

2026 – 2031 Operating Plan

Prince Albert Forest Management Agreement Area

Updated May 6, 2026

Prepared for:

Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment
Forest Service Branch
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By:

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This plan was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Code, the Prince Albert Forest Management Agreement (FMA) (August 8, 2010) and FMA Side Agreement (June 30, 2010), approved Forest Management Plan, the Harvest Volume Schedule and associated utilization standards.

Signature Redacted for
Privacy

*James Fischer, R.P.F.T.
General Manager, Sakâw Askiy Management Inc.*

A Fully Integrated Plan (as defined in Sakaw Askiy Management Inc. Operating Zones Agreement dated effective January 1, 2012 (the "OZA ")) has been developed for the Tolko, Carrier, and Edgewood Planning Areas. Such Fully Integrated Plan complies with the OZA and includes an integrated harvest design that incorporates the species group and harvest design interests of Sakaw shareholders in the Planning Area. To the extent reasonably possible in the circumstances (but, for greater certainty, without in any way changing or modifying the rights or obligations of Allocation holders as set forth in the OZA or otherwise (including, without limitation, those set out in Section 5.5 of the OZA)), Incidental Timber in the Planning Area (that forms part of the allocation of another party) is being fully planned for utilization in a manner consistent with the requirements of the OZA.

Signature Redacted for Privacy

Chad Wilkinson, R.P.F.T
Forestry Superintendent, Tolko Industries

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Ed Kwiatkowski, R.P.F.
Woodlands Manager, Carrier Forest Products

Signature Redacted for Privacy

Travis Hedger, R.P.F.T.
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Glossary

AAC	Annual Allowable Cut
AHPP	Aquatic Habitat Protection Permit
CTL	Cut To Length
FMP	Forest Management Plan
FMA	Forest Management Agreement
FTYPE	Forest Type
GPS	Global Positioning System
HCB	Heritage Conservation Branch
IBR	Improved Bush Road
IHS	Integrated Harvest Schedule
MIT	Management Implementation Team
OP	Operating Plan
OSB	Oriented Strand Board
RMA	Riparian Management Area
RPF	Registered Professional Forester
RPFT	Registered Professional Forest Technician
TSA	Timber Supply Area
AC Forestry	Agency Chiefs Forestry
BRFN FPLP	Big River First Nation Forestry Products LP
Carrier	Carrier Forest Products
Dunkley	Dunkley Lumber (Edgewood Forest Products Operations)
MTLP	Mistasini Timbers LP
MAHI	Mitosak Askiy Holdings Inc.
MLBV	Montreal Lake Business Ventures
NorSask	NorSask Forest Products
Tolko	Tolko Meadow Lake OSB Division
ha	hectare
m	meter
m ³	cubic meter
bP	Balsam Poplar
bS	Black Spruce
HS	Hardwood Leading Mixedwood Forest Type
jP	Jack Pine
SH	Softwood Leading Mixedwood Forest Type
tA	Trembling Aspen
tL	Tamarack
wS	White Spruce

1 Introduction

This Operating Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Forest Operating Plan Chapter and Standard of the Saskatchewan Environmental Code, and the Amended and Restated Prince Albert Forest Management Agreement (PA FMA August 8, 2010) and accompanying PA FMA Side Agreement (June 30, 2010). It is also aligned with a strategic 20-Year Forest Management Plan (FMP) for the PA TSA that came into effect on April 1, 2018. The FMP was prepared under a hybrid of the requirements in the Forest Management Planning Document (August 2007) and the Forest Management Planning Standard (September 2017).

The plan is being submitted by Sakâw Askiy Management Inc. (Sakâw), the corporation that holds the PA FMA on behalf of eight shareholders, to gain approval for consumptive and non-consumptive activities on the TSA. These activities include harvesting, the staging or storage of wood, road construction, maintenance and reclamation, and renewal (tree planting, scarification, regeneration assessments). The eight shareholders are Big River First Nation Forestry Products LP, Carrier Forest Products, Dunkley Lumber (Edgewood Forest Products Operations), Mistasini Timbers LP, Mitosak Askiy Holdings Inc., Montreal Lake Business Ventures, NorSask Forest Products and Tolko Industries Ltd. (Meadow Lake OSB Division).

As a result of changes to the Forest Operating Plan Standard (effective June 2022), harvest events are now spatially defined on the operating plan maps. Forest management in Saskatchewan follows the natural forest pattern (NFP) approach which requires forest managers to plan at the landscape, event and harvest block scales. Harvest events and the blocks associated with these events are presented on the intermediate scale maps. Events are planned to “more closely resemble a natural, fire dominated landscape by emulating sizes, shapes and structures at the event and block level together with strategic planning of harvest operations to reduce forest fragmentation at the landscape level.” (Forest Operating Plan Standard, June 2022, Table 1). For the purpose of delineating events, Sakâw followed the FMP definition and only refined the boundary to exclude events which had already been reported as complete in the Forest Management Plan Annual Report. The events range in size from 1 ha to 35,572 ha. When determining year of new road construction specific to the event commencement, if the event had historical access that pre-dated the FMP approval (April 01, 2018), 2018 was assumed to be the commencement date.

The operating plan covers the five-year period from April 1, 2026 to March 31, 2031. Upon approval, the final maps and documents that make up the plan will be made available on the Sakâw website.

Each of Sakâw’s shareholders (allocation holders) contributed to the development of this operating plan following a process outlined in Sakâw’s Operating Zone Agreement. The TSA is partitioned into operating zones, within which a shareholder has been allocated the hardwood volume and a shareholder has been allocated the softwood volume. These operating zones are combined to form three planning areas.

Shareholders collaborated on preparing local-level operating plans under the direction of Planning Area Facilitators, who were responsible for turning those plans into a fully integrated operating plan for their area, then submitting it to Sakâw’s General Manager for incorporation into the Sakâw Operating Plan.

Planning Area Facilitators are currently Chad Wilkinson, R.P.F.T. (Tolko Meadow Lake Division), Ed Kwiatkowski, R.P.F. (Carrier), and Travis Hedger, R.P.F.T. (Dunkley Edgewood Division).

Figure 1 shows the planning areas managed by each facilitator.

Responsibility for the harvesting, road, and renewal activities in the proposed harvest areas is identified in tables in the Appendices that are part of this plan.

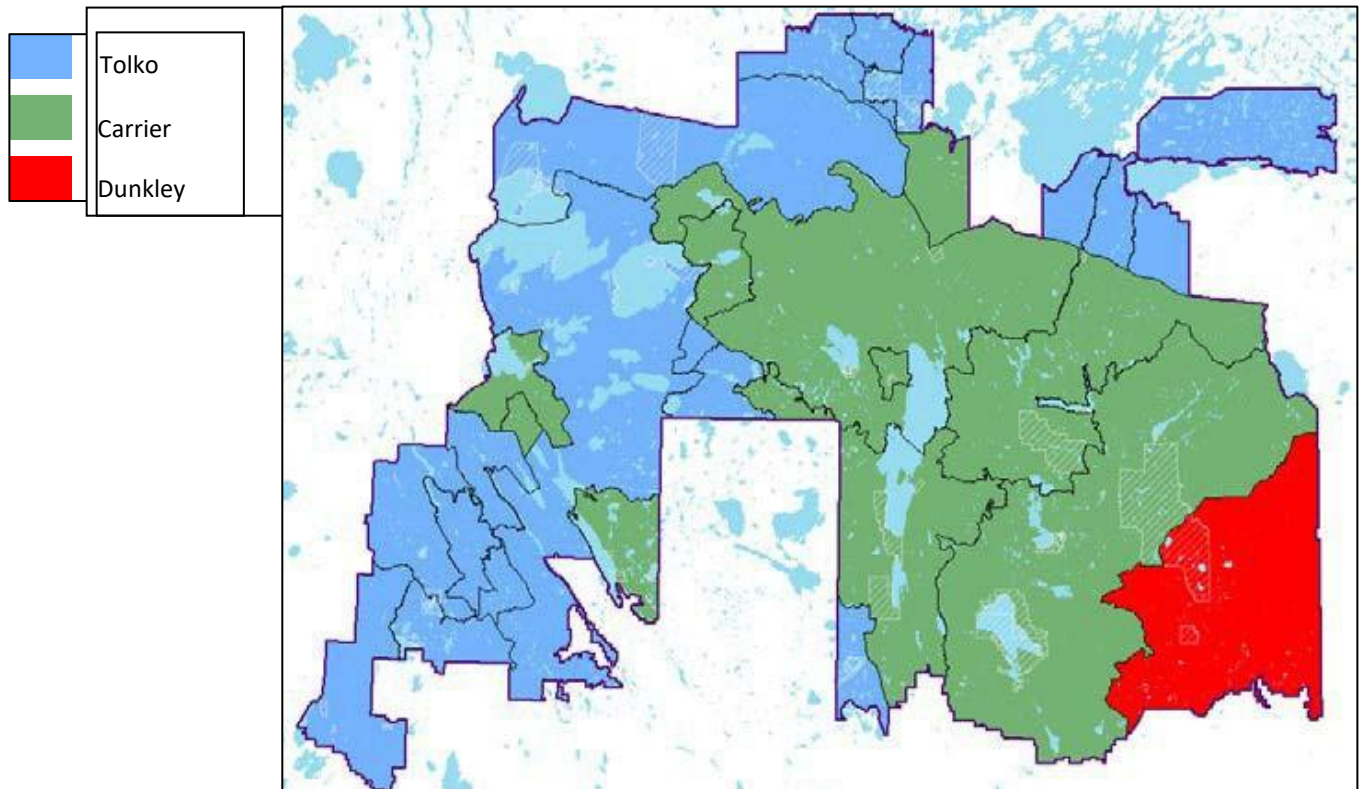


Figure 1 Planning Areas and Facilitators

2 Variances from the FMP, Operating Plan Standard, Licence, AAC

This section summarizes any variances in this operating plan from the code, forest management plan, licence or harvest volume schedule and the rationale for the variances.

2.1 Variances from Forest Management Plan (FMP)

This operating plan is aligned with the 2018-2038 (FMP) for the PA TSA which came into effect on April 1, 2018 and has been amended twice since, effective April 1, 2020 and June 8, 2021. Operating plan variances from approved FMP strategies and commitments are monitored, reported on in FMP Annual Reports and reviewed annually by an FMP Management Implementation Team (MIT).

1. FMP Indicators 11 & 24

2025 wildfire impacts on the PATSA have resulted in the requirement to recalculate the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) (Indicator 11 has a 10% Timber Harvest Landbase disturbance threshold – 2025 wildfire disturbance resulted in a 34% impact). The recalculation has a ripple effect on Indicator 24 where harvest distribution has been affected. These updated numbers are a variance to the current approved FMP and are effective April 1, 2026. The following tables show the updated AAC values and updated Indicator 24 Harvest distribution targets:

Table 1 Recalculated PATSA AAC

Timber Supply Area	TIMBER VOLUME (m ³ /year)							
	Softwood						Hardwood (≥8 cm)	Total
	Estimated Sawlog (>10 cm)	Estimated pulp				Total		
Estimated Sawlog defect		Sawlog top (8-10 cm)	Discrete pulp stands	Total				
Prince Albert	868,200	103,656	87,944	N/A	191,600	1,059,800	863,600	1,923,400

Table 2 Updated FMP Indicator 24 Harvest Distribution by Planning Unit and Species

Management Unit	Harvest area (ha/year)				
	Species Group				Total
	H/HS	SH	S-BS JP	S WS Other	
West	4,168	411	2,056	579	7,214
Central	1,298	172	2,783	156	4,409
North	80	10	199	10	298
East	278	39	806	64	1,187
Total	5,823	632	5,844	809	13,108

2. Indicator 4 Harvest Event Retention

****Sakaw is requesting to adopt the 2023 FMP Standard criteria for Event Retention. This request is to be applied to 2024/2025 closed events and beyond.**

3. Proposed blocks occurring outside of tactical plan areas (FMP Indicator 15)

When the FMP was amended to adapt to the final woodland caribou range plan for the SK2 Central range, some decade two areas were shifted into decade one to recognize the loss of some decade one areas resulting from expanded harvest deferral areas in the new Caribou Habitat Management Zones. The revised version of the tactical plan (v2) was used for this variance analysis.

Sakaw intends to follow Indicator 15 criteria - allowed 15% deviation to the Tactical Plan. Planning of harvest areas as described below, outside the Tactical Plan, gives greater flexibility on locations to pick from within the 15% deviation allowance. This indicator is tracked annually and assessed on five and ten year cycles. For 2024/25, 7.2% had been harvested outside the tactical plan. The average for the first 7 years of the FMP is 8.5%.

There are 14,767 ha in 2026-27 operating plan blocks that fall outside of the FMP tactical plan area boundaries with 2.1X the expected harvest volume included in the plan (52%), and roughly 7,383 ha at 1X harvest volume (26%). Blocks and areas outside the tactical plan are listed in Appendix A. It is not expected that this will result in a variance to the plan due to the fact the plan includes 2.1 times the AAC. Two factors that contribute to this are:

- 1) Due to wildfires in 2025, blocks (some outside of tactical plan) were added to the Operating Plan to replace timber burned. This timber is of similar age/quality to that which burned.
- 2) In the creation of the events for the 2026/2027 submission, there were some blocks added to these events that may have been outside of the tactical plan. Initially, the tactical plan was created as a large overview of the harvest plans on a broad scale. Subsequently, for the event creation, an operational view and fine-tuned process was utilized. Therefore, some blocks have been added which were outside of the tactical plan, creating a plan which is operationally sound.

Sakaw will continue to monitor the area outside of the tactical plan and report at the FMP MIT meetings.

4. Blocks where the practice of excess hardwood retention will be used.

****Sakaw has requested (November 3, 2025) waiver of the requirement to restrict areas of increased hardwood retention to 450 ha/year.**

5. Retention and Forest Renewal (SGR) Variance - forest fuel reduction harvest blocks near communities or residential areas.

With support from SPSA (email submitted in Appendix A), Sakaw planned blocks near Big River and Smoothstone Lake Lodge will have the following retention and forest renewal strategies:

- Retention – the intent is to leave no retention in harvest blocks 22_21_003, 22_21_004, 24_03_009 and 28_00_007.
- Forest renewal – the intent will be for Trembling Aspen or Balsam Poplar to regenerate naturally in the above listed blocks to promote a less intensive fire environment.

6. Proposed blocks with the potential to exceed the 5-year maximum harvest area targets (by planning unit and species grouping) by more than 5% or 100 ha, whichever is greater. (Indicator 24)

The harvest distribution targets will be managed throughout the operating year. A post-harvest evaluation of performance against them will show the actual variances and be included in the FMP Annual Report on implementing the FMP.

Monitoring of projected variances from the 5-year targets for the period from 2023 to 2028 continue to be monitored. The 2024-25 harvest areas are not yet updated from imagery and the 2025-26 harvest is still in progress, so field depletions have been used for the projections. Once the actual harvest information is known, the tracking numbers will be updated and may result in changes, typically as a reduction in hectares.

7. Blocks occurring in Caribou Habitat Tier 1 Areas

The caribou habitat management plan in the approved FMP is being followed and no harvest blocks have been planned in Tier 1 areas.

There are 5.3 km of an existing, active winter road in Tier 1 area V that is expected to be travelled on in the 2026/27 operating year. This road has been used for longer than 5 years and is a historic trail/road that has been there for decades before that. It is also a stakeholder trail since it is a historic road, so will be left intact after the harvest operations. (see spreadsheet in Appendix A).

8. Event Size Distribution (FMP Indicator 3) and Event Size Duration (FMP Indicator 20)

Since implementation of the Forest Management Plan, a revised Forest Operating Plan Standard was finalized in June of 2022. The new standard requires harvest event plans to be spatially defined in the Operating Plan. It also provides further direction on event size delineation and provides for extended durations for event completion. During the development of the FMP, Sakaw considered operational restrictions and the limit of 10 years for event duration (2017 FMP Standard, Table 1 Indicator 20) to determine targeted event size distribution (2017 FMP Standard, Table 1, Indicator 3). The events proposed in the 2026-2031 Operating Plan (Table 1) were delineated using the FMP definition of events, which is primarily guided by stand characteristics (clustering of stands based on decadal age). This resulted in some very large events >8,001 ha not previously contemplated, and fewer small events.

Table 3 Newly Delineated Harvest Events.

FMP Harvest Event Size	Target % of Area Harvested	Event Duration (2017 FMP Standard)	Event Distribution Planned in the 2025-2030 OP	Event Duration for Proposed Events (2022 Forest OP Standard)
< 100	10%	10	1.6%	10
100 -1,500	65%	10	21.2%	10
1,501-3,500	15%	10	21.4%	15
3,501-8,000	10%	10	35.3%	20
> 8,001	0%	10	20.4%	20

2.2 Variances from Forest Operating Plan Standard and Forest Regeneration Assessment Standard

Planned Volumes

This proposed operating plan includes some blocks from the 2025-26 operating year that may not be started or completely harvested by March 31, 2026. If they do end up being harvested in 2025-

26, they will be removed from the 2026-27 plan and other blocks will be added to keep planned volumes at 2.1 times the AAC. A major amendment to the 2026-27 operating plan will be submitted in early April or May to reconcile these block changes, and any associated changes needed to planned roads and silviculture treatments. It is recognized that an amendment to the operating plan may entail a consultation period that could result in delays in approval of the blocks not included in the operating plan submission.

Map Production

****On November 3, 2025 Sakaw requested to have harvest event maps be submitted at the 1:50,000 scale, along with the shapefiles.**

Access Control

Any existing road closures that are being removed are to be highlighted in the 2026-2031 Operating Plan and include information regarding whether it was an existing trail where there may be a perceived right of access.

Ability to Move Roads Due to Topography Challenges

- Birchbark North 0307: The ability to move Class 3 roads and crossings in this operating area up to 200 meters from road centerline is requested, for operational flexibility to address excessive blowdown that has occurred here.
- WhiteSwan 0508, East Trout Lake 0907, Molonosa Lake 1310, 1380 Venn Lake, 2517 Swan Lakes: A 200 meter allowable deviation from the planned road location is requested for inter-block roads in this operating area, to allow for adjustments when necessary due to hilly terrain.

Forest Road Wetland and Watercourse Crossings Operational Standard

****Sakaw is requesting approval to replace the Aquatic Habitat Protection Permit with use of the above standard, effective April 1, 2026.**

Regeneration Assessment Surveys - Large Scale Aerial Photography Method

****Sakaw received correspondence advising that this method is approved through the updated Forest Regeneration Assessment Standard, effective April 1, 2026.**

Hardwood Regeneration Surveys – Alternative Solution

****Sakaw is requesting approval to use Alternative Solution to regeneration surveys of hardwood leave for natural (LFN) areas.**

Silviculture Treatments

****Sakaw is requesting approval to conduct scarification on all Yr 1 blocks where this is the treatment prescription.**

2.3 Variances from FMA and AAC

Schedule F of the PAFMA will need to be updated once new AAC numbers are approved, reflecting impacts from disturbances, especially from the 2025 wildfire season.

- AAC Update 2025, anticipated Sakaw shareholders' allocations:

	Sawlog m3	Pulp m3	Hardwood m3
BRFN FP	74,609	22,898	94,907
Carrier	288,261	88,435	
Edgewood	50,870	15,528	
Mistasini	20,348	6,316	25,884
Mitosak	40,696	12,370	51,767
MLBV	135,652	41,585	34,512
NorSask	169,565	52,113	
Tolko			517,673
Total	780,001	239,245	724,743

Due to lack of pulp market or other viable markets for the sawlog tops and sawlog degrade, Sakaw is requesting approval to leave the pulp material (logs <10 cm diameter) in the harvest blocks and therefore the volume anticipated to be used is 1,504,744 m3/year.

The planned volume is 2.1 times the allocation amounts and includes contingency areas that provide flexibility to respond to factors such as weather, access to areas and market demand.

****Blanket Approval Request, Trail Maintenance: During harvest operations, commitments made to stakeholders may involve protection of historically used trails. An effective means to alert harvest equipment to the presence of the trail is for the feller buncher operator to leave high stumps (3 to 8 feet) along the trail. This practice aids in ensuring the trails are left undisturbed during skidding and slash spreading activities and also denotes its location after forest operations are complete. Utilizing high stumps to protect trails has been utilized in past years and as such, Sakaw requests blanket approval to utilize this practice in the 2026-2031 operating year. Anticipated volumes attributed would be minimal and cumulatively not exceed 200 m3.**

3 Engagement and Information Sharing

There are many other users and values on every hectare of the TSA, to consider when harvesting timber. The TSA is managed to provide short and long-term economic benefits to communities and the province, while also protecting environmental values, cultural heritage, traditional land use, and many other non-timber values and activities (tourism, recreation, hunting, fishing, trapping, fishing etc.). Nearly all this activity is concentrated on road-accessible portions of the TSA.

There is ongoing communication with people throughout the year about forestry plans (roads, harvesting, renewal, reclamation) but the fall is the busiest time when the next Operating Plan, that will start on April 1st of the upcoming year, is being developed. The plan is submitted to the government for review on or before December 31st.

Numerous changes are made to harvesting plans each year based on where other land users are and their concerns.

Communication and information sharing mechanisms are aimed at reaching interested people and communities in whatever manner is most effective. The mechanisms used are continually being

modified and adjusted to meet people’s needs and expectations, legal requirements and public health restrictions. The public engagement that occurred in the fall of 2025 during the development of this operating plan is described below.

3.1.1 Draft Maps Online

Draft maps showing proposed harvest areas were made available online on the Sakâw website (www.Sakâw.ca) on October 21, 2025. Interested people could review the maps at their convenience to see if harvesting was planned in an area of interest to them.

Links on the “What’s New” section of the Sakâw.ca home page led to the draft maps as well as instructions on how to give feedback. People were asked to contact Sakâw with the name of the map or area they wanted to discuss, so the planner for that area could arrange a discussion with them through:

- a one-on-one phone call or online meeting (for viewing a map together)
- an online meeting with a small group
- a small field tour following the public health guidelines in place at the time.

The maps show roads and harvest blocks proposed for Year 1 of the plan in detail. Many more years’ worth of future harvesting is also shown on the maps, for information and to start early discussions about them.

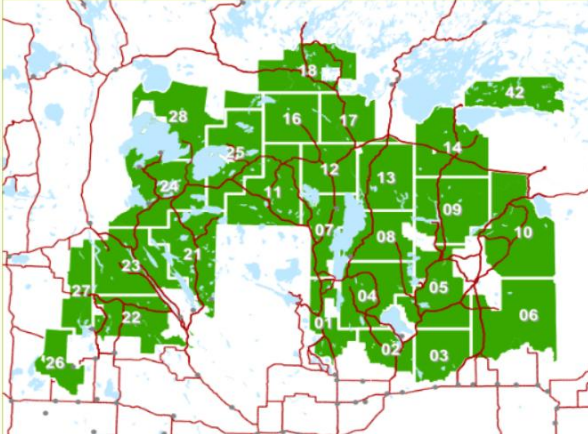
What’s New...

Looking for information on how to review the draft operating plans for 2026? Please note change in meeting plans.

[See how to review here >>](#)

2026 Draft Planning Maps are now available for public review

[See the map pdfs here >>](#)



2026 Operating Plan Draft Planning Maps (Oct 2025):

To view operating planning maps in .pdf format, click on the links below.

NOTE: These are large map files and may load slowly.

- [Unit 01](#)
- [Unit 02](#)
- [Unit 03](#)
- [Unit 04](#)
- [Unit 05](#)
- [Unit 06](#)
- [Unit 07](#)
- [Unit 08](#)
- [Unit 09](#)
- [Unit 10](#)
- [Unit 11](#)
- [Unit 12](#)
- [Unit 13](#)
- [Unit 14](#)
- [Unit 16](#)
- [Unit 17](#)
- [Unit 18](#)
- [Unit 21 v2](#)
- [Unit 22 v3](#)
- [Unit 23](#)
- [Unit 24](#)
- [Unit 25](#)
- [Unit 26](#)
- [Unit 27](#)
- [Unit 28](#)
- [Unit 42](#)

3.2 Letters

On October 7, 2025, letters (shown in Appendix B) were ready to be sent (by regular mail, registered mail or email) to over 1,000 contacts for the PA TSA, directing them to the Sakâw web site for viewing the draft maps. Canada Post was on strike at this time and sending the letters via mail was delayed until October 14, 2025. Contacts with emails had letters sent October 7.

The people and organizations contacted are from a comprehensive database kept by Sakâw and government lists of disposition holders and registered trappers in the TSA.

The letters provided information on both the draft Operating Plan (how to view the maps and contact Sakâw, and a schedule of open houses) as well as the long-term Forest Management Plan (including how to access it and view annual performance reports on achieving the forest management strategies contained in it).

3.3 Personal Contacts, Map Mailouts

Planners reached out to individuals and groups they knew would want to discuss the plans. Numerous maps were mailed, delivered or picked up to anyone requesting them in paper form.

3.4 Advertising

Advertisements about the opportunity to review forestry plans directed people to visit Sakâw 's website for information and instructions for viewing and providing input on the draft operating plan maps.

3.4.1 Radio

CJWW

- Fifty-seven 1-minute ads (in English) ran from Oct 18, 2025 to Nov 3, 2025
- This station covers an area from Ile-a-la-Crosse to south of Regina, extending into both Alberta and Manitoba on each side, with an audience of over 800,000 tuning in per week.

MBC

- Sixteen 2-minute radio ads (in Cree) ran from Oct 19, 2025 to Nov 3, 2025
- This station covers the province from Uranium City in the north to White Bear reserve in the south, reaching 62 communities - including the major cities of Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Meadow Lake, and La Ronge.
- News and information are primarily from an aboriginal angle, and the music selection includes a lot of aboriginal artists from across Saskatchewan and Canada. Programming is in English with featured shows in Cree and Dene languages.

Audio files for the ads these stations ran are included in Appendix B.

3.4.2 Online News

Three online news sites - paNOW, LaRongeNOW and MeadowlakeNOW - ran the following "Billboard Ad", that could appear on any page of the site, for 2 weeks (Oct. 18 - Nov. 3):

Opportunity to Review Draft Forestry Plans
Operating Plan Maps
April 2026-March 2027

[Click Here for Information to Book a Meeting](#)

Anyone using the “Click Here” button was taken to the Sakâw website where draft maps and instructions for getting in touch with Sakâw were posted.

3.5 Customized Maps for Trapping and Outfitting Areas

Outfitters and the Chairs of trapping furblocks will be sent customized maps in early January 2026 that show the overlap between their allocated furblock or outfitting area and the proposed harvest areas. Unnecessary information that could detract from showing the planned activities in the area is removed from these maps. An accompanying letter will ask that the Chairs of trapping furblocks make the maps available to their members and indicate that additional copies can be mailed upon request.

3.6 Indigenous Engagement

The Saskatchewan government has a duty to consult with First Nations and Métis communities about the impact of this operating plan on their ability to exercise Treaty and Aboriginal rights, before approving the plan. The people Sakâw solicited input from on drafts of this plan included known First Nations and Métis community leadership in and adjacent to the PA TSA for which the province’s duty to consult is triggered by this proposed project. Information about the opportunity to review draft forestry plans reached all areas within and adjacent to the PA TSA through mailings and various forms of advertising, including known indigenous communities.

Feedback received has enabled Sakâw to adjust the plan to avoid, mitigate or minimize adverse impacts on the ability of indigenous communities and individuals to hunt, fish and trap for food on unoccupied Crown lands, gather plants for food and medicine, and carry out traditional ceremonial and cultural practices.

Information about discussions and adjustments made to harvesting plans during the development of this operating plan is provided to the Government of Saskatchewan with the submission of this operating plan. It includes communications, commitments and changes made that help inform the government’s consultation process.

There is also ongoing engagement with individual trappers and trapper associations, committees or boards, and band members throughout the year that continues to be effective in avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts on traditional land uses.

Potential impacts from the proposed forest operations (harvesting, constructing, maintaining and reclaiming roads, and renewing the forest) on the ability to hunt, trap, fish and carry out traditional

uses, and steps that are taken to avoid negative impacts, are described below.

- The harvest disturbance impacts the availability of vegetation for different wildlife species. The forest growth cycle is reset to the beginning, and a young forest starts to grow back.
Measures to mitigate the impact on trapping activity include keeping high value trapping habitat within and between proposed cutblocks, maintaining traditional access to trails and cabins used for trapping, adjusting harvest areas or the timing of harvest, and leaving green tree retention in strategic locations such as valuable habitat or sensitive sites.
- Building roads and carrying out some types of mechanical treatments to promote forest renewal can impact archaeological or culturally significant sites.
Forest planners work with communities and individuals to identify and avoid the location of such sites during development of the operating plan. Once approved, the operating plan is also submitted to Saskatchewan's Heritage Conservation Branch (HCB) for screening. Areas of moderate or high heritage potential where activities will exceed minimum ground disturbance levels are surveyed by an archaeologist. If heritage resources are found adjustments are made to planned activities to avoid disturbing the site.
- Constructing, maintaining, and reclaiming watercourse crossings can affect fish populations and water quality, and restrict the passage of water and fish.
Federal and provincial permits stipulate requirements that protect water and aquatic habitat when constructing water crossing. These include controlling erosion and sedimentation, storing fuels away from the water, inspecting crossings at least once a year, and carrying out maintenance and prevention work. Crossings are removed when they are no longer needed, and the sites are restored.

A few examples of the engagement and changes made as a result of feedback received during the development of operating plans are:

2026/27 Commitments:

- Commitment in blocks 08_77_006, 010, 019, 007 - Ensure active trail is returned to 4ft upon reclaiming Class 3
- Unit 2120 - Proposed harvest block configurations in the Moonlight Lake area remain flexible; Big River Metis Local has concerns regarding Bison herd (originating from National Park) using the area.

Past Commitments:

- Stakeholders provided locations of cabins (2) inside harvest block 07-09-381. Planner committed to 100 meter buffer around them, to be ribboned around this winter so stakeholders can visually see the retained area.
- A trapper noted that Giles Creek is a major walleye spawning creek. A 90 meter buffer was agreed to and placed around it and this was entered into the GIS.
- Sacred and historic sites, moose calving and hunting areas and dancing grounds in the vicinity of ZigZag Bay were discussed with elders and community members. Work will continue to identify specific sites for protection and coupled with that, areas that are appropriate for harvest.
- A Métis Local was interested in preserving Métis history and sites. Some special maps that focus on showing known trails and cabins were prepared for their use and an offer was made to go with a small group to look for sites in proposed harvest areas.

3.7 Adjustments to Plans

Plans and maps were revised to incorporate the input received from other land users to the best extent possible.

Some of the adjustments made are general and aspatial in nature, such as shutting down the wood haul trucks for a long weekend or not burning slash piles during deer hunt season. Others were specific to a location that could be shown on a map, such as leaving an unharvested buffer around a cabin, leaving a visual buffer around a lake, or moving the location of a road.

This operating plan is a living document informed by on-going discussions with stakeholders and First Nations and Métis people. While input into the development of this plan is complete, if new information becomes available during the life of the plan which needs to be considered during operational activities, Sakâw shareholders will submit requests to amend the plan as appropriate.

3.8 Further Details in Appendix B

Discussions and Commitments

Information from the many conversations about planned forestry operations in the PA TSA and their impacts, including commitments and adjustments made, is entered into a stakeholder database on an ongoing basis. Detailed information exported from that database is found in Appendix B, as follows:

- Communications and commitments made during the last 10 years is provided in an excel format that can be sorted or filtered and searched by name, operating area, keyword etc. (*Commitment_Communication_Masterlist.xls*).
- A report on communications from April to December 2025, when the 2026-27 Operating Plan was being developed, is provided in .pdf format. (*CommunicationsWithCommitmentsReport_April 2025_Nov 2025.pdf*).

Supporting Information for Section 3 – Engagement and Information Sharing

Copies of the letter, and online/radio ads to engage in the development of this operating plan are also found in Appendix B.

4 Proposed Forest Operations

The operational activities that will be carried out under this operating plan involve:

- Forest harvesting (including felling, skidding, processing, log hauling, storing and staging of wood)
- Road construction, maintenance, and reclamation

**** There are no research activities planned for 2026-2027.**

4.1 General

4.1.1 Operations Standards

Activities carried out under this operating plan and described below will follow requirements outlined in the Forest Operations Standard (April 1 2025).

4.1.2 Harvest Block Boundaries

The boundaries of harvest areas will be marked with flagging tape, or the GPS coordinates of the boundary will be uploaded into the harvesting equipment, or a combination of both techniques will be used.

If boundaries are being ribboned, ribbons are not needed where a distinguishable linear corridor can be used, or the area beside the boundary has a height difference of 10 meters or more. Table 2 lists the standard flagging tape colours that will be used where needed, to mark boundaries or lines for proposed forestry activities. Deviations from the approved harvest area boundaries are acceptable under certain conditions and allowances set out in the Forest Operations Standard.

Table 4 Standard Flagging Tape Colours

Ribbon Colour	Use
Pink "Harvest Area Boundary"	Harvest area boundary locations and sensitive sites where harvesting will not occur
Orange "Road Line" or "Road Centerline"	Road location
Day-glo Green "Machine Free Zone" (Carrier approved to use Blue "Machine Free Zone")	Areas where equipment is not permitted to travel
Yellow "Special Management Zone"	Areas with special management conditions (i.e. no harvest zones in riparian management areas)
Yellow	Planting boundaries

4.1.3 Temporary Work Camps

Requirements in a Temporary Work Camp Standard (effective Nov 14, 2022) will be followed whenever camps are set up for carrying out forestry activities in the 2026-2027 operating year. This includes black and grey water collection and disposal requirements that came into full effect on October 1, 2021.

The camp locations of contractors carrying out harvesting work will be kept updated in a reporting spreadsheet that is made available to the Ministry of Environment Forest Operations and Compliance Assurance staff on an ongoing basis.

Sakaw is requesting approval for existing Temporary Work Camps outside of approved blocks at the locations (approximate size in hectares at end of each) below:

AC Zone – Central Camp, Z13 E370005 N6046053 (0.7 ha)

AC Zone – Dunbar, Z13 E372014 N6061219 (24/25 block 28-00-076) (0.5 ha)

Big River First Nation Forestry Products LP/Tolko, Otter Lake – Z13 E342608 N5967732 (0.6 ha)

Carrier Forest Products, Island Lake IBR – Z13 E437980 N5959324 (0.5 ha)

Carrier Forest Products, Crean River – Z13 E438518 N6000562 (0.7 ha)

Carrier Forest Products, MacDonnell – Z13 489195 N5978923 (0.7 ha)
Carrier Forest Products/Tolko, Swan Lakes – Z13 386830 N6072827 (0.5 ha)
Carrier Forest Products, Jensen – Z13 E443342 N6055620 (0.8 ha)
Carrier Forest Products, Wuchewan – Z13 E512154 N6072459 (0.5 ha)
Carrier Forest Products, Tracey Junction East – Z13 E448065 N6046973 (0.2 ha)
Carrier Forest Products, Maistre Lake – Z13 E485457 N5982729 (0.6 ha)
Carrier Forest Products, Snowfield Junction East – Z13 E488303 N5953791 (0.5 ha)
Dunkley Lumber Ltd., White Gull - Z13 E526511 N5962918 (0.8 ha)
MLBV/Tolko, MacDonnell Lake Rd – Z13 E482565 N6005016 (0.6 ha)
NorSask/Tolko, Hunters Lake – Z13 E314927 N5990247 (0.5 ha)
NorSask/Tolko, Barnes Lake – Z13 E307409 N5931703 (0.4 ha)
NorSask/Tolko, Charbonneau Road – Z13 E366705 N6071759 (0.5 ha)

The camp locations of contractors carrying out renewal work will be emailed to the Area Forester by the responsible Shareholder.

4.1.4 Heritage Resource Surveys

Maps and operating information are provided to the Heritage Conservation Branch (HCB) of the Saskatchewan Ministry of Parks, Culture and Sport, for all areas included in Year 1 of this operating plan. HCB will screen all proposed harvest areas and roads for heritage resource potential based on location, topography, known heritage resource information and professional judgement. Each site is rated for heritage potential. Qualified professional archaeologists are contracted to carry out field surveys on sites where the heritage potential is moderate or high and the roads or renewal methods involved are expected to exceed specified minimums for ground disturbance. If heritage resources are found during the survey, planned forestry activities are modified to avoid disturbing the sites.

In addition to the HCB annual review, sites of archaeological or cultural significance may be identified during the operating plan engagement process or during forestry activities. These will be reported to the HCB in accordance with provincial requirements and appropriate management actions will be identified.

4.2 Harvesting

4.2.1 Harvest Events

Table 1 provides details for newly delineated harvest events. Appendix A further details blocks within these events where harvest approval is being sought. It should be noted that approval to harvest remains at the harvest block level for year one activities only.

4.2.2 Harvesting Methods

Mechanical harvesting systems are used to process all wood harvested on the TSA. A mechanical system typically consists of a tracked feller-buncher used to cut standing trees and lay them in orderly piles (drags). A grapple-skidder collects the drags of wood left distributed throughout the harvested area by the feller-buncher and skids them to roadside or into rows within the cut block to facilitate the use of a processor to remove tree branches and tops. The processor operator sorts the processed logs into three basic products: sawlogs, softwood pulp and hardwood.

There are also operations where timber is felled, processed at the stump, and forwarded to roadside.

4.2.3 Utilization Standards

For all Sakâw shareholders, the Utilization Standards approved in the amended Forest Operations Standard (April 1, 2025) will be adhered to for any harvested timber which is scaled. Previously, Utilization Standards found in the 2018-2038 Forest Management Plan were used.

Table 3 Utilization Standards

Product	Fibre Leaves forest	Stump Height (cm)	Minimum Top Diameter inside Bark (cm)	Minimum Merchantable Height (m)	Log Length (m)	Minimum Volume/ha All FTypes
SWD Sawlog	CTL	30	>10	5.35	2.6	60 m3
SWD Pulp	Tree length	30	8	5.35	2.4	
Hardwood	Tree length	30	8	5.35	Full tree	

4.2.4 Proposed Year 1 Harvest Volumes and Attributes

This operating plan includes the Year 1 harvest volumes shown in Table 4. The volumes shown are approximately 2.1 times the annual allowable harvest, which includes contingency harvest areas. This provides flexibility to move harvest locations since weather, markets, wildfires, contractor and equipment availability, stakeholder concerns etc. change even the best laid plans. Despite this additional volume being included in the plan, harvesting will not exceed the AAC over a five-year cut control cycle so there is no risk of unsustainable harvest.

Table 4 Shareholder Allocations and Proposed Harvest Volumes

Shareholders	Allocation (m ³ /yr)	Year 1 Proposed Volume (m ³)	Years of AAC Proposed
<u>Hardwood</u>			
BRFN FP	94,907	294,766	3.1
MTLP	25,884	58,302	2.3
MAHI	51,767	153,787	3.0
MLBV	34,512	62,794	1.8
Tolko	517,673	1,369,076	2.6
<u>Softwood</u>			
BRFN FP Sawlog	74,609	292,655	3.9

Carrier Sawlog	288,261	642,675	2.2
Dunkley Sawlog	50,870	113,826	2.2
MTLP Sawlog	20,348	51,535	2.5
MAHI Sawlog	40,696	127,326	3.1
MLBV Sawlog	135,652	247,623	1.8
NorSask Sawlog	169,565	364,335	2.1
Pulpwood (no market)	239,245	415,021	1.7
Total	1,743,989	4,193,726	2.4

The harvest distribution by species group and planning unit (VOIT Indicator) for proposed harvest in year one is summarized in Table 5.

Table 5 Harvest Distributions by Species Group and Planning Unit (2026 Data)

Area (ha)	Cover Species Group (CSG)				
	S-wS	S-bs or jP	SH	HS/H	Grand Total
Planning Unit					
Central	156	2,783	172	1,298	4,409
East	64	806	39	278	1,187
West	579	2,056	411	4,168	7,214
North	10	199	10	80	298
Grand Total	809	5,844	632	5,823	13,108

For greater certainty, nothing in this Operating Plan shall obligate Sakâw or any of its shareholders to harvest any minimum volume of timber, and it is recognized that operational flexibility is needed to address factors such as changing market conditions, stakeholder (including shareholder) issues, and other operational factors from time to time.

Appendix C contains a complete list of proposed harvest areas and their attributes, which includes the shareholders with harvesting and renewal responsibilities for each block, submission maps, and unit volume summaries.

Lists of prescriptions and considerations for operating areas that describe strategies to address aesthetic, forest health and other considerations are also provided in Appendix C.

4.2.5 Storage of Wood

As part of the harvesting process shareholders may plan to store wood before delivering it to the mills. Storing wood is when it is moved out of a harvest block to a storage site before it is hauled to a mill.

Sakâw shareholders store wood at locations along all-weather roads where they can access it when they need to deliver it to mills or get wood out of harvested areas so the roads can be reclaimed and the area reforested.

A list of wood storage sites anticipated to be used in 2026-27 is listed in Appendix C.

****Sakâw requests approval to allow forest products harvested in 2025-26 to remain in the listed**

storage sites, until March 31, 2027.

As the locations needed to store wood in the forest beyond the end of the operating year become clearer, Sakâw will identify and submit for approval by January 15, 2026 the actual locations of stored wood from the anticipated harvest areas and storage sites, the volumes to be stored at those locations, and the anticipated date the timber will be removed from the sites.

4.2.6 Silviculture Systems and Event Level Retention

The primary silviculture system used is to cluster the harvest in an area and carry it out relatively quickly, so the area can be reclaimed and the time over which it is impacted is minimized. An average of 9% or more of the area (a range of 3 – 15% by cutblock) is left uncut. Generally, this event style harvesting is preferred for environmental, forest health, and wildlife reasons. The rationale behind this approach can be found in Appendix D of the Forest Management Plan for the PA TSA.

Management for controlling dwarf mistletoe involves removing infected trees and overrides the requirement to leave any uncut areas.

4.2.7 Riparian Area Harvesting

Harvesting and silviculture activities in riparian areas will comply with requirements for riparian management areas in the Forest Operations Standard, which are summarized in Table 6.

Table 8 Riparian Area Harvesting Standards

Waterbody Type	Category	Riparian Prescription
Large (>5 ha) Lakes, Rivers, Streams	1	10m No Harvest/No Equipment zone, plus a 30m limited harvest zone (can be partially harvested)
High Slope (>15%) Areas on Small (<5 ha) Lakes or Ponds	2	Limited harvest zone to the top of the slope (max 40m) with no equipment in the first 10m adjacent to the waterbody.
Low Slope (<15%) Areas on Small (<5 ha) Lakes or Ponds	3	10m limited harvest zone with no equipment allowed within this zone.
Intermittent Streams	4	Leave single of clumped leave trees adjacent to the stream and ensure no equipment enters the stream channel. Crossings can occur on frozen ground or with appropriate crossing structures.
Ephemeral Streams, Wetlands	5	Do not obstruct or impede surface or subsurface flow.

4.2.8 Visually Sensitive Areas

Some harvest areas in this operating plan fall within visually sensitive areas that can be seen from communities, public recreation areas, major highways, and high value recreational use lakes and rivers. Harvest strategies for those areas take into consideration aesthetic values and stakeholder concerns, which may include limiting the extent of disturbed forest, reducing the size of openings,

using irregular block boundaries, or using retention to act as a visual screen.

A list of area specific prescriptions and considerations made in light of aesthetic, forest health or other considerations is provided in Appendix C.

4.2.9 Third-Party Operators

Volumes for third party operators will be re-assessed with the AAC recalculation process initiated fall of 2025 due to disturbance events in the PATSA. Shareholders and third-party operators work together wherever possible to plan operations and integrate the location of harvest areas, road use and utilization of products from the area. Third party volumes (where known) are included in the Unit Summaries as information only – not included in Sakaw shareholder volumes.

4.3 Roads and Crossings

Shareholders are responsible for the construction and maintenance and reclamation of Improved Bush Roads (IBRs), and all other lower class roads used to access harvest operations (this includes other licensee roads not accessing active forest management areas). The softwood and hardwood operators share responsibility for the roads and crossings in an area, as listed in the roads and crossings tables in Appendix D.

Historically, watercourse crossings have been constructed, maintained and reclaimed according to conditions specified in Aquatic Habitat Protection Permits (AHPPs). Sakaw is requesting approval to replace the AHPP with use of the Forest Road Wetland and Watercourse Crossings Operational Standard (effective April 1, 2026) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and remediation of road crossings and the removal of beaver dams, at water crossings approved under this operating plan.

4.3.1 Proposed Roads and Watercourse Crossings

Proposed Year 1 road construction is summarized in Appendix D by operating area, zone, and the licence area. Crossings are also listed in Appendix D, by location and type. The roads and crossings were planned for 2 times the harvest volume and exceed what is expected to be constructed.

4.3.2 Borrow and Gravel Pits

As a general practice, borrow pits may be dug within any approved Year 1 harvest area to gather materials such as gravel or sand to use when constructing roads in the area. When the roads are reclaimed the sides of all gravel pits, borrow pits, cuts, fills and extra workspaces will be contoured to a 2:1 slope, as required under the Forest Operations Standard.

4.3.3 Road Closures

Temporary road closures align with provincial resource protection methods (in addition to the requirements in the Forest Operations Standard). The closures are used to restrict vehicle access for resource protection as directed by Government, protect road/camp infrastructure and reduce liability. Berms and gates proposed for installation in Year 1 are listed in Appendix D.

Road closures planned for removal in 2026/27 include the following:

- Unit 1 – Marshall IBR: coordinates Z13 E443674 N5954313

- Unit 5 – Link IBR: coordinates Z13 E512208 N5974822; Whiteswan IBR X2: coordinates Z13 E495264 N5996266, Z13 E495815 N5999379
- Unit 6 – Link IBR, coordinates Z13 E519958 N5968674
- Unit 9 – Nipekamew Outlet IBR, coordinates Z13 E502416 N6042487; is routinely damaged and circumvented.
- Unit 17 – Gropp Bay IBR, coordinates Z13 E463624 N6087260
- Unit 22 – Two gates on the McRobb IBR (North and South entrances); this is at the request of Big River First Nation.

Other existing “problem” road closures which have been repaired and are being evaluated for further effectiveness:

- Unit 27 – Eagles Lake IBR gate has historically been Sakaw’s most ineffective gate due to outside breaches. The majority of stakeholder conversations indicate that access control into this area is still desired, so in the summer of 2024, a new heavier gate was re-installed with a new hidden locking mechanism. Along with the gate re-installation, adjacent berms were reconstructed to make unauthorized access more difficult. With these improvements, the ongoing effectiveness of this gate will be assessed and if issues continue, it may need to be removed.

4.3.4 Road Deactivation/Crossing Reclamation

Deactivating roads involves removing watercourse crossings and leaving the road surface intact for future use. Egg Lake IBR, Gropp Bay IBR, Hills Park West IBR are planned to have watercourse crossings reclaimed in the 2026/27 operating year.

4.3.5 Road Reclamation

Roads no longer needed for forest management purposes are generally reclaimed and returned to productive status. Slash piles will be burned and in-block Class 4 roads will be reclaimed within two years of harvest completion.

4.4 Renewal

4.4.1 Silviculture Ground Rules

Silviculture Ground Rules (SGRs) are followed that outline the operational treatments that can be used for a given forest type (i.e., harvest, renewal and stand tending). These are found in the Forest Management Plan for the PA TSA (April 1, 2018).

4.4.2 Planned Year 1 Renewal Activities

Tables that identify blocks planned for initial treatment (leave for natural, scarify or plant), retreatment, or that won’t be retreated due to mitigating circumstances, are included in Appendix E. Renewal treatments are shown on 1:15,000 operational maps in Appendix C. The planned renewal activities include areas harvested by third party operators on the TSA and areas with outstanding silviculture obligations. See Table 9 below for summary of planned treatments.

Table 9 Summary of Planned Renewal Treatments

2026/27 PATSA Planned Forest Renewal							
Tree Planting #'s by Species			Tree Plant Hectares	Scarification Hectares	LFN Hardwood Hectares	LFN Softwood Hectares	Total Planned Hectares
wS	bS	jP					
2,172,450	263,091	91,440	4,968	5,798	6,617	1,961	19,344

****Sakaw is requesting approval to extend delayed renewal treatments (Appendix E tables) for the 2022/23 operating year, where these activities couldn't be completed due to inaccessibility issues, such as wildfire.**

**** No herbicide or insecticide treatments are planned for 2026-2027.**

4.4.3 Regeneration Assessments

Regeneration assessments that will be done in 2026/27 involve:

- Establishment surveys on areas harvested in 2019/20, by shareholders or third party operators.
- Free to Grow (FTG) surveys on areas harvested in 2012/13, where Sakaw is responsible for legacy silviculture obligations as outlined in Schedule A of the PA FMA Assignment and Assumption Agreement and for current shareholders' silviculture obligations.
- Blocks missed in previous years will be included with these surveys – missed due to accessibility issues from fires, etc.

These surveys will primarily be carried out using Large-Scale Aerial Photography (LSAP) Methodology. Ground surveys will also be carried out to calibrate those assessments and to verify regeneration status of areas previously surveyed using the LSAP methodology.

A sample of hardwood blocks identified as LFN will be surveyed instead of surveying 100% of the blocks. The results from the sample are extrapolated to the remaining un-surveyed blocks. This will be the sixth operating year using the alternate approach, a summary of the results will be prepared and presented to the Forest Service.

5 Forest Protection

5.1 Insect and Disease Protection

Protection strategies are outlined in the 2018 FMP (Section 7.2) and incorporated into planning and operations to minimize the loss of timber from forest insects and diseases.

Efforts to control the spread of jack pine dwarf mistletoe are focused on reducing the chance of current infestations becoming established in new regenerating stands. Strategies used include ensuring that retention (including in riparian areas) is made up of species not susceptible to mistletoe and sanitizing areas adjacent to the block.

Strategies that can be used to control building populations of sawyer beetles, protect in-block retention, and protect harvested timber from being degraded include:

- Sanitation. Burn slash piles as soon as possible to get rid of habitat for the beetles. Haul log piles

out of the area as soon as possible. Avoid storing fresh cut logs close to fire-killed timber (in the forest or in the mill yard).

- Leave retention in large clumps (not single trees) so there is proportionately less edge and more protection for interior trees.

****There are no mistletoe control blocks identified in this plan submission. As mistletoe is encountered, the 2026/27 IHS (Smartsheet) will be updated to reflect sanitation not already identified in the AOP.**

6 Reporting and Self-Inspections

The following reporting will be done during the implementation of this plan:

- Harvest Operations. A common report on shareholder harvest operations in the PA TSA, in the form of a shared worksheet (“smartsheet”) that is continuously updated as activities are completed, is made available to the Ministry of Environment Forest Ecosystem Protection Specialists (FEPS) on an ongoing basis. Alerts are automatically sent to the FEPS when a row in the report changes.
- Harvest Camp Location. A common list of harvest camp locations for all shareholders is also reported to the FEPS through a shared worksheet that can be checked at any time.
- Renewal Camp Location. The location of renewal camps (usually for tree planting) is reported to the FEPS through a shared worksheet, which can be checked at any time.
- Crossings. Inspection/maintenance is completed, records are signed off by a qualified person, kept on file and are supplied to FEPS when requested.
- Monitoring and reporting on operational activities will summarize the area harvested, the areas of reforestation activities and the amount of roads built and reclaimed. Activities are summarized and submitted annually once actual harvest data is available, under the Forest Data Submission Standard.

Sakâw shareholders self-inspect their activities on the landbase as required under section 32(e) of the Forest Resources Management Regulations, terms of the Prince Albert FMA Side Agreement, and voluntary certification to the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) standard. The following self-inspection and self-reporting procedures will be followed by shareholders:

- Before operations begin a start-up checklist will be completed with the contractor. This pre-work form details specific requirements for the operation, such as how a harvest area will be developed and key standards to be met.
- A post-work inspection will be done and documented once operations are complete.
- Non-compliances will be reported by e-mail or letter to the appropriate FEPS as soon as practical after they are discovered and verified. The notice will contain the location and the specifics around the non-compliance as well as the action plan to be taken to correct the issue, if applicable.
- Measures to correct non-compliances will follow each Shareholder’s non-compliance, preventative and corrective action process.
- Pre- and post-work reports will be made available to Forest Officers on request.

7 Amendments

Request for amendments to this operating plan will be submitted by email or letter to the Area Forester. Where a change being requested may impact stakeholders, engagement will normally be done before the request is submitted and information about the outcome of the discussions will be included with the amendment request.

Appendix A Variances from FMP

See files or folder titled:

Sakâw_Year 1-2026- CaribouYear1Blocks.txt

Sakâw_Year 1-2026- Tactical Plan Variance_PATSA.xlsx

Appendix B Engagement and Information Sharing

See files or folder titled:

Discussions and Commitments

Commitment_Communication_Masterlist_2025-12-10.xlsx

rptCommunicationsWithCommitmentsReport-2025_12_10.pdf

Supporting information for Section 3 – Engagement and Information Sharing

Letter_Engagement Opportunities 2026 Plan.pdf

Radio_Ad_CJWW.wav

Radio_Ad_MBC.mp3

Ad paNOW/larongeNOW

Appendix C Harvest Areas and Volumes

See files or folder titled:

Submission Maps 2026 (folder)

- 15K_Submission
- 50K_Submission
- 300K_Submission

Unit Volume Summaries 2026 (folder)

- Unit 01 – 28, 42 Volume Summary 2026.pdf

Regional Prescriptions Considerations Final.pdf

Storage Sites (For Wood Harvested in 2026-27)

Appendix D Roads, Watercourse Crossings, Closures

See files or folder titled:

Sakâw_Year 1-2026-Rd Access Control Final.xlsx

Sakâw_Year 1-2026-Rd Construction Final.xlsx

Sakâw_Year 1-2026-Water Crossing Final.xlsx

Appendix E Renewal Activities

See files or folder titled:

Renewal Maps

Sakâw _Year 1-2026-Scarification TreePlant LFN Final