



2014 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT Alberta

Reporting Period:
May 1, 2014 - April 30, 2015

July 15th, 2015



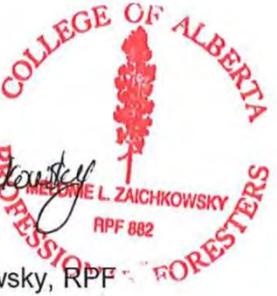
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Grande Prairie Division

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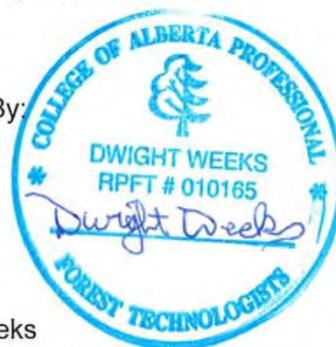
Prepared By:



A red circular stamp with a stylized evergreen tree in the center. The text "COLLEGE OF ALBERTA" is at the top, "PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS" is at the bottom, and "MELONIE L. ZAICHKOWSKY RPF 882" is in the middle.

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Executive Summary

The *Annual Performance Monitoring Report* has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Standards Association CAN/CSA-Z809-08 Sustainable Forest Management standard (CSA, 2008). The report summarizes the progress and performance that Canfor Alberta has achieved in meeting and maintaining the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) requirements.

The *Sustainable Forest Management Plan* (SFMP) for the Canfor Alberta Defined Forest Area (DFA) conforms to the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Sustainable Forest Management Standard, which is one of the primary certification systems in Canada. The SFMP includes a set of values, objectives, indicators and targets (VOITs) that address environmental, economic, and social aspects of forest management within the DFA. Development of the VOITs for the SFMP were founded on four guiding documents:

1. The CAN/CSA Z809-08 Standard;
2. Canfor Corporate Indicators prepared under the CAN/CSA Z809-08 Standard;
3. The *Alberta Forest Management Planning Standard, Annex 4 VOITs* (ESRD, 2006); and
4. The Canfor Grande Prairie 2005 VOITs prepared under the CAN/CSA Z809-02 Standard.

Canfor submitted its 2015 Forest Management Plan (FMP) to Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development (AESRD) for approval on May 1, 2015 as required under the terms of Forest Management Agreement 9900037 (Province of Alberta Order in Council 012/2015) (GOA, 2015). As a means of strengthening Canfor's commitment to SFM, the SFMP is incorporated into the 2015 FMP as a way to link the values, objectives, indicators, and targets set out in the SFMP to the strategic vision and operational strategies set out in the FMP.

Lumber markets continue to improve reflecting the gradual but steady recovery of the US homebuilding industry. Meanwhile, Canfor is maintaining a concentrated focus on Asian markets where sales of North American forest products remain strong. Canfor's Grande Prairie facility continues to demonstrate operational improvement, a direct reflection of capital investments in the planer, log yard and sawmill.

Mountain pine beetle (MPB) survival rates in north-west Alberta remain relatively high and beetles continue to be detected along the Northwest Territories border. Canfor is continuing its aggressive strategy to mitigate the potential loss of timber supply due to the MPB infestation by focusing harvesting on pine stands. Recent capital improvements have resulted in increased production and product recovery from small timber, thereby improving the company's ability to successfully manage the Alberta government's healthy pine strategy. The government continues to support this strategy by approving millions in emergency funding for Mountain Pine Beetle mitigation activities including; detection, sanitation harvesting, stand rehabilitation and research. The majority of activities are conducted in western Alberta, including the Canfor FMA area, where the risk of spread across the boreal forest region is considered to be highest.

As verified by internal and third party audits, Canfor Alberta continues to demonstrate overall conformance to the SFM requirements of the CAN/CSA Z809-08 standard, the ISO 14001:2004 standard and Canfor corporate environmental commitments.

Progress toward achievement of individual SFM targets is described fully within this *Annual Performance Monitoring Report*. Following is a summary of the reporting period performance:

Classification	2014
Number of targets "Meets"	51
Number of targets "Does Not Meet"	1
Number of targets "Pending"	4
Total number of CSA Z809-08 targets	56

Prior period results indicate Canfor Alberta achieved 98% in meeting the targets outlined in the SFMP. For targets not met, explanations have been provided regarding the contributing factors, and corrective actions to address identified deficiencies or weaknesses have been included in the text.

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1. Introduction & Overview

1.1. Certification

Certification of sustainable forestry practices is an essential element for Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Canfor) to meet public expectations and maintain product market share. Canfor Alberta has sought and achieved certification under a variety of respected standards including International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001, CAN/CSA Z809-02 and Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Chain of Custody. In 2012, in conjunction with the active forest tenure holders and consultation with the Forest Management Advisory Committee, Canfor developed a *Sustainable Forest Management Plan 2012* (Canfor, 2012) based on the CSA Z809-08 standard. Canfor was audited and received certification to the CSA Z809-08 standard on November 8, 2012.

1.2. The CSA Sustainable Forest Management System Standard

In 1996, six criteria were developed by the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM, 1997) to address sustainable forest management. The criteria address the key aspects of forest management.

In 2000, when CSA set out to review and approve the original standard it sought out and incorporated public input once again. From the review, work on the third edition of the CSA Z809-08 began in 2004. Input from existing public advisory groups active in the implementation of this standard as well as Aboriginal representation was included to improve the effectiveness. As a result, the 6 Criterion have been reviewed and revised:

- Criterion 1: Biological Diversity;*
- Criterion 2: Ecosystem Condition and Productivity;*
- Criterion 3: Soil and Water;*
- Criterion 4: Role in Global Ecological Cycles;*
- Criterion 5: Economic and Social Benefits; and*
- Criterion 6: Society's Responsibility.*

The CSA process led to the development of a set of critical elements for each of the criteria. Under the CSA standard, adoption of the CCFM criteria and elements as a framework for value identification provide vital links between local sustainable forest management and national and provincial-scale forest policy, as well as a strong measure of consistency in identification of local forest values across Canada. This standard, which utilizes a continual improvement approach, requires public participation, practical demonstration of sustainable forest management practices, and management commitment. Through a process of public participation, the CSA performance framework attains local relevance to the critical elements in the form of locally determined values¹, objectives², indicators³ and targets⁴ (VOITs). Canfor's Alberta Forest Management Group (FMG) Forest Management Advisory Committee assisted Canfor in the development of the Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP) by identifying quantifiable

¹ Values: an FMA area characteristic, component or quality considered by an interested party to be important in relation to a CSA SFM element or other locally identified element;

² Objectives: a broad statement describing a desired future state or condition for a value;

³ Indicators: a variable that measures or describes the state or condition of a value; and

⁴ Targets: a specified statement describing a desired future state or condition of an indicator. Targets should be clearly defined, time limited, and quantified if possible.



local level values, objectives, indicators and targets applicable to sustainable forest management.

1.3. Sustainable Forest Management Policy

Senior Canfor management has endorsed the corporate *Environment Policy* (May 2011) and *Canfor's Sustainable Forest Management Commitments* (May 2012) that apply to all of Canfor forestry operations.

1.4. The Defined Forest Area

The CSA standard states that organizations “*shall designate a clearly defined forest area to which the standard applies.*” The Defined Forest Area (DFA) for Canfor Alberta is the Forest Management Agreement (FMA) area indicated in Figure 1 below. The compartments are defined as Peace, Puskwaskau, and Main.

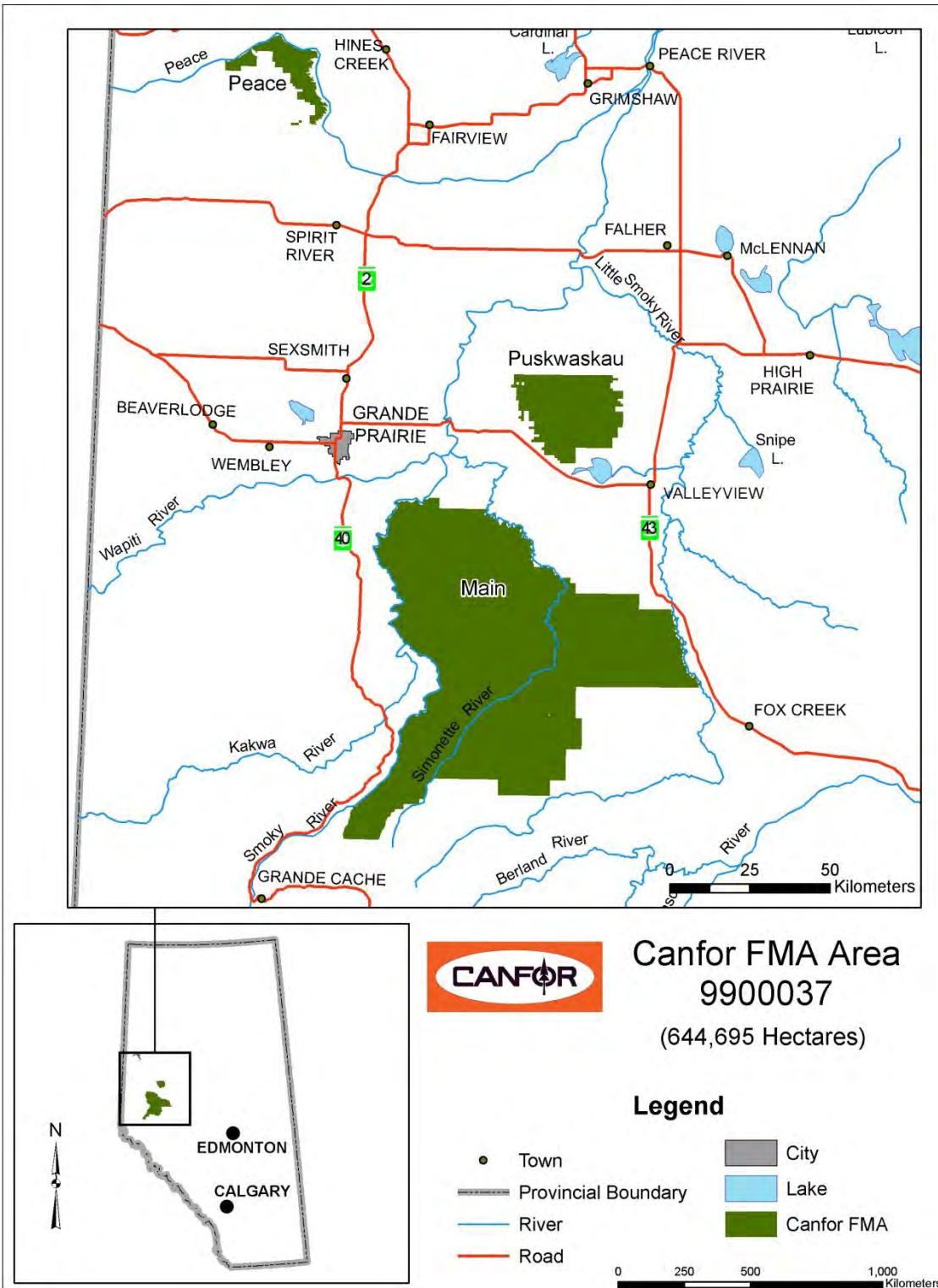


Figure 1. Defined Forest Area (DFA)



1.5. Landbase & Resource Information

Total Landbase: 644, 694 hectares (ha)

Productive Landbase (Coniferous and Deciduous): 480, 576 hectares

Approved (2009) Coniferous AAC: 715,000 m³/yr.

Approved (2009) Deciduous AAC: 453,712 m³/yr.

1.6. Annual Report

The 2014 Annual Performance Monitoring Report (APMR) has been prepared to illustrate Canfor's progress in meeting commitments identified in Canfor Alberta's *Sustainable Forest Management Plan 2012, Revised June 2015* in accordance with the CSA Z809-08 standard (CSA, 2008). This report contains information regarding the achievement and maintenance of SFM requirements in general (Section 2) and also indicates the status of each of the 56 targets (Sections 3-9). Unless otherwise stated in the report, all of the targets are reported for the period of May 1, 2014 - April 30, 2015 (2014 timber year).

Three classifications are used for reporting performance toward achievement of each target:

1. Meets;
2. Does not meet; and
3. Pending



2. Progress in Meeting and Maintaining SFM Requirements

In 2012, the Canfor Forest Management Advisory Committee (FMAC) developed qualitative and quantitative local level values, objectives, indicators and targets of sustainable forest management, as defined in the Canadian Standards Association CAN/CSA Z809-08 standard. These were then used to develop the 2012 SFMP. The SFMP was audited by an independent third party (KPMG Performance Registrar) and approved on November 8, 2012.

Canfor's 2013 independent third party audit identified some findings in regards to forecasts in the 2012 SFMP. As a result, the SFMP was revised in April 2014 and reviewed with the FMAC to address the audit findings.

Canfor submitted its 2015 Forest Management Plan (FMP) to Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development (AESRD) for approval on May 1, 2015 as required under the terms of Forest Management Agreement 9900037 (Province of Alberta Order in Council 012/2015) (GOA, 2015). As a means of strengthening Canfor's commitment to SFM, the SFMP is incorporated into the FMP as a way to link the values, objectives, indicators, and targets set out in the SFMP to the strategic vision and operational strategies set out in the 2015 FMP. In order to ensure linkage between the two plans, minor amendments were made to the SFMP in June 2015, which were reviewed with the FMAC prior to revision.

Since approval of the SFMP, Canfor Alberta FMG has maintained overall conformance to the SFM requirements of the CAN/CSA Z809-08 standard and Canfor corporate commitments. Results of internal and external third party audits are included in Section 9.

Progress toward achievement of individual targets is included in Sections 3 through 8. Results of target achievement are summarized in below.

Table 1. 2014 Target Summary

CSA Core Indicator	Indicator Statement	Target	Meets	Does Not Meet	Pending
1.1.1 Ecosystem area by type	1.1.1 Percent of occurrence of identified uncommon (Forested/Woodland) plant communities protected within DFA	1.1.1 100% of identified uncommon (Forested/Woodland) plant communities will be maintained	X		
1.1.2 Forest area by type or species composition	1.1.2 Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broad leaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across DFA	1.1.2 Maintain the current baseline percent distribution of forest types (treed conifer, treed broad leaf, treed mixed) >20 years old into the future	X		
1.1.3 Forest area by seral stage or age class	1.1.3a) Area of old interior forest by Natural Region by cover class across the DFA 1.1.3b) Range of patch sizes by subunit and entire DFA 1.1.3c) Percent of area of pioneer, young, and old forest by Natural Region across the DFA	1.1.3a) 100% of area of old interior forest will be within the 10 year forecast by Natural Region 1.1.3b) Patch size distribution will achieve natural patch size distribution levels over the 200 year planning horizon 1.1.3c) 100% of pioneer, young, and old forest by Natural Region will meet the Preferred Forest Management Scenario forecast			X
1.1.4 Degree of within-stand structural retention	1.1.4a) Percent of total annual harvested area retained in openings across the DFA 1.1.4b) Number of non-compliances where forest operations are not consistent with riparian management requirements as identified in operation plans 1.1.4c) Area of un-salvaged burned forest 1.1.4d) Area of un-salvaged blowdown	1.1.4a) On a 5 year rolling average, no less than 4% of the area (ha) harvested will be retained as merchantable un-harvested and dispersed retention across the Defined Forest Area 1.1.4b) Zero non-compliances, specific to the Operating Ground Rules (OGR), with riparian management requirements in forest operations 1.1.4c) 100% of burned areas that have salvage plans will be implemented in conformance with Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development's directive 1.1.4d) In areas of significant blowdown (>10ha), a minimum of 25% of the area will be left un-salvaged	X		
1.2.1 Degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at risk	1.2.1a) Trumpeter Swan habitat maintained 1.2.1b) Percentage of significant wildlife mineral licks conserved	1.2.1a) No future winter harvest within 200 meters and no summer harvesting within 800 meters of provincially identified Trumpeter Swan sites 1.2.1b) 100% of significant wildlife mineral licks will be conserved annually, consistent with Operating Ground Rules	X		
1.2.2 Degree of suitable habitat in the long term for selected focal species, including species at risk	1.2.2a) Sufficient amount of functional woodland caribou habitat over time 1.2.2b) Fish risk ranking for bull trout and Arctic grayling 1.2.2c) Amount of barred owl habitat available for breeding pairs 1.2.2d) Density (lineal km/km ²) of open (License of Occupation and Temporary non-reclaimed) roads	1.2.2a) (1): • No timber harvesting will occur in the Conservation zone identified within the Little Smoky/A La Peche ranges for the period of May 1, 2014-April 30, 2024 • No timber harvesting will occur in the Timber Supply Subunits DS3, DS4 and DS5 within the Little Smoky range for the period May 1, 2014-April 30, 2019 • No timber harvesting will occur in the Timber Supply Subunits DS1, DS2 DS6 and DS7 within the Little Smoky range for the period May 1, 2014-April 30, 2024 1.2.2a) (2): All future harvested areas, excluding the deciduous broad cover group, in all identified Caribou Management Zones will be reforested to a coniferous standard to reduce alternate prey habitat 1.2.2a) (3): Canfor Alberta will have zero contribution to open-route density south of the Deep Valley 1.2.2b) 100% of watersheds with a high or very high fish risk ranking and >25% Canfor influence will be assessed using Canfor's Fish Risk Flow Chart and have mitigation strategies scheduled and implemented 1.2.2c) The amount of the potential Barred Owl habitat for breeding pairs will not be less than 10% of current levels across the DFA 1.2.2d) Density of open roads (lineal km/km ²) not to exceed 0.6 km/km ² for the primary Grizzly Bear Range and Caribou Range and 1.2 km/km ² for the remainder of the Defined Forest Area parcels (Main, Puskawau & Peace) and secondary Grizzly Bear Range	X		
1.2.3 Proportion of regeneration comprised of native species	1.2.3 Regeneration consistent with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetative material use	1.2.3 100% conformance with the Alberta Forest Genetics Resources Management and Conservation Standards	X		
1.3 No core indicator in Z809-08 for Element 1.3 - waiting for practical indicators to be developed	1.3 Regeneration consistent with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetative material use	1.3 100% conformance with the Alberta Forest Genetic Resources Management and Conservation Standards for all seed collection and seedling deployment	X		
1.4.1 Proportion of identified sites with implemented management strategies	1.4.1a) Percent of forest management activities where consultation has occurred for operations near protected park areas 1.4.1b) Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for sites of biological significance	1.4.1a) The Province will be consulted 100% of the time when operations will occur within one kilometer of legally protected park areas 1.4.1b) 100% of identified biologically significant sites will have implemented management strategies identified in consultation with the Province	X		
1.4.2 Protection of identified sacred and culturally important sites	1.4.2 (6.2.1) % of identified historic, sacred and culturally important sites, forest values, traditional knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes	1.4.2 (6.2.1) 100% of historic, sacred and culturally important sites, forest values, traditional knowledge and uses known or identified through communication are considered in forestry planning	X		

CSA Core Indicator	Indicator Statement	Target	Meets	Does Not Meet	Pending
2.1.1 Reforestation success	2.1.1a) Prompt reforestation	2.1.1a) 100% of all harvested blocks will be reforested within 2 years	X		
	2.1.1b) Prompt retreatment of failed areas	2.1.1b) All harvested blocks that have not achieved the regeneration targets as per the Regeneration Standards of Alberta establishment survey standards will have remedial treatments completed within 12 months of the survey date	X		
	2.1.1c) Actual regenerated stand yield compared to the yield expectations of the Timber Supply Analysis	2.1.1c) The regenerated stand yield (Mean Annual Increment) for the total of all sampling populations will meet or exceed the regenerated stand yield assumptions of the Timber Supply Analysis in the Regeneration Standards of Alberta performance survey process	X		
	2.1.1d) Noxious weed program implementation	2.1.1d) 100% of noxious weeds identified along Canfor Alberta's dispositions will have treatments scheduled and completed according to the plan	X		
2.2.1 (4.2) Additions and deletions to the forest area	2.2.1 (4.2) Percent of gross forested land base in the DFA converted to non-forest land use through forest management activities.	2.2.1 (4.2) Forest management company activities not to exceed 3% reduction in gross Defined Forest Area over the life of the Forest Management Agreement (May 26, 1964)	X		
2.2.2 Proportion of the calculated long-term sustainable harvest level that is actually harvested	2.2.2 % of volume harvested compared to long term harvest level	2.2.2 Not to exceed 100% of the approved harvest level (Annual Allowable Cut) over 5 years (5 yr. quadrant balance)	X		
3.1.1 Level of soil disturbance	3.1.1a) % of harvested blocks meeting soil disturbance objectives identified in plans and Operating Ground Rules	3.1.1a) 100% of harvested blocks will not exceed 5% soil disturbance without government approval as outlined in Operating Ground Rules	X		
	3.1.1b) % of soil erosion and slumping incidences with mitigation strategies implemented	3.1.1b) 100% of known erosion and slumping events caused by forest operations will have mitigation strategies implemented within one year of identification	X		
3.1.2 Level of downed woody debris	3.1.2 Percentage of harvested area by subunit with coarse woody debris equivalent to pre-harvest conditions	3.1.2 100% of subunits (Peace, Puskwaskau and Main) will meet or exceed coarse woody debris conditions equivalent to the pre-harvest state	X		
3.2.1 Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand-replacing disturbance	3.2.1a) Watershed with moderate or high risk level assessments with mitigation strategies implemented	3.2.1a) 100% of watersheds with a moderate or high risk level will have approved mitigation strategies implemented	X		
3.2.1 Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand-replacing disturbance	3.2.1b) Drainage structures with identified water quality concerns that have mitigation strategies implemented	3.2.1b) 100% of medium and high hazard drainage structures will have mitigation strategies implemented according to the road maintenance plan for permanent Canfor Alberta roads	X		
	3.2.1c) Forestry water crossing construction and maintenance work in compliance with Code of Practice for Water Course Crossings or Operating Ground Rules within each subunit	3.2.1c) 100% of forestry water crossing construction and maintenance work in compliance with Code of Practice for Water Course Crossings or Operating Ground Rules	X		
4.1.1 Net carbon uptake	4.1.1 The tons of carbon stored in each of the carbon pools	4.1.1 Achieve 100% of the carbon stored in each of the carbon pools as defined by the Preferred Forest Management Scenario forecast			X
4.2 (2.2.1) Additions and deletions to the forest area	4.2 (2.2.1) Percent of gross forested land base in the DFA converted to non-forest land use through forest management activities	4.2 (2.2.1) Forest Management company activities not to exceed 3% reduction in gross Defined Forest Area over the life of the Forest Management Agreement (May 26, 1964)	X		
5.1.1 Quantity and quality of timber and non-timber benefits, products, and services produced in the DFA	5.1.1a) % of volume harvested compared to long term approved harvest level	5.1.1a) Not to exceed 100% of the approved harvest level (Annual Allowable Cut) over 5 years (5 yr. quadrant balance)	X		
	5.1.1b) Maintenance of recreational areas for non-timber values	5.1.1b) Canfor Alberta will maintain a minimum of 3 recreational areas for use by the public within DFA	X		
5.2.1 Level of investment in initiatives that contribute to community sustainability	5.2.1 a) Investment in local communities	5.2.1a) Over a rolling 5-year period, a minimum of 75% of Canfor Alberta forest operations dollars paid for contract services will be expended locally	X		
	5.2.1 b) Investment in local communities	5.2.1b) Canfor FMG Alberta will provide financial/in-kind support to a minimum of 8 community events or services	X		
5.2.2 Level of investment in training and skills development	5.2.2 Training in environmental and safety procedures in compliance with company training plans	5.2.2 100% of Canfor FMG Alberta employees and contractors have both environmental and safety training	X		
5.2.3 Level of direct and indirect employment	5.2.3 Level of direct and indirect employment	5.2.3 Report annually on trend of Canfor Alberta's level of direct and indirect regional/provincial employment created from the DFA	X		
5.2.4 Level of Aboriginal participation in the forest economy	5.2.4 Opportunities for Aboriginal communities and contractors to participate in the forest economy	5.2.4 Maintain evidence that opportunities have been provided	X		
6.1.1 Evidence of a good understanding of the nature of Aboriginal title and rights	6.1.1 Canfor FMG Alberta employees will receive Aboriginal awareness training	6.1.1 100% of Canfor FMG Alberta Forestry Supervisors, Coordinators, Superintendents, and the Operations Manager will receive credible and effective Aboriginal awareness training once every two years	X		
6.1.2 Evidence of best efforts to obtain acceptance of management plans based on Aboriginal communities having a clear understanding of the plans	6.1.2 Members of local Aboriginal communities will be provided ample opportunity to understand Canfor Alberta's forest management plan	6.1.2 Opportunity to communicate key components of the forest management plan have been communicated to each affected local Aboriginal group	X		
6.1.3 Level of management and/or protection of areas where culturally important practices and activities (hunting, fishing, gathering) occur	6.1.3 % of forest operations in conformance with operational/site plans developed to address Aboriginal forest values, traditional knowledge and uses	6.1.3 100% of forest operations are conducted in conformance with operational/site plans that have been developed to address Aboriginal forest values, traditional knowledge and uses	X		

CSA Core Indicator	Indicator Statement	Target	Meets	Does Not Meet	Pending
6.2.1 Evidence of understanding and use of Aboriginal knowledge through the engagement of willing Aboriginal communities, using a process that identifies and manages culturally important resources and values	6.2.1 (1.4.2) % of identified historic, sacred and culturally important sites, forest values, traditional knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes	6.2.1 (1.4.2) 100% of historic, sacred and culturally important sites, forest values, traditional knowledge and uses known or identified through consultation are considered in forestry planning processes	X		
6.3.1 Evidence that the organization has co-operated with other forest-dependent businesses, forest users, and the local community to strengthen and diversify the local economy	6.3.1 Relationships with other forest businesses and users	6.3.1 Evidence of minimum of 4 relationships with forest products businesses annually within the vicinity of the DFA	X		
6.3.2 Evidence of co-operation with DFA-related workers and their unions to improve and enhance safety standards, procedures, and outcomes in all DFA-related workplaces and affected communities	6.3.2 Implementation and maintenance of a certified safety program	6.3.2 100% of Canfor FMG Alberta and eligible DFA-related contractors will obtain and maintain a Certificate of Recognition (COR) or equivalent	X		
6.3.3 Evidence that a worker safety program has been implemented and is periodically reviewed and improved	6.3.3 Implementation and maintenance of certified safety program	6.3.3 100% of recommendations from Partners in Injury Reduction (PIR) audit will be addressed and action plans developed	X		
6.4.1 Level of participant satisfaction with the public participation process	6.4.1 Public advisory group maintained and satisfaction survey implemented	6.4.1 80% annual satisfaction from surveys from all four sections will be reported	X		
6.4.2 Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation in general	6.4.2 Number of educational opportunities for information/training/capacity building that are delivered to the public advisory group annually	6.4.2 Provide one educational opportunity per FMAC meeting, plus one field tour opportunity per year	X		
6.4.3 Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation for Aboriginal communities	6.4.3 Number of opportunities for information/training/capacity development that are delivered to the Aboriginal communities annually	6.4.3 Greater than or equal to 1 Aboriginal information/training/capacity development opportunity per year	X		
6.5.1 Number of people reached through educational outreach	6.5.1 The number of educational opportunities provided to the community	6.5.1 A minimum of 5 educational opportunities provided annually	X		
6.5.2 Availability of summary information on issues of concern to the public	6.5.2a) CSA Z809-08 Sustainable Forest Management monitoring report made available to the public annually 6.5.2b) Percentage of public inquiries that receive an initial contact	6.5.2a) CSA Z809-08 Sustainable Forest Management Plan and Annual Performance Monitoring Report made available to public annually on Canfor's external website 6.5.2b) 100% of all inquiries receive initial contact within 1 month of receipt	X		
			50	1	5

3. Criterion 1: Biological Diversity

Conserve biological diversity by maintaining integrity, function and diversity of living organisms and the complexes of which they are part.

Element (1.1): Ecosystem Diversity

Conserve ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape level by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur on the DFA.

Value: Natural ecosystems on the landscape

Objective: All current ecosystems are represented on the landscape at current levels

CSA Core Indicator 1.1.1: Ecosystem area by type

Indicator Statement 1.1.1: Percent of occurrence of identified uncommon (Forested/Woodland) plant communities protected within DFA

Target 1.1.1: 100% of identified uncommon (Forest/Woodland) plant communities will be maintained	Acceptable variance: No variance. 100% of identified uncommon (Forest/Woodland) plant communities will be maintained
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Status: Meets

Alberta Conservation Information Management System (ACIMS) has added Canfor to its uncommon plant communities notification list. There were no additional sites or uncommon (Forest/Woodland) plant communities added in 2014.

Canfor also obtained digital shape files from the ACIMS website of all known locations of uncommon (Forest/Woodland) plant communities. Currently, there is one uncommon (Forest/Woodland) plant community identified on Canfor's DFA. There were no proposed harvest blocks within this identified area in 2014.

Canfor has developed an *Uncommon Forest/Woodland Ecological Community Identification Guide* that will assist field personnel in identifying these communities. The identification manual also includes uncommon plant community reporting procedures and forms. All planning and permitting staff and contractors have received copies of the manual and Uncommon (Forest/Woodland) Plant Community Identification training for the field season. There were no uncommon (Forested/Woodland) plant communities observed during the 2014 field season.

CSA Core Indicator 1.1.2: Forest area by type or species composition

Indicator Statement 1.1.2: Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broad leaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across DFA

Target 1.1.2: Maintain the current baseline percent distribution of forest types (treed conifer, treed broad leaf, treed mixed) >20 years old into the future	Acceptable variance: +/- 5% of the baseline percent for all three forest types
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Status: Meets

The distribution of forest types have been maintained across the DFA in the 2014 timber year. Distribution of treed conifer has increased slightly when compared to the baseline and there was a slight decrease in treed broad leaf across the DFA.

Table 2. Forest Area by Type

Forest Type	>20 Years (Ha)	Baseline Target Percent	2014 TY Percent
Treed Conifer	125,793	32%	33%
Treed Broad Leaf	50,844	13%	12%
Treed Mixed	218,835	55%	55%
Total	395,472	100%	100%

CSA Core Indicator 1.1.3: Forest area by seral stage or age class

Indicator Statement 1.1.3a): Area of old interior forest by Natural Region by cover class across the DFA

Target 1.1.3a):

100% of area of old interior forest will be within the 10 year forecast by Natural Region

Acceptable variance:

Area of old interior forest will not be less than 90% of the 10 year forecast by Natural Region of each cover class

Status: Pending

This is not a reporting period for this target. As indicated in *Canfor's Sustainable Forest Management Plan 2012, Revised June 2015*, the target will be assessed at year 5. The numbers shown in Table 4 will be summarized annually as a method to monitor that Canfor is trending towards the 10 year forecasted target.

Table 3. Old Interior Forest By Natural Region

Subregion	Cover Class	Old Interior Forest Area (ha)		
		2013 TY	2014 TY	Year 10
Boreal	C	419	397	458
	CD	93	82	189
	D	-	120	4
	DC	44	45	96
	Du	0	-	-
Boreal Total		556	644	747
Foothills	C	4,732	4,299	7,129
	CD	302	243	67
	D	2	1	4
	DC	93	63	56
	Du	0	-	-
Foothills Total		5,129	4,605	7,256
Total		5,685	5,249	8,003

Indicator Statement 1.1.3b): Range of patch sizes by subunit and entire DFA**Target 1.1.3b):**

Patch size distribution will achieve natural patch size distribution levels over the 200 year planning horizon

Acceptable variance:

+/-10% of the FMP PFMS 10 year forecast

Status: Pending

This is not a reporting period for this target. As indicated in *Canfor's Sustainable Forest Management Plan 2012, Revised June 2015*, the target will be assessed at year 5. The numbers shown in Table 4 will be summarized annually as a method to monitor that Canfor is trending towards the 10 year forecasted target.

Table 4. Patch Size Distribution Targets

Area	Period	Percent		
		0_100	100_500	500+
DFA	10 yr Forecast Target	30	36	34
	2013 TY	59	36	5
	2014 TY	59	33	8
Main	10 yr Forecast Target	30	38	32
	2013 TY	59	36	5
	2014 TY	59	33	8
Peace	10 yr Forecast Target	31	15	54
	2013 TY	46	29	25
	2014 TY	45	29	25
Puskwaskau	10 yr Forecast Target	27	20	53
	2013 TY	68	32	0
	2014 TY	66	34	0

Indicator Statement 1.1.3c): Percent of area of pioneer, young and old forest by Natural Region across the DFA**Target 1.1.3c):**

100% of pioneer, young, and old forest by Natural Region will meet the Preferred Forest Management Scenario forecast

Acceptable variance:

+/- 20% of the Preferred Forest Management Scenario 10 year forecast

Status: Pending

This is not a reporting period for this target. As indicated in *Canfor's Sustainable Forest Management Plan 2012, Revised June 2015*, the target will be assessed at year 5. The

numbers shown in Table 5 will be summarized annually as a method to monitor that Canfor is trending towards the 10 year forecasted target.

Table 5. Seral Stage Distribution of the Gross (Forested) Land Base

Natural Region	Year	Percent by Area				
		Pioneer	Young	Mature	O. Mature	Old
Boreal	2013 TY	5%	8%	55%	28%	4%
	2014 TY	5%	8%	55%	28%	4%
	10 Yr Forecast Target	8%	11%	45%	28%	8%
Foothills	2013 TY	10%	18%	32%	29%	11%
	2014 TY	10%	19%	32%	28%	11%
	10 Yr Forecast Target	13%	22%	27%	24%	14%

CSA Core Indicator 1.1.4: Degree of within-stand structural retention

Indicator Statement 1.1.4a): Percent of total annual harvested area retained in openings across the DFA

Target 1.1.4a):

On a 5 year rolling average, no less than 4% of the area (ha) harvested will be retained as merchantable un-harvested and dispersed retention across the Defined Forest Area

Acceptable variance:

No less than 3% of the 5 year rolling average harvested area (ha) will be left un-harvested as structural retention

Status: Meets

The total harvested area from May 1, 2012 to April 30, 2014 (2012 and 2013 timber years) was 5,824.8 ha; 12.2% of the total harvested area was left as structural merchantable retention. Mountain Pine Beetle killed trees that have become un-merchantable, underutilization of deciduous volume on the DFA, and retention left in fire salvage blocks that burnt in 2013 east of Simonette River have all resulted in higher retention levels across DFA.

Table 6. Percent of Structural Retention by Broad Cover Group

Year	Total Area Harvested (Ha)	Un-Harvested Merchantable Retention (Ha)	Dispersed Merchantable Retention (Ha)	Total Merchantable Retention (Ha)	Percent Merchantable Retention
2012-2013	3605.6	198.8	283.9	482.7	13.4%
2013-2014	2219.2	59.3	167.4	226.7	10.2%
Total	5824.8	258.1	451.3	709.4	12.2%

Indicator Statement 1.1.4b): Number of non-compliances where forest operations are not consistent with riparian management requirements as identified in operational plans**Target 1.1.4b):**

Zero non-compliances, specific to Operating Ground Rules (OGR), with riparian management requirements in forest operations

Acceptable variance:

Zero non-compliances, specific to Operating Ground Rules, with riparian management requirements in forest operations

Status: Meets

No non-compliances related to riparian management requirements were reported in Canfor's Incident Tracking System (ITS) in the 2014 timber year.

Indicator Statement 1.1.4c): Area of un-salvaged burned forest**Target 1.1.4c):**

100% of burned areas that have salvage plans will be implemented in conformance with Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development's Directive

Acceptable variance:

No variance; 100% of burned areas that have salvage plans will be implemented in conformance with ESRD's directive

Status: Meets

There were no fires within the Canfor DFA during the 2014 timber year.

Table 7. Salvage Plans in Conformance with ESRD's Salvage Plan Directive

# of Burned Area Salvage Plans	# of Salvage Plans in Conformance with ESRD Directive	% Achieving ESRD Salvage Plan Directive
0	0	100%

Indicator Statement 1.1.4d): Area of un-salvaged blowdown**Target 1.1.4d):**

In areas of significant blowdown (>10ha), a minimum of 25% of the area will be left un-salvaged

Acceptable variance:

No variance; A minimum of 25% of blowdown areas will be left un-salvaged

Status: Meets

In 2014, Canfor located three patches of significant blowdown that totaled 21.3ha, but were less than 10ha each. The areas were found during an aerial flight along the Deep Valley River while checking spatial harvest sequence for development. Due to limited access and size of the patches, they will be left un-salvaged.

Element (1.2): Species Diversity

Conserve species diversity by ensuring that habitats for the native species found in the FMA are maintained through time, including habitats for known occurrences of species at risk.

Value: Through time all current habitats are represented

Objective: Habitat for focal species is maintained on the landscape

CSA Core Indicator 1.2.1: Degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at risk

Indicator Statement 1.2.1a): Trumpeter Swan habitat maintained

Target 1.2.1a)	Acceptable variance:
No future winter harvest within 200m and no summer harvesting within 800m of provincially identified Trumpeter Swan sites	No variance unless there is an approved ground rule deviation

Status: Meets

There was no winter harvesting within 200m and no summer harvesting within 800m of provincially identified Trumpeter Swan sites in the 2014 timber year.

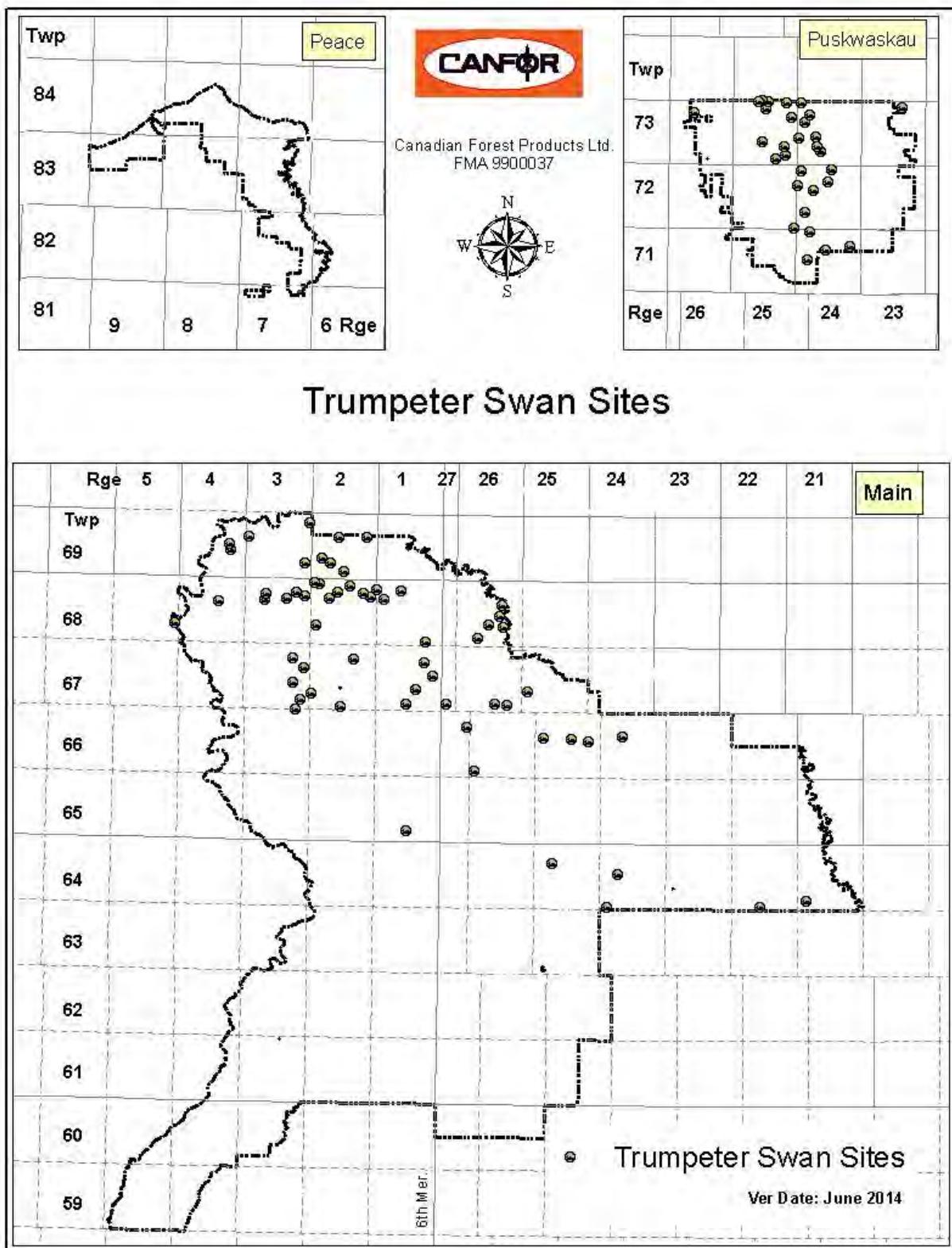


Figure 2. Trumpeter Swan Sites

Indicator Statement 1.2.1b): Percentage of significant wildlife mineral licks conserved**Target 1.2.1b):**

100% of significant wildlife mineral licks will be conserved annually, consistent with Operating Ground Rules

Acceptable variance:

No variance unless there is an approved ground rule deviation

Status: Meets

There was no timber harvesting within significant wildlife mineral licks in 2014. There were two significant mineral licks identified during field layout in 2014 and they were buffered according to Canfor's Operating Ground Rules.

Value: Through time all current habitats are represented

Objective: Current species diversity is maintained on the landscape

CSA Core Indicator 1.2.2: Degree of suitable habitat in the long term for selected focal species, including species at risk

Indicator Statement 1.2.2a): Sufficient amount of functional woodland caribou habitat over time

Target 1.2.2a) (1):

- No timber harvesting will occur in the Conservation zone identified within the Little Smoky/A La Peche ranges for the period of May 1, 2014-April 30, 2024
- No timber harvesting will occur in the Timber Supply Subunits DS3, DS4 and DS5 within the Little Smoky range for the period May 1, 2014-April 30, 2019
- No timber harvesting will occur in the Timber Supply Subunits DS1, DS2 DS6 and DS7 within the Little Smoky range for the period May 1, 2014-April 30, 2024

Acceptable variance:

None

Status: Meets

There was no timber harvesting within any of the identified caribou deferral areas during the 2014 timber year.

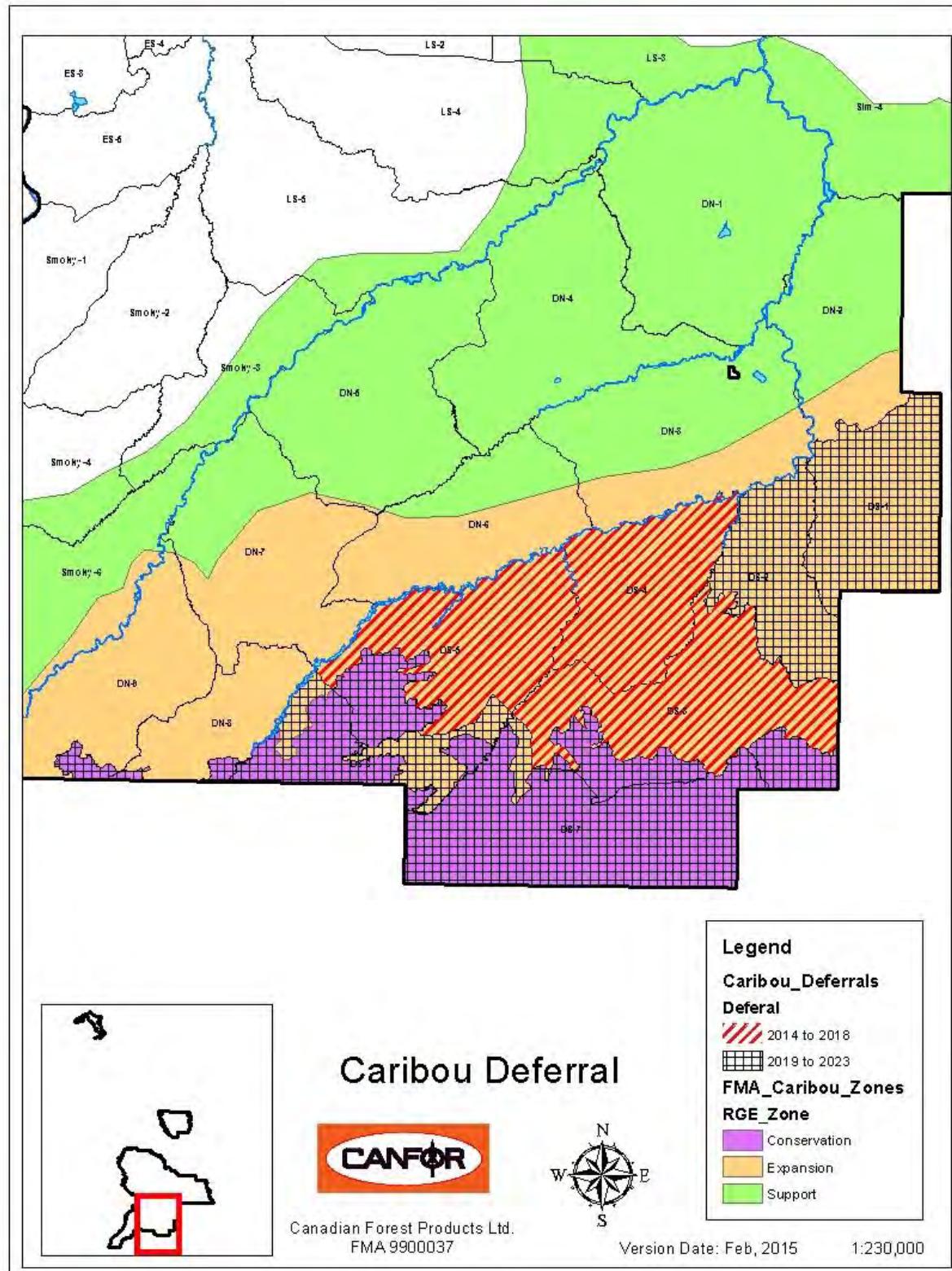


Figure 3. Caribou Deferral Areas

Target 1.2.2a) (2):

All future harvested areas, excluding the deciduous broad cover group, in all identified Caribou Management Zones will be reforested to a coniferous standard to reduce alternate prey habitat

Acceptable variance:

90% of mixedwoods will be transitioned to conifer

Status: Meets

All openings harvested in the 2014 timber year within the Caribou Management Zone will be reforested to a coniferous standard. Upon approval of Canfor's 2015 Forest Management Plan, Canfor will proceed with the development of a report that will meet the balancing requirements and transitions committed to in the Forest Management Plan (FMP) and adjust harvest block declarations accordingly.

Target 1.2.2a) (3):

Canfor Alberta will have zero contribution to open-route density south of the Deep Valley

Acceptable variance:

None

Status: Meets

Canfor Alberta does not own any open route access south of Deep Valley Creek within the caribou range.

Indicator Statement 1.2.2b): Fish risk ranking for bull trout and Arctic grayling**Target 1.2.2b):**

100% of watersheds with a high or very high fish risk ranking and >25% Canfor influence will be assessed using Canfor's Fish Risk Flow Chart and have mitigation strategies scheduled and implemented

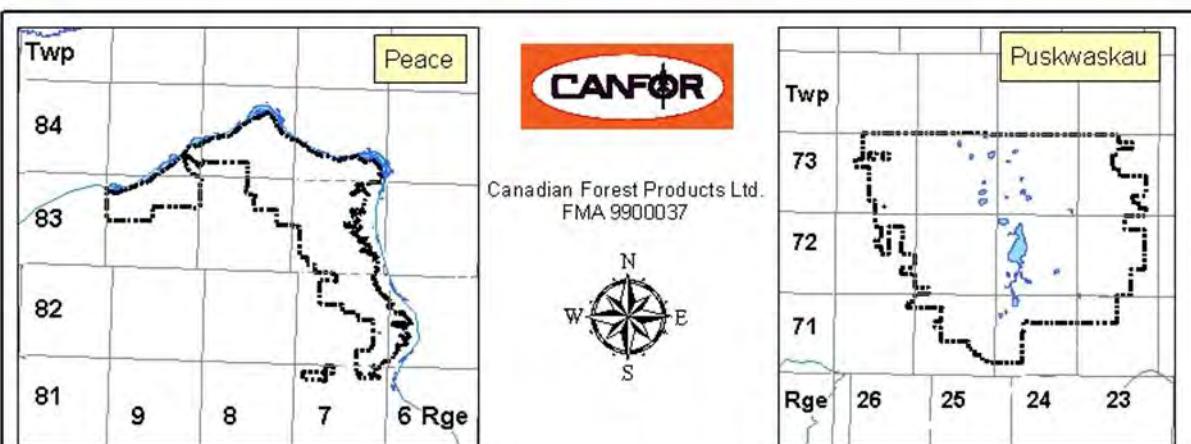
Acceptable variance:

90% of identified very high and high risk watersheds with >25% Canfor influence will have mitigation strategies scheduled and implemented according to plan

Status: Does Not Meet

By monitoring the fish risk using road densities, forest managers at Canfor and AESRD are able to identify high risk watersheds and collaboratively develop mitigation strategies that will reduce the risk to bull trout and Arctic grayling fish populations. Canfor and AESRD have been actively working together to develop a strategy in which Canfor will implement (Canfor, 2012). Figure 4 shows the fish risk for bull trout and Arctic grayling by watershed and road density (km/km^2) of permanent and non-reclaimed temporary forest industry roads within the Main parcel of the DFA.

There are a total of 161 crossings located in the high to very high fish risk watersheds that Canfor has >25% influence and are scheduled for future maintenance based on the Foothills Stream Crossing Partnership (FSCP) program. Of the 161 crossings, 62 were ranked as high according to their FSCP inspection, 60 are identified as medium, and 24 as low in 2014.



Fish Risk (June 2015)

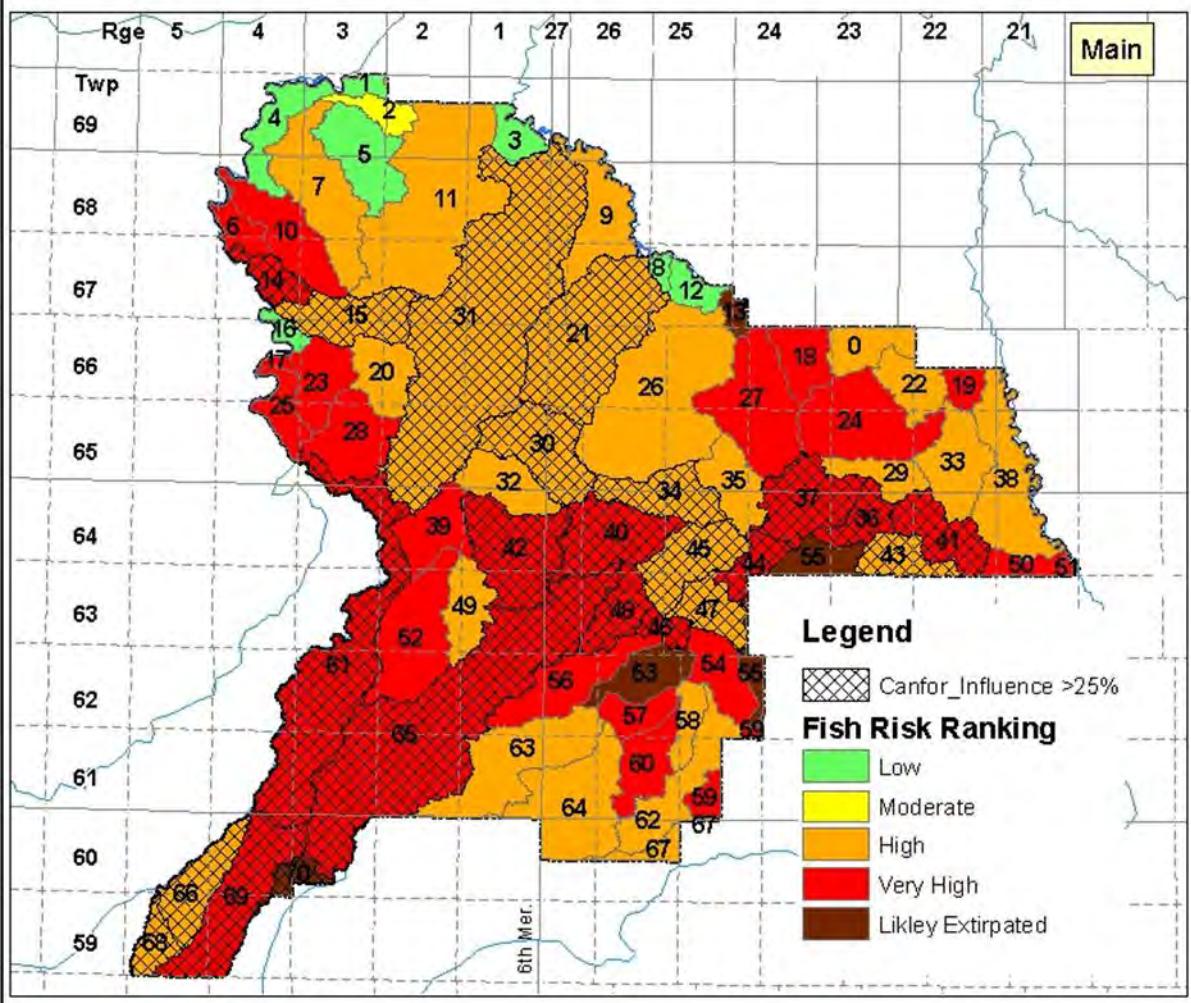


Figure 4 Fish Risk by Watershed

In 2014 Canfor planned and completed maintenance on 40 crossings within the high and very high fish risk watersheds that Canfor has >25% influence (Table 8). However, the 2014 maintenance program was not prioritized based on Canfor's Fish Risk Flow Chart. Canfor is currently reassessing the maintenance program for 2015 to prioritize areas with potentially higher risk using the Canfor Fish Risk Flow Chart.

Table 8 Fish Risk Mitigation Strategies Completed

Year	FSCP Inspection Ranking			Total Crossings	% High Risk
	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM		
2014 (Planned and Completed)	1	27	9	37	3%

Indicator Statement 1.2.2c): Amount of barred owl habitat available for breeding pairs

Target 1.2.2c):

The amount of the potential Barred Owl habitat for breeding pairs will not be less than 10% of current levels across the DFA

Acceptable variance:

The amount of potential Barred Owl Habitat will not be less than 15% of current levels across the DFA

Status: Meets

The amount of potential Barred Owl habitat for breeding pairs decreased in the 2014 timber year by 5%, but should be maintained within the acceptable variance through implementation of the Preferred Forest Management Scenario Spatial Harvest Sequence.

Table 9. Barred Owl Habitat

Current Amount of Barred Owl Habitat (2012 TY)	2014 TY Suitable Barred Owl Habitat (ha)	% Change in Suitable Barred Owl Habitat
631,901	598,200	5%

Indicator Statement 1.2.2d): Density (lineal km/km²) of open (License of Occupation and Temporary non-reclaimed) roads

Target 1.2.2d):

Density of open roads (lineal km/km²) not to exceed 0.6 km/km² for the primary Grizzly Bear Range and Caribou Range and 1.2 km/km² for the remainder of the Defined Forest Area parcels (Main, Puskwaskau & Peace) and secondary Grizzly Bear Range

Acceptable variance:

Road density will not exceed 0.66 km/km² in the primary Grizzly Bear and Caribou Range and 1.2 km/km² in the remainder of the DFA

Status: Meets

In 2014, the density of open roads in the primary Grizzly Bear Range, Caribou Range, and DFA parcels (Main, Puskwaskau and Peace) did not exceed the targets. There was an increase of 138km of road within the DFA in 2014, of which 80km are Canfor temporary roads, and 58km are other industrial user's permanent road development.

All Canfor temporary roads are reclaimed after use and planted the following summer. These roads are then monitored and generally final cleared two years after harvest, after which time

they will no longer contribute to the density of open roads. Canfor did not complete final clearance checks in 2014, but they are scheduled to be completed in 2015.

A number of permanent roads owned by other industrial users may also be reclaimed but are still noted as active in the Digital Integrated Dispositions (DIDs) database. It is difficult for Canfor to know where these are on case by case basis, therefore they will continue to contribute to the density of open roads until verified as reclaimed.

Table 10. Density of Open Roads

Area	2014 (Road (Km))	Area (Km ²)	2014 Density (Km / Km ²)
Main	3011	5509	0.55
Peace	196	241	0.81
Puskwaskau	177	697	0.25
Caribou Range	400	713	0.56
Grizzly Bear Range (Primary)	26	23	1.14
Grizzly Bear Range (Secondary)	1182	1877	0.63

CSA Core Indicator 1.2.3: Proportion of regeneration comprised of native species

Indicator Statement 1.2.3: Regeneration consistent with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetative material use

Target 1.2.3:

100% conformance with the Alberta Forest Genetics Resources Management and Conservation Standards (AFGRMS)

Acceptable variance:

No variance; all regeneration will be consistent with the Forest Genetics Resources Management System

Status: Meets DONE

Analysis of the planting data showed no non-native species were planted on the DFA in the 2014 timber year.

Element (1.3): Genetic Diversity

Conserve genetic diversity by maintaining the variation of genes within species and ensuring that reforestation programs are free of genetically modified organisms.

Value: Natural genetic diversity

Objective: Genetic diversity will be maintained on the landscape

CSA Core Indicator 1.3: No core indicator in Z809-08 for Element 1.3-waiting for practical indicators to be developed

Indicator Statement 1.3: Regeneration consistent with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetative material use

Target 1.3:

100% conformance with the Alberta Forest Genetic Resources Management and Conservation Standards for all seed collection and seedling deployment

Acceptable variance:

No variance; all regeneration will be consistent with the Forest Genetics Resources Management System

Status Meets

The Alberta Forest Genetic Resources Management and Conservation Standards (AFGRMS) outlines seed collection and seedling deployment guidelines for Stream 1 (wild seed) and Stream 2 (genetic superior seeds grown in seed orchards) seedlings.

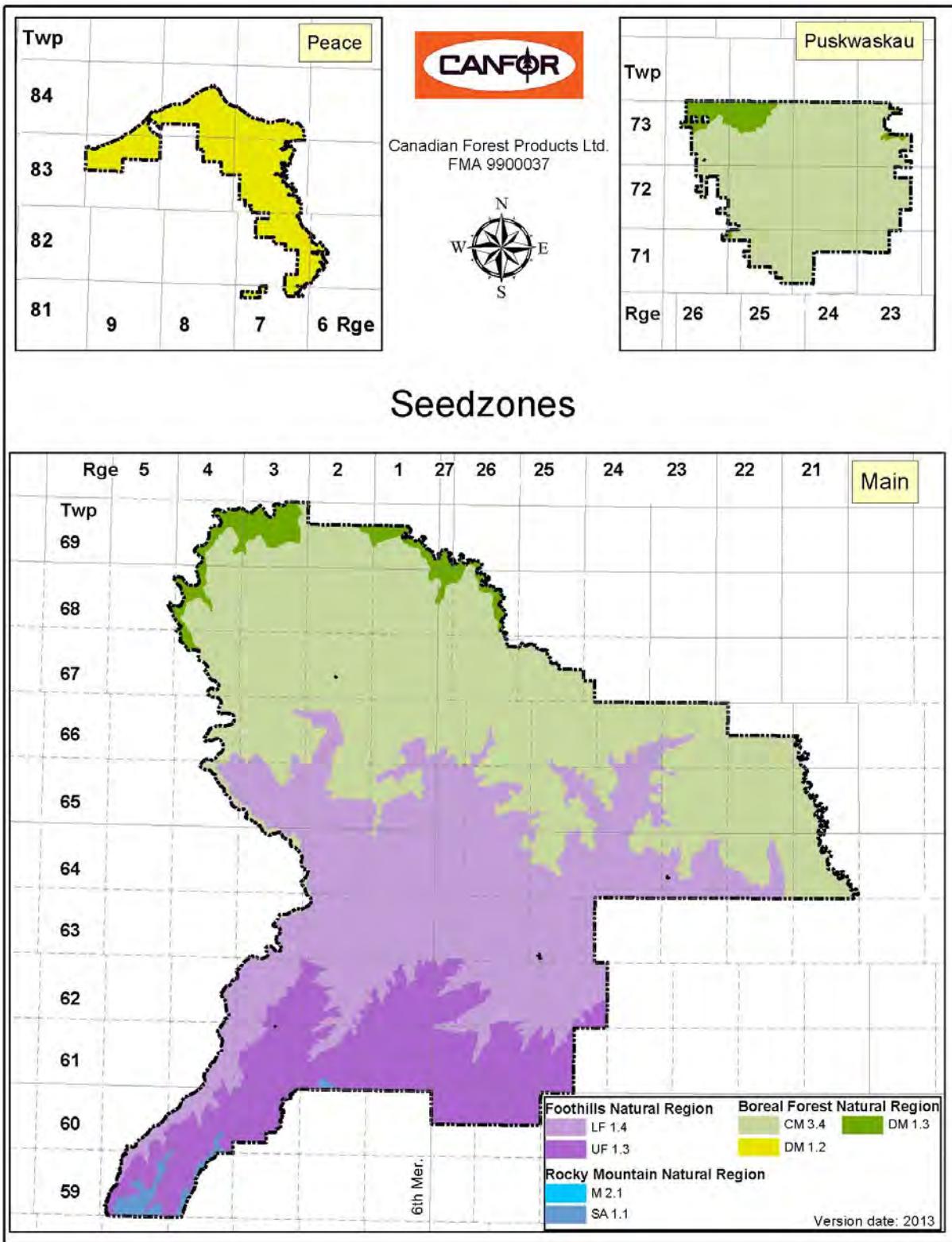
There was no Stream 1 wild seed collection on the DFA area in 2014. Stream 2 seed is collected at the Huallen Seed Orchard on an annual basis pending crop availability. All requirements are adhered to and managed by the orchard manager. This program is monitored by the Alberta Government for compliance.

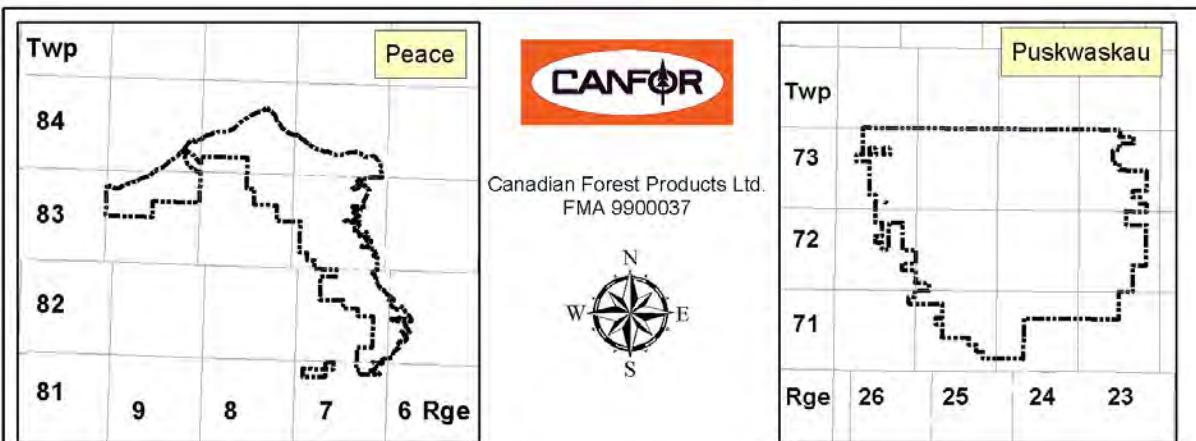
Seed deployment guidelines are known by the company silviculture supervisors and adhered to during the planting allocation program. An analysis is done at the end of the program to determine that the planting program meets all seed deployment guidelines. The analysis looks at the actual seed zone/breeding region (Figure 5-7) and compares it to the seedlot that was planted. Each seedlot is from a specific seed zone or breeding region.

Breeding regions are specific to species; G1 breeding region is for white spruce, B1 breeding region is for lodgepole pine and L2 breeding region is for black spruce. Seed zones are not species specific; rather they are ecologically and elevationally based. Canfor's DFA contains the following seed zones: Upper Foothills (UF1.3), Lower Foothills (LF1.4), Central Mixedwood (CM3.4) and the Dry Mixedwood (DM1.2), Sub Alpine (SA 1.1).

If there are no seedlings available for a seed zone in which blocks were harvested, a variance from the government must be approved prior to planting that block. If it is not approved, the block must be planted the following year and appropriate seedlings ordered.

All blocks planted in the 2014 timber year are in conformance with seed deployment guidelines.

**Figure 5. Seed zones**



Breeding Region B1

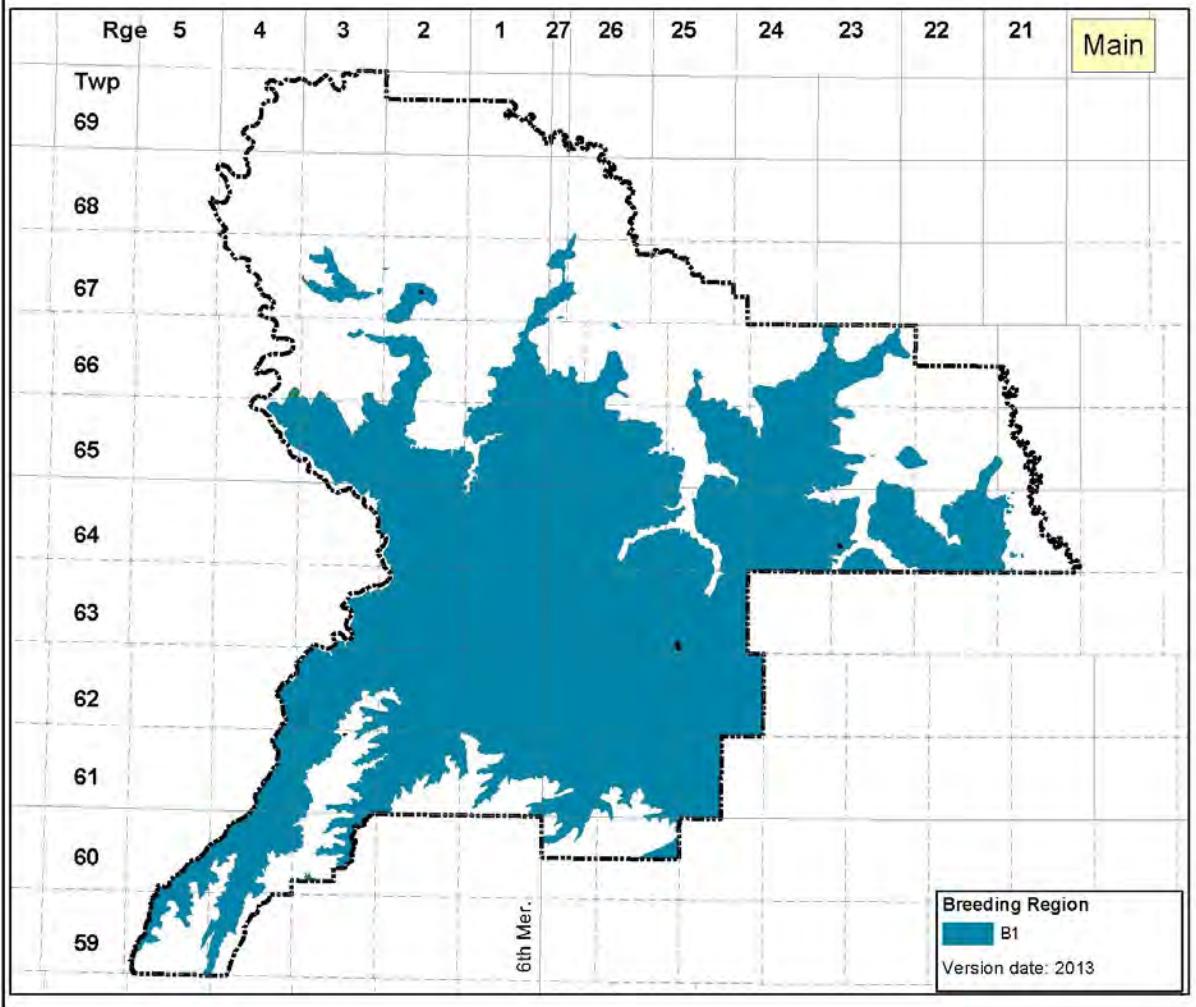


Figure 6. Breeding Region B1

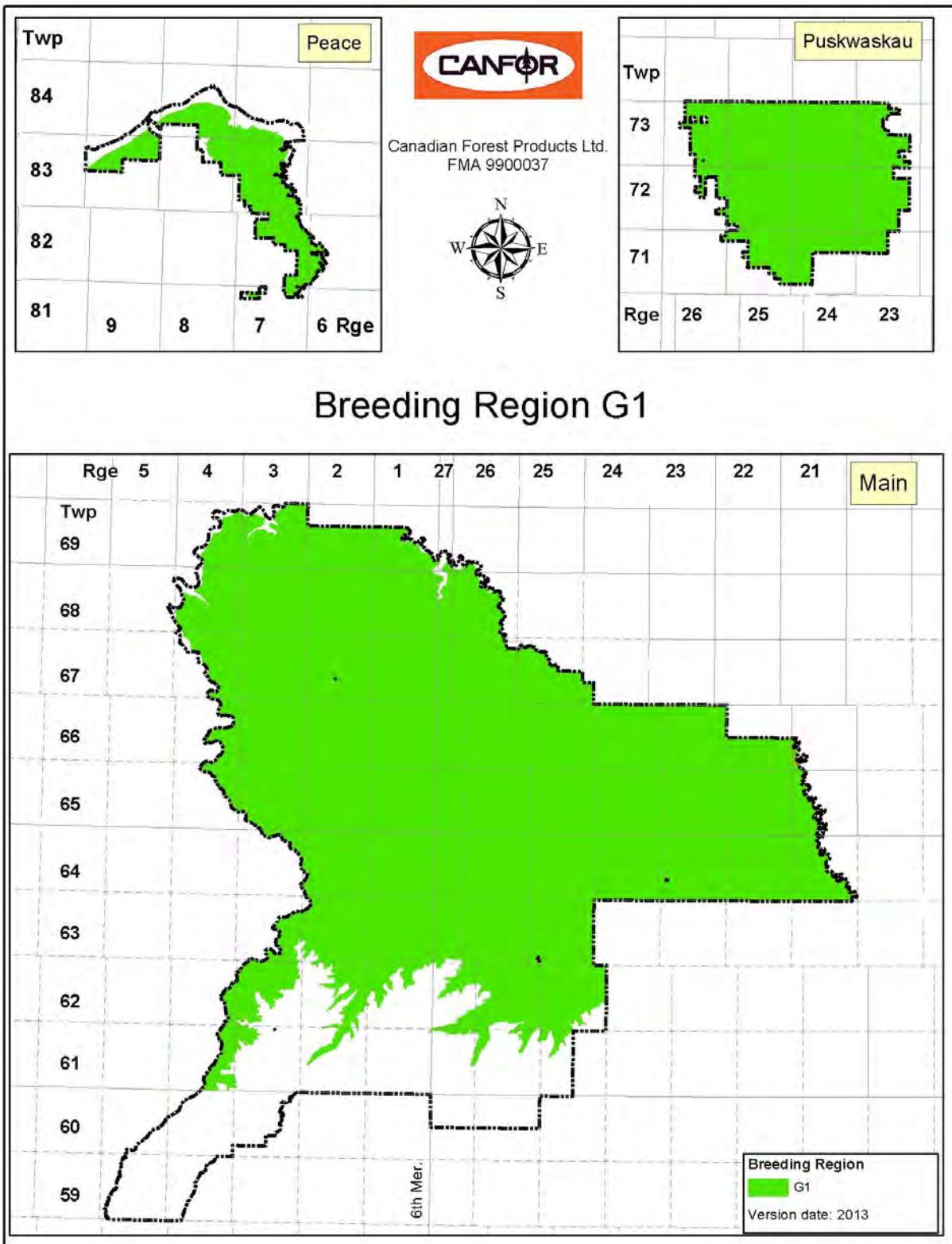


Figure 7. Breeding Region G1

Element (1.4): Protected Areas & Sites of Special Biological and Cultural Significance

Respect protected areas identified through government processes. Cooperate in broader landscape management related to protected areas and sites of special biological and cultural significance. Identify sites of special geological, biological, or cultural significance within the DFA and implement management strategies appropriate to their long-term maintenance.

Value: Identified protected areas and sites that have special biological significance

Objective: Conservation of the natural states and processes to maintain protected areas and sites that have special biological significance

CSA Core Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of identified sites with implemented management strategies

Indicator Statement 1.4.1a): Percent of forest management activities where consultation has occurred for operations near protected park areas

Target 1.4.1a):

The Province will be consulted 100% of the time when operations will occur within one kilometer of legally protected park areas

Acceptable variance:

No variance; All planned harvest within one kilometer of a Protected Park area will show consultation records.

Status: Meets

Canfor did not harvest within one kilometer of any legally protected park areas during the 2014 timber year.

Indicator Statement 1.4.1b): Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for sites of biological significance

Target 1.4.1b):

100% of identified biologically significant sites will have implemented management strategies identified in consultation with the Province

Acceptable variance:

No variance; all identified special biologically significant sites will have management strategies developed with the Province

Status: Meets

In 2014 all identified biologically significant sites had management strategies implemented.

Two new significant mineral licks were identified and buffered according to Canfor's Operating Ground Rules.

Value: Identified protected areas and sites that have special biological and cultural significance. Understand and respect Aboriginal special needs

Objective: The natural states and processes to maintain protected areas and sites that have special biological and cultural significance will be conserved. Early and effective consultation with Aboriginal peoples will be provided

CSA Core Indicator 1.4.2: Protection of identified sacred and culturally important sites

Indicator Statement 1.4.2 (6.2.1): Percent of identified historic, sacred and culturally important sites, forest values, traditional knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes

Target 1.4.2 (6.2.1):

100% of historic, sacred and culturally important sites, forest values, traditional knowledge and uses known or identified through communication are considered in forestry planning processes

Acceptable variance:

No variance; all identified sites will be considered

Status: Meets

All records and action plans from May 1, 2014 to April 30, 2015, in Canfor's Creating Opportunities for Public Involvement (COPI) database were reviewed and it was determined that 100% of historic, sacred, and culturally important sites, forest values, traditional knowledge, and uses were considered in the forestry planning process.

4. Criterion 2: Ecosystem Condition and Productivity

Conserve forest ecosystem condition and productivity by maintaining the health, vitality, and rates of biological production.

Element (2.1): Forest Ecosystem Resilience

Conserve ecosystem resilience by maintaining both ecosystem processes and ecosystem conditions.

Value: Healthy forest ecosystem

Objective: Meet reforestation targets on all harvested areas

CSA Core Indicator 2.1.1: Reforestation success

Indicator Statement 2.1.1a): Prompt reforestation

Target 2.1.1a):

100% of all harvested blocks will be reforested within 2 years

Acceptable variance:

No variance; 100% of all harvested blocks will be reforested within 2 years. Planting of top piles and roads are not considered in this target as they may be completed later than two years to accommodate the burning of top piles

Status: Meets

All blocks harvested in the 2012 timber year received a planting treatment within 2 years of skid clearance date.

Value: Healthy forest ecosystem

Objective: Forest ecosystem health will be maintained

CSA Core Indicator 2.1.1: Reforestation success

Indicator Statement 2.1.1b): Prompt retreatment of failed areas

Target 2.1.1b):

All harvested blocks that have not achieved the regeneration targets as per the Regeneration Standards of Alberta establishment survey standards will have remedial treatments completed within 12 months of the survey date

Acceptable variance:

A six-month variance to the twelve-month retreatment period will apply for up to 50% of the blocks requiring remediation treatments. The six months allows for surveys done in the spring of one year to have treatments done in the following summer when seedlings may not be available the first summer

Status: Meets

All blocks surveyed in 2014 were successfully reforested and meet the establishment survey regeneration targets as per the Regeneration Standards of Alberta. No remedial treatments were required.

Indicator Statement 2.1.1c): Actual regenerated stand yield compared to the yield expectations of the Timber Supply Analysis

Target 2.1.1c):

The regenerated stand yield (Mean Annual Increment) for the total of all sampling populations will meet or exceed the regenerated stand yield assumptions of the Timber Supply Analysis in the Regeneration Standards of Alberta performance survey process

Acceptable variance:

The 5 year average must meet the mean annual increment targets for the current quadrant period

Status: Meets

There were 15 blocks surveyed in the 2014 timber year on the DFA.

The results of the surveys are summarized by strata which correspond to the landbase designation code. Each stratum has an MAI target assigned from the growth and yield curves used in the Timber Supply Analysis for the Forest Management Plan.

The 2014 survey year contained two (2) years of harvested openings and in combination with the previous survey years, now totals seven (7) years of harvested openings. An analysis of the previous five (5) years' worth of data was completed to produce area weighted MAI results by strata, which have then been summarized by weighted average for conifer and deciduous.

Table 11 depicts the 5 year weighted rolling average of the expected MAI compared to the resultant MAI. Results indicate that Canfor is exceeding the 5 year rolling weighted average MAI for both conifer and deciduous.

Table 11. Summary of Regenerated Stand Yield

	MAI Target (m ³ /ha/yr)		MAI Survey Results	
	Conifer	Deciduous	Conifer	Deciduous
5 yr average	2.34	0.49	2.74	1.31

Indicator Statement 2.1.1d): Noxious weed program implementation

Target 2.1.1d):

100% of noxious weeds identified along Canfor Alberta's dispositions will have treatments scheduled and completed according to the plan

Acceptable variance:

90% of identified weeds must be treated

Status: Meets

In 2014, 97% of identified noxious weeds were treated in Canfor's Defined Forest Area along Canfor held dispositions. There was one area missed in 2014 that has been rescheduled for treatment in 2015.

Table 14. Percent of Identified Noxious Weeds Treated

No. of Planned Records	No. of Completed Records	% Complete in 2014
33	32	97%

Element (2.2): Forest Ecosystem Productivity

Conserve ecosystem productivity and productive capacity by maintaining ecosystem conditions that are capable of supporting naturally occurring species. Reforest promptly and use tree species ecologically suited to the site.

Value: Sustained forest ecosystem productivity

Objective: Limit the conversion of productive forest to other uses

CSA Core Indicator 2.2.1(4.2): Additions and deletions to the forest area

Indicator Statement 2.2.1(4.2): Percent of gross forested land base in the DFA converted to non-forest land use through forest management activities

Target 2.2.1(4.2):

Forest management company activities not to exceed 3% reduction in gross Defined Forest Area over the life of the Forest Management Agreement (May 26, 1964)

Acceptable variance:

No variance; forest management company activities will not exceed 3% reduction in gross Defined Forest Area over the life of the Forest Management Agreement (May 26, 1964)

Status: Meets

In the 2014 timber year, Canfor applied for and constructed the following non-forest land use dispositions in the DFA:

- DML 140025 – Campsite located in SW 23-62-26-W5M – 0.935 hectares
- DML 140053 – Storage Site located in NE 20/NW 21-64-26-W5M – 3.619 hectares

In 2014, Canfor planted 5.0 ha in other dispositions such as well sites, gravel pits, leases, and roads in coordination with oil and gas companies.

Therefore, the percentage of forest land converted to non-forest land use by Canfor over the life of the FMA agreement remains at 0.2%.

Table 12. Percentage of Forest Land Converted to Non-Forest Land Use

DFA Total Area (ha)	Area Converted to Non-Forest Area Use May 1/14 to April 30/15 (ha)	Net Non-Forest Area Dispositions as of April 30/15 (ha)	PERCENTAGE of Forest Land Converted to Non-Forest Land Use	Non-forest area Returned to Forest Land May 1/14 to April 30/15 (ha)	Total Non-forest Area Returned to Forest Land May 1/12 to April 30/15 (ha)	NET reduction in forest land area (ha)
644,695	4.6	1,462.5	0.2	5.0	22.6	1,439.9

Value: Sustained forest ecosystem productivity

Objective: Maintain productive harvest level

CSA Core Indicator 2.2.2: Proportion of the calculated long-term sustainable harvest level that is actually harvested

Indicator Statement 2.2.2: Percent of volume harvested compared to long-term approved harvest level

Target 2.2.2:

Not to exceed 100% of the approved harvest level (Annual Allowable Cut) over 5 years (5 yr. quadrant balance)

Acceptable variance:

The actual quadrant harvest volume will not exceed 5% of the allowable harvest level

Status: Meets

The coniferous harvest level is at 11% of the approved harvest level for Canfor's quadrant ending May 4, 2019. The deciduous harvest level is at 30% of the approved harvest level for Norbord's quadrant ending May 1, 2018 (DTA150003). Deciduous harvest volumes for Tolko are not available for this reporting period.

Table 13. Percent of Volume Harvested

Timber Disposition	Quadrant Period	Quadrant Harvest Level (m3)	Harvested as of April 30, 2015 (m3)	Percent	Remaining (m3)
FMA9900037 (Q4)	May 5, 2014 - May 4, 2019	3,525,000	373,998	11	3,151,002
DTA150001	May 1, 2009 - April 30, 2013	458,848	Not Available	--	Not Available
DTA150002	May 1, 2009 - April 30, 2014	839,085	Not Available	--	Not Available
DTA150003 (Q2)	May 1, 2013 - April 30, 2018	850,000	251,223	30	598,777

5. Criterion 3: Soil and Water

Conserve soil and water resources by maintaining their quantity and quality in forest ecosystems.

Element (3.1): Soil Quality and Quantity

Conserve soil resources by maintaining soil quality and quantity.

Value: Soil quality and quantity

Objective: Soil productivity will be maintained or enhanced

CSA Core Indicator 3.1.1: Level of soil disturbance

Indicator Statement 3.1.1a): Percent of harvested blocks meeting soil disturbance objectives identified in plans and Operating Ground Rules

Target 3.1.1a):

100% of harvested blocks will not exceed 5% soil disturbance without government approval as outlined in Canfor Operating Ground Rules

Acceptable variance:

No variance; 100% of harvested blocks will not exceed 5% soil disturbance without government approval as outlined in Canfor Operating Ground Rules

Status: Meets

There are 4 blocks that exceeded 5% soil disturbance in the 2014 timber year; 2 of these blocks are partially harvested and will be reported in the 2015 timber year once completed. The other 2 blocks received prior approval from the government as outlined in the Canfor Operating Ground Rules.

Table 14. Percent of Blocks Exceeding 5% Soil Disturbance with Prior Approval

# of Harvested Blocks in 2014 TY	# of Blocks Exceeding 5% Soil Disturbance	# of Blocks Exceeding 5% Soil Disturbance with Prior Approval	% of Blocks Exceeding 5% Soil Disturbance with Prior Approval
68	2	2	100%

Value: Soil quality and quantity

Objective: Soil erosion will be minimized

CSA Core Indicator 3.1.1: Level of soil disturbance

Indicator Statement 3.1.1b): Percent of soil erosion and slumping incidences with mitigation strategies implemented

Target 3.1.1b):

100% of known significant erosion and slumping events caused by forest operations will have mitigation strategies implemented within one year of identification

Acceptable variance:

No variance; all reportable incidents will have mitigation strategies implemented within one year of identification

Status: Meets

There were no significant slumps or erosion events greater than or equal to 1000m² caused by forest operations identified in the 2014 Timber Year.

Value: Soil quality and quantity

Objective: Maintain onsite coarse woody debris

CSA Core Indicator 3.1.2: Level of downed woody debris

Indicator Statement 3.1.2: Percentage of harvested area by subunit with coarse woody debris equivalent to pre-harvest conditions

Target 3.1.2:

100% of subunits (Peace, Puskwaskau and Main) will meet or exceed coarse woody debris conditions equivalent to the pre-harvest state

Acceptable variance:

No variance; 100% of subunits (Peace, Puskwaskau, and Main) will meet or exceed coarse woody debris conditions equivalent to the pre-harvest state

Status: Meets

Current harvest practices require all excessive dead or dry fiber to be left dispersed within the harvest area during operations. With the onset of a large percentage of red and grey attacked mountain pine beetle trees in the DFA, dry beetle-killed trees with multiple checks are often left on site within harvest areas because they do not meet log quality standards for saw log production. Many of these trees are felled to facilitate skidding operations and are scattered within the harvest area or sometimes are left standing as a form of variable dispersed retention.

In the 2014 timber year, despite improved market conditions, deciduous companies operating on the DFA waived their requirement to utilize all secondary deciduous volume from areas associated with Canfor conifer harvest activities. In areas where deciduous companies deemed it to be not economically feasible to utilize secondary deciduous volume, the deciduous component of mixed wood stands was often felled to facilitate conifer forwarding operations. Felled, un-utilized deciduous stems are dispersed within the block and contribute to coarse woody debris volumes in combination with un-felled deciduous stems.

Recurrent previous surveys have indicated that the amount of CWD left after harvesting more than exceeds the pre-harvest volume. With the secondary deciduous volume outlined above being taken into account, the volume of CWD retained within harvest areas in 2014 far exceeded the pre-harvest CWD volume on site.

Table 15. Percent of Area with CWD meeting Pre-harvest States

Sub-Unit	Harvested Area (ha)	% of Harvested Area with CWD meeting or exceeding pre-harvest states
Deep	0	N/A
E8	0	N/A
Economy	166	100%
Latronell	0	N/A
Peace	115	100%
Puskwaskua	0	N/A
Smoky	385	100%
Simonet	1504	100%

Element (3.2): Water Quality and Quantity

Conserve water resources by maintaining water quality and quantity.

Value: Water Quantity

Objective: Water quantity will be maintained

CSA Core Indicator 3.2.1: Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand-replacing disturbance

Indicator Statement 3.2.1a): Watersheds with moderate or high risk level assessments with mitigation strategies implemented

Target 3.2.1a):

100% of watersheds with a moderate or high risk level will have approved mitigation strategies implemented

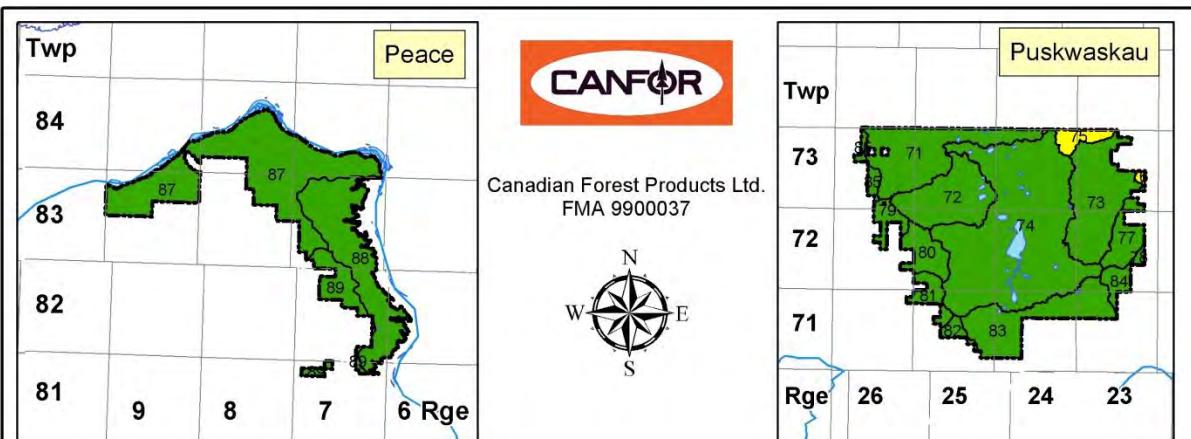
Acceptable variance:

No variance; all high and moderate risk ranked watersheds with scheduled operations will have mitigation strategies completed in consultation with Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development

Status: Meets

Figure 8 depicts the risk ranking of each watershed on the DFA based on Canfor's 2015 Forest Management Plan (FMP) 10-year spatial harvest sequence. In the development of the Preferred Forest Management Scenario (PFMS), Canfor constrained its timber supply model from harvesting watersheds above the 50% ECA level (high risk), therefore reducing the risk to watersheds on the DFA. Figure 8 identifies where Canfor should implement mitigation strategies and best management practices based on the 10 year spatial harvest sequence in order to reduce the risk to watersheds.

In the development of the 2015 FMP, Canfor and AESRD identified potential mitigation strategies and best management practices to implement when operating in the moderate and high risk watersheds, with a primary focus on watersheds with high risk to fish (1.2.2b).



Watershed Risk Level 10 Years SA63B

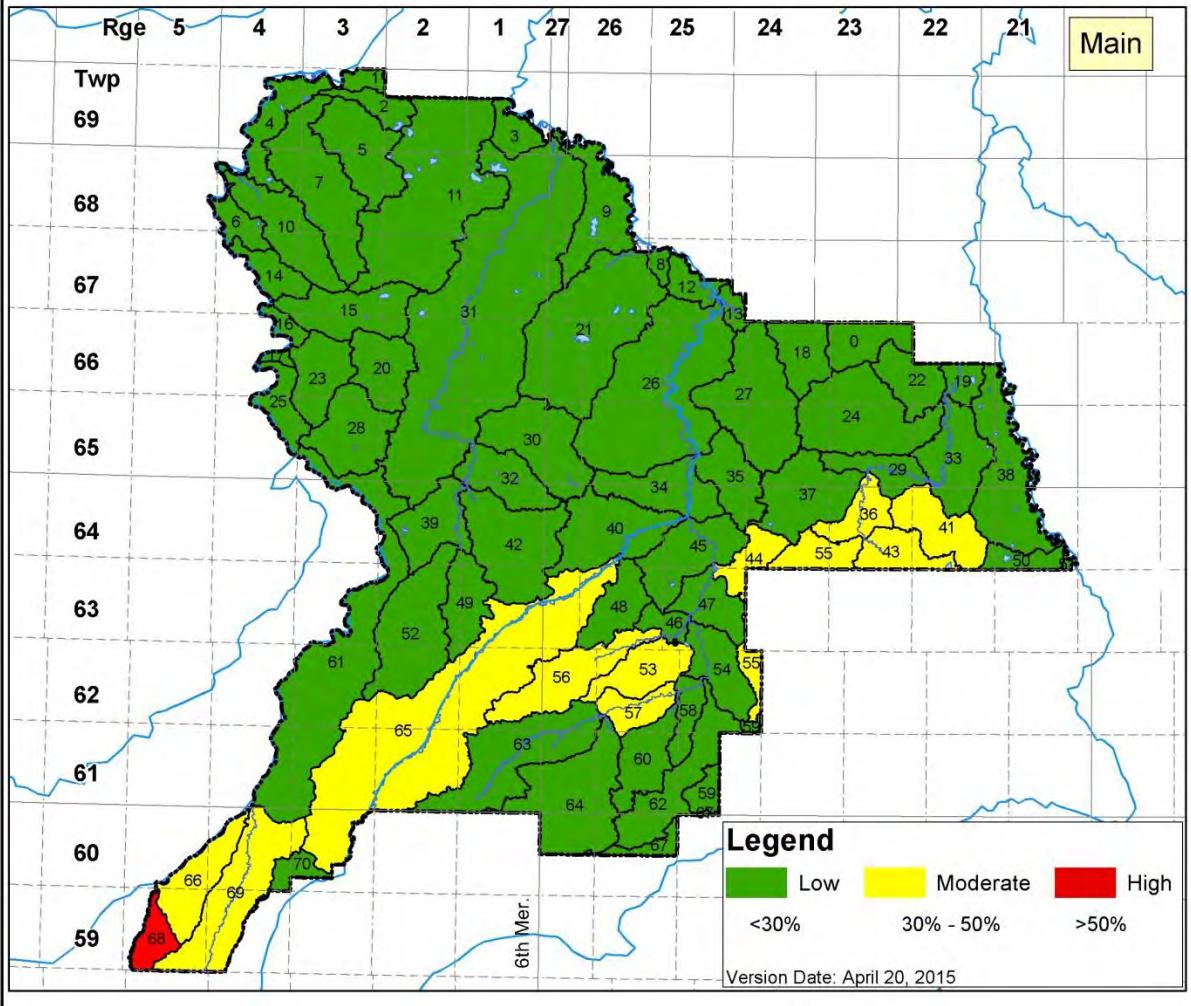


Figure 8. Watershed Risk

Value: Water Quality**Objective:** Water quality will be conserved**CSA Core Indicator 3.2.1:** Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand-replacing disturbance**Indicator Statement 3.2.1b):** Drainage structures with identified water quality concerns that have mitigation strategies implemented**Target 3.2.1b):**

100% of medium and high hazard drainage structures will have mitigation strategies implemented according to the road maintenance plan for permanent Canfor Alberta roads

Acceptable variance:

90% of medium and high hazard drainage structures will have mitigation strategies implemented according to the road maintenance plan for permanent Canfor Alberta roads

Status: Meets

Canfor Alberta utilizes the Foothills Stream Crossing Partnership to identify risk. The Foothills Stream Crossing Partnership is administered by the Foothills Research Institute. The program is a creditable standardized procedure that is used by other forest companies and other industrial users across Alberta.

Stream crossing inspections are completed in June and early July of each year. All crossing inspections that indicate a high risk for safety are addressed immediately. As of 2014, remediation plans including the recommendations from the inspections for all medium and high hazard drainage structures are developed within six months of the stream crossing inspections. These remediation plans are scheduled to be implemented on a priority basis.

Currently there are 214 crossings inspected; 108 (51%) pose a high risk to water quality and 71 (33%) pose a medium risk, 35 (16%) are low risk and none are no risk. Over the next four-year period, Canfor Alberta should have all initial inspections of stream crossings completed. The crossings requiring maintenance are scheduled for repairs based on lead-time for budgeting and priorities are evaluated by risk to safety and risk to fish.

Table 16. Percent of Crossings in Remediation Plan

Risk Ranking	Number of crossings by Risk	Percent of Total Crossings	Percent of Crossings in Remediation Plan	Number of Crossings in Remediation Plan repaired in 2014	Percent of Crossings in Remediation Plan that have been Repaired
High Risk Inspections	108	51%	100%	1	1%
Medium Risk Inspections	71	33%	100%	9	13%
Low Risk Inspections	35	16%	0%	31	89%
No Risk Inspections	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Total Crossings Inspected	214	100%	100%	41	19%

Value: Water Quality

Objective: Impacts to water quality will be minimized

CSA Core Indicator 3.2.1: Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand-replacing disturbance

Indicator Statement 3.2.1c): Forestry water crossing construction and maintenance work in compliance with Code of Practice for Water Course Crossings or Operating Ground Rules within each subunit

Target 3.2.1c):

100% of forestry water crossing construction and maintenance work in compliance with Code of Practice for Water Course Crossings or Operating Ground Rules

Acceptable variance:

No variance; all construction and maintenance will have the required approvals and will be carried out in compliance with Code of Practice for Water Course Crossings or Operating Ground Rules

Status: Meets

Work was completed on 41 permanent stream crossings within the 2014 timber year. All work was completed within the Code of Practice for Watercourse Crossings and Operating Ground Rules.

Most of the work was completed on the crossing structures (bridge cleaning to prevent sediment) as part of annual maintenance and not within the bed and banks of the stream.

**Table 17. Crossing Construction and Maintenance Completed in Compliance with
Code of Practice and Operating Ground Rules**

No. of New Crossings	No. of Crossings Maintenance Complete	CoP or OGR Apply?	CoP or AOP Approval Obtained?
0	41	OGR	AOP Approval

6. Criterion 4: Role in Global Ecological Cycles

Maintain forest conditions and management activities that contribute to the health of global ecological cycles.

Element (4.1): Carbon Uptake and Storage

Maintain the processes that take carbon from the atmosphere and store it in forest ecosystems.

Value: Carbon uptake and storage

Objective: Carbon uptake and storage (i.e. carbon balance) will be maintained

CSA Core Indicator 4.1.1: Net carbon uptake

Indicator Statement 4.1.1: The tons of carbon stored in each of the carbon pools

Target 4.1.1:

Achieve 100% of the carbon stored in each of the carbon pools as defined by the Preferred Forest Management Scenario forecast

Acceptable variance:

+/- 20% of the Preferred Forest Management Scenario for the 10 year forecast values

Status: Pending

This is not a reporting period for this target. As indicated in *Canfor's Sustainable Forest Management Plan 2012, Revised June 2015*, the target will be assessed at year 5. The numbers shown in Table 18 will be summarized annually as a method to monitor that Canfor is trending towards the 10 year forecasted target.

Table 18. Carbon Storage Current Status Summary

Year	Carbon Sequestration by Carbon Pool (millions of tonnes of Co ² e)			
	Above Ground Biomass	Below Ground Biomass	Dead Organic Matter	Soil Biomass
2013 TY	29.0	6.6	47.9	52.4
2014 TY	28.8	6.5	47.9	52.4
10 yr PFMS Forecast	27.1	6.1	47.5	52.8

Element (4.2): Forest Land Conversion

Protect forest lands from deforestation or conversion to non-forests, where ecologically appropriate.

Value: Sustainable yield of timber

Objective: Limit the conversion of productive forest to other uses

CSA Core Indicator 4.2 (2.2.1): Additions and deletions to the forest area

Indicator Statement 4.2 (2.2.1): Percent of gross forested land base in the DFA converted to non-forest land use through forest management activities

Target 4.2 (2.2.1):

Forest management company activities not to exceed 3% reduction in gross Defined Forest Area over the life of the Forest Management Agreement (May 26, 1964)

Acceptable variance:

No variance; forest management company activities will not exceed 3% reduction in gross Defined Forest Area over the life of the Forest Management Agreement (May 26, 1964)

Status: Meets

In the 2014 timber year, Canfor applied for and constructed the following non-forest land use dispositions in the DFA:

- DML 140025 – Campsite located in SW 23-62-26-W5M – 0.935 hectares
- DML 140053 – Storage Site located in NE 20/NW 21-64-26-W5M – 3.619 hectares

In 2014, Canfor planted 5.00 ha in other dispositions such as well sites, gravel pits, leases, and roads in coordination with oil and gas companies.

Therefore, the percentage of forest land converted to non-forest land use by Canfor over the life of the FMA agreement remains at 0.2%.

Table 19. Percentage of Forest Land Converted to Non-forest Land Use

DFA Total Area (ha)	Area Converted to Non-Forest Area Use May 1/14 to April 30/15 (ha)	Net Non-Forest Area Dispositions as of April 30/15 (ha)	PERCENTAGE of Forest Land Converted to Non-Forest Land Use	Non-forest area Returned to Forest Land May 1/14 to April 30/15 (ha)	Total Non-forest Area Returned to Forest Land May 1/12 to April 30/15 (ha)	NET reduction in forest land area (ha)
644,695	4.6	1,462.5	0.2	5.0	22.6	1,439.9

7. Criterion 5: Economic and Social Benefits

Sustain flows of forest benefits for current and future generations by providing multiple goods and services.

Element (5.1) Timber and Non-Timber Benefits

Manage the forest sustainably to produce an acceptable and feasible mix of timber and non-timber benefits.

Value: Sustainable yield of timber and non-timber benefits

Objective: Sustainable forest management that maintains timber and non-timber benefits

CSA Core Indicator 5.1.1: Quantity and quality of timber and non-timber benefits, products, and services produced in the DFA

Indicator Statement 5.1.1a): Percent of volume harvested compared to long term approved harvest level

Target 5.1.1a):

Not to exceed 100% of the approved harvest level (Annual Allowable Cut) over 5 years (5 yr. quadrant balance)

Acceptable variance:

The actual quadrant harvest volume will not exceed 5% of the allowable harvest level

Status: Meets

The coniferous harvest level is at 11% of the approved harvest level for Canfor's quadrant ending May 4, 2019. The deciduous harvest level is at 30% of the approved harvest level for Norbord's quadrant ending May 1, 2018. Deciduous harvest volumes for Tolko are not available for this reporting period.

Table 20. Percent of Volume Harvested

Timber Disposition	Quadrant Period	Quadrant Harvest Level (m3)	Harvested as of April 30, 2015 (m3)	Percent	Remaining (m3)
FMA9900037	May 5, 2014 - May 4, 2019	3,525,000	373,998	11	3,151,002
DTA150001	May 1, 2009 - April 30, 2013	458,848	Not Available	--	Not Available
DTA150002	May 1, 2009 - April 30, 2014	839,085	Not Available	--	Not Available
DTA150003	May 1, 2013 - April 30, 2018	850,000	251,223	30	598,777

Indicator Statement 5.1.1b): Maintenance of recreational areas for non-timber values**Target 5.1.1b):**

Canfor Alberta will maintain a minimum of 3 recreational areas for use by the public within DFA

Acceptable variance:

No variance; Canfor Alberta will maintain a minimum of 3 recreational areas for use by the public within the DFA

Status: Meets

Canfor maintains and supports several recreational areas (Figure 9) in both its Grande Prairie and Hines Creek operations. In 2014, Canfor maintained 4 public recreational areas within the DFA, and supported 2 recreational sites outside the DFA area:

- MacLeod Flats (formerly Smoky Flats);
- Economy Lake;
- Frying Pan Creek;
- Westview;
- Swan Lake (located outside DFA area, approximately 25 km west of Valleyview); and
- Stoney Lake (located outside DFA area, approximately 30 km northeast of Hines Creek).

A typical site includes camping stalls, picnic tables, firewood, garbage receptacles and pit toilets. MacLeod Flats, Economy Lake and Stoney Lake also have well water which must be boiled before using.

In 2014 the Swan Lake Recreation Area was operated and maintained by the MD of Greenview with Canfor providing financial support. Many positive comments were received regarding the facility and fishing resource.

Stoney Lake Campsite is located in Canfor's quota area northeast of Hines Creek. This recreation area has 28 overnight sites, a boat launch area, day use area, toilets, and non-potable water supply. An agreement was signed in 2006 with Alberta Tourism, Parks and Recreation whereby Canfor provides a financial contribution and Tourism, Parks and Recreation manages and operates the Stoney Lake site. This agreement continued in 2014.

To promote public use of the recreation areas, Canfor Alberta has produced a pamphlet titled *Canfor Public Recreation Areas* that is available through the Grande Prairie Tourism Association, Muskoseepi Park and Canfor Alberta's Administration Office.

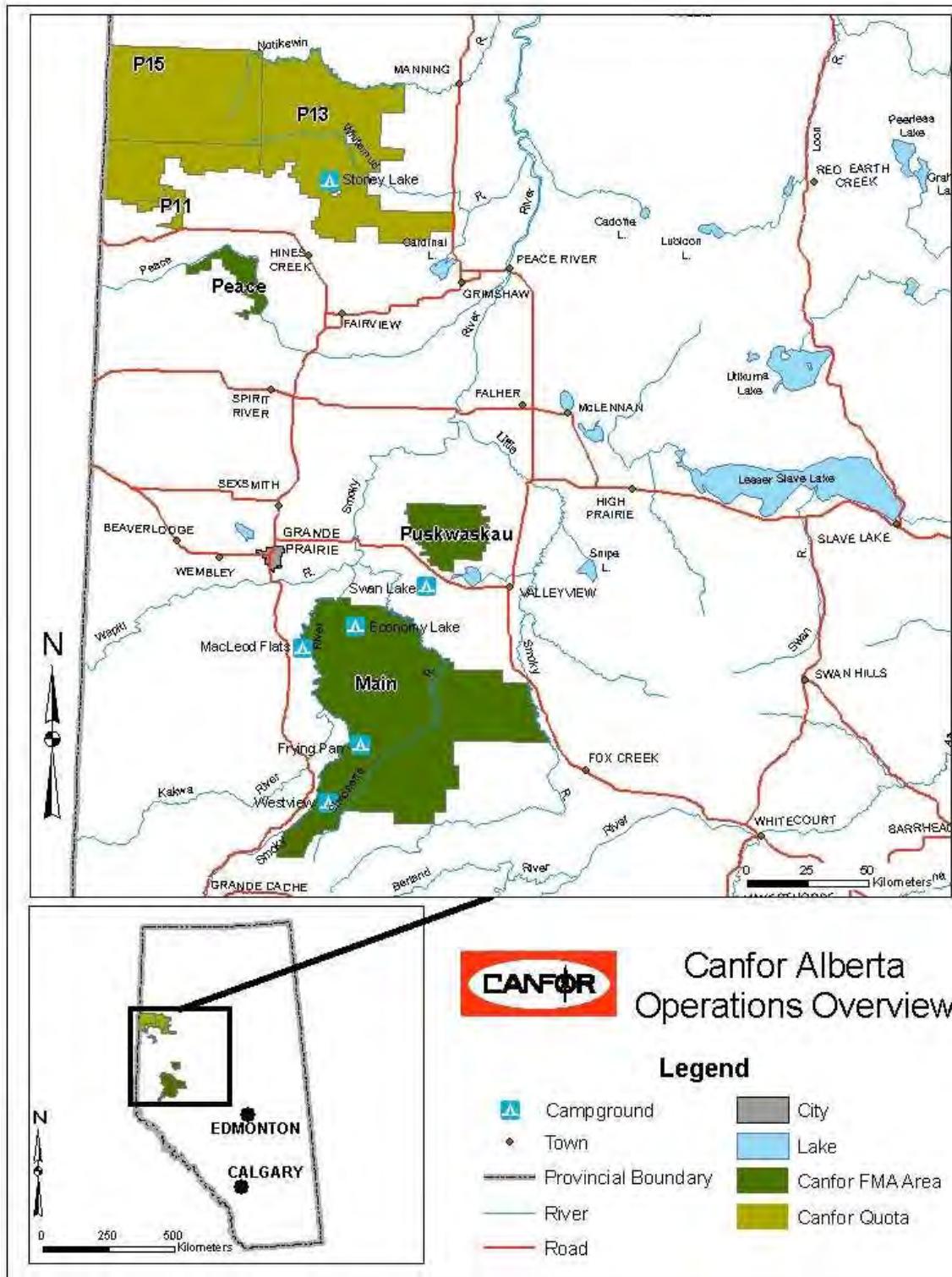


Figure 9. Location of Recreation Areas Managed by Canfor

Element (5.2): Communities and Sustainability

Contribute to the sustainability of communities by providing diverse opportunities to derive benefits from forests and by supporting local community economies.

Value: A range of benefits to local communities

Objective: Local communities and contractors will have the opportunity to share in benefits such as jobs, contracts and services

CSA Core Indicator 5.2.1: Level of investment in initiatives that contribute to community sustainability

Indicator Statement 5.2.1a): Investment in local communities

Target 5.2.1a):

Over a rolling 5-year period, a minimum of 75% of Canfor Alberta forest operations dollars paid for contract services will be expended locally

Acceptable variance:

No variance; over a 5 year period, a minimum of 75% of Canfor Alberta forest operations dollars paid for contract services will be expended locally

Status: Meets

In 2014, Canfor Alberta forest operations spent 90% (5-year rolling average) of its dollars on local contract services. The increased dollars can be attributed to increased log/haul and road construction/maintenance contract rates.

Table 21. Investment in Local Communities

Contribution	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Local Contract Services (\$ millions)	34.9	34.2	49.5	47.9	54.9
Non-Local Contract Services (\$ millions)	5.0	4.1	5.5	4.3	5.4
Subtotal	39.9	38.4	55.0	52.2	60.2
% Local Contract Services (5 year rolling avg.)	87%	87%	89%	90%	90%

Indicator Statement 5.2.1b): Investment in local communities

Target 5.2.1b):

Canfor FMG Alberta will provide financial/in-kind support to a minimum of 8 community events or services

Acceptable variance:

No variance; Canfor will provide financial/in-kind support to a minimum of 8 community events or services

Status: Meets

For the 2014 fiscal year, Canfor provided financial support to 11 community events and services:

1. Shock Trauma Air Rescue Service Foundation (STARS);
2. Grande Prairie Regional Emergency Medical Services (GPREMS);
3. QE11 Hospital Foundation;
4. United Way;
5. Girl Guides of Canada;
6. Clear Hills Agri-show;

7. Worsley Ski Hill;
8. Cleardale Senior's Home;
9. Hines Creek Minor Hockey Association;
10. Northern Spirit of Lights show; and
11. GP Forest Industry Bonspiel.

Canfor provided in-kind support to 4 community events and services:

1. Salvation Army (food bank and adopt a family);
2. Nitehawk Ski Patrol (office space);
3. Arbour Day (Canfor foresters presentations to school classrooms); and
4. Walk through the Forest (hosted a wildlife booth with Canfor forester presenters).

CSA Core Indicator 5.2.2: Level of investment in training and skills development

Indicator Statement 5.2.2: Training in environmental and safety procedures in compliance with company training plans

Target 5.2.2:

100% of Canfor FMG Alberta employees and contractors have required environmental and safety training

Acceptable variance:

No variance; 100% of Canfor FMG Alberta employees and contractors have required environmental and safety training

Status: Meets

Canfor records from May 1, 2014 to April 30, 2015 show that all FMG Alberta employees and DFA-related contractors have been given the required environmental and safety training as outlined by company training procedures.

Value: Fair distribution of benefits across communities

Objective: A fair distribution of benefits and costs will be ensured across all communities in the local area

CSA Core Indicator 5.2.3: Level of direct and indirect employment

Indicator Statement 5.2.3: Level of direct and indirect employment

Target 5.2.3:

Report annually on trend of Canfor Alberta's level of direct and indirect jobs created from the DFA

Acceptable variance:

No variance; report annually on trend of Canfor Alberta's level of direct and indirect jobs created from the Defined Forest Area

Status: Meets

Direct and indirect employment levels remain stable. The decrease in delivered production volume from the DFA is attributed to increased reliance on satellite inventory yards within the DFA to accommodate summer hauling and warm winter weather events, as well as an increase of volume being delivered from Canfor's Quota areas to address heavily infested MPB stands.

Table 22. Level of Direct and Indirect Employment

	Production Volume (m ³)	Employment
Potential	715,000	2,932
2012	704,514	2,889
2013	505,296	2,072
2014	468,579	2,062

CSA Core Indicator 5.2.4: Level of Aboriginal participation in the forest economy

Indicator Statement 5.2.4: Opportunities for Aboriginal communities and contractors to participate in the forest economy

Target 5.2.4:

Maintain evidence that opportunities have been provided

Acceptable variance:

No variance

Status: Meets

No open bid projects or services that are not secured under existing multi-year agreements were made available for tender in 2014.

Canfor provided opportunity for consultation on the AOP, GDP, FMP, and site level dispositions in 2014.

During consultation discussions, Canfor verbally relays that the company is actively hiring as an employer in a multitude of positions. Contact information is provided to aboriginal communities with respect to the current application process.

Canfor continues to aid in funding of an Aboriginal economic opportunity through the Foothills Landscape Management Forum (FLMF) Road Patrol Project in which members of a local Aboriginal Community were hired to monitor public access in caribou ranges and collect data on wildlife sightings.

8. Criterion 6: Society's Responsibility

Society's responsibility for sustainable forest management requires that fair, effective forest management decisions are made.

Element (6.1): Aboriginal and Treaty Rights

Recognize and respect Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights. Understand and comply with current legal requirements related to Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights.

Value: Understanding and respecting Aboriginal and treaty rights

Objective: Aboriginal and treaty rights will be respected

CSA Core Indicator 6.1.1: Evidence of a good understanding of the nature of Aboriginal title and rights

Indicator Statement 6.1.1: Canfor FMG Alberta employees will receive Aboriginal awareness training

Target 6.1.1:

100% of Canfor FMG Alberta Forestry Supervisors, Coordinators, Superintendents, and the Operations Manager will receive credible and effective Aboriginal awareness training once every two years

Acceptable variance:

A minimum of 75% of Canfor FMG Alberta staff receives a minimum of one credible and effective Aboriginal training session every two years

Status: Meets

On April 16, 2014 Aseniwuche Winewak Nation of Canada delivered Alberta Aboriginal Knowledge and Awareness Training; 76% of eligible FMG staff participated in the training.

CSA Core Indicator 6.1.2: Evidence of best efforts to obtain acceptance of management plans based on Aboriginal communities having a clear understanding of the plans

Indicator Statement 6.1.2: Members of local Aboriginal communities will be provided ample opportunity to understand Canfor Alberta's forest management plan

Target 6.1.2:

Opportunity to communicate key components of the Forest Management Plan have been communicated to each affected local Aboriginal group

Acceptable variance:

No variance; opportunity to communicate key components of the forest management plan have been provided to each affected local Aboriginal group

Status: Meets

Canfor initiated development of its Forest Management Plan (FMP) in 2010. The plan was submitted to Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development (AESRD) on May 1, 2015 for review and approval. Throughout the FMP development, Canfor contacted three Aboriginal groups (Aseniwuche Winewak Nation, Horse Lake First Nation, and Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation) identified as having some interest in the DFA in regards to the development of the FMP. In March 2015, it was identified that Sucker Creek First Nation also has interest in Canfor's DFA in regards to traditional use. Canfor was able to meet and discuss components of the FMP with Sucker Creek prior to submission.

Canfor provided opportunities for participation with the Forest Management Advisory Committee in the development of VOITs that were in the FMP, opportunities to attend Open Houses, and made presentations and held meetings with each Aboriginal group to provide information on the FMP.

As Canfor began selection of the Preferred Forest Management Scenario (PFMS), Canfor contacted each of the Aboriginal groups to present the PFMS and discuss the management assumptions that were used in the development of the scenario.

CSA Core Indicator 6.1.3: Level of management and/or protection of areas where culturally important practices and activities (hunting, fishing, gathering) occur

Indicator Statement 6.1.3: Percent of forest operations in conformance with operational/site plans developed to address Aboriginal forest values, traditional knowledge and uses

Target 6.1.3:

100% of forest operations are conducted in conformance with operational/site plans that have been developed to address Aboriginal forest values, traditional knowledge and uses

Acceptable variance:

No variance; all operational/site plans that have been developed to address Aboriginal forest values, traditional knowledge and uses will be implemented

Status: Meets

Through the consultation process, there were no Aboriginal forest values, traditional knowledge and uses identified within operational/site plans in the 2014 timber year.

Element (6.2): Respect for Aboriginal Forest Values, Knowledge, and Uses

Respect traditional Aboriginal forest values, knowledge, and uses as identified through the Aboriginal input process.

Value: Identified protected areas and sites that have special biological and cultural significance. Understand and respect Aboriginal special needs

Objective: The natural states and processes to maintain protected areas and sites that have special biological and cultural significance will be conserved. Early and effective consultation with Aboriginal peoples will be provided

CSA Core Indicator 6.2.1: Evidence of understanding and use of Aboriginal knowledge through the engagement of willing Aboriginal communities, using a process that identifies and manages culturally important resources and values

Indicator Statement 6.2.1 (1.4.2): Percent of identified historic, sacred and culturally important sites, forest values, traditional knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes

Target 6.2.1 (1.4.2):

100% of historic, sacred and culturally important sites, forest values, traditional knowledge and uses known or identified through communication are considered in forestry planning processes

Acceptable variance:

No variance; all identified sites will be considered

Status: Meets

All records and action plans, from May 1, 2014 to April 30, 2015, in Canfor's Creating Opportunities for Public Involvement (COPI) database were reviewed and it was determined that 100% of historic, sacred and culturally important sites, forest values, traditional knowledge, and uses were considered in the forestry planning process.

Element (6.3): Forest Community Well-Being and Resilience

Encourage, co-operate with, or help to provide opportunities for economic diversity within the community.

Value: Inclusive public process

Objective: Affected and locally interested parties will be involved in the development of the decision-making process through an open, transparent and accountable process

CSA Core Indicator 6.3.1: Evidence that the organization has co-operated with other forest-dependent businesses, forest users, and the local community to strengthen and diversify the local economy

Indicator Statement 6.3.1: Relationships with other forest businesses and users

Target 6.3.1:

Evidence of minimum of 4 relationships with forest products businesses annually within the vicinity of the DFA

Acceptable variance:

No variance; Canfor Alberta will maintain a minimum of four relationships with other forest products businesses

Status: Meets

In the 2014 timber year, Canfor actively initiated and participated in relationships with six forest products businesses within the vicinity of the DFA. Activities ranged from fiber purchase and sales agreements to benchmarking and industry involvement meetings.

Table 23. Relationships with Forest Products Businesses

Forest Industry User	Evidence of Relationship
Norbord Inc.	Incidental Agreements
DMI	Quarterly Operations Meetings
Tolko	Consultation on AOP/GDP
Weyerhaeuser	Pulp/Sawlog Agreements
MDFP	Log Purchase Agreements
Millar Western	Benchmarking Activities
Total # of Relationships	6

Value: Worker safety

Objective: Effective worker safety program

CSA Core Indicator 6.3.2: Evidence that the organization has co-operated with other forest-dependent businesses, forest users, and the local community to strengthen and diversify the local economy

Indicator Statement 6.3.2: Implementation and maintenance of a certified safety program

Target 6.3.2:

100% of Canfor FMG Alberta and eligible DFA-related contractors will obtain and maintain a Certificate of Recognition (COR) or equivalent

Acceptable variance:

90% of Canfor FMG Alberta and contractors will have COR certification or equivalent.

Status: Meets

Records from the 2014 timber year show that Canfor FMG Alberta and most of the DFA-related contractors (21 of 23, 91%) maintained a Certificate of Recognition (COR) or equivalent.

The two contractors that did not have COR certification are in the final stages of receiving the certification.

Value: Worker safety

Objective: Approved safety program

CSA Core Indicator 6.3.3: Evidence that a worker safety program has been implemented and is periodically reviewed and improved

Indicator Statement 6.3.3: Implementation and maintenance of a certified safety program

Target 6.3.3:

100% of recommendations from Partners in Injury Reduction (PIR) audit will be addressed and action plans developed

Acceptable variance:

No variance; Canfor will address all issues in the review of the safety program

Status: Meets

A PIR audit was conducted in November 2014 that evaluated Canfor Alberta Forest Management Group (FMG) and Mill safety performance. 10 Elements were audited and scored individually in which the overall score was 86%. No elements were found to be non-compliant with the requirements and Canfor Alberta operations received many best practices notations. A total of 19 suggestions for improvement were made of which 1 was related to Forest Management Group practices. Action plans have been put in place to address those findings.

Element (6.4): Fair and Effective Decision Making

Demonstrate that the SFM public participation process is designed and functioning to the satisfaction of the participants and that there is general public awareness of the process and its progress.

Value: Current scientific, local, and traditional knowledge

Objective: Forest management decisions will be based on scientific, local, and traditional knowledge

CSA Core Indicator 6.4.1: Level of participant satisfaction with the public participation process

Indicator Statement 6.4.1: Public advisory group maintained and satisfaction survey implemented

Target 6.4.1: 80% annual satisfaction from surveys in all four targets	Acceptable variance: A minimum of 70% annual satisfaction from surveys from all four sections
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Status: Meets

Canfor's Forest Management Advisory Committee (FMAC) members filled out a *Forest Management Advisory Committee Evaluation Form* after the October 15, 2014 and April 15, 2015 meetings. The combined results for the year were 96% satisfaction.

CSA Core Indicator 6.4.2: Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation in general

Indicator Statement 6.4.2: Number of educational opportunities for information/training/capacity building that are delivered to the public advisory group annually

Target 6.4.2: Provide one educational opportunity per Forest Management Advisory Committee meeting, plus one field tour opportunity per year	Acceptable variance: No variance; Opportunities will be provided
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Status: Meets

Canfor provided one opportunity for information/training/capacity development in the 2014 timber year to the FMAC. Western Heritage made a presentation about Archeological assessments conducted on Canfor's DFA.

The FMAC also participated in a field tour in 2014 in which 5 members and 3 advisors visited a Foothills Pine research project installation and Wesbogy research project installation on Canfor's DFA.



CSA Core Indicator 6.4.3: Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation for Aboriginal communities

Indicator Statement 6.4.3: Number of opportunities for information/training/capacity development that are delivered to the Aboriginal communities annually

Target 6.4.3:

Greater than or equal to 1 Aboriginal information/training/capacity development opportunity per year

Acceptable variance:

No variance; greater than or equal to 1 Aboriginal information/training/capacity

Status: Meets

Canfor provided three opportunities for information/training/capacity development in the 2014 timber year:

- Two members of the Aseniwuche Winewak Nation attended a FMAC meeting in which Western Heritage made a presentation about Archeological assessments conducted on Canfor's DFA.
- Canfor took two members of the Aseniwuche Winewak Nation on a field trip to observe and learn about Canfor's herbicide program and back pack spray.
- Two members of the Aseniwuche Winewak Nation attended the FMAC field tour where Canfor showed the group several research projects that are established on the DFA.

Element (6.5): Information for Decision-Making

Provide relevant information and educational opportunities to interested parties to support their involvement in the public participation process, and increase knowledge of ecosystem.

Value: Current scientific, local, and traditional knowledge

Objective: Forest management decisions will be based on scientific, local, and traditional knowledge

CSA Core Indicator 6.5.1: Number of people reached through educational outreach

Indicator Statement 6.5.1: The number of educational opportunities provided to the community

Target 6.5.1:

A minimum of 5 educational opportunities provided to the community annually

Acceptable variance:

No variance; at least five opportunities will be provided annually

Status: Meets

Canfor Alberta participated in 10 educational outreach initiatives in the 2014 timber year:

1. An active Forest Management Advisory Committee;
2. The Grande Prairie and Area Environmental Sciences Education Society;
3. Arbour Day;
4. Work Wild presentations to Spirit River Regional Academy and Peace Wapiti Academy High Schools;
5. Forest Management presentation to Grade 11 class at Beaverlodge School;
6. Forestry Guest Lecture at University of British Columbia;
7. Grande Prairie Career Fair at Evergreen Park;

8. High School Career Days;
9. Research projects; and
10. Public Open Houses

CSA Core Indicator 6.5.2a): Availability of summary information on issues of concern to the public

Indicator Statement 6.5.2a): CSA Z809-08 Sustainable Forest Management Plan monitoring report made available to the public annually

Target 6.5.2a):

CSA Z809-08 Sustainable Forest Management Plan and Annual Performance Monitoring Report made available to public annually on Canfor's external website

Acceptable variance:

No variance; the SFMP and the APMR will be available digitally on Canfor's external website

Status: Meets

Canfor FMG Alberta's CSA Z809-08 *Sustainable Forest Management Plan 2012* and monitoring report named, *Annual Performance Monitoring Report (APMR)*, is publicly available on the Canfor Corporation website www.canfor.com. The 2013 APMR can specifically be found at this link:

http://www.canfor.com/documents/environmental/plans/final_2013_annual_performance_monitoring_report_july_30_2014.pdf

Indicator Statement 6.5.2b): Percentage of public inquiries that receive an initial contact

Target 6.5.2b):

100% of all inquiries receive initial contact within 1 month of receipt

Acceptable variance:

90% of public inquiries will generate a response within one month

Status: Meets

Canfor Alberta received no public inquiries during the 2014 reporting year.

9. Summary

The status of the 56 targets found throughout this *2014 Annual Performance Monitoring Report* is summarized in Table 24 below.

Table 24. Summary of Performance

Classification	2014
Number of targets "Meets"	51
Number of targets "Does Not Meet"	1
Number of targets "Pending"	4
Total number of CSA Z809-08 targets	56

Canfor's performance is assessed annually through internal and external audits. Canfor's independent third party audits are performed by KPMG Performance Registrar Inc., who defines audit findings in the following categories:

- Best Management Practice: An Auditor's professional judgment where he/she notes a particular practice that stands out as above the industry norm or is an area where significant improvement over the previous year has been noted and the auditor wishes to recognize the company's efforts.
- Major nonconformities: Are pervasive or critical to the achievement of the SFM Objectives. They must be addressed immediately or certification cannot be achieved/maintained.
- Minor nonconformities: Are isolated incidents that are non-critical to the achievement of SFM Objectives. All nonconformities require the development of a corrective action plan within 30 days of the audit, which must be fully implemented by the operation within 3 months.
- Opportunities for Improvement: Are not nonconformities but are comments on specific areas of the SFM System where improvements could be made.

In 2014, 2 audits of Canfor Alberta's forestry systems were conducted in the DFA:

- Internal audit of CAN/CSA Z809-08, including PEFC Chain of Custody for the Alberta FMA area and ISO 14001:2004 for the Canfor Alberta Division, with the following findings reported:
 - 1 best management practice;
 - 8 opportunities for improvement; and
 - 0 minor non-conformances
- An External audit was completed by an independent third party for CAN/CSA Z809-08, for all Canfor's woodlands operations, with the following findings reported:
 - 9 best management practices;
 - 1 opportunity for improvement;
 - 3 minor non-conformances; and
 - 0 major non-conformances.

All independent third party audit non-conformance incidents require a corrective action plan to be prepared by Canfor and approved by the registrar. As well, Canfor develops corrective action plans for all non-conformance incidents and opportunities for improvement detected by Canfor during inspections of operations. All incidents and related action plans are recorded in the *Incident Tracking System* database by Canfor Forest Management Group staff.



10. Literature Cited

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