-fir / Oregon Beaked-moss	<i>Thuja plicata</i> - <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Eurhynchium oreganum</i>

Western Redcedar - Douglas-fir / Red-osier Dogwood	<i>Thuja plicata</i> - <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Western Redcedar - Douglas-fir / Vine Maple	<i>Thuja plicata</i> - <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Acer circinatum</i>
Western Redcedar - Hybrid White Spruce / Black Twinberry / Soft-leaved Sedge	<i>Thuja plicata</i> - <i>Picea engelmannii</i> x <i>glauca</i> / <i>Lonicera involucrata</i> / <i>Carex disperma</i>
Western Redcedar - Paper Birch / Oak Fern	<i>Thuja plicata</i> - <i>Betula papyrifera</i> / <i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>
Western Redcedar - Sitka Spruce / Devil's Club (Very Wet Hypermaritime 1)	<i>Thuja plicata</i> - <i>Picea sitchensis</i> / <i>Oplopanax horridus</i> (Very Wet Hypermaritime 1)
Western Redcedar - Sitka Spruce / Devil's Club (Very Wet Hypermaritime 2)	<i>Thuja plicata</i> - <i>Picea sitchensis</i> / <i>Oplopanax horridus</i> (Very Wet Hypermaritime 2)
Western Redcedar - Sitka Spruce / Skunk Cabbage	<i>Thuja plicata</i> - <i>Picea sitchensis</i> / <i>Lysichiton americanus</i>
Western Redcedar - Sitka Spruce / Sword Fern	<i>Thuja plicata</i> - <i>Picea sitchensis</i> / <i>Polystichum munitum</i>
Western Redcedar - Western Hemlock / Sword Fern	<i>Thuja plicata</i> - <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> / <i>Polystichum munitum</i>
Western Redcedar - Yellow-cedar / Spleenwort-leaved Goldthread (Moist Maritime 2)	<i>Thuja plicata</i> - <i>Xanthocyparis nootkatensis</i> / <i>Coptis aspleniifolia</i> (Moist Maritime 2)
Western Redcedar / Black Twinberry	<i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Lonicera involucrata</i>
Western Redcedar / Common Snowberry	<i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>
Western Redcedar / Devil's Club	<i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Oplopanax horridus</i>
Western Redcedar / Devil's Club / Ostrich Fern	<i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Oplopanax horridus</i> / <i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>
Western Redcedar / Indian-plum	<i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>
Western Redcedar / Red Raspberry / Oak Fern	<i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Rubus idaeus</i> / <i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>
Western Redcedar / Salmonberry	<i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Rubus spectabilis</i>
Western Redcedar / Slough Sedge	<i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Carex obnupta</i>
Western Redcedar / Sword Fern (Dry Maritime)	<i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Polystichum munitum</i> (Dry Maritime)
Western Redcedar / Sword Fern (Very Dry Maritime)	<i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Polystichum munitum</i> (Very Dry Maritime)
Western Redcedar / Three-leaved Foamflower (Dry Maritime)	<i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Tiarella trifoliata</i> (Dry Maritime)
Western Redcedar / Three-leaved Foamflower (Very Dry Maritime)	<i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Tiarella trifoliata</i> (Very Dry Maritime)
Western Redcedar / Vanilla-leaf	<i>Thuja plicata</i> / <i>Achlys triphylla</i>
Whitebark Pine / Junegrass	<i>Pinus albicaulis</i> / <i>Koeleria macrantha</i>
Woolly Sedge - Arctic Rush	<i>Carex pellita</i> - <i>Juncus arcticus</i>

Lichen	
Crumpled Tarpaper	Collema coniophilum
Cryptic Paw	Nephroma occultum
Oldgrowth Specklebelly	Pseudocyphellaria rainierensis
Seaside Bone	Hypogymnia heterophylla
Seaside Centipede	Heterodermia sitchensis

Appendix E: Relevant Legislation and Regulatory Requirements

This guideline is limited in scope to the Regulator's application processes and the authorities and requirements established within ERAA or specified enactments established thereunder. Carrying out oil and gas and related activities may require additional approvals from other regulators or create obligations under other statutes. It is the permit holder's responsibility to know and uphold all of their legal obligations.

List of Relevant Legislation and Regulations

BC Legislation and Regulations:

[Agricultural Land Commission Act](#)

[Agrologists Act](#)

[College of Applied Biology Act](#)

[Dam Safety Regulation](#)

[Dormancy and Shutdown Regulation](#)

[Drilling and Production Regulation](#)

[Emergency Management Regulation](#)

[Engineers and Geoscientists Act](#)

[Environmental Assessment Act](#)

[Environmental Management Act](#)

[Environmental Protection and Management Regulation](#)

[Forest Act](#)

[Forest Planning and Practices Regulation](#)

[Foresters Act](#)

[Forests & Range Practices Act](#)

[Geophysical Exploration Regulation](#)

[Geothermal Operations Regulation](#)

[Geothermal Resources Act](#)

[Geothermal Geophysical Exploration Regulation](#)

[Geothermal Resources General Regulation](#)

[Groundwater Protection Regulation](#)

[Heritage Conservation Act](#)

[Integrated Pest Management Act](#)

[Integrated Pest Management Regulation](#)

[Land Act](#)

[Liquefied Natural Gas Facility Regulation](#)

[Mines Act](#)

[Muskwa-Kechika Management Area Act](#)

[Energy Resource Activities Act](#)

[Energy Resource Road Regulation](#)

[Oil and Gas Waste Regulation](#)

[Petroleum and Natural Gas Act](#)

[Petroleum and Natural Gas General Regulation](#)

[Pipeline Crossings Regulation](#)

[Pipeline Regulation](#)

[Riparian Areas Protection Act](#)

[Riparian Areas Protection Regulation](#)

[Surface Lease Regulation](#)

[Wildlife Act](#)

[Water Sustainability Act](#)

[Water Sustainability Regulation](#)

[Weed Control Act](#)

[Weed Control Regulation](#)

Federal Legislation and Regulations:

[Canadian Environmental Protection Act](#)

[Canadian Navigable Waters Protection Act](#)

[Federal Migratory Birds Convention Act](#)

[Federal Migratory Birds Regulation](#)

[Federal Species at Risk Act](#)

[Federal Fisheries Act](#)

Appendix F: References and Information

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Appendix G: Designated Noxious Weeds

Invasive Species

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Invasive Species	
Annual Bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Annual Sow Thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
Big Headed Knapweed	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>
Blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Bohemian Knotweed	<i>Fallopia x bohemica</i>
Brown Knapweed	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
Bur Chervil	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>
Burdock	<i>Arctium spp.</i>
Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Cheat Grass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum spp.</i>
Common Crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis subspecies australis</i>
Common Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Common Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Creeping Bell Flower	<i>Campunaula rapunculoides</i>
Cypress Spurge	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>
Dalmatian Toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>
Dame's Rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Dense-flowered Cordgrass	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta spp.</i>
English Cordgrass	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
Field Scabious/Blue Button	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>
Flowering Rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Giant Knotweed	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
Giant Mannagrass/Reed Sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>

Goat's-beard or Salsify	<i>Tragopogon spp</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Green Foxtail	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Himalayan Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Himalayan Knotweed	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>
Hoary Alyssum	<i>Bereroa incana</i>
Hoary Cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Hound's-tongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
Invasive Knotweeds	<i>Fallopia spp.</i>
Invasive Yellow Hawkweeds	<i>Pilosella spp.</i>
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Jointed Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrical</i>
Knotweed Species	<i>Fallopia spp</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Leafy Spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Marsh Plume Thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
Meadow Goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>
Milk Thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
Mountain Bluet	<i>Centaurea montana</i>
Mustard, Dog	<i>Erucasfrum gallicum</i>
Night-flowering Catchfly	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>
Nodding Thistle	<i>Carduss nutans</i>
North Africa Grass	<i>Ventenata dubia</i>
Orange Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Perennial Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium L.</i>
Perennial Sow Thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Plumeless Thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum spp.</i>
Purple Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Rush Skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Russian Thistle	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Saltmeadow Cordgrass	<i>Spartina patens</i>
Scentless Chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Shasta Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i>
Smooth Cordgrass	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
Sow Thistles	<i>Sonchus spp.</i>
Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Spurge	<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>

St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Stinking Mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Sulphur Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
Tall (meadow) Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Tansy Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaeae</i>
Tartary Buckwheat	<i>Fagopyrum tataricum</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
White Cockle	<i>Lychnis alba</i>
Wild Caraway	<i>Carum carvi</i>
Wild Mustard	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Wild Parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
Wormwood or Absinthium	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Yellow Clematis	<i>Clematis tangutica</i>
Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Yellow Hawkweed	<i>Heiracium pratense</i>
Yellow Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Yellow Starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>