

**Sustainable Forest Management**  
**2006 Annual Report**  
**Fort Nelson Operations**

May 15, 2007

Forest Licence FL A17007 & Pulpwood Agreement 14

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## Glossary and Acronyms

**Adaptive Management:** A learning approach to management that recognizes substantial uncertainties in managing forests and incorporates into decisions the experience gained from the results of previous actions. Adaptive management can be simplified into "learning by doing."

**Annual Allowable Cut (AAC):** The allowable rate of timber harvest from a specified area of land. The Chief Forester sets specific AACs for Timber Supply Areas and Tree Farm Licences in accordance with Section 8 of the *Forest Act*.

**Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC):** A hierarchical system of ecosystems that integrates regional, local and chronological factors and combines climatic, vegetation and site factors.

**Biological richness (species richness):** The number of species in a given area.

**Coarse woody debris (CWD):** Downed woody material of a minimum diameter or greater that is resting on the forest floor or at an angle to the ground of 45 degrees or less. CWD consists of sound and rotting logs and branches, and may include stumps when specified. Coarse woody debris provides habitat for plants, animals and insects, and a source of nutrients for soil development.

**Criterion:** A category of conditions or processes by which sustainable forest management may be assessed; characterized by a set of related indicators which are monitored periodically to assess change.<sup>1</sup>

**Crown Forest Land Base (CFLB):** Forested land managed by the Ministry of Forests and Range is referred to as the Crown forested land base. In the CFLB, specific conditions (e.g. a stand or a group of similar trees) are assigned either to the non-harvesting land base or to the timber harvesting land base. An area can only be removed for one reduction type; for example, the area of a stand that falls within a park, and also has sensitive soils, is assigned only once to the non-harvesting land base.

**Customary use rights:** The rights of First Nations peoples to use lands and resources based on culturally established patterns of utilisation and management which may include fishing; hunting; trapping; gathering of foods, medicines and materials for ceremonial, spiritual, sustenance, or fabrication (e.g. clothing, artwork, building, etc.) purposes.

**Defined Forest Area (DFA):** A specified area of forest, including land and water. The Defined Forest Area for the Sustainable Forest Management Plan is the Vanderhoof Forest District, excluding private land and woodlots.

**Forest Management System (FMS):** The FMS is a systematic means of identifying, addressing and managing environmental impacts and sustainable forest management commitments within Canfor's Woodlands operations.

**Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA):** The *Forest and Range Practices Act* brings in the application of a results-based system for the management of forest and range resources. It will fully replace the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* by December, 2005.

**General Development Permit (GDP):** permit obtained by oil and gas sector to authorize limited development of an area in preparation for exploration activities for oil and gas.

**Global ecological cycles:** The complex of self-regulating processes responsible for recycling the Earth's limited supplies of water, carbon, nitrogen and other life-sustaining elements.

**Inoperable:** Lands that are unsuited for timber production now and in the foreseeable future because of a range of factors, including elevation; topography; inaccessible location; low value of timber; small size of timber stands; steep or unstable soils; or designation as parks, wilderness areas, or other uses incompatible with timber production.

**Indicator:** A measure of an aspect of the criterion; a quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described and which, when observed periodically, demonstrates trends. <sup>1</sup>

**Landscape Unit:** a planning area, generally up to about 100,000 ha in size, delineated according to topographic or geographic features such as a watershed or series of watersheds. It is established by the district manager.

**Measure:** A set of variable that provides quantitative information about the status/standard established for an indicator.

**Natural disturbance:** the historic process of fire, insects, wind, landslides and other natural events in an area.

**Non Commercial brush (NCBR):** Describes potential productive forest land that is covered with either 'Forest' or 'Brush'.

**Natural Disturbance Unit (NDU):** These units separate areas based on differences in disturbance processes, stand development, and temporal and spatial landscape pattern.

**NHLB:** Non-Harvestable Land Base This is area not considered part of the THLB. This includes areas excluded from contributing to timber supply during the TSR process, such as parks, riparian reserve areas, inaccessible areas, inoperable areas, non-merchantable forest types, low productivity types, recreation features, and environmentally sensitive areas.

**Old Growth Management Area (OGMA):** areas which contain, or are managed to replace, specific structural old-growth attributes and which are mapped out and treated as special management areas.

**Predictive Ecosystem Mapping (PEM):** A computer, GIS and knowledge-based method that divides landscapes into ecologically-oriented map units for management purposes.

**Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS):** a mix of outdoor settings based on remoteness, area size, and evidence of humans, which allows for a variety of recreation activities and experiences. The descriptions used to classify the settings are on a continuum and are described as: rural, roaded resource, semi-primitive motorized, semi-primitive non- motorized, and primitive.

**Regeneration delay:** the maximum time allowed in a prescription, between the start of harvesting in the area to which the prescription applies, and the earliest date by which the prescription requires a minimum number of acceptable well-spaced trees per hectare to be growing in that area.

**Riparian:** Area adjacent to a stream, river, lake or wetland. The FPC Riparian Management Area Guidebook defines it as "areas [that] occur next to the banks of streams, lakes, and wetlands and include both the area dominated by continuous high moisture content and the adjacent upland vegetation that exerts an influence on it".

**Riparian Reserve Zone (RRZ):** The portion of the riparian management area or lakeshore management area located adjacent to a stream, wetland or lake.

**Seral:** the stage of development of an ecosystem, from a disturbed, un-vegetated state (early-seral) to a mature plant community (late-seral).

**Site Index:** an expression of the forest site quality of a stand, at a specified age, based either on the site height, or on the top height, which is a more objective measure.

**Snag:** a standing dead tree, or part of a dead tree, found in various stages of decay—from recently dead to very decomposed.

**Stream Crossing Quality Index:** a field based hazard assessment of the potential for accelerated erosion and sediment delivery at stream crossings. The procedure evaluates and scores the potential for eroded sediment to reach the stream environment. A high score infers that there is a significant erosion problem which may in turn cause sediment related water quality problems.

**Sustainable Forest Management (SFM):** Management "to maintain and enhance the long-term health of forest ecosystems, while providing ecological, economic, social and cultural opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations"<sup>1</sup>

**Target:** A specific statement describing a desired future state or condition of measure. Targets should be clearly defined, time-limited and quantified, if possible.

**Timber Harvesting Landbase (THLB):** The area of the Defined Forest Area available for timber extraction.

**Traditional Use Study (TUD):** Compilation of data respecting historic use of the land and resources by First Nations

#### Acronyms

<b>AAC</b> Allowable Annual Cut	<b>MOFR</b> British Columbia Ministry of Forests and Range
<b>AIA</b> Archaeological Impact Assessment	<b>MPS</b> Market Pricing System
<b>AMD</b> Amendment	<b>NSOGO</b> Non Spatial Old Growth Order
<b>AOA</b> Archaeological Overview Assessment	<b>NSR</b> Not Satisfactorily Restocked
<b>BCTS</b> BC Timber Sales	<b>NTPF</b> Non-Timber Forest Products
<b>BEC</b> Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification	<b>OGMA</b> Old Growth Management Area
<b>BEO</b> Biodiversity Emphasis Option	<b>OHSC</b> Occupational Health and Safety Committee
<b>Canfor</b> Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	<b>OSB</b> Oriented Strandboard
<b>CHR</b> Cultural Heritage Resource	<b>PAG</b> Public Advisory Group
<b>CFS</b> Canadian Forest Service	<b>PEM</b> Predictive Ecosystem Mapping
<b>CFLB</b> Crown forested land base	<b>PMP</b> Pest Management Plan
<b>COPI</b> Creating Opportunity for Public Involvement	<b>PRISM</b> Public Response for Informed Sustainable Management
<b>CP</b> Cutting Permit	<b>RMZ</b> Riparian Management Zone
<b>DBH</b> Diameter at Breast Height	<b>ROS</b> Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
<b>EFG</b> Early Free Growing	<b>RRZ</b> Riparian Reserve Zone
<b>FDP</b> Forest Development Plan	<b>RVQC</b> Recommended Visual Quality Class
<b>FMS</b> Forest Management System	<b>SDE</b> Spatial Data Engine
<b>FG</b> Free Growing	<b>SFMP</b> Sustainable Forest Management Plan
<b>FIA</b> Forest Investment Account	<b>SI50</b> Site Index for age 50
<b>FPC</b> Forest Practices Code	<b>SOP</b> Standard Operating Procedure
<b>FSP</b> Forest Stewardship Plan	<b>Sx</b> White Spruce
<b>GENUS</b> Name for data management system	<b>TBD</b> To be determined
<b>GIS</b> Geographic Information Systems	<b>THLB</b> Timber Harvesting Land Base
<b>GMZ/GRZ</b> General Resource Zone	<b>TSA</b> Timber Supply Area
<b>ILMB</b> Integrated Land Management Bureau	<b>TSR</b> Timber Supply Review
<b>ITS</b> Incident Tracking System	<b>UWR</b> Ungulate Winter Range
<b>KDC</b> Kaska Dene Council	<b>VRI</b> Vegetation Resources Inventory
<b>LFG</b> Late Free Growing	<b>VQO</b> Visual Quality Objective
<b>LRMP</b> Land Resources Management Plan	<b>WQCR</b> Water Quality Concern Rating
<b>LU</b> Landscape Unit	<b>WHA</b> Wildlife Habitat Area
<b>LUPG</b> Landscape Unit Planning Guide	<b>WTP</b> Wildlife Tree Patch
<b>MAI</b> Mean Annual Increment	<b>WTR</b> Wildlife Tree Retention
<b>MOA</b> Memorandum of Agreement	

<sup>1</sup> *The State of Canada's Forests 2001/2002, as cited by the CSA.*  
 CSA-SFM ANNUAL REPORT 2006  
 May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2007

## Executive Summary

### Fort Nelson Defined Forest Area location

The Defined Forest Area (DFA) of the SFM Plan is the Fort Nelson Timber Supply Area (TSA) as described for the Timber Supply Review. The Fort Nelson DFA is located in the northeastern corner of British Columbia and covers approximately 9.8 million hectares, bordering Alberta to the east and the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory to the north. The Alaska Highway (Highway # 97) is the main access to the town of Fort Nelson and the only major service road within the DFA. The Alaska Highway leads travelers north from Dawson Creek, BC, through the Yukon to Fairbanks, Alaska. The 317 Road (Highway 77), so named because it begins 17 miles from Fort Nelson (Mile 300 on the Old Alaska Highway), is the only other year round road access to the Fort Nelson area, providing access to the Northwest Territories (source MOFR website).

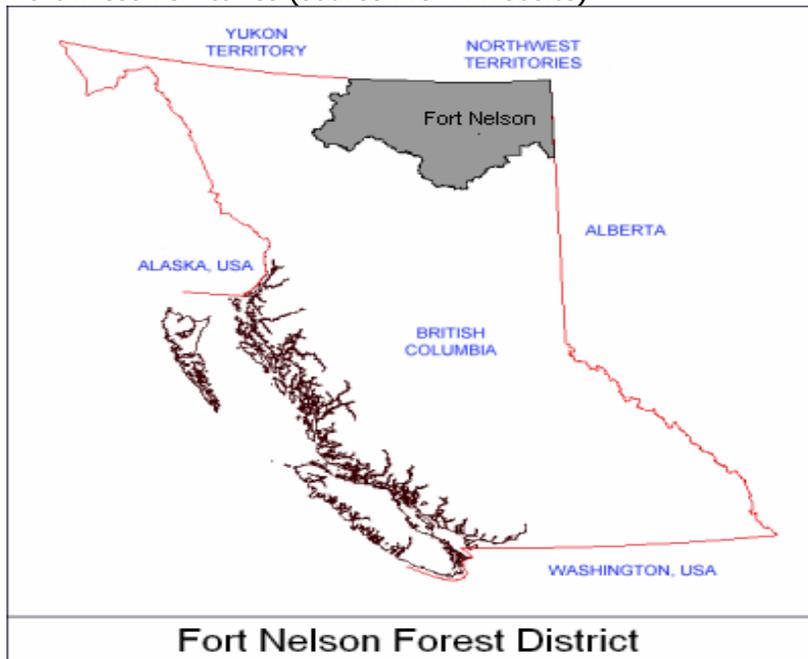


Figure 1: Fort Nelson Defined Forest Area

### Purpose

This report is prepared as part of the annual assessment to confirm Canfor's continued implementation of the CSA SFM standard. This report is the second edition since registration to the CSA-Z809-02 standard and provides a status from April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007 of the locally developed measures of the SFMP. The SFM Annual Report date is due May 15<sup>th</sup> annually. The SFM Management Review date will be conducted upon completion of the annual report with a focus on measures that did not meet the target. In this report, each measure is re-iterated, and a brief status update is provided. For further reference to the intent of the measures, or the practices involved, the reader should refer to Canfor's Sustainable Forest Management Plan for the Fort Nelson DFA (SFMP, March 15, 2005, revised date). Reporting for BC Timber Sales is provided in a separate report. The Fort Nelson Public Advisory Group (PRISM) revised the measures relating to ecological values throughout the 2006 reporting period, with the intent of updating the status, and eliminating redundant measures. The measure revisions for the ecological section resulted in the elimination of eleven measures out of 42, which includes seven sub-measures. The revision of the social and economic measures has been deferred, as the Canfor Sustainable Forestry Group started the process of identifying "Core Indicators" in February 2007. Those "Core Indicators" are common to all Canfor's SFM plans. The intent is that these indicators will be used consistently by all

Canfor divisions in the future. Some of the benefits of Core Indicators will be the more efficient use of GIS tools to measure and report on indicators, the efficient use of public funding, consistent communication to customers, the public, SFMP partners and stakeholders on SFM issues and performance. The full suite of "Core Indicators" is expected to be available by June 2007. Although those are not reflected in this report, they are expected to be addressed in the 2007 Annual Report. Measures that reference Canfor Fort Nelson's Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) do not reflect actions or items completed during the implementation of the plan, due to the fact that the FSP approval occurred close to the end of the reporting year (Feb.2007), time to implement strategies has been limited.

**Overview of Achievements Canfor**

For the 2006 reporting year 73 of the 89 locally developed measures have been met (82%), 11 measures are pending (12%) and 5 of the indicator objectives were not met (6%). The overview of target achievements in this section captures only Canfor's performance. Measures that require the separate reporting of BC Timber Sales are found in the BC Timber Sales Annual Report. Figure 2 below compares the 2006 measure achievement to that of the 2005 reporting period. An increase in measures being met and a decrease in pending measures are noticeable, which can be explained through the completion of projects identified in the knowledge gap matrix. Three of the six measures that were not met in 2005 were again not met in 2006. These include measure 1-2.1 b (Stand Level Retention), measure 2-3.3 (Compliance with Free Growing) and measure 4-2.4 (Percentage of Dollars spent). Measures that were not met will be discussed during the upcoming Management review and actions that should result in an improving trend identified.

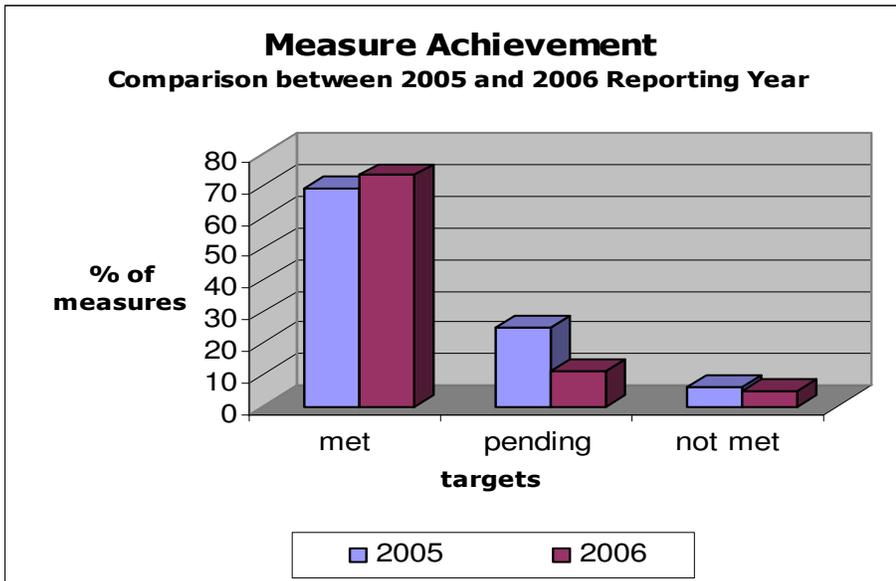


Figure 2: Measure achievement Canfor 2005 versus 2006

Following is a summary of 2006 measures:

Table 1: Summary of Canfor's 2006 measure status

Measure		Target Met	Target Pending	Target Not Met
1-1.1	Ecosystem Representation	✓		
1-1.2	Seral Stages	✓		
	Habitat Elements			
1-2.1a	Dead standing trees	✓		
1-2.1b	Stand Level Retention			✓
1-2.1c	Coarse Woody Debris	✓		

Measure		Target Met	Target Pending	Target Not Met
1-2.1d	Riparian areas	✓		
1-2.1e	Shrub areas	✓		
1-2.1f	Hardwood areas	✓		
1-3.1	Vertebrate Species Populations		✓	
1-3.2	Management Strategies			✓
1-4.1	Protected Areas	✓		
1-4.2	Special Sites – Biological Significance	✓		
1-4.3	Management Activities Consistent – Muskwa-Kechika	✓		
1-4.4	General Wildlife Measures	✓		
1-5.1	Stream Crossings – Surveyed WQCR	✓		
1-5.2	Stream Crossings – Installed/Removed	✓		
1-5.3	Stream Crossings – Inspections/Mitigation measures	✓		
1-6.1	Conifer Seeds – accordance with regulation	✓		
1-6.2	Aspen Regeneration – Natural Regeneration	✓		
2-1.1	Site Index	✓		
2-2.1	Forest Converted to Non-Forest Land use	✓		
2-2.2	Long Term Detrimental Soil Disturbance	✓		
2-2.3	Landslides	✓		
2-3.1	Regeneration Delay	✓		
2-3.2	Compliance with Regeneration Standards	✓		
2-3.3	Compliance with Free Growing			✓
2-4.1	Treatment plans for natural disturbance events	✓		
2-4.2	Percent of catastrophic natural disturbance events	✓		
3-1.1	Carbon stored in trees and non-tree Vegetation	✓		
3-2.1	Carbon Pool – Forest Products		✓	
3-3.1	Carbon Sequestration	✓		
4-1.1	Total Value of Timber Harvested	✓		
4-1.2	Timber Supply Certainty	✓		
4-1.3	Percentage Harvested Area Regenerated to Target Species	✓		
4-2.1	Employment in Forestry Sub-sector	✓		
4-2.2	Income from Forestry	✓		
4-2.3	Indirect/Induced Employment and Income Estimates	✓		
4-2.4	Percentage of Dollars Spent			✓
4-2.5	Opportunity to Purchase Wood	✓		
4-3.1	Fees Paid by Forest Industry	✓		
4-3.2	Personal Income Taxes Paid	✓		
4-4.1	Opportunities for First Nations	✓		
4-5.1	Competitiveness of Delivered Logs Costs		✓	
4-5.2	Competitive Primary Milling Facility	✓		
4-6.1	Assessment of Damaging Events or Agents	✓		
4-6.2	Management Strategies for Damaging Events or Agents	✓		
5-1.1	Potential for Marketed Non-Timber Benefits		✓	
5-1.2	Number of Jobs in NTF Sector		✓	
5-1.3	Income from Jobs in NTF Sector		✓	
6-1.1	Employment by Sector – Local Economy	✓		
6-1.2	Income by Sector – Local Economy	✓		
7-1.1	Stakeholder Analysis	✓		
7-1.2	Communication / Participation Plan	✓		
7-1.3	Effective Public Advisory Group	✓		
7-1.4	Equitable and Inclusive Deliberation Process	✓		
7-1.5	Open and Transparent Reciprocal Exchange of Social Values / Opinions		✓	
7-1.6	Endorsed SFM Plan	✓		
7-2.1	Effective Communication with the Public of Information	✓		
7-2.2	Reciprocal Knowledge Exchange	✓		
7-3.1	Adaptive Management Strategy	✓		
7-3.2	Monitoring Plan for Indicators	✓		
7-3.3	Forecasting Plans for Indicators	✓		
7-3.4	Information Management System	✓		
7-3.5	Reporting and Analysis	✓		
8-1.1	Percentage of Resolved Disputes	✓		
8-1.2	Dispute Resolution Mechanism	✓		
8-2.1	Participation in Implementation of Treaty & Use Rights Strategies			✓

Measure		Target Met	Target Pending	Target Not Met
8-2.2	Access to Resources for First Nations	√		
8-2.3	Satisfaction with Access to Resources for First Nations		√	
8-3.1	Reciprocal Knowledge Exchange with First Nations		√	
8-3.2	Consideration and Accommodation of Known First Nations Cultural Issues	√		
8-3.3	Consideration and Accommodation of First Nations Rights and Interests of	√		
8-4.1	Baseline Cultural Uses of Local Forest Resources		√	
8-4.2	Logging Details Accessibility to First Nations	√		
8-4.3	Meaningful First Nations Participation	√		
8-4.4	Comprehension of Management Plans		√	
9-1.1	Area and Percentage of Forests Managed for Recreation Activities	√		
9-1.2	Number of Recreation Sites/Facilities	√		
9-1.3	Access Routes, Appropriate For Recreational Use	√		
9-1.4	Recreation Opportunities Maintained	√		
9-2.1	Compliance with Visual Quality Objectives	√		
9-2.2	Compliance with LRMP Comment Concerning Visuals	√		
9-3.1	Identification and tracking of existing – Unique or Significant Places and	√		
9-3.2	Track – newly discovered - Unique or Significant Places and Features and	√		
9-3.3	Degree of Protection Described	√		
9-4.1	Safety Incidences	√		
9-4.2	Observance of Recognized Safety Standards	√		
9-4.3	Written Safety Policies – Implemented & Effective	√		
9-4.4	Safety Occurrence Summary	√		
		73	10	5

### Continuous Improvement

To facilitate reporting and continuous improvement of the measures and targets in the SFM Plan, and to ensure that data is collected in a timely and orderly fashion, each measure will be recorded and tracked. This will occur either in Canfor's 'GENUS Environment' module or in a separate database specific to the measure. GENUS acts like a warehouse for most SFM tasks, tracking responsibilities, due dates, and progress comments.

#### 1-1.1 - Ecosystem Representation

##### Measure

The number, size and type of distinct habitat types in both the THLB and NHLB

##### Statement

Maintaining representation of the full range of distinct habitat types across the land base is a critical component of managing to sustain biological diversity. An ecosystem representation analysis (ERA) is necessary first to establish the number and area of ecosystem types within a given area (and thus determine which types are common and which are rare), and second to identify which ecosystem types are poorly represented in the NHLB.

##### Target

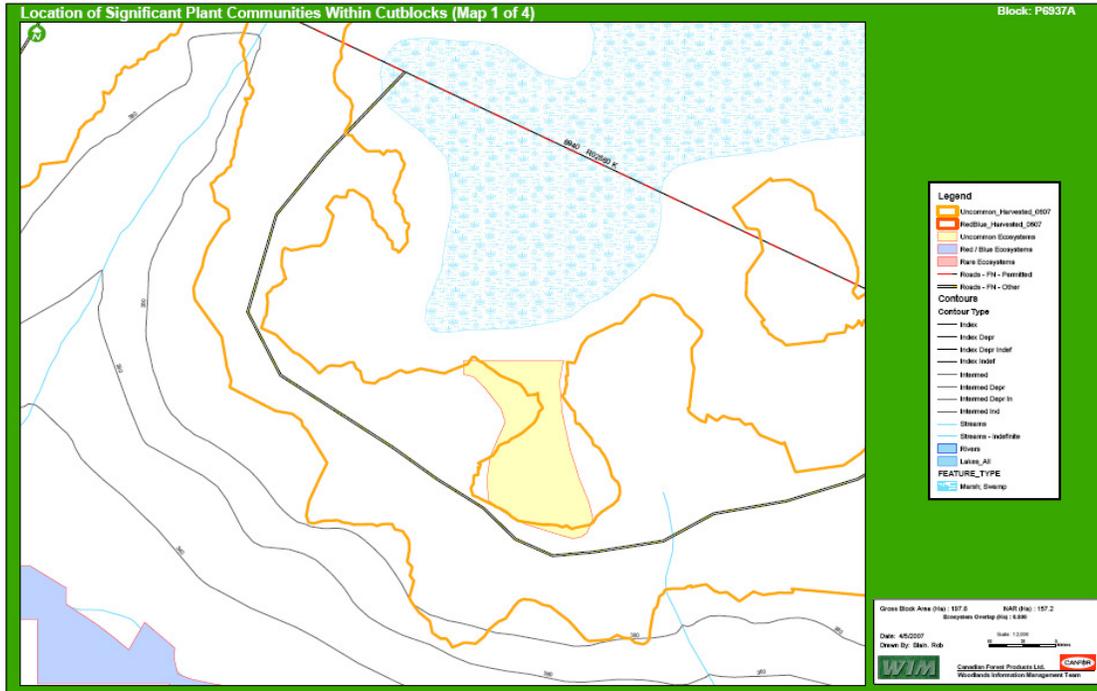
1. 100% of rare ecosystem clusters (< 2000 ha) will be reserved from harvest.
2. Where less than 50% representation in the NHLB of uncommon ecosystem clusters (defined as < 1% abundance in the CFLB) management strategies to maintain representation will be developed and implemented.
3. Develop and implement management strategies to maintain representation of red and blue listed ecosystem communities with a low or very low resilience to disturbance.

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Table 2: Significant plant communities within Canfor cutblocks**

BLOCK	NAR [HA]	GROSS AREA [HA]	ECOSYSTEM CATEGORY	ECOSYSTEM OVERLAP [HA]
P6937A	157.2	197.6	Uncommon ecosystem community	0.8
KLD3304	35.8	36.8	Red/Blue listed ecosystem community	1.82
TSO5837	33.8	37.5	Red/Blue listed ecosystem community	1.04
NDD013	115.5	121.3	Red/Blue listed ecosystem community	1.72



**Figure 3: Significant plant communities Block P6937A**

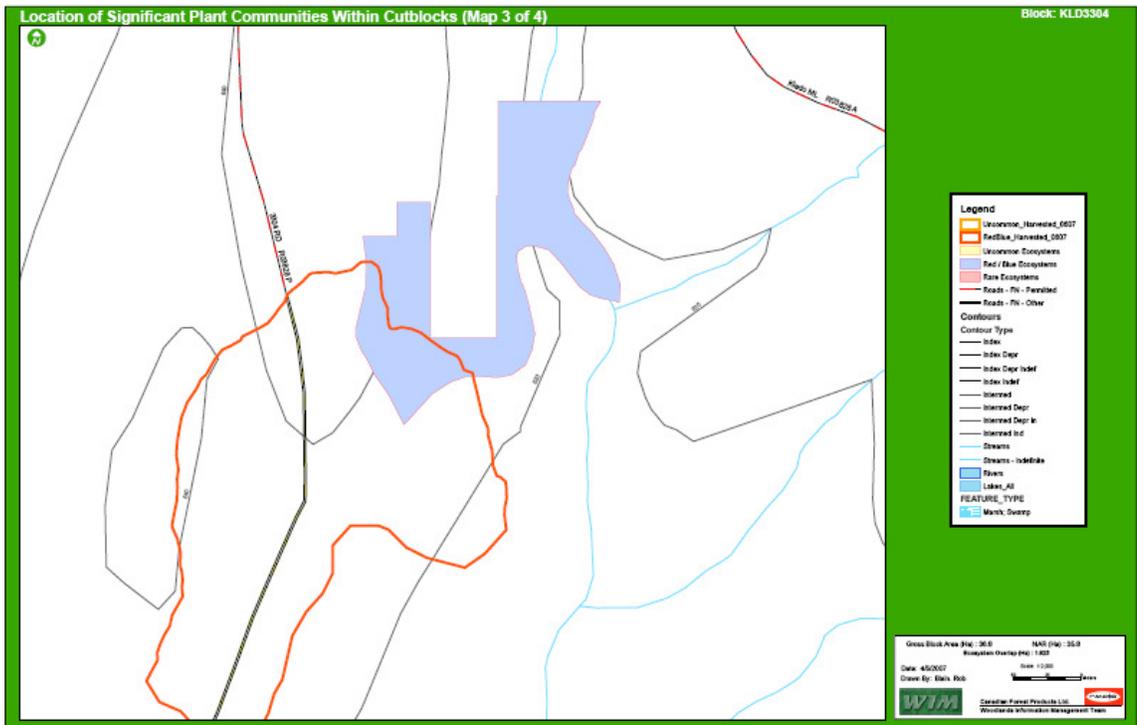


Figure 4: Significant plant communities Block KLD3304

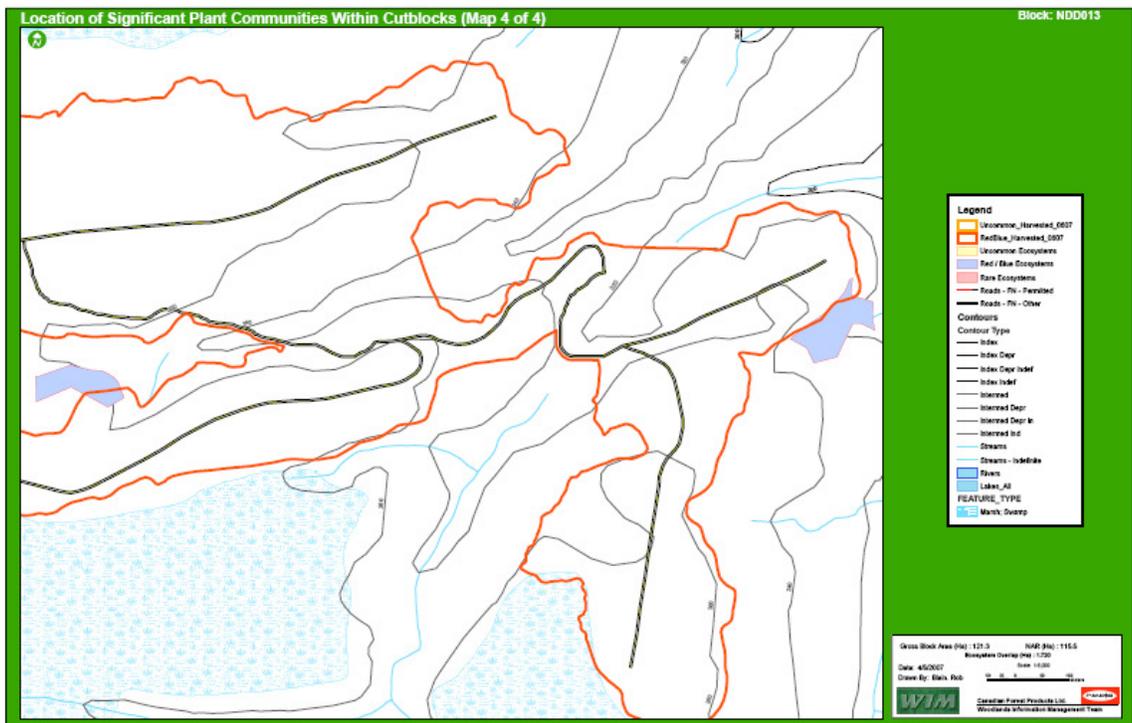


Figure 5: Significant plant communities Block NDD013

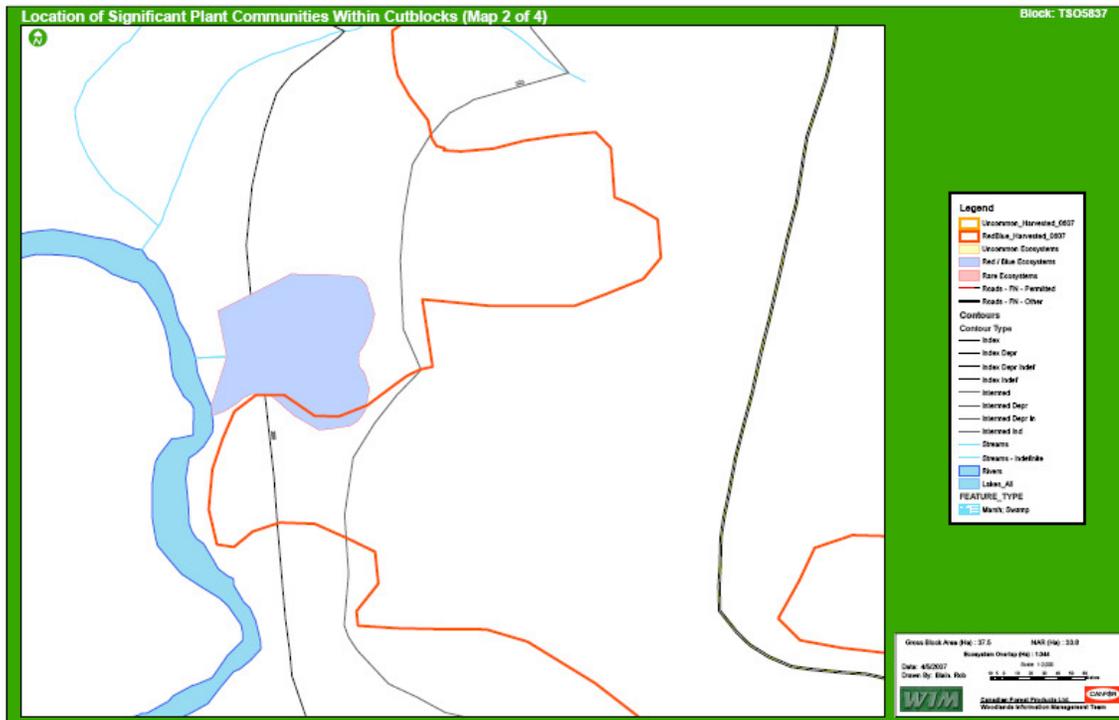


Figure 6: Significant plant communities Block TSO5837

### Discussion

A target for rare, uncommon and red/blue listed ecological communities was set in November 2006 based on the Ecosystem Representation Analysis that was completed for the Fort Nelson DFA in March 31, 2005 by Forest Ecosystem Solutions Ltd. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was developed in March 2006 to minimize the impacts on rare, uncommon and red/blue listed species (SOP on minimizing the impact on sites of biological significance and protected areas). Based on Predictive Ecosystem Mapping (PEM) the only rare ecosystem that occurs within the Fort Nelson TSA is the BWBSwk3/wet sites. The uncommon sites are the BWBSmw2/07; SWBmk/0; BWBSmw2/02, but only the BWBSmw2/02 is with 46% representation in the NHLB below the target of 50%. Red/Blue listed ecological communities are the BWBSwk2/01 and BWBSwk3/0. All relevant sites have been addressed in the SOP, by identifying practices that minimize the impact on sites of biological significance and protected areas. Those sites have been captured in a spatial layer, allowing overlaying the predicted sites on planned cutblocks. Due to the fact that the spatial layer was developed after harvesting occurred, four blocks were identified with an ecosystem overlap varying between 0.8 to 1.8 hectares per block. Operations and/or silviculture staff will confirm the existence of the predicted ecological communities during the next planned activities.

### 1-1.2 - Seral Stages

#### Measure

Percent area by old and mature+old seral stage by Landscape Unit and BEC variant for crown forest land base (CFLB) affected by forest management operations.

#### Statement

This is a 'state of the forest' indicator and portrays the percentage of the landscape that is represented by the older age classes. The purpose of this measure is to identify the amount of old forest that will be maintained to address biodiversity values across the DFA. Maintaining the full range of seral stages

across the landscape sustains the multitude of species associated with different forest ages and structural stages.

**Target**

Show improving trend of meeting targets as per Provincial Non Spatial Old Growth Order and LUPG

**Data**

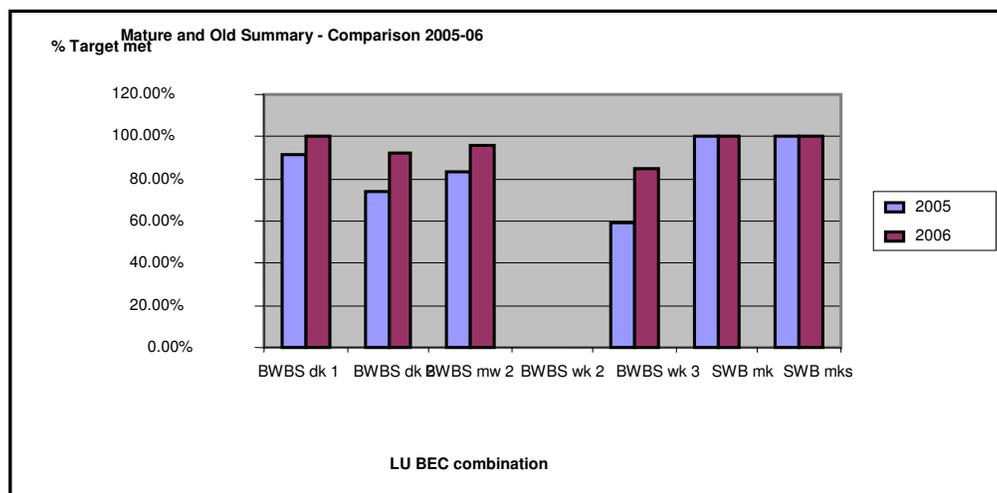
**Table 3: Seral stage distribution in the Fort Nelson DFA**

	NHLB vs THLB Comparison		Mature + Old	Old	Total (Ha)
	NHLB	THLB	Current	Current	
	(Ha)	(Ha)	(Ha)	(Ha)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,572,211</b>	<b>1,211,693</b>	<b>2,231,121</b>	<b>841,421</b>	<b>7,783,904</b>

**Table 4: Summary of seral stage distribution for mature+old and old**

	Mature + Old Summary			Old Summary			Drawn Down Old Summary		
	Count of Target Met	Count of BEO/BEC	% Target Met	Count of Target Met	Count of BEO/BEC	% Target Met	Count of Target Met	Count of BEO/BEC	% Target Met
<b>BWBS dk 1</b>	12	12	100.00%	12	12	100.00%	12	12	100.00%
<b>BWBS dk 2</b>	35	38	92.11%	34	38	89.47%	34	38	89.47%
<b>BWBS mw 2</b>	121	126	96.03%	87	126	69.05%	99	126	78.57%
<b>BWBS wk 2</b>	0	2	0.00%	0	2	0.00%	0	2	0.00%
<b>BWBS wk 3</b>	33	39	84.62%	15	39	38.46%	16	39	41.03%
<b>SWB mk</b>	47	47	100.00%	2	47	4.26%	4	47	8.51%
<b>SWB mks</b>	34	34	100.00%	2	34	5.88%	2	34	5.88%

Target Met		
Yes /	No	Pending



**Figure 7: Seral stage distribution 'mature and old'**

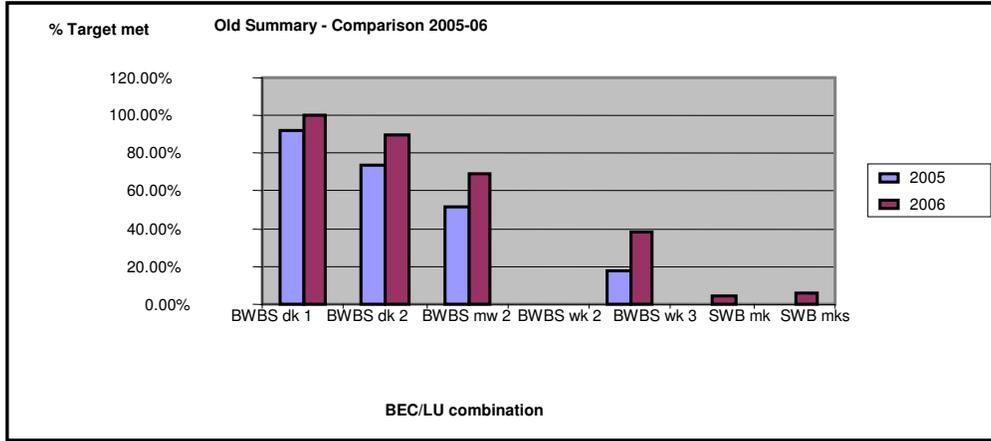


Figure 8: Seral stage distribution 'old'

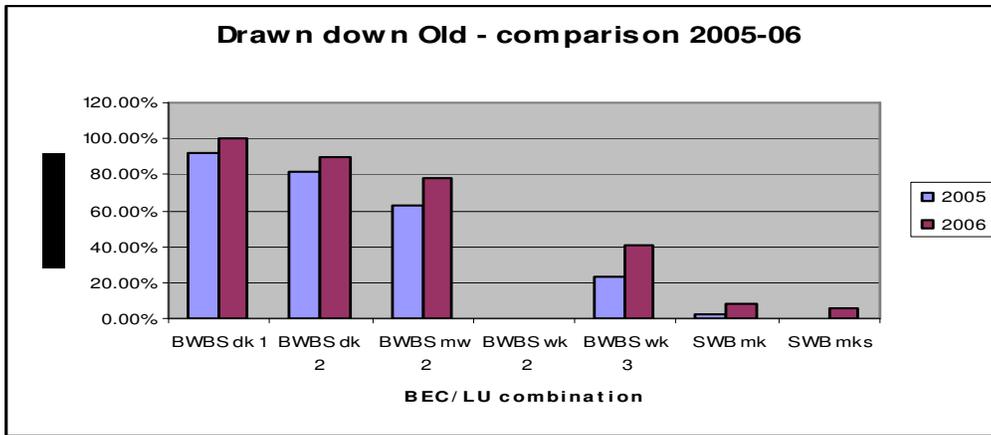


Figure 9: Seral stage distribution 'drawn down old'

**Discussion**

Table 4: Summary of seral stage distribution for mature+old and old summarizes the results recorded in this reporting period relating to targets for Mature + Old and Old seral stages. The detailed analysis can be found in Appendix 1: Seral stage report. A relative comparison of the results of this reporting period (Table 4: Summary of seral stage distribution for mature+old and old) to those in the previous reporting period, indicates that an improving trend towards meeting targets as per NSOGO and the LUPG was achieved in all but one biogeoclimatic variant. The comparison between 2005 and 2006 data can be seen in Figure 7: Seral stage distribution 'mature and old'

. The results recorded for BWBS wk2 indicate no change between the current and the previous reporting periods. This lack of variation is due to the fact that little or no activity took place in the BWBS wk2 biogeoclimatic variant during this reporting period. Currently, the Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) is working towards the establishment Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA) for the Fort Nelson TSA, in an effort to replace the legal requirement to adhere to the NSOGO. Upon the establishment and implementation of OGMA's within the Fort Nelson TSA, Canfor will revise this measure and related provisions within the FSP to address this change.

**1-2.1 a) - Dead Standing****Measure**

Dead standing trees on harvested areas in the THLB

**Statement**

Snags and coarse woody debris (CWD) have been identified as one of the key elements to maintain in forested landscapes in order to conserve biodiversity (Bunnell et al. 1999). Together with CWD, deciduous trees, riparian, seral/structural stages, and landscape pattern indices, snags are considered 'medium filter' measures under Canfor's SFM Criteria 1, Indicator 2, and are intended to capture habitat requirements of many species.

**Target**

Average of  $\geq 7$  snags and/or live trees/ha where prescribed after harvesting in THLB. (-2)

**Data****Table 5: Canfor dead standing trees on harvested areas**

	CP/TSL	Block	Operating area	Net area [ha]	Average # of total snags/trees /ha where prescribed
1	456	CAT2593	Catkin	163.2	7.3
2	A74696	ETN933	Tsoo	56.9	8
3	A70417	IRN2612	Irene	54.0	6
4	A70416	IRNP36	Irene	181.3	6
5	A70448	KIW2216	Kiwigana	39.5	9.5
6	A67215	KIW2222	Kiwigana	28.5	8.3
7	A67215	KIW2226	Kiwigana	126.5	9.8
8	A54025	KLDP23	Kledo	29.8	6.0
9	372	KLD3311	Kledo	88.2	6.8
10	A54025	KLDP25	Kledo	21.6	7.5
11	445	NDD004	North Dunedin	81.8	10.0
12	445	NDD007	North Dunedin	183.5	9.3
13	446	NDD013	North Dunedin	115.5	6.7
14	A70452	NDD 144	North Dunedin	75.2	5.5
15	A69685	NDD2505	North Dunedin	12.5	12.2
16	A69685	NDD137	North Dunedin	180.6	5.0
17	445	OBL010	Obole	131	4.7
18	A65226	RBY890	Raspberry	41.8	8.9
19	A70453	RBY895	Raspberry	261.1	7.6
20	167	STH854	Sahtaneh	85.4	5.9
21	A74693	TSO376	Tsoo	53.4	6.8
22	A70449	TSO912	Tsoo	156.2	5.8
23	A74696	TSO932	Tsoo	53.7	7.9
24	125	TSO5836	Tsoo	55.2	8.5
25	A74693	TSO5839	Tsoo	44.5	5.0
26	458	TSO5829	Tsoo	26.8	2.2
27	A69690	P6937A	Parker	157.2	5.6
				27blocks	192.8
Total: Over all 26 blocks an average of 7.1 stubs/mature trees per hectares have been maintained.					

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

During the 2006/2007 harvesting season Canfor prescribed snag retention in the Site Plans for 27 blocks, compared to a total of 15 blocks in the 2005/2006 harvesting season. Parameters around snag retention are laid out in the Snag Retention SOP (available on the FMS website), which was implemented in late fall of 2005. The target for this measure was met (where prescribed) with a total average of 7.1 snags

per hectare. The snag retention (on reported blocks) included both, stubs only, as well as a combination of stubs and live mature trees. In order to meet safety requirements, snags were stubbed between heights of 3 to 5 meters. Some of the selection parameters for snag retention are dead or dying trees off all species, preferable with existing cavity nests and a minimum diameter of 17.5 cm at breast height. Retention of some dispersed full height live trees has been implemented on most blocks to supplement snag recruitment and to provide for vertical structure. Even distribution of snags was not a requirement, and therefore clumps of snags can be found in some areas, often concentrated closer towards the block boundaries or Wildlife tree patches.

### 1-2.1 b) - Stand Level Retention

#### Measure

Stand level retention by Landscape Unit and BEC variant

#### Statement

Abundance, Distribution and characteristics of important habitat elements, including Wildlife Tree Patches, is essential to assess the long-term effects of forest management strategies on Forest – dwelling vertebrate species.

#### Target

100% conformance with locally developed targets as identified in respective licensees FSP's

#### Data

**Table 6 : Stand level retention for all Canfor cutblocks harvested between April 1/06 and March 31/07**

Landscape Unit		Biogeo	Harvested Area (ha)	WTP Area (ha)	Retention (%)	Target Retention (%)
12	Eskai	BWBSmw	201.2	20.8	9.4	3
16	Kiwigana	BWBSmw	403.8	16.7	4.0	4.0
19	Capot Blanc	BWBSmw	287.1	6.8	2.3	4.0
21	Etane	BWBSmw	231.6	11.8	4.8	5.0
22	Stanolind	BWBSmw	322.6	26.9	7.7	7.0
34	Kledo	BWBSmw	562.5	34.9	5.8	3.0
37	Catkin	BWBSmw	309.7	2.4	0.8	2.0
65	Liard River C	BWBSmw	97.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
66	Fort Nelson River B	BWBSmw	67.0	1.0	1.4	10.0
68	Muskwa River B	BWBSmw	15.7	0.2	1.2	11.0
36E	Irene E	BWBSmw	1247.8	13.8	1.1	2.0
36W	Irene W	BWBSmw	881.5	17.4	1.9	2.0
			<b>4,627.5</b>	<b>152.7</b>		

**Table 7: Stand level retention by cutting permit**

Landscape Unit		Biogeo	Permit	Harvested Area (ha)	WTP Area (ha)	Retention (%)	Target Retention (%)
37	Catkin	BWBSmw	456	311	7		
	<b>Total</b>			<b>311</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
	Elleh	BWBSmw	APR-74692	100	5		
	<b>Total</b>			<b>100</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>
21	Etane	BWBSmw	APR-70449	117	3		
			APR-74696	115	9		

Landscape Unit		Biogeo	Permit	Harvested Area (ha)	WTP Area (ha)	Retention (%)	Target Retention (%)
	<b>Total</b>			232	12	<b>4.8</b>	5.0
66	Fort Nelson River B	BWBSmw	123	0	1		
			446	23	2		
			APR-69685	18	0		
			<b>Total</b>		42	3	<b>6.7</b>
36E	Irene East	BWBSmw	445	400	14		
			446	116	4		
			APR-69685	178	14		
			APR-70452	77	3		
			<b>Total</b>		<b>771</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4.2</b>
36 W	Irene West	BWBSmw	195	18	0		
			456	133	13		
			APR-70416	187	6		
			APR-70417	54	1		
			<b>Total</b>		592	20	3.3
16	Kiwigana	BWBSmw	105	74	0		
			127	134	5		
			166	176	6		
			167	87	5		
			APR-67215	246	13		
			APR-70448	66	4		
			<b>Total</b>		782	33	4.0
34	Kledo	BWBSmw	357	29	1		
			372	144	9		
			APR-54025	82	8		
			<b>Total</b>		255	18	6.6
	Klowee	BWBSmw	APR-70444	39	0		
	<b>Total</b>			39	0	<b>0.0</b>	4.0
68	Muskwa River B	BWBSmw	APR-54025	9	0		
			APR-69690	13	7		
			<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24.4</b>
	Pouce	BWBSmw	APR-69690	158	19		
	<b>Total</b>			<b>158</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>
22	Stanolind	BWBSmw	125	90	6		
			458	82	9		
			APR-65226	42	8		
			APR-70449	60	10		
			APR-70453	264	20		
			APR-74693	99	7		
			<b>Total</b>		<b>636</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>8.7</b>
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,940</b>	<b>219</b>		

Target Met		
Yes	No /	Pending

**Discussion**

The current practice is to follow the LUPG targets for wildlife tree patch retention. Table 6 summarizes the stand level retention for all Canfor cutblocks harvested between April 1, 2006 and March 31, 2007. The table shows, that retention of Wildlife Tree Patches (WTP) have been underachieved in the Capot Blanc, Etane, Catkin, Liard River C, Fort Nelson River B, Muskwa River B, Irene East and Irene West

Landscape Units relative to the target set for this measure. A review of Table 6 indicates that retention targets were underachieved by a range of 0.1 to 9.8 %. Overall, 4, 627.5 hectares have been harvested within the reporting period, of which 3.3 % or 152.7 hectares has been retained as Wildlife Tree Patches (WTP's). The results in Table 6 are misleading with respect to Canfor's actual success in achieving the target set for this measure. Table 6 depicts the stand level retention percentage achieved in relation to target percentages for a given LU within a given reporting period, based on the cumulative valuation of retention percentages for individual harvest blocks. Due to the fact that Canfor manages retention on a Cutting Permit (CP) basis (not a block by block or LU basis), and that CP's may extend over a period of 4 to 5 years, the values depicted in Table 6 are not a true reflection of the success Canfor's has had in regards to retention in a given year. A truer measure of Canfor's success would be found through an analysis of CP's completed in a given reporting period, comparing the percent of retention achieved by CP to the target level of retention established for a given LU. This analysis not only better illustrates Canfor's achievements with respect to meeting retention targets on a year to year basis for a given LU, but it is also more consistent with Canfor's current management strategies and reporting requirements. Table 7 depicts the Canfor's achieved level of retention by CP relative to the targets set for a given LU. A review of Table 7 shows that WTP targets have been achieved in 9 of 12 Landscape Units (75%) when evaluated on a completed CP basis. Upon further review of the harvest blocks contained within the CPs identified as having not met the retention targets in Table 7, it was found that a number of blocks contained within these CPs overlap more than a single LU. In these cases failure to achieve retention targets for a given LU within a given CP can be explained by the fact that the WTP area retained within in a given block may have fallen largely or even entirely within a single LU, leaving the other LU deficient or void of WTP area (i.e. WTP located at one end of the block). WTPs are assigned within harvest blocks in forest types representative of the forest types being harvested, in a configuration, size and location that take into account percent retention area requirements, and habitat suitability. It is not common practice to allocate WTP area proportional to the percentage of LU area within a given block. Rather, the WTP area is assigned in the most appropriate location given the characteristics of the harvest block and surrounding area, irrespective of LU area proportionality. Although the above serves to explain the deficiencies with respect to the achievement of targets stated in this measure, it does not preclude the fact that the target for this measure have not been achieved during this reporting period as prescribed. It is recommended that the target statement(s) for this measure be realigned to improve transparency, simplify reporting, and better represent practices currently employed for managing stand level retention (CP balancing).

### **1-2.1 c) - Coarse Woody Debris**

#### **Measure**

Coarse woody debris on harvested areas in the THLB

#### **Statement**

The Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP) requires Canfor and BCTS to report on levels of Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) within the operating area to maintain key habitat elements and landscape structure.

#### **Target**

Coarse woody debris: Interim -> 4 logs (2m or greater length; 7.5 cm or greater top diameter)/ha after harvesting (0)

**Data****Table 8: Canfor CWD volumes based on Waste and Residue surveys**

2006 - 2007 WASTE		
CP/TSL	Block	Dispersed in M3
125	TSO5836	1.3
445	NDD007	1.6
445	NDD004	0.9
125	TSO5837	0.7
446	NDD013	0.9
445	OBL010	1.3
195	2093	3.5
456	CAT2595	1.2
456	CAT2593	1.1
456	IRN2597A	5.1
456	IRN2597	5.2
372	KLD3316	0.9
372	KLD3311	1.3
372	KLD3304	0.8
458	5838	2.5
458	5829	4.1
167	854	1.2
A70452	NDD144	1.4
A65226	P890	1.2
A69685	NDD2505	0.9
A70453	P895	1.7
A70417	IRN2612	0.6
A74696	ETN933	1.1
A74696	TSO932	1.2
A74693	TSO376	1.6
A74693	TSO5839	1.3
A67215	KIW2224	1.0
A67215	KIW2222	0.9
A67215	KIW2221	0.8
A70449	TSO912	1.0
A70416	P36	1.4
A67215	KIW2229	1.0
A67215	KIW2226	1.2
A69685	NDD137	1.4
A70448	P2215	0.9
A69690	P6937A	1.0
A70448	P2216	1.0
A54025	P25	1.2
A54025	P24	1.0
A54025	P23	1.1
A54025	P22	1.2
TOTAL AVERAGE M3/HECTARE		60.7
		1.5

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

The target for Canfor has been met as an average of 1.5 m<sup>3</sup>/ha of Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) has been maintained. In order to compare the volume of 1.5 m<sup>3</sup> to the number of logs as defined in the target, following conversion has been done. A log, of 2 m length with 7.5 cm top and butt converts to 0.01 m<sup>3</sup>. Four logs of this size would amount to only 0.04 m<sup>3</sup> per hectare and represent the minimum target. The CWD amount reported this year exceeds the target by far.

**1-2.1 d) - Riparian Areas**

**Measure**

Riparian areas in THLB

**Statement**

In conjunction with the remaining sub-measures for this indicator, riparian areas can provide critical foraging, breeding or shelter habitat to many species of birds, mammals, amphibians, insects, bryophytes and fungi. For example, riparian-associated shrubs are used differently by shrub-nesting birds than are upland-associated shrubs.

**Target**

Riparian reserve zone standards will meet or exceed strategy/standards as defined in approved FSP/FDPs(0)

**Data****Table 9: Blocks with Riparian Reserve Zones (RRZ's)**

Harvested blocks with Riparian Reserve Zones(RRZ)	Classification			
	S1	S2	S3	W1
NDD013			2	
NDD137			1	
OBL010				1
RBY895			2	
TSO5829			1	
KLD3311				1
KLDP22			2	
KLDP23			1	
TSO5829			1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Canfor encountered 10 S3 streams and 2 Wetlands (W1) within harvested blocks during the harvesting season. No infractions to any Riparian Reserve Zones of S1 to S3 streams occurred during the reporting period, no incidents were recorded in the ITS system. The target has been met 100% for Canfor blocks.

**1-2.1 e) - Shrub Areas****Measure**

Shrub areas across the CFLB

**Statement**

The purpose of this measure is to maintain one of the many habitat elements that contribute to maintain the full range of biological diversity across the landscape. Many species, especially vertebrates, respond positively to shrub abundance, which on the other hand are influenced by forestry practices.

**Target**

Shrubs: Sustain current baseline shrub habitat % in the THLB (0.5%) while tracking the trend in the NHLB (using updated inventory information)

**Data**

**Table 10: Shrub areas across the CFLB**

	CFLB		THLB		NHLB	
	Ha	%	Ha	%	ha	%
TSA total	5,568,043	100	2,338,394	42	3,229,649	58
Stands less than 20 yrs – 2005 reporting period	92,674	100	31,653	34.2	61,021	65.8
Stands less than 20 years - 2006 reporting period	92,675	100	32,143	34.7	60,532	65.3

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

The target is to sustain the shrub cover with a variance of 0.5%. The amount of shrubs in the Timber harvest land base (THLB) will be directly related to the amount of area harvested, and the amount of shrubs in the Non harvest land base (NHLB) is directly related to natural disturbances. Table 10 shows, that the shrub areas, which are defined as stands less than 20 years old, across the CFLB is approximately 1.66 % of the Crown forested land base for the 2006 reporting period, thus no changes to the 2005 baseline occurred (which was also 1.66% of the CFLB) and the target has therefore been met.

**1-2.1 f) - Hardwood Areas****Measure**

Hardwood areas across the CFLB

**Statement**

This sub-measure is to report on the status of maintaining habitat elements to contribute to biological diversity. Hardwoods (also referred to as deciduous species) are able to provide plentiful resources to vertebrates, especially birds, who depend on insect fauna and/or cavity nesting and other values.

**Target**

Hardwood areas: Sustain 43% (5%) of the stands as pure or hardwood leading in the THLB while tracking the trend in the NHLB (using updated inventory information)

**Table 11: Hardwood areas across the CFLB**

2006 reporting year	CFLB		THLB		NHLB	
	Ha	%	Ha	%	ha	%
TSA total	5,568,043	100	1,123,033	20	4,445,010	80
Pure Hardwoods baseline	1,075,173	19.3	298,822	26.6	776,351	17.5
Hardwood-leading mixed baseline	438,598	7.9	122,779	10.9	315,819	7.1
<b>Hardwoods total baseline</b>	<b>1,513,771</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>421,601</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>1,092,170</b>	<b>24.6</b>
Pure Conifers	3,514,157	63.1	605,414	53.9	2,908,743	65.4
Conifer Leading mixed	510,458	9.2	89,618	8.0	420,840	9.5
<b>Conifer total baseline</b>	<b>4,024,615</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>695,032</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>3,329,583</b>	<b>74.9</b>

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

In conjunction with measure 1-2.1e (Shrubs), there is no local information available at this time as to what level of hardwood habitat should be maintained. Hardwoods are defined as pure hardwoods, which are stands containing deciduous volume greater or equal to 80%, and hardwood leading stands, which are stands exceeding or equal to 50% deciduous volume. The same rule applies to pure conifer and conifer leading mixed-wood stands. As shown in Table 11, the hardwood component within the timber harvest land base (THLB) is with 37.5% sustained. Allowing for a 5% variance, the target has been met.

**1-3.1 Vertebrate Species Populations****Measure**

Recommended vertebrate species populations remain productive relative to baseline

**Statement**

This measure ensures that a commitment is made to monitoring the populations of those indicator species selected

**Target**

Baseline Population Productivity not to be negatively impacted by forest management activities.

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes	No	Pending ✓

**Discussion**

This measure ensures that a monitoring plan for indicator species is implemented and baseline information is collected. Selected indicator species for the Fort Nelson DFA are currently songbirds and woodpeckers. Although the monitoring of those species has been completed for the second season, further monitoring is required to establish a scientifically sound baseline that can be used to compare impacts on productivity through future forestry activities.

**1-3.2 - Management Strategies****Measure**

Percentage of Schedule One Species at Risk management strategies that are followed

**Statement**

This measure ensures that developed management strategies for each Species at Risk identified within the Fort Nelson DFA are followed in order to sustain populations within an acceptable range as influenced by forest management activities.

**Target**

1 00% (0)

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes	No ✓	Pending

**Discussion**

The following are Schedule One Species at Risk for the Fort Nelson area: Boreal caribou, which are threatened; Northern Caribou, Wood Bison, Wolverine, Grizzly bear, and Western Toad which are all Special Concern. The target has not been met to date, as management strategies are so far only addressed in the FSP for the northern and boreal caribou. A Wildlife notice under section 7 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation has been given by the government for only the Boreal Caribou to be addressed in the FSP as a species at risk. Notices have not been received to date for the remaining Schedule One Species at Risk. A field guide to species and plant communities at risk in Fort Nelson Forest District has been developed in 2006. Training on identification of species at risk and rare, uncommon and red/blue listed species has been provided to Canfor staff in September 2006. 'Management Guidelines for Species and Plant Communities at Risk in the Fort Nelson Forest District' were developed in December 2005, but those were not to date imbedded in a formal process, that would provide staff and contractors guidance on implementing those strategies. The action plan matrix (Jan. 4<sup>th</sup>, 2007) identifies the need to formalize the existing Management strategies in form of an SOP and to develop a GIS (SDE) layer, that would allow to track rare element sightings within the DFA. The task was due March 31, 2007 and has so far only partially completed. Therefore, the measure has not been met.

### 1-4.1 - Protected Areas

#### Measure

Amount of forest management activities (harvesting or road construction) within government designated protected areas

#### Statement

This measure examines the number and area of all existing parks, reserves and protected areas within the Fort Nelson DFA and indicates if forestry related harvesting or road construction within Class A parks, ecological reserves or LRMP designated protected areas occurred

#### Target

Amount of forest management activities (harvesting or road construction) within government designated protected areas

#### Data

Table 12: Parks and protected areas in the Fort Nelson DFA

Parks and Protected Areas	Total Area (ha)	Area within DFA (ha)
<i>Andy Bailey Provincial Park</i>	196	196
<i>Dall River Old Growth Provincial Park</i>	644	644
<i>Denetiah Provincial Park</i>	97,908	13,324
<i>Dune Za Keyih Provincial Park and Protected Area</i>	347,789	63
<i>Fort Nelson River Ecological Reserve</i>	121	121
<i>Goguka Creek Protected Area</i>	435	435
<i>Grayling River Hotsprings Ecological Reserve</i>	1,421	1,421
<i>Hay River Protected Area</i>	2,324	2,324
<i>Hornline Creek Provincial Park</i>	298	298
<i>Jackpine Remnant Provincial Park</i>	148	148
<i>Kledo Creek Provincial Park</i>	6	6
<i>Klua Lakes Protected Area</i>	28,040	28,040
<i>Kotcho Lake Ecological Reserve</i>	64	31
<i>Kotcho Lake Village Provincial Park</i>	34	34
<i>Kwadacha Wilderness Provincial Park</i>	114,444	38
<i>Liard River Corridor Provincial Park and Protected Area</i>	88,989	81,202
<i>Liard River Hotsprings Provincial Park</i>	1,082	1,082
<i>Maxhamish Lake Provincial Park and Protected Area</i>	27,516	27,516
<i>Muncho Lake Provincial Park</i>	86,079	86,079
<i>Northern Rocky Mountains Provincial Park</i>	665,709	665,709
<i>Parker Lake Ecological Reserve</i>	259	259
<i>Portage Brule Rapids Ecological Reserve</i>	724	724
<i>Portage Brule Rapids Protected Area</i>	428	428
<i>Prophet River Hot Springs Provincial Park</i>	185	185
<i>Prophet River Wayside</i>	113	113
<i>Redfern – Keily Provincial Park</i>	80,771	65
<i>Scatter River Old Growth Provincial Park</i>	1,178	1,178
<i>Smith River Falls- Fort Halkett Provincial Park</i>	254	244
<i>Smith River Ecological Reserve</i>	1,326	1,289
<i>Stone Mountain Provincial Park</i>	25,690	25,690
<i>Tetsa River Regional Park</i>	115	115
<i>Thinahtea North Protected Area</i>	3,674	3,674

Parks and Protected Areas	Total Area (ha)	Area within DFA (ha)
<i>Thinahtea South Protected Area</i>	16,705	16,709
<i>Toad River Hot Springs</i>	423	423
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1,595,092</b>	<b>959,807</b>

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

### Discussion

The total TSA area (based on TSR III) is 9,868,067 ha; the total percentage of land base of government designated protected areas in the TSA is unchanged from the last reporting period, remaining at 9.7%. Those areas have been updated in March 2007, based on information posted on the BC Parks website (<http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/>) and are listed in Table 12. Zero hectares of forestry related harvesting or road construction within Class A parks, ecological reserves or LRMP designated protected areas occurred during the reporting year.

### 1-4.2 - Special Sites - Biological Significance

#### Measure

The percentage of identified and documented sites of special biological significance that are managed for

#### Statement

This measure ensures that biologically important sites are documented and appropriately managed for under the FSP.

#### Target

100% (0) Canfor staff will document current sites, including rare plant types into one document starting April 2006 (as per action plan matrix Jan 4<sup>th</sup>, 2007). SOPs for addressing identified sites will be developed by April 2007 (as per action plan matrix Jan 4<sup>th</sup>/07).

#### Data

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

### Discussion

A Standard Operating Procedure for sites of biological significance has been developed in April 2007. The SOP provides a definition of significant biological sites and has been reviewed and endorsed by the PRISM during the June 21<sup>st</sup>/07 meeting. The SOP defines Sites of biological significance for the purpose of the Fort Nelson SFM Plan as sites that support red/blue, uncommon or rare listed plant communities, protected areas (protected by legislation, regulation, or land-use policy), including national, provincial parks, wildlife reserves and multiple use management areas, as well biological features that are significant because they have been identified as "Wildlife Habitat Features" by the Ministry of Environment or simply been significant to local residents or First Nations.

Following are the sites of biological significance:

- √Rare, uncommon and red/blue listed ecological communities
- √Significant Mineral (Salt) licks and wallows
- √Maternity roost or hiberniculum of the Northern Long-eared Myotis

- √Stick nests of Northern Goshawk and Bald Eagle
- √Grizzly Bear Denning Sites
- √Protected areas and reserves

Within the reporting year, four stick nests and three mineral licks were reported by Canfor staff. Canfor contractors are required to adhere to the contract data standards, which includes the requirement to provide information on stick nests and mineral licks to Canfor. The overlap of harvested blocks with uncommon, red and blue listed plant communities has been reported on in measure 1-1.1 and requires confirmation in the field as the sites are based on predicted ecosystem mapping.

**1-4.3 - Management Activities Consistent - Muskwa-Kechika**

**Measure**

The percentage of forest management activities consistent with legal objectives for Muskwa-Kechika management area

**Statement**

This measure ensures compliance with the stated objectives with which forest management practices must be compliant.

**Target**

100% (0)

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

No harvesting occurred by Canfor in the Muskwa-Kechika management area to date and within the reporting period, as shown on the overlay map Figure 10: Parks and protected areas in the Fort Nelson DFA (measure 9-1.1 and 9-1.2). Canfor's Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) has not proposed any Forest Development Units (FDUs) in the Muskwa-Kechika management area. The FDU/FSP content map shows that the Muskwa-Kechika management area is entirely outside of proposed FDUs. Canfor met the target as no harvesting activities occurred in or adjacent the Muskwa-Kechika management area. Consequently, forest management activities are consistent with legal objectives for Muskwa-Kechika management area.

**1-4.4 - Management Activities Consistent - Legal Objectives**

**Measure**

Percentage of forest management activities consistent with legal objectives and general wildlife measures of approved Wildlife Habitat Areas and Ungulate Winter Range.

**Statement**

This measure ensures compliance of forest management practices with the objectives and measures outlined for Wildlife Habitat Areas and Ungulate Winter Range under the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy and the Forest and Range Practices Act. It applies specifically to identified wildlife species, which can include Species at Risk and Regionally Important Wildlife.

**Target**

100% (0)

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

There are currently no approved UWR or WHA areas in the Fort Nelson TSA. Canfor’s FSP includes results for management of wildlife habitat for winter survival of Boreal Caribou and Rocky Mountain Elk. All operations within Canfor were consistent with the results proposed in the FSP.

**1-5.1 - Stream Crossings - Surveyed WQCR**

**Measure**

The percentage of Canfor/BCTS constructed surveyed stream crossings identified with a high WQCR rating on forestry roads within the DFA for which participants are responsible (\*WQCR - water quality concern rating)

**Statement**

The WQCR is a measure, which indicates the potential of a stream crossing to deliver sedimentation into the stream. A high index indicates a high potential for the crossings to add sediment to the adjacent stream whereas a low index indicates that the crossings are being well managed to reduce the possibility of sediment entering the stream from the crossing. The WQCR can then be used to identify individual or groups of crossings that may be having a negative impact on water quality.

**Target**

10% or less of forestry related stream crossings with a high WQCR

**Data**

**Table 13: Summary of the water quality risk ratings for sites sampled in 2005 and 2006**

Road Type	Water Quality Risk Rating				
	expressed as a percentage of all sites sampled in a given road type category				
	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Winter Roads (accessed by helicopter)	54%	45%	0%	1.3%	0%
All-weather Roads (accessed by ATV)	32%	40%	21%	5%	4%

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

The surveyed crossings sampled to date indicated a total of 10.3% Water Quality Risk Rating in the high and very high category. Although the value is slightly exceeding the maximum target of 10% within the high category, it has to be considered that surveys conducted on winter roads have been found to only pose a low risk to water quality caused by increased erosion and delivery of fine sediments. It was suggested, by the surveyor, that no further water quality risk assessments are required on winter crossing types. Excluding the sampled winter roads, as they won’t be part of future surveys, the target has been met.

**1-5.2 - Stream Crossings – Installed/Removed**

**Measure**

The percentage of CFP/BCTS constructed stream crossings installed/removed to design/standards

**Statement**

This measure ensures that stream crossings within the DFA are designed and built according to the standards outlined in the current legislation. Monitoring the adherence of stream crossing construction to these standards ensure that crossings, particularly those posing a high risk to water quality, are built using the most current knowledge and technology.

**Target**

100% conformance (0)

**Data**

**Table 14: stream crossings within Canfor's cutblocks**

Block	# Log/snowfills	Temp bridges	# Inspected	# Problems Found	# Problems corrected?
TSO5829	2		2	0	
KLDP24	2		2	0	
KLD3316	2		2	0	
KLD3311	5		5	0	
KIW2226	5		5	0	
KIW2225	3		3	0	
KIW2215	1		1	0	
KIW2216	2		2	0	
IRNP36	4		4	2	Yes
IRN2612	5		5	0	
IRN2597A	4		4	4	Yes
IRN2597	10		10	0	
IRN2093	1		1	0	
ETN933	1		1	0	
CAT2595	9		9	3	Yes
CAT2593	10		10	3	Yes
TSO5837	3		3	0	
TSO5836	1		1	0	
TSO5829	2		2	0	
TSOP912	6		6	0	
RBY895	6	1	6	0	
KLDP22	2		2	0	
KLDP23	1		1	0	
NDDP137	9		9	0	
NDD144	5		5	0	
NDD2505	2		2	0	
OBL010	7		7	0	
NDD013	3	2	5	0	
P6937A	4		4	0	
<b>Total #</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>

**Table 15: Stream crossing along roads**

Road	# Temp Bridges	# Inspected	# Problems Found
Kledo Mainline	2	2	1
Luyben Mainline	4	4	0
2200 Road	1	1	0
P133 Road	1	1	0
3346 Road	1	1	0
2386 Road	2	2	0
5837 Road	1	1	0
<b>Total #</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>

Target Met		
Yes /	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Canfor's installed stream crossings were 100% compliant with legal requirements, based on interim inspection reports. Within cut blocks 121 stream crossings were installed; only 2.5 % of those were temporary bridges. Only 12 temporary bridges were installed along access roads to the cut-blocks or along Mainlines. Table 14 and Table 15 summarize Canfor's stream crossings established during the reporting period. Not cleaned out crossings were found on blocks in the Irene and Catkin operating areas during snow free inspections. Those problems were corrected in spring 2007 shortly after the inspections. A problem occurred on the Kleedo Mainline, where the wrong type of crossing was placed into a creek. The crossing has been removed upon discovery and the stream channel cleaned out. The operations team is currently in the process of developing a temporary bridge installation and removal Standard Operating Procedure, which should provide guidance to staff for future projects.

**1-5.3 - Stream Crossings – Inspections/Mitigation measures**

**Measure**

The percentage of Canfor/BCTS constructed stream crossing inspections and resulting mitigation measures completed according to schedule.

**Statement**

This measure is meant to ensure that any stream crossings inspected and found to be not installed to design standards will be rehabilitated or removed within a specified time. This measure ensures that temporary stream crossings within the DFA are removed in compliance with the requirements outlined in the current legislation. These requirements include timing of removal as well as the procedure for removal.

**Target**

100% (-10%)

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes /	No	Pending

**Discussion**

During the 2006 reporting year, 133 stream crossings were inspected, as shown in Table 14 and Table 15 under measure 1-5.2. No problems were found during winter time when logging was completed and roads were deactivated. However, some problems can only be determined with certainty under snow free conditions. All stream crossings were inspected under snow free conditions in mid- May and revealed that several crossings on four blocks in the Irene and Catkin operating area were not properly cleaned out, thus leaving debris, dirt and sometimes logs behind. Corrective actions were initiated following the inspections and the problems found were corrected by the contractor shortly after. Mitigation measures were conducted along crossings and roads with banks cut below the surface or exposed mineral soil. Seeding has been completed immediately following harvesting in spring of 2007 with a seed mixture appropriate for the ecological zone. Overall, a total of 34 hectares of road sections has been seeded accounting for 1,020 kilograms of seeds used.

**1-6.1 - Conifer Seeds**

**Measure**

The percentage of seeds for coniferous species collected and seedlings planted in accordance with the Tree Seed and Cone Regulation or Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use

**Statement**

Cones and seed obtained from wild forest stands must be collected in accordance with the MoF's seedlot registration policies and standards to ensure genetic diversity of seedlings used for reforestation in BC.

**Target**

100% compliance with regulation

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes	No ✓	Pending

**Discussion**

The measure states that the target is based on amount of seed collected in compliance compared to the number of seedlings planted in compliance. Canfor collected all conifer seed as per the seed collection standard at the time of the collection. Canfor has not collected any seed since 2004. During the 2006 planting season, Canfor planted a total of 2,693,741 seedlings. Approximately, 2,339,606 seedlings were planted on FL A17007 and the remaining 354,135 were planted under PA #14. 100% of seedlings planted under PA #14 were planted within the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use. Of the 2,339,606 seedlings planted under FL A17007 approximately 294,330 seedlings, over three seedlots were planted outside the transfer limits identified in the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use. These seedlings were planted outside the elevation limits set for Sx in the Fort Nelson seed planning zone for Class B seed. Two seedlots (35075, 48452) which can go down to an elevation of 250 metres were planted in CP 503 block 844 which has an average elevation of 236 metres. The total trees planted outside the transfer limits for these seedlots equals 202,650 trees. CP 501 block 843 which has an average elevation of 240 metres had 91,680 trees of seedlot 34944, which has a minimum elevation limit of 275 metres, planted on the block. Overall 12.6% of trees planted in FL A17007 were planted outside the transfer limits. This error was not noticed until the reporting of the planting activity was completed on these blocks. No variance was asked for or discussed with the Ministry of Forests and Range until after the fact. Canfor is actively pursuing all options in regards to the above noted issues including contacting the provincial expert on spruce genetics to find out the potential effect of being outside the transfer limits. As most trees are just outside the transfer limits (between 14 and 35 metres below) Canfor expects the impact on adaptation and growth to be minimal based on preliminary discussions with Barry Jaquish, a research scientist with the MOFR. At time of the CSA reporting Canfor is still waiting on information on the impact. Canadian Forest Products has also implemented some checks to prevent the planting of seedlings outside the transfer limits. As part of the planting checklists all blocks less than 300 metres are identified prior to planting. As most of the common seedlots used by Canfor Fort Nelson go to a minimum of 250 metres, including all seedlots on line for 2007, this should keep all planting within the transfer limits. Very few blocks in the Canfor Fort Nelson DFA have elevation minimums less than 250 metres. Only one block from the 2007 planting plan has been identified with a minimum elevation less then 300 metres. CP 448 block 2512 has a minimum elevation of 280 metres which is covered by the seedlots planned for planting. Currently, all blocks in the 2007 plan are covered by the longitude and latitude transfer limits, as identified by the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use, for the seedlots on line for 2007. Canfor did not meet the SFMP target for the 2006 reporting season for trees planted. As Canfor did not collect any seed in 2006 this target does not apply for this year.

**1-6.2 - Aspen Regeneration - Natural Regeneration****Measure**

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The percentage of natural regeneration of aspen

**Statement**

This measure is meant to ensure that, where regeneration of aspen is prescribed, natural regeneration of aspen will be used. This use of natural regeneration contributes to the genetic diversity for those species.

**Target**

100% (0)

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

No calculations were completed for this measure. Canfor uses natural regeneration as the only method for regenerating aspen. Planting aspen has not been adopted by either group as an operational method of regenerating aspen.

**2-1.1 - Site Index**

**Measure**

Site Index by inventory type group for harvested areas

**Statement**

Site index is an important measure of forest productivity, that is, the capacity of a piece of land to produce timber volume. It is sensitive to changes in ecological variables including soil nutrients, soil moisture, and others. This measure provides a relative comparison of a post-harvest average site index (at free growing) compared to the pre-harvest site index (as represented by inventory estimates) in the THLB.

**Target**

Average post-harvest site index (at free growing) will not be less than average pre-harvest site index on harvested blocks.

**Data**

**Table 16: Canfor pre and post harvest SI**

CP/TSL	Block	Pre-harvest Site Index	Free Growing Site Index
37	187	10\19	15
43	233C	16	16
44	242	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>
53	129B	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>
53	129B	17	20
62	600D	15	15
63	594A	15	15
63	594B	15	15
65	264	15	15
65	265	15	15
65	265C	15	15
67	285	15	15
67	286C	15	15
68	281	15\19	15
68	283	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>
70	269	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>
75	623B	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>
78	623A	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>
98	418	15	15

CP/TSL	Block	Pre-harvest Site Index	Free Growing Site Index
98	420B	15	15
151	627	15\16	15
304	348	20	26
307	382	15\19	19
316	681	16	20
403	178	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>
403	178	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>
403	179A	15\19	15
407	601B	10\15	15
407	601C	10\15	15
407	602A	10\15	15
513	53A	15	15
518	202	19	15
519	203	15	15
522	205	15\16	15
522	205	15\16	15
522	503	15	15
529	216	15	15
529	216	15	15
544	544	15\16	15
544	500A	15\19	15
544	500A	15\19	15
563	455C	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>
563	456A	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>
563	456A	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>
563	456B	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>
574	541	15	15
576	3137B	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>
581	425	15	20
54021	P269B	16	20
54021	P289	20	20
54023	P267	19	20
54024	P266B	20	20
54024	P278	20	20
54024	P282	20	20
55609	P257A	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>
55609	P258	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>
55611	P327	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>
55611	P328	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>
55611	P343	18\20	20
55612	P358	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>
56314	P234	15\21	20
56315	P245	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>
56315	P246	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>
56316	P344	18	20
56317	P310	19	20
56825	P4686	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>
56825	P4687	19	20
56826	P240	19	20
56826	P253	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>
56830	P6020	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>
56830	P6030	16	20
56831	P168	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>
56832	P171	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>
56834	P203	13	20
56836	P322B	18	20
56836	P324	16	20
56842	P6029	17	20
61538	P207	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>
61538	P208	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>
61544	P820	20	20
62084	P157	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Harvesting has the potential to cause continual degradation of site quality over time. The Site Index is commonly used as an indicator of site productivity. The higher the Site Index for a given species in a given region, the higher the productivity or the quality of the site. Approximate age of reported blocks remain 5 to 20 years old. Canfor has the same types of issues with site index estimations as the previous reporting year. The main issue still involves the different sources of SI and different methods used to identify SI. Pre-harvest SI's were taken from old forest cover maps that were initially classified by site class (P,L,M, and G) and then changed to a site index that corresponded to the site class (site conversion method). For example a medium site class could have a site index from 15 – 22 depending on variables. The majority of our surveys now use the site conversion table which assigns a standard site index for an area based on leading species and site series. This difference usually accounts for the small differences in pre and post harvest SI numbers. There are a few blocks (A56315 – P245, A56826 – P253, A56830 – P6020) that have a significantly higher pre-harvest SI. Based on file reviews of the blocks it looks as the pre-harvest SI may have been overestimated. The remaining openings have site index estimates that are close to the site index range for the site index conversion method.

### 2-2.1 - Forest Converted to Non-Forest Land use

#### Measure

Area of THLB converted to non-forest land use through forest management activities

#### Statement

In order to assess the maintenance of the productive capability of the land base, this measure specifically tracks the amount of productive land base loss due to various non-forest uses. Removal of the productive land base occurs as a result of permanent access structures, including roads, landings and gravel pits, as well as converting forested areas to non-forest land use, such as range, seismic lines and other mineral exploration. Conversion of the THLB to non-forest land also has implications for carbon sequestration. A permanent reduction in the forest means that the removal of carbon from the atmosphere and carbon storage will be correspondingly reduced.

#### Target

1% (+1%)

#### Data

**Table 17: Canfor areas converted to non forest use for roads**

Road Name	Length (m)	R/W Width (m)	Area (l x w)/10000=(ha)	6m Road Surface in ha
Kledo M/L	18+500	20	37.00	11.10
P25 rd	1+258	15	1.89	0.75
P25A rd	0+100	15	0.15	0.06
1756 rd	0+146	15	0.22	0.09
3316 rd	0+175	15	0.26	0.11
3304 rd	0+633	15	0.95	0.38
3311 rd	0+227	15	0.34	0.14
OBL010 rd	0+168	15	0.25	0.10
2093 rd	1+226	15	1.84	0.74
36 rd	3+454	15	5.18	2.07
911 rd	2+004	15	3.01	1.20
5837 rd	1+890	15	2.84	1.13
P376 rd	0+751	15	1.13	0.75
Luyben M/L	11+430	30	34.21	6.86
2594 rd	2+641	15	3.96	1.58
2609 rd	4+451	15	6.68	2.67

Road Name	Length (m)	R/W Width (m)	Area (l x w)/10000=(ha)	6m Road Surface in ha
NDD137 rd	0+201	15	0.30	0.12
2612 rd	0+453	15	0.68	0.27
2595 rd	0+191	15	0.29	0.11
Pipeline M/L	Burrow Pits		26.2	
Luyben M/L	Burrow Pits		6.4	
Kledo M/L	Burrow Pits		0.4	
			<b>TOTAL: 134.18</b>	<b>30.23</b>

**Table 18: Canfor cutblocks showing the area and percent of perm. access road/landing construction**

CP/FLTC	Block	Geographic Area	Area of Cutblock [ha]	Area of block under permanent access	% of block converted to non forest use
A67215	KIW2225	Kiwigana	61.0	0	0.0%
125	TSO5836	Tsoo	59.8	0	0.0%
125	TSO5837	Tsoo	37.5	0	0.0%
A69685	NDD137	N. Dunedin	196.7	0	0.0%
A69685	NDD2505	N. Dunedin	12.9	0.4	0.3%
458	TSO5829	Tsoo	30.9	0	0.0%
458	TSO5838	Tsoo	59.7	0.7	1.2%
A74693	TSO5839	Tsoo	46.8	0	0.0%
445	NDD004	N. Dunedin	86.2	1.8	2.1%
445	NDD007	N. Dunedin	192.9	0	0.0%
A70449	TSO912A	Tsoo	189.6	0	0.0%
372	KLD3304	Kledo	36.8	0	0.0%
372	KLD3311	Kledo	96.1	0	0.0%
372	KLD3316	Kledo	20.4	0	0.0%
A54025	KLD22	Kledo	29.9	0.7	2.3%
A54025	KLD23	Kledo	35.5	1.5	4.2%
A54025	KLD24	Kledo	9.9	0.9	9.0%
A54025	KLD25	Kledo	23.6	0	0.0%
446	NND013	N. Dunedin	121.3	0	0.0%
A70452	NND144	N. Dunedin	80.1	2.2	2.7%
445	OBL010	Obole	134.4	0	0.0%
A70453	RBY895	Raspberry	146.4	0	0.0%
A74696	ETN933	Etane	63.3	0	0.0%
A74693	TSO376	Tsoo	58.6	0	0.0%
A74696	TSO932	Tsoo	60.6	0	0.0%
456	CAT2593	Catkin	172.4	0	0.0%
456	CAT2595	Catkin	139.5	0	0.0%
195	IRN2093	Irene	18.1	0	0.0%
456	IRN2597	Irene	117.8	0	0.0%
456	IRN2597A	Irene	228.2	0	0.0%
A70417	IRN2612	Irene	55.7	0.3	0.5%
A70416	IRNP36	Irene	192.6	0	0.0%
A70449	TSO912B	Tsoo	189.6	0	0.0%
A70448	KIW2215	Kiwigana	26.1	0	0.0%
A70448	KIW2216	Kiwigana	43.3	0	0.0%
A67215	KIW2221	Kiwigana	7.2	0.2	2.7%
A67215	KIW2222	Kiwigana	29.2	0	0.0%
A67215	KIW2224	Kiwigana	13.0	1.5	11.5%
A67215	KIW2226	Kiwigana	132.8	0.2	0.2%
A67215	KIW2229	Kiwigana	16.1	0	0.0%
A65226	RBY890	Raspberry	50.6	0.3	0.6%
167	STH854	Sahtaneh	91.8	1.2	1.3%
Totals for 06/07			3414.9	11.9	0.3%

**Table 19: Summary Permanent Access on Canfor cutblocks**

CP/FLTC	Block	Geographic Area	Area of Cutblock [ha]	Area of block under permanent access	% of block converted to non forest use
		Totals for 06/07	3414.9	11.9	0.3%
Target Met					
Yes ✓		No		Pending	

**Discussion**

Table 17 shows the areas that were converted to non forest land use due to road opening by Canfor. The entire road right-off-way (R/W) is included in the calculation, although the width of the R/W has been estimated. Table 18 shows the area and percent of permanent access/road/landing construction on an individual block basis. Reviewing the individual cut block areas, it appears that only two blocks are outside the range. Due to the fact that these blocks are both small in area and have operational roads running through them, permanent access is high.

Table 19 shows only a total number for all the conversion of forest land to non forest land due to permanent access within the cutblocks harvested during reporting period. Overall, out of 3414.9 hectares that were harvested between April 1/06 and March 31/07, 11.9 hectares of area have been converted to permanent access. This means a total of 0.3 % of the area harvested is permanent access. The area converted by Canfor to non forest land use within cut-blocks is 11.9 ha and 134.2 ha for areas to access those cut-blocks (roads), with a total of 146.1 ha. The current THLB is 1,432,269 ha. The percentage converted to non forest land within the THLB is 0.0102%. Canfor met the target as the area converted to non forest use is well less than 1%.

**2-2.2 - Long Term Detrimental Soil Disturbance**

**Measure**

The percentage of long term detrimental soil disturbance as a result of forest management activities

**Statement**

This measure tracks the percentage of long term detrimental soil disturbance at a site (i.e. cutblock) level where long-term detrimental soil disturbance is defined for blocks with compaction or water table issues lasting approximately 10 years post-harvest or post-silviculture activity for each licensee (i.e. Canfor & BCTS).

**Target**

0% (+2%)

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Long term detrimental soil disturbance as a result of forest management practices has not been detected and reported during the reporting period. The target of 0% has therefore been met. Canfor's FMS Incident Tracking System (ITS) is used to track all incidents related to the environmental aspect of soil productivity. No incidents were reported. Long term soil disturbance is defined for blocks with compaction or water table issues lasting approximately 10 years post harvest or post-silviculture activities. As the majority of our harvest activities occur on frozen and flat ground, soil disturbance becomes rarely an issue.

## 2-2.3 - Landslides

### Measure

Number of hectares of landslides resulting from forestry practices

### Statement

Landslides are mass movements of soil or debris that can result in non-productive areas or reduced productivity for forested sites. Loss of soil productivity due to landslides related to forestry practices will be minimized as part of sustaining the overall productive capability in the THLB.

### Target

< 10 cumulative ha in the THLB for slides > 0.5ha in size (0.5ha)

### Data

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

### Discussion

Landslides resulting from forestry practices did not occur during the reporting period, and therefore, the target of less than 10 cumulative hectares in the THLB has been met. Landslides resulting from forest practices are tracked in the FMS Incident Tracking System. Activities, such as harvesting and road building can create conditions that initiate slides, especially when these activities occur on unstable or potentially unstable terrain. Terrain Stability assessments are conducted for areas that have any indication of unstable terrain and harvesting activities are conducted in accordance to the recommendations in the terrain stability assessment reports. Professional terrain stability assessments have been completed on three Canfor blocks (Block TSO912, NDD013 and ETN932) that were scheduled for harvesting in the 2006/07 harvest season to ensure potential negative impacts to the environment are reduced. Harvesting and road inspections are completed under snow free conditions, usually by mid-May, and verify if soil movement occurred.

## 2-3.1 - Regeneration Delay

### Measure

Regeneration delay period

### Statement

Regeneration delay is specified in a prescription and is defined as the time between the start of harvesting and the earliest date by which the prescription requires a minimum number of acceptable, well-spaced trees per hectare to be growing on the cutblock. This measure quantifies the appropriate time for regeneration to establish on DFA blocks harvested by the signatories.

### Target

100% of area planted within 2 years (2); naturally regenerated: 4 years (1 year/FSP and 0year/FDP)

### Data

See Appendix 2: Average years to regenerate for deciduous and conifer blocks

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

This measure is evaluating the time between the start of harvest and the earliest date by which the harvested area has a minimum number of acceptable, well-spaced trees per hectare. Canfor's population identified for this measure are those strata associated with standard units with the regeneration delay milestone reported as being met during the reporting period. The target for planted strata has been set at 2 years, with a 1 year variance. The report identified those areas as conifer management areas, and shows that on average, the regeneration delay period for an opening is 2.0 years. A few blocks are above the target and this is mainly due to the road plant being delayed. The vast majority are under the 2 year regeneration delay date target. Deciduous management areas are naturally regenerated, and have a target of meeting regeneration delay in 4 years, with a 1 year variance. During the 2006 reporting period, the average regeneration delay for deciduous openings was 4.2 years. The average time to regeneration delay met is slightly higher than the target of 4, but within the set variance. This is mainly due to CP 157 block 90. This block was harvested as a deciduous leading block, but managed as a conifer leading block due to concerns with summer harvesting and natural harvesting. In 2006, block 90 was amended back to a deciduous management block and met regeneration delay within its original approved 7 year period. The regeneration delay date was set at 7 years to allow time to monitor the block to see how the natural regeneration progressed. Overall, Canfor met the target as indicated in Appendix 2.

**2-3.2 - Regeneration Standards****Measure**

The percent compliance with regeneration standards set in FDP/FSP

**Statement**

Regeneration standards exist to ensure that appropriate species are reforested on harvested areas to within acceptable numbers. The Ministry of Forests sets out what species are preferred and acceptable for specific biogeoclimatic site series. Compliance with this measure is an important surrogate for carbon sequestration. Reforesting harvested areas quickly to their full capacities ensures continued removal of carbon from the atmosphere and its storage in growing trees.

**Target**

100% (0)

**Data**

See Appendix 3: Blocks compliant with regeneration standards

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

This measure reports percent compliance with regeneration standards set. To obtain the data for this measure, all blocks with regeneration delay due dates within the reporting period were obtained. This measure is not the same as measure 2-3.1 as that measure is reporting when blocks were declared, not when they were required to be declared. For the 2006-2007 reporting period Canfor is slightly out of variance with 98.9% of area meeting regeneration delay. This is up from 78% last year and this is mostly due to the change from measuring total standard units out of compliance to total area out of compliance. Of the 1.1% (42.5 ha) out of compliance, 38.1 ha currently have amendments submitted to extend the regeneration delay date. An extension is a common practice for blocks that have regeneration issues. Only 4.4 ha are currently out of compliance for the 2006-2007 reporting period. As with last year the

majority of area not meeting regeneration delay is in deciduous standard units. Remediation activities are ongoing for these areas. Appendix 3: Blocks compliant with regeneration standards as well all the blocks from last year that did not meet regeneration delay and that have been carried forward so as to not lose sight of them. Of these blocks; P108, P3140, 2382A, 4644, and 2036 have had amendments approved to extend the regeneration date. Blocks P4646, P4913A1, and P4913A3 should have amendments approved that either extend regeneration delay or amend the non satisfactory restocked area into 'non-productive' in the near future as Canfor and the MOFR have agreed on management plans. Due to the delay into submitting and approving regeneration delay amendments a variance of 5% should be allowed in meeting this measure.

**2-3.3 - Free Growing**

**Measure**

The percent of area in compliance with free growing measures

**Statement**

The free growing survey assesses the fulfillment of licensees' obligations to the Crown for reforestation and ensures that the productive capability of the forest land base to grow trees is maintained. As with the previous measure, compliance with this measure is an important surrogate for carbon sequestration. Reforesting harvested areas to their full capacities ensures continued removal of carbon from the atmosphere and its storage in growing trees.

**Target**

100% (0)

**Data**

See Appendix 4: Compliance with Free Growing requirements (2-3.3)

Target Met		
Yes	No ✓	Pending

**Discussion**

For the 2006-2007 reporting period Canfor is out of compliance with only 82% of area meeting free growing requirements. With the exceptions of CP 43 Block 233A, all blocks that did not meet free growing requirements were amended prior to the Late Free Growing (LFG) date expiring. Of the blocks that had LFG amendments submitted only blocks 318, P313, and P266A have not been approved at time of reporting. It should be noted that blocks 318 and P313 (mixed-wood trial) will be free growing once the correct stocking standards have been identified for the block. The table shown in Appendix 4 also has all the blocks from last year that did not meet free growing requirements and that have been carried forward so as to not lose sight of them. Of these blocks 294A, 1187, 222A, and 222B have had amendments approved that extended the LFG date. Block 304- 354 is still in non-compliance from last year. It is a 7.4 ha opening which was initially managed with the majority of the opening as deciduous management and a portion as conifer management. This opening has a history of different treatments, and is now a combination of mixed species management and deciduous management. We have been monitoring the performance of the stock on the site and it is expected that this site will be declared free growing in the near future. Due to the delay into submitting and approving LFG extensions, a variance of 5% should be allowed in meeting this measure for future reporting periods.

## 2-4.1 - Treatment Plans for Natural Disturbance Events

### Measure

The percent of significant detected natural disturbance damaging events in the THLB which have treatment plans prepared and implemented

### Statement

Natural disturbance events include wildfire, wind events and insect outbreaks. This measure is meant to ensure that natural disturbance damaging events are identified and that treatment plans that are developed and implemented along with the government are developed in a timely manner. A significant natural disturbance event is defined as an area greater than 500ha.

### Target

100% within first year of detection (0)

### Data

**Table 20: Significant natural disturbances listed by forest health factor**

Forest Health Factor	Severity	Number of Incidences	Total Affected Area (ha)	Treatment Plans Developed (ha)
IBB	T	16	27,744.9	Yes (27,774.9)
IBB	L	1	545.1	Yes (545.1)
IBB	M, H, S	0	0	N/A
IBS	All	0	0	N/A
IDE	All	0	0	N/A
IDX	L	33	36,199.1	Yes (36,199.1)
IDX	M	6	15,735.9	Yes (937.7)
IDX	T, S, V	0	0	N/A
NB	M	3	4,891.6	Yes (4,891.6)
NR	All			N/A

Significant natural disturbances listed by Forest Health Factor (IBB = Western Balsam Bark Beetle; IBS = Spruce Beetle; IDE = Spruce Budworm; IDX = Large Aspen Tortix; NB = Burn; and NR = Redbelt) and severity class (T = Trace; L = Low; M = Moderate; S = Severe; and V = Very Severe) detailing the number of significant incidences (i.e. incidences >500 ha), the total area affected within the DFA and the total area on which treatment plans have been developed and/or implemented.

**Table 21: Significant natural disturbance events as declared in the 2005 MoFR annual aerial overview survey**

Disturbance_ID	Damaging Agent	Severity	Area Affected (ha)	Location
1	NB	M	621	MID
3	IDX	L	1033	WIL
5	IDX	L	1033	EML/WIL
12	IBB	T	2725	BVR
22	IBB	T	2704	BVR
35	IBB	T	3625	BVR
48	IDX	L	747	EML
70	IBB	T	543	BVR
71	IBB	T	1222	GYG/BVR
75	IDX	L	859	EML
77	NB	M	765	MID
145	IBB	T	1805	CAT
156	IDX	L	818	DES
164	IBB	T	1713	GYG
184	IDX	L	942	CB/EML
185	IDX	L	2118	DES
189	IDX	L	1537	DES
192	IBB	T	616	CAT
194	IBB	T	1811	CAT
196	IBB	T	790	GYG

Disturbance_ID	Damaging Agent	Severity	Area Affected (ha)	Location
207	IDX	L	770	GOT
213	IDX	L	916	KLT
217	IDX	L	828	KLT
227	IDX	L	850	KLT
228	IDX	L	644	GOT
230	IDX	L	1843	KLT
232	IDX	L	721	GOT/CAB
242	IDX	L	749	CAB
243	IDX	L	777	KLT
247	IDX	L	790	GOT
260	IDX	L	1122	CAB
264	IBB	T	3429	IRN
265	IDX	L	4467	STH
279	IDX	L	1551	STH
286	IDX	L	694	STH
339	NB	M	3505	KOT
349	IDX	L	1212	SNK
355	IDX	L	1325	KOT
356	IBB	T	1367	PIN
371	IDX	L	1501	KOT
376	IBB	T	505	SDD
386	IDX	L	1107	HAY
387	IDX	L	861	SNK
388	IBB	L	545	KLD
389	IDX	M	925	HAY
393	IDX	M	938	KYK
394	IDX	M	2012	KOT
407	IDX	L	1058	CLK
419	IDX	L	575	KYK
434	IDX	L	586	KYK
435	IDX	L	594	CLK/KYK
446	IDX	L	998	CLK/ELH
447	IBB	T	763	AK
448	IBB	T	2084	AK
474	IDX	M	4918	HAY
479	IDX	M	1844	ELH/CLK/KYK
587	IDX	M	5099	FNT
627	IDX	L	572	TEN
633	IBB	T	2044	KLU

Severity Rating Codes: T = Trace, L = Low, M = Moderate, S = Severe, V = Very Severe; Damaging Agent Codes: IBB = Western Balsam Bark Beetle, IBS = Spruce Beetle, IDE = Western Spruce Budworm, IDX = Large Aspen Tortix, NR = Redbelt, NB = Burn

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

### Discussion

The Ministry of Forests and Range has assessed natural disturbance in the DFA through annual aerial surveys. Of the identified disturbances, 59 were found to be significant (i.e. >500ha). Upon comparison with the 2004 annual aerial survey, treatments of either "No Treatment" or "Monitor" were assigned to each disturbance. No disturbance events that overlapped subsequent years were found to change significantly in either size or severity. No significant disturbances were assessed with a severity of greater than moderate, thus more intensive treatment was not warranted. In the case of fire disturbance (NB), significant fires were in isolated areas (i.e. had poor access) and it was deemed infeasible to attempt to salvage the timber from these areas. A tracking system has been developed and is functional, using the Ministry of Forests annual aerial survey, to identify and prioritize the development of natural disturbance treatment plans. Development of an SOP addressing Natural Disturbance Identification and Management Best Practices has been completed and is in use. The associated Knowledge Gaps have been closed off.

## 2-4.2 - Catastrophic Natural Disturbance Events

### Measure

The percent of catastrophic natural disturbance events as a result of forest management practices

### Statement

Although natural disturbances may occur on the land base, forest practices should not create conditions or trigger a catastrophic event. Similar to measure 2-2.3, catastrophic is defined as long-term detrimental soil productivity loss lasting approximately 10 years post event.

### Target

0% (0)

### Data

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

### Discussion

Forest activities have not triggered any catastrophic events during the reporting period. Canfor's Incident Tracking System (ITS) did not show records of catastrophic events, such as landslides, windthrow or long-term detrimental soil disturbances, fires etc. During the reporting year, 59 significant disturbances have been reported, all of which are greater than 500 hectares in size. The main causes of natural disturbances were caused by fire and insects. A table, showing the individual disturbances, size and location can be found under measure 2-4.1. Consequently, as none of the 59 natural disturbance events were related or caused by forest activities, the target of 0% is met. A knowledge gap for this measure identified that a tracking system must be implemented to track the percent of catastrophic natural disturbance events resulting from forest management practices. The tracking system has been incorporated into the tracking system developed for Measure 2-4.1; a field entitled "Cause of Disturbance" has been added to the database. The choice to populate this field is "Natural" or "Human". This fulfills the requirement of the Knowledge Gap; thus, it has been removed.

## 3-1.1 - Carbon Stored in Trees

### Measure

The level of total ecosystem carbon stored in trees and non-tree vegetation (above ground biomass and roots) present in the THLB and NHLB at current allowable cut

### Statement

Forest carbon has recently become a key SFM value, especially in view of Canada's international commitment to lower its net carbon outputs to the atmosphere as part of the Kyoto Protocol. Trees and vegetation sequester carbon from the atmosphere through the process of photosynthesis and carbon is stored in several components of forests including tree biomass, plant biomass, coarse woody debris, forest floor litter and soil. It is beneficial for forest managers to have a rough idea of the current and potential future amount of carbon stored by trees as it will prepare licensees for the time when policies on carbon reporting are implemented.

### Target

Maintain or increase the CFS-CBM derived baseline of 1,75 mega tones total ecosystem carbon on the productive CFLB (+/- 10%)

**Data****Table 22 : CBM model carbon storage**

Carbon storage	Current Carbon Total Mega tones (MT)
Timber Harvesting Land Base	496
Non-harvestable Land Base	1256
Total Timber Land Base	1,752

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

The CBM-CFS3 is a landscape-level forest carbon accounting framework and simulates carbon dynamics above and below ground. The results of this model showed that under the base case, total carbon storage fluctuates between 1,752 MT and 2,005 MT over a 250 year forecast. Table 22 shows the results of carbon storage by THLB and NHLB based on the CBM. Remodeling will occur with the next TSR (every five years).

**3-2.1 - Carbon Pool - Forest Products****Measure**

Plan to plan based on report and process being developed by Canadian Forest Service

**Statement**

Harvested wood releases its carbon at rates dependent upon its method of processing and its end-use. Provided the forest is fully regenerated, forest harvesting could result in a net reduction in carbon emissions if the wood that is harvested is used for long-term products such as lumber. This measure evaluates the role that forest products play in the sequestration, cycling, or emission of carbon.

**Target**

TBD July 2008 (on or before depending on when CBM is available from CFS)

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes	No	Pending ✓

**Discussion**

The measure is a plan to plan based on a report and process being developed by the Canadian Forest Service. This measure will be addressed through future projects once the Carbon budget Model will become available. The state of the measure is identified in the knowledge gap matrix. Canfor's concern is that the licensee has no control over the product once it leaves the mill, and thus will depend on assumptions regarding the shelf life and use of the products.

**3-3.1 - Carbon Sequestration****Measure**

Average sequestration rate in the THLB and NHLB at current annual allowable cut

**Statement**

The process that takes carbon from the atmosphere and stores it in forest ecosystems is termed carbon sequestration. The calculation of average net carbon sequestration rates within the timber supply area allows for a long-term evaluation of effects of management activities and/or natural disturbance on the

rate at which the forested landscape is sequestering carbon. Average sequestration rates are based on changes in ecosystem carbon storage over time without accounting for carbon removed in harvested biomass. The rationale is that the carbon in harvested materials will be stored in wood products following harvest. An assessment of the sequestration rate provides a measure of the rate and direction of carbon exchange between the forest ecosystem and the atmosphere. Carbon pools, and their changes over time, indicate whether the processes responsible for carbon sequestration are being maintained. A net increase in the carbon pool is a result of increased sequestration. Forest practices directly related to this indicator have to do with ensuring that harvested stands are promptly reforested to maximize the carbon sequestration process.

### Target

Maintain or increase the CFS- CBM derived baseline sequestration rate of 0.93 MT carbon per year in the THLB and 0.55 MT carbon per year in the NHLB. (+/- 10%)

### Data

**Table 23: CBM model carbon sequestration**

Carbon Sequestration	Current Sequestration Rate in Total Mega tones (MT)
Timber Harvesting Land Base	0.93
Non-harvestable Land Base	0.55
Total Timber Land Base	1.47

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

### Discussion

The CBM-CFS3 is a landscape-level forest carbon accounting framework and simulates carbon dynamics above and below ground. The results of this model showed that under the base case, carbon sequestration rates fluctuates between -3.96 to 5.00 MT over a 250 year forecast. Table 22 : CBM model, shows the results of the current carbon sequestration rate by THLB and NHLB based on the CBM. Remodeling will occur with the next TSR (every five years).

#### 4-1.1 - Timber Harvested

##### Measure

Total value of the actual timber harvest (amount of harvest related to purchase price of logs based on MPS system)

##### Statement

Knowing the link between the amount of volume harvested (AAC and private wood purchase) and the value of the products derived from the harvest is be a powerful measure of sustainability. However, internal company data on the net value of the harvest and actual payments from customers is proprietary. The government of BC plans to institute a market pricing system (MPS) that is meant to provide a market value for trees harvested. The value of the actual harvest annually will be calculated once the MPS system is in place. This measure will be implemented at that time.

##### Target

Report out number

##### Data

**Table 24: Canfor's Harvest volume (Quota)**

Month	Conifer Volume harvested (m3)	Deciduous Vol. harvested (m3)	Total Volume harvested (m3)
Apr-06	0	0	0
May-06	0	0	0
Jun-06	0	0	0
Jul-06	0	0	0
Aug-06	0	0	0
Sep-06	0	0	0
Oct-06	0	0	0
Nov-06	9835	25672	35507
Dec-06	39406	106325	145731
Jan-07	106260	263325	369585
Feb-07	75214	139331	214545
Mar-07	13613	27579	41192
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>8065</b>

Target Met		
Yes /	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Based on the fact that the MPS is not in place yet, Canfor is not able to report on the value of product derived from the harvest. At this point, only the volume harvested can be reported as shown in Table 24. Purchase Wood is not included in the table and is reported under measure 4-2.5.

**4-1.2 - Timber Supply Certainty****Measure**

Timber supply certainty - AAC

**Statement**

Timber supply certainty is important to the community (workers and local government), the corporation and the province as a whole. It is a component in investment decision making for corporations and their shareholders. It provides governments the ability to track revenue and to set budgets. Timber Supply Reviews (TSR) are completed every 5 years.

**Target**

Report out number developed by MoF

**Data****Table 25: Fort Nelson TSA AAC and apportionment effective March 31, 2005**

Form of Agreement	Conventional		Deciduous-leading		Total	
	m <sup>3</sup>	%	m <sup>3</sup>	%	m <sup>3</sup>	%
Forest Licence – Replaceable	442,973	73.83	110,743	12.30	553,716	36.91
Pulpwood Agreement - Timber Sales Licences			610,000	67.78	610,000	40.67
BCTS - Timber Sale Licence/ Woodlot Licence	136,227	22.70	163,441	18.16	299,668	19.98
Forest Service Reserve	1,600	0.27	400	0.04	2,000	0.13
Small Tenures (woodlot and community forest)			10,616	1.18	10,616	0.71
	19,200	3.20	4,800	0.53	24,000	1.60
<b>Total:</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 26: TSR 3 AAC determination Nov. 10, 2006**

Effective date	New AAC [m3]	Increase [%]
Nov. 10, 2006	1,625,000	Approx. 8

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

### Discussion

The TSR3 data package for the Fort Nelson TSA was completed and approved by the MoFR in summer/fall 2004 and a determination has been made by the Chief Forester in November 2006. Effective November 10, 2006, the new Allowable Annual cut (AAC) for the Fort Nelson Timber Supply Area (TSA) is 1,625,000 cubic meters, an increase of approximately eight percent. This increase accounts for an adjustment to reflect new interior log grade changes, implemented on April 1, 2006. The Chief Forester rationalized that the AAC increase is a modest increase and may encourage growth of existing and new small forestry operations. The additional AAC has not been apportioned to date. The apportionment of the previous AAC (1.5 Million cubic meters) changed on March 31, 2005 with the enactment of the Take-back in the provincial Revitalization Plan (i.e. 20% of the provincial AAC from replaceable forest licences have been re-apportioned to BCTS, First Nations, woodlots and community forest licences) and is shown in Table 25: Fort Nelson TSA AAC and apportionment effective March 31, 2005.

### 4-1.3 - Regeneration to Target Species

#### Measure

The percentage of harvested area regenerated to target species composition

#### Statement

In maintaining the existing condition of the forest landbase, reforestation efforts should be directed at regenerating the harvested areas with tree species that are approved target species (also known as preferred and acceptable species). Target species for specific sites have been recommended by the MoF based on scientific knowledge.

#### Target

100% (10%)

#### Data

**Table 27: Canfor area regenerated to target species composition**

Licence	CP/TSL	Block	SU	SP Stocking Standards	Survey Stratum	Area	Stocking Status
<b>A17007</b>							
A17007	43	233A	1	Conifer	A	146.5	IMM
A17007	43	233A	1	Conifer	F	22.9	IMM
A17007	43	233A	1	Conifer	D	23.0	IMM
A17007	45	605	1	Conifer	A1	11.5	IMM
A17007	45	605	2	Conifer	A2	26.1	IMM
A17007	45	605	3	Conifer	A3	20.6	IMM
A17007	45	605	4	Deciduous	A4	1.6	IMM
A17007	45	605	5	Conifer	A5	3.2	NSR
A17007	47	607	1	Conifer	F	74.8	IMM
A17007	47	607	1	Conifer	H	47.7	IMM
A17007	51	271	1	Conifer	A	216.5	IMM
A17007	51	271	1	Conifer	F	25.9	IMM
A17007	51	271	1	Conifer	E	52.4	IMM
A17007	61	296A	1	Conifer	A	46.5	IMM
A17007	61	296A	1	Conifer	F	32.4	IMM
A17007	63	597B	1	Conifer	A	9.3	IMM
A17007	63	597B	1	Conifer	H	16.4	IMM
A17007	68	282A	1	Conifer	A	111.6	IMM
A17007	68	282A	1	Conifer	D	7.7	IMM
A17007	73	274	1	Conifer	H1	43.7	IMM
A17007	73	274	1	Conifer	H2	2.6	IMM

Licence	CP/TSL	Block	SU	SP Stocking Standards	Survey Stratum	Area	Stocking Status
A17007	73	274	1	Conifer	H3	12.5	IMM
A17007	73	275	1	Conifer	A1	19.2	IMM
A17007	73	275	1	Conifer	H1	46.9	IMM
A17007	73	275	1	Conifer	N1	11.1	IMM
A17007	73	275	2	Conifer	H2	19.5	IMM
A17007	73	275	3	Conifer	A3	5.3	IMM
A17007	87	1780	1	Conifer	A	27.5	IMM
A17007	89	436	1	Conifer	H	8.4	IMM
A17007	89	437	1	Conifer	A1	22.3	IMM
A17007	89	437	1	Conifer	H1	27.1	IMM
A17007	89	437	2	Conifer	A2	25.2	IMM
A17007	89	437	2	Conifer	H2	29.5	IMM
A17007	93	428	1	Conifer	A1	4.7	IMM
A17007	93	428	1	Conifer	D1	3.8	IMM
A17007	93	428	2	Conifer	D2	14.0	IMM
A17007	93	429	1	Conifer	A1	4.0	IMM
A17007	93	429	2	Conifer	D2	23.4	IMM
A17007	98	420A	1	Conifer	A	38.9	IMM
A17007	98	420A	1	Conifer	F	18.3	IMM
A17007	116	3185	1	Conifer	A	14.0	IMM
A17007	116	3185	1	Conifer	C	9.1	NSR
A17007	116	3185	2	Deciduous	B	9.9	NSR
A17007	120	487	1	Deciduous	A1	30.3	IMM
A17007	120	487	2	Conifer	A2	29.8	IMM
A17007	121	880	2	Conifer	D	4.5	NSR
A17007	121	880	2	Conifer	B	37.1	IMM
A17007	121	881	2	Conifer	B	32.0	IMM
A17007	121	883	2	Conifer	B	41.0	IMM
A17007	121	883	1	Deciduous	A	9.0	IMM
A17007	129	4600	1	Deciduous	A	53.7	IMM
A17007	144	1305	1	Conifer	A	8.1	IMM
A17007	144	1306	1	Conifer	A	3.0	IMM
A17007	144	1311	1	Conifer	A	2.5	IMM
A17007	145	4960	2	Conifer	C	13.0	NSR
A17007	145	4960	1	Deciduous	A	14.2	IMM
A17007	145	4960	2	Conifer	B	10.4	IMM
A17007	145	4962	1	Deciduous	A	55.1	IMM
A17007	147	4907	2	Deciduous	B	114.1	IMM
A17007	147	4907	3	Deciduous	C	43.5	IMM
A17007	147	4907	1	Conifer	A	102.6	IMM
A17007	157	90	3	Deciduous	C	3.2	IMM
A17007	157	90	2	Deciduous	B	24.6	IMM
A17007	157	90	1	Deciduous	A	8.7	IMM
A17007	158	2035	1	Conifer	A	21.9	IMM
A17007	159	4693A	1	Deciduous	A	53.1	IMM
A17007	159	4693B	1	Deciduous	A	62.2	IMM
A17007	159	4693C	1	Deciduous	A	37.5	IMM
A17007	159	4693D	1	Deciduous	A	25.4	IMM
A17007	160	4645	1	Conifer	A	14.7	IMM
A17007	161	4694B	1	Deciduous	A	97.3	IMM
A17007	161	4694C	1	Deciduous	A	75.0	IMM
A17007	162	2047	2	Conifer	D	1.5	IMM
A17007	162	2047	2	Conifer	B	38.0	IMM
A17007	162	2047	1	Conifer	C	0.7	IMM
A17007	162	2047	1	Conifer	A	13.7	IMM
A17007	164	4970	2	Deciduous	B	4.5	NSR
A17007	164	4970	1	Conifer	A	5.0	IMM
A17007	173	5853	1	Conifer	A	21.1	IMM
A17007	350	1811	1	Deciduous	A	17.3	IMM
a17007	403	179B	1	Deciduous	A	2.9	NSR
a17007	403	179B	2	Conifer	B	2.7	IMM
A17007	407	210	1	Conifer	A	94.2	IMM
A17007	407	210	1	Conifer	C	12.5	NSR

Licence	CP/TSL	Block	SU	SP Stocking Standards	Survey Stratum	Area	Stocking Status
A17007	407	601C	1	Conifer	A	4.0	IMM
A17007	407	601C	1	Conifer	H	2.3	IMM
A17007	420	4637	1	Deciduous	A	22.6	IMM
A17007	522	205	1	Conifer	A	356.4	IMM
A17007	522	205	2	Deciduous	B	6.6	NSR
A17007	522	503	1	Conifer	A	8.6	IMM
A17007	522	503	1	Conifer	F	8.6	IMM
A17007	544	500B	1	Conifer	A	42.6	IMM
A17007	544	500B	1	Conifer	E	45.3	IMM
A17007	544	500B	1	Conifer	H	11.3	IMM
A17007	561	2	1	Conifer	D	42.6	IMM
A17007	561	3B	1	Conifer	A1	9.5	IMM
A17007	561	3B	1	Conifer	F1	3.9	IMM
A17007	561	3B	2	Conifer	A2	2.2	IMM
A17007	562	6AB	1	Conifer	A1	2.3	IMM
A17007	562	6AB	2	Conifer	A2	10.2	IMM
A17007	562	6CD	1	Conifer	A1	10.3	IMM
A17007	562	6CD	2	Conifer	A2	2.6	IMM
A17007	576	538	1	Conifer	A	7.4	IMM
A17007	576	538	1	Conifer	H	29.0	IMM
A17007	587	3106	1	Conifer	A	54.7	IMM
A17007	592	901A	1	Conifer	A	42.1	IMM
A17007	592	901A	1	Conifer	B	13.1	IMM
A17007	592	901B	1	Conifer	A	42.0	IMM
A17007	592	901D	1	Conifer	A	41.3	IMM
A17007	592	901E	1	Conifer	A	39.9	IMM
A17007	592	901H	1	Conifer	A	21.0	IMM
A17007	592	901H	1	Conifer	B	7.7	NSR
A17007	593	901K	1	Conifer	A	52.7	IMM
A17007	593	901K	1	Conifer	B	7.2	NSR
A17007	593	901M	1	Conifer	A	49.0	IMM
A17007	598	853	1	Conifer	A	75.9	IMM
A17007	598	853	1	Conifer	D	6.7	NSR
A17007	598	853	2	Conifer	B	49.8	IMM
A17007	598	853	3	Conifer	C	69.3	IMM
A17007	598	853	3	Conifer	E	37.7	NSR
A17007	601	593	1	Conifer	A	91.3	IMM
A17007	601	593	1	Conifer	F	53.8	IMM
A17007	601	598	1	Conifer	A	80.4	IMM
A17007	601	598	1	Conifer	F	45.6	IMM
A17007	601	598	1	Conifer	H	6.1	IMM
A17007	601	598	1	Conifer	N	7.1	NSR
<b>A22797</b>							
A22797	307	379	1	Conifer	A	18.3	IMM
A22797	307	379	1	Conifer	F	14.5	IMM
A22797	307	379	1	Conifer	H	33.6	IMM
A22797	307	379	1	Conifer	D	17.8	NSR
A22797	309	304	2	Conifer	B	11.2	IMM
A22797	312	381	1	Conifer	A	83.7	IMM
<b>A54022</b>							
A54022	APR-54022	P313	1	Deciduous	A	63.1	IMM
<b>A54023</b>							
A54023	APR-54023	P272	1	Deciduous	A	52.4	NSR
<b>A54024</b>							
A54024	APR-54024	P266A	1	Deciduous	A	19.5	IMM
A54024	APR-54024	P266A	1	Deciduous	N	15.6	NSR
A54024	APR-54024	P280	1	Deciduous	A	44.5	NSR
<b>A55612</b>							
A55612	APR-55612	P356	1	Deciduous	A	28.1	IMM
A55612	APR-55612	P356	1	Deciduous	H	24.4	IMM
A55612	APR-55612	P358	1	Deciduous	A1	21.5	IMM
A55612	APR-55612	P358	2	Conifer	A2	24.6	IMM
<b>A56319</b>							

Licence	CP/TSL	Block	SU	SP Stocking Standards	Survey Stratum	Area	Stocking Status
A56319	APR-56319	P111	1	Deciduous	B	9.1	NSR
A56319	APR-56319	P111	1	Deciduous	A	2.4	IMM
A56319	APR-56319	P3141	1	Deciduous	A	15.4	IMM
A56319	APR-56319	P3141	1	Deciduous	N	10.8	IMM
<b>A56837</b>							
A56837	APR-56837	P356A	1	Deciduous	A	23.0	IMM
<b>A56839</b>							
A56839	APR-56839	P4801	1	Deciduous	A	20.7	IMM
A56839	APR-56839	P4801	1	Deciduous	A	20.7	IMM
A56839	APR-56839	P4802	1	Deciduous	A	81.5	IMM
A56839	APR-56839	P4802	2	Conifer	B	31.5	IMM
<b>A61535</b>							
A61535	APR-61535	P812	2	Conifer	B	37.3	IMM
<b>A61541</b>							
A61541	APR-61541	P894	1	Deciduous	A	61.2	IMM
<b>A62087</b>							
A62087	APR-62087	P4708	1	Deciduous	A	149.7	IMM
<b>A62090</b>							
A62090	APR-62090	P2468	1	Deciduous	1	14.6	IMM
A62090	APR-62090	P2481	1	Deciduous	A	73.9	IMM
<b>A65230</b>							
A65230	APR-65230	P3332	2	Conifer	B	14.4	IMM
A65230	APR-65230	P3332	1	Deciduous	A	102.2	IMM
A65230	APR-65230	P3333	1	Deciduous	B	11.6	IMM
A65230	APR-65230	P3333	1	Deciduous	A	58.0	IMM
<b>A65233</b>							
A65233	APR-65233	P132	1	Deciduous	A	57.6	IMM
A65233	APR-65233	P132	2	Deciduous	B	12.0	IMM
A65233	APR-65233	P133	2	Conifer	B	42.7	IMM
A65233	APR-65233	P133	1	Deciduous	A	83.8	IMM
A65233	APR-65233	P214	2	Conifer	B	32.6	IMM
A65233	APR-65233	P214	1	Deciduous	A	25.7	IMM
<b>A65236</b>							
A65236	APR-65236	P6035	1	Deciduous	A	31.2	IMM
A65236	APR-65236	P6036	1	Deciduous	A	40.5	IMM
A65236	APR-65236	P6040	1	Deciduous	A	27.6	IMM
<b>A67175</b>							
A67175	APR-67175	P3326	1	Deciduous	N	13.7	IMM
A67175	APR-67175	P3326	1	Deciduous	A	270.6	IMM
<b>A67176</b>							
A67176	APR-67176	P113	1	Deciduous	A	76.2	IMM
A67176	APR-67176	P3142	1	Deciduous	1	21.6	IMM
<b>A67206</b>							
A67206	APR-67206	P486	1	Deciduous	A	24.4	NSR
<b>A67211</b>							
A67211	APR-67211	P179	1	Deciduous	A	10.8	IMM
A67211	APR-67211	P74	1	Deciduous	A	18.4	IMM
				<b>Total Area (ha)</b>	<b>6102.0</b>		
				<b>Total IMM (ha)</b>	<b>5805.6</b>		
				<b>Total NSR (ha)</b>	<b>296.4</b>		
				<b>Area Successfully Regenera</b>	<b>95.</b>		

Target Met		
Yes	✓	
No		
Pending		

### Discussion

Table 27 shows that 95.1% of all Canfor blocks with surveys completed between April 1, 2006 and March 31, 2007 met the regeneration standards for density of the target species. A variance of 10% has been agreed to by the PAG for this measure to accommodate natural ingress from non target species and

pests. Applying the 10% variance to Canfor's block population, the target for this measure has been met. Blocks that were declared free growing based on surveys completed during the reporting period were not included in the calculations for this measure, as any block that is declared free growing has regenerated to the target species. CP 45 block 604C and CP 513 block 54B were not included as the surveys did not have complete information at time of reporting.

#### 4-2.1 - Employment in Forestry Sub-sector

##### Measure

Employment in each forestry sub-sector locally

##### Statement

The economic health and stability of a community is largely dependent on steady employment for area residents. Canfor provides employment or contract work to a number of people per sub-sector. Knowing the amount of employment in each sub-sector can help analyze the diversity of local employment opportunities for the forest industry in the DFA.

##### Target

Due to the unique seasonal nature of harvesting and road building in the DFA (i.e. majority of work is in the winter season), targets have not been established yet for this measure. A comparison of the trends between provincial and local employment will allow some analysis in terms of the sustainability of this measure. Canfor will track employment for their staff and estimate employment for sub-sector contractors.

##### Data

**Table 28: Fort Nelson TSA average forest sector employment and employment coefficients, 2004 (TSR3)**

Activity	Fort Nelson TSA employment (persons-years)	Provincial employment (person-years)
Harvesting, Hauling and Administration	94	237
Silviculture	15	165
Timber Processing	631	648
Total Direct	740	1,050
Indirect/Induced	298	1,233
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>2,283</b>

Note: The employment estimates are in person-years based on 2004 employment and the 2004 annual harvest of 1.441 million cubic meters.

**Table 29: Canfor employment based on FMS training records**

Forestry Activity by Sub-Sector	Number of people employed
Road building/Harvesting	156
Hauling	122
Silviculture	48
Staff	26
Planning	18
Layout/Cruising	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>266</b>

Target Met		
Yes /	No	Pending

##### Discussion

The information in Table 28 has been compiled in the TSR3 socio-economic analysis and results reported out and issues discussed in the 2005 Annual Report. Efforts have been made in spring 2007 to obtain socio-economic information from Stats Canada. Canfor has been informed that the labour

market data from the 2006 Census will not be available prior to March 2008. Due to the fact that reporting on some economic measures has been difficult in regards to obtaining information specific to the measures, the Fort Nelson Public Advisory Group is reviewing and evaluating economic measures in 2007. Canfor's Forest Management system (FMS) requires that contractors are undergoing training on environmental requirements prior to commencement of work with Canfor. The number of employment based on training records is shown in

Table 29. The FMS training records show how many people were directly (Contractors) and indirectly (workers) employed by Canfor. Those records do not provide information on the duration of employment. Employment of all forestry sub-sectors is estimated as an average of 2 months, with the exception of harvesting and hauling as an average of 4 months. It is acknowledged, however, that steady employment cannot be measured based on the FMS training records, as information regarding the length of employment is not available to Canfor.

### 4-2.2 - Income from Forestry

#### Measure

Income from forestry

#### Statement

This measure is directly related to measure 4-2.1, however it is meant to measure the income levels associated with each forestry sub-sector. It is important to understand the relationship between actual employment numbers and income that people are earning. Comparing the local and provincial trends is an important aspect in determining local sustainability.

#### Target

Due to the unique nature of harvesting and road building in the DFA, targets were not established at this time for this measure. A comparison of the trends between provincial and local employment will allow some analysis in terms of the sustainability of this measure. This is a process measure and monitoring will consist of reporting out on the measure. Statistics Canada tracks income for Canadian residents.

#### Data

**Table 30: Average direct and indirect/induced incomes and total employment income, 2001 (TSR3)**

Sub-Sector	Local average annual income (\$ millions) *1	Local total annual income (\$ million) 1	Provincial annual income (\$ millions)
Harvesting			
Silviculture			
Processing			
Direct	41,977	42.8	49.0
Indirect/Induced	32,117	38.4	43.9
Totals		81.2	92.9

\*1: The local average and total income is based on Statistics Canada Census information - customized Data for the Northern Rockies District (NRD). Note that the figures in Table 30 are lower than the ones reported as baseline information in the SFM Plan, which are based on TSR 2 Socio-economic Analysis (\$46,030 for direct and \$34,075 for indirect/induced), and it may be in part of a small sample size (70 for direct and 45 for indirect/induced for the entire NRD). \*2: The provincial income estimates include TSA employment and income.

**Table 31: Forestry income provided through Canfor**

Forestry Sub-Sector	Local total annual income ( \$ )
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,737,116.34</b>

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

The information provided in Table 30 is based on the TSR 3 socio-economic analysis and are based on the 2001 Census information. The topic of income for the 2006 Census will be released on March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2008. Therefore, no updates were available at time of reporting. The information provided in Table 31 is based on Canfor's financial statements, and reflects Canfor's expenditures for hauling, harvesting, planning, layout, cruising, silviculture, roads and camps within the reporting year.

**4-2.3 - Employment and Income Estimates****Measure**

Indirect/Induced employment and income estimates

**Statement**

Indirect/induced employment and income estimates relate to people who are not directly employed by the forest industry but who provide services or supplies to it. Measuring the income and employment generated by Canfor in the Fort Nelson DFA can be used to determine the resilience of the local economy.

**Target**

Report on findings using TSR multipliers

**Data****Table 32: Fort Nelson TSA average indirect/induced forest sector employment and Income (TSR3)**

	Employment (person-years)	Average annual income/worker
Indirect/Induced	298	\$32,117
<b>Target Met</b>		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

The information has been compiled in TSR 3 and is shown in Table 32. The source for average income is Stats. Canada. - 2001Census; Customized Data for the Northern Rockies District. Income information on the 2006 Census will not be released until May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008 and is not available at time of reporting.

**4-2.4 - Dollars Spent****Measure**

The percentage of dollars spent locally on each forestry sub-sector in proportion to total expenditures

**Statement**

This measure is important to test the economic diversity, resilience and sustainability of the DFA's economy. This measure looks at the amount of money spent by Canfor locally on each of the above listed forestry sub-sectors (excluding staff costs). The total dollars spent and dollars spent locally for each forestry sub-sector will be monitored and reported. Addresses of the contractors will be monitored as well as per the above definition for 'local'.

**Target**

Road building/Harvesting: 75% (5%). Hauling: 70% (5%). Silviculture: 5% (5%).  
Planning/Layout/Cruising: 5% (5%).

**Data****Table 33: Canfor dollars spent locally on each Forestry sub-sector in percentage of total expenditures**

Sub-Sectors defined in the SFMP	Percentage	Target	Target met
Road building/Harvesting	77%	75% (5%)	yes
Hauling	48%	70% (5%)	<b>no</b>
Silviculture	44%	5% (5%)	yes
Planning/Layout/Cruising	38%	5% (5%)	yes

Target Met		
Yes	No ✓	Pending

**Discussion**

Local is defined as businesses that have a mailing address or known established businesses located in the DFA. The target for hauling has not been met, as out of 122 quota trucks, only 58 were registered locally, which accounts to 48 %. This measure has not been met for the second time since reporting started in 2005. All contractors that entered into silviculture contracts were not local, which is the same for the planning contractors. However, dollars were spent on local helicopter companies, air services and boat services and other vendors. Layout contractors and Cruising contractors also reside for the most part outside the DFA. Although, targets for the majority of sub-sectors have been met, the target as a whole has not been met by Canfor.

**4-2.5 - Purchase Wood****Measure**

Opportunity sustained by Canfor to purchase private wood

**Statement**

Members of the PRISM identified purchasing wood as an important economic measure for the DFA. The capacity of both, the OSB plant and sawmill is greater than the current allowable volume under license with the government.

**Target**

Opportunity exists

**Data****Table 34: Canfor opportunities to purchase wood by source**

Source	Opportunities	Conifer	Deciduous
BCTS	5	34,340	24,637
Oil and Gas	5	1,670	3,294
Private	3	354	703
Fort St. John	5	68,195	0
Woodlots	0	0	0
Refusal	6	0	0

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Table 34 shows Canfor's opportunities to purchase wood and volume purchased by source category. In total there were 24 opportunities for Canfor to purchase wood within the reporting period with a total of

133, 193 cubic meters purchased (16% of the combined quota and purchase volume). Based on the opportunities that existed and were drawn upon, the target has been met.

#### 4-3.1 - Fees Paid

##### Measure

Fees paid by industry to municipal governments

##### Statement

The fees paid by the forest industry, including stumpage, local and provincial taxes and other rents, are an important component of both local and provincial economies.

##### Target

100% of fees due will be paid annually (0%)

##### Data

Target Met		
Yes /	No	Pending

##### Discussion

The total stumpage/timber rent (including waste) paid by Canfor during the period from April 1/06 to March 31/07 is \$ 1,916,627.58. Local and provincial taxes don't apply as Woodlands does not pay Federal or Provincial taxes because Canfor's net income is zero. The target has been met, as 100% of fees due were paid annually to municipal governments and paid on time.

#### 4-3.2 - Personal Income Taxes Paid

##### Measure

Personal income taxes - forest industry relative to total

##### Statement

This measure relates to the contribution that forest workers and other workers in the area pay to Federal and Provincial governments. The trend of the forest industry personal income taxes relative to the total will help determine trends in sustainability.

##### Target

There is no target set for this measure - Canfor will report out on this measure. The current status is being compiled at present. The Fort Nelson Economic Development Officer is working with Statistics Canada to summarize the total and forestry related income taxes.

##### Data

Target Met		
Yes /	No	Pending

##### Discussion

This measure tracks the contribution by the industry to the governments of Canada and BC. The income tax paid for 2006 for Tackama and Polarboard salaried employees is \$1,939,810.61.

#### 4-4.1 - Opportunities for First Nations

##### Measure

Number of documented opportunities (by forestry sub-sector) for local First Nations to enter into contracts with Canfor and BCTS

##### Statement

The intent of this measure is to assess the ability of First Nations to access forestry related economic opportunities. This measure reports the number of documented opportunities for local First Nations to enter into contracts with BC Timber Sales and Canfor.

##### Target

Report out number of opportunities and/or volume available

##### Data

**Table 35: Canfor First Nations opportunities to enter into contracts**

Activity	# of opportunities for First Nations to enter in contracts with Canfor	# of Contracts entered by First Nations
Road building and maintenance	4	2
Harvesting	0	0
Hauling	1	1
Silviculture	0	0
Planning	0	0
Layout	0	0
Cruising	0	0
Purchase Wood	0	0
Other	1	1

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

##### Discussion

In the past year six opportunities were provided to First Nations to enter into contracts with Canfor. Four out of six opportunities were taken and resulted in entering contracts with Canfor. Half of opportunities occurred in the road building and maintenance sub-sector.

#### 4-5.1 - Delivered Logs Costs

##### Measure

Competitiveness of delivered log costs as established under Market Pricing System (MPS), compared to prices for adjacent TSA's.

##### Statement

The delivered log cost is one measure of how competitive the forest industry is in relation to other TSA's. The province has recommended that a market pricing system (MPS) be implemented, which will establish the cost of logs for a DFA.

**Target**

Targets will be established once the MPS is in place (2005), reportable numbers are available and has been analyzed for utility. Targets will be based strictly on the average sale price for logs under the BCTS MPS.

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes	No	Pending ✓

**Discussion**

This measure reports the competitiveness of delivered log costs as established under the (MPS) and compares this to adjacent TSA's. Canfor is still awaiting the Governments MPS system. The fact, that the MPS is not yet implemented is acknowledged in the knowledge gap matrix. The target is pending.

**4-5.2 - Competitive Primary Milling Facility****Measure**

A competitive primary milling facility is sustained

**Statement**

Minimum of 1 (0)

**Target**

The existence of a forest industry primary processing facility can have a stabilizing affect on the economy of a DFA. The economic sustainability of many parts of BC, including Fort Nelson depends in part on a competitive primary processing facility.

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Canfor manufactures Oriented Strand Board (Polar Board™) at the Polarboard OSB mill, as well produces plywood at Tackama operations. The veneer/plywood mill processes coniferous and deciduous species while the OSB plan processes primarily deciduous species. The OSB mill had the capacity to consume approximately 810,000 m3 of fiber and the Tackama mill to consume 410,000 m3 of fiber of which 65% is Spruce and 35% Aspen. The OSB mill employed in 2006 130 salaried and hourly people, of which 20 positions were lost to due curtailments in production and changes made in the operating schedule. Approximately 20 positions are contracted to manage the logyard. Tackama employed in 2006 a total of 359 positions (salaried employees 30 and hourly 329). In the first two quarters of 2007 there were approximately 75 to 80 positions that were lost due to going back to eight hours shifts, which results in 24 salaried employees and 265 hourly employees. Non Canfor operated milling facilities in Fort Nelson are 'Trans North Timber' and 'Four River Hardwoods'. Based on the TSR3 socio-economic analysis 'Trans North Timber' employs 11 full-time employees (including one First Nations) and produces rough cut lumber. The mill has been in operations for 30 years. They process approximately 15,000 cubic meters annually, of which 70% are from spruce and 30% from cottonwood and aspen. However, 'Trans North Timber' has the capacity to process 100,000 cubic meters and cite high BCTS bid prices and the lack of a forest licence as obstacles. 'Four Rivers Hardwoods' produces rough lumber from aspen and spruce species. The volume harvested and the number of people employed has varied over the past few years but currently, employs two persons and are targeting 15,000 board feet. The information has been

provided by the 'Trans North Timber' operations and office manager on October 13, 2005 as stated in the TSR3 analysis report. A minimum of 1 competitive primary milling facility is sustained, and the target has therefore been met.

#### 4-6.1 - Assessment of Damaging Events or Agents

##### Measure

Assessments of damaging events or agents (current status; risk potential)

##### Statement

Insect and disease disturbances have the potential to cause significant economic, social and ecological impacts. Assessments of the status and risk posed by events or agents must be conducted ahead of an actual event occurring in order to develop and implement mitigating strategies.

##### Target

1 assessment per damaging event or agent (0)

##### Data

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

##### Discussion

The Ministry of Forests and Range conducts annual aerial overview surveys for forest health in the DFA. Using the assessments (i.e. forest health factor and severity—current status) from the annual survey (most current survey at this time is 2005), risk potential was assessed. It was determined that none of the 58 significant natural disturbances in the DFA (refer to Table 21 and Table 20) were at greater than endemic levels; therefore, had a low – moderate risk potential. This may change if future monitoring and assessment yields significant changes in either size or severity of disturbances. For instance, if an infestation doubles in size or increases in severity from moderate to high, a treatment plan will be developed. The tracking system has been updated and is operational, using the MoFR annual aerial survey, to identify and prioritize the development of natural disturbance treatment plans. A knowledge gap was identified determining that development of a tracking system to assess risk potential is needed. This has been added to the tracking system developed for Measure 2-4.1.

#### 4-6.2 - Management Strategies for Damaging Events or Agents

##### Measure

Management strategies in place to reduce the impact of damaging events or agents (including plans, suppression, salvage)

##### Statement

Once assessments of potentially damaging natural disturbance events or agents are in place, this measure ensures that management strategies are put in place to deal with any events or agents.

##### Target

1 (0) strategy exists per damaging event or agent

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Definition and development of management strategies for the various damaging agents were included as part of the Natural Disturbance Identification and Management Best Practices, November 2006.

**5-1.1 - Potential for Marketed Non-Timber Benefits****Measure**

List of existing and documented potential for marketed non-timber benefits

**Statement**

The measures of this indicator will highlight trends in the marketed non-timber economic benefits from local forests and assist in developing strategies for sustaining these benefits over time, within the limitations of Canfor's current forest management activities. The list for this measure will establish a baseline that Canfor will use when developing management strategies under FSPs. These management strategies will ensure that Canfor does not degrade current or potential marketed non-timber benefits.

**Target**

1 (0) list exists TBD July, 2006

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes	No	Pending ✓

**Discussion**

The Public Advisory Group (PRISM) agreed to extend the completion date of the knowledge gap from July 2006 to December 2006. A preliminary report titled "Non-timber Forest Products Indicator Development for the Fort Nelson DFA" has been developed in March 2006 (FIA), prepared by the Centre for non-Timber Resources, Royal Roads University. The report has developed a preliminary list of NTFP species and a preliminary traditional use species list based on a literature review. The report included recommendations that could be used to start listing and tracking existing and potential marketed NTFPs. The approach to address the existing knowledge gap was to apply for funding under the Forest Investment Account (FIA) for a project to quantify what is currently in the DFA and to find out what opportunities exist. The need to identify NTFP has been expressed by most Canfor divisions, and the proposal of a multidivisional NTFP FIA project has been brought forward. The current NTFP Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) titled "Identification of Non timber forest products" does currently not list existing or potential NTFP. Canfor staff is currently developing a NTFP inventory and management strategy and anticipated completion date is the end of 2007.

**5-1.2 - Number of Jobs in NTF Sector****Measure**

Number of jobs/non timber forest resource sector

**Statement**

Understanding the economic impacts of potential trade-offs across forest resource users is an important aspect of economic sustainability. In any trade-off discussion, it should be recognized that some marketed non-timber resource businesses may also have a strong social component.

**Target**

1 (0) report of baseline information exists TBD July, 2006. Once a comprehensive list of the marketed non-timber benefits is available, the SFM Plan can begin tracking the number of jobs created. Data for the current condition of this measure will be collated in a report of baseline information that will be available July, 2006. Following the completion of the report, this measure will be updated.

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes	No	Pending ✓

**Discussion**

This measure implies that a comprehensive list of the marketed Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) is available, and therefore is pending until the list of NTFP is developed, as outlined in the previous measure 5-1.2. Consequently, this measure has been identified as a knowledge gap with a completion date of June 2007. This measure is currently pending, as it depends on the completion of measure 1-5.1.

**5-1.3 - Income from Jobs in NTF Sector****Measure**

Income/non timber forest resource sector

**Statement**

This measure is directly related to 5-1.2 and is meant to measure one aspect of the economic benefit derived from businesses that work with marketed non-timber resources.

**Target**

1 report of baseline information exists TBD July, 2006. Data for the current condition of this measure will be collated in a report of baseline information that will be available July, 2006. Following the completion of the report, this measure will be updated.

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes	No	Pending ✓

**Discussion**

This measure depends on the completion of the previous measure 5-1.2 and is meant to measure one aspect of the economic benefit derived from businesses that work with marketed Non-Timber Forest Products. Without an inventory of NTFP and related job-functions, this measure can not be reported out at this time. The current knowledge gap identifies an anticipated completion date of June 2007.

**6-1.1 - Employment by Sector - Local Economy****Measure**

Employment supported by each sector of the local economy (actual and percentage of total employment)

**Statement**

Although the forest industry cannot directly control the diversity of the economy for the community in which it operates, understanding the impact of that diversity is an important component of SFM. As an important economic player Canfor can potentially influence local policies that would encourage economic diversity in the community.

**Target**

This measure is a simple annual report of the labour force in the Fort Nelson area. The information is determined by Census Canada

**Data****Table 36: Labour force Fort Nelson 2001**

	1996 Employment (person)	2001 Employment (person)	Percentage of total employment for 2001	% Change in Employment
Forestry	1,132	768	21.9	-47.4
Mining	131	550	15.7	76.2
Fish & Trapping	8	11	0.3	27.3
Tourism	432	474	13.5	8.9
Agriculture & Food	20	39	1.1	48.7
Public Sector	449	641	18.3	30.0
Construction	245	185	5.3	-32.4
Other	186	250	7.1	25.6
Non Basic	593	589	16.8	-0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,196</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8.9</b>

Target Met		
Yes /	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Table 36 reflects the labour force profile in the Fort Nelson TSA using the TSR 3 Socio Economic Analysis. The information is based on Stats Canada 2001 census. Stats Canada will release labour information of the 2006 census on March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2008 and therefore, the data was not available at time of reporting.

**6-1.2 - Income by Sector - Local Economy****Measure**

Contribution of income sources from each sector of the local economy (actual and percentage of data)

**Statement**

This measure is directly related to 6-1.1 and is meant to measure the contribution of income sources as part of the economic benefit derived from each sector of the local economy. This information can be used to analyze the economic diversity for the DFA.

**Target**

Report out ' no target. Data regarding total local income has been requested from Statistics Canada. The report will be completed by April, 2005.

**Data****Table 37: Income of the labour force**

	1996 Income (\$millions)	2001 Income (\$millions)	% Change Income (\$millic	Average Income
Forestry	31.1	31.7	1.9	41,276
Mining	3.5	18.6	81.2	33,818
Fish & Trapping	0.0	0	N/A	N/A
Tourism	6.2	7.5	17.3	15,823
Agriculture & Food	0.0	0.7	100.0	17,949
Public Sector	10.8	17.4	37.9	27,145
Construction	6.4	6	-6.7	32,432
Other	5.4	7.4	27.0	29,600
Non Basic	12.5	16	21.4	26,995
Transfer Payments	4.9	6.8	27.9	
Other non-employment income	1.1	5	79.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>30.2</b>	

BC Stats. 1999 and 2004a. Income is based on after-tax total income from direct and indirect income sources. Average income was calculated by total income (\$) divided by employment (person) for 2001.

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Table 37 reflects the income profile in the Fort Nelson TSA using the TSR 3 Socio Economic Analysis. The information is based on Stats Canada 2001 census. In 2001, the basic industries contributed \$89.3 million in income to the Fort Nelson TSA, which is a 41% increase from 1996 of \$63.4 million. The non-basic sector relies on the basic sector by selling goods and services to them. Overall, the non-basic sector accounts for 14% of the total income earned by the working labour force. Forestry is also the highest paying sector with workers earning an average of \$41,276, followed by mining (\$33,818) and construction (\$32,432). 2006 Census data on the topic of income will be released on May 1, 2008, therefore an update of income information has not been provided in this report.

**7-1.1 - Stakeholder Analysis****Measure**

Implementation and annual update of a comprehensive stakeholder analysis of affected and interested parties

**Statement**

Effective sustainable forest management planning for public land requires appropriate involvement of stakeholders and the general public in the development and implementation of plans. In order for a public process to be effective, a comprehensive list of affected and interested parties must be considered. A Stakeholder Analysis ensures that all the interests in a defined area of forest are considered.

**Target**

1 (0)

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Timberline Forestry Consultants Inc. completed the Stakeholder Analysis in March, 2003 as per the Stakeholder Analysis process described in the SFM Plan. This list has been last updated as of November 2004 and is located in Canfor's office. With the development of the COPI database (Creating Opportunities for Public Involvement) the old version of the Stakeholder Analysis has been rolled into the COPI database. The contact database is regularly being updated by the users. Trapline and Guide Outfitter information is updated yearly by their respective government agencies and is forwarded to Canfor.

**7-1.2 - Communication / Participation Plan**

**Measure**

Development and implementation of a communication / participation plan, with early input from a range of stakeholder representatives

**Statement**

An effective public participation process needs to accommodate local circumstances, yet remain structured. Establishing and implementing an agreed upon Terms of Reference (TOR) provides for a fair, effective, open and accountable process to exist. As well, communication / participation with parties outside of a formal public advisory group is required to ensure SFM.

**Target**

1 (0) TBD

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

The Fort Nelson Communications strategy has been developed and endorsed by the PRISM in November 2006. This communications strategy is intended to support the Fort Nelson DFA Sustainable Forest Management Plan and facilitate effective communications, as well encourage participation between all parties and interests, while ensuring the local public becomes more aware of the benefits brought about through a SFM approach. The Communications strategy includes suggested timelines and activities that should be conducted throughout any given year, and includes news releases, print and radio campaigns, a community report, field tours, school and college programs, presentations at the welcome visitors program and more. The activities and events outlined in the communications strategy follow the frame of the community relations program that has been developed as part of its 2006 Forest Capital Bid Proposal. The target of this measure has been met.

**7-1.3 - Effective Public Advisory Group**

**Measure**

The existence of an effective public advisory group

**Statement**

Building on the earlier two measures under this indicator, this measure highlights the practical advantages to including the public in the planning process. An effective way to receive focused input from the public is to form a public advisory group.

**Target**

1 (0)

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Given the extent of regular meetings of the Public Advisory Group, which principles follow the Terms of Reference, the target has been met. The Fort Nelson public advisory group, the PRISM (Public Response for Informed Sustainable Management), represents many of the interests of the community and continues to meet on a regular basis. PRISM continued to provide input on several projects that were completed this year. Within the reporting period (April 1<sup>st</sup> to March 31<sup>st</sup>) PRISM met six times (May 4<sup>th</sup>/06; June 29<sup>th</sup>/06; August 17<sup>th</sup>/06; Nov. 30<sup>th</sup>/06; Jan. 4<sup>th</sup>/07 and March 1<sup>st</sup>/07). A major focus of 2006 was the revision of the knowledge gap and action plan matrix, revision of the ecological measures and targets, revision of the Terms of Reference and recruitment of new PAG members. The PRISM defined in the Terms of Reference (Jan. 4<sup>th</sup>, 2007 version) what constitutes an "effective Public Advisory Group" and thus closed off the existing knowledge gap for this measure. The recruitment of six new PAG members and one technical advisor was beneficial, as two PAG members and two technical advisors left the group during the reporting year. Feedback mechanism exists in form of bi-annual PAG surveys, feedback around the table and climate goal assessments after each PRISM meeting. The Area Participants made efforts to incorporate the PRISM's suggestions.

**7-1.4 - Equitable and Inclusive Deliberation Process****Measure**

The conduct of an open public process prior to Government approval of operational plans, or any major amendments.

**Statement**

As part of the report being developed for measure 7-1.2, recommendations for a conduct of an open public process will be developed for future operational plans, specifically FSPs, and major amendments. In order to be equitable and inclusive, the report will make allowances for different linguistic, cultural, geographic, or informational needs of all interested parties. The measure is meant to ensure that an equitable and inclusive public deliberation process is undertaken prior to making major forest management decisions.

**Target**

1 (0) Process (TBD)

**Data****Table 38 Opportunities provided by Canfor for public input**

	Date	Occasion
1	May 6-7, 2006	Trade Fair – Fort Nelson Community Centre. Information on the SFM plan and Proposed FSP, as well as contact information was made available to the public as part of the Trade Fair display and through Canfor staff representatives. No specific comments were received from the public during the course of or following the Trade Fair display.
2	August 16, 2006	60 day Public comment and review period provided in relation to a proposed amendment to the approved FDP (Amendment #49). This proposed amendment and review period was advertised to the public in the local newspapers, and was made available for public review starting on August 16, 2006 until October 14, 2006 at Canfor's Fort Nelson Woodlands office. The amendment identified the location of proposed harvesting, road construction and road deactivation activities. Notification letters regarding this proposed amendment were also sent to all stakeholders

	Date	Occasion
		(trappers and guide outfitters) and First Nations that may be affected by the proposed amendment. Only one set of comments was received during the review and comment period. These comments were addressed appropriately by Canfor representatives by way of a response letter, an informal meeting, and provisions made by Canfor to mitigate the identified potential impacts of its activities on the ground. No further issues were identified.
3	September 20 – October 14, 2006	25 day Public comment and review period provided for a revision to proposed amendment to the approved FDP, (Amendment #49). This amendment revision and review period was advertised to the public in the local newspapers, and was made available for public review starting on September 20, 2006 until October 14, 2006 at Canfor's Fort Nelson Woodlands office. The revision identified a minor mapping error relative to a single harvest block previously identified in the original amendment. Notification letters regarding this proposed amendment were also sent to all stakeholders (trappers and guide outfitters) and First Nations that may be affected by the proposed amendment. No specific comments were received from the public and/or First Nations in relation to this revision.
4	March 26, 2007	Public comment and review period initiated in relation to newly identified harvest blocks and road locations proposed for inclusion in the FSP. Notification letters regarding the harvest blocks and road locations proposed for inclusion in the FSP were sent to all stakeholders (trappers and guide outfitters) and First Nations that may be affected by the proposed amendment on March 26, 2007. No comments or issues relating to this review and comment period were identified during the course this reporting period. Should any comments or issues be identified in relation to this review and comment period, they will be addressed in a future annual report. Note: First Nations communities and affected individuals (trappers, etc) were provided a special 60 day review and comment period, as per the related results and strategies identified in Canfor's FSP – 2006 (March 28 to May 28, 2007).
5	March 2007	Public comment and review period provided in relation to activities proposed for implementation as part of the approved PMP. Notification letters regarding PMP activities scheduled for implementation during the upcoming summer season were sent to all stakeholders (trappers and guide outfitters) and First Nations that may be affected by the proposed amendment on March XX, 2007. No comments or issues relating to this review and comment period were identified during the course this reporting period. Should any comments or issues be identified in relation to this review and comment period, they will be addressed in a future annual report.
6	Ongoing	Efforts and initiatives designed to invite and support active First Nations involvement in the planning of Canfor's forest management and operational activities have been ongoing throughout the reporting period. Specific documentation of these activities and initiatives can be found in correspondence and consultation logs, First Nations and trap line files, MOA documents, COPI, and other related communications and documentation tools. Additional detail specific to procedures and methodologies relating to First Nations participation and involvement is included in descriptions and discussions outlined in other sections of this annual report.

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

The broader public has been invited to comment and provide input into Canfor's proposed Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP), current Forest Development Plan (FDP) and general issues as listed in Table 38 Opportunities provided by Canfor for public input. Based on the information provided, Canfor has met the target. In addition the PRISM and the processes of the meetings have addressed this measure as well as it pertains to deciding on the SFM approach for the DFA. Measure 7-1.3 lists the dates when PRISM meetings were held during the reporting period. PRISM meetings are held in an open format following the agreed upon terms of reference. Discussions and decisions are tracked in the meeting summary notes. The meeting notes are distributed during following meetings and approved by PRISM.

**7-1.5 - Open and Transparent Reciprocal Exchange of Social Values / Opinions**

**Measure**

Documentation of open and transparent reciprocal exchange of social values/opinions, their influence on decisions, and participant satisfaction

**Statement**

In order for interested parties to be able to review and provide comments on various SFM aspects, they need to be able to have access to all relevant information from forest managers. With different levels of

interests, understanding and responsibility, members of the public may wish to have access to varying amounts and types of information and forest managers need to accommodate for this variety. In addition to providing access to information, forest managers need to document the occurrence of the exchange of information, as well as how the information from the party was utilized within the management decision. Another important matter to document is the satisfaction of the interested party with the exchange and the result. This measure ensures that a documented process is in place to track the exchange of values/opinions.

**Target**

1 (0) document outlining process, responses made and summarizing satisfaction

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes	No	Pending ✓

**Discussion**

This measure is tied to measure 7-1.4, and ensures that the process set up for that measure, the responses and the participant’s satisfaction will be documented. The opportunities for the public to provide input, share information and values, as well comment on operational plans has been provided as shown in the two previous measures 7-1.3 and 7-1.4. A formalized process has not been developed yet, but is communicated on a regular basis within the operation. Opportunities exist for the PAG to provide input, is tracked via the PRISM meeting summary notes. Notification letters/phone calls/ comments received during public comment and review periods relating to operational plans are recorded on a contact log for the respective amendment. Other notifications, comments during Open Houses etc, public comments and concerns, including First Nations, are recorded in the ‘Creating Opportunities for Public Interest’ (COPI) database. The Planning department keeps an external communication and participation log that tracks all tours, info centers, presentations and requests for information. Satisfaction of the PRISM is evaluated at the end of each meeting through soliciting input from participants how they felt the meetings went, climate goal assessments are completed after each meeting and bi-annual satisfaction surveys are completed with the PAG. Satisfaction surveys for the PRISM, public, stakeholders and First Nations have also been endorsed by the PRSIM in January 2007. The first bi-annual PAG survey was completed on January 4th, 2007. The results were satisfying for the Area Participants and comments and suggestions have been taken into consideration for future meetings (i.e. more visual presentation of topics, wildlife presentations etc). However, the results should be compared to the results of the second once a second survey has been completed.

**7-1.6 - Endorsed SFM Plan**

**Measure**

Endorsement of the SFM Plan by the PRISM

**Statement**

Endorsement of the final SFM plan was made on December 2, 2004. This demonstrates acceptance that the public input provided by the PRISM was included and responded to in an appropriate manner.

**Target 1**

**Data**

Yes ✓	No	Pending
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**Discussion**

The target has been met, as the SFM Plan exists and continues to receive support and approval by the Fort Nelson Public Advisory Group (PRISM). The endorsement of the SFM Plan is verified in the PRISM meeting summary notes. Due to the fact that a fair amount of knowledge gaps still exists, it is essential to have the PRISM actively involved and providing input in refining measures and targets. Revisions to the SFM Plan are underway in 2007 to reflect changes to measures and targets, update on the approval of the FSP, changes in the Information Management system and many other changes to strategies and/or policies.

**7-2.1 - Effective Communication of Information with the Public**

**Measure**

The number of effective communications with the public regarding information on the criteria and indicators during the planning process

**Statement**

The review of existing indicators and the development and addition of locally relevant indicators of sustainability is an important aspect of the public process. The public advisory group is one component of communicating with the public. Other venues that reach out to the larger community will be developed. Each of these communication opportunities will be tested to ensure they are effective for those participating.

**Target**

5 (1)

**Data**

**Table 39: Canfor communication with the public on criteria and indicators**

	Date	Author or Presenter
1	May 4th, 2006	Caribou Presentation by Brad and Dianne Culling
2		Ecosystem Representation update by John Deal
3		Carbon Report by Ann Wong (FESL)
4		Stream Crossing Quality Index (SCQI) by Pierre Beaudry
5	June 29th, 2006	Public Survey Result Presentation by Howie Harshaw (UBC)
6	August 17th, 2006	Communication strategy
7	March 1st, 2007	Pierre Beaudry on the results of the Stream Crossing Quality Index (SCQI)
8	Fort Nelson Forest capital events throughout 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bush tours of harvesting and silviculture operations</li> <li>• School visits to promote Forest Capital events</li> <li>• School yard nature walks</li> <li>• Nature walks discussing forest management issues and activities in Fort Nelson’s Community Forest or school children and the public</li> <li>• Providing forest management presentations as a part of Fort Nelson’s Welcome Visitor program</li> <li>• Participating and supporting a logger sports competition</li> <li>• Participation in trail maintenance in the in Fort Nelson Community Forest</li> <li>• Organizing and participating in a career fair highlighting forest industry and related industry caree</li> </ul>

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

### Discussion

The target of 5 communications with the public on criteria and indicator has been met with a focus of communications with the Public Advisory Group (PAG). A number of meetings where information on key resource indicators were provided, followed by a discussion forum is listed in Table 39: Canfor communication with the public on criteria and indicators. Currently, the communications with the public pertaining to the Public Advisory Group (PAG) are tracked in the meeting summary notes. Communications to the broader public is currently tracked in the planning department.



Photo 1 Summer-fun program – Planting May 2007



Photo 2 School visit – May 2007



Photo 3 Nature Walk – September 2007

With the community of Fort Nelson being granted the title of '2006 Forest Capital of BC', Canfor Fort Nelson Division participated actively in the delivery of the above listed activities. Activities related to communication and education of the public on forestry related issues have been extensive throughout the '2006 Forest Capital' year, not to mention the many articles that were published throughout the year.

## 7-2.2 - Reciprocal Knowledge Exchange

### Measure

Demonstration of reciprocal knowledge exchange (i.e. local community expresses increased knowledge of SFM and technical expert incorporates local knowledge into forest management decisions/plans)

### Statement

As part of the development of measure 7-2.1, an approach for measuring whether or not the information provided to the community and stakeholders has resulted in increased knowledge of SFM will have to be developed. An informed public can better deal with potential trade-offs that may arise during the development of the SFM Plan or results of the SFMP Annual Report.

**Target**

Increase local community knowledge by 2006. The target for this measure is that local community knowledge of SFM will increase by December, 2006. The process for developing an approach to measure this will be developed as part of the reports for measure 7-2.1 and measure 7-1.4. A baseline for the level of current knowledge will first be established using the PRISM process as a start. A questionnaire will be circulated as part of the 2005 FSP process.

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Various knowledge gaps have been closed off during the reporting year through the development of a communication plan and a set of public, stakeholder and RPISM surveys (Jan. 2007). Climate goal assessments and feedback around the table during PRISM meetings are another venue to assess satisfaction and gaps in the process of disseminating SFM material to the public. A UBC public opinion survey has been conducted in the 2005 reporting period. The survey contained questions with a wide range of forest values and functions, as asked questions were specific to sustainable forest management. The results were presented to the PRISM in summer of 2006. This survey could provide a baseline if a resurvey would be considered in the future. Overall, extensive efforts have been made in the past year to disseminate SFM material to the Public (see measure 7-2.1). The surveys conducted showed that participants were generally satisfied with the meetings and information provided, however, it can only be assumed not measured, that SFM knowledge has increased based on the efforts made to share information with the public.

**7-3.1 - Adaptive Management Strategy****Measure**

Adaptive Management strategy is developed, documented and acted upon

**Statement**

Adaptive management (AM) is the process by which a commitment to learning is used to adjust management strategies so as to better cope with change while simultaneously seeking to better understand how management goals can be achieved. An adaptive management approach recognizes change as a constant factor. Therefore it is necessary to understand the root causes of what has, and may be changing.

**Target**

1 (0) - interim target will be monitoring, analysis and reporting as part of this SFM Plan. A strategy is to be developed by April 2007.

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

This measure is meant to ensure that Canfor have in place a mechanism for changing their plans and activities in response to changing social, economic, legislative and ecological conditions. The target is to have such a strategy in place and functioning. Canfor has an adaptive management process laid out

within the existing Forest Management System (FMS). Forecasting has been completed and a monitoring plan has been developed for the SFMP. An information management system exists and is updated regularly. Analysis and reporting occur in accordance with the monitoring plans. Due to the fact that an adaptive management process has been developed and implemented within the Environmental Management Systems and Sustainable Forest Management Plans, the measure could be dropped from the SFM Plan.

### 7-3.2 - Monitoring Plan for Indicators

#### Measure

Monitoring plans for indicators

#### Statement

As local public advisory groups select indicators and measures of sustainability, credible and cost effective monitoring plans for each are developed.

#### Target

1 (0) plan for each measure

#### Data

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

#### Discussion

The information collected during the reporting period is used to allow Canfor to determine if their management strategies are effectively achieving the targets set out in the SFM Plan. The information is also used for forecasting and modeling and the development of management scenarios. The SFM Plan articulates for each measure a monitoring and reporting process within the appropriate measures section. A monitoring program has been developed in August 2005. The document is titled: 'Monitoring SFM values in the Fort Nelson DFA: Development of a Monitoring Program the Fort Nelson SFM Plan'. This plan provides detailed information per measure how to report on the target and in most cases provides a formula, showing the individual components that have to be monitored throughout the year. Based on the existence of the detailed monitoring plan, the target of one monitoring plan for each measure has been met.

### 7-3.3 - Forecasting Plans for Indicators

#### Measure

Forecasting plans for indicators

#### Statement

Forecasting is an explicit statement of the expected future condition, through time, of an indicator or measure and will be used in this SFM Plan to predict forest conditions within the DFA based on a locally defined set of assumptions. Projections will be used to compare measures and sustainability targets over time with use of current and best management practices in order to assess the level of risk for each indicator or measure.

#### Target

1 (0) summary plan of forecastable measure

*CSA-SFM ANNUAL REPORT 2006*

*May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2007*

**Data**

Forecasted measures and a forecast result summary table are listed in the SFM Plan table 61 and 62.

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

A forecasting strategy for each measure has been described ranging from no forecasting for some process measures to full modeling for others in the SFM plan itself (SFMP p. 208). The forecasting process itself is described in the SFM Plan section 6.3.1. A forecasting report was completed with the development of the SFM Plan. This report provides details on what scenarios were used, what indicators and measures were modeled and reported on in the scenario forecasting, and the conclusions of the forecasting. The target for this measure has been met as forecasting and probable trends of measures are defined for each individual measure in the SFM Plan itself and an indicator scenario summary table exists.

**7-3.4 - Information Management System****Measure**

Information Management system is in place

**Statement**

A robust information management system is required to input a variety of economic, ecological and social data sources. Analysis may be undertaken through other software packages, but will be based upon the information stored in Canfor's system.

**Target**

1 (0)

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Canfor has adopted GENUS as their information and data management system. Genus is a huge forestry database which stores all ecological data, management activities, spatial data and financial data. GENUS is used to report on many of the measures identified in the SFM Plan. GENUS has been implemented at Canfor since April 2005. This measure and target have been met by the implementation of GENUS.

**7-3.5 - Reporting and Analysis****Measure**

Reports and analysis of monitoring information - Annual Report

**Statement**

Analysis of monitoring data will be reported to area resource managers and the public so that changes to the SFM Plan, to practices or to measures can be evaluated.

**Target**

1 (0) Annual Report

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes /	No	Pending

**Discussion**

This SFMP Annual Report provides the current status of measures based on monitoring results. This measure pertains to this annual report. With the completion of this second annual report, the target has been met.

**8-1.1 - Percentage of Resolved Disputes****Measure**

The percent of disputes resolved (i.e. accepted by both parties) on legally established treaty or legally established customary use rights established through written documents related to potential conflicts

**Statement**

The measure ensures that there is documentation (digital or written) to any dispute resolution. The other measures under this indicator deal specifically with how to monitor the effectiveness of this measure. Treaty 8 of 1899 covers much of the DFA and has established hunting, fishing and trapping as treaty rights for the local aboriginal First Nations. The rights are not specific to any area in the DFA. Currently, there is no formal Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with any of the First Nations in the TSA.

**Target**

100% (0)

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes/	No	Pending

**Discussion**

At the time of reporting there are no known disputes involving Canfor on any legally established treaty or legally established customary use rights.

**8-1.2 - Dispute Resolution Mechanism****Measure**

Appropriate mechanisms established through written documents / memoranda on the methods and procedures to resolve disputes over treaty and customary use rights

**Statement**

Documentation is important in order to track trends and ensure the target is being met. This measure ensures that a mechanism has been established and that there is documentation associated with procedures to resolve disputes. It is linked explicitly to 8-1.1. This measure ensures that Canfor formally documents any dispute resolution procedures that may arise out of legal treaty and use rights. Presently, there are formal and informal processes set up in which Canfor participates.

**Target**

1 Process (0) TBD April, 2006 and implemented July 1, 2006

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Canfor has made persistent efforts to build relationship agreements with three First Nation bands (Prophet River First Nation, Fort Nelson First Nation and Kaska Dene Council (KDC)) throughout the reporting period. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by Prophet River First Nation and Canfor. A dispute resolution process has been developed and agreed to in the Terms of Reference. Ongoing efforts on finalizing an agreement with Fort Nelson First Nation may result in the near future to defining dispute resolution between the parties. At this time it is evident that a dispute resolution only renders effective if dealt with each First Nation band on an individual basis.

**8-2.1 - Treaty & Use Rights Strategies****Measure**

The participation by Canfor and BCTS in implementation of treaty and use rights strategies

**Statement**

Canfor's participation in implementation of treaty and use rights strategy ensures that forest management strategies are maintaining access to resource attributes important to First Nations. This measure assumes that either First Nations identify treaty and use rights strategies or that they can be predicted and accommodated through planning efforts. Opportunities to participate must be set up by First Nations.

**Target**

100% (0)

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes	No ✓	Pending

**Discussion**

This measure deals with Canfor taking advantage of opportunities to participate in implementation of treaty and use rights strategies. This is done to ensure that forest management activities do not infringe on these rights. Currently, First Nations have not established participation processes for Canfor. At the corporate level, Canfor is developing a First Nations strategic framework that will provide a context and tools that divisions can use to strengthen relations with First Nations. This measure has been identified in the knowledge gap matrix, and is scheduled to be implemented by June of 2006. The documented strategy to address this is for Canfor to develop a participation protocol to be able to respond in an organized manner when the opportunity presents itself to engage in participation. This measure and target have not been met at the time of reporting.

## 8-2.2 - Access to Resources for First Nations

### Measure

The percentage success in implementing and monitoring management practices related to maintaining and enabling access to identified resources for First Nations through strategies articulated in Forest Stewardship Plans (FSP) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MoA).

### Statement

This measure is intended to make certain that management of forests should provide and improve access to resources for survival and maintenance of traditional values and heritage. It ensures that Canfor is establishing and articulating management strategies that ensure access to identified First Nations resources.

### Target

100% (TBD %) set baseline

### Data

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

### Discussion

At present a MOA has been formalized and accepted by both Canfor and the Prophet River First Nation. Significant progress in the development of MOA's between Canfor and the Fort Nelson First Nation (FNFN), as well as between Canfor and the Kaska Dene Council (KDC) has been made during this reporting period. The development of MOA's with the Fort Liard and Dene Tha First Nations are currently being investigated by Canfor. In addition, Canfor is currently developing a corporate First Nations strategic framework that will provide a context and tools that divisions can use to strengthen relations with First Nations. The development of this strategy is being undertaken by Canfor's newly appointed Aboriginal Affairs Manager. The target of 100% set out in this measure has been achieved by Canfor. This assertion is based on the following: Canfor's approved FSP includes results and strategies to conserve or protect, where necessary, Cultural Heritage Resources (CHR) that are the focus of traditional use by an aboriginal people and is of continuing importance to that people, and not regulated under the *Heritage Conservation Act*. Canfor's CHR and Site Plan Development Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) serve to support and provide additional clarification and direction relative to the strategies identified in the FSP. Note: Canfor's CHR SOP was based on an earlier version of the FSP (unapproved). Since that time a number of revisions to the draft FSP have been made. As a result, updating of this SOP is in relation to the approved FSP version (October 30, 2006) is required. This updating would be intended to ensure consistency with current plans, legislation, and/or other circumstances that may have changed since the original development of the SOP. The updating of this SOP is scheduled for completion in June 2007. Canfor has developed methodology to ensure access to identified First Nations CHR. The management system can be used to monitor success in implementing strategies to ensure access to identified First Nations CHR is maintained. The management system consists of:

- *Established MOAs and ongoing relationship agreement development activities*
- *A mapping layer to identify the location of the CHR. This allows an assessment of any potential impact from proposed blocks/roads on identified CHR. This layer will be updated as information becomes available.*
- *The database for Creating Opportunities for Public Interest (COPI) is used to track communications and dialogue between Canfor and First Nations regarding identified cultural heritage resources discussed with First Nations.*

- *Strategies in the FSP and CHR and Site Plan SOPs.*

The management system is in place and is being utilized. None of the blocks harvested over the reporting period were identified as limiting access to resources for First Nations.

### 8-2.3 – Satisfaction with Access to Resources for First Nations

#### Measure

Level of satisfaction with access to forest resources is maintained and/or enhanced relative to baseline status.

#### Statement

This measure establishes that management practices related to maintaining and enabling access to resources for First Nations will be articulated in Forest Stewardship Plans (FSP) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MoA). This measure is meant to describe the level of satisfaction First Nations have with the actual access available, relative to existing access that is currently available.

#### Target

Process TBD by July, 2006 - Trend maintained or increasing

#### Data

Target Met		
Yes	No	Pending ✓

#### Discussion

This measure has been identified in the knowledge gap matrix, and is scheduled to be implemented by December of 2007. A FIA project is currently proposed to collect the data for this measure. This measure is closely linked with measure 8-2.2 and will likely not be implemented until 8-2.2 is complete. This measure and target are currently pending until the knowledge gap is closed off.

### 8-3.1 - Reciprocal Knowledge Exchange with First Nations

#### Measure

Reciprocal demonstration of knowledge exchange (i.e. local community expresses increased knowledge of SFM and forest managers express increased knowledge of culturally relevant forest uses).

#### Statement

This measure ensures that there is a process in place that allows for forestry management related information exchange between the First Nations communities in the DFA and Canfor.

#### Target

Process TBD by July, 2006 Trend increasing

#### Data

Target Met		
Yes	No	Pending ✓

#### Discussion

This measure is meant to ensure there is a process in place that allows forestry management information exchange between First Nations communities and Canfor. In order to ensure the target is met for this

measure (trend increasing), a protocol agreement on exchanging information between First Nations and government must be established. This is noted in the Knowledge Gap with a completion date of December 2007. A first step in developing a process is the implementation of an "information sharing form", which is currently being developed and will be distributed to First Nation band offices to allow them to express concerns, share information or request information on various issues. Since a formal protocol agreement has not yet been established, the target cannot be reported on for this reporting period.

### 8-3.2 - Known First Nations Cultural Issues

#### Measure

Forest management plans demonstrate consideration and accommodation of known First Nations cultural issues by protecting/or enhancing culturally sensitive areas/features

#### Statement

This measure contributes to respecting the social, cultural and spiritual needs of local First Nations who have traditionally, and who currently use the forest resource within the DFA for the maintenance of the traditional aspects of their lifestyle

#### Target

Trend increasing

#### Data

**Table 40: Known cultural heritage sites in the Fort Nelson DFA**

Cultural Heritage Sites – Types	Number of sites	Number of sites contained w/in cut-blocks
Burial Site	4	0
Cabin	74	0
Cabin Ruins	2	0
Camp	4	0
Camp Hunting	6	0
Camp Winter	2	0
Favoured Hunting	2	0
Gathering Area	2	0
Grave	55	0
LEG (unknown)	21	0
Moose Lick	20	0
Numbered Site (no other info)	94	2
Tent Frame	10	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>0</b>

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

#### Discussion

The target for this measure is to demonstrate an increasing trend of defining and developing management strategies that encompass traditional values and uses. Canfor's FSP includes results and strategies to conserve or protect, where necessary, cultural heritage resources that are the focus of traditional use by an aboriginal people and is of continuing importance to that people, and not regulated under the *Heritage Conservation Act*. Canfor also developed a SOP for cultural heritage resources, which builds upon the strategies identified in the FSP. Canfor's site plan development SOP describes how the cultural heritage resource strategy in the FSP is to be implemented. Tools, such as the archaeological

model (Millenium 2000) and a mapping layer that identifies the general location of cultural heritage resource features, are used to conduct initial risk assessments and determine if an archaeological impact assessment or site review is required. Canfor identified 296 cultural heritage sites that are recorded based on general known locations, No additional sites were identified since the last reporting period. The types of the cultural heritage sites are shown in Table 40. Based on the fact that a strategy to deal with First Nations Cultural Heritage Resources and the commitment to First Nations in regards to information sharing exists in the approved FSP, that a procedure has been developed in SOPs to implement the strategy, and through the development of established MOAs and ongoing relationship agreement development activities, it is therefore considered that all cultural heritage resource issues/features made known to Canfor are protected. An increasing trend is obvious and the target can be considered met.

**8-3.3 - First Nations Rights and Interests of Non-Timber Forest Products**

**Measure**

Forest management plans demonstrate consideration and accommodation of First Nations' rights and interests in known Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).

**Statement**

This measure ensures that Canfor and BCTS are demonstrating consideration and accommodation of First Nations' rights and interests in known NTFPs. A baseline will be established (August 2005) regarding current process for this measure and the target will be that the trend is increasing over time.

**Target**

Trend increasing

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

As discussed in the previous measure 8-3.2, the approved FSP states Canfor’s strong commitment to sharing information with First Nations, which includes that all FSP declared blocks will be referred to respective First Nations, that discussions and meetings take place to address concerns in regards to cultural heritage sites, traplines, any wildlife issues, as well as non timber forest products. For this reporting year, First Nation rights and interests in non-timber forest products have not been brought forward during meetings and discussions. The 2005 Annual Report stated that Canfor would apply for funding through the Forest Investment Account to quantify what non timber forest products are currently in the DFA as well to investigate the possibilities of a multidivisional project. However, the Forest Investment Account was not approving non timber forest products related projects until a standard for completing these projects was developed.

**8-4.1 - Cultural Uses of Local Forest Resources**

**Measure**

The percentage of Canfor/BCTS plans, maps and/or visual simulations show baseline cultural uses of local forest resources, recognizing First Nations' concern for privacy for specific features.

**Statement**

In order to effectively meet other measures under this Criterion, when plans, maps and/or visual simulations showing baseline cultural uses of local forest resources are made available for use by Canfor, they must make every effort to review them.

**Target**

100% (0)

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes	No	Pending ✓

**Discussion**

Reporting on this measure includes the percentage of plans, maps, and/or visual simulations showing baseline cultural uses of local forest resources, recognizing First Nations' concern for privacy for specific features. Currently, this measure is not documented. A reference to "Traditional Use Plans" was made in a previous annual report, indicating that Traditional Use Plans were being developed on individual basis for each of the local First Nations groups within the Fort Nelson TSA. In light of recent communications and interactions with local First Nations groups it was decided that Canfor would pursue more comprehensive relationship agreements with individual First Nations groups, rather than develop individual Traditional Use Plans of a limited scope. It is felt that comprehensive relationship agreements would be a more effective vehicle for Canfor and local First Nations groups to exchange information and work cooperatively and proactively on integrated forest resource management issues. To date, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), defining the administrative aspects of the relationship between Canfor and the Prophet River First Nation (PRFN) has been developed and accepted by both parties. Work is currently underway to develop a Terms of Reference (TOR) under this MOA to further define the practical aspects and working protocols under this agreement. Development of the TOR is being undertaken by the Joint Management Advisory Committee (JMAC), a committee made up of management representatives from both Canfor and the PRFN. In addition to the PRFN MOA, similar MOA and relationship agreement development activities are well underway between Canfor and the Fort Nelson First Nation, as well as between Canfor and the Kaska Dena Council. Efforts to pursue similar arrangements with the Fort Liard First Nation and Dene Tha First Nation are currently being investigated. To date Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) information is held almost exclusively by local First Nation groups and peoples within the Fort Nelson TSA has not yet been shared with Canfor in the form of maps or other media. Should this information become available in the future, it will be considered and incorporated into forest management planning and operational activities where appropriate. At present efforts to obtain and incorporate this information into the forest management planning processes are ongoing. To this end, Canfor routinely refers forestry plans (FSP, PMP, annual harvest block and road work plans, etc) to affected First Nations groups, requesting comments and input relating to potential impacts associated with the implementation of planned activities on their aboriginal rights, values and interests. Canfor routinely undertakes Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOA) of archaeological potential for proposed cut blocks and access roads to determine if an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) is required. Assessments of potential involve evaluations of the likelihood of encountering either known or as yet unknown archaeological sites. These assessments of potential are carried out by qualified archaeological consultants. In the event that the results of an AOA indicate a need for further investigation into the archaeological significance of a given site, an AIA would be performed by qualified archaeological consultants. Whenever possible, aboriginal community representatives are asked to actively participate in fieldwork and consultation processes within their traditional territories. Archaeological site information acquired during the course of an AIA is shared with

the respective First Nation(s) following the completion of related AIA reports. This information is not made public by BCTS or Canfor due to the potential sensitivity of the information. Identifying and mitigating potential risk to sensitive cultural areas affected by forest harvesting and road construction activities will be addressed in conjunction with Measure 8-3.1 through the development of a protocol to exchange information with First Nations and developing a process with First Nations for obtaining CHR and other Traditional Knowledge information. The need to finalize a procedure to address this knowledge gap is scheduled for completion in December 2007. To date, requirements for this measure are not complete and the target cannot be reported on.

**8-4.2 - Logging Details Accessibility to First Nations**

**Measure**

The percentage of plans, maps and/or visual simulations that outline logging details such as cutting areas, road construction, and include temporal aspects made available for First Nations.

**Statement**

In order to effectively meet other measures under this Criterion, plans, maps and/or visual simulations showing logging details such as cutting areas and road construction must be made available for use by First Nations. Temporal aspects, such as schedules for road construction and harvesting must be included as part of the plans.

**Target**

100% (0)

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Previously under the Forest Practices Code (FPC) and associated Forest Development Plans (FDP's) this measure was a legal requirement. In light of the fact that the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) has replaced the FPC, and that Forest Stewardship Plans (FSP's) have now replaced FDP's, the need to show block and road detail is no longer a legal requirement (following the formal approval of Canfor's FSP – March 5, 2007). Although it is no longer a legal requirement, Canfor is still committed to providing this information and opportunities for First Nations groups to actively participate in the review of Canfor's proposed future activities (not previously referred/consulted), and in providing Canfor with comments and input for consideration in forestry plan development and plan implementation. To this end, Canfor has specific results and strategies within its FSP to address the First Nation consultation requirements under FRPA and other related legislation and legal precedence. Specifically, Canfor's FSP states that on an annual basis, the holder of the FSP (Canfor) will communicate to affected First Nations the approved general areas of timber harvesting and road construction, if any, that are proposed for the year. Timber harvesting blocks and road locations proposed for inclusion in the FSP, not having previously undergone First Nations review and consultation, will be identified to the affected First Nation(s) prior to inclusion in the FSP. To provide an opportunity to review and comment on these proposed blocks and road locations, a 60 day review period will be provided to the affected First Nation(s) to allow for the review and submission of comments to the holder of Canfor. All blocks protected under FRPA, section 196.1 and 196.2, have been rolled over into the FSP from the FDP. Both plans have been made available to First Nations and adequate consultation was made. Notifications of Canfor's 2006/2007 Winter Logging Plan, which shows the planned blocks for harvest and areas of planned road construction was sent out to

the affected First Nations on Oct. 25, 2006. Affected First Nations were the Prophet River First Nation, Kaska Dena Council (Lower Post) and the Fort Nelson First Nation.) Copies of the notification letters are stored in the First Nation files and a tracking record is stored in the COPI (Creating Opportunity for Public Involvement) database. Canfor has met the target 100%.

### 8-4.3 - Meaningful First Nations Participation

#### Measure

Meaningful First Nations participation enabled through culturally appropriate opportunities for inclusive participation.

#### Statement

This measure was designed to list and report out on all documented opportunities provided to Aboriginal people to be involved in forest management planning processes, and that cultural needs of First Nations are addressed. In order for participation by First Nations to be meaningful, the opportunities for inclusive participation must consider culturally appropriate methods for discussing issues with First Nations' members.

#### Target

100% compliance with current legal requirements (0)

#### Data

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

#### Discussion

The target for this measure is 100% compliance with related legal requirements. As Canfor continues to strengthen and build upon their relationships with First Nations under other measures (specifically 8-3.2), this measure will be refined to further define specific methods and procedures developed to measure, track, and monitor First Nations participation. This measure has been addressed through the development of a specific Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to address First Nations culturally sensitive areas/features, identified in the Knowledge Gap Matrix with a scheduled completion date of December 2007. Currently the existing SOP, titled - Identification of First Nations Cultural Heritage Resources (drafted by Canfor), contains a Communication and Documentation section that details how First Nations will be engaged and how comments and participation will be documented. This SOP is currently being revised, in light of the adoption of FRPA legislation and recent developments between Canfor and individual First Nations groups (MOA and relationship agreement development). Canfor has met the target for the reporting year, as First Nations have been included in all legally required consultations for FDP amendment procedures, Pest Management Plan consultation (PMP), and FSP review and consultation (evidenced by the approval of the FSP by the MOFR on March 5, 2007). Canfor completed five significant consultation events, including; one major FDP amendment; one harvest block notification; one PMP consultation; and two FSP review and consultation events (information package distribution and meeting invitations). A number of minor FDP amendments were also communicated to locally affected First Nations groups, in an effort to assess potential impacts on individual interests and/or aboriginal rights and values. In addition, a number of relationship building meetings and activities were undertaken in cooperation with individual First Nations groups in an effort to strengthen communications and facilitate the exchange of information (development of working relationships, MOA).

#### 8-4.4 - Comprehension of Management Plans

##### Measure

First Nations can comprehend management plan(s) (e.g. FSPs) and annual SFM reports.

##### Statement

After plans are made available to the First Nations it is important to ensure the plans and what they represent are understood. Any questions arising must be clearly responded to and comprehension must be tracked through an appropriate method.

##### Target

Process to be developed by December, 2006 in conjunction with target for measure 8-3.1

##### Data

Target Met		
Yes	No	Pending ✓

##### Discussion

Canfor met on a number of occasions with First Nation groups to present and discuss Canfor's proposed Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP), and to discuss other related relationship building initiatives. Specific accounts of FSP related information package distributions, informative/consultative presentations, correspondence, and other related items and events provided to First Nations groups were documented in the Canfor's FSP Contact Log. The documentation of these efforts itemized in the Contact Log serve to evidence Canfor's activities and commitment to helping First Nations groups understand the FSP, and provide opportunities to actively participate in review of the FSP, and to communicate their concerns and/or comments relative to any potential impacts on First Nations rights, interests and values. Due to a limited number of response and comments received relative to Canfor's consultation efforts, it is difficult to determine with any degree of accuracy the true level of understanding and comprehension achieved. Thus, Canfor recommends to revisit the measure in the future and to revise in a manner that allows reporting that can be controlled through Canfor's action. This measure does currently not have a target in place. The SFM Plan states that a process is to be developed by December 2006 in conjunction with target for measure 8-3.1. The lack of the process for assessing comprehension is captured in the knowledge gap matrix. Revision of the knowledge gap matrix in January 2006 with the Public Advisory Group extended the timeline for developing this target from December 2006 to December 2007.

#### 9-1.1- Forests Managed for Recreation Activities

##### Measure

Areas and percentage of forest managed primarily for one or more compatible recreation activities (by activity) relative to base line status as identified in LRMP, MK Recreation Plan, ROS, Northern Rockies Fort Nelson Hiking & Motorized Trail Guide from Mild to Wild (2003), individual Park Management Strategies; Northern Rockies Recreation Map (2004) (strategy documents)

##### Statement

This measure deals with sustaining the current level forested areas (amount and percentage) utilized for outdoor recreation. It captures the recreation activity type thereby giving assurance that a variety of recreation activities will be available for future generations.

**Target**

No degradation as a result of forest management activities (0)

**Data****Table 41: Area and percentage of forests managed for recreation activities**

<b>Parks and Protected Area</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Maintainin g Agency</b>	<b>Activity Type</b>
Northern Rocky Mountains Provincial Park	665,709	BC Parks	wildlife viewing, fishing, boating, hunting, camping, hiking, horseback riding, photography
Stone Mountain Provincial Park	25,179	BC Parks	wildlife viewing, fishing, boating, hunting, camping, hiking, horseback riding, photography
Liard River Corridor Provincial Park	88,989	BC Parks	fishing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, canoeing, river boating, wildlife viewing, hunting, ATV use, photography
Liard River Hot Springs Provincial Park	1,082	BC Parks	camping, picnicking, swimming, biking, hiking, wildlife viewing
Hyland River Provincial Park		BC Parks	no information on BC Parks site
Smith River/ Fort Halket Provincial Park	244	BC Parks	picnicking, hiking, boating, fishing, biking, wildlife viewing, hunting
Scatter River Old Growth Provincial Park	1,178	BC Parks	camping, fishing, horseback riding, hunting, ATV
Maxhamish Lake Provincial Park and Protected Area	27,516	BC Parks	camping, swimming, boating, fishing, hunting, ATV, snowmobile
Thinahtea Protected Area	20,379	BC Parks	camping, boating, fishing, wildlife viewing, hunting
Kotcho Lake Village Provincial Park	34	BC Parks	camping, swimming, boating, fishing
Jackpine Remnant Provincial Park	148	BC Parks	camping, hunting
Andy Bailey Provincial Park*	196	BC Parks	camping, picnicking, swimming, boating (non-motorized), fishing, biking, wildlife viewing
Goguka Creek Protected Area	435	BC Parks	hunting
Hay River Protected Area	2,324	BC Parks	camping, fishing, horseback riding
Klua Lakes Protected Area	28,040	BC Parks	camping, boating, fishing, horseback riding, wildlife viewing, hunting, snowmobile
Muncho Lake Provincial Park	86,079	BC Parks	camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming, boating, fishing, biking, wildlife viewing, scuba diving, waterskiing, hunting,
Toad River Hot Springs Provincial Park	423	BC Parks	camping, boating, fishing, horseback riding, hunting
Tetsa River Provincial Park*	115	BC Parks	camping, boating, fishing, biking
Homeline Creek Provincial Park	298	BC Parks	camping, hiking, horseback riding, hunting
Prophet River Hot Springs Provincial Park	185	BC Parks	camping, fishing, wildlife viewing, hunting
Prophet River Wayside Provincial Park*	113	BC Parks	camping, biking, wildlife viewing
Denetiah Provincial Park	97,908	BC Parks	camping, hiking, swimming, boating, fishing, horseback riding, hunting
Dall River Old Growth Provincial Park	644	BC Parks	camping, hiking, boating, fishing, horseback riding, hunting
* cooperatively managed by a community, society or other partner			
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>1,047,218</b>		
<b>Percentage of DFA</b>	10.61		
<b>MOF Recreation Sites</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Maintainin g Agency</b>	<b>Activity Type</b>
West Lake	82	MOF User maintained	
Muskwa River Boat Launch	151	MOF User maintained	
Tuchodi River		MOF User maintained	No longer in existence
Gathto Creek	108	MOF User maintained	
Beaver Lake	65	MOF User maintained	
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>406</b>		
<b>Percentage of DFA</b>	0.0041		
<b>Ecological Reserves</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Maintainin g Agency</b>	<b>Activity Type</b>
Grayling River Hot Springs Ecological Reserve	1421	BC Parks	hiking, nature observation, photography
Portage Brule Rapids Ecological Reserve	724	BC Parks	hiking, nature observation, photography
Smith River Ecological Reserve	1326	BC Parks	hiking, nature observation, photography
Fort Nelson River Ecological Reserve	121	BC Parks	hiking, nature observation, photography

Parks and Protected Area	Area (ha)	Maintainin g Agency	Activity Type
Parker Lake Ecological Reserve	259	BC Parks	hiking, nature observation, photography
Kotcho Lake Ecological Reserve	64	BC Parks	hiking, nature observation, photography
<b>Total</b>	<b>3915</b>		
<b>Percentage of DFA</b>	<b>0.0397</b>		
Recreation Trails	Length (km)	Maintainin g Agency	Activity Type
Teetering Rock Trail	12	MOF	hiking, viewpoint, camping
Tetsa Bridge #1 Trail	4		hiking, biking, bird watching
MacDonald Creek Trail (Stone Mtn.)	21	BCParks	hiking, horseback riding, camping, fishing, wildlife viewing
Baba Canyon Trail	5		hiking, viewpoint
Wokkpash Trail (Northern Rocky.Stone Mtns)	70	BCParks	hiking, viewpoint
Petersen Canyon	6		hiking, biking
Mineral Licks Trail	0.7	BCParks	hiking, biking, viewpoint, wildlife viewing
Teeter Creek Trail	0.6		hiking, fishing
Smith River Falls Trail	0.7	BCParks	hiking, fishing, viewpoint
Tsimeh Lakes Trail	16	FN Cross Country Ski Club	Cross country skiing, hiking
Fort Nelson Demonstration Forest	13	FN Cross Country Ski Club	cross country skiing, hiking, biking
Dunedin Trail	7.5		hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding
Summit Ridge Trail	2.3		hiking, viewpoint
Summit Peak Trail	5	BCParks	hiking, viewpoint
Flower Springs Trail	6	BCParks	hiking, camping
Summit Tower Trail	6		hiking, mountain biking, viewpoint
Erosion Pillar Trail	0.5	BCParks	hiking, viewpoint
"The Cut" Trail	6		hiking, mountain biking, viewpoint, wildlife viewing
Red Rock Canyon	3		hiking
Old Alaska Highway	2	BCParks	hiking, mountain biking, viewpoint
Stone's Sheep Trail	2.5	BCParks	hiking, wildlife viewing
Boulder Canyon	2.3		hiking
<b>Total length</b>	<b>192.1</b>		
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>38.4</b>	(an average width of 2m is used for area calculation)	
<b>Percentage of DFA</b>	<b>0.0004</b>		
Motorized Routes	Length (km)	Maintainin g Agency	Activity Type
Wokkpash Corridor	54		ATV, snowmobiling, horseback riding, biking, hiking
Yedhe Trail	36		ATV, snowmobiling, horseback riding, biking, hiking
West Toad Corridor	23		ATV, snowmobiling, horseback riding, biking, hiking
Nonda Creek Corridor	25		ATV, snowmobiling, horseback riding, biking, hiking
Liard River Corridor	56		ATV, snowmobiling, horseback riding, biking, hiking
Mould Creek Tower Road	15		ATV, snowmobiling, horseback riding, biking, hiking
Smith River Road	47	MOF	ATV, snowmobiling, horseback riding, biking, hiking
<b>Total length</b>	<b>256</b>		
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>256</b>	( an average width of 10m is used for area calculation)	
<b>Percentage of DFA</b>	<b>0.0026</b>		
<b>Total Area of Forest Managed for Recreation Activities</b>		<b>1,051,833</b>	
<b>Percentage of DFA</b>		<b>10.6590</b>	

MOF referred sites are currently maintained by the Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts.

# Parks and Protected Areas in the Fort Nelson DFA

SFMP Measure (9-1.1, 9-1.2 and 9-1.3)

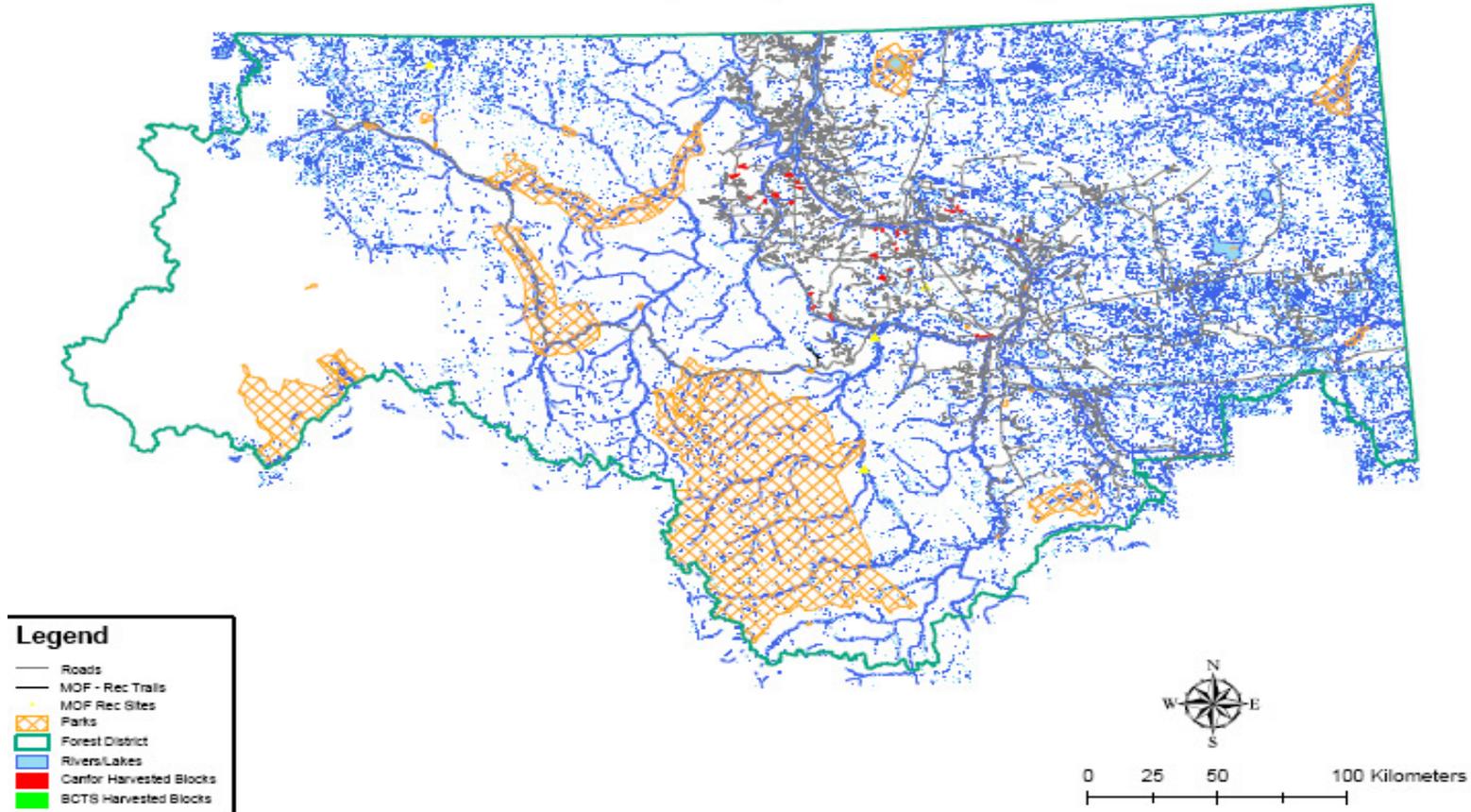


Figure 10: Parks and protected areas in the Fort Nelson DFA

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

No degradation to forests managed for recreation as a result of forest management activities conducted by Canfor occurred during the reporting period. Figure 10 provides an overview of Canfor harvesting blocks and their location in relation to recreational areas. It is apparent that no impact to those sites occurred. Therefore, the target has been met. Information to update the baseline information in the SFM plan has been obtained from following website: <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/>.

**9-1.2 - Number of Recreation Sites/Facilities****Measure**

Number of recreation sites/facilities maintained relative to baseline status

**Statement**

Recording the number of recreation sites and facilities can help managers determine locally appropriate forest management strategies. The intent of the target is to ensure that there are no loss of existing recreation sites and facilities due to Canfor forest management activities.

**Target**

No loss as a result of forest management activities (0)

**Data**

Refer to Table 41: Area and percentage of forests managed for recreation activities Area and Percentage of Forests Managed for Recreation Activities

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

This measure uses the same table and figure as Measure 9-1.1, and as such will not be re-printed here. No changes occurred since the last reporting year. Canfor did not operate in these areas, thus no loss as a result of forest management activities occurred.

**9-1.3- Access Routes, Appropriate For Recreational Use****Measure**

Ensure no net negative impact to access routes, appropriate for recreational use level in area, as a result of forest management activities

**Statement**

This measure is intended to ensure that there is no net negative impact to access routes appropriate for the recreational use level in an area as a result of forest management activities. Negative impacts are considered to be closures of roads used to access areas managed primarily for recreation activities.

**Target**

No decline from baseline (0)

**Data****Table 42: Access routes appropriate for recreational use**

	Access Road (km)	Distance (km)	Canfor Road Use	BCTS Road Use	Type of Road	Maintenance Status
<b>Parks and Protected Area</b>						
Northern Rocky Mountains Provincial Park	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Stone Mountain Provincial Park	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Liard River Corridor Provincial Park	old road to Nordquist Lake and Elk Mtn.	56	n/a	n/a		
Liard River Hot Springs Provincial Park	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Hyland River Provincial Park	no info. from BCParks	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Smith River/ Fort Halket Provincial Park	gravel road	2.4	n/a	n/a		
Scatter River Old Growth Provincial Park	Alaska Highway, Liard River Corridor Park	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Maxhamish Lake Provincial Park and Protected Area	no road access	0	n/a	n/a		
Thinahtea Protected Area	no road access	0	n/a	n/a		
Kotcho Lake Village Provincial Park	Helmut road (within 3 km of park)	150	5	10	all weather	joint venture
Jackpine Remnant Provincial Park	no info. from BCParks	0	n/a	n/a		
Andy Bailey Provincial Park*	gravel road	16	6	n/a	all weather	Prov. of BC
Goguka Creek Protected Area	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Hay River Protected Area	no road access	0	n/a	n/a		
Klua Lakes Protected Area	no road access (winter	0	n/a	n/a		
Muncho Lake Provincial Park	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Toad River Hot Springs Provincial Park	gravel road, trail	10	n/a	n/a		
Tetsa River Provincial Park*	gravel road	1	n/a	n/a		
Homeline Creek Provincial Park	no road access	0	n/a	n/a		
Prophet River Hot Springs Provincial Park	no road access	0	n/a	n/a		
Prophet River Wayside Provincial Park*	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Denetiah Provincial Park	no road access	0	n/a	n/a		
Dall River Old Growth Provincial Park	no road access	0	n/a	n/a		
* cooperatively managed by a community, society						
<b>MOF Recreation Sites</b>						
West Lake	Smith River Road	47	n/a	n/a		
Muskwa River Boat Launch						
Tuchodi River						
Gathto Creek						
Beaver Lake						
<b>Ecological Reserves</b>						
Grayling River Hot Springs Ecological Reserve	no road access	0	n/a	n/a		
Portage Brule Rapids Ecological Reserve	no road access	0	n/a	n/a		
Smith River Ecological Reserve	no road access	0	n/a	n/a		
Fort Nelson River Ecological Reserve	no road access	0	n/a	n/a		
Parker Lake Ecological Reserve	Parker Lake Road	1.5	n/a	n/a		
Kotcho Lake Ecological Reserve	no road access	0	n/a	n/a		
<b>Recreation Trails</b>						
Teetering Rock Trail	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Tetsa Bridge #1 Trail	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
MacDonald Creek Trail (Stone Mtn.)	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Baba Canyon Trail	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Wokkpash Trail (Northern Rocky.Stone Mtns)	Churchill Mine Road	3	n/a	n/a		
Petersen Canyon	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Mineral Licks Trail	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Teeter Creek Trail	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Smith River Falls Trail	gravel road	2.4	n/a	n/a		
Tsimeh Lakes Trail	McConachie Road	14	n/a	n/a		
Fort Nelson Demonstration Forest	within town	0	n/a	n/a		
Dunedin Trail	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Summit Ridge Trail	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Summit Peak Trail	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Flower Springs Trail	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Summit Tower Trail	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Erosion Pillar Trail	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		

	Access Road (km)	Distance (km)	Canfor Road Use	BCTS Road Use	Type of Road	Maintenance Status
<b>Parks and Protected Area</b>						
"The Cut" Trail	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Red Rock Canyon	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Old Alaska Highway	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Stone's Sheep Trail	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Boulder Canyon	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
<b>Motorized Routes</b>						
Wokkpath Corridor	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Yedhe Trail	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
West Toad Corridor	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Nonda Creek Corridor	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Liard River Corridor	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Mould Creek Tower Road	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Smith River Road	Alaska Highway	n/a	n/a	n/a		

Target Met		
Yes/	No	Pending

### Discussion

Table 42 shows the access inventory for the Fort Nelson DFA. The overview map shows the location of the harvested areas in relation to the access routes leading to recreational areas. Based on the information provided in Figure 10 and Table 42, the use of the access roads by Canfor had no negative impact on access to recreational sites or facilities, therefore the target has been met.

### 9-1.4 - Recreation Opportunities Maintained

#### Measure

Balance of primitive, semi-primitive, & developed recreation opportunities (and associated quality of experience) as defined in identified strategy documents is maintained, relative to baseline status (by area).

#### Statement

This measure quantifies and assures that all types of recreation opportunities are available within the DFA. The PRISM has determined that providing for a balance of these opportunities will allow for a balance of associated quality of experience. Given that ROS classification allows for changes over time due to changes in forested and roaded situations, this measure is closely aligned and reliant on the previous three measures within this indicator.

#### Target

No decline from baseline (0)

#### Data

**Table 43: ROS base case allocation of tourism/recreation lands by RMZ intensity**

	Total Land	Percentage Distribution of RMZ's			
		AOIs	SMZs	GRZs	ERZs
Primitive Non-Motorized	1,881,158	21%	76%	2%	>1%
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	316,863	16%	72%	9%	4%
Semi-Primitive Motorized	3,526,640	3%	2%	11%	84%
Very High Recreation Features	30,822	66%	2%	23%	9%
High recreation Features	974,524	38%	48%	13%	1%
Outstanding Capability	11,457	0%	5%	72%	23%
Specially Managed Capability	2,026,256	23%	30%	9%	38%

Visual Quality – high sensitivity	326,712	34%	34%	30%	4%
Visual Quality – medium	310,431	11%	14%	16%	59%
Undeveloped watersheds > 5000	2,876,121	21%	70%	8%	0%
# of Guide Outfitter Territories	15	8	7	2	6

\*Total does not add to 15 since one territory may overlap two RMZs with different designations.

Target Met		
Yes /	No	Pending

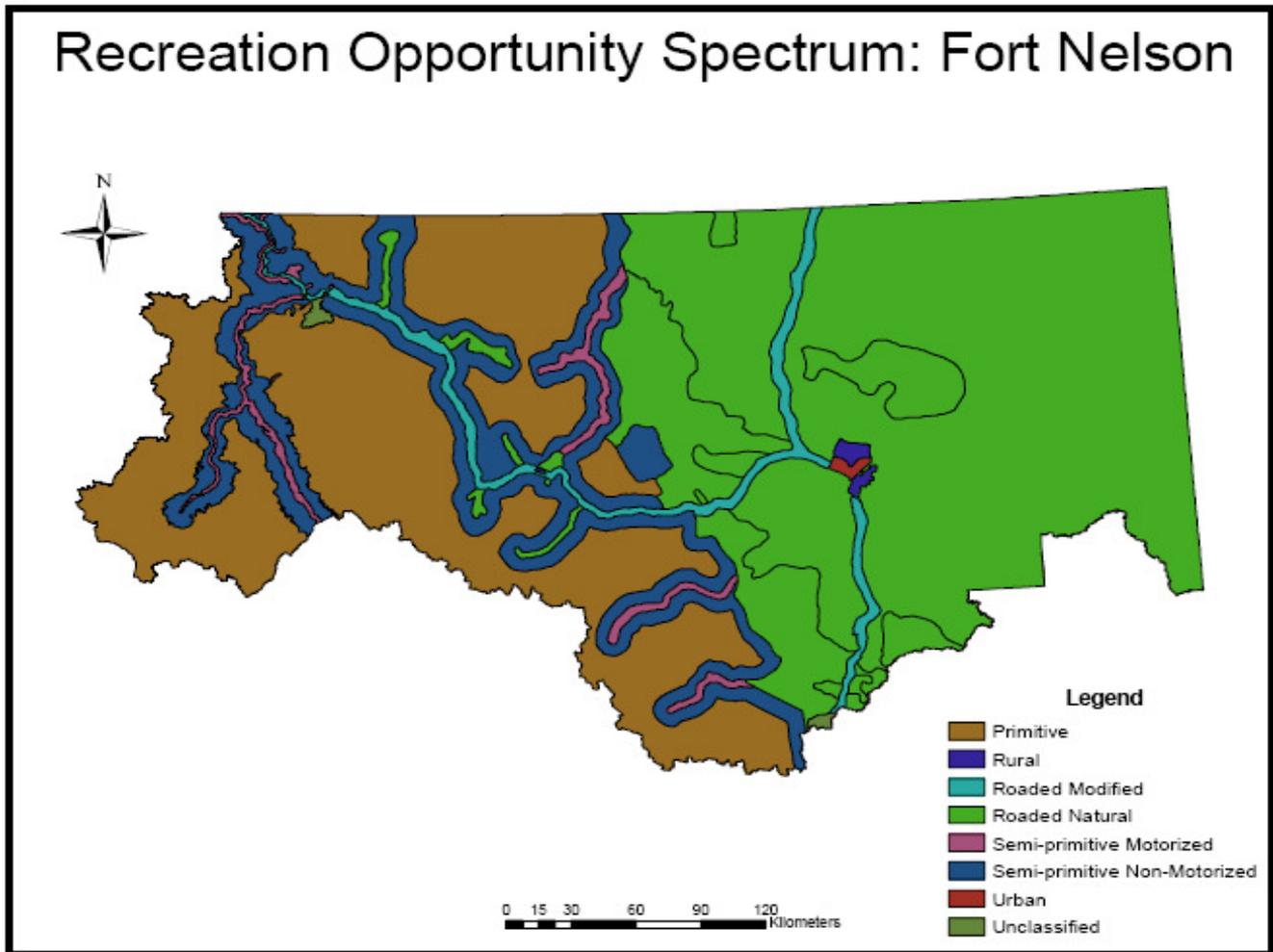


Figure 11: Fort Nelson Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

**Discussion**

The Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) released the ROS for Fort Nelson in April 2006 and is currently appended to the Fort Nelson LRMP Socioeconomic & Environmental Assessment of Recommended land & Resource Management Plan (<http://ilmbwww.gov.bc.ca/lup/lrmp/northern/frtnelsn/app3/sec6.html>). The ROS is a mapped inventory of the range of recreational opportunities that could be available to recreationists/tourists pursuing nature-based activities. In the last year’s report the need to update on the total area for “Developed Recreation” to complete the baseline case has been pointed out. The information still has not been provided in the ROS available at the above website. The information will be reported out every three to five year as stated in the SFMP.

### 9-2.1 - Compliance with Visual Quality Objectives

#### Measure

The percentage that forest management complies with existing Visual Quality Objectives (VQO's) established by the BC Ministry of Forests and Range for the area

#### Statement

Visual quality is the extent to which the aesthetic or scenic value of a landscape is maintained or altered compared to the pre-existing or natural condition. While resource development drives the economy of the Fort Nelson DFA, the importance of maintaining the aesthetic values of the landscape as stated during the LRMP process is recognized. This measure requires that future management activities follow the VQO's set for those areas. The protection and maintenance of visual quality in specific areas is an important aspect to sustainable forest management as this measure contributes to the overall landscape condition and social acceptance of industrial forestry.

#### Target

100% (0)

#### Data

**Table 44: Canfor blocks and areas with VQO's:**

CP/TSL	Block	Area	Area in VQO
A69690	P6937A	197.72	12.56
A74696	TSO932	60.64	2.13
A74696	ETN933	63.34	38.57
A69685	NDD137	196.64	0.18

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

#### Discussion

Of the blocks listed in Table 44, only a portion of the blocks had established/recommended VQO's. Visual Impact Assessments were completed prior to harvest, which resulted in strategies being recommended to ensure compliance with the VQO. To date, Canfor has not been notified by the MOFR of any non-compliance issues regarding Visual Quality Objectives.

### 9-2.2 - Compliance with LRMP Comment Concerning Visuals

#### Measure

Conformance with LRMP comments re: Visuals in river corridors and Muskwa River corridor use

#### Statement

In addition to the VQO's set by the Government, the LRMP process provided comments with regard to visuals. This measure ensures that the SFM Plan builds on the desires of visuals values established during this process. This measure requires that future management activities incorporate these comments for the identified areas, thereby ensuring those values can be enjoyed by future generations.

#### Target

100% (0)

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

This measure reviews conformance with LRMP comments regarding visuals in river corridors and the Muskwa River corridor. This measure essentially overlaps measure 9-2.1 (known and recommended VQO's). Measure 9-2.1 reports the areas harvested within VQO areas. During the LRMP process it was recommended that visual quality concerns be considered when planning forest management activities in the major river corridors in the Fort Nelson TSA as these corridors are used by various users for recreational purposes. The LRMP states that visual quality will be managed through existing legislation and regulation, including the Visual Quality Objective management system of the Ministry of Forests and Range. Currently, the established VQO's are the Alaska Hwy Corridor and the Klua Lakes protected area. There have been 63 scenic areas set when FRPA came into force, but the Ministry of Forests and Range, Fort Nelson, could not determine if any of these scenic areas were river corridor areas. Currently, there are no existing VQO's in river corridor areas. Because of the lack of established VQO's in river corridor areas and because the LRMP does not explicitly state visual quality concerns relating to river corridor areas, reporting on this measure cannot be achieved based on the measures current wording. When Canfor or BCTS propose harvesting in a river corridor area, buffers are established to screen the block from the river.

**9-3.1 - Identification - Unique or Significant Places & Features & Protected Areas**

**Measure**

Identify and track existing unique or significant places and features and protected areas

**Statement**

There are provincial guidelines in place to protect these sites, once identified. This measure is to ensure that sites and features are identified and tracked.

**Target**

100% (0) will be identified and tracked

**Data**

**Table 45: 2004 Baseline information of existing unique or significant places and features**

<i>Baseline information 2004</i>	
Wokpash Hoodoos	Davie trail
Francois	High trail
Nelson Forks trading post	Simpson trail
Kotcho Lake village site	Contact creek
Fossil Creek Liard River confluence	Wooden oil derrick on Liard River
Parks, recreation sites, trails and eco reserves mentioned in 9-1.1	Steamboat lookout
Skooks landing	Allen's lookout
Sleeping Chief Mountain	

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

A Standard Operating Procedure for sites of biological significance has been developed in April 2007. The SOP provides a definition of significant biological sites and has been reviewed and endorsed by the PRISM during the June 21<sup>st</sup>/07 meeting. The SOP defines sites of biological significance for the purpose of the Fort Nelson SFM Plan as outlined in measure 1-4.2. A mapping layer does exist as a tracking and operational tool to overlay or to add parks, recreation sites, trails and eco reserves. Apart from the significant biological sites identified in measure 1-4.2 no additional parks, reserves, recreation sites, trails and eco reserves were identified within the reporting year. Baseline data of *existing* unique or significant places and features, excluding sites identified in measure 1-4.2, are listed in Table 45.

**9-3.2 - Track - Newly Discovered Unique or Significant Places and Features and Protected Areas**

**Measure**

Track newly discovered unique or significant places and features and protected areas

**Statement**

There are provincial guidelines in place to protect such sites, once identified. This measure is to ensure that newly discovered sites and features are identified and tracked on a list as they are discovered.

**Target**

100% (0) of identified or newly discovered will be tracked

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

This measure complements the previous measure 9-3.1 to ensure that any potential damage caused by forestry activities to those sites is prevented. The Standard Operating Procedure on how to minimize the impact on biological significant sites, referred to in the previous measure, satisfies the full suite of measures from 9-3.1 to 9-3.3. No newly discovered significant places, with the exception of biological communities and sties reported in measure 1-4.2, have been recorded within the reporting year.

**9-3.3 - Degree of Protection Described**

**Measure**

All existing and newly discovered unique or significant places and features and protected areas will have documented description of their degree of protection

**Statement**

Describing and documenting the degree of protection for existing and newly discovered unique or significant places and features is necessary in order to provide and develop adequate protection strategies in the event that forest activities are planned adjacent to the resources identified.

**Target**

100% (0)

**Data****Table 46: Degree of protection: Unique or significant places and features and protected areas**

Unique or significant Area or Feature	Degree of Protection
Wokpash Hoodoos	Within provincial park, no harvest activity within park area
Francois	No formal protection*
Nelson Forks trading post site	No formal protection*
Old Fort Nelson trading post	No formal protection*
Kotcho Lake village site	Within provincial park, no harvest activity within park area
Fossil Creek Liard River confluence	Within provincial park, no harvest activity within park area
Parks, recreation sites, trails and eco reserves	Provincial park status, MOF recreation site status, no harvest activity within park,
Skooks landing	No formal protection*
Sleeping Chief Mountain	In Muskwa Kechika Management Area, no harvest activity until LU objectives established
Davie trail	Passes in and out of provincial parks, no harvest activity within park area
High trail	Passes in and out of provincial parks, no harvest activity within park area
Simpson trail	No formal protection*
Contact creek	No formal protection*
Wooden oil derrick on Liard river	Within provincial park, no harvest activity within park area
Steamboat lookout	No formal protection*
Allen's lookout	No formal protection*
Goguka Ck Protected Area	No harvest activity within protected area
Hay River Protected Area	No harvest activity within protected area
Klua Lakes Protected Area	No harvest activity within protected area
Thinahtea Protected Area	No harvest activity within protected area

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

This measure pulls together the information provided in the previous two measures (9-3.1 and 9-3.2) and ensures that by following the protection strategies, impact to those sites caused by forest activities will be prevented. Table 46 provides the baseline information, showing the existing unique or significant areas/features, with the exception of features discussed in measure 1-4.2, and the degree of protection. No harvesting activities were conducted adjacent to the identified unique or significant places/features and protected areas identified in measure 9-3.1. Should any harvesting related activities be conducted adjacent to identified sites, individual site plans would describe the special management practice that would ensure protection of the site. The degree of protection is addressed in the Standard Operating Procedure on how to minimize the impact on biological significant sites, referred to in the previous measures 9-3.1 to 9-3.2.

**9-4.1 - Safety Incidences****Measure**

Number of safety incidences occurring in the bush related to forest management strategies (i.e. not related to machinery or human error) decline relative to baseline

**Statement**

This measure is meant to evaluate the impact of forest management strategies in relation to safety incidences, particularly for worker.

**Target**

Declining trend relative to baseline if any or 0

## Data

**Table 47: Number of Canfor's accidents/incidents**

	Incidents	# Related to Forest Mgt. Strategies
2006 (April 1 /06 to MARCH 31/07)	32	0
2005 (April 1/05 to March 31/06)	48	0
2004	49	0
2003	68	0

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

## Discussion

Canfor's accident/incident investigation summary for the reporting period shows that the overall number of accidents/incidents declined significantly compared to the number of incidents that occurred in 2006. The incidents that occurred during the reporting period were not related to Forest Management Strategies. The target has therefore been met. Canfor Fort Nelson Woodlands was successful in obtaining a certificate of recognition (COR) through the BC Forest Council Safe Companies Program. An external audit was performed in December 2006 resulting in a score of 94%. The Fort Nelson Woodlands Division was one of the first companies in the province of British Columbia to achieve certification. A comprehensive safety management system was implemented in the summer of 2006; additional resources and systems have been added to safety management. The systems include but are not limited to, the addition of a full time Safety Coordinator, the development of a comprehensive Occupational Health & Safety program, tracking tools such as safety pages database, a rigorous and defined training program and matrix, new employee orientation processes, hazard reporting and tracking systems, safety pre work processes, a safety hotline, and a Wellness Committee. Contractor certification under the BC Forest SAFE Companies program is an expectation. Contractors were given this directive early in 2006. A gap analysis was performed on all quota contractors, additional training was provided regarding program development, as of March 2007, four of six harvesting contractors have been successful in their certification efforts. The two remaining contractors are working towards certification are registered with the council and will be certified by December 2007. Our silviculture contractors have also been notified of the SAFE companies certification requirement and advised that certification is expected by the beginning of the 2008 season.

### 9-4.2 - Observance of Recognized Safety Standards

#### Measure

The percentage of observance of recognized safety standards in forest engineering and operations.

#### Statement

This measure was developed to track conformance of observance or implementation of recognized safety standards.

#### Target

100% (0) By April, 2006, the Silviculture Coordinator will revise the SFM Plan to reflect the current condition of conformance with the measure.

#### Data

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

#### Discussion

The intent of this measure is to track the conformance to the implementation or observance of safety policies and standards. Within the reporting period, 32 Incidents were observed, which relate to forest activities. With the implementation of our safety management system, we have processes in place to track, monitor and evaluate deviations from standards. Much of the tracking is observation based and reliant on managers and coordinators to identify the deviation, take corrective action, diarize the non-conformance and report the observation via a hazard observation report. The other tool used to track deviation from standards is random and schedule internal audits of staff, the OHS program and all systems that are linked to safety management. The review of incident investigations has several levels; investigations are to be reviewed by the departmental OHS Committee member, Safety Coordinator, Area Coordinator, Departmental Manager, Woodlands Manager and the Regional Manager. The OHS committee also reviews incident summaries at each monthly meeting; the Safety Coordinator tracks all incidents via the Safety Pages database. Analysis of incidents and reoccurring trends is a regular part of our business, action tracking with assigned accountability has also been implemented, and we are currently at 92 % of all actions being completed on time and are working at closing the gap regarding the final 8%. Another component of tracking deviations is sharing of information via hazard alerts; sharing occurs with other divisions and contractors, heightening awareness and promoting best practices. All systems listed have proven to be quite valuable and will continue as we move forward with our program management.

### 9-4.3 - Written Safety Policies - Implemented & Effective

#### Measure

Written safety policies in place, are being implemented and are effective

#### Statement

Written policies and procedures ensure workers have proper training and guidance prior to commencing work. On a frequent basis managers and coordinators, perform random audits and inspections to ensure the functionality and adherence to these administrative controls.

**Target**

100% (0) compliance

**Data****Table 48: Canfor's current and valid safety policies/procedures**

Safety Policies/ Procedures Policy	Policy Number	Signed
Accident & Incident Investigation and Reporting Policy	1	2- March -07
Alcohol and Substance Abuse Policy (Corporate)	2	2- March -07
All Terrain Vehicles (ATV'S) Safety Policy/Procedure	3	2- March -07
Bear Safety	4	2- March -07
Camps- Emergency Transportation	5	2- March -07
Camps- Requirements for First Aid	6	2- March -07
Chainsaw Safety Policy	7	2- March -07
Check- In Procedures- Camp Attendants	8	2- March -07
Chemical Management Policy	9	2- March -07
Chemical Management Safe Work Procedures	10	2- March -07
Check-In Procedures - Fly In Camps	11	2- March -07
Check-In Procedures for Workers	12	2- March -07
Diarizing Journal Entries	13	2- March -07
Emergency Response Plan- Camps	14	7-Sep-05
Evacuation Woodlands Office	15	2- March -07
Exposure Control Plan - Bloodborne Pathogens for First Aid Attendants – Camps	16	2- March -07
Field Equipment Requirements- Winter and Summer	17	2- March -07
Field Work General Safe Work Procedure		
Firearms Safety Policy	18	2- March -07
Fire Marshall and Deputy Procedures	19	2- March -07
Helicopter Safety Policy	20	2- March -07
Helicopter Safe Work Procedure	21	2- March -07
Harassment in the Workplace; personal and sexual (Corporate)	22	2- March -07
Hydrogen Sulphide (H2S)	23	2- March -07
New Equipment Policy	24	2- March -07
Office and Administrative Safe Work Procedures	25	
Orientation and Best Practices	26	2- March -07
Personal Protective Equipment Policy	27	2- March -07
Radio Controlled Areas Procedure and Policy	28	2- March -07
Right to Refuse Unsafe Work	29	2- March -07
Safe Work Procedure for all Canfor Worksites	30	
Smoking Policy – Field & PolarBoard	31	2- March -07
Training Certification	32	2- March -07
Vehicle Operation and Standards Policy	33	2- March -07
WCB CLAIMS MANAGEMENT	34	2- March -07
Weather Extremes Policy	35	2- March -07
Woodlands Safety Policy Statement	36	2- March -07
Working Around Heavy Equipment Safe Work Procedure	37	2- March -07
Workplace Inspection and Monitoring Guidelines	38	2- March -07

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Canfor Fort Nelson Woodlands Safety Policies and Procedures are in place and were last revised and updated in March 2007, all 38 polices are up to date. Our safety management system necessitates and annual review of all polices and procedures by the Safety Committee, Safety Coordinator an in conjunction with the Woodlands Manager. Safety Policies are posted on Canfor Fort Nelson Woodlands network at following location: <Y:\SAFETY\Safety Policies>. All of the policies were evaluated as being effective,

minor changes were made with respect to legislative descriptions, annual review and training. All safety policies and procedures are reviewed with staff during monthly group meetings and an attendance list is kept. Audits are completed on a regular basis to ensure staff is compliant with field related procedures. Contractor safety meeting minutes are kept in the Woodlands office to ensure diligence of the contractors in administrating their own safety procedures.

**9-4.4 - Safety Occurrence Summary**

**Measure**

Safety occurrence summary exists

**Statement**

Written policies and procedures ensure workers have proper training and guidance prior to commencing work. On a frequent basis managers and coordinators, perform random audits and inspections to ensure the functionality and adherence to these administrative controls.

**Target**

1 (0) summary

**Data**

Target Met		
Yes ✓	No	Pending

**Discussion**

Canfor's Accident/Incident Investigation summary database is updated on an ongoing basis. In the past year 32 safety related incidents (zero of which were lost time incidents) were recorded and 77 Hazard Observations (this is incredible, in 2005 there were zero hazards reported). This is as a result of a rigorous hazard reporting system implemented with in our organizational structure and with our contractors as well. All employees and contractors have received training on this new system, the numbers identified in the first paragraph show that this system is being embraced. All incidents are recorded in Safety Pages (corporate tracking system) an action plan is developed and a person assigned to complete the action in an allotted time, completion of actions is monitored and follow up of all items is initiated at a management level. Overall, most incidents occur during the harvesting season; this simply relates seasonal aspects of our operations and increased activity in the field. The Safety Management System necessitates continuous focus on hazard assessment and control, training and orientation, inspections, incidents investigation, records/statistics, program review and contractor management. Continuous improvement is also measured via key performance indicators and annual safety initiatives. The Safety Committee is mandated to review all incidents during safety committee meetings, examines trends and ensures regular monitoring of all policies and procedures and there effectiveness. The safety committee meets on a monthly basis and is represented by each interest group within the Woodlands office (i.e. Managers, Forestry, Operations, Planning and Administration). The Safety Coordinator works actively with the committee to monitor safety and safety systems management. The safety occurrence summary has been completed on April 30, 2007 and is located at Canfor's "safety pages" (tracking system).

Appendix 1: Seral stage report (1-1.2)



Fort Nelson Operations

SFMP Indicator 1-1.3 Seral Stage Distribution

23-April-2007

Red text indicates Target is not being met.  
Current percentages are calculated as percentage of Total Productive area (ie seral stage > 0).

Landscape Unit	BEO	Biogeo Unit	NHLB vs THLB Comparison				Mature + Old				Old		Productive (Ha)	Total (Ha)				
			NHLB (ha)	%	THLB (ha)	%	Current (ha)	Target %	Target Met	Current (ha)	Target %	Target Met			Drawn down Target	Drawn down Target		
<b>Akue</b>	<b>2</b>																	
		BWB0mw2 Coniferous	42,531	84.9	7,580	15.1	22,674	70.0	23	Yes	452	1.4	11	No	11.0	No	32,416	60,110
		BWB0mw2 Deciduous	5,906	25.0	17,726	75.0	18,194	84.7	23	Yes	12,786	59.5	13	Yes	13.0	Yes	21,487	23,831
		BWB0wk3 Coniferous	233	97.7	5	2.3	59	33.8	23	Yes	10	5.6	11	No	11.0	No	178	238
		BWB0wk3 Deciduous	16	100.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	23	Yes	0	0.0	13	No	13.0	No	6	18
			<b>48,685</b>		<b>25,311</b>		<b>40,933</b>				<b>13,257</b>					<b>54,083</b>	<b>73,955</b>	
<b>Big_Beaver</b>	<b>2</b>																	
		BWB0mw2 Coniferous	74,192	84.2	4,609	5.8	24,722	61.9	23	Yes	1,091	2.7	11	No	11.0	No	38,820	78,801
		BWB0mw2 Deciduous	15,532	64.6	8,918	35.4	8,860	41.2	23	Yes	3,790	17.6	13	Yes	13.0	Yes	21,618	24,061
		BWB0wk3 Coniferous	1,316	97.4	35	2.6	316	38.2	23	Yes	7	0.9	11	No	11.0	No	827	1,361
		BWB0wk3 Deciduous	265	97.7	6	2.3	7	3.2	23	No	4	1.6	13	No	13.0	No	225	271
			<b>91,305</b>		<b>13,169</b>		<b>33,905</b>				<b>4,892</b>					<b>62,488</b>	<b>104,474</b>	
<b>Boreal</b>	<b>2</b>																	
		BWB0dk1 Coniferous	10,337	71.5	4,125	28.5	10,786	93.6	23	Yes	6,941	60.2	11	Yes	11.0	Yes	11,624	14,481
		BWB0dk1 Deciduous	3,773	93.7	255	6.3	1,335	69.3	23	Yes	1,259	65.3	13	Yes	13.0	Yes	1,827	4,027
		BWB0dk2 Coniferous	79	100.0	0	0.0	79	100.0	23	Yes	0	0.0	11	No	11.0	No	79	79
		BWB0dk2 Deciduous	58	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	No	0	0.0	13	No	13.0	No	58	68
		QWBmk	91,479	91.7	8,325	8.3	22,489	82.3	0	Yes	89	0.3	9	No	9.0	No	27,320	98,804
		QWBmks	23,185	99.3	159	0.7	356	89.0	0	Yes	0	0.0	9	No	9.0	No	400	23,946
			<b>128,910</b>		<b>12,864</b>		<b>35,045</b>				<b>8,289</b>					<b>41,308</b>	<b>141,774</b>	
<b>Bunch</b>	<b>1</b>																	
		BWB0mw2 Coniferous	48,537	96.0	2,036	4.0	4,974	30.5	11	Yes	1,470	9.0	11	No	3.7	Yes	18,325	60,673
		BWB0mw2 Deciduous	14,477	91.6	1,331	8.4	3,041	23.4	13	Yes	1,345	10.4	13	No	4.3	Yes	12,884	15,807
		BWB0wk3 Coniferous	2,581	97.9	55	2.1	153	39.3	11	Yes	0	0.0	11	No	3.7	No	380	2,638
		BWB0wk3 Deciduous	517	97.5	13	2.5	49	15.8	13	Yes	0	0.0	13	No	4.3	No	309	630
		QWBmk	10,041	99.9	6	0.1	1,244	53.9	0	Yes	0	0.0	9	No	3.0	No	2,309	10,048
		QWBmks	356	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	Yes	0	0.0	9	No	3.0	No	0	366
			<b>76,507</b>		<b>3,440</b>		<b>9,462</b>				<b>2,816</b>					<b>32,327</b>	<b>75,948</b>	
<b>Capot_Blanc</b>	<b>2</b>																	
		BWB0mw2 Coniferous	50,365	92.2	4,244	7.8	15,163	64.7	23	Yes	2,314	9.9	11	No	11.0	No	23,435	64,808
		BWB0mw2 Deciduous	14,251	52.8	12,733	47.2	11,704	60.4	23	Yes	9,373	48.4	13	Yes	13.0	Yes	18,371	28,883
			<b>64,615</b>		<b>16,977</b>		<b>26,867</b>				<b>11,687</b>					<b>42,806</b>	<b>81,552</b>	

**Appendix 2: Average years to regenerate for deciduous and conifer blocks (2-3.1)**

Operating Area	Licence	Cutting Permit/TSL	Block	Harvest Date	Stratum	Area	Regen Met Date	Stratum Management Type	Years to Regen
Cabin	A170	120	487	Mar 2003	A1	30.3	May 2006	Deciduous Regen	3.2
Capot-Blanc	A170	497	846	Mar 2005	A	105.4	Jun 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.4
Capot-Blanc	A170	497	846	Mar 2005	B	124.5	Jun 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.4
Capot-Blanc	A170	496	847	Mar 2005	A	40.0	Jun 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.3
Capot-Blanc	A170	496	847	Mar 2005	B	52.7	Jun 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.3
Capot-Blanc	A170	496	847	Mar 2005	C	72.4	Jun 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.3
Capot-Blanc	A170	496	847	Mar 2005	D	2.0	Jun 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.3
Capot-Blanc	A170	496	847	Mar 2005	E	1.0	Jun 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.3
Capot-Blanc	A170	496	847	Mar 2005	F	2.0	Jun 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.3
Capot-Blanc	A568	APR-56839	P4802	Jan 2003	A	81.5	May 2006	Deciduous Regen	3.3
Capot-Blanc	A568	APR-56839	P4802	Jan 2003	B	31.5	May 2006	Coniferous Regen	3.3
Etane	A170	116	5386	Dec 2003	A	5.8	July 2006	Coniferous Regen	2.6
Etane	A170	116	5386	Dec 2003	B	0.6	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	2.6
Jackfish	A170	157	90	Nov 1999	A	8.7	Aug 2006	Deciduous Regen	6.8
Jackfish	A170	157	90	Nov 1999	B	24.6	Aug 2006	Deciduous Regen	6.8
Jackfish	A170	157	90	Nov 1999	C	3.2	Aug 2006	Deciduous Regen	6.8
Kiwiqana	A170	424	2227	Dec 2004	A	41.8	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.5
Kiwiqana	A170	424	2227	Dec 2004	B	2.0	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.5
Kiwiqana	A170	424	2228	Jan 2005	A	34.7	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.5
Kiwiqana	A170	424	2228	Jan 2005	B	1.1	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.5
Kledo	A170	370	3342	Dec 2004	A	19.5	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.6
Kledo	A170	370	3342	Dec 2004	B	19.6	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.6
Kledo	A170	370	3342	Dec 2004	C	0.2	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.6
Kledo	A170	370	3342	Dec 2004	D	0.4	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.6
Kledo	A170	371	3343	Jan 2005	B	41.3	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.5
Kledo	A170	371	3343	Jan 2005	C	1.2	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.5
Kledo	A170	371	3344	Jan 2005	A	9.7	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.5
Kledo	A170	371	3344	Jan 2005	B	3.6	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.5
Kledo	A170	371	3344	Jan 2005	C	0.5	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.5
Kledo	A170	371	3344	Jan 2005	D	0.1	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.5
Kledo	A170	370	3345	Jan 2005	A	22.6	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.5
Kledo	A170	370	3345	Jan 2005	B	1.0	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.5
N- Dunedin	A652	APR-65233	P133	Feb 2003	A	83.8	May 2006	Deciduous Regen	3.3
N- Dunedin	A652	APR-65233	P214	Feb 2003	A	25.7	May 2006	Deciduous Regen	3.3
Obole	A170	190	907B	Mar 2000	A	99.4	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	6.3
Obole	A170	190	907B	Mar 2000	B	15.9	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	6.3
Patry	A170	317	5798	Jan 2004	A	76.1	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	2.5
Patry	A170	317	5798	Jan 2004	B	17.6	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	2.5
Patry	A170	317	5798	Jan 2004	C	3.7	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	2.5
Patry	A170	317	5798	Jan 2004	D	0.3	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	2.5
Patry	A615	APR-61535	P812	Ma 2000	B	37.3	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	6.4
Raspberry	A170	121	881	Dec 2002	B	32.0	May 2006	Coniferous Regen	3.4
Raspberry	A652	APR-65230	P3317	Nov 2004	C	5.2	May 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.5
Raspberry	A652	APR-65231	P3321	Mar2005	C	3.0	May 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.2
Sahtaneh	A170	128	4580	Feb 2005	B	2.4	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.4
Sahtaneh	A170	129	4600	Mar 2003	A	53.7	Jun 2006	Deciduous Regen	3.3
Sahtaneh	A170	129	4661	Feb 2005	B	16.0	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.4
Steamboat	A170	358	3347	Mar 2005	A	299.2	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.3
Steamboat	A170	358	3347	Mar 2005	B	10.0	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.3
Steamboat	A170	356	3348	Mar 2005	A	44.0	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.3
Steamboat	A170	356	3348	Mar 2005	B	0.5	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.3
Torpid	A672	APR-67211	P179	Dec 2002	A	10.8	Oct 2006	Deciduous Regen	3.9
Torpid	A672	APR-67211	P74	Dec 2002	A	18.3	Oct 2006	Deciduous Regen	3.9
Tsimeh	A170	145	4960	Jan 2003	A	14.2	Jun 2006	Deciduous Regen	3.4
Tsimeh	A170	145	4962	Feb 2004	A	55.1	May 2006	Deciduous Regen	2.3
Tsoo	A696	APR-69683	P929	Dec 2004	B	27.0	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.6
Tsoo	A696	APR-69683	P929	Dec 2004	C	1.0	Jul 2006	Coniferous Regen	1.6

Overall % of blocks that met regen delay for this time period: 30/2987 = 1.0%	Number of blocks in Dataset	2,987
	Average Years by Stratum to Regen Met:	2.4
	Coniferous Species Average Years to Regen Met:	2.0
	Deciduous Species Average Years to Regen Met:	4.2

**Appendix 3: Blocks compliant with regeneration standards (2-3.2)**

Licence	CP/TSL	Block	SU	Area	Harvest Date	Regen Delay Date	Regen Met
<b>A17007</b>							
A17007	50	2487	1	136.2	23/12/2002	22/12/2006	Y
A17007	50	2487	2	28.9	23/12/2002	22/12/2006	Y
A17007	50	2489	1	9.9	06/03/2003	05/03/2007	Y
A17007	114	479A	1	6.4	21/01/2003	20/01/2007	Y
A17007	114	479B	1	32.5	14/01/2003	13/01/2007	Y
A17007	114	479C	1	14.3	21/01/2003	20/01/2007	Y
A17007	114	479D	1	15.8	18/01/2003	17/01/2007	Y
A17007	114	480A	1	8.5	10/01/2003	09/01/2007	Y
A17007	114	481	1	27.6	03/12/2002	02/12/2006	Y
A17007	114	484	1	0.7	17/12/2002	16/12/2006	Y
A17007	115	477	1	43.1	23/12/2002	22/12/2006	Y
A17007	116	5003	1	49.7	06/12/2002	05/12/2006	Y
A17007	116	5004	1	36.2	19/11/2002	18/11/2006	Y
A17007	116	5005	1	37.1	20/12/2002	19/12/2006	Y
A17007	116	5007	1	32.9	12/01/2003	11/01/2007	Y
A17007	116	5053	1	41.9	06/02/2003	05/02/2007	Y
A17007	119	4606	1	48.0	23/02/2003	22/02/2007	Y
A17007	120	472	1	43.6	28/11/2002	27/11/2006	Y
A17007	120	487	2	29.8	02/15/2003	02/14/2007	Y
A17007	120	487	1	30.3	02/15/2003	02/14/2007	Y
A17007	121	880	2	41.6	12/04/2002	12/03/2006	Y
A17007	121	881	2	32.0	11/14/2002	11/13/2006	Y
A17007	128	4563	1	78.5	12/27/2002	12/26/2006	Y
A17007	129	4600	1	53.7	01/30/2003	01/29/2007	Y
A17007	144	1300	1	22.5	02/07/2003	02/06/2007	Y
A17007	144	1301	1	23.4	02/04/2003	02/03/2007	Y
A17007	144	1302	1	62.1	02/21/2003	02/20/2007	Y
A17007	144	1303	1	97.6	01/19/2003	01/18/2007	Y
A17007	144	1303	2	44.3	01/19/2003	01/18/2007	Y
A17007	144	1304	1	41.7	02/18/2003	02/17/2007	Y
A17007	144	1305	1	8.1	02/27/2003	02/26/2007	Y
A17007	144	1306	1	3.0	03/09/2003	03/08/2007	Y
A17007	144	1308	1	21.4	02/25/2003	02/24/2007	Y
A17007	144	1309	1	8.1	03/03/2003	03/02/2007	Y
A17007	144	1310	1	16.7	03/07/2003	03/06/2007	Y
A17007	144	1311	1	2.5	03/09/2003	03/08/2007	Y
A17007	145	4960	2	23.4	12/11/2002	12/10/2006	Y
A17007	145	4960	1	14.2	12/11/2002	12/10/2006	Y
A17007	147	4907	2	114.1	12/15/2002	12/14/2006	Y
A17007	147	4907	3	43.5	12/15/2002	12/14/2006	Y
A17007	147	4907	1	102.6	12/15/2002	12/14/2006	Y
A17007	148	1727	1	33.2	02/17/2003	02/16/2007	Y
A17007	148	1727	2	20.4	02/17/2003	02/16/2007	Y
A17007	148	5902	1	42.3	01/31/2003	01/26/2007	Y
A17007	148	5904	1	25.0	01/13/2003	01/12/2007	Y
A17007	156	3811	1	50.6	02/26/2003	02/25/2007	Y
A17007	156	3814	1	21.8	01/21/2003	01/20/2007	Y
A17007	156	3822	1	25.1	02/19/2003	02/18/2007	Y
A17007	156	3823	1	31.0	02/11/2003	02/10/2007	Y
A17007	156	3824	1	49.9	01/31/2003	01/30/2007	Y
A17007	156	3826	1	19.2	01/25/2003	01/24/2007	Y
A17007	156	3832	1	12.0	01/04/2003	01/03/2007	Y
A17007	156	3833	1	11.5	01/06/2003	01/05/2007	Y
A17007	156	3834	1	2.8	12/31/2003	12/30/2007	Y
A17007	156	3835	2	9.9	01/09/2003	01/08/2007	Y
A17007	156	3836	1	18.6	12/13/2002	12/30/2006	Y
A17007	156	3845	1	17.0	01/17/2003	01/16/2007	Y
A17007	156	3846	1	5.9	01/14/2003	01/13/2007	Y
A17007	157	90	1	8.7	08/03/1999	08/01/2006	Y
A17007	157	90	2	24.6	08/03/1999	08/01/2006	Y
A17007	157	90	3	3.2	08/03/1999	08/01/2006	Y
A17007	162	2047	1	0.7	03/01/2003	02/28/2007	Y
A17007	162	2047	1	13.7	03/01/2003	02/28/2007	Y
A17007	162	2047	2	1.5	03/01/2003	02/28/2007	Y
A17007	162	2047	2	38.0	03/01/2003	02/28/2007	Y
A17007	164	4970	1	5.0	03/14/2003	03/13/2007	Y
A17007	164	4970	2	4.5	03/14/2003	03/13/2007	N
A17007	173	5853	1	21.1	11/14/2002	11/13/2006	Y
A17007	350	1811	3	8.4	11/29/1999	11/27/2006	Y

Licence	CP/TSL	Block	SU	Area	Harvest Date	Regen Delay Date	Regen Met
A17007	354	1801	1	17.1	02/20/2003	02/19/2007	Y
A17007	420	4637	1	22.6	11/19/2002	11/18/2006	Y
A17007	598	853	3	107.0	01/10/2003	01/09/2007	Y
A17007	598	853	1	82.6	01/10/2003	01/09/2007	Y
<b>A56319</b>							
A56319	APR-56319	P111	1	23.4	12/06/2002	12/05/2006	Y
A56319	APR-56319	P111	1	9.1	12/06/2002	12/05/2006	N
A56319	APR-56319	P3141	1	10.8	11/23/2002	11/22/2006	N
A56319	APR-56319	P3141	1	14.9	11/23/2002	11/22/2006	Y
<b>A56839</b>							
A56839	APR-56839	P4801	1	20.7	02/12/2003	02/11/2007	Y
A56839	APR-56839	P4802	2	31.5	12/06/2002	12/05/2006	Y
A56839	APR-56839	P4802	1	81.5	12/06/2002	12/05/2006	Y
<b>A61541</b>							
A61541	APR-61541	P894	1	61.2	12/03/2002	12/02/2006	Y
<b>A62087</b>							
A62087	APR-62087	P4807	1	145.0	01/29/2002	01/28/2006	Y
A62087	APR-62087	P4807	1	4.4	01/29/2002	01/28/2006	N
<b>A62090</b>							
A62090	APR-62090	P2468	1	14.6	12/02/2002	12/01/2006	Y
A62090	APR-62090	P2481	1	73.9	11/12/2002	11/11/2006	Y
<b>A65230</b>							
A65230	APR-65230	P3332	1	102.2	11/13/2002	11/12/2006	Y
A65230	APR-65230	P3332	2	14.4	11/13/2002	11/12/2006	Y
A65230	APR-65230	P3333	1	11.6	11/14/2002	11/13/2006	Y
A65230	APR-65230	P3333	1	58.0	11/14/2002	11/13/2006	Y
<b>A65233</b>							
A65233	APR-65233	P132	1	57.6	12/14/2002	12/13/2006	Y
A65233	APR-65233	P132	2	12.0	12/14/2002	12/13/2006	Y
A65233	APR-65233	P133	1	83.8	01/02/2003	01/01/2007	Y
A65233	APR-65233	P133	2	42.7	01/02/2003	01/01/2007	Y
A65233	APR-65233	P214	2	32.6	12/30/2002	12/29/2006	Y
A65233	APR-65233	P214	1	25.7	12/30/2002	12/29/2006	Y
<b>A65236</b>							
A65236	APR-65236	P6035	1	31.2	01/03/2003	01/02/2007	Y
A65236	APR-65236	P6036	1	40.5	12/10/2002	12/09/2006	Y
A65236	APR-65236	P6040	1	27.6	12/29/2002	12/28/2006	Y
<b>A67175</b>							
A67175	APR-67175	P3326	1	270.6	12/28/2002	12/27/2006	Y
A67175	APR-67175	P3326	1	13.7	12/28/2002	12/27/2006	N
<b>A67176</b>							
A67176	APR-67176	P113	1	76.2	12/01/2002	11/30/2006	Y
A67176	APR-67176	P3142	1	21.6	01/19/2003	01/18/2007	Y
<b>A67206</b>							
A67206	APR-67206	P486	1	24.4	12/18/2002	12/17/2006	Y
<b>A67211</b>							
A67211	APR-67211	P179	1	10.8	11/18/2002	11/17/2006	Y
A67211	APR-67211	P74	1	18.4	11/13/2002	11/12/2006	Y
						Total	
					Regen Delay Met		
						N	4.4
						Y	3757.4
					SU amended, awaiting approval		38.1
					Total Area		3799.9
					% of Area meeting RGD		98.9%

2005/2006 Blocks with Regeneration Delay Issues carried forward

Lic	CP/TSL	Block	S	Are	Harvest	Regen	Reg	Corrective Action
<b>A17</b>								
A17	85	2382A	1	4.1	12/15/2001	12/14/2005	N	Area scheduled for a fill plant in 2007.
A17	85	2382A	1	26.9	12/15/2001	12/14/2005	Y	RGD was amended to 6 years (12/15/07)
A17	141	1173	2	16.2	01/28/2002	01/27/2006	N	Surveyed in May 2007 - should meet RGD
A17	160	4643	1	38.4	02/09/2002	02/08/2006	Y	Survey Fall 2007
A17	160	4643	1	10.0	02/09/2002	02/08/2006	N	
A17	160	4644	1	24.2	12/06/2001	12/05/2008	N	RGD was amendeded to 7 years.
A17	160	4644	1	66.4	12/06/2001	12/05/2008	Y	Block has been sprayed and planted and should meet RGD
A17	162	2036	1	1.3	11/14/2001	11/13/2005	N	AMD - scheduled for fill plant 2007

<u>Lice</u>	<u>CP/TSL</u>	<u>Block</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>Are</u>	<u>Harvest</u>	<u>Regen</u>	<u>Reg</u>	<u>Corrective Action</u>
A17	162	2036	1	30.3	11/14/2001	11/13/2005	N	
A17	353	3366	1	14.7	27/11/2001	26/11/2005	N	Surveyed in May 2007 - plans to be made
A17	353	3366	1	37.6	27/11/2001	26/11/2005	Y	
<b>A56</b>								
A56	APR-56319	P108	1	147.	11/12/2001	10/12/2005	Y	AMD - Fillplanted FG survey in Fall 07
A56	APR-56319	P108	1	5.7	11/12/2001	10/12/2005	N	
A56	APR-56319	P3140	1	4.7	27/11/2001	26/11/2005	N	AMD - Fillplanted FG survey in Fall 07
A56	APR-56319	P3140	1	25.7	27/11/2001	26/11/2005	N	
<b>A56</b>								
A56	APR-56833	P219	1	10.2	01/01/1999	31/12/2006	Y	FG survey completed in May 2007. No results yet
A56	APR-56833	P219	1	4.5	01/01/1999	31/12/2006	N	
<b>A61</b>								
A61	APR-61535	P811	1	32.7	01/12/1999	29/11/2005	Y	FG survey completed in May 2007. No results yet.
A61	APR-61535	P811	1	23.9	01/12/1999	29/11/2005	N	
A61	APR-61535	P811	2	29.5	01/12/1999	29/11/2003	Y	
A61	APR-61535	P811	2	3.4	01/12/1999	29/11/2003	N	
A61	APR-61535	P812	1	34.1	01/12/1999	29/11/2003	Y	FG survey completed in May 2007. No results yet.
A61	APR-61535	P812	1	15.0	01/12/1999	29/11/2003	N	
<b>A62</b>								
A62	APR-62089	P4646	3	60.0	06/11/2001	05/11/2005	Y	Fill planted 15.0 ha
A62	APR-62089	P4646	3	6.6	06/11/2001	05/11/2005	N	Richard Kabzems of MoF has visited site awaiting
A62	APR-62089	P4646	5	139.	06/11/2001	05/11/2005	Y	
A62	APR-62089	P4646	5	67.7	06/11/2001	05/11/2005	N	
A62	APR-62089	P4646	7	59.4	06/11/2001	05/11/2005	Y	
A62	APR-62089	P4646	7	42.6	06/11/2001	05/11/2005	N	
<b>A62</b>								
A62	APR-62091	P5200	1	186.	15/11/2001	14/11/2005	Y	Scheduled for a fill plant in 2007
A62	APR-62091	P5200	1	38.0	15/11/2001	14/11/2005	N	
<b>A62</b>								
A62	APR-62092	P4913	1	3.7	17/12/2001	16/12/2005	N	Met with MoF - NP to be amended out
A62	APR-62092	P4913	1	39.7	17/12/2001	16/12/2005	Y	
<b>A62</b>								
A62	APR-62095	P4913	1	7.3	14/01/2002	13/01/2006	N	Met with MoF - NP to be amended out
A62	APR-62095	P4913	1	25.7	14/01/2002	13/01/2006	Y	

**Appendix 4: Compliance with Free Growing requirements (2-3.3)**

Licence	CP/TSL	Block	SU	Area	Harvest	Late Free	Free	Comments
<b>17007</b>								
A17007	37	187	B	18.0	12/01/1991	11/27/2006	Y	
A17007	37	187	A	150.4	12/01/1991	11/27/2006	Y	
A17007	37	188	2	5.8	12/01/1991	11/27/2006	Y	
A17007	37	188	1	9.7	12/01/1991	11/27/2006	Y	
A17007	43	233A	1	23.0	12/01/1987	11/26/2006	N	Not even AMD
A17007	43	233A	1	22.9	12/01/1987	11/26/2006	N	
A17007	43	233A	1	146.5	12/01/1987	11/26/2006	N	
A17007	43	233C	1	30.7	11/01/1989	10/28/2006	Y	
A17007	44	242	1	14.0	12/01/1990	11/27/2006	Y	
A17007	61	296B	1	84.3	02/01/1992	01/28/2007	Y	
A17007	65	264	A	63.4	01/01/1992	12/28/2006	Y	
A17007	65	265	A	7.1	01/01/1992	12/28/2006	Y	
A17007	65	266	A	5.2	02/01/1992	01/28/2007	Y	
A17007	65	266	A	14.0	02/01/1992	01/28/2007	Y	
A17007	65	266	A	97.6	02/01/1992	01/28/2007	Y	
A17007	65	265C	A	62.6	01/01/1992	12/28/2006	Y	
A17007	65	596A	A	79.5	12/01/1991	11/27/2006	Y	
A17007	67	286C	C	106.4	10/01/1991	09/27/2006	Y	
A17007	70	269	1	92.9	12/01/1991	11/27/2006	Y	
A17007	151	626	1	7.3	02/01/1992	01/31/2007	Y	Not declared but ready to declare.
A17007	151	626	2	6.1	02/01/1992	01/31/2007	N	AMD submitted
A17007	151	627	B	19.8	02/01/1992	01/28/2007	Y	
A17007	151	627	A	7.0	02/01/1992	01/28/2007	Y	
A17007	316	681	1	38.3	11/01/1996	10/30/2006	Y	
A17007	407	209	1	25.3	12/01/1988	11/27/2006	Y	
A17007	407	601C	1	2.3	12/01/1987	11/26/2006	Y	
A17007	407	601C	1	4.0	12/01/1987	11/26/2006	Y	
A17007	513	53A	2	12.8	01/01/1988	12/27/2006	Y	
A17007	522	503	1	8.6	01/01/1989	12/28/2006	Y	
A17007	522	503	1	8.6	01/01/1989	12/28/2006	Y	
A17007	528	213C	1	85.7	12/01/1991	11/27/2006	Y	
A17007	581	425	1	7.1	02/01/1997	01/30/2007	Y	
<b>A22797</b>								
A22797	307	382	1	72.9	12/01/1991	11/27/2006	Y	
A22797	312	381	1	83.7	10/01/1991	09/27/2006	N	AMD submitted MoF should appr. according to agreement with MoF
<b>A52998</b>								
A52998	APR-	P88	1	38.7	11/01/1996	10/30/2006	Y	
<b>A54021</b>								
A54021	APR-	P268A	1	34.8	12/01/1996	11/29/2006	Y	
A54021	APR-	P268B	1	14.4	12/01/1996	11/29/2006	Y	
A54021	APR-	P269A	1	21.9	01/01/1997	12/30/2006	Y	
A54021	APR-	P269B	1	20.2	01/01/1997	12/30/2006	Y	
A54021	APR-	P270	1	35.5	01/01/1997	12/30/2006	Y	
A54021	APR-	P289	1	24.6	01/01/1997	12/30/2006	Y	
<b>A54022</b>								
A54022	APR-	P313	1	63.1	03/01/1997	02/28/2007	N	AMD submitted
<b>A54023</b>								
A54023	APR-	P267	1	8.4	02/01/1997	01/30/2007	Y	
A54023	APR-	P292	1	25.1	01/01/1997	12/30/2006	Y	
<b>A54024</b>								
A54024	APR-	P266A	1	19.5	07/12/1996	06/12/2006	Y	AMD submitted
A54024	APR-	P266A	1	15.6	07/12/1996	06/12/2006	N	
A54024	APR-	P271	1	5.5	01/01/1997	12/30/2006	Y	
A54024	APR-	P277	1	9.8	01/01/1997	12/30/2006	Y	
A54024	APR-	P278	1	4.3	01/01/1997	12/30/2006	Y	
A54024	APR-	P280	1	44.5	12/01/1996	11/29/2006	Y	
A54024	APR-	P282	1	14.9	02/01/1997	01/30/2007	Y	
A54024	APR-	P285	1	37.1	12/01/1996	11/29/2006	Y	
<b>A55609</b>								
A55609	APR-	P254	1	42.9	02/01/1997	01/30/2007	Y	
A55609	APR-	P256	1	37.3	03/01/1997	02/27/2007	Y	
A55609	APR-	P257A	1	52.7	02/01/1997	01/30/2007	Y	
A55609	APR-	P258	1	30.4	02/01/1997	01/30/2007	Y	
			Milestone Met					
			Yes	1,663.80				
			No	192.4				
			Amendment	168.50				

<u>Licence</u>	<u>CP/TSL</u>	<u>Block</u>	<u>SU</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Harvest</u>	<u>Late Free</u>	<u>Free</u>	Comments
				Grand Total	2,024.70			
				% of area	82%			

**2005/2006 Blocks with LFG issues carried forward:**

<u>Licence</u>	<u>CP/TSL</u>	<u>Block</u>	<u>SU</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Harvest</u>	<u>Late Free</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Corrective Action</u>
A17007	52	119	1	59.3	01/11/1990	01/11/2005	N	Amendment submitted, not
A17007	52	120B	1	136.1	01/11/1990	01/11/2005	N	LFG date extension rejected.
A17007	58	297B	B	112.2	01/12/1990	01/12/2005	N	LFG date extension rejected.
A17007	59	294A	2	4.7	01/12/1990	01/12/2010	N	LFG date extension approved
A17007	133	1187	1	24.0	01/02/1996	01/02/2008	N	LFG date extension approved.
A17007	532	222A	SU	41.1	01/01/1991	01/01/2011	N	LFG date extension approved.
A17007	532	222B	1	41.9	01/01/1991	01/01/2011	N	LFG date extension
A22797	304	354	SU	7.6	01/01/1991	01/01/2006	N	FG survey summer 2007 and declare with lower stocking.
			1,2 & 2					