

Volume I

Background Information

1999 to 2009

for the
Renewal of the
Pasquia-Porcupine
Forest Management Area
Twenty-Year Forest Management Plan

August, 2009



Forest Management Plan – Volume 1

Background Information 1999 to 2009 for the Renewal of the Pasquia Porcupine Forest Management Area Twenty-Year Forest Management Plan

I hereby certify that I have prepared this FMP – Volume 1 to the best of my professional skill and judgment in accordance with the requirements of the Forest Planning Manual.



Brian Christensen RPF

Sept 29/09
[date]

Submitted by:



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Sept. 29/09
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I recommend that this forest management plan document be approved for implementation and certify that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Forest Planning Manual, and relevant policies and obligations. I also certify that this forest management plan document has been prepared in accordance with the approved standards of other applicable manuals.

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October 20, 2009
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List of acronyms used in this document:

AOP	- Annual Operating Plan
CAP	- Coordinated Action Plan
COSFI	- Council of Saskatchewan Forest Industries
CWS	- Canadian Wildlife Service
DFO	- Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
dib	- diameter inside bark
DSS	- Decision Support System
EA	- Environmental Assessment
EIA	- Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	- Environmental Impact Statement
ELC	- Ecological Land Classification
FMA	- Forest Management Agreement
FMAC	- Forest Management Advisory Committee
FMEMP	- Forest Management Effects Monitoring Program
FMOG	- Forest Management Operating Guidelines
FMP	- Forest Management Plan
FPP	- Forest Product Permit
GIS	- Geographic Information System
HVS	- Harvest Volume Schedule
IFLUP	- Integrated Forest Land Use Plan
IRM	- Integrated Resource Management
NRV	- Natural Range of Variation
NSR	- Not Sufficiently Regenerated
OSB	- Oriented Strand Board
PESP	- Permanent Ecological Sample Plot
PFT	- Provincial Forest Type
PP	- Pasquia-Porcupine
RAN	- Representative Areas Network
SFM	- Sustainable Forest Management
SFVI	- Saskatchewan Forest Vegetation Inventory
SMLP	- Saskfor McMillan Limited Partnership
SOP	- Standard Operating Procedure
SR	- Sufficiently Regenerated
TSL	- Term Supply Licence
TSP	- Temporary Sample Plot

Executive Summary

A Twenty Year Forest Management Plan, for the Pasquia Porcupine Forest Management Area was approved on April 19, 1999.

Since 1999, ownership of the mills associated with the FMA and assignment of the Forest Management Agreement has passed from Saskfor MacMillan Limited Partnership to the current owner, Weyerhaeuser Company Ltd.

Forest Management Plans are routinely revised and updated every ten years. This document, Volume I, is the background information for the first renewal of the Pasquia Porcupine FMP and reports on activities from 1999 to 2009.

The following preliminary documents were also prepared by the company and approved by the Forest Service as per the Forest Management Planning Document which guides the forest management planning process in Saskatchewan:

- Planning Team Terms of Reference
- Twenty Year FMP Work Plan
- Public Consultation Plan.

These are available for viewing through Yahoo or Bing @ PPFMP or @ www.weyerhaeuser.com/Businesses/SustainableForestry/PPFMP

The Provincial Sources of direction provided to the company are listed in this document as are the monitoring program reports, the FMP and EIS commitments/approval conditions and a summary of public consultation done from 1999 to 2008.

The section describing the location of the licence area in Saskatchewan and a biophysical description of the area is intended to provide the reader with an understanding of the biophysical factors that affect the forest condition and control many of the management options available for the planning area.

Descriptions of known land uses/values and community and social profiles are included to help readers to interpret known factors that may influence management of the forest resource and to understand the approaches being proposed in the FMP to address these concerns.

Background information on Weyerhaeuser Company and its Forest Management Principles and certifications is provided. Weyerhaeuser's Environmental Management System was certified to the ISO 14001 Standard in 2001 and in 2002, the FMA was certified to the CSA Z809 Sustainable Forest Management Standard.

Some highlights of the ten year economic profile include 6,739 person years of employment, \$18,000,000 paid to the province in timber dues, \$37,000,000 paid into the Forest Management Fund and \$14,000,000 paid to local governments in property taxes.

Descriptions of the current forest condition, forest management activities that have taken place and natural disturbances that have occurred are presented. This information will help the reader to understand management objectives of the current FMP and the outcome of the forest management practices on the licence area.

Harvesting, reforestation and the assessment of the reforestation results are among the activities that are reported. An average of 4,900 hectares per year has been harvested over the current FMP term. Some 35,000,000 trees have been planted by the licensee over that same period.

Silviculture work on the FMA by the provincial government and harvest activities by independent operators are documented in sections 3.3 and 3.4

The coordinated action plan developed to address concerns raised by an independent audit of the forest management practices on the FMA is included as an appendix to this document. The coordinated action plan is designed to ensure attention is given to areas identified as requiring improvement.

The next steps in the renewal process is the completion of the Forest Estate Modeling to assess potential management strategies and the production of the FMP Volume II which will present the FMP direction and implementation strategies for the next decade.

In May of 2009, Weyerhaeuser signed a letter of intent with C&C Forest Products for sale of the Carrot River Sawmill and the Hudson Bay Plywood Mill. Subsequently the renewal of the FMP has been put on hold. It is expected that Volume II of the Forest Management Plan will be submitted jointly by C&C and Weyerhaeuser with a target for approval in the of spring, 2015.

1.0 Introduction

Weyerhaeuser, Saskatchewan Timberlands is working on renewal of the 20-Year Forest Management Plan (FMP) for the Pasquia Porcupine Forest Management Agreement (FMA) area. The FMA area has been managed by Weyerhaeuser since the Company purchased MacMillan-Bloedel, including the Saskfor MacMillan Limited Partnership, in 1999.

Twenty-year Forest Management Plans (FMP) establish the strategic direction for forest management on an FMA area. The FMP establishes the company's goals, objectives and strategies to guide forest management activities, sets desired future forest conditions, and attempts to minimize land and resource use conflicts. The FMP includes an assessment of sustainability for the FMA area, and uses forest estate modelling to determine the sustainable rate of harvest for a period of 200 years. Once approved, the revised FMP will provide direction to Weyerhaeuser staff for the development of annual operating plans over the next decade.

The general requirements for an FMP are identified by Section 38 of the *Forest Resources Management Act (1999)* and Sections 26 – 28 of the *Forest Resources Management Regulations*. Detailed requirements for forest management planning are contained in the 2007 Forest Management Planning Document (FMPD), which is part of Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment's Forest Planning Manual.

Forest management plans must be revised and updated every ten years. This will be the first renewal of the Pasquia Porcupine FMP. Although the current FMP was originally scheduled for renewal by March 31, 2009, the Ministry of Environment granted Weyerhaeuser a one year extension due to uncertainties regarding potential softwood mill sales, and the indefinite closure of the Hudson Bay OSB mill in July, 2008.

The Forest Management Planning Document specifies the process requirements and major deliverables for developing or renewing a 20-Year Forest Management Plan. The first three major deliverables included development of the following preliminary documents:

- 1. Planning Team Terms of Reference** - the planning team is comprised of Weyerhaeuser and Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment staff, a representative of the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Advisory Committee, and a Métis Nation representative. The planning team oversees the development of the 20-Year FMP.
- 2. 20-Year FMP Workplan** - specifies major work required and a proposed timeframe for its completion.
- 3. Public Consultation Plan** - specifies how Weyerhaeuser will involve the public in developing or reviewing the 20-Year FMP.

These documents were completed in 2008, and have been approved by Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment. They are available for viewing through Yahoo or Bing @ PPFMP or @ www.weyerhaeuser.com/Businesses/SustainableForestry/PPFMP

During 2008, work began on development of the final 3 stages of the Forest Management Plan. This included completion of Volume 1 - Background Information (the document you are now reading), and development of a digital planning inventory for use in Forest Estate (Timber Supply) Modelling.

In May of 2009, Weyerhaeuser signed a letter of intent with C&C Forest Products for the sale of the Carrot River Sawmill and the Hudson Bay Plywood Mill. Subsequently the renewal of the FMP has been put on hold. It is expected that Volume II of the Forest Management Plan will be submitted jointly by C&C and Weyerhaeuser with a target for approval in the of spring, 2015. This period of time is designed to give the new company an opportunity to become familiar with the Pasquia Porcupine FMA and the operating environment in the province.

The final two major deliverables, the Forest Estate Modeling Report and Volume II - PP FMA 20-Year Forest Management Plan will be completed once the planning process is resumed.

1.1 Provincial Sources of Direction

In addition to Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment's Forest Management Planning Document, the Ministry has instructed Weyerhaeuser to use or consider the following additional provincial sources of direction in developing/renewing the Pasquia- Porcupine 20-Year Forest Management Plan.

1.1.1 Provincial Manuals

Section 19.1 (4) of the *Forest Resources Management Act* requires licensees to comply with the standards set out in a Forest Planning Manual, Forest Operations Manual, Scaling Manual, and Compliance Manual unless otherwise specified in the licence or approved plan, or as authorized by the minister. Table 1-1 below describes the status of the provincial manuals as of October 2008.

Table 1-1. Description of Provincial Manuals

Provincial Manual	Documents housed within	Provincial Standard	Status
Forest Planning Manual	FMP		Complete
	Managing for Natural Forest Patterns	Fire Salvage	In Progress
		Residuals within harvest events & blocks	
		Retention of old forest on the landscape	
		Landscape level maintenance of softwood dominated mixedwood WS PFT	
		Harvest event and block size distribution	
		Riparian Mgmt Areas	Future
	Operating Plan	Submission requirements/Annual Report	In Progress
		Range Management Plans	Future
		Wildlife	Future
	Growth & Yield	Growth & Yield Strategy	Future
		Volume Sampling	
	Pre Harvest Site Prescription		Future
	Visual Resource Management		Future
	SFVI	SFVI	Complete

Provincial Manual	Documents housed within	Provincial Standard	Status
Forest Planning Manual	Mapping Updates	Disturbance Natural	Future
		Disturbance Human	Future
	Forest Health Management	Dwarf Mistletoe	Complete
		Terminal Weevils	Future
		Defoliators	Future
		Bark Beetles	Future
		Root Diseases	Future

Forest Operations Manual	Regeneration Assessment		Complete
	Roads & Stream Crossings		In Progress/ Holding
	Slash Management		Future
	Soil Protection		Future
	Tree Seed Collections		Future
	Environmental Protection (camps/ hazardous materials)		Future
	Silviculture Systems		Future

Compliance Manual	Administrative Penalty Representation		Future
	Enforcement Audit Protocols		Future
	Volume Estimates		In Progress
	SFVI Audit Process		Complete
	Digital Mapping Standards Specifications & Procedures		Future
	Self Inspection		Future
	FMP compliance		In Progress

Scaling Manual	Development of Weigh Scale Section		In Progress
	Scaling Manual Update - Tree Length Data		In Progress
	Amend Existing Manual		In Progress

1.1.2 Integrated Forest Land Use Plan

Section 14 (1) of the *Forest Resources Management Act* indicates that the purpose of an Integrated Forest Land Use Plan is to co-ordinate policies, programs, and activities to guide and regulate existing and potential uses of land within a management unit. The Pasquia-Porcupine Integrated Forest Management Plan was prepared in 1998 to provide direction for the development of the Forest Management Agreement, which Weyerhaeuser currently holds. The province understood that industrial timber harvesting operations would have a major effect on all resource uses in the area. The planning area also accommodated a wide variety of resource and land-based uses such as roads, mineral exploration, power lines, railroads, cabins, recreation sites, water control structures, etc.

Section 39 (1) of the *Forest Resources Management Act* requires a licensee with a Forest Management Agreement to prepare a Forest Management Plan in accordance with the Integrated Forest Land Use plan in effect for land within the licence area. Section 14 (2) of the *Forest Resources Management Act* requires the Integrated Forest Land Use plan to be revised in conjunction with revision of the Forest Management Plan.

The current Twenty-year Forest Management Plan was prepared in 1997, before the Pasquia-Porcupine Integrated Forest Land Use Plan was finalized. However, the Minister did not approve the Twenty-year Forest Management Plan until 1999, after the Integrated Forest Land Use Plan was finalized. Many of the issues and concerns identified in the Pasquia-Porcupine Integrated Forest Land Use Plan were addressed in the Twenty-year Forest Management Plan and the conditions of the Minister's approval letter as indicated in the following table:

Table 1-2. Issues and Concerns Identified in Integrated Forest Land Use Plan that were Identified addressed as Commitments or Approval Conditions of the Twenty-Year Forest Management Plan.

Commitment or Approval Condition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classify the forest into ecological forest growth types, and maintain the area and distribution of ecological forest growth types existing on Forest Management Agreement area.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the proportion of the Forest Management Agreement area covered by mature and old forest in a manner consistent with that which would be maintained through natural disturbance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and undertake a program with the province that monitors the impacts of forest operations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a Forest Management Advisory Committee to review operating plans, and assess annual performance of management activities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain or increase the area of habitat identified as suitable for commercially important wildlife species.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and maintain suitable habitat for recognized rare and endangered species.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and monitor indicators of forest management activities that may potentially impact goals identified in the Pasquia-Porcupine Integrated Forest Management Plan, and a commitment to use the monitoring of these indicators as a basis for re-planning.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regenerate harvested and other disturbed areas according to ecologically based site assessments, prescriptions and standards that meet or exceed natural stand growth rates.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace trees proportional to the species that existed before disturbance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a study with the province to assess succession/renewal assumptions to help improve predictions of future forest growth.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize and participate in a strategy to control spruce budworm.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas at risk to erosion.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid harvesting on areas sensitive to logging activities, including riparian buffer zones, steep slope areas and unfrozen grounds sensitive to rutting, erosion or compaction, unless obtaining approval from the Forest Service.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid harvesting under wet conditions where significant rutting will occur.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor fresh disturbances in sub-watersheds and avoid harvesting in the sub-watershed where fresh disturbances are above a target level.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a model to predict changes to stream flow resulting from natural events and forest harvesting.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a report on the influences of natural events and forest harvesting on stream flow.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a record of the location of bridges and culverts, and conduct inspections and mitigate any impacts on streams.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the Cumberland Delta, prepare a landscape management plan for operational areas, constrain annual harvesting, and develop a Road Access Management Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Aboriginal employment opportunities through advice, training, assistance in business development, and granting of contracts.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop procedures with the province specifying how forest operational practices will be conducted, and a commitment to report on operating practices.

The revised Twenty-year Forest Management Plan must consider direction provided in a revised Integrated Forest Land Use Plan and must bring forward those commitments and requirements from the current Twenty-year Forest Management Plan that will still apply to goals identified in a revised Integrated Forest Land Use Plan.

1.1.3 Representative Areas Network

Saskatchewan is in the process of establishing a network of ecologically important land and water areas across the province. This system incorporates all of the unique features, landscapes and resources already being managed as parks, ecological reserves, wildlife lands and other reserves. New sites are selected to complement existing sites and ensure that the wide range of Saskatchewan's natural features and diversity is represented within the network.

The Pasquia-Porcupine Integrated Land Use Plan identified the need for protected areas and sites to be included as part of the Representative Areas Network, the intent being not only to conserve natural resources but also to provide recreation values and a place for people to enjoy these natural resources. Twenty-one sites have been selected within the area as a result of extensive consultation as part of the Pasquia/Porcupine Integrated Forest Land Use Plan. Commercial timber harvesting is disallowed in the designated areas.

The Lobstick, McBride Lake and Woody River representative areas are still yet to be designated in provincial legislation. However, these sites are considered protected and are treated similar to designated sites as the process moves forward.

1.1.4 Swan Lake Basin Management Plan

A Swan Lake Basin Management Plan has been prepared by a technical advisory group (including representatives from the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority, and Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food and Rural Revitalization) to protect water quality within the Swan Lake Basin (June 2004). The watershed contains lands in Manitoba, along with an area in the southeast corner of the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA area, and other lands south of the FMA area. The general groundwater flow pattern is from uplands in Saskatchewan to lowlands in Manitoba. Saskatchewan is participating in the plan through the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority. The revised Twenty-year Forest Management Plan will need to consider any direction provided in the Swan Lake Basin Management Plan for the protection of water quality.

1.1.5 Woodland Caribou Recovery Strategy

The licensee will continue to participate in the development and implementation of the provincial woodland caribou recovery strategy. In the absence of a completed strategy, the company will identify the impacts of their management activities on identified woodland caribou habitat. With the assistance of the Ministry of Environment, the licensee will set targets for maximum acceptable levels of activities that impact woodland caribou habitat (i.e. roads, harvest) and identify best management practices for any operations within or adjacent to woodland caribou habitat.

1.1.6 1999 Twenty-Year Forest Management Plan

The planning team will work cooperatively to review objectives and strategies in the current FMP and decide how to best utilize these in the preparation of the 2010 Twenty-Year FMP.

1.1.7 Stove Creek Land Use Plan

The Stove Creek Land Use Plan was prepared by Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food in 2006. A major focus of the plan is wildlife management for elk and other wildlife. The plan adopted the recommendations of the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) report of 1996 entitled *Wildlife Habitat Management in the Stove Creek Area*. The report recommended sustainable forest harvesting as a tool for wildlife habitat management in the study area. The study area for the plan includes Agriculture Crown Land, Forest Wildlife Development Fund Crown Land, Resource Crown Land, Private Land, and Provincial Forest Land. The provincial forest land within the study area consists of lands in the Southeast corner of the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Agreement area within Weyerhaeuser's Big Valley Operating Unit. Though within the study area, these lands are outside of the actual planning area and are not subject to the recommendations of the Plan.

1.1.8 Renewable Resources and Environmental Management Partnership Agreement between Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management and the Town of Hudson Bay and Rural Municipality of Hudson Bay No. 394

The Minister and the Town and Rural Municipality of Hudson Bay entered into a renewable resources and environmental management partnership agreement in June of 1994. The intent of the agreement was to work towards employment and economic opportunities from the forest resource for residents of the area, while: working in a cooperative, informative manner; ensuring a sustainable environment; and accommodating the diverse needs of people in the area. Essentially, the Forest Management Planning process accommodates the intent of this agreement.

1.1.9 Summary of Ministry of Environment Resource Issues

The Forest Service compiled a list of issues and concerns arising through the implementation of the 1999 Twenty-year Forest Management Plan and its associated 2005 amendment. These issues and concerns are listed in Table 1-3 and arise from aspects of Weyerhaeuser's forest management activities and the Forest Service Silviculture program.

Table 1-3 Ministry of Environment Issues and Concerns

Number	Issue	How the Issue was Resolved or the Proposed Solution by the Planning Team
1	There was uncertainty about the implications of Weyerhaeuser increasing the proportion of summer harvesting versus that proposed in the 1999 FMP.	Weyerhaeuser was directed to prepare an amendment to their 1999 FMP, which was approved in 2006.
2	The Forest Service and Weyerhaeuser had differing interpretations regarding the amount of all-season road which could be constructed in the FMA area during the 1999 FMP term.	Weyerhaeuser was directed to prepare an amendment to their 1999 FMP, which was approved in 2006.
3	Flooding and erosion has been observed along both summer and winter road developments on several occasions. The licensee needs to indicate how they are going to approach new road developments to minimize flooding and erosion on sensitive sites.	Inspection programs are in place to monitor roads, closures and maintenance activities by both the Ministry and Weyerhaeuser. Provincial road standards are to be developed by the Ministry of Environment and the forest industry in the new FMP term.
4	Concerns were raised that tree utilization specifications used in the forecasting portion of the 1999 FMP process to obtain a sustainable harvest volume schedule vary from the actual utilization of the tree (i.e. long-butting for peeler bolts). The impact of this variance should be assessed for the 2010 FMP.	Discuss revisions to utilization standards while preparing the forest development report of the new FMP.
5	The harvest volume schedule (HVS) approved in the 1999 FMP did not include a fire factor and there have been significant fires during the past eight years which have affected the available softwood volumes.	The planning inventory will account for the recent fires in the FMP term which will impact the revised HVS. Licensees are required to establish thresholds for natural disturbances in the forest estate modeling process. Exceeding these thresholds would trigger an FMP amendment.

Number	Issue	How the Issue was Resolved or the Proposed Solution by the Planning Team
6	There is uncertainty about how the spruce budworm will impact long-term harvest volume. The planning team needs to discuss what the future direction will be on spruce budworm outbreaks. There is a particular concern in the Cumberland area where softwood harvesting was originally scheduled annually. The Cumberland area has experienced heavy spruce budworm infestations.	The revised 2010 FMP should place some management emphasis in future directions regarding spruce budworm.
7	Woodland Caribou has been identified as a species of concern. How is the Ministry of Environment planning to manage woodland caribou habitat and integrate forest management activities?	The planning team will need to discuss the integration of Woodland Caribou management into the revised FMP. These discussions will involve provincial wildlife biologists.
8	Some fire-origin hardwood stands have not been harvested due to the presence of an immature white spruce understory (naturally occurring white spruce, not plantations). These uneven-aged stands need a clear direction on how the hardwood can be managed to both release and minimize damage to the white spruce understory.	These stands must be incorporated into the HVS for the next FMP. Two silviculture systems options exist; 1) Harvest aspen and regenerate to aspen and/or white spruce (primarily through planting), or 2) White spruce understory protection harvesting. Although harvesting costs can be significantly higher, much of this cost can be offset by advanced growth and lower silviculture costs.

Number	Issue	How the Issue was Resolved or the Proposed Solution by the Planning Team
Silviculture		
9 a	<p><i>A & B density stands designated SR (sufficiently regenerated) or containing recent Forest Service plantations.</i></p> <p>Many partial cut harvest blocks with remaining low density (A&B) hardwood overstories contain SR understories (either natural regeneration or Forest Service plantations) or plantations that have not yet reached SR status. Forest Service 2002/2005 regeneration surveys indicated that approximately 67% of pre-1995 harvested stands contained SR understories. Harvesting these stands for hardwood overstory volume shall result in negative impacts to the regeneration and will likely result in NSR understories post harvest on most sites.</p>	<p>Where successful plantations exist, the overstories in these stands should not be harvested, nor included as merchantable volume contributing towards the planning inventory.</p> <p>In these situations, the regenerating softwood layer will contribute towards the HVS, not the overstory layer. A specific SGR will need to be prepared for these situations.</p>
9b	<p>A & B density stands designated NSR (not sufficiently regenerated) - including Forest Service plantation failures.</p> <p>Many partial cut harvest blocks with remaining low density (A&B) hardwood overstories contain NSR understories. Forest Service 2002/2005 regeneration surveys indicated that approximately 33% of pre-1995 harvested stands contained NSR understories, primarily due to dense competing vegetation such as grass, herbs, and shrubs. Such understory competition may prevent adequate natural regeneration from occurring following harvest of residual overstory trees.</p>	<p>The overstories of B density stands will contribute towards HVS and will be available for harvest.</p> <p>Effective silvicultural treatments that ensure adequate regeneration following harvesting need to be reflected in SGRs to ensure these stand (or development) types reach free-to-grow status. In these circumstances leave for natural hardwood regeneration may not be a viable treatment.</p> <p>The planning team will also consider what happens to these stands once they naturally senesce. If these stands (or development) types will not be harvested in the model, transitions will reflect the best information available on what actually occurs.</p>

1.2 Monitoring Program Reports

In addition to the Provincial sources of direction listed above, Weyerhaeuser will also use experience and results gained from the Saskatchewan Forest Management Effects Monitoring Program (FMEMP) to inform the process. Weyerhaeuser has participated in the FMEMP since its inception in 2002. Field monitoring components of the program started in 2003 and include soil disturbance, aquatic (benthic macro-invertebrate), avian (songbird), roads and landings disturbance, and tree retention monitoring, as well as the establishment of a series of Permanent Ecological Sample Plots (PESPs). The provincial monitoring program was placed on hold as of 2008 to allow time for analysis of the information gathered to date and to look at modifying the program as necessary.

Weyerhaeuser also monitors the condition of major culverts and bridges each spring after snowmelt, and each fall prior to winter freeze-up, allowing crossing repairs to be made in a timely manner where they are required.

1.2.1 Soil Disturbance Monitoring

The soil disturbance monitoring program is intended to monitor soil compaction and other soil disturbance measurements two years after harvesting has occurred. The two year delay is to ensure that all forest management related disturbances such as road and landing reclamation and silvicultural site preparation have been completed, and that the harvest block will not be subject to any further disturbances. Soil disturbance monitoring looks at soil disturbance levels throughout the harvest block, and also at the locations of in-block roads and landings. The monitoring protocol requires that 5% of the harvest block area for each harvest year is sampled annually.

Soil disturbance types that are measured by the monitoring program include soil compaction as measured by increases in soil bulk density from back ground levels, and others such as rutting, puddling, erosion, surface scalps, and surface and deep gouges caused by forest harvesting, skidding, in-block road construction and reclamation, and silvicultural site preparation activities.

Soil disturbance monitoring started on the PP FMA area in 2003 for the 2001-02 harvest year, and continued up to, and including, 2007. All of the monitoring data collected to date has been provided to Forest Service Branch for auditing and analysis. A portion of the data (2003 and 2004) has been analyzed. Following is a summary of the major findings from the PP FMA area data.

Based on the initial analysis, harvesting traffic in the block does not appear to be negatively impacting soil bulk densities (causing soil compaction) compared to the Natural Range of Variation (NRV) areas. NRV areas include undisturbed adjacent forest and undisturbed areas located inside clumps located within the block. No blocks sampled from the 2003 and 2004 operating years had rutting that exceeded levels allowed by the PP FMA Standards and Guidelines.

On roads and landings, fifty percent (**50%**) of blocks (combining both 2003 and 2004 sampling data) across all soil types had soil bulk densities that were higher than the 75th percentile, suggesting that proper rehabilitation of roads and landings in these areas did not occur, or had not yet occurred at time of sampling. Three of the blocks were winter harvest suggesting that winter sites are also subject to compaction. The Forest Service

is having the data re-analyzed to determine whether road de-compaction (ripping) and rehabilitation had occurred prior to sampling, or after sampling had occurred. No results of this re-analysis have been received to date.

1.2.2 Benthic Macro-Invertebrate Monitoring

The benthic macro-invertebrate monitoring program is the aquatic habitat monitoring component of the FMEMP. Monitoring of benthic (stream-bottom dwelling) macro- (can be seen with the naked eye) invertebrates (insects and other water bugs, but excluding fish) was selected as a relatively simple and rapid way of measuring aquatic ecosystem health. Benthic macro-invertebrate population levels and species composition are considered to be fairly sensitive indicators of short term environmental effects.

As conceived, the monitoring protocol was based on matched pairs of monitoring sites upstream and downstream of forest management disturbances such as road crossing sites, forest harvesting blocks, and forest fires. Each FMA holder in the Province was to establish 2 upstream-downstream pairs of monitoring sites at new road crossing locations, 2 above and below recently harvested blocks, and 2 upstream and downstream of recent forest fires.

Two paired road crossing monitoring sites were established on the PP FMA area in September, 2004. No suitable forest fire or harvest block sites could be located, in spite of 12 person days being spent in the field checking out likely locations. Other forest companies had similar problems locating suitable sites, due to high stream flows in fall 2004, and very specific requirements in the monitoring protocols for matching stream bed substrate types for the monitoring site pairs. No additional sites were established in 2005 due to very high, and dangerous, fall stream flows.

In 2006, Ministry of Environment, Forest Service Branch contracted the review and development of an analysis protocol for benthic macro-invertebrate monitoring data. In testing the protocol, all data collected by forest companies and Ministry staff to date was analyzed. The results of this analysis appear to suggest that no major negative impact of forest harvesting or forest road construction was measured at any of the monitoring sites across the Provincial Forest.

The Forest Service and major Saskatchewan forest companies are re-evaluating the benthic macro-invertebrate monitoring protocols with the aim of making them easier to implement. Finding acceptable monitoring sites has proven very difficult for all companies involved in the monitoring program.

1.2.3 Avian Monitoring

The avian monitoring program started in June, 2003 and was carried out each June until the initial phase of the program was completed following the 2006 songbird breeding season. The annual program consisted of attempting to record 150 ten-minute digital recordings each June, of breeding birds singing to attract mates or protect nesting territory. Recordings were made between 4:00 AM and 9:00 AM on relatively calm, quiet mornings using a digital audio recorder and a pair of special omni-directional microphones. Recordings could not be made on days with moderate to heavy winds or

when it was raining, due to excessive noise being picked up by the very sensitive microphones.

The Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) provided the Company with lists of recommended and alternate potential recording sites each spring. Plot locations were selected by CWS in groups of 25 plots (5 plot x 5 plot grid, each plot 400m apart). Due to some especially wet springs between 2003 and 2006, it was not possible to access some of the proposed and alternate monitoring sites. Over the four years of the initial phase of the avian monitoring program, Weyerhaeuser managed to obtain 485 ten-minute point count breeding bird surveys of acceptable quality. Each year, qualified bird specialists were contracted to listen to the recordings to identify the species and number of birds recorded at each monitoring location. This information, plus digital copies of the songbird recordings, was provided to Forest Service Branch and the Canadian Wildlife Service.

In 2007, the CWS combined Weyerhaeuser's PP FMA area avian recording data with all other avian recording data collected from across the Saskatchewan commercial forest by other forest companies, as well as data collected for a combined University of Saskatchewan-Canadian Wildlife Service research project, and data collected by Forest Service Branch. The combined data set contained records of more than 35,000 breeding song birds and 145 different bird species. Seventy-five bird species were found at 50 or more monitoring sites. One of the main conclusions of the analysis is that larger, single-entry harvest patches compare more favorably in terms of bird population composition to forest areas naturally created by forest fires, than do areas where multiple entries have been made to harvest smaller blocks. (Steve Van Wilgenburg & Keith Hobson, Data Synopsis of the Saskatchewan Forest Management Effects Monitoring Program – Avian Monitoring Protocol).

1.2.4 Roads and Landings Disturbance Monitoring:

Weyerhaeuser has monitored levels of roads and landings disturbance and reclamation since 2003. This is an annual process to ensure that the development of new forest harvesting roads is minimized, and that in-block roads in all blocks are reclaimed within 2 years to fulfill EIA Approval Condition 8(2) and 20-Year FMP Approval Condition 2.3.4(b). The work is also tracked to ensure compliance with Forest Service Branch's "Roads" Standard for the Pasquia Porcupine FMA area.

Following are the results of roads and landings disturbance monitoring since the 2003/04 operating year.

Table 1-4 Road and Landing Development and Reclamation Monitoring

Operating Year	Average Percent Harvest Block Area in In-Block Roads and Landings	Average Percent Harvest Block Area in In-Block Roads & Landings and Adjacent Bush Roads	In-Block Roads and Landings Rolled Back	In-Block Roads and Landings Ripped
2003/04	2.4	2.5	95.4%	49.5%
2004/05	2.4	2.6	97.3%	31.7%
2005/06	2.6	3.0	91.7%	41.8%
2006/07	2.1	2.7	Not available until May, 2009	Not available until May, 2009
2007/08	1.9	2.4	Not available until May, 2010	Not available until May, 2010

Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment's standard for maximum percent area in roads and landings for an individual harvest block, including any adjacent bush roads or improved bush roads (IBRs), is 5%. Approval in advance is required from the Forest Service Branch Area Forester to exceed this level of road disturbance.

Since monitoring started in 2003, Weyerhaeuser has consistently averaged about half of Forest Service Branch's standard of 5% maximum. Weyerhaeuser is also in compliance with the individual harvest block maximum percent area standard of 5%, and does not exceed this value without approval from the Ministry.

The final percent of in-block roads and associated landings rolled back and ripped is reported up to the 2005/06 operating year, as the requirement is to complete rollback and ripping within two years of harvest completion. Therefore, a block harvested on March 15, 2007 is not required to have ripping and rollback completed until March 15, 2009. Blocks harvested in winter or blocks with sandy soils do not require ripping to decompact soils.

The percent in-block roads and landings rolled back within 2 years of harvest does not equal 100% as required by Forest Service Branch's Roads standard for the PP FMA area. Some roads were not reclaimed at Forest Service's request for use by third-party loggers or future softwood mill operators. A few additional roads were left beyond 2 years for forest renewal purposes as allowed by the Ministry of Environment's 20-Year FMP Approval Condition 2.3.4 (b), but are reclaimed as soon as forest renewal (planting) is completed.

1.2.5 Tree Retention Monitoring:

The current Pasquia-Porcupine 20-Year Forest Management Plan calls for an average of 2% of trees in harvest blocks to be retained as single trees and clumps to provide hiding cover and habitat for wildlife.

Weyerhaeuser has been monitoring the volume of trees left standing in harvest blocks since 2004 for the 2002/03 operating year, as monitoring is usually done two years after harvest has occurred. Monitoring is carried out by measuring standing live trees, recently wind-thrown trees, and standing dead trees (snags) on a 10% sample of a year's harvest blocks.

Following are the results of tree retention monitoring since the 2002/03 operating year.

Table 1-5 Tree Retention Monitoring Results

Harvest Year and (Monitoring Year)	Number of Harvest Blocks Measured	Average Single Tree Retention	Average Tree Retention in Clumps	Average Total Retention
2002/03 (2004)	10	1.6%	2.0%	3.6%
2003/04 (2005)	8	1.1%	0.6%	1.7%
2005/06 (2007)	7	1.7%	7.8%	9.5%
2006/07 (2007)	4	1.3%	4.2%	5.5%

Tree retention levels in 2002/03 and 2003/04 are representative of fairly normal operations. Tree retention levels for 2005/06 are somewhat higher than typical due to

the OSB mill reducing its acceptance of large volumes of white birch due to manufacturing constraints related to its use. As well, one of the blocks sampled from the 2005/06 operating year had been harvested as a blow-down salvage operation. Retention levels in this block were over 21%, which affects the overall average for 2005/06. Retention levels in 2006/07 were also fairly high, due in part to a continued avoidance of white birch, and for part of the year an avoidance of softwood due to the closure of the two softwood-using mills: Carrot River Sawmill and Hudson Bay Plywood Mill.

1.2.6 Permanent Ecological Sample Plots:

Permanent Ecological Sample Plots (PESPs) are long-term (potentially as long as 80 years) vegetation monitoring plots intended for long-term monitoring of the development of new forests established after harvesting and forest fires. Their purpose is to track short, medium, and long-term similarities and differences in vegetation communities between natural forest stands renewed by fire, and those that have been renewed following the harvesting of green forest. It is anticipated that the greatest difference between harvested and burnt sites occurs at a young age, after which they theoretically begin to converge. If and when this convergence occurs is the focus of the PESP work.

The intention under the PESP program was that each major forest company would install 50 PESPs during the first 5 years of the program (25 in burned areas and 25 in green harvested areas). Plot re-measurements would commence five years after the initial plots were established. One of the key plot establishment protocols was that green harvested plots must be paired with fire origin plots of the same age that have occurred on very similar pre-disturbance stand types, so that pre-disturbance vegetation communities are as similar as possible.

While closely matched plots are desirable, this requirement made it impossible to locate enough suitable sites for paired PESP establishment. The Forest Service relaxed the requirement for pairing before the 2006 field season. As a result, it has been possible to establish about 2/3 of the required PESPs on the PP FMA area.

Another difficulty in PESP establishment has been the relative scarcity of forest fires on the PP FMA area. The PESP establishment program will recommence once new forest fires occur.

1.2.7 Culvert and Bridge Monitoring:

Weyerhaeuser carries out a culvert and bridge monitoring program following spring run-off each year, and again prior to freeze-up each fall. The purpose of the culvert and bridge monitoring program is to inspect all major culverts and bridges on Weyerhaeuser owned or maintained roads to identify maintenance issues, and address them before they become too serious and potentially lead to the bridge or culvert failing and washing out.

Maintenance issues are classed as minor, moderate or major. Minor issues are flagged for attention during the next round of monitoring to ensure that the issue isn't increasing in severity. Moderate maintenance issues are evaluated and usually scheduled for repair as part of the following years maintenance program and budget cycle. Major

maintenance issues are considered to be emergency situations and are scheduled for repair as soon as possible.

This monitoring program has been in place since 2003.

1.3 Summary of FMP & Environmental Impact Statement Commitments

The following table (Table 1-6) provides a summary of strategies and objectives contained in the current Forest Management Plan, as well as a description of the progress achieved to date on implementing the various strategies and objectives.

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives

1. SOIL, WATER AND FISHERIES		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
1.1 Forest as primary land use.	Protect forest lands on the FMA area from permanent deforestation and conversion to other land uses.	Ongoing. The only exceptions to the permanent designation and maintenance of lands within the FMA area as forest are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing prior dispositions to third parties where non-forest land uses are explicitly permitted; • Treaty Land Entitlement selections; and • areas required for roads and other permanent installations essential to forestry operations.
1.2 Prevention of soil compaction	Limit extent of roads, landings and skid trails incurring measurable increases in soil bulk density on summer-operated areas to not more than 3% of the area harvested. Mitigate impacts on the areas affected. Prevent measurable loss in productivity from compaction of soils on all other areas harvested. Approximately 90% of softwood and 75% of hardwood requirements will be harvested during the winter months.	Since the 2003/04 operating year, the average block area occupied by in-block roads and landings has been about 2.6%, with annual averages ranging from 2.4% to 3.0%. As well, soil compaction monitoring has been carried out annually since 2003. Analysis of the soils monitoring data collected between 2003 and 2006 revealed that significant soil compaction was limited to areas occupied by roads and landings. Soil compaction was not generally found to be a problem throughout the harvest block where harvesting and skidding activities occurred. Roads and landings for blocks harvested in spring, summer, or fall on compaction-prone soils are ripped to de-compact the soils, and logging slash and other organic debris is rolled back onto the surface to restore productivity. The reclaimed roads are then replanted with softwood. An amendment to the Forest Management Plan was submitted in November 2005 to allow for expansion of summer harvesting operations on the PP FMA area. This amendment was approved in 2006 allowing for the harvest of up to 23% of the softwood HVS and up to 35% of the hardwood HVS, on average, between June 1 and Oct. 31 on suitable sites.

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

1. SOIL, WATER AND FISHERIES		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
1.3 Prevention of soil erosion	Prevent soil loss from treated and harvested areas, roads and stream crossings.	Certain locations on the FMA area have been rated and mapped as susceptible to soil erosion, based on the Universal Soil Loss Equation. The same rating system will be applied at an operational scale during pre-harvest site assessment. Steep slope sensitive management zones have been identified and mapped based on the erosion susceptibility rating, slope percent, proximity to watercourses and operational experience. No harvesting has been scheduled within these areas. Areas which are rated as susceptible to erosion but fall outside the steep slope management zones will be carefully assessed during pre-harvest assessment surveys and harvested during the winter.
1.4 Soil fertility	Prevent losses of soil productivity resulting from nutrient depletion during harvesting.	Certain soil types with low nutrient status have been identified on the FMA area. In these areas, potential loss of soil productivity is a concern. Weyerhaeuser will address this concern by using harvesting techniques which avoid removal of tree tops, limbs and leaves from the growing site when operating on soils identified as having low nutrient status and high risk of productivity loss. These areas are mainly jack pine stands on sandy soils.
1.5 Water quality	Limit impact of forestry operations on water quality to maintain sedimentation, turbidity, temperature and chemistry within ranges consistent with natural variability.	This objective is achieved through a combination of advance planning and best management practices in the field. Weyerhaeuser works closely with Ministry of Environment, Fisheries staff and especially with DFO when planning and constructing stream crossings. The Benthic Macro Invertebrate Monitoring program includes collecting data on water quality. Analysis of data collected for this program did not show any impacts on water quality or stream habitat.
1.6 Stream Flows	Limit increases in water yield resulting from harvesting to a maximum of 25% within an individual sub-watershed. Limit clear cutting on the FMA area as a whole to prevent any significant increase in trans-boundary flows relative to normal variability.	Analysis of the extent of recent harvesting revealed that only 1 of 298 full or partial sub-watersheds on the FMA area had harvest disturbance levels in excess of 30%. This sub-watershed is located mostly outside of the FMA area and thus has an artificially small watershed area (559 ha) assigned to it. Harvest levels reached 31.5% disturbance in the FMA area portion of this sub-watershed. Since 2006, harvesting operations were suspended in two sub-watersheds associated with the Leaf Fire as the disturbance limits were being approached.

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

1. SOIL, WATER AND FISHERIES		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
1.7 Protected areas	Maintain at least 50% of the FMA area in natural unharvested vegetative cover managed primarily for soil, water, recreation and habitat protection. (This includes wetlands, Parks, representative areas, steep slopes and riparian zones.)	A number of Parks, exclusions, representative areas and steep slope sensitive management zones fall within the FMA area boundary. These areas, combined with extensive wetlands, constitute over 1 million ha (more than 50% of the total FMA area).
1.8 Hydrological recovery	Ensure equivalent clear-cut area percentages (ECAs) in sensitive sub-watersheds and throughout the FMA area as a whole, are within limits forecast as necessary to achieve Objective 1.6 above. Harvests will be constrained to limit the ECA in susceptible sub-watersheds to 20% of the sub-watershed area and to 30% elsewhere in the FMA area. These constraints are expected to limit impacts on water yields to within targets.	Analysis of the extent of recent harvesting and forest fires revealed that only 3 of 298 full or partial sub-watersheds on the FMA area had disturbance levels in excess of 30%. Two of the 3 were small sub-watersheds located north of Tobin lake that were burned in 2002 by the Tobin fire (43.1% and 55.4% disturbance; all by fire). The third sub-watershed with over 30% disturbance is located mostly outside of the FMA area and thus has an artificially small watershed area (559 ha) assigned to it (31.5% disturbance, all by harvesting). Since 2006, harvesting operations were suspended in two sub-watersheds associated with the Leaf Fire as the disturbance limits were being approached.

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

1. SOIL, WATER AND FISHERIES		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
1.9 Road construction and stream crossing	Design, construct, maintain and de-commission roads and stream crossings at standards meeting or exceeding the Fish Habitat Protection Guidelines – Road Construction and Stream Crossings (DFO & Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment).	Weyerhaeuser adheres to this practice and has major stream crossings reviewed by DFO fish habitat protection biologists.
1.10 Game fish habitat	Protect spawning grounds, food supply and migration areas on which fish species, known to occur in the FMA area and classified as economically important, depend.	Weyerhaeuser adheres to this. This is part of the information considered by DFO when reviewing crossing proposals.
1.11 Rare and endangered fish species habitat	(None of the fish species reported on the FMA area is currently considered to be rare, endangered or threatened. The status of the lake sturgeon is under review and is included under 1.10 above.)	None of the fish species reported on the FMA area are currently considered to be rare, endangered or threatened.

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

2. Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
2.1 Distribution of forest growth types	Maintain the areas and distribution of ecological forest growth types existing in the FMA area.	Silvicultural practices are applied at the stand level, but aimed at maintaining the areas and distribution of forest growth types within each landscape area. With few exceptions, the silviculture objective for a harvested site is to return it to its pre-harvest forest type.
2.2 Distribution of age classes	Maintain proportions of the FMA area covered by mature and old seral stages consistent with the natural disturbance regime.	Percentages of growth type areas being targeted for retention in mature and old growth were determined and are included in the current 20-Year Plan. These values were used to constrain the long-term harvest schedules. Application of these schedules will maintain levels of mature and old growth at these percentages indefinitely. Ecological reserves, parks and riparian buffers embedded in the FMA area, where resource emphasis may involve protection and retention of old seral stages, are considered to contribute to meeting seral stage requirements. The revised wood supply in FMP Volume II will use an updated inventory, and re-evaluate both the distribution of forest growth types and age-class distributions, and if necessary revise targets accordingly.
2.3 Representative areas protection	Protect approximately 93,000 ha (9%) of productive forest land within the FMA area to contribute to the Saskatchewan Parks and Representative Areas Network systems, consistent with listings and rationale for exclusions and capture of enduring features provided by Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment to SMLP, March 4, 1997.	The Ministry of Environment has recently finalized selection of lands for the Representative Areas Network (RAN) for the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA area. Weyerhaeuser has agreed to the boundaries of all of the proposed Representative Areas.

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

2. Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
2.4 Landscape structure	Maintain the natural variability in patch size and shape as assessed by seral stage.	Weyerhaeuser strives to maintain a diversity of patch sizes. Harvest block size is reviewed annually to ensure that a wide distribution of block sizes is created. Patch sizes over 1000 ha are limited in number and are planned in consultation with Ministry of Environment staff.
2.5 Residual stand structure	Following harvesting of trees, retain residual structure (snags, live trees, understory vegetation and down woody material) as required for maintenance of ecosystem health, and for achievement of objectives 2.6, 2.7 and 5.1.	Live trees are left as single trees and in clumps to provide cover, primarily for the benefit of those wildlife species which may not otherwise use those portions of harvest areas distant from cover. A minimum of 2% of the cover (based on tree count) is to be retained, except where block sizes are less than 20 ha. Monitoring of tree retention levels for 10% of harvest blocks from the 2002/03, 2003/04, 2005/06 and 2006/07 harvest years have been completed. Over the four harvest years surveyed, the average total green tree retention was about 5%, with retention as single trees being about 1.5% and retention in clumps about 3.5%.
2.6 Commercially important species habitat	Maintain or increase the area of habitat identified as suitable for commercially important species, in selected species emphasis areas and across the FMA area as a whole.	Wildlife habitat is maintained through a "coarse filter" approach that includes management of the distribution of growth types, age classes, patch size distribution, residual stand structure and protected areas. In general, timber adjacent to a previous harvest block is not harvested until some hiding cover is present. When harvesting in areas considered to be especially important to moose, harvest blocks are designed, and harvesting carried out, to ensure that moose crossing the harvested block are never more than 250 metres from hiding cover. The Company has cooperated with the Ministry of Environment to implement "egressive" logging where the timber resource lends itself to the technique. Egressive logging refers to constructing a road to the furthest block within an operating area, and commencing harvesting activities at that point. Harvesting proceeds from the furthest point (back) of the operating area to the blocks closest to the front of the area. As harvesting and silviculture activities are completed, roads accessing that portion of the operating area are reclaimed and reforested. While this approach opens up the entire area initially, it allows the operating area to be closed to access in stages as harvesting and silviculture activities are completed in portions of the area. In this manner, the length of time the whole area is open to public access is reduced, and more of the area is returned to its predevelopment state earlier.

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

2. Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
2.7 Rare and endangered species habitat	Ensure that suitable habitat for recognized rare and endangered species is identified before disturbance by forestry operations and that the area of suitable habitat is maintained or increased.	Weyerhaeuser will protect the known location of any recognized rare and endangered plant species from disturbance by forestry operations. Weyerhaeuser is actively cooperating with the Ministry of Environment in the development of a Woodland Caribou Recovery Plan, and will assist in its implementation.
2.8 Genetic composition of tree seed	Ensure that seed used in regeneration of trees is genetically adapted to the site and retains genetic diversity consistent with that of the parent growth type and eco-site.	Weyerhaeuser adheres to the PP FMA Area Standards & Guidelines for replanting cut-over areas with seedlings grown from seed originating in the same eco-region whenever possible. When stock grown from seed within the corresponding tree seed zone is not available, geographic distance between seed source and planting site is minimized to fulfill this FMP objective. All seed for trees planted by Weyerhaeuser on the PP FMA originates from wild stands. Cone collections have been made from the various Ecoregions of the PP FMA area to ensure that required seed supplies were obtained and to meet provincial seed supply requirements.
2.9 Exotic species	Avoid the introduction or spread of exotic species which may be detrimental to forest conditions.	Weyerhaeuser has no plans to introduce exotic species to the FMA area which may be detrimental. All re-vegetation seed mixes used by Weyerhaeuser staff on the FMA area are composed of native boreal forest grass species and are approved by the Ministry of Environment.

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

3. Forest Protection		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
3.1 Insects and disease	Avoid losses of commercial timber resulting from catastrophic insect and disease outbreaks.	Forest Service Branch manages the spruce budworm spray program. Weyerhaeuser will make every reasonable effort to salvage stands heavily damaged by spruce budworm to minimize loss of timber.
3.2 Fire	Avoid injury and damage to the public, employees, property, the environment and timber by fire.	<p>Fire adversely affects many forest values in addition to timber. The overall responsibility for fire suppression resides with the Ministry of Environment. Weyerhaeuser's responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimizing the risk of fire from Company operations; • assisting the Ministry in fire suppression with personnel and equipment; • prompt and effective action on any fire on or near Company operations by Weyerhaeuser, its employees and contractors; • maintenance of appropriate and current fire fighting equipment for all contractors and field staff; • maintenance of a current list of contacts and map of all Company and contractor operations; • scheduling of standby personnel during the fire season; and • submission of an annual fire response plan.

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

4. Cultural, Traditional and Recreational Values		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
4.1 Recreational opportunities	Maintain the availability and quality of recreational opportunities on the FMA area.	Weyerhaeuser works with stakeholders and other forest users to minimize our impact on recreational opportunities in the FMA area. Weyerhaeuser has committed to leaving 90 m buffers around registered cabin sites.
4.2 Heritage resources	Consistent with the Heritage Property Act of Saskatchewan, take appropriate measures during planning and layout of forest operations to avoid destroying, desecrating, or defacing heritage resources.	A screening management approach has been adopted whereby: - The Provincial Heritage Resources Unit (CY&R) screens road, harvesting and silvicultural plans and identifies locations where high heritage or archaeological potential is recognized. - Weyerhaeuser contracts a professional archaeologist to make on-the-ground inspections of new graded-road locations and on harvest areas rated as having high heritage or archaeological sensitivity, and where silvicultural prescriptions involve significant ground disturbance. When artifacts or features are encountered, the sites are identified to Weyerhaeuser staff and are protected from destruction or further disturbance.
4.3 Traditional use	Maintain sufficient forest land in a suitable condition to sustain traditional uses in the FMA area.	Weyerhaeuser supports the maintenance of traditional uses of the FMA area forest for interests such as trapping, hunting, fishing, gathering, and spiritual use. Weyerhaeuser has also committed to contact the leadership of all aboriginal communities within and adjacent to the FMA area at least once every two years to discuss forest management issues and opportunities for cooperation.
4.4 Miscellaneous uses	Ensure that Weyerhaeuser operations do not adversely affect the entitlements of other land users identified in the PP Integrated Forest Land Use Plan (IFLUP).	Weyerhaeuser ensures that the entitlements of other legitimate land users are safeguarded by a policy of prior notification and consultation.

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

5. Timber Production		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
5.1 Reforestation	<p>Ensure regeneration of harvested and other disturbed areas according to ecologically based site assessments, prescriptions and standards consistent with the level of timber production specified in Objectives 5.2, 5.3.</p> <p>SMLP will pursue prescriptions that feature large growing stock and enhanced site preparation to avoid the use of herbicides. However...will investigate limited use of herbicides as part of an adaptive management strategy. This would be subject to public consultation and Ministry of Environment approval.</p> <p>The ultimate targets for regeneration performance are to meet or exceed the yields indicated in Table 6 (of the PP 20 yr FMP) within the stated rotation periods.</p>	<p>An ecologically based pre-harvest assessment protocol has been implemented. Using the field information gathered by this program, silviculture prescriptions are developed for each block. These prescriptions include a mix of natural regeneration and planting. Our objective is to maintain the overall species balance measured at a landscape level. Special attention is paid to maintaining the softwood component of the regenerated forest. Reforestation has been linked to the HVS by tracking the area harvested by forest cover type (S, SH, HS, H), and planting similar amounts of area to meet forest cover type regeneration targets. Regeneration surveys will determine whether these forest renewal targets are being met. Provincial regeneration assessment standards have been established and are being applied to current regeneration assessments. Regeneration surveys are currently up to date.</p> <p>Weyerhaeuser obtained approval for the establishment of a demonstration trial in the Pasquia Porcupine FMA area to show how herbicides can be used in forest management in Saskatchewan. This demonstration trial was established in stages during the summers of 2006, 2007 and 2008.</p> <p>Weyerhaeuser has carried out regeneration surveys for all blocks harvested between April 1, 1995 and March 31, 2003. A total of 42,050 hectares have been surveyed, starting with 1,776 hectares of ground-based surveys in 2001 and 2002. The remaining surveys were carried out from the air in 2004, 2006 and 2007 using a helicopter. The surveys showed that 85% of the harvested areas were classed as Sufficiently Regenerated (SR) according to the survey standards. Of the area classed as Not Sufficiently Regenerated (NSR), about 50% have sufficient trees on site, but they did not meet the minimum height requirements set in the survey standards at time of survey. Follow-up ground reconnaissance has revealed that a significant portion of the areas designated as NSR during the helicopter surveys are actually SR, or are naturally non-treed areas such as bogs, fens, meadows, brush-lands, and marshy areas located within the harvest block boundary. Resurveying of NSR areas is under way and harvested areas that are NSR after being resurveyed will receive follow-up prescriptions which could include treatments such as completion of harvesting for partially cut blocks, site-preparation and planting for failed planting blocks, and infill planting of blocks with patchy regeneration success.</p>

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

5. Timber Production		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
5.2 Maintenance of harvest levels	Sustain future annual or periodic harvests for both softwoods and hardwoods in perpetuity at or above the calculated long-term even-flow level.	<p>An ecologically based pre-harvest assessment protocol has been implemented. Using the field information gathered by this program, silviculture prescriptions are developed for each block. These prescriptions include a mix of natural regeneration and planting. Our objective is to maintain the overall species balance measured at a landscape level. Special attention is paid to maintaining the softwood component of the regenerated forest.</p> <p>Harvest levels of both softwood and hardwood forest products are monitored annually to ensure that harvests do not exceed the approved Harvest Volume Schedule (HVS) for the 1999 to 2009 period of the Forest Management Plan. Overall harvest levels are currently at 60.9% of the total approved HVS. For individual products, harvest levels are at 62.6% of the HVS for large and medium softwood logs, 76.0% of the HVS for small softwood logs, and 59.0% of the HVS for hardwood logs.</p>
5.3 Volume harvest schedule	Implement a harvest schedule which meets all commitments of wood fibre supply to existing plants, including provisions to small operators (see 5.4 below), the Hudson Bay plywood plant, the Carrot River stud mill, the existing Hudson Bay OSB plant until it is phased out, and the proposed new OSB plant in Hudson Bay.	Harvest levels of both softwood and hardwood forest products are monitored annually to ensure that harvests do not exceed the approved Harvest Volume Schedule (HVS) for the 1999 to 2009 period of the Forest Management Plan. Overall harvest levels are currently at 60.9% of the total approved HVS. For individual products, harvest levels are at 62.6% of the HVS for large and medium softwood logs, 76.0% of the HVS for small softwood logs, and 59.0% of the HVS for hardwood logs. Existing mills, including those of small operators, have had an adequate supply of raw materials available over the first 10 years of the FMA agreement.

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

5. Timber Production		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
5.4 Small operators and purchase wood supplies	<p>Weyerhaeuser will make available out of the FMA area harvest schedule annual volumes of 25,700 m³ (softwoods) and 50,000 m³ (hardwoods) for small operators.</p> <p>Weyerhaeuser will purchase sawlogs, peeler and OSB logs at fair market value and will be directed a minimum annual volume of 20,000 m³ of softwood peeler logs from the South Creighton Timber Supply Area.</p>	<p>The commitment to provide 25,700 m³ of softwood and 50,000 m³ of hardwood for small operators remains in place. In February, 2004 an additional 15,000 m³ of hardwood was allocated from Weyerhaeuser's HVS for the McGregor Hardwood/KAR hardwood sawmilling operations in Hudson Bay.</p> <p>Weyerhaeuser and Forest Service Branch have negotiated an agreement whereby Weyerhaeuser will purchase up to 40% of each third party operator's volume allocation as residual volume. The commitment to purchase sawlogs, peeler logs and OSB logs at fair market value was ongoing up until the permanent closures of the Carrot River Sawmill and Hudson Bay Plywood, and the indefinite shutdown of OSB 2000.</p> <p>Less than 1000 m³ of softwood peeler logs were directed to Weyerhaeuser from the South Creighton Timber Supply Area during the 1999 to 2009 period.</p> <p>During the current FMP period, Weyerhaeuser purchased sawlogs, peeler bolts and OSB logs from private lands, off-FMA area Crown Lands, PP FMA area third party operators, and the Prince Albert FMA. When all mills were running (between 2000/01 and 2005/06 operating years), Weyerhaeuser purchased, on an average annual basis, over 75,000 m³ of logs for the manufacture of OSB, almost 35,000 m³ of peeler logs for Hudson Bay Plywood, and more than 42,000 m³ of sawlogs for the Carrot River Sawmill.</p>
5.5 Competitive position	<p>The combined cost of growing and delivering wood, and manufacturing and transporting products to market, will not exceed that of competitors.</p>	<p>Weyerhaeuser competes in a global market place to sell commodity products. In order to maintain its competitive position, economics must be a consideration for a number of production variables, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • utilization of marginal stands and trees; • silvicultural systems and costs; • haul distance and access development costs; • harvesting systems and costs; and • research and monitoring expenditures.

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

5. Timber Production		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
5.6 Utilization and value added	Achieve the highest possible utilization of, and value from, harvested wood consistent with other economic and ecological objectives.	<p>Weyerhaeuser utilizes mature spruce, pine, fir, aspen, balsam poplar and birch trees to a 9 cm top diameter. Smaller diameter softwood material which the Company's operations cannot use is sold as pulpwood whenever markets can be found. Tops and branches are returned to the soil when doing so will not adversely impact soils or jeopardize successful regeneration of a block due to excessive slash loading.</p> <p>During the last year of harvesting operations (2007-2008), Weyerhaeuser obtained permission from the Ministry of Environment to not harvest white birch trees, but to leave them standing as live tree retention within harvest blocks. The reason for this was that OSB 2000 had started to make a significant amount of OSB web-stock used in the manufacture of engineered floor joists. It was found that white birch, and the small amounts of white birch bark remaining after the logs had been de-barked, were causing defects in the OSB web-stock reducing its strength. Because OSB board strength is very important in an engineered product such as floor joists, the decision was made to stop using white birch at the OSB 2000 mill.</p>
5.7 Employment	Employ 500 persons in harvesting and forest management operations on a full-time-equivalent sustainable basis, in addition to approximately 436 persons in conversion facilities.	<p>An amendment to the FMP was submitted in November 2005. One of the issues addressed in the amendment related to confusion regarding the definition of a "full-time-equivalent" job. As a result, the FMP was amended so that employment was measured in "person-years", and that employment levels in harvesting and forest management operations would be reported annually in the Sustainable Forest Management Plan Report on Indicators. Employment levels would be tracked over time, however no employment targets would be set as employment levels can vary greatly depending on economic circumstances, technological advances, and other factors.</p> <p>Economic factors affecting the entire North American housing market have resulted in the permanent closure of the Carrot River Sawmill and the Hudson Bay Plywood mill, and the indefinite closure of the OSB 2000 mill in Hudson Bay.</p>

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

5. Timber Production		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
5.8 Aboriginal participation	<p>Provide opportunities for Aboriginal employment in forestry operations.</p> <p>Reduce the gap between the percentage of Timberlands and contractor workforce of aboriginal (First Nations, Métis) ancestry, with the percentage of aboriginal people in the populations of communities within and adjacent to the Defined Forest Area (24 %).</p>	<p>The following services have been provided for Aboriginal (First Nations and Métis) groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ongoing meetings offering advice on opportunities in renewal and harvesting operations; • training in renewal and harvesting operations; • assistance in business development and organization in renewal and harvesting operations; • operational contracts in renewal and harvest operations; • opportunities for growth in operations of those Aboriginal groups which have entered into contractual agreements with Weyerhaeuser. <p>For the 2007/08 operating year, 8.3% of Weyerhaeuser Timberlands' staff and 13% of the contractor workforce identified themselves as being of aboriginal ancestry. During the same period, twenty-one percent (21%) of total harvest, silviculture, road construction and maintenance contracts were with companies owned by persons of aboriginal ancestry.</p>
5.9 Economic contribution	<p>Generate an average annual GDP of at least \$100 million during the Plan period, without adversely affecting the GDP contribution of other economic sectors.</p>	<p>On average, Weyerhaeuser's mills have contributed in the order of \$130 million annually to the Provincial GDP, between 1999 and 2008.</p>

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

6. Public Involvement		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
6.1 Public involvement in management planning	Ensure that all those who may be affected by the Forest Management Plan have the informed opportunity to provide input before the Plan is submitted to Government, and to review the Plan before it is approved.	<p>Two rounds of public consultation meetings were held in 6 different PP FMA area communities prior to submission of the draft FMP for approval in December, 1997. In addition, two bulk mail distributions were made to virtually everyone in northeast Saskatchewan regarding the development of the draft 20-Year FMP and the opportunity for public review of the FMP.</p> <p>The Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Advisory Committee (PP FMAC) informed Weyerhaeuser and participated in the development of the 20-Year FMP. The FMAC represents a broad range of stakeholders, including First Nations. The following groups or agencies were members of the PP FMAC during the development of the current 20-Year FMP:</p> <p>Cumberland House Development Corporation; Forest Working Group; Hudson Bay Forestry Committee; IWA Canada, Local 1-184; James Smith First Nation; Kelsey Country Tourism Association; Key, Cote, Keeseekoose First Nation; Man-Sask. Prospectors and Developers Association; Nature Saskatchewan; Porcupine Grazers Association; Prince Albert Grand Council; Red Earth/Shoal Lake First Nations; RM of Moose Range; Sask. Independent Forest Industries; Sask. Outfitters Association; Sask. Trappers Association; Sask. Wildlife Federation; Town of Carrot River.</p>
6.2 Public involvement in implementation	Ensure that all those who may be affected by the implementation of operational plans have the informed opportunity to provide input and review before each plan is approved, and during implementation.	<p>Weyerhaeuser, in consultation with the ministry of Environment and other land users, has developed a number of procedures for involving the public in the development, implementation, and post-implementation review of annual operating plans. These include review by the PP FMAC, one-on-one consultations with stakeholders, open-house reviews at area communities, and meetings with stakeholder groups as required.</p> <p>Additional opportunities for information exchange are offered to Aboriginal communities, groups and individuals.</p>

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

7. Inventory, Monitoring and Research		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
7.1 Resource inventory	Provide the base maps, vegetation maps, sample data and associated data management systems necessary for management and operational planning.	In 2007, a six million dollar project was completed to produce a new forest vegetation inventory for the PP FMA area. Weyerhaeuser is continually working to improve the accuracy and quality of data contained in the Geographic Information System.
7.2 Monitoring and research	Assess the achievements of actual forest practices relative to the Plan and the actual impacts on key parameters relative to the EIS.	Weyerhaeuser participated with the Ministry of Environment and other forest companies in development of a forest management effects monitoring program. Since the first partial field season in 2003, Weyerhaeuser has carried out its monitoring obligations for in-block roads and landings development and reclamation, soil compaction and disturbance, green tree retention, permanent ecological sample plot, songbird recording, and benthic macro-invertebrate monitoring. Monitoring program data is submitted to Forest Service Branch each year. In 2008 the monitoring program is 5-years old. The monitoring program and sampling protocols are being reviewed for possible revision based on analysis of monitoring program results to date.

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

8. Forest Management Activities, Practices and Schedules		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
8.1 Access and Transportation	Planning and construction of roads will be based on the Standards provided in the Plan.	In 2002, the Forest Service finalized the PP FMA Standards and Guidelines for Roads. Weyerhaeuser's construction and reclamation standards were revised to match the Forest Service's PP FMA Roads Standards.
	<p>SMLP proposes construction of approximately 500 km of primary road over the next 20 years, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 101 km of summer road, of which approximately 35% is Class I (main haul) and 65% is Class II (improved summer); and - 396 km of winter road, of which approximately 35% is Class IV (improved winter) and 65% is Class V (winter). 	<p>In November, 2005 Weyerhaeuser submitted a proposal to harvest timber on a more even-flow basis throughout the year. This required a different access strategy than proposed in the original plan. An amendment to the 20-Year Plan proposed that 183 km of new Class I and II roads would be built over the remaining life of the plan (~15 years), and that 102 km of existing road would be upgraded.</p> <p>In November, 2006 the Ministry of Environment approved the Forest Management Plan Amendment subject to the conditions that only 87 km of Class 2 all-season road could be constructed between 2006/07 and 2008/09, and that only 138.6 km of Class 2 winter road could be built during the current FMP term (1999-2019). These targets can be revisited during the FMP renewal.</p>

Table 1-6 Summary of Current Forest Management Plan Strategies and Objectives (continued)

8. Forest Management Activities, Practices and Schedules		
Strategy	Objective/Commitment	Progress to Date
8.2 Timber Harvesting Methods	<p>Three main harvesting methods will be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hardwoods will be mechanically or manually felled. The trees will then be conventionally topped and delimited at the stump or mechanically processed at roadside or landings. The tree-length wood will be forwarded by cable or grapple skidders to landings for processing which includes slashing into 8-foot (2.5 m) lengths for transport to the mill. - Softwoods will be mechanically (approximately 85%) and conventionally (approximately 15%) felled. Skidders will forward the trees to landings or roadside for delimiting and slashing into 8-foot (2.5 m) lengths. - Cut-to-length systems involve mechanical felling, topping and delimiting of trees at the stump and the use of mechanical forwarders to move logs from the stump to the roadside. This system is currently being applied in black spruce stands where concerns have been expressed over nutrient depletion (see Section 1.3.1). The above techniques will be applied in conjunction with three main silvicultural systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear-cutting. (see Section 1.3.2.4 and 1.3.2.6). - Understory release. - Modified cut. (see Section 1.4.4). 	<p>As of 2008, both hardwoods and softwoods are 100% mechanically harvested. Currently, approximately 50% of hardwood is delimited and topped with power saws but plans are in place to move to 100% mechanical delimiting due to safety concerns.</p> <p>The majority of logs are skidded to roadside and processed into specified lengths there using cut-to-length processors or slashers.</p> <p>Weyerhaeuser has implemented a policy requiring all contractors to use a skidder with low ground pressure tires whenever soft ground conditions are encountered.</p> <p>The harvest technique used for the majority of area harvested since 2002 is variable retention, wherein 2 to 5% of merchantable tree volume was left standing in harvest blocks in the form of live single trees and clumps. The 2-pass harvest system that was still in common use in 1999 was phased out by 2002.</p> <p>Understory protection harvesting has been practiced in hardwood or hardwood dominant harvest blocks where significant white spruce understories were found. Weyerhaeuser estimates that 1,095 hectares of hardwood stands and 105 hectares of hardwood – dominant mixedwood stands were harvested with an emphasis on protecting the existing natural white spruce understory.</p>

1.4 Summary of Forest Management Plan and EIS Amendment

By 2005, significant changes had occurred in forest management on the PP FMA area, as well as in the Canadian economy and the North American forest industry as a whole. These changes required that some of the strategies approved in the PP FMP and EIS be modified to address existing and future business needs.

For operations to be sustainable, Weyerhaeuser needs to meet economic goals as well as environmental and social goals and objectives for the PP FMA area. Economic goals contained in the current FMP include operating at costs that do not exceed those of competitors, limiting the degradation of harvested wood, and making substantial contributions to the Province's gross domestic product. However, meeting these goals became increasingly difficult due to a number of changes in circumstances and conditions since the original FMP and associated EIS were approved in 1999. These changes included:

- An approval condition of the FMA and EIS requiring integration of harvesting operations into a single pass harvest system.
- U.S. softwood lumber duties and anti-dumping fees severely impacting the financial performance of Canadian lumber producers.
- The global forest products industry becoming increasingly competitive.
- Energy costs that had risen sharply.
- Significantly higher transportation costs due to increasing fuel costs. This puts Saskatchewan at a significant disadvantage for two reasons; the first is that we have long haul distances to get logs to the mills, and the second that Saskatchewan is located a long way from customers resulting in high transportation costs for finished products.
- The increasing value of the Canadian dollar versus the US dollar reduced exports and returns. When the FMP was approved in May 1999, the Canadian vs. US dollar exchange rate was 1.4621. In November, 2005 when the FMP amendment was submitted the exchange rate was 1.1680, an increase in the Canadian dollar's value of more than 25% against its US counterpart.

In order for Weyerhaeuser's forestry operations to remain competitive in view of the above-listed changing economic conditions, Weyerhaeuser developed strategies for contractor re-organization and to better manage the high cost of mill-yard log inventories. The primary objectives of these strategies were to deliver fibre to processing facilities on a more even-flow basis and at the best possible cost.

When the FMP and EIS were approved in 1999 there were over 50 harvesting contractors cutting wood on the PP FMA area, each delivering between 1,000 and 50,000 m³ of wood annually, working for periods of between one and six months each. Following the contractor re-organization initiative, 11 contractors remained with an average contract volume of 115,000 m³ annually, enough volume for them to make efficient use of their workforce and equipment for 9 to 10 months each year.

The second strategy to remain competitive was to better manage mill-yard inventories. The objective was to maintain the lowest possible inventories of fresh logs at all mills. This strategy dovetailed with having fewer, but larger and more efficient contractors because it too, requires a more even-flow of logs throughout the year. Maintaining lower log-yard inventories helps to control mill costs by reducing the amount of money that is

tied up in paying for the harvest and transportation of logs to the mills months in advance of when they will be processed. The value of the log-yard inventory for the three PP FMA mills exceeded \$20,000,000 at winter's end.

The use of fresh fibre also results in better fibre recovery, less handling of logs, increased mill throughput, and higher quality of final products. This varies between tree species, mills, and final products, but studies have shown that fresher fibre increases mill output by 1% to 2% annually.

The circumstances described above, and the strategies that Weyerhaeuser implemented to keep the company viable and competitive required a number of revisions to the 20-Year FMP and the associated EIS. As a result, Weyerhaeuser prepared an amendment to the PP 20-Year FMP, and a corresponding Change in Development Proposal for the associated EIS, to reflect changing forest management strategies. These documents were submitted to the government for consideration in November, 2005.

Two major objectives of the current FMP are to protect soil and wildlife resources. One of the strategies in the current FMP intended to assist in protecting soil was to harvest timber primarily in the winter on frozen ground. This strategy stated:

- Summer operations would be limited to 10% of softwood and 25% of hardwood requirements.

Another strategy aimed at protecting the wildlife resource was to limit the amount of all-season access that was created on the FMA area. This strategy stated:

- Approximately 500 km of primary road would be built over the next 20 years (1999 to 2018), as follows: 101 km of summer (all-season) road, and 396 km of winter road.

While the overall objectives of the FMP did not change, Weyerhaeuser did propose to amend the above two strategies in order to meet changing business needs. In the FMP amendment, Weyerhaeuser proposed to distribute the harvest of timber throughout a greater portion of the year, including the summer and fall periods. In order to deliver the increased proportion of summer and fall harvested wood to the mills, Weyerhaeuser proposed to build additional all-season access roads. The FMP amendment proposed that 183 km of new Class I and II roads would be built over the remaining life of the plan (~15 years), and that 102 km of existing road would be upgraded.

An additional FMP amendment related to clarification of another strategy in the current FMP:

- 500 persons would be employed on a full time equivalent basis in harvesting and forest management activities.

At the time the original FMP was written, this strategy referred to the number of people that would be employed for the duration of time that work was available. This resulted in confusion and differing interpretations of the meaning of the strategy, so Weyerhaeuser proposed to change the wording of the strategy to refer to person-years of employment instead (i.e. how many person-years of employment are associated with harvesting and forest management activities).

Weyerhaeuser now reports employment numbers annually (in person-years) associated with harvesting and forest management activities on the PP FMA area. However, in

order to retain the flexibility required to be competitive in the forest products industry, Weyerhaeuser did not propose a replacement target for person-years of employment.

In November, 2006 the Ministry of Environment approved the Forest Management Plan Amendment subject to the conditions that only 87 km of Class 2 all-season road could be constructed between 2006/07 and 2008/09, and that only 138.6 km of Class 2 winter road could be built during the current FMP term (1999-2019). These targets can be revisited during Forest Management Plan renewal.

1.5 Summary of FMP & Environmental Impact Statement Approval Conditions

The following tables provide a summary of current Environmental Impact Statement approval conditions (Table 1-7) and current Forest Management Plan approval conditions (Table 1-8), as well as a description of progress to date in implementing or complying with the respective approval conditions.

Table 1-7 Summary of Current EIS Approval Conditions

Objective	Approval Condition	Original/Extended Due Date	Progress/Comments
Effectiveness of the Forest Management Plan	2(2) Implement ongoing evaluative program to determine whether the sustainable forest management philosophy and strategy result in the maintenance of ecosystem integrity in the PP FMA area.	Annually, as part of the Operating Plan	This is not submitted as part of the five year operational planning process, but is carried out as part of an ongoing adaptive management program. Changes in operational practices are incorporated into the annual revision of PP FMA Area Standards and Guidelines.
	2(3) Provide an analysis and interpretation of the results of the evaluative program referred to in 2(2), and submit a summary annually to the Ministry of Environment as part of the five year operational planning process.	Annually, as part of the Operating Plan	This is not submitted as part of the five year operational planning process, but is carried out as part of an ongoing adaptive management program. Changes in operational practices are incorporated into the annual revision of PP FMA Area Standards and Guidelines.
Implementation	3(2) Submit standard operating guidelines to show how the goals and objectives of the FMP will be achieved at an operational level.	May 13, 2000 / Mar 31, 2002	Completed. This condition is the same as 20-Year Plan Approval Condition 2.2.1.
	3(3) Develop any additional standard operating guidelines as may be directed by the Minister.	As directed.	Forest Service Branch undertook the development of additional operating standards for all FMA holders.
Monitoring	4(1) Undertake a Forest Management Effects Monitoring Program (FMEMP) to evaluate the short and long term effects of forest management activities on the health of the forest ecosystem.	No date specified.	First partial field season in 2003, with full field seasons in subsequent years. All field data collected to date has been provided to Forest Service Branch. Participated with Forest Service Branch in development of the monitoring program.
	4(2) Provide an analysis and interpretation of the results of the FMEMP and submit conclusions and any proposed response annually to the Ministry of Environment as part of the five-year operational planning process.	Annually, as part of Operating Plan or once sufficient data has been collected for proper analysis.	Monitoring program results have been analyzed and interpreted. Findings are being used to modify forest management practices and/or monitoring program data collection protocols. Analysis protocols have been established by the Ministry of Environment, Canadian Wildlife Service, and/or Weyerhaeuser for all components of the FMEMP.

Table 1-7 Summary of Current EIS Approval Conditions (continued)

Objective	Approval Condition	Original/Extended Due Date	Progress/Comments
Operations	5(1) Where monitoring indicates that ecosystem sustainability is not being maintained, the proponent shall determine how the FMP must be adapted to ensure the goal of sustainable forest management is achieved.	Once sufficient data has been collected for proper analysis.	Monitoring results do not indicate that ecosystem sustainability is being jeopardized. The FMP would only require modification if analysis of monitoring data, or scientific review, showed that forest ecosystem health was not being maintained due to Weyerhaeuser's forest management activities.
	5(2) Provide documentation to the Ministry of Environment describing the adaptive measures identified through 5(1).	Annually, as part of Operating Plan or as monitoring results become available.	No adaptive management measures have been required.
	6 (1 & 2) Continue to involve stakeholders in operational planning by ensuring they have an informed opportunity to provide input and review before each plan is approved and during implementation. Document any public involvement undertaken and the outcomes of this involvement, and submit a summary annually to the Ministry of Environment.	Annually, as part of Operating Plan.	Done annually as part of Operating Plan, and as part of Sustainable Forest Management Plan Indicators Report.
	7 The proponent shall not exceed the harvesting levels provided in the statement or as adjusted by the Minister.	The period of the approved 20-Year Forest Management Plan.	Approved harvest levels have not been exceeded.
	8(1) Minimize the impacts on the land base and wildlife resulting from access and related activities including the creation of landings and secondary roads.	The period of the approved 20-Year Forest Management Plan.	As of Oct. 31, 2008, the percent harvest block area in roads & landings averaged 2.6% since tracking began in 2003. The Ministry of Environment standard for maximum roads and landings is 5%.

Table 1-7 Summary of Current EIS Approval Conditions (continued)

Objective	Approval Condition	Original/Extended Due Date	Progress/Comments
Operations – continued.	8(2) Maximize reclamation /restoration of all logging roads and landings except main haul roads, to approach a standard of no net loss of productive forest habitat and site productivity.	The period of the approved 20-Year Forest Management Plan.	As of Oct 14, 2008, the average percent in-block roads and landings reclaimed since 2003 was 92.7%. This number would be significantly higher, but some roads were not reclaimed at Forest Service Branch’s request for use by third party loggers or future softwood mill operators. Reclaimed roads have been reforested with softwood.
	8(3) Develop an access management plan addressing the performance required by 8(1) & 8(2), and that would describe a program to assess the impact of increased access to the PP FMA Area.	No date specified.	PP FMA Access Management Plan completed and submitted to the Ministry of Environment in Nov. 2005.
	9(1) The proponent shall restore harvested areas to pre-harvest tree species composition.	The period of the approved 20-Year Forest Management Plan.	Weyerhaeuser’s overall silviculture objective is to maintain the pre-harvest tree species compositions across the FMA area. Weyerhaeuser is working with the Ministry of Environment, Forest Service to develop protocols for estimating whether Weyerhaeuser’s current silviculture program is meeting this approval condition.
	9(2) Where the restoration required by subsection 9(1) is not possible or is not ecologically appropriate, the proponent shall submit a proposal to modify tree species composition in the harvested area to the Ministry of Environment.	The period of the approved 20-Year Forest Management Plan.	Weyerhaeuser’s overall silviculture objective is to maintain the pre-harvest tree species compositions across the FMA area.
	10 Optimize the use of any non-merchantable trees cut in pursuit of merchantable timber resources.		Tamarack has been sorted and sold to third party operators. Dry, unmerchantable wood is often stacked in accessible locations to provide stakeholders with firewood. Opportunities to utilize unmerchantable biomass are being explored.

Table 1-7 Summary of Current EIS Approval Conditions (continued)

Objective	Approval Condition	Original/Extended Due Date	Progress/Comments
Operations – continued.	11 Implement whatever measures that the Ministry of Environment deems necessary to reduce the waste of provincial forest resources.		No measures have been identified by the Ministry of Environment beyond those already in practice by Weyerhaeuser.
	12(1 & 2) Fully integrate harvesting operations using a single pass system, within 3 years of EIA Approval.	April 19, 2002	Completed. Hardwood and softwood are now harvested at the same time.
	14(1 &2) Participate in the Ministry of Environment’s Forest Vegetation Inventory process to develop an ecologically-based inventory, and begin using this inventory as it is developed. Submit documentation of the methodology and results of classification activities annually as part of the operating plan submission.		In 2007, a six million dollar project was completed to produce a new forest vegetation inventory for the PP FMA area. Weyerhaeuser has completed submission of the documentation of the methodology and results of the classification activities.

Table 1-8 Summaries of Current FMP Approval Conditions

Objective	Approval Condition	Original/Extended Due Date	Progress/Comments
Guidelines and Operating Procedures	2.2.1 Submit standard operating guidelines to show how the goals and objectives of the FMP will be achieved at an operational level.	May 13, 2000 / Mar 31, 2002	Completed. This condition is the same as EIA Approval Condition 3(2).
	2.2.2 Develop any additional standard operating guidelines as may be directed by the Minister.	As directed.	Forest Service Branch undertook the development of additional operating standards for all FMA holders.
Silviculture & Logging Practices	2.3.1 In conducting silviculture activities, the intent will be to replace the species of trees harvested proportionate to the amount of trees prior to harvest, taking into account the ecology of the land. Where the renewal required is not possible, the proponent shall submit a proposal to modify tree species composition in the harvested area to the Director for approval.	The period of the approved 20-Year Forest Management Plan.	Weyerhaeuser's overall silviculture objective is to maintain the pre-harvest tree species compositions across the FMA area. Weyerhaeuser is confident that this is being achieved and is working with the Ministry of Environment, Forest Service to develop protocols for estimating whether Weyerhaeuser's current silviculture program is meeting this approval condition.
	2.3.2 Prepare and submit a summary report for 1995 to 1998 to the Director showing the total area harvested by stand type by year, the total area planted by species by year, and the total number of seedlings planted by species by year. Provide this report annually in future.	Sept 1, 1999; then annually.	Completed. Now provided annually as part of Operating Plan submission.

Table 1-8 Summary of Current FMP Approval Conditions (continued)

Objective	Approval Condition	Original/Extended Due Date	Progress/Comments
Silviculture & Logging Practices - continued	2.3.3 All areas subject to harvest will have a Pre-Harvest Silviculture Prescription written that will include plans to protect advanced regeneration and silviculturally treated areas (plantations) from logging damage.	No date specified.	Understory protection harvesting has been practiced in hardwood or hardwood dominant harvest blocks where significant natural white spruce understories were found. Weyerhaeuser estimates that 1,095 hectares of hardwood stands and 105 hectares of hardwood –dominant mixedwood stands were harvested with an emphasis on protecting the existing natural white spruce understory.
	2.3.4(a) Minimize the impacts on the land base and on wildlife resulting from access and related activities including the creation of landings and secondary roads.	May 13, 1999	Weyerhaeuser complies with this requirement. As of Oct. 31, 2008, the percent harvest block area in roads & landings averaged 2.6% since 2003 versus the Forest Service standard of 5%. The company uses geographic positioning technology for block layout and identification of sensitive sites.
	2.3.4(b) All roads, landings and other access structures except those roads required for forest renewal purposes must be reclaimed and rehabilitated to natural productivity levels within two years of completion of harvesting operations.	The period of the approved 20-Year Forest Management Plan.	As of Oct. 14, 2008, the average percent in-block roads and landings reclaimed since 2003 was 92.7%. This number would be significantly higher, but some roads were not reclaimed at Forest Service Branch’s request for use by independent loggers or future softwood mill operators.
	2.3.4(c) All accumulations of logging slash, debris piles and unmerchantable tops on or adjacent to landings must be dispersed and the area of accumulation also returned to natural productivity levels within 2 years of the completion of harvesting operations.	The period of the approved 20-Year Forest Management Plan.	Weyerhaeuser complies with this requirement. Options for the utilization of this biomass are being explored.

Table 1-8 Summary of Current FMP Approval Conditions (continued)

Objective	Approval Condition	Original/Extended Due Date	Progress/Comments
Silviculture & Logging Practices - continued	2.3.4(d) Do not undertake harvest operations in areas sensitive to logging activities, including riparian buffer zones, steep slope areas and unfrozen grounds sensitive to rutting, erosion or compaction, unless approval has been obtained from the Director to do so.	The period of the approved 20-Year Forest Management Plan.	Weyerhaeuser complies with this requirement. An Environmental Management System has been implemented that provides detailed operating procedures addressing operations in sensitive sites. Weyerhaeuser has provided significant training to staff and contractors in this area.
	2.3.4(e) Logging on unfrozen ground shall not be expanded unless natural productivity can be maintained.	May 13, 1999 / Nov 30, 2005	Soil monitoring results showed that excessive soil compaction did not result from summer logging. A FMP amendment to increase the amount of logging on unfrozen ground to the proportion that summer ground exists on the landscape was received and approved by the Ministry of Environment.
	2.3.4(f) Logging shall not be conducted under wet conditions where significant rutting will occur.	The period of the approved 20-Year Forest Management Plan.	Weyerhaeuser complies with this requirement.
Maintenance of Genetic Diversity	2.4 Prepare a report reviewing current options available for maintaining the genetic diversity of commercial tree species in the FMA area, and provide a preferred option and time frame over which a strategy will be implemented.	May 13, 2001	Report prepared and provided to Ministry of Environment. Only wild seed from PP FMA area is used in reforesting harvested areas, with the exception of small, Ministry of Environment approved trials.

Table 1-8 Summary of Current FMP Approval Conditions (continued)

Objective	Approval Condition	Original/Extended Due Date	Progress/Comments
Forest Ecosystem-Based Management	2.5.1 & 2.5.2 Prepare a report reviewing available timber supply models, showing how they can be integrated with other ecological models in providing an integrated, ecosystem-based approach to managing the FMA area. The final report required pursuant to condition 2.5.1 shall be submitted to the Director for approval.	May 13, 2002 / Jan, 2007. May 13, 2004 / Jan, 2007.	Sask. Ministry of Environment agreed to Weyerhaeuser carrying out an alternative analysis of riparian areas, and fire history adjacent to lakes and streams instead of the work described in this condition. The alternative analysis has been completed. Both Ministry of Environment and Weyerhaeuser felt this approval condition was no longer necessary because acceptable timber supply and other integrated modelling programs had become commercially available.
	2.6.1 Undertake a study and prepare a report to assess alternative practices that could capture unutilized wood resources resulting from current harvesting systems, select a preferred approach and provide a schedule for implementation to enhance utilization of provincial wood resources.	May 13, 2000 / May 13, 2001	The required study was completed, and a report approved by the Forest Service.
Enhanced Wood Utilization	2.6.2 Harvesting operations must be fully integrated using a single pass system.	May 13, 2002	Completed. Hardwood and softwood are now harvested at the same time.
	2.6.3 Utilize any unutilized timber generated by third-party operators suitable for use in the OSB mill, subject to product availability at fair market price.	The period of the approved 20-Year Forest Management Plan.	Weyerhaeuser purchases residual third-party wood for OSB mill at fair market value. In consultation with Ministry of Environment a reasonable ratio of primary product to residual product has been developed.
Water Resources	2.7.1 (a) Provide a model or models for predicting changes to stream flow from natural events and different silvicultural/harvesting systems appropriate to represent small watersheds.	May 13, 2003	Stream flow predictive model developed and used to design stream crossings.

Table 1-8 Summary of Current FMP Approval Conditions (continued)

Objective	Approval Condition	Original/Extended Due Date	Progress/Comments
Water Resources - continued	2.7.1 (b) Establish a road crossing GIS based inventory and an annual crossing inspection program to validate crossing performance, and prescribe mitigative work to minimize aquatic impacts at stream crossings.	May 13, 2003	Stream crossing inventory completed, and stream crossing inspection program instituted in fall, 2003. Crossing inspections carried out twice annually. Culvert and bridge repair work is carried out as required.
	2.7.1 (c) Maintain stream crossing inventory, model results and crossing designs, inspection results, and mitigation measures for inspection or audit.	May 13, 2003	This information is kept up to date and is available for inspection by Ministry of Environment.
	2.7.2 Undertake studies and prepare a report on the influence of a range of natural events and different silvicultural/ harvesting systems on water resources.	May 13, 2007	Hydrology modelling work completed for 2.7.1 shows that further work on this condition would have to be very long term (and extremely expensive) in order to show results.
Cumberland Delta Operations	2.8.1 Restrict harvesting operations in the Cumberland Delta Area to the winter on frozen ground.	The period of the approved 20-Year Forest Management Plan.	Weyerhaeuser adheres to this condition.
	2.8.2 Prepare a landscape management plan for operational areas in the Cumberland Delta and submit the plan to the Director for approval.	May 13, 2002 / May 31, 2003	Conditions 2.8.2 and 2.8.4 were combined. Plan received and approved by Ministry of Environment.
	2.8.3 Constrain harvest in Cumberland Delta Area to less than 5% of the productive land base.	The period of the approved 20-Year Forest Management Plan.	Weyerhaeuser adheres to this condition.

Table 1-8 Summary of Current FMP Approval Conditions (continued)

Objective	Approval Condition	Original/Extended Due Date	Progress/Comments
Cumberland Delta Operations – continued	2.8.4 Develop a special road/access management/reclamation plan for Cumberland Delta operations to minimize habitat fragmentation, minimize road access for non-forestry activity, and to maximize non-permanent road decommissioning and reclamation as soon as possible after harvest.	May 13, 2001 / May 31, 2003	Conditions 2.8.2 and 2.8.4 were combined. Plan received and approved by Ministry of Environment.
Forest Inventory and Timber Supply	2.9.1 Provide revised yield curves for all species associations included in the present inventory, recalculate the HVS using revised yield curves using a minimum top d.i.b. for Hwd of 8 cm, develop a growth and yield program.	May 13, 2004 / date not specified	Sask. Ministry of Environment is currently evaluating how a new Saskatchewan Growth and Yield Program should be developed. Weyerhaeuser provided Forest Service Branch with Temporary Sample Plot (TSP) data from new SFVI. The Forest Service contracted development of new yield curves from TSP data (2008). The Harvest Volume Schedule is being recalculated as part of 20-Year FMP renewal.
	2.9.2 Provide recommendations to Ministry of Environment on SFVI process, Ecological Land Classification System, Data Exchange (Sharing) Agreement, and Decision Support System Tool for IRM planning.	May 13, 2002 / date not specified	Weyerhaeuser provided input to SFVI and ELC System as requested by Ministry of Environment. Also worked with Forest Service Branch on the development of, and signed a data sharing agreement. The Forest Service has not yet requested input on implementation of a DSS for IRM planning.

Table 1-8 Summary of Current FMP Approval Conditions (continued)

Objective	Approval Condition	Original/Extended Due Date	Progress/Comments
Forest Inventory and Timber Supply - continued	2.9.3 Undertake a study to validate assumptions regarding harvestable ages for release cuts and incorporate findings into timber supply modelling.	May 13, 2006	The Forest Service relieved Weyerhaeuser from this condition as no release cutting was allowed. The Ministry felt that regenerating white spruce trees were too valuable to risk potential damage during overstory hardwood harvest.
	2.9.4 Participate with the Ministry of Environment in developing retrospective studies on lands harvested, replanted and naturally disturbed prior to 1995 to assess succession/renewal assumptions in support of improved future timber supply analysis.	No specified date	Weyerhaeuser participated in a project proposal in partnership with Forest Service Branch and the Saskatchewan Forest Centre however the project was not approved for funding. Weyerhaeuser's cooperation with the Ministry of Environment's regeneration survey program looking at locations within the PP FMA area disturbed prior to 1995 fulfills this approval condition, at least in part.
	2.9.5 Cooperate with the Ministry of Environment in modification of the Representative Areas Network (RAN) on the FMA area.	No specified date	RAN boundaries and areas were finalized in 2004.
Employment and Demography	2.10 Continue to Demonstrate Commitment to Employment Reflective of the Demographic Diversity of the FMA area.	No specified date	Weyerhaeuser tracks this annually and was meeting this objective in the contractor workforce in 2007 (at the time that softwood mills were shut down).
Forest Management Advisory Committee & Public Knowledge	2.11 (a) Collaborate with FMAC and the Ministry of Environment to review and amend the FMAC Terms of Reference for the PP FMA area.	Nov 13, 1999	New Terms of Reference were received and approved by the Ministry.
	2.11 (b) Weyerhaeuser to be responsible for FMAC costs related to company activities.	May 13, 1999	Weyerhaeuser and the Ministry of Environment share the costs of the FMAC.

Table 1-8 Summary of Current FMP Approval Conditions (continued)

Objective	Approval Condition	Original/Extended Due Date	Progress/Comments
Forest Management Advisory Committee & Public Knowledge - continued	2.11 (c) Approved FMAC meeting minutes shall be made available for public review.	May 13, 1999	Weyerhaeuser provides copies of the FMAC meeting minutes to the public on request.
	2.11 (d) Weyerhaeuser to implement a plan on enhancing general public knowledge about sustainable management criteria on the FMA area.	Nov 13, 2000	A plan was submitted to the Ministry of Environment and approved.
	2.12 (a & b) Sustainable Forest Management Audit Plan shall be reviewed by the FMAC prior to submission to the Ministry of Environment for approval. FMAC audit plan review comments shall be forwarded to the Ministry with the request for audit plan approval.	Oct 1, 2005	The Sustainable Forest Management Audit Plan was reviewed by the FMAC, the Audit Plan and FMAC review comments were forwarded to the Ministry of Environment, and the SFM Audit Plan was approved.
Independent Sustainable Forest Management Audit	2.13 (a, b, c, d & g) Undertake a Forest Management Effects Monitoring Program (FMEMP).	Mar 31, 2002	Participated with Ministry of Environment in development of monitoring program. First partial field season in 2003, with full field seasons in subsequent years. All field data collected to date has been provided to Ministry of Environment.
Forest Ecosystem Monitoring	2.13 (e & f) Document adaptive measures identified as a result of monitoring, audit or scientific review. Implement measures as approved by the Ministry of Environment.	If Required	Not required to date. Only required if analysis of monitoring/audit data, or scientific review, shows that forest ecosystem health is not being maintained on the FMA area due to Weyerhaeuser's forest management activities.

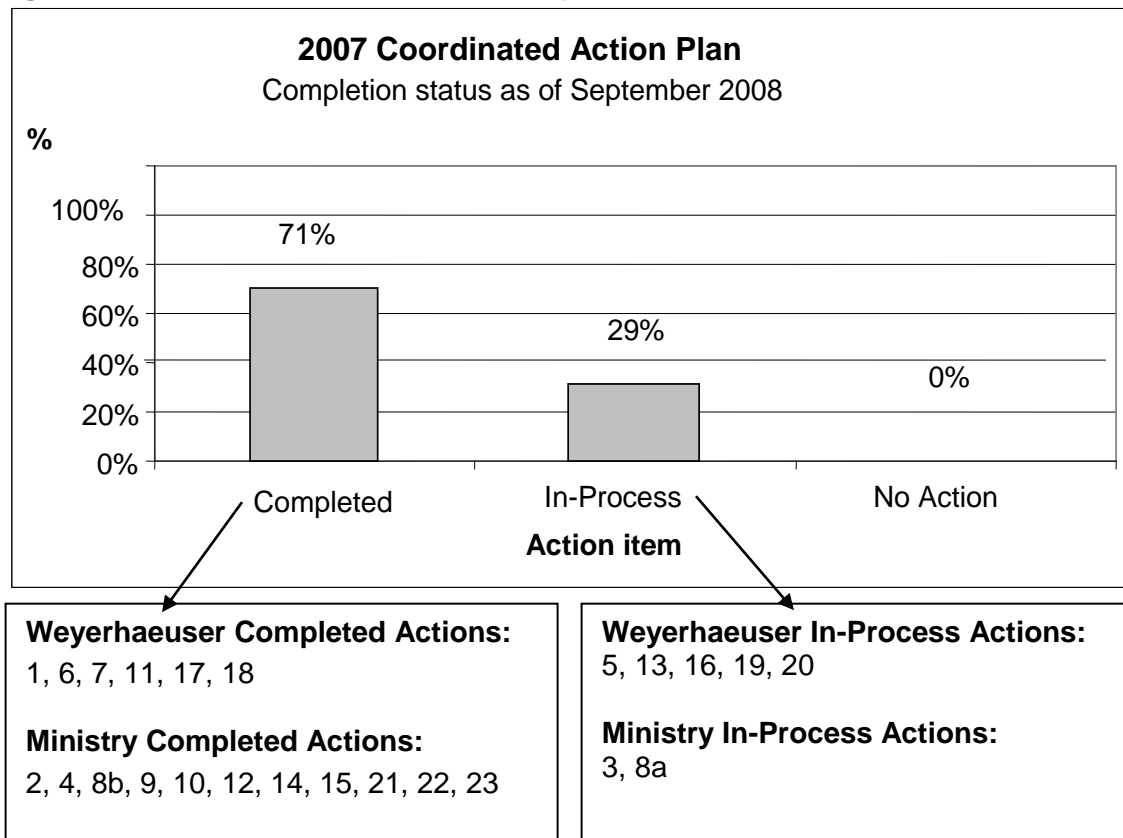
1.6 Sustainable Forest Management Audit Report

Section 35 of the Forest Resources Management Regulations requires FMA holders to ensure that an independent sustainable forest management audit is done approximately every five years. Such an audit was carried out by KPMG on the Pasquia Porcupine FMA area in June 2006. This audit was conducted at Weyerhaeuser's expense and the results were provided to the Minister of Saskatchewan Environment for review.

Weyerhaeuser was very pleased with the results of the audit. No major non-conformances were identified and only a small number of minor non-conformances were found. This audit was the first section 35 audit completed in Saskatchewan in which no major non-conformances were found.

A Coordinated Action Plan (CAP) was undertaken by Weyerhaeuser Saskatchewan Ltd. and Saskatchewan Environment (now Ministry of Environment) to address forest management issues identified in the 2006 Independent Sustainable Forest Management Audit of the Weyerhaeuser PP FMA area. There were **24** action items identified in the CAP. As of September 2008, **71 per cent** of the actions items had been addressed (completed) and **29 per cent** were in the process of being addressed. This was the second verification report by the Ministry of Environment, Forest Service for the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA audit; the first was carried out in 2007.

Figure 1-1 Coordinated Action Plan Completion Status



The 24 action items associated with the Coordinated Action Plan and their current status are described in detail in Appendix 1 (see page 207). The Ministry has verified the completion of the Weyerhaeuser completed action items and some in process Weyerhaeuser action items; a verification statement has been included in this report. Evidence is being maintained as to the completion of both Weyerhaeuser and Ministry of Environment completed items. The Ministry of Environment is scheduled to verify the non-completed action items for both Weyerhaeuser and the ministry in late 2009.

Of the 11 action items identified in the Coordinated Action Plan as being Weyerhaeuser's to implement, six are completed and five are in-process. These outstanding action items will be addressed leading up to, and during, the development of Volume 2 of the PP Forest Management Plan renewal.

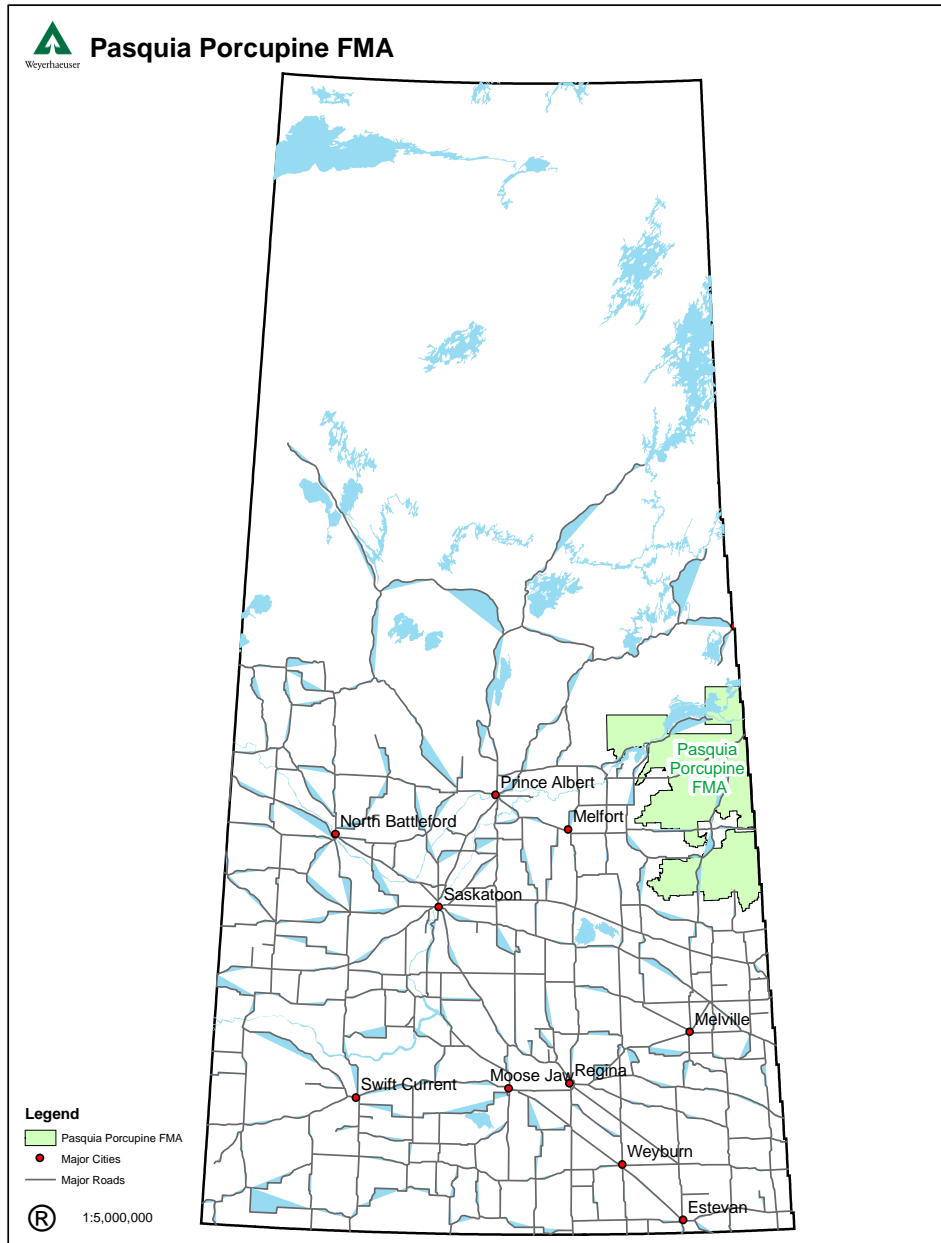
1.7 Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area 1999 to 2008 Consultation Summary

A table listing issues and concerns raised by the public related to forest management within the Pasquia Porcupine FMA area between 1999 and 2008 is included as Appendix 2.

2.0 Location of Licence Area

The Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Agreement (FMA) area is approximately 2,000,000 hectares in size and is located in the most south-easterly portion of the Northern Provincial Forest and in the Porcupine Provincial Forest, both of which abut the central Manitoba border. The FMA area surrounds the communities of Hudson Bay, Cumberland House and Porcupine Plain, and is located east of the communities of Nipawin, Carrot River and Tisdale.

Map 2-1 Location of Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area in Saskatchewan



Major waterbodies located on or adjacent to the PP FMA area include Tobin and Cumberland Lakes and the Saskatchewan River, all located in the northern portion of the FMA area, and the Red Deer River located in the wide valley between the Pasquia and Porcupine Hills in the southern half of the FMA area.

Highway 3 transects the middle of the FMA area from west to east, passing through the Town of Hudson Bay. Highway 55 transects the northern third of the FMA area in a west to east direction between Nipawin and Bainbridge Junction where it joins with Highway 9 to The Pas, Manitoba. In general, Highway 55 follows the base of the north slope of the Pasquia Hills. Highway 9 transects the FMA in a generally north - south direction from the Manitoba border near The Pas, south through the Town of Hudson Bay, and continuing through the Porcupine Hills to the Town of Preeceville. Highway 123 is the most northerly of Highways on the PP FMA area. It branches off Highway 55 north of the Town of Carrot River, and continues in a north-easterly direction to the Northern Village of Cumberland House. Highways #55 and #123 and Highway #9 between the Town of Hudson Bay and the Manitoba border are gravel-surfaced roads.

2.1 Biophysical Description

About 51% of the Pasquia Porcupine FMA area consists of upland forest with the potential to produce commercially valuable tree species, while the other 49% consists of wetland areas such as bogs, fens, swamps, marshes, lakes and streams.

The PP FMA area has a sub-humid, moderately cold, continental climate with long, cold winters and moderately warm summers. Average annual precipitation is about 450 mm, with about 65% falling as rain and 35% as snow. The mean January temperature is about minus 16.5 degrees Celsius; the mean July temperature is about 17.5 degrees C.

2.1.1 Ecoregions:

The PP FMA area lies entirely with the Boreal Plain Ecozone, and consists of almost equal portions of Mid-Boreal Upland and Mid-Boreal Lowland Ecoregions, with the remainder of the FMA area being located in the Boreal Transition Ecoregion. Table 2-1 lists the area and percentage of each ecoregion within the FMA area.

Table 2-1 Total Area Summary by Ecoregion

Ecoregion	Area (hectares)	Area (percent)
Mid Boreal Upland	811,836	40%
Mid Boreal Lowland	801,533	40%
Boreal Transition	405,514	20%
Total	2,018,883	100%

Mid-Boreal Upland:

Three Ecodistricts comprise the Mid-Boreal Upland Ecoregion portion of the Pasquia Porcupine FMA area; the Pasquia Escarpment, the Pasquia Plateau, and the Porcupine Hills. These represent the two primary landforms on the PP FMA area: the Pasquia Hills located north and northwest of the Town of Hudson Bay, and the Porcupine Hills located south and southeast of Hudson Bay.

The Pasquia Escarpment Ecodistrict contains the slopes of the Pasquia Hills, while the Pasquia Plateau Ecodistrict consists of the flatter area at the top of the escarpment. The Porcupine Hills Ecodistrict consists of the upland areas south and southeast of the Town of Hudson Bay. Both the Pasquia Plateau and Porcupine Hills Ecodistricts fall off fairly steeply (about 400 metres elevation decrease over a distance of about 10 km) into the

Overflowing River Lowland Ecodistrict portion of the Mid-Boreal Lowland Ecoregion. Common tree species include trembling aspen, balsam poplar, white birch, white spruce, black spruce, tamarack, and occasionally jackpine where soils are sandy.

Mid-Boreal Lowland:

The Mid-Boreal Lowlands are made up of four ecodistricts; the Overflowing River Lowland Ecodistrict located between the eastern base of the Pasquia Hills and the Manitoba Border, the Saskatchewan (River) Delta Ecodistrict located between the northern base of the Pasquia Hills and the Saskatchewan River containing the wetland area known as the Cumberland Delta, the Namew Lake Upland Ecodistrict located north from the Saskatchewan River up to Amisk and Deschambault Lakes, and lastly the Mossy River Plain bordered by Tobin Lake on the south, Deschambault Lake on the north and the base of the Cub (Narrow) Hills on the west.

The Mid-Boreal Lowland Ecoregion is a relatively flat landscape lying at an elevation of less than 400 metres above sea level. Wetlands, bogs and fens dominate the landscape with tamarack and black spruce being the most common tree species. However, due to numerous active and abandoned river channels and their associated levees, the Saskatchewan Delta Ecodistrict has a broader variety of tree species. The levees, consisting of built up river sediments, are well drained and highly productive. Large white spruce, balsam fir, balsam poplar, white birch and trembling aspen grow along the levees, as well as the less common American elm, green ash and Manitoba maple.

Boreal Transition:

The south and west boundaries of the PP FMA area lie predominantly within the Boreal Transition ecoregion, as it marks the transition from farmland to forestland. Although only about 20% of the PP FMA area is located within this ecoregion, portions of seven ecodistricts lie along the FMA boundary. These are the Whitefox Plain, Nipawin Plain, Tobin Lake Lowland, Red Earth Plain, Mistatim Upland, Hudson Bay Plain, and the Swan River Plain.

Lands within the Boreal Transition Ecoregion are relatively level compared to those within the adjacent Mid-Boreal Upland Ecoregion. As would be expected where Provincial Forest lands lie adjacent to farmland, forest soils in the Boreal Transition Ecoregion are quite fertile and productive. Common tree species include trembling aspen, balsam poplar, white birch, white spruce, black spruce, tamarack, and occasionally jackpine where soils are sandy.

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2.1.2 Landforms:

On the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA area, the surficial geologic deposits that overly the bedrock are the result of continental glaciations which occurred during the Pleistocene Epoch, roughly 10,000 to 1,000,000 years ago. These deposits, collectively referred to as glacial drift, range in thickness from only a few metres near the base of the Pasquia Hills, to over 300 m in parts of the Pasquia and Porcupine Hills. For the most part, the major upland areas such as the Pasquia and Porcupine Hills are comprised of unstratified glacial till, while the lowland or plains areas are more variable consisting of glacial till, glacio-lacustrine, glacio-fluvial and alluvial deposits.

Morainal landforms consist of ice-laid material called glacial till, which is a heterogenous mixture of stones, gravel, sand, silt, and clay and exhibits little or no evidence of sorting or stratification. The glacial till is generally light grayish-brown to dark grey in colour, and medium textured giving rise to loamy soils. Unsorted glacial tills occur extensively in the upland regions of the Porcupine Hills and the southwestern part of the Pasquia Hills. Morainal landforms range from nearly level ground moraines, to rolling glacial till plains and eroded steeply sloping escarpments.

Glacio-fluvial landforms consist of stratified sediments deposited by moving glacial meltwater, either within or beyond the margin of the glacial ice sheet. The sediments are coarse textured, being gravelly in areas where the glacial meltwater velocities were high, and sandy where they were slower. The latter are often referred to as fluvial-lacustrine sediments. Some of the larger, gravelly, glacio-fluvial plains in the PP FMA area occur along the upper reaches of the Swan River valley east of Pepaw and Parr Hill Lakes. The landforms here are generally gently to moderately sloping. Shallow, sandy glacio-fluvial sediments occur extensively along the Armit and Red Deer Rivers near the Manitoba border, and in a relatively narrow band along the Saskatchewan River north of Tobin Lake. Further north from Tobin Lake, these sediments are found as scattered islands throughout the dominantly organic terrain. Sandy glacio-fluvial landforms are generally associated with very gently undulating topography.

Glacio-lacustrine landforms are comprised of stratified sediments deposited in glacial lakes. The sediments are generally silty or clayey in texture. Glacio-lacustrine landforms occur mainly in the form of glacial lake plains characterized by nearly level to gently or roughly undulating topography. The area along the Carrot River northwest of the Pasquia Hills is an example. In the Hudson Bay Plain, clayey glacio-lacustrine sediments are common, although they are generally closely associated with glacial till. Somewhat surprisingly, glacio-lacustrine sediments are also found on the moderately to steeply rolling landscapes of the Porcupine Hills near the Manitoba border. Here the sediments overlie the glacial till on the lower slopes and are typically shallow (<1m) and discontinuous. In the southwest corner of the FMA area near Big Valley Lake, glacio-lacustrine sediments were deposited in a super glacial lake, and are thus mixed with pockets of glacial till.

Eolian landforms consist of sandy, glacio-fluvial and glacio-lacustrine sediments that have been modified and redeposited by wind, forming sand dunes. They are found occasionally in the sandy areas along the Armit and Red Deer Rivers near the Manitoba border, and along the Saskatchewan River north of Tobin Lake.

Alluvial landforms represent variable-textured sediments that have been built up from successive depositions of materials during periods of flood along watercourses and in depressional areas. These sediments form the parent materials of the Sipanok,

Cumberland and Meadow soils and are found extensively in the Saskatchewan River Delta where they form levees along active and abandoned river channels.

Colluvial deposits consist of variable materials which accumulate, chiefly as a result of gravity, at the base of steep slopes or escarpments. In the PP FMA area, these sediments are found extensively along the base of the Pasquia Hills Escarpment.

Bog landforms are composed largely of either forest and/or sphagnum peat. They usually support dense stands of black spruce. The surface of the peat in a bog is well above that of the surrounding terrain which means that the major source of water at the surface is precipitation. Consequently, bogs provide a nutrient-poor environment for plant growth. Extensive tracts of bog landforms occur at the upper elevations of the Pasquia Hills, in the Mossy River Plain, in the Overflowing River Lowland, and in the Tobin Lake Lowland east of Tobin Lake. Bog landforms are also throughout the Porcupine Hills, while sporadic occurrences are found in the Hudson Bay Plain.

Fen landforms consist of peat derived mainly from sedges, and to a lesser extent from grasses, shrubs, and aquatic species such as pondweed and water plantain. Fens that occupy large areas, often up to 2,000 ha or greater, are usually characterized by a relatively level surface with no marked differences in elevation. The peat is generally deep (>1m) and moderately decomposed, with the water table usually at or near the surface throughout the growing season. These fens are generally treeless, but occasionally support sparse stands of stunted larch or black spruce. The lesser vegetation is usually dominated by sedges and swamp birch. Fens occupy large areas in the Saskatchewan River Delta, while less extensive areas are found in the Mossy River Plain, the Overflowing River Lowland and the Hudson Bay Plain.

Swamp landforms are relatively uncommon and are often less than one hectare in size. Most commonly they are found along small, intermittent creeks, or in level or gently sloping areas having poor external drainage, and are comprised mainly of moderately-well and well decomposed forest peat, although relatively undecomposed feather moss or sphagnum hummocks sometimes occur. Woody materials and thin layers of sand or silt are often near the bottom of the deposit. Swamps are strongly influenced by nutrient-rich ground water derived from the surrounding mineral terrain. During the spring and early summer, the water table is usually at or near the surface with many pools of water present, but by late summer it is usually well below the surface. These conditions promote rapid decomposition of the peat, which, coupled with relatively high nutrient levels, provides a variety of environments for plant growth. Some of the more common species found in swamps include black spruce, larch, white birch, alder, willow, sedges, mosses, and several aquatic plant species.

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2.1.3 Soils:

In general, the soils of the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA area are typical of those developed in a boreal forest environment. In the well-drained upland areas soils have highly-leached surface horizons, with the leachates (carbonates, clay and minerals) being deposited in the deeper sub-surface layers. On the lower slopes, excess water often accumulates and the soils usually exhibit bluish to greenish-grey discoloration or reddish-coloured mottles, which are evidence of poor drainage. In depressional areas, excess water often persists throughout much of the year providing favourable conditions for the development of peat, which can accumulate to a depth of several metres.

The following major soil types occur on the PP FMA area:

Grey Luvisolic soils are the single most extensive group accounting for about half of the total area. They are typically found on well to imperfectly drained glacial till, fluvio-lacustrine and glacio-lacustrine deposits having sufficient clay (generally >5%) to form a textural Bt horizon. Landscapes range from nearly level lacustrine plains to steeply sloping escarpments. Productivity of these soils is variable ranging from some of the poorest soils in the FMA area to moderately productive soils. These soils support mainly aspen stands, and mixed stands of aspen and white spruce.

Organic soils are the second most extensive group of soils in the FMA area, occupying about 30 to 40% of the area. Organic soils are poorly to very poorly drained soils resulting from the accumulation of organic material in a water-rich environment. In general, the nature of organic soils depends upon the kinds of plants from which they were formed, the nutrient status of the water and the decomposition processes involved in their formation. In the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA area, organic soils occur mainly in poorly drained, low-lying, level to slightly depressional areas, and to a lesser extent along gently sloping stream channels. Those found on relatively level terrain are usually deep and uniform in composition, whereas those in small depressions and along streams are generally subjected to fluctuating water tables and exhibit a more complex stratification.

Organic soils cover large expanses throughout the Mid-Boreal Lowland ecoregion and on the plateaus at the top of the Pasquia and Porcupine Hills. Elsewhere they are sporadic and occupy small, confined lowland areas, drainage channels, and local depressions. Organic soils that developed from forest and understory vegetation residues and sphagnum moss may support moderate to dense black spruce and larch-black spruce stands, although growth rates are slow and the stands are rarely of commercial value. Organic soils that developed from sedges and grasses are usually treeless, although a sparse tree cover of stunted larch and the odd black spruce sometimes occurs.

A number of additional soil types cover the remaining 10 to 20% of the FMA area, with the following four soil types being the next most extensive in terms of area covered:

Dark Grey Chernozemic soils occupy large tracts in the Hudson Bay Plain, the Mistatim Upland, and the Red Earth Plain, and significant areas in the southern part of the Overflowing River Lowland. Forest productivity on these soils depends largely on their texture and the local drainage conditions, but in general, they are considered slightly more productive than comparable Grey Luvisolic soils, mainly because of their nutrient-rich surface Ah horizon. In fact, two of the Dark Grey Chernozemic soil associations (Tisdale and Etomami) are considered to be some of the most productive forest soils in the PP FMA area.

Brunisolic soils are scattered throughout the Mid-Boreal Lowland ecoregion. They are associated almost exclusively with coarse and moderately coarse textured glacio-fluvial and fluvial-lacustrine deposits, and to a very limited extent with coarse textured glacial tills. The most common forest cover types associated with these soils are pine and to a lesser extent, aspen.

Gleysolic soils are found in poorly drained depressional areas and are saturated or under reducing conditions throughout most of the growing season. They typically support water-loving vegetation and have a shallow (<40cm) surface layer of peat. Most Gleysolic soils have low productivity due to excessive wetness. Vegetation is typically a mix of willows, sedges and grasses without trees.

Regosolic soils occur almost exclusively in the Saskatchewan River Delta. They are weakly developed and exhibit little or no horizon differentiation due to periodic flooding and the associated deposition of alluvial sediments. The *Sipanok Association* of regosolic soils describes a group of weakly developed, calcareous soils present on the levee deposits in the alluvial flood plain of the Saskatchewan River. The levees on which these soils are formed rise abruptly from the edge of the river channel and then slope back gradually from the River into an area of meadows, marshes and poorly drained fens. About 75,000 hectares of Sipanok Association soils occur along the many active and abandoned river channels in the Cumberland Delta. These soils are some of the most productive forest soils in the Province and commonly support a mix of several hardwood species including aspen, balsam poplar, green ash, white elm, and Manitoba maple as well as some white spruce.

Several additional soil types exist on the PP FMA area, however their extent and distribution is limited. These include:

Grey Solonetzic soils are uncommon in the forested areas of Saskatchewan, with approximately 10,000 hectares found along the north-west facing slopes of the Pasquia Hills being one of the larger areas. Grey Solonetzic soils develop in saline parent materials and exhibit a characteristic tough, impermeable B horizon.

Cryosolic soils are permanently frozen soils. In the boreal forest region of Saskatchewan, they are associated with undecomposed sphagnum peat deposits under dense stands of black spruce, as only under these unique conditions of shade and insulation will soils remain frozen throughout the year. Cryosolic soils have been found occasionally at the upper elevations in the Pasquia Hills, but they only occupy a few hectares. On the ground, these sites can be easily recognized by their characteristic domed surface form and the occurrence of tilted trees that occur along the edge where the permafrost is melting.

A number of **miscellaneous soil complexes** also occur on the PP FMA area. These complexes represent areas where the soils are too complex to differentiate into soil associations at practical mapping scales. These soil complexes range in extent from the **Saline Complex** (200 ha) which consists of glacial and recent deposits containing high levels of soluble salts off the south end of Shoal Lake, to the **Nitenai Complex** (30,000 ha) which is comprised of colluvial sands, clays and shales intermixed with sandy and gravelly beach deposits left during the successive stages of recession of glacial Lake Agassiz to the north and east of the Pasquia Escarpment.

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2.1.4 Watersheds:

The Porcupine Hills are a prominent feature of the PP FMA area, and are located south and east of Hudson Bay. The height of land formed by the Porcupine Hills forms a watershed divide with streams flowing off the south slopes of the hills into the Swan and Assiniboine River drainages. Streams flowing off the north side of the hills enter the Red Deer River system via a number of major tributaries such as the Piwei, Etomami, Pepaw and Armit Rivers.

The Pasquia Hills, located north and west of Hudson Bay, are another prominent topographic feature of the FMA area. Due to a 500 metre elevation difference between it and the adjacent lowlands, the Pasquia Hills also form an important watershed divide. Streams flowing off the southern slopes, such as the Greenbush and Fir Rivers, contribute to the Red Deer River system. Streams originating on the north slopes of the hills join the Carrot River, while the northern portion of the east slopes drain into the Pasquia River. Both the Carrot River and the Pasquia River join the Saskatchewan River in Manitoba. The southern portion of the east slopes drain via the Overflowing River into Lake Winnipegosis in Manitoba.

The northern-most and northwest portions of the PP FMA area have little topographic relief, and drain into the Saskatchewan River system, either directly or via the Torch River.

The current FMP has a goal to limit increases in water yield resulting from harvesting to a maximum of 25% within an individual sub-watershed and to limit clear cutting on the FMA area as a whole to prevent any significant increase in trans-boundary flows relative to normal variability.

Another goal is to maintain at least 50% of the FMA area in natural unharvested vegetative cover managed primarily for soil, water, recreation and habitat protection. (This includes wetlands, Parks, representative areas, steep slopes and riparian zones.)

Success is measured by tracking equivalent clear-cut area percentages (ECAs) in sensitive sub-watersheds and throughout the FMA area. Harvests are constrained to limit the ECA in susceptible sub-watersheds to 20% of the sub-watershed area and to 30% elsewhere in the FMA area. These constraints are expected to limit impacts on water yields to within targets.

Analysis of the extent of recent harvesting and forest fires revealed that only 3 of 298 full or partial sub-watersheds on the FMA area had disturbance levels in excess of 30%. Two of the 3 were small sub-watersheds located north of Tobin lake that were burned in 2002 by the Tobin fire (43.1% and 55.4% disturbance; all by fire). The third sub-watershed with over 30% disturbance is located mostly outside of the FMA area and thus has an artificially small watershed area (559 ha) assigned to it (31.5% disturbance, all by harvesting).

Since 2006, harvesting operations were suspended in two sub-watersheds associated with the Leaf Fire as the disturbance limits were being approached.

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2.2 Other Land Uses and Values

2.2.1 Hunting and Hunting Cabins

Hunting is a major land use on the Pasquia Porcupine FMA area. Major game species include moose, elk and white-tail deer. The Pasquia Porcupine FMA area has been a favorite destination of Saskatchewan moose hunters since the 1940's. Since the 1980's, elk have become an important big game species for the FMA area, especially along the forest fringe adjacent to farmlands. White-tail deer have also become an important big game species, although their populations fluctuate wildly depending on the severity of winters. If winters are mild for several years in a row, white-tail deer populations can expand rapidly. However, one or two winters with unusually cold temperatures and heavy snow depths can result in severe over-winter losses in the population, occasionally as high as 60 to 80%.

The Pasquia-Porcupine FMA area is the only FMA area in the province where Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment allowed the leasing of Provincial Forest land to individuals for the purpose of establishing remote hunting cabins. Although this land lease program no longer accepts new hunting cabin leases, approximately 400 hunting cabins were licensed under it.

2.2.2 Big Game Outfitting

The Ministry of Environment licenses the outfitting of whitetail deer and black bear in the Provincial Forest. This includes the PP FMA and adjacent area which has been divided into 214 whitetail deer outfitting license areas leased to 64 individuals or businesses, and 143 black bear outfitting areas leased to 59 individuals or businesses. Outfitting leases cover virtually every accessible portion of the PP FMA area. Many outfitters provide both bear and deer outfitting, with bear hunting occurring primarily in the spring, although some bear outfitting does occur in the fall as well. Outfitting for whitetail deer hunting takes place in the fall.

2.2.3 Fishing

Compared to other areas of the commercial forest in Saskatchewan, the PP FMA area has relatively few lakes capable of supporting permanent game or commercial fish populations. The few lakes within the PP FMA area capable of supporting fish are generally found within provincially designated recreation sites or protected areas.

In the Porcupine Provincial Forest south of the Town of Hudson Bay, fish bearing lakes include Eldridge, McBride, Par Hill, Pepaw and Saginas Lakes (all located within the McBride Lake Recreation Area) and Elbow, Isbister, Smallfish, Spirit, Stark, Townsend, and Woody Lakes (all located within the Woody Lake Recreation Area). Popular angling species found in FMA area lakes include northern pike, walleye and yellow perch. The Swan River flowing south and the Armit River flowing north out of the Porcupine Hills are popular angling streams for brook trout.

A number of streams (Fir, Otosquen, Overflowing and Pasquia Rivers) flowing out of the Pasquia Hills support brook trout populations originally stocked by the Ministry of Environment. These populations have become naturalized and are self supporting to some degree.

The major fish bearing waterbodies of the PP FMA are located north of the Pasquia Hills in the Saskatchewan River valley. Tobin and Cumberland Lakes, and the Saskatchewan River itself support northern pike, walleye, sauger, goldeye, lake whitefish and lake sturgeon. Namew Lake located along the Manitoba border north of Cumberland Lake is also an important fish bearing waterbody located partially within the FMA area boundary. It supports northern pike, walleye, and lake whitefish.

2.2.4 Trapping

A total of 18 Saskatchewan Fur Blocks occur on or overlapping the PP FMA area. While some trapping occurs in all fur blocks, trapping effort is relatively minor compared to historical levels. In part, this is because most trappers are aging and no longer trap for a living. As well, fur prices continue to be low providing little incentive for trapping activity to increase.

2.2.5 Snowmobiling

The PP FMA area is a popular destination for snowmobiler's, especially in years when there is little snow in southern Saskatchewan. Snowmobiling's popularity is evidenced by the number of kilometres of groomed and natural snowmobile trails within and adjacent to the PP FMA area. As of winter, 2009 Weyerhaeuser is aware of the location of almost 1450 km of snowmobile trails, more than 1300 km of which are groomed by a variety of snowmobile clubs. During the last several years, Weyerhaeuser has been in communication with 10 organized snowmobile clubs regarding coordination of activities on the PP FMA area to minimize conflicts between forestry activities and recreational snowmobiling.

2.2.6 Land Dispositions

In addition to land dispositions associated with hunting cabins referenced in Section 2.2.1, the Ministry of Environment has leased a number of other parcels of PP FMA area land for non-timber uses. These uses include gravel and sand quarries, telecommunications towers, peat harvesting leases, trapper's cabins, outfitter cabins/lodges and snowmobile warm-up shelters. Aside from the peat harvesting leases, relatively little land area is involved in each of these dispositions.

2.2.7 Mineral, and Oil and Gas Dispositions

During the last several years, the majority of the PP FMA area has been permitted for oil and gas, and mineral exploration. Since 2007, exploration activity has increased markedly, with significant exploratory drill programs taking place for oil shale, natural gas, and coal. Because of positive exploration results, additional drilling is proposed for 2009 and 2010 to help define the extent, quantity and quality of significant coal deposits located north of the Town of Hudson Bay.

According to information provided to Weyerhaeuser by the Ministry of Environment, over 232,000 ha of the PP FMA area has been permitted for mineral exploration or development. The largest portion (almost 80%) of the total permitted area is approved for coal exploration. Most of this area is located about 50 km north of Hudson Bay and includes an area on top of the Pasquia Hills, as well as the eastern slopes of the hills

and the adjacent lowland area abutting the Manitoba border. Smaller coal exploration areas are located on the north-west slope of the Pasquia Hills, and the north slope of the Porcupine Hills adjacent to the Manitoba border.

About 10% of the area permitted for mineral exploration appears to be for kimberlite (diamond exploration) located north of Tobin Lake, with the remainder (about 6%) of the permitted area, located south of Namew Lake, being for traditional hard rock minerals such as copper and zinc.

Based on the Ministry of Environment's information, over 999,000 ha of the PP FMA area have been permitted for oil and gas exploration or development. These permits consist of general oil and gas exploration (546,083 ha), oil shale exploration and development (450,234 ha), and potential natural gas development (2727 ha). The majority of the area permitted for general oil and gas exploration is located in the Porcupine Provincial Forest south of the Town of Hudson Bay. The small area leased for natural gas development is located in the south-central part of the Porcupine Provincial Forest. The area permitted and leased for oil shale exploration and development covers a large portion of the south and west slopes of the Pasquia Hills, as well as smaller areas on top of, and at the north foot of, the Porcupine Hills.

2.2.8 Visually Sensitive Areas

During the current 20-Year FMP, Weyerhaeuser identified a number of locations on the PP FMA area considered to be visually sensitive in terms of forest harvesting activities. These areas include the forest adjacent to Tobin Lake and Ruby Lake, as well as the forest adjacent to Highway 3, and Highway 9 south of Hudson Bay. Extra planning and harvesting efforts are undertaken in these visually sensitive areas to mitigate the visual impact of forestry activities.

2.2.9 Linear Developments

A number of linear developments cross or are found on the PP FMA area. These include roads and trails, railway lines, power transmission lines, and natural gas pipelines.

Roads: In addition to the Provincial highways described in Section 2.0, Weyerhaeuser utilizes a system of forestry haul roads on the PP FMA area to move logs from the forest to the mills. These roads can be all-season roads or winter roads intended for use under frozen conditions only. Weyerhaeuser maintains about 75 km of major (class 1) all-season improved bush roads, and 725 km of minor (class 2) all-season improved bush roads. There are about 900 km of winter use bush roads on the PP FMA area as well. There are approximately 685 km of Provincial all-season roads on the PP FMA area. The location of the Provincial highways and improved forestry roads are displayed on the various maps included with this volume.

Trails: In addition to the major access roads, thousands of kilometres of lesser class roads and trails exist on the PP FMA area. A relatively small proportion of these are maintained by Weyerhaeuser (class 3 inter-block bush roads), while the majority are unclassified and consist of both all-season and winter use traditional roads and trails. Although the location of many of these roads and trails are identified in the forest inventory, no information is available regarding their ownership, use, condition, or

whether they even exist anymore. Many were created by logging companies in the 1950's and 1960's, but have been abandoned ever since.

Railway Lines: Canadian National Railways operates regular rail services on a north-south oriented line that passes through the Town of Hudson Bay on its way to The Pas and ultimately Churchill, Manitoba. Approximately 128 km of this line are located on or immediately adjacent to the PP FMA area. CN also operates an east-west oriented rail line that also passes through the Town of Hudson Bay. This line sees very little use. Approximately 48 km of this line is located on or immediately adjacent to the PP FMA area.

Power Transmission Lines: SaskPower operates a number of power transmission lines that cross portions of the FMA area. The largest of these is a 230 KV transmission line that crosses the FMA area to the north of the Pasquia Hills between the E.B. Campbell Dam on the Saskatchewan River and the Manitoba Hydro power transmission grid near The Pas, Manitoba. Approximately 116 m of this transmission line is located on the PP FMA area.

Approximately 20 km of 72 KV transmission line is located on the PP FMA area. This line is located adjacent to Hwy #3 west of Hudson Bay, and provides power to Weyerhaeuser's OSB2000 mill. In addition, 130 km of 25 KV transmission line is located on the PP FMA area, providing electricity to the communities of Hudson Bay, Cumberland House, Red Earth and Shoal Lake. These lines parallel the highways that access these communities.

Pipelines: A natural gas distribution line parallels Highway #3 to provide natural gas to the Town of Hudson Bay and area. This line is located on the PP FMA area for about 20km.

2.2.10 Known Species at Risk Occurrences and Habitats

As of September 2008, seven wildlife species found on the PP FMA area were listed as Species at Risk under the Canada Species at Risk Act or the Saskatchewan Wild Species at Risk List. Only one of these listed species at risk - the woodland caribou, has the potential to be negatively impacted by forestry activities. Weyerhaeuser has actively participated with the Ministry of Environment in developing a draft provincial woodland caribou recovery strategy, and has committed to cooperating with the Ministry in developing a woodland caribou recovery plan for the PP FMA area woodland caribou herds.

Four of the listed species are birds; the whooping crane may touch down on the PP FMA area occasionally during its spring and fall migrations, and non-breeding peregrine falcons may also hunt over the PP FMA area occasionally. The other two listed bird species have home ranges that may overlap the PP FMA area slightly, however occupy habitats that are not subject to disturbance by forestry activities; the piping plover (a shore bird) and the yellow rail (a marsh bird).

The remaining two species include the leopard frog (a marsh and wetland species), and the monarch butterfly whose range slightly overlaps the southern fringe of the PP FMA area.

2.3 Community and Social Profile

Information for this section has been obtained primarily from Statistics Canada's website for the most recent census year - 2006, and also for comparison in some cases, from the 1996 census. Information is presented for towns, villages, rural municipalities, and Indian Reserves located proximate to the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA area. Information is also presented for the Province of Saskatchewan for comparison purposes.

The majority of mill employees, Timberlands staff, and forest harvesting contractors and employees reside in the towns of Hudson Bay and Carrot River, and the rural municipalities of Hudson Bay, Porcupine, Moose Range, and Arborfield. A significant number of harvesting contractor employees come from the towns and rural municipalities south of the FMA. Subsequently, a large portion of the employment and one of the main economic drivers for these communities is the forestry sector. Other communities near the PP FMA area also benefit from forestry related employment, but to a lesser degree.

Information for the community of Prairie River is included as part of the Rural Municipality (RM) of Porcupine #395, as Prairie River is not reported by Statistics Canada as a census location.

In general terms, the populations of towns, villages, and rural municipalities located near the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA area are declining. This decline has been ongoing since at least 1981 and is part of a rural to urban population shift that is affecting most parts of rural Saskatchewan. In 1981, the Town of Hudson Bay had a population of 2,575 persons according to Saskatchewan Health. In 2006, the population is reported by Statistics Canada to be 1,646, a decline of 36.1%. Similarly, the RM of Hudson Bay declined from a population of 2,153 in 1981 to 1,359 in 2006, a decline of 36.9%. The Town of Carrot River lost 21.9% of its population during the same time period.

Indian Reserves in the vicinity of the PP FMA area showed significant rates of population growth over the 1996 to 2006 period according to Statistics Canada census figures. During that 10 year period the average population increase on Indian Reserves was about 50%.

Table 2-2 provides more detail regarding PP FMA area population shifts.

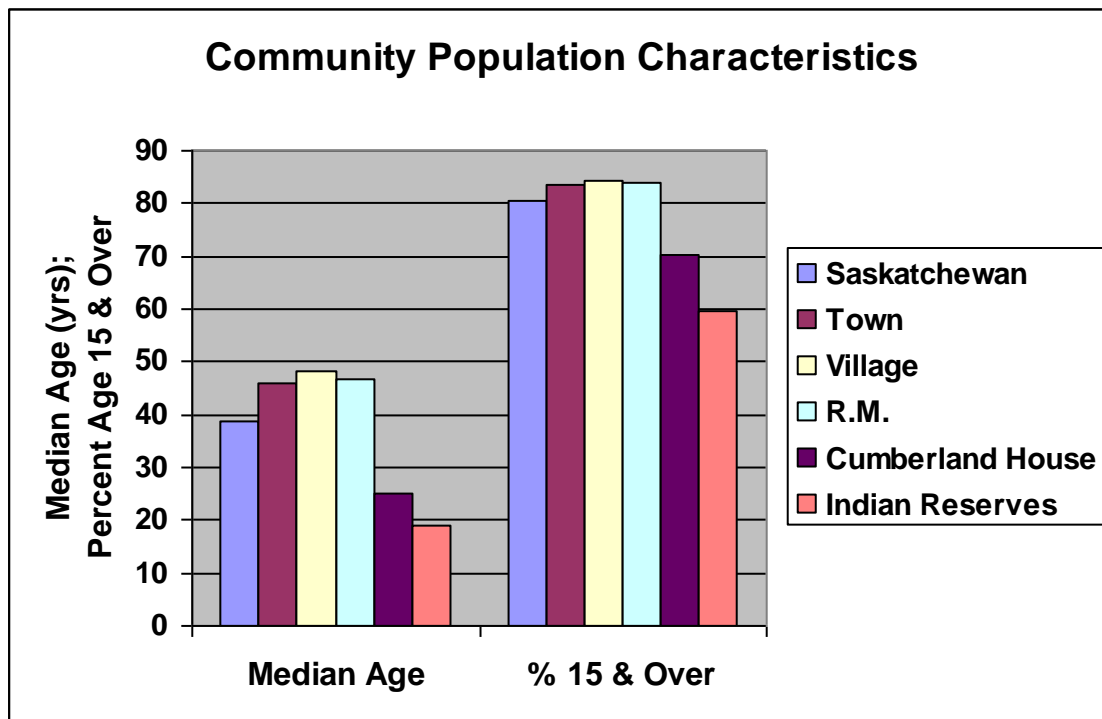
Table 2-2 Population Data from Statistics Canada 1996, 2001, and 2006 Census.

Communities	Population Census 1996	Population Census 2001	Population Census 2006	Percent change from 1996 to 2006
Saskatchewan	990,237	978,933	968,157	-2.2%
Towns				
Arborfield	437	411	329	-24.7%
Carrot River	1032	1017	941	-8.8%
Hudson Bay	1883	1,783	1,646	-12.6%
Norquay	505	485	412	-18.4%
Porcupine Plain	866	820	783	-9.6%
Sturgis	684	627	575	-15.9%
Towns Sub-total	5407	5143	4686	-13.3%
Villages				
Arran	53	55	40	-24.5%
Bjorkdale	262	229	201	-23.3%
Endeavour	173	154	118	-31.8%
Hyas	119	131	111	-6.7%
Lintlaw	208	187	145	-30.3%
Mistatim	114	104	89	-21.9%
Stenen	100	110	91	-9.0%
Weekes	84	65	55	-34.5%
Zenon Park	259	231	192	-25.9%
Village Sub-total	1372	1266	1042	-24.1%
Northern Village				
Cumberland House	836	632	810	-3.1%
Rural Municipalities				
Arborfield RM #456	498	484	429	-13.9%
Bjorkdale RM #426	1111	1041	997	-10.3%
Clayton RM #333	886	815	753	-15.0%
Hazel Dell RM #335	796	710	611	-23.2%
Hudson Bay RM #394	1577	1,492	1,359	-13.8%
Moose Range RM #486	1300	1210	1086	-16.5%
Livingston RM #331	497	427	355	-28.6%
Porcupine RM #395	1150	1096	949	-17.5%
Preeceville RM #334	1202	1092	960	-20.1%
RM Sub-total	9017	8,367	7,499	-16.8%
Indian Reserves				
IR 20 Cumberland House	395	392	595	50.6%
IR 28A Shoal Lake	330	438	545	65.2%
IR 29 Red Earth	236	309	383	62.3%
IR 29A Carrot River	376	526	590	56.9%
IR 100A Cumberland	327	331	385	17.7%
IR Sub-total	1664	1996	2498	50.1%
Total PP FMA Region	18,296	17,404	16,535	-9.6%

Median age describes a population such that one half of the population is older than the listed median age, and one-half of the population is younger. The median age of town, village, and rural municipality populations generally exceed the Saskatchewan median age by 3 to 15 years. The median ages of the northern village of Cumberland House and the 5 reported Indian Reserves are all significantly younger than the Provincial median age.

Another way of looking at the age distribution of a population is the percent of the population that is 15 years of age and older. Similarly to the median age statistic, town, village and rural municipality populations have somewhat higher percentages of their populations age 15 and older than does the province as a whole. Conversely, Indian Reserves and the Northern Village of Cumberland House have about 60% and 70% respectively, of their populations age 15 and older, compared to Saskatchewan as a whole at 80.6%.

Figure 2-1 Community Population Characteristics of PP FMA Area Community Types



As of the 2006 census, aboriginal people (First Nations and Métis) made up 14.9% of Saskatchewan's total population. On average, aboriginal people make up 5.2% of the population of towns, 7.8% of the population of villages, and 5.6% of the population of rural municipalities in the vicinity of the PP FMA area. However, aboriginal people make up 95.1% of the population of the Northern Village of Cumberland House, and almost 99% of the population of Indian Reserves within and adjacent to the PP FMA area. Overall, aboriginal people comprise 20.7% of the population of the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA region.

Table 2-3 provides detail regarding the above characteristics of the various town, village, rural municipality, and Indian Reserve populations.

Table 2-3 Population Characteristics from Statistics Canada 2006 Census Period.

Communities	Median Age of Population	Percent of Population Age 15 or Over	Non-Aboriginal Population	Aboriginal Population	Percent Aboriginal Population
Saskatchewan	38.7	80.6	811,955	141,890	14.9%
Towns					
Arborfield	48.1	87.7	300	0	0.0%
Carrot River	43.9	84.7	875	20	2.2%
Hudson Bay	41.6	80.5	1,465	160	9.8%
Norquay	57.2	87.8	380	0	0.0%
Porcupine Plain	47.2	83.4	675	45	6.3%
Sturgis	50.1	85.2	550	10	1.8%
Towns Sub-total	45.9	83.6	4245	235	5.2%
Villages					
Arran	55.2	77.8	*DS	*DS	*DS
Bjorkdale	45.2	80.5	170	0	0.0%
Endeavour	49.0	87.5	120	0	0.0%
Hyas	54.8	86.4	110	0	0.0%
Lintlaw	53.2	86.2	145	0	0.0%
Mistatim	50.8	94.1	70	10	12.5%
Stenen	55.4	83.3	90	0	0.0%
Weekes	49.5	83.3	35	25	41.7%
Zenon Park	37.3	81.6	150	40	21.1%
Village Sub-total	48.3	84.4	890	75	7.8%
Northern Village					
Cumberland House	24.9	70.4	40	770	95.1%
Rural Municipalities					
Arborfield RM #456	47.1	86.0	425	10	2.3%
Bjorkdale RM #426	50.0	86.4	980	70	6.7%
Clayton RM #333	44.3	80.8	735	25	3.3%
Hazel Dell RM #335	47.1	84.6	610	0	0.0%
Hudson Bay RM #394	46.6	84.6	1,200	155	11.4%
Moose Range RM #486	41.4	80.2	1035	50	4.6%
Livingston RM #331	49.9	84.5	345	10	2.8%
Porcupine RM #395	47.9	85.3	900	50	5.3%
Preeceville RM #334	48.2	84.9	910	50	5.2%
RM Sub-total	46.7	84.0	7,140	420	5.6%
Indian Reserves					
IR 20 Cumberland House	21.3	63.9	10	590	98.3%
IR 28A Shoal Lake	17.0	56.9	10	540	98.2%
IR 29 Red Earth	18.3	61.0	*DS	*DS	*DS
IR 29A Carrot River	15.8	51.7	0	590	100.0%
IR 100A Cumberland	23.8	68.8	*DS	*DS	*DS
IR Sub-total	19.0	59.8	20	1720	98.9%
Total PP FMA Region			12,335	3,220	20.7%

*DS =Data Suppressed by Statistics Canada for privacy reasons.

Please note that the income statistic listed for the 1996 census (**Average Total Income of Married or Common-law Families**) is different from the income statistic listed for 2006 (**Median Income in 2005 - All Census Families**). The combined 1996 married/common-law families average income statistic has been split into two separate statistics (now reported as medians rather than averages) in the 2006 census, so a somewhat comparable statistic has been reported instead (**Median Income in 2005 - All Census Families**). Single parent families are also included with married and common-law families in this statistic. Due to the changes mentioned above, as well as other changes in the makeup of the two censuses, no meaningful, equivalent income-statistic can be reported for the two periods.

However, comparisons between communities and community types within each census year can be made. In 1996, only the Town of Hudson Bay and the rural municipalities of Arborfield and Hudson Bay approached or exceeded the Saskatchewan average total income of married or common-law families. All other listed towns, villages, rural municipalities and Indian Reserves fell somewhat too significantly below the Provincial average.

The situation shifted somewhat in the 2006 census when the towns of Hudson Bay, Carrot River, and Porcupine Plain exceeded the Saskatchewan level for median income in 2005 for all census families. However, all other towns, as well as all rural municipalities and Indian Reserves fell well below the provincial figure. Due to small population sizes, the data for all villages and two Indian Reserves were suppressed by Statistics Canada because of privacy concerns.

In 2006, the median family income for the other three towns (Arborfield, Norquay and Sturgis) ranged from 63 to 76 percent of the provincial median family income. The median family income for rural municipalities ranged from 52 to 91 percent of the provincial value, and averaged about 70%. The median family income in the northern village of Cumberland House is 51% of the Saskatchewan value, while the median family income for the three Indian Reserves with values reported represents only about one third of the provincial median family income.

The average value of owned (private) dwellings in Saskatchewan increased to over \$132,000 in 2006, a 75.6% increase from 1996. The average value of private dwellings did not approach the provincial average in any of the PP FMA region communities; the closest being the Town of Hudson Bay where the average private house price was 78% of the Saskatchewan value. The average value of private dwellings in the other PP FMA region towns ranged from 33% to 72% of the provincial average value. The average value of private houses in villages ranged from less than 15% to 43% of the provincial average, while house values in rural municipalities ranged from 39% to 73% of the Saskatchewan value in 2006. Privately owned dwellings in the northern village of Cumberland House were worth on average only 40% of the provincial average value. No house values are listed for Indian Reserves as houses on Reserves are not privately owned.

Table 2-4 provides information regarding income levels and average housing values from both the 1996 and 2006 censuses for towns, villages, rural municipalities, and Indian Reserves located near the PP FMA area.

Table 2-4 Economic Data from Statistics Canada 1996 and 2006 Census Periods.

Communities	Average Total Income of Married or Common-law Families (1996)	Median Income in 2005 - All Census Families (2006)	Average Value of Owned Dwelling (1996)	Average Value of Owned Dwelling (2006)	Percent Increase
Saskatchewan	\$53,109	\$58,563	\$75,230	\$132,111	75.6%
Towns					
Arborfield	\$42,893	\$37,793	\$40,552	\$58,467	44.2%
Carrot River	\$37,524	\$64,423	\$45,526	\$70,049	53.9%
Hudson Bay	\$55,194	\$60,933	\$59,613	\$103,690	73.9%
Norquay	\$32,604	\$36,694	\$33,435	\$94,515	182.7%
Porcupine Plain	\$42,398	\$62,434	\$47,908	\$57,335	19.7%
Sturgis	\$37,412	\$44,654	\$31,519	\$43,292	37.4%
Villages					
Arran	*DS	*DS	\$11,295	*DS	
Bjorkdale	\$38,539	*DS	\$23,991	\$35,010	45.9%
Endeavour	*DS	*DS	\$30,820	\$37,030	20.1%
Hyas	*DS	*DS	\$22,477	\$17,843	-20.6%
Lintlaw	*DS	*DS	\$23,663	\$43,931	85.7%
Mistatim	*DS	*DS	\$40,339	\$56,999	41.3%
Stenen	*DS	*DS	\$32,383	\$19,090	-41.0%
Weekes	*DS	*DS	\$8,412	*DS	
Zenon Park	\$39,434	*DS	\$36,407	\$33,898	-6.9%
Northern Village					
Cumberland House	\$34,398	\$29,699	*DS	\$53,136	
Rural Municipalities					
Arborfield RM #456	\$59,822	\$42,760	\$23,343	\$61,072	161.6%
Bjorkdale RM #426	\$34,214	\$42,621	\$35,802	\$84,405	135.8%
Clayton RM #333	\$36,659	\$33,935	\$33,823	\$51,664	52.7%
Hazel Dell RM #335	\$36,716	\$30,293	\$35,567	\$81,574	129.4%
Hudson Bay RM #394	\$52,849	\$53,340	\$56,988	\$88,738	55.7%
Moose Range RM #486	\$45,200	\$46,511	\$44,197	\$87,979	99.1%
Livingston RM #331	\$30,309	\$41,316	\$39,573	\$96,504	143.9%
Porcupine RM #395	\$36,799	\$41,794	\$41,234	\$67,702	64.2%
Preeceville RM #334	\$32,522	\$36,835	\$43,567	\$53,836	23.6%
Indian Reserves					
IR 20 Cumberland House	\$25,841	\$18,880	NA	NA	
IR 28A Shoal Lake	\$21,997	\$19,008	NA	NA	
IR 29 Red Earth	*DS	*DS	NA	NA	
IR 29A Carrot River	\$10,732	\$18,304	NA	NA	
IR 100A Cumberland	\$25,000	*DS	NA	NA	

*DS =Data Suppressed by Statistics Canada for privacy reasons.

NA = Not Applicable, as houses on Indian Reserves are not privately owned.

In 2006, the unemployment rate in Saskatchewan was 5.6%. This rate is almost half the unemployment rate of the towns (10.1%) and villages (12.0%) within the survey area. Of

the surveyed communities, only rural municipalities had an unemployment rate (4.2%) lower than the Provincial rate. Unemployment rates for the Northern Village of Cumberland House (24.6%) and the First Nation Reserves (28.6%) were much higher than either the Provincial rate or the unemployment rates within the other communities located in the survey area.

Table 2-5 provides information regarding employment levels of the various town, village, rural municipality, and Indian Reserve populations.

Table 2-5 Labour Force Activity from Statistics Canada 2006 Census Period.

Communities	Total Population 15 and over	Total In the Labour Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Un- employment Rate
Saskatchewan	766,230	524,305	494,900	29,400	5.6%
Towns					
Arborfield	265	140	130	10	7.1%
Carrot River	780	535	500	35	6.5%
Hudson Bay	1,290	885	765	120	13.6%
Norquay	315	155	145	10	6.5%
Porcupine Plain	615	355	305	50	14.1%
Sturgis	450	250	240	10	4.0%
Towns Sub-total	3715	2320	2085	235	10.1%
Villages					
Arran	*DS	*DS	*DS	*DS	*DS
Bjorkdale	145	85	80	0	0.0%
Endeavour	110	70	55	10	14.3%
Hyas	100	30	30	0	0.0%
Lintlaw	130	35	30	10	28.6%
Mistatim	80	50	40	10	20.0%
Stenen	85	35	25	10	28.6%
Weekes	50	25	25	0	0.0%
Zenon Park	160	85	80	10	11.8%
Village Sub-total	860	415	365	50	12.0%
Northern Village					
Cumberland House	600	325	250	80	24.6%
Rural Municipalities					
Arborfield RM #456	360	265	260	0	0.0%
Bjorkdale RM #426	865	595	580	25	4.2%
Clayton RM #333	630	425	425	10	2.4%
Hazel Dell RM #335	525	405	400	10	2.5%
Hudson Bay RM #394	1,110	780	735	45	5.8%
Moose Range RM #486	820	620	590	30	4.8%
Livingston RM #331	315	235	235	0	0.0%
Porcupine RM #395	800	605	555	50	8.3%
Preeceville RM #334	840	635	615	20	3.1%
RM Sub-total	6,265	4,565	4,395	190	4.2%
Indian Reserves					
IR 20 Cumberland House	380	165	120	40	24.2%
IR 28A Shoal Lake	315	110	70	35	31.8%
IR 29 Red Earth	*DS	*DS	*DS	*DS	*DS
IR 29A Carrot River	305	110	75	35	31.8%
IR 100A Cumberland	*DS	*DS	*DS	*DS	*DS
IR Sub-total	1000	385	265	110	28.6%
Total PP FMA Region	12,440	8,010	7,360	665	8.3%

*DS =Data Suppressed by Statistics Canada for privacy reasons.

According to Statistics Canada's 2006 census, education levels in communities near the PP FMA area are generally lower than education levels for Saskatchewan as a whole. Forty (40) percent of combined Town populations age 15 and over have not graduated from high school, whereas only 30% of Saskatchewan's age 15 and older population have not received their Grade 12 or equivalent. This value goes to 46% for rural municipality populations, and 51% for villages and the Northern Village of Cumberland House. Sixty-two (62) percent of Indian Reserve residents age 15 and older have not received their Grade 12 or equivalent.

Whereas 43% of Saskatchewan residents age 15 and older have gone on after high school to receive certificates, diplomas or degrees at trade schools, colleges or universities, less have done so in the communities adjacent to the PP FMA area. In general, town residents (34%) have received more post high-school education than residents of rural municipalities (29%), villages (27%), northern village (27%), or Indian Reserves (20%).

Table 2-6 provides detailed information regarding education levels of the various town, village, rural municipality, and Indian Reserve populations.

Table 2-6 Education Levels from Statistics Canada 2006 Census Period.

Communities	Total Population 15 and over	No Certificate, Diploma or degree	High School Certificate or Equivalent	Trade, College or University Certificate Diploma or Degree
Saskatchewan	766,235	231,730	205,495	329,015
Towns				
Arborfield	265	140	50	35
Carrot River	775	315	230	110
Hudson Bay	1,290	470	325	170
Norquay	320	165	40	40
Porcupine Plain	615	250	205	30
Sturgis	450	155	115	45
Towns Sub-total	3,715	1,495	965	1,255
Villages				
Arran	*DS	*DS	*DS	*DS
Bjorkdale	145	40	60	20
Endeavour	110	60	20	15
Hyas	100	85	10	10
Lintlaw	130	85	20	15
Mistatim	80	30	20	10
Stenen	80	35	20	10
Weekes	50	20	20	10
Zenon Park	155	85	20	10
Village Sub-total	850	440	190	235
Northern Village				
Cumberland House	600	240	180	240
Rural Municipalities				
Arborfield RM #456	360	145	110	35
Bjorkdale RM #426	865	405	150	90
Clayton RM #333	630	310	175	55
Hazel Dell RM #335	525	345	70	50
Hudson Bay RM #394	1,110	345	355	190
Moose Range RM #486	820	385	220	65
Livingston RM #331	320	165	90	20
Porcupine RM #395	800	450	150	85
Preeceville RM #334	835	350	215	115
RM Sub-total	6,265	2,900	1,535	1,800
Indian Reserves				
IR 20 Cumberland House	380	235	60	45
IR 28A Shoal Lake	310	200	60	15
IR 29 Red Earth	*DS	*DS	*DS	*DS
IR 29A Carrot River	305	185	60	25
IR 100A Cumberland	*DS	*DS	*DS	*DS
IR Sub-total	995	620	180	195
Total PP FMA Region	12,425	5,695	3,050	3,725

*DS =Data Suppressed by Statistics Canada for privacy reasons.

2.4 Licensee Description

Weyerhaeuser Company is one of the world's largest forest products companies, and is principally engaged in the growing and harvesting of timber; the manufacture, distribution and sale of forest products; and real estate construction, development and related activities. Weyerhaeuser was incorporated in 1900, and is headquartered in Federal Way, Washington. In 2007, sales were \$16.3 billion. It has offices or operations in 13 countries, with customers worldwide. Additional information about Weyerhaeuser's businesses, products and practices is available on the internet at <http://www.weyerhaeuser.com>.

In Canada, Weyerhaeuser has operations in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario.

In addition to Weyerhaeuser's Canadian Head office located in Vancouver, the company also has a saw mill and associated Timberlands operation located at Princeton, in the southern interior of BC. In addition, Weyerhaeuser has a Parallam engineered wood plant in Vancouver and a hardwood lumber sawmill in Delta (indefinitely closed).

Weyerhaeuser's Alberta manufacturing plants include a dimensional softwood lumber mill, and a Northern Bleached Softwood Kraft pulpmill in Grande Prairie, a dimensional softwood lumber sawmill in Drayton Valley, and an OSB mill in Edson. Weyerhaeuser also manages Timberlands operations at Grande Prairie, Drayton Valley and Edson, and has a corporate office in Edmonton.

Weyerhaeuser's Ontario operations consist of an OSB mill in Wawa (indefinitely closed), and a TimberStrand engineered wood plant and associated Timberlands operation in Kenora.

In Saskatchewan, Weyerhaeuser operates an OSB mill in Hudson Bay (temporarily closed due to poor market conditions) as well as a Timberlands office. Weyerhaeuser also owns, the closed Hudson Bay Plywood Mill and Carrot River Sawmill. In May of 2009, Weyerhaeuser announced an asset purchase agreement with C&C Forest Products for the Carrot River Sawmill and the Hudson Bay Plywood Mill. Subsequently the renewal of the FMP has been put on hold. It is expected that Volume II of the Forest Management Plan will be submitted jointly by C&C and Weyerhaeuser with a target for approval in the of spring, 2015.

Weyerhaeuser obtained the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA area and its associated mills in 1999 as part of its purchase of MacMillan-Bloedel.

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2.5 Forest Management Principles and Certification

In 2001, Weyerhaeuser achieved certification to the ISO 14001 standard for environmental management systems (EMS) and in 2002 certified to the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Z-809 sustainable forest management (SFM) standard.

As part of creating a sustainable forest management plan, Weyerhaeuser developed an SFM policy statement, as follows:

Sustainable Forest Management Policy Statement

This Sustainable Forest Management Plan will foster forest management practices - based on a balance of science, professional judgment and aboriginal, stakeholder and public input - that sustain the long-term health and productivity of forest ecosystems while contributing to the health and economy of affected communities within and adjacent to the Defined Forest Area.

The Sustainable Forest Management Policy Statement is supported by several corporate policies to which the Saskatchewan Timberlands' Sustainable Forest Management Plan complies. They are:

SFM Commitments	Corporate Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To comply with applicable Laws and Regulations. 	Code of Ethics, Environmental Policy, Safety Vision and Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To practice sustainable forestry. 	Environmental Policy, SFM Policy Statement, Sustainable Forestry Standard
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To respect Aboriginal and Treaty rights. 	Policy for Building Relationships
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide safe workplaces for all. 	Safety Vision and Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve knowledge about the Defined forest Area and sustainability. 	Environmental Policy – Expectations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor advances in Sustainable Forest Management science & technology, and incorporate them where feasible. 	Environmental Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To continually improve our environmental and Sustainable Forest Management performance. 	Environmental Policy

Weyerhaeuser prepared a Sustainable Forest Management Plan to meet the requirements set out in the Canadian Standards Association National Standard for Sustainable Forest Management, CAN/CSA Z809: 2002. In preparation of this plan, the Company has incorporated information and requirements from existing legislation, agreements and public processes, as well as conducted a public participation process to solicit input into locally defined Values, Objectives, Indicators and Targets.

The Defined Forest Area (DFA) consists of Provincial Crown land that is administered by The Ministry of Environment, the Provincial Government agency with responsibility for forests, under the Saskatchewan Forest Resources Management Act. The Company's

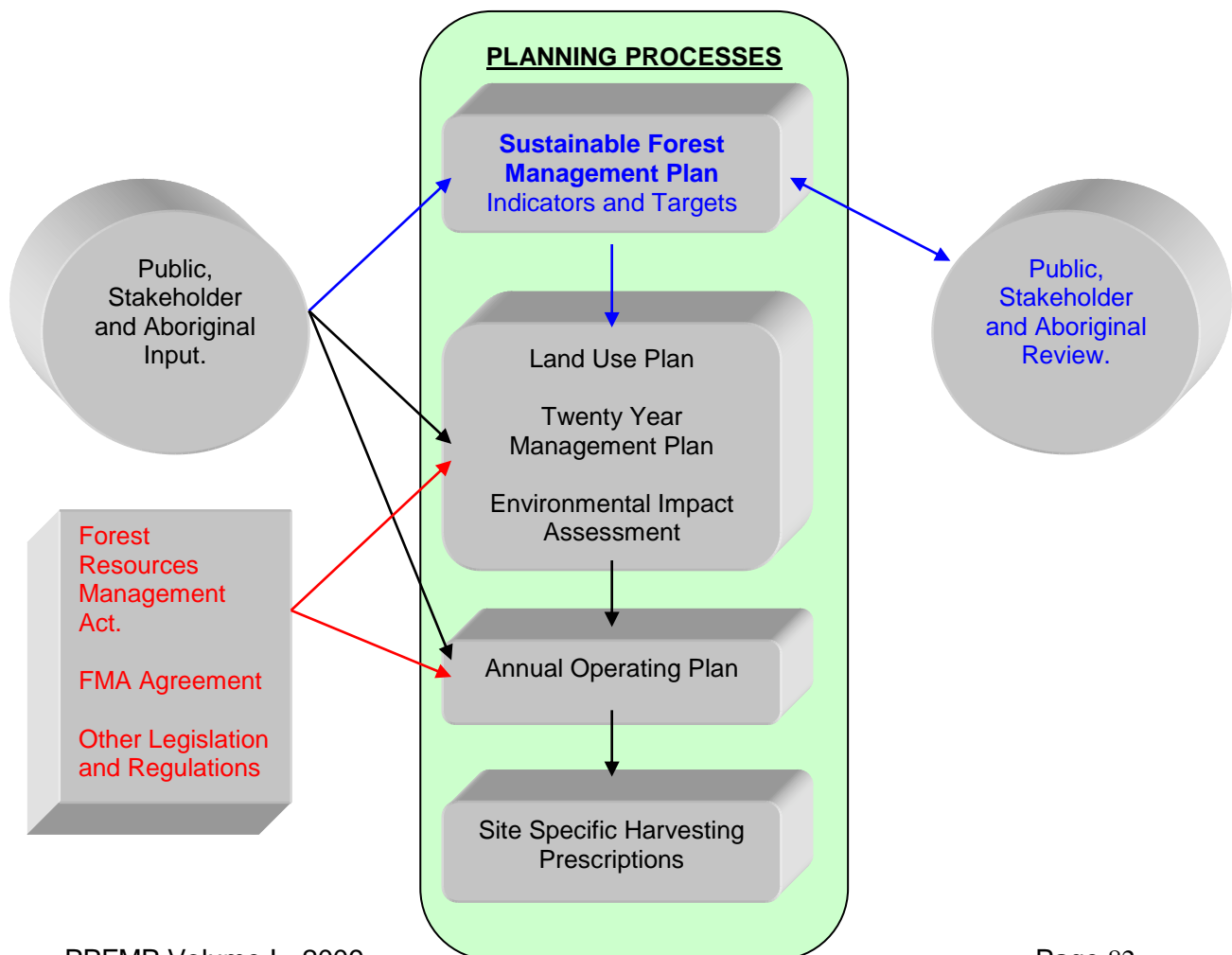
legal authority to operate on these lands comes from a Forest Management Agreement with The Ministry of Environment.

Saskatchewan Timberlands Planning Processes

The Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Plan is the highest level planning process used by Saskatchewan Timberlands. It does not override the Ministry of Environment approved Twenty-year Forest Management Plan that covers the Forest Management Agreement area, but rather acts as an umbrella document for it. The current Twenty-year Plan was developed with extensive public input and received extensive technical and public review prior to being approved by the Ministry of Environment. Operating Plans are the detailed, site-specific, plans used to implement the strategies and objectives contained within the Twenty-year Plan. An Operating Plan is developed annually with significant public, stakeholder and aboriginal input. The Operating Plan includes site specific harvesting prescriptions for each proposed harvest block.

The following diagram shows the hierarchy of the various forest management plans and planning processes used by Saskatchewan Timberlands. The round side boxes illustrate which parts of the planning process receive public, stakeholder and aboriginal input and/or review. The square box shows the legal framework for forest management planning in Saskatchewan, which specifies the timeframe and required content of each of the plans listed.

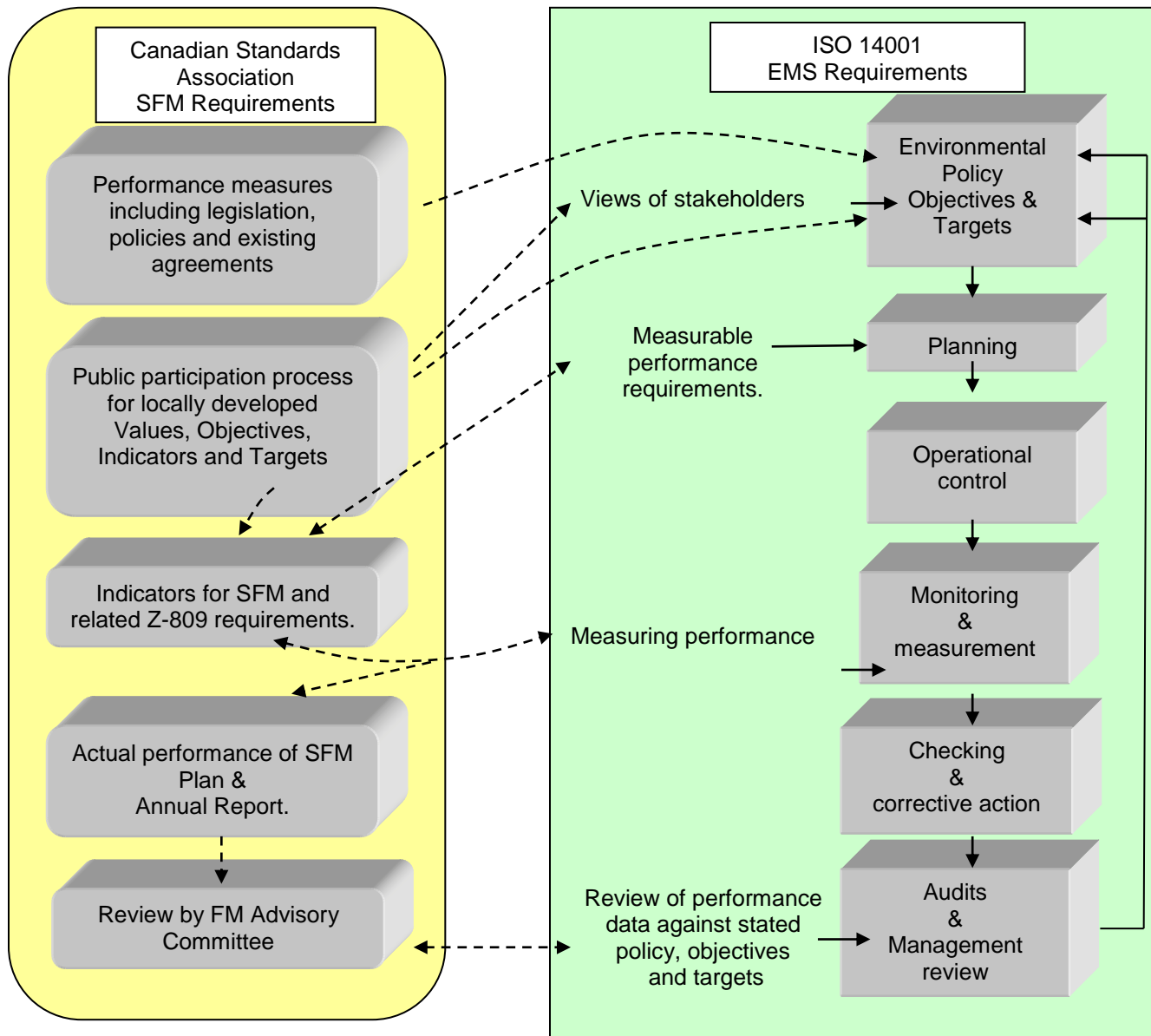
Figure 2-2 Saskatchewan Forest Planning Process



The following diagram shows how the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Sustainable Forest Management Plan fits within the framework of the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System (EMS) to which Weyerhaeuser, Saskatchewan Timberlands is registered. The Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) planning process builds and elaborates on the framework required by ISO 14001. The Environmental Management System requires that environmental policy, objectives, indicators and targets be developed by the Company, while the Sustainable Forest Management Plan requires that the performance measures for these be developed with public, stakeholder, and aboriginal input and review.

Both CSA and ISO require that actual performance towards policy, objectives, indicators and targets be monitored and measured. In addition, CSA requires that performance be reviewed, not solely by Timberlands, but by the Forest Management Advisory Committee as well. Following the performance review, the results are used to adjust or revise policy, objectives, indicators or targets where necessary.

Figure 2-3 Sustainable Forest Management within the Framework of the Environmental Management System



2.6 Licensee Economic Profile

Weyerhaeuser has been a significant economic presence in the Hudson Bay and Carrot River areas, as well as many of the other surrounding communities. Employment has been provided directly through work in the various mills and at the Timberlands operation, and indirectly by working for logging and silviculture contractors. Additionally, work has been provided locally and further across Saskatchewan and Canada through service industries that provide materials and services to Weyerhaeuser mills and Timberlands, and the logging and silviculture contractors.

Table 2-7 shows levels of direct employment at the various Weyerhaeuser mills, while Table 2-8 shows direct employment in forest harvesting, hauling, reforestation, and forest management activities. Between the mills and forest operations, Weyerhaeuser provided about 675 person years of employment annually between 2000 and 2009, with peak employment reaching almost 900 person years of employment in 2005 when all mills, and subsequently forest operations, were operating at nearly full capacity.

Tables 2-9 to 2-12 describe the overall activity levels of the PP FMA area wood processing facilities. These tables describe the quantity of timber products produced by each mill, as well as the quantity and value of the products sold, and the quantity of products exported from Canada, primarily to the United States. During the 10 year period between 1999 and 2008, the PP FMA area mills produced products valued at almost \$150 million annually. At peak production in 2004 and 2005, the Carrot River Sawmill, Hudson Bay Plywood and OSB 2000 mills produced about \$250 million worth of product annually.

During the 1999 to 2008 period, OSB 2000 and the Carrot River Sawmill exported more than 85% of their production to the United States. Virtually all (>99.9%) of Hudson Bay Plywood's production was sold into the Canadian market during the same period.

Table 2-13 shows the amount Weyerhaeuser paid the Provincial Government in Crown dues between 2000 and 2008. All forestry companies in Saskatchewan pay "dues" to the provincial government for wood harvested from the Provincial Forest. The amount charged per cubic metre of wood is set under the Forest Resource Management Regulations for smaller forest companies or as a term of the Forest Management Agreement for FMA holders. In general, the dues rate is higher for softwood species than it is for hardwood species. As well, the dues rate rises above a minimum base rate when the selling price for finished forest products rises above a pre-set minimum. On average, Weyerhaeuser paid about \$1.7 million annually in Crown dues between 2000 and 2008.

Table 2-14 shows the amount Weyerhaeuser and third-party (independent) operators contributed to the forest management fund between 2000 and 2008. FMA holders are required to carry out reforestation of all harvested stands within an FMA area. In order to carry out the required reforestation and other forest management works, funds are deposited in a forest management trust fund established for this purpose. The amount deposited in the forest management trust fund is specified in each Forest Management Agreement, and can be adjusted if both the forest company and the Government agree that an adjustment is warranted. Forest Management Fund contribution rates are higher for softwood species than for hardwood species due to the additional difficulty and

expense of re-establishing softwood dominant forest types. On average, between 1999 and 2008 Weyerhaeuser contributed about \$3 million annually to the Forest Management Fund. In 2004 and 2008, Weyerhaeuser found it necessary to supplement the Forest Management Fund with additional contributions (\$7,000,000) to allow required programs to continue. These programs included development of a new forest vegetation inventory (about \$5,200,000) and the Forest Management Effects Monitoring Program (about \$700,000).

Table 2-15 shows the amount Weyerhaeuser contributed to local municipal governments in the form of property taxes between 2000 and 2008. The current property tax rate on Weyerhaeuser's three mills (OSB2000, Hudson Bay Plywood, and Carrot River Sawmill) and the Hudson Bay Timberlands office is over \$1.7 million annually, whether the mills are operating or not.

Table 2-7: Person-Years of Mill Employment

Mill Name	Year *										Mill Total
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 **	
OSB 1000	100 **	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159
OSB 2000	170	193	193	199	197	195	188	153	25	25	1,538
Hudson Bay Plywood	151	174	174	184	184	178	158	17	8	0	1,228
Carrot River Sawmill	120 **	120 **	120 **	119	119	119	98	15	7	0	837
Annual Total	541	546	487	502	500	492	444	185	40	25	3,762

* - No information is available for 1999.

** - Year 2009 is an estimate for all mills, as are years 2000 for OSB1000 and years 2000, 2001, & 2002 for Carrot River Sawmill due to lost records.

Table 2-8: Person-Years of Woodlands Operations Employment

Activity Type	Year *										Total
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 **	
Forest Harvesting & Renewal	381	368	323	323	308	377	362	282	25	10	2,759
Forest Management	29	29	28	25	25	20	20	18	12	12	218
Annual Total	410	397	351	348	333	397	382	300	37	22	2,977

* - No information is available for 1999.

** - Year 2009 is estimated.

Table 2-9: Quantity of Timber Products Produced

		Quantity Produced											
		Year											
Facility	Product	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008**	2009**	Total
OSB 1000	Board (M3/8")	213,279	213,333	60,000	26,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	513,412
OSB 2000	Board (M3/8")	0	2,070	281,800	451,500	493,100	492,800	540,356	534,583	563,586	135,770	0	3,495,565
Hudson Bay Plywood	Board (M3/8")	90,617	91,247	91,125	92,808	96,198	95,551	94,064	89,913	0	0	0	741,523
Hudson Bay Plywood	Chips (ODT)	19,686	21,142	28,977	22,191	19,830	20,491	21,482	13,884	0	0	0	167,683
Hudson Bay Plywood	Cores (m3)	2581*	2,199	3,501	2,140	2,369	2,231	2,112	842	0	0	0	17,975
Carrot River Sawmill	Studs (MFBM)	67,518	66,360	70,515	69,201	70,380	78,422	80,786	79,669	0	0	0	582,851
Carrot River Sawmill	Chips (ODT)	56,837	61,723	65,962	58,693	51,546	56,695	57,036	42,597	0	0	0	451,089

* - Volume of plywood cores produced in 1999 is an estimate.

** - Years 2008 and 2009 are estimated volumes.

(M3/8") = Metric 3/8" equivalent

(ODT) = Oven Dry Tons

(m3) = Cubic Metres

(MFBM) = 1000's of Board Feet

Table 2-10: Quantity of Timber Products Sold

		Quantity Sold											
		Year											
Facility	Product	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008**	2009**	Total
OSB 1000	Board (M3/8")	214,509	204,966	68,100	26,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	514,375
OSB 2000	Board (M3/8")	0	358	275,600	449,200	493,500	489,600	539,274	540,939	403,952	143,872	0	3,336,295
Hudson Bay Plywood	Board (M3/8")	90,503	93,867	92,933	92,978	96,797	95,497	94,171	90,824	0	0	0	747,570
Hudson Bay Plywood	Chips (ODT)	19,686	21,142	28,977	22,191	19,830	20,491	21,482	13,884	0	0	0	167,683
Hudson Bay Plywood	Cores (m3)	2581*	2,199	3,501	2,140	2,369	2,231	2,112	842	0	0	0	17,975
Carrot River Sawmill	Studs (MFBM)	65,529	67,091	71,530	69,201	70,380	77,180	82,957	82,856	0	0	0	586,724
Carrot River Sawmill	Chips (ODT)	56,837	61,723	65,962	58,693	51,546	56,695	57,036	42,597	0	0	0	451,089

* - Volume of plywood cores sold in 1999 is an estimate.

** - Years 2008 and 2009 are estimated volumes.

(M3/8") = Metric 3/8" equivalent

(ODT) = Oven Dry Tons

(m3) = Cubic Metres

(MFBM) = 1000's of Board Feet

Table 2-11: Value of Products Sold (\$1000s)

		Value of Product Sold (\$1,000's)											
		Year											
Facility	Product	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	Total
OSB 1000	Board (M3/8")	60,073	50,475	13,154	3,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127,604
OSB 2000	Board (M3/8")	0	52	48,900	81,107	146,160	188,295	175,798	107,881	63,543	21,358	0	833,094
Hudson Bay Plywood	Board (M3/8")	34,444	37,612	30,920	34,230	34,402	39,320	31,749	28,768	0	0	0	271,445
Hudson Bay Plywood	Chips (ODT)	1,077	1,087	1,247	929	1,147	973	1,271	956	0	0	0	8,687
Hudson Bay Plywood	Cores (m3)	1,139	970	\$1,281	1,008	981	682	749	1,117	0	0	0	7,927
Carrot River Sawmill	Studs (MFBM)	25,369	25,644	27,639	26,575	24,334	26,201	27,293	21,823	0	0	0	204,878
Carrot River Sawmill	Chips (ODT)	2,940	3,642	3,889	3,305	3,985	4,608	3,576	2,491	0	0	0	28,436
Yearly Total		125,042	119,482	127,030	151,056	211,009	260,079	240,436	163,036	63,543	21,358	0	1,482,071

* - Year 2009 is estimated.
(M3/8") = Metric 3/8" equivalent
(ODT) = Oven Dry Tons
(m3) = Cubic Metres
(MFBM) = 1000's of Board Feet

Table 2-12: Quantity of Timber Products Exported

		Quantity Exported										
		Year *										
Facility	Product	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009**	Total
OSB 1000	Board (M3/8")	153,725	51,075	20,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224,900
OSB 2000	Board (M3/8")	0	209,456	372,836	409,605	411,264	490,739	497,664	343,580	104,543	0	2,839,687
Hudson Bay Plywood	Board (M3/8")	0	336	102	233	296	131	152	0	0	0	1,250
Carrot River Sawmill	Studs (MFBM)	66,299	70,774	69,201	70,380	76,710	82,867	82,652	0	0	0	518,883

* - No information is available for 1999.

** - Year 2009 is an estimate.

(M3/8") = Metric 3/8" equivalent

(MFBM) = 1000's of Board Feet

Table 2-13: Crown Dues Paid

		Crown Dues Paid (\$1,000's)											
		Year *											
Facility	Product	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009**	Total
OSB 1000	Hardwood	\$393	\$233	\$14	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$640
OSB 2000	Hardwood	\$361	\$1,040	\$406	\$256	\$287	\$379	\$2,519	\$1,170	\$478	\$465	\$0	\$7,361
Hudson Bay Plywood	Softwood	\$668	\$743	\$588	\$302	\$250	\$310	\$1,195	\$154	\$412	\$83	\$0	\$4,705
Carrot River Sawmill	Softwood	\$621	\$1,108	\$520	\$593	\$447	\$492	\$1,476	\$199	\$647	\$0	\$0	\$6,103
	Yearly Total	\$2,043	\$3,124	\$1,528	\$1,151	\$984	\$1,181	\$5,190	\$1,523	\$1,537	\$548	\$0	\$18,809

** Year 2009 is an estimate.

Table 2-14: Forest Management Fund Fees Paid

Forest Management Fund Fees Paid (\$1,000's)												
Year												
Facility	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Total	
OSB	375	816	698	1,140	1,502	1,840	1,017	1,580	1,513	0	10,480	
Hudson Bay Plywood	1,126	996	875	770	892	1,234	424	1,194	259	0	7,769	
Carrot River Sawmill	1,612	1,098	1,954	1,357	1,490	2,057	516	2,028	0	0	12,112	
Additional Contribution*	0	0	0	0	0	2,000*	0	0	0	5,000*	7,000	
Yearly Total	3,113	2,910	3,526	3,268	3,884	7,130	1,957	4,802	1,771	5,000	37,361	

* - Weyerhaeuser found it necessary in 2004 and in 2008 to supplement the Forest Management Fund with additional contributions to allow required programs to continue. These programs include development of a new forest vegetation inventory (about \$5,200,000) and the Forest Management Effects Monitoring Program (about \$700,000).

Table 2-15: Property Taxes Paid to Towns and Rural Municipalities

Facility	Property Taxes Paid (\$1,000's)										
	Year										Total
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
OSB 1000	\$271	\$244	\$131	\$133	\$43	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$822
OSB 2000	\$0	\$0	\$1,358	\$1,375	\$1,424	\$1,447	\$1,453	\$1,453	\$1,484	\$1,484	\$11,478
Hudson Bay Plywood	\$125	\$125	\$124	\$125	\$133	\$135	\$135	\$142	\$145	\$145	\$1,335
Carrot River Sawmill	\$86	\$86	\$86	\$93	\$89	\$89	\$88	\$100	\$104	\$64	\$886
Forestlands	\$22	\$22	\$16	\$16	\$16	\$16	\$13	\$13	\$13	\$13	\$161
Total	\$418	\$391	\$1,629	\$1,649	\$1,616	\$1,598	\$1,689	\$1,709	\$1,747	\$1,706	\$14,682

Information regarding wood usage by the various mills was obtained from Weyerhaeuser's production schedule records, with the exception of 1999-2000 where production schedule information was not available; this information was obtained from the 'Summary Report of 1999-2000 Operations' contained in the 2001-2002 Operating Plan.

Table 2-16: Wood Usage by Mill - Sourced from FMA Area or from Off-FMA Area Purchase Wood (PW)

Mill Name	Year	Source	Conifer (m3)	Hardwood (m3)	Total
OSB 2000	1999	FMA Area	0	0	0
		PW	0	0	0
	2000	FMA Area	64,315	296,309	360,624
		PW	104	44,603	44,707
	2001	FMA Area	57,244	396,946	454,190
		PW	10,117	90,317	100,434
	2002	FMA Area	52,145	511,418	563,563
		PW	6,798	81,140	87,938
	2003	FMA Area	61,546	666,435	727,981
		PW	5,906	58,400	64,306
	2004	FMA Area	77,096	647,715	724,811
		PW	17,962	78,801	96,763
	2005	FMA Area	79,890	749,845	829,735
		PW	9,824	74,322	84,146
	2006	FMA Area	18,514	652,199	670,713
		PW	12,647	188,424	201,071
	2007	FMA Area	19,074	536,737	555,811
		PW	422	110,469	110,891
	2008	FMA Area	0	0	0
		PW	0	0	0
2009 *	FMA Area	0	0	0	
	PW	0	0	0	
Mill Total	FMA Area	429,824	4,457,604	4,887,428	
	PW	63,780	726,476	790,256	
OSB 1000 (Note: This mill was permanently closed in 2002.)	1999	FMA Area	0	361,940	361,940
		PW	0	30,761	30,761
	2000	FMA Area	0	168,495	168,495
		PW	0	12,433	12,433
	2001	FMA Area	0	35,459	35,459
		PW	0	34,322	34,322
	2002	FMA Area	0	0	0
		PW	0	2,025	2,025
	Mill Total	FMA Area	0	565,894	565,894
		PW	0	79,541	79,541

Table 2-16: Wood Usage – continued.

Mill Name	Year	Source	Conifer (m3)	Hardwood (m3)	Total
Hudson Bay Plywood	1999	FMA Area	173,153	7,084	180,237
		PW	49,701	1,311	51,012
	2000	FMA Area	175,126	2,264	177,390
		PW	26,468	842	27,310
	2001	FMA Area	134,373	6,954	141,327
		PW	52,951	3,008	55,959
	2002	FMA Area	106,733	26,134	132,867
		PW	20,759	4,146	24,905
	2003	FMA Area	131,570	22,932	154,502
		PW	24,348	4,583	28,931
	2004	FMA Area	145,390	29,338	174,728
		PW	50,282	5,446	55,728
	2005	FMA Area	124,130	13,803	137,933
		PW	32,118	2,065	34,183
	2006	FMA Area	58,151	16,619	74,770
		PW	20,069	3,738	23,807
	2007	FMA Area	136	0	136
		PW	0	0	0
	2008	FMA Area	0	0	0
		PW	0	0	0
2009 *	FMA Area	0	0	0	
	PW	0	0	0	
Mill Total	FMA Area	1,048,762	125,128	1,173,890	
	PW	276,696	25,139	301,835	
Carrot River Sawmill	1999	FMA Area	224,152	0	224,152
		PW	87,194	0	87,194
	2000	FMA Area	179,479	0	179,479
		PW	24,920	0	24,920
	2001	FMA Area	289,032	0	289,032
		PW	67,169	0	67,169
	2002	FMA Area	214,699	0	214,699
		PW	16,550	0	16,550
	2003	FMA Area	231,838	0	231,838
		PW	52,803	0	52,803
	2004	FMA Area	296,190	0	296,190
		PW	76,758	0	76,758
	2005	FMA Area	226,132	0	226,132
		PW	36,709	0	36,709
	2006	FMA Area	100,520	0	100,520
		PW	44,753	0	44,753
	2007	FMA Area	375	0	375
		PW	0	0	0
	2008	FMA Area	0	0	0
		PW	0	0	0
2009 *	FMA Area	0	0	0	
	PW	0	0	0	
Mill Total	FMA Area	1,762,417	0	1,762,417	
	PW	406,856	0	406,856	
Grand Total	FMA Area	3,241,003	5,148,626	8,389,629	
	PW	747,332	831,156	1,578,488	

* - Year 2009 is an estimate.

While most of the fibre utilized at the Hudson Bay OSB mills and Plywood Mill, and at the Carrot River Sawmill originated on the PP FMA area (81%), significant volumes were also obtained from off-FMA sources (19%). In Table 2-16 above, the off-FMA sources are collectively called Purchase Wood. During the 1999 to 2008 period, off-FMA wood was purchased from a number of sources including private landholders, community pastures, salvage harvests from land clearing, as well as wood purchases from other forest management agreement areas. The volume of wood purchased varied from year to year depending on seasonal log inventories and availability, and whether markets for OSB, plywood and softwood lumber were strong or weak.

Off-FMA wood purchased for the OSB mills consisted primarily of hardwood (aspen, balsam poplar and white birch) as well as a minor amount of softwood too small and/or crooked to be processed into lumber or plywood. Off-FMA softwood (spruce, pine and fir) was purchased as peeler-bolts for Hudson Bay Plywood if the logs were large and straight or as sawlogs for Carrot River Lumber if they were smaller in size. Some large hardwood logs were also purchased as peeler-bolts for Hudson Bay Plywood if sufficient large softwood logs were not available.

2.7 Commitments in the Forest Management Agreement

The Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Agreement was signed between the Province of Saskatchewan and Saskfor MacMillan Limited Partnership on May 14th, 1999. The Forest Management Agreement contains a number of commitments, some of which are the responsibility of Weyerhaeuser, and others that are the responsibility of the Provincial Government. The following table (Table 2-17) lists these commitments and a summary of the current status of each commitment. The status report is current as of April 8th, 2009.

Table 2-17 Commitments of the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Agreement

FMA Section	Description of Requirement	Due Date	Current Status
4.02	Both parties intend to agree to more appropriate parkland reserve boundaries.		Representative Areas Network (RAN) sites have been agreed on and the Ministry of Environment has formally designated them.
5.02	The Ministry of Environment shall maintain a list of all land withdrawals from the FMA area.	Ongoing	This commitment has not been met to date, however Forest Service Branch has committed to work with Lands Branch, Ministry of Environment to develop a more reliable process.
5.03	The Ministry of Environment shall send a copy of the cumulative list of incidental withdrawals.	June 30, 1999 and then Dec 31 annually. Since changed to Dec 1 annually.	This commitment has been partially met however no complete, cumulative list has been received by Weyerhaeuser to date. A partial list was received Dec 4, 2008.
6.02	The Licensee shall prepare and implement an annual Human and Community Development Plan.	Aug. 14, 1999, then Dec. 31 each year.	This condition is being met. The Human and Community Development Plan has been submitted on an annual basis since 1999.
9.03(c)	The Ministry of Environment shall provide a list of all existing and anticipated 3 rd party operators with particulars of each allocation.	Annually	Forest Service Branch provided Weyerhaeuser the latest list of 3 rd party operators March 19, 2009.
9.03(d)	The Licensee shall provide a description of planned 3 rd party operations, including a list of planned 3 rd party operators, harvest location, harvest volumes, amount and size of residual merchantable timber which will be produced.	Annually	This information is submitted with the annual operating plan (AOP) if known at that time. The Ministry of Environment is preparing a letter to Weyerhaeuser to advise that this requirement is being dropped.

Table 2-17 Commitments of the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Agreement (continued)

FMA Section	Description of Requirement	Due Date	Current Status
9.03(h)	The Licensee shall provide a report showing volumes purchased from each 3 rd party operator.	May 31, each year. This due date was revised to allow submission with the AOP.	This information is provided annually as part of the AOP submission.
9.03(h)	The Ministry of Environment shall provide report and maps showing volumes and areas harvested by each 3 rd party operator.	May 31, annually, but changed to June 30 annually by mutual consent.	This requirement is being met, although some of the maps provided to Forest Service Branch by 3 rd party operators are very inaccurate.
9.05	The Ministry of Environment shall provide a list of existing dispositions and other activities for the upcoming year.	Annually	This commitment has not been met to date, however Forest Service Branch has committed to work with Lands Branch, Ministry of Environment to develop a reliable process.
10.04	The Licensee shall submit a revised forest management plan.	April 1, 2009, but extension approved to April 1, 2010.	Work on revising the forest management plan is underway. Weyerhaeuser has formed its planning team, which is meeting monthly.
10.05	The Licensee shall submit a five year operating plan annually.	Dec 1 st annually but revised to Jan 15 th , and then Jan 31 st , annually.	Approval was received from the Ministry of Environment to submit the 2005/06, and subsequent Operating Plans, by Jan 15 th annually. This has since been changed to Jan 31 st annually.
10.08(a)	The Ministry of Environment shall respond to the forest management plan submission.	April 1, 2009, but extension approved to April 1, 2010.	The Licensee assumes that the due date for 20-Year FMP renewal is under discussion with potential new owners of the softwood facilities on the Pasquia Porcupine FMA area.

Table 2-17 Commitments of the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Agreement (continued)

FMA Section	Description of Requirement	Due Date	Current Status
10.08(b)	The Ministry of Environment shall respond to the five year operating plan submission.	April 31 (90 days after submission)	This commitment has been met for operating plans submitted during the last few years.
10.12	The Licensee shall design and implement a forest ecosystem health monitoring program and submit to the Ministry of Environment for approval.	Implement monitoring program and report on progress annually.	A forest ecosystem health monitoring plan was submitted, and the monitoring program has been implemented. A report on progress is submitted annually with the operating plan.
11.02	The Ministry of Environment will develop, in consultation with The Licensee, reforestation standards.	May 14, 2001	Completed.
11.07	The Ministry of Environment shall put 70,000 ha of NSR lands back into commercial timber production.	May 14, 2009	The Forest Service is currently at 54,000 hectares regenerated. The next surveys are planned for spring and fall 2009.
11.07(a)	The Ministry of Environment will provide a written report of activities undertaken for NSR renewal.	Nov. 15, each year	This information is provided annually.
12.06	The Ministry of Environment and the Licensee shall develop a process for adjusting forest management fees for 3 rd party operators.	Nov. 14, 1999	This process has been completed.
12.08	The Licensee shall submit a financial statement showing all credits, contributions and interest paid into the forest management fund for the preceding fiscal year, and all liabilities, expenditures and withdrawals of the fund.	June 30, each year.	The Forest Service is looking into whether this reporting should be standardized from all FMA/TSL holders and what information would be most useful. Currently, Weyerhaeuser provides all required information to Ministry of Environment appointed auditors for their review on request.

Table 2-17 Commitments of the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Agreement (continued)

FMA Section	Description of Requirement	Due Date	Current Status
15.06	The Licensee shall submit a fire protection and suppression plan.	April 1, each year.	The fire protection and suppression plan is submitted annually.
16.03	The Licensee shall submit an insect and disease control program plan.	Annually (once spruce budworm infestation has reached endemic levels).	This requirement does not take effect until the budworm population has been reduced to endemic levels on the FMA. From 2006 to 2008, the Licensee has noted extensive mortality in the Cumberland House area and recommended a spraying program to combat this.
18.02	The Licensee shall submit a scaling plan.	April 1, but revised to Nov 15.	Weyerhaeuser submits a scaling plan annually.
18.03	The Ministry of Environment will respond to the scaling plan	May 1, but revised to Dec. 31.	Forest Service Branch reviews and approves the scaling plan.
20.02	The Licensee shall submit: a return showing all timber harvested by it in the Licence Area and delivered to its mills or shipped to other parties; payment of dues; statement itemizing all timber acquired from 3 rd parties; location where acquired timber was harvested, and ownership of those locations outside the Licence Area.	Quarterly	This report is submitted annually.

Table 2-17 Commitments of the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Agreement (continued)

FMA Section	Description of Requirement	Due Date	Current Status
20.05	The Licensee shall provide a report on mill operations, including quantity and value of all market products and value of sales for the preceding year.	June 1, each year.	This report is submitted annually.
21.01	Official designates shall meet in Hudson Bay to review performance and resolve disputes; minutes of these meetings signed by both parties and filed with the Forest Service Branch.	Annually	The last meeting of the official designates was held on April 8, 2009.

2.7.1 Production of a New Forest Inventory for the Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area

Prior to the signing of the Forest Management Agreement in 1999, the production of forest inventories was the sole responsibility of the Ministry of Environment. With the signing of the Forest Management Agreement, this responsibility was placed on the licensee. The Ministry did retain the responsibility for auditing the development of the new forest inventory to ensure it met the requirements specified in the standard for development of new forest inventories.

The production of a new inventory for the FMA area followed a strict set of protocols developed by the provincial government. This standard for forest inventories set the parameters for each phase of the operation and for the final product.

The Weyerhaeuser Forest Vegetation Inventory (WFVI) process began in the year 2000 with an update trial using LandSat imagery (Ecodynamics Consulting Group) and the development of an inventory and growth and yield strategy (Timberline Forest Inventory Consultants).

Phase one of the inventory involved obtaining aerial photos, base maps, orthophoto maps, digital files and flight index maps. Geographic Air Survey was the company contracted for the air photos and Land Data Technologies did the orthophoto base mapping. A trial area in the southern part of the FMA area was selected and a complete new inventory was produced for this area by Timberline. The resulting new inventory was assessed and used for a couple of years before proceeding with the inventory for the rest of the FMA area.

Phase two of the WFVI project was carried out by Timberline and involved design and preparation of materials, delineation and interpretation of the 1:15,000 photos, field sampling, orthophoto base map preparation and upgrade, a temporary sample plot project, soils survey project, aerial photography acquisition, tree list generation and merchandizing, a growth and yield project and Geographic Information System programming.

The inventory program was completed in December of 2007 at a total cost of \$6,031,095. Of this cost, the provincial government paid for the orthophoto base mapping which amounted to \$852,000. This means that the net cost to Weyerhaeuser for the new inventory was \$5,178,595.

Industry now owns the inventory information for the FMA area and government does not have free access to this information. The Minister's Task Force on Forest Sector Competitiveness (2006) has recommended that government and industry determine what information the government requires for public purposes and develop a process for compensating the FMA holder for that information. To date, there has been no action on the recommendations of this report.

3.0 Current Forest Condition

This section describes the current forest condition for the Pasquia Porcupine FMA area. Of the 2.02 million hectares of land covered by the Pasquia Porcupine Forest Management Agreement, about 90% (1.8 million hectares) are lands for which Weyerhaeuser has forest management rights and responsibilities. The remaining 10% of the land area (220,294 ha) consists of Indian Reserves, parks and protected areas, wilderness areas, etc. These areas are located within the FMA area boundary, but are areas for which Weyerhaeuser has no forest harvesting rights. About 51% of the FMA area consists of upland forest with the potential to produce commercially valuable tree species, while about 49% consists of wetland areas such as bogs, fens, swamps, marshes, lakes and streams.

Table 3-1 Licence Area Land Summary

Land Ownership and Type	Crown		Other (ha)	Total (ha)
	Managed (ha)	Designated (ha)		
Forested	1,467,325.9	94,131.3		1,561,457.2
Productive Forest	961,321.3	92,503.7		1,053,825.0
Non-Productive Forest	506,004.6	1,627.6		507,632.2
Treed Wetland	345,723.2	601.8		346,325.0
Open Wetland	121,792.1	279.6		122,071.7
Brush and Alder	38,393.2	746.0		39,139.2
Rock	96.1	0.2		96.3
Non-Forested	332,292.6	126,162.5		458,455.1
Water	158,724.0	15,020.0		173,744.0
Other Land	173,568.6	111,142.5		284,711.1
Developed Agricultural	472.6	39.5		512.1
Unclassified	81,551.1	103,156.5		184,707.6
Other	91,544.9	7,946.5		99,491.4
Unsurveyed	0	0		0
Total Crown	1,799,618.5	220,293.8		2,019,912.3

The source of the above information is the new forest vegetation inventory for the Weyerhaeuser managed portions of the FMA area, and Saskatchewan Environment's forest vegetation inventory for lands within Indian Reserves, parks and protected areas, etc. The forest vegetation inventory has been updated for forest fire and harvest depletions to the end of the 2007/08 operating year.

Upcoming tables (Tables 3-3 and 3-5) summarize the total area of productive forest in the FMA area by forest type and seral stage or age class. The following table (Table 3-2) describes the various forest types found in the PP FMA area forest and defines how seral stages (age classes) are assigned to each. This description table is provided so that readers can see how seral stage assignment ages differ by cover species groups. The relationship between cover species group and the various forest types that comprise each is also presented.

Table 3-2 Seral Stage Assignments

Cover Species Group	Corresponding Forest Types (and code #)	Seral Stage (age class in years of age)				
		Young	Immature	Mature	Old	Very Old
Softwood (S)	White Spruce (11) Black Spruce (12) Jackpine (13) Tamarack (14) Black Spruce-Jackpine Mixedwood (21) Jackpine-Black Spruce Mixedwood (22)	0 - 20	21 - 80	81 - 100	101 – 120	> 120
Softwood Dominant Mixedwood (SH)	White Spruce-Trembling Aspen Mixedwood (31) Jackpine-Trembling Aspen Mixedwood (32) Tamarack-Trembling Aspen Mixedwood (33)	0 - 20	21 - 80	81 - 100	101 – 120	> 120
Hardwood Dominant Mixedwood (HS)	Trembling Aspen-White Spruce Mixedwood (51) Trembling Aspen-Jackpine Mixedwood (52) Trembling Aspen-Tamarack Mixedwood (54)	0 - 20	21 - 70	71 - 90	91 - 120	> 120
Hardwood (H)	Trembling Aspen (71) Balsam Poplar (72) White Birch (73) Manitoba Maple (74) Green Ash (75) White Elm (76)	0 - 20	21 - 70	71 - 90	91 - 120	> 120

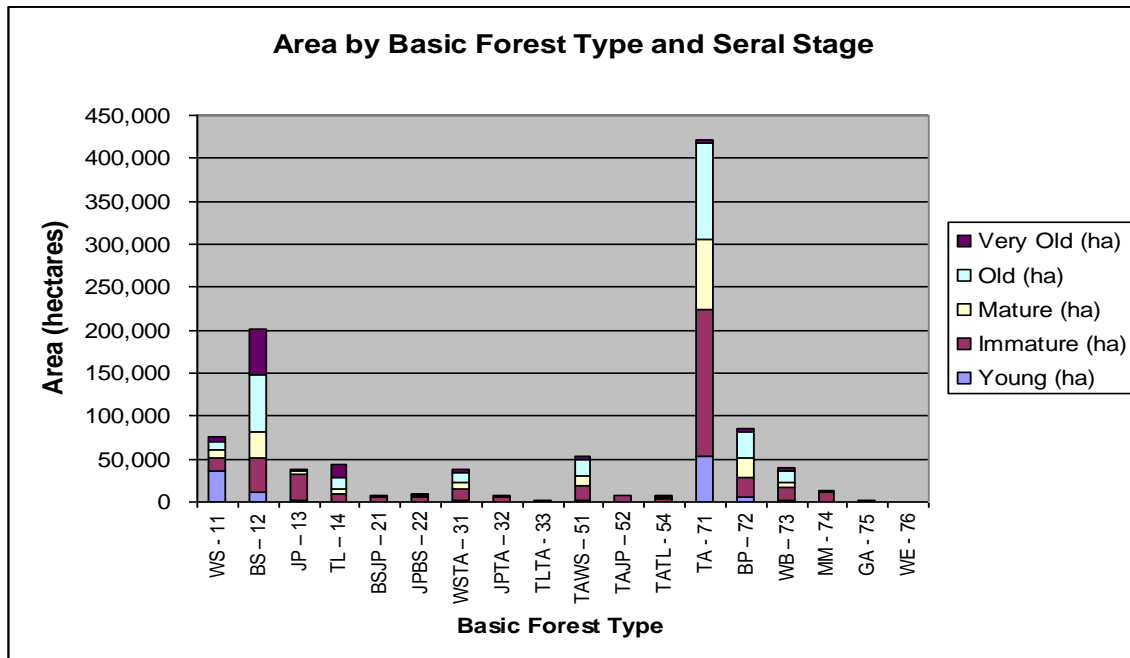
The following table (Table 3-3) summarizes the total area of productive forest in the FMA area by basic forest type and seral stage.

Table 3-3 Area by Basic Forest Type and Seral Stage

Basic Forest Type and Code	Seral Stage					Total (ha)
	Young (ha)	Immature (ha)	Mature (ha)	Old (ha)	Very Old (ha)	
WS - 11	35,882.4	14,444.4	9,734.5	10,983.2	4,964.7	76,009.3
BS - 12	11,004.2	39,667.1	30,591.6	67,757.5	53,174.0	202,194.4
JP - 13	2,086.5	30,563.0	2,758.5	1,898.7	147.2	37,454.0
TL - 14	162.3	8,526.8	6,752.1	12,461.6	15,449.6	43,352.4
BSJP - 21	326.8	4,706.0	1,276.9	1,629.3	569.3	8,508.4
JPBS - 22	145.5	6,476.3	1,545.9	976.7	52.0	9,196.5
WSTA - 31	998.4	13,735.5	7,897.3	10,840.4	5,376.5	38,848.0
JPTA - 32	43.4	6,400.5	365.2	410.8	16.3	7,236.2
TLTA - 33	33.7	848.1	160.7	185.1	120.7	1,348.4
TAWS - 51	1,647.5	17,769.3	10,283.7	20,494.0	3,083.2	53,277.7
TAJP - 52	338.4	6,589.7	841.1	421.1	11.4	8,201.6
TATL - 54	288.0	3,182.0	1,604.5	2,974.5	142.3	8,191.2
TA - 71	53,302.8	170,228.8	81,291.2	113,420.3	3,407.3	421,650.6
BP - 72	5,684.2	23,465.5	22,442.8	30,023.7	3,245.9	84,862.1
WB - 73	2,503.4	14,878.2	5,688.6	13,141.7	2,791.9	39,003.7
MM - 74	502.5	11,362.5	1,159.9	110.6	37.1	13,172.5
GA - 75	17.0	667.9	486.9	36.0		1,207.9
WE - 76		12.0	33.9	64.3		110.2
Total	114,966.9	373,523.6	184,915.4	287,829.8	92,589.4	1,053,825.0

The following chart (Figure 3-1) displays the information presented above in Table 3-3a in a graphical format. The chart shows the total area of productive forest in the FMA area by basic forest type and seral stage.

Figure 3-1 Area by Basic Forest Type and Seral Stage



Forest Service Branch requires that this document also include tables showing the forest area by 10 Provincial Forest Types (PFT). The Forest Service uses these categories for sustainability assessments at broad eco-regional and provincial planning and reporting levels. Weyerhaeuser does not use PFTs in its forest planning because they do not meet its operational forestry requirements. The following table describes the types of forest categorized by each PFT.

Table 3-4 Description of Provincial Forest Types (PFT)

Provincial Forest Type	Broad Description of Provincial Forest Type
WSF	White spruce or balsam fir dominated softwood stands
BSL	Black spruce or tamarack/larch dominated softwood stands
BSJ	Black spruce and Jackpine dominated mixed softwood stands
JLP	Jackpine or lodge pole pine dominated mixedwood stands
PMW	Pine dominated mixedwood stands
SMW	Spruce dominated mixedwood stands
HSM	Hardwood with spruce (black spruce, white spruce, balsam fir, and tamarack/larch) mixedwood
HPM	Hardwood with pine mixedwood
TAB	Trembling aspen or white birch dominated hardwood stands
AOH	Any other hardwood dominated hardwood stand except TAB

Map 2 – 6 on the following page shows the forest cover on the FMA by Provincial Forest Type.

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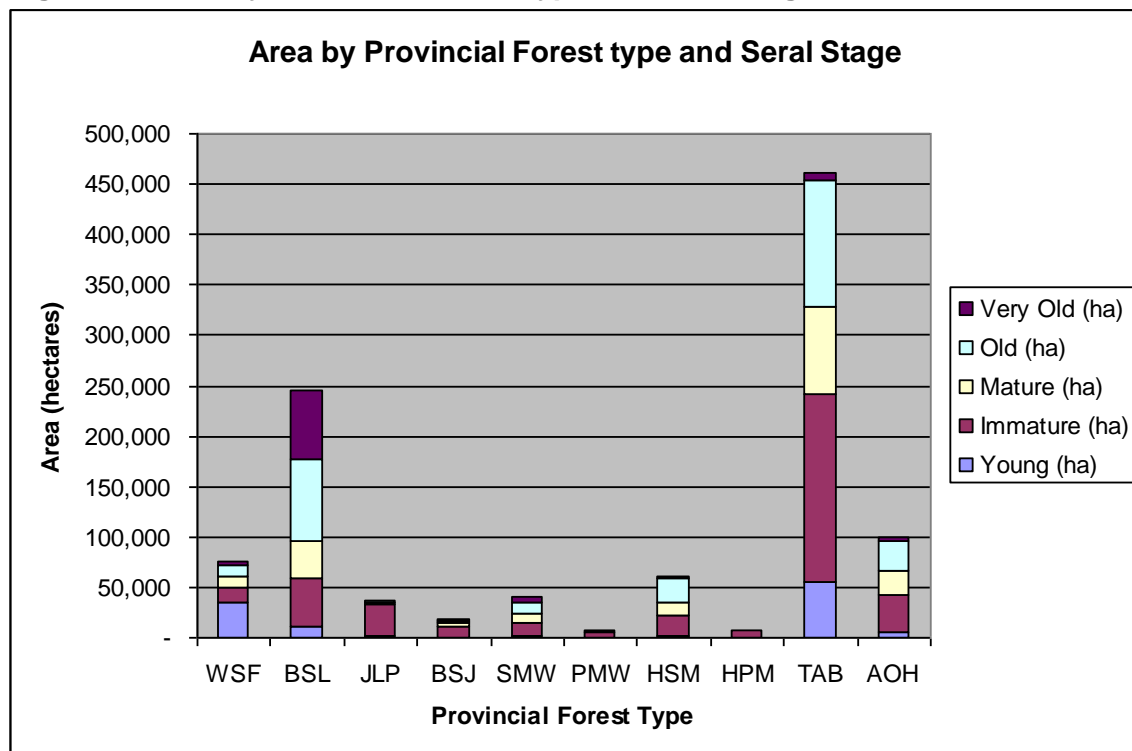
The following table (Table 3-5) summarizes the total area of productive forest in the FMA area by Provincial Forest Type and seral stage. The source of this information is the new forest vegetation inventory for the Weyerhaeuser managed portions of the FMA area, and Saskatchewan Environment's forest vegetation inventory for lands within Indian Reserves, parks and protected areas, etc.

Table 3-5 Area by Provincial Forest Type and Seral Stage

Provincial Forest Type	Seral Stage					Total (ha)
	Young (ha)	Immature (ha)	Mature (ha)	Old (ha)	Very Old (ha)	
WSF	35,882.4	14,444.4	9,734.5	10,983.2	4,964.7	76,009.3
BSL	11,166.4	48,193.8	37,343.7	80,219.2	68,623.6	245,546.8
BSJ	472.3	11,182.4	2,822.8	2,606.0	621.3	17,704.9
JLP	2,086.5	30,563.0	2,758.5	1,898.7	147.2	37,454.0
PMW	43.4	6,400.5	365.2	410.8	16.3	7,236.2
SMW	1,032.1	14,583.7	8,058.0	11,025.5	5,497.2	40,196.4
HSM	1,935.4	20,951.3	11,888.1	23,468.5	3,225.5	61,468.9
HPM	338.4	6,589.7	841.1	421.1	11.4	8,201.6
TAB	55,806.2	185,107.0	86,979.8	126,562.1	6,199.2	460,654.3
AOH	6,203.6	35,507.9	24,123.7	30,234.6	3,282.9	99,352.7
WSF	35,882.4	14,444.4	9,734.5	10,983.2	4,964.7	76,009.3
Total	114,966.9	373,523.6	184,915.4	287,829.8	92,589.4	1,053,825.0

The following chart (Figure 3-2) displays the above information in a graphical format.

Figure 3-2 Area by Provincial Forest Type and Seral Stage



Map 2 – 7 on the following page shows the forest vegetation on the FMA by seral stage.

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3.1 Natural Disturbance

Table 3-6 below provides information on the area of each forest type disturbed by forest fires and spruce budworm defoliation during the 10 year period between 1999 and 2008. Twelve forest fires greater than 50 hectares in size have burned (wholly or partially) on the PP FMA area during that time period. The four largest fires in decreasing order of FMA area burned (including year of occurrence) are:

Tobin:	48,180 ha (2002)
Raven:	11,165 ha (2001)
Leaf:	10,290 ha (2003)
Weasel	6,195 ha (2003)

Spruce budworm defoliation information for Table 3-6 is from aerial surveys flown in 2005, 2006 and 2007 for the Ministry of Environment, Forest Service. The areas shown in the table represent the forest types located within the general areas where spruce budworm effects (moderate or severe defoliation) on the forest were observed. This is not to say that black spruce or aspen stands, for example, were affected by the budworm, but rather that they were located within a larger area where numerous white spruce stands were moderately to severely affected.

No serious tree disease occurrences are located on the PP FMA area. Although jackpine dwarf mistletoe is the most widespread tree disease of Saskatchewan's Provincial Forests, its distribution on the PP FMA area is limited to a relatively minor area of jackpine located north-west of Tobin Lake adjacent to the PA FMA area. The affected area has not been mapped so no area figures are available for inclusion in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 doesn't show any area disturbed by wind events. Severe winds damaged PP FMA area forest in at least two locations during the last 10 year period; however these disturbance events were not mapped so the full extent of the disturbance is not known. The two known wind events took place in the Kelsey Trail operating area near Red Earth and Shoal Lake, and in the Tennant operating area along the Tennant Lake Road.

Table 3-6 Area Affected by Natural Disturbances since 1999 by Basic Forest Type and Seral Stage.

Basic Forest Type	Seral Stage	Area Affected (ha)				Total
		Fire	Insect	Disease	Other	
White Spruce 11	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	61.5	73.9	-	-	135.4
	Mature	8.1	159.9	-	-	168.0
	Old	198.8	414.1	-	-	612.9
	Very Old	125.0	583.4	-	-	708.5
Black Spruce 12	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	893.9	186.0	-	-	1,079.9
	Mature	533.9	589.5	-	-	1,123.4
	Old	2,773.2	664.0	-	-	3,437.2
	Very Old	2,272.3	733.5	-	-	3,005.7

Basic Forest Type	Seral Stage	Area Affected (ha)				Total
		Fire	Insect	Disease	Other	
Jack pine 13	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	1,808.5	40.0	-	-	1,848.5
	Mature	41.8	25.2	-	-	67.0
	Old	72.5	40.0	-	-	112.5
	Very Old	15.3	0.6	-	-	15.9
Tamarack/Larch 14	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	41.1	-	-	-	41.1
	Mature	91.2	30.4	-	-	121.6
	Old	637.3	23.3	-	-	660.5
	Very Old	449.0	100.0	-	-	549.0
Black Spruce - Jackpine Mixedwood 21	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	458.2	137.7	-	-	595.9
	Mature	524.9	215.6	-	-	740.4
	Old	944.3	89.8	-	-	1,034.1
	Very Old	35.2	30.3	-	-	65.4
Jackpine - Black Spruce Mixedwood 22	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	362.6	201.3	-	-	564.0
	Mature	293.3	76.9	-	-	370.2
	Old	119.1	184.2	-	-	303.4
	Very Old	11.0	0.1	-	-	11.1
White Spruce Trembling Aspen Mixedwood 31	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	277.5	705.0	-	-	982.5
	Mature	78.7	841.6	-	-	920.3
	Old	239.5	1,475.8	-	-	1,715.2
	Very Old	220.5	1,940.9	-	-	2,161.4
Jackpine - Trembling Aspen Mixedwood 32	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	648.7	276.1	-	-	924.9
	Mature	36.1	40.7	-	-	76.8
	Old	32.0	12.4	-	-	44.4
	Very Old	4.2	11.8	-	-	16.0
Trembling Aspen - White Spruce Mixedwood 51	Young	3.3	-	-	-	3.3
	Immature	370.6	1,363.6	-	-	1,734.2
	Mature	452.5	876.6	-	-	1,329.1
	Old	418.8	2,834.1	-	-	3,252.8
	Very Old	43.8	1,555.2	-	-	1,599.0
Trembling Aspen - Jackpine Mixedwood 52	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	504.7	480.6	-	-	985.3
	Mature	0.5	13.0	-	-	13.5
	Old	21.9	85.7	-	-	107.5
	Very Old	-	-	-	-	-
Trembling Aspen 71	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	3,678.8	2,377.8	-	-	6,056.5
	Mature	1,510.6	1,177.9	-	-	2,688.5
	Old	419.5	2,400.4	-	-	2,819.8
	Very Old	31.9	605.1	-	-	637.1

Basic Forest Type	Seral Stage	Area Affected (ha)				
		Fire	Insect	Disease	Other	Total
Balsam Poplar 72	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	21.6	939.5	-	-	961.2
	Mature	19.4	463.7	-	-	483.0
	Old	40.8	473.8	-	-	514.6
	Very Old	-	929.4	-	-	929.4
White Birch 73	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	39.9	94.4	-	-	134.3
	Mature	3.6	13.8	-	-	17.3
	Old	6.2	36.6	-	-	42.8
	Very Old	-	95.4	-	-	95.4
Manitoba Maple 74	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	-	-	-	-	-
	Mature	-	2.7	-	-	2.7
	Old	-	-	-	-	-
	Very Old	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	Young	3.3	-	-	-	3.3
	Immature	9,167.7	6,875.8	-	-	16,043.6
	Mature	3,594.5	4,527.4	-	-	8,121.9
	Old	5,923.8	8,734.0	-	-	14,657.8
	Very Old	3,208.3	6,585.6	-	-	9,793.9
Wetland Areas	No Seral Stages Assigned	23,276.0	6,732.8	-	-	30,008.8
Total Area	ALL	45,173.6	33,455.6	-	-	78,629.2

Table 3-7 Area Affected by Natural Disturbances since 1999 by Provincial Forest Type and Seral Stage.

Provincial Forest Type	Seral Stage	Area Affected (ha)				
		Fire	Insect	Disease	Other	Total
White Spruce or Balsam Fir (WSF)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	61.5	73.9	-	-	135.4
	Mature	8.1	159.9	-	-	168.0
	Old	198.8	414.1	-	-	612.9
	Very Old	125.0	583.4	-	-	708.5
Black Spruce or Tamarack/Larch (BSL)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	935.0	186.0	-	-	1,121.0
	Mature	625.1	620.0	-	-	1,245.0
	Old	3,410.5	687.2	-	-	4,097.8
	Very Old	2,721.3	833.4	-	-	3,554.7
Black Spruce and Jackpine Mixed (BSJ)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	820.9	339.0	-	-	1,159.8
	Mature	818.2	292.4	-	-	1,110.6
	Old	1,063.5	274.0	-	-	1,337.5
	Very Old	46.2	30.3	-	-	76.5

Provincial Forest Type	Seral Stage	Area Affected (ha)				
		Fire	Insect	Disease	Other	Total
Jack pine or Lodge pole Pine (JLP)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	1,808.5	40.0	-	-	1,848.5
	Mature	41.8	25.2	-	-	67.0
	Old	72.5	40.0	-	-	112.5
	Very Old	15.3	0.6	-	-	15.9
Pine Dominated Mixedwood (PMW)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	648.7	276.1	-	-	924.9
	Mature	36.1	40.7	-	-	76.8
	Old	32.0	12.4	-	-	44.4
	Very Old	4.2	11.8	-	-	16.0
Spruce Dominated Mixedwood (SMW)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	277.5	705.0	-	-	982.5
	Mature	78.7	841.6	-	-	920.3
	Old	239.5	1,475.8	-	-	1,715.2
	Very Old	220.5	1,940.9	-	-	2,161.4
Hardwood with Spruce Mixedwood (HSM)	Young	3.3	-	-	-	3.3
	Immature	370.6	1,363.6	-	-	1,734.2
	Mature	452.5	876.6	-	-	1,329.1
	Old	418.8	2,834.1	-	-	3,252.8
	Very Old	43.8	1,555.2	-	-	1,599.0
Hardwood with Pine Mixedwood (HPM)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	504.7	480.6	-	-	985.3
	Mature	0.5	13.0	-	-	13.5
	Old	21.9	85.7	-	-	107.5
	Very Old	-	-	-	-	-
Trembling Aspen or White Birch (TAB)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	3,718.7	2,472.1	-	-	6,190.8
	Mature	1,514.1	1,191.7	-	-	2,705.8
	Old	425.6	2,437.0	-	-	2,862.6
	Very Old	31.9	700.5	-	-	732.5
All Other Hardwoods (AOH)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	21.6	939.5	-	-	961.2
	Mature	19.4	466.4	-	-	485.8
	Old	40.8	473.8	-	-	514.6
	Very Old	-	929.4	-	-	929.4
Sub-Total	Young	3.3	-	-	-	3.3
	Immature	9,167.7	6,875.8	-	-	16,043.6
	Mature	3,594.5	4,527.4	-	-	8,121.9
	Old	5,923.8	8,734.0	-	-	14,657.8
	Very Old	3,208.3	6,585.6	-	-	9,793.9
All Other Types (No Seral Class)	ALL	23,276.0	6,732.8	-	-	30,008.8
Total Area	ALL	45,173.6	33,455.6	-	-	78,629.2

Figure 3-3 Area Disturbed from Fire by Basic Forest Type and Seral Stage

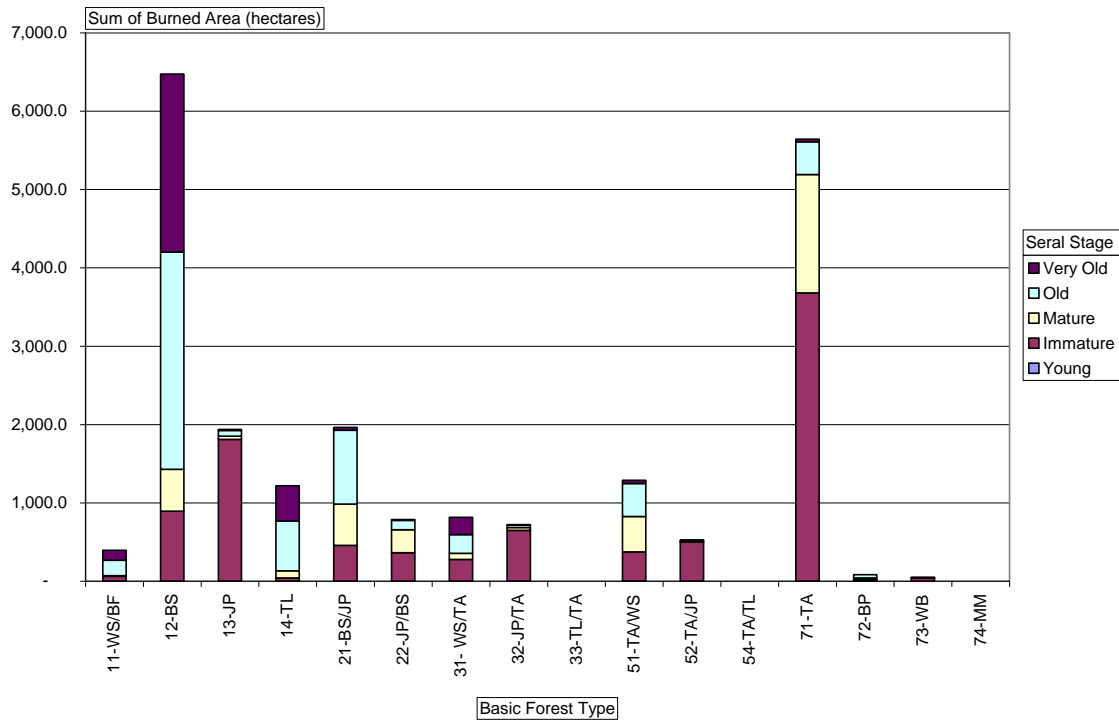


Figure 3-4 Area Disturbed from Fire by Provincial Forest Type and Seral Stage

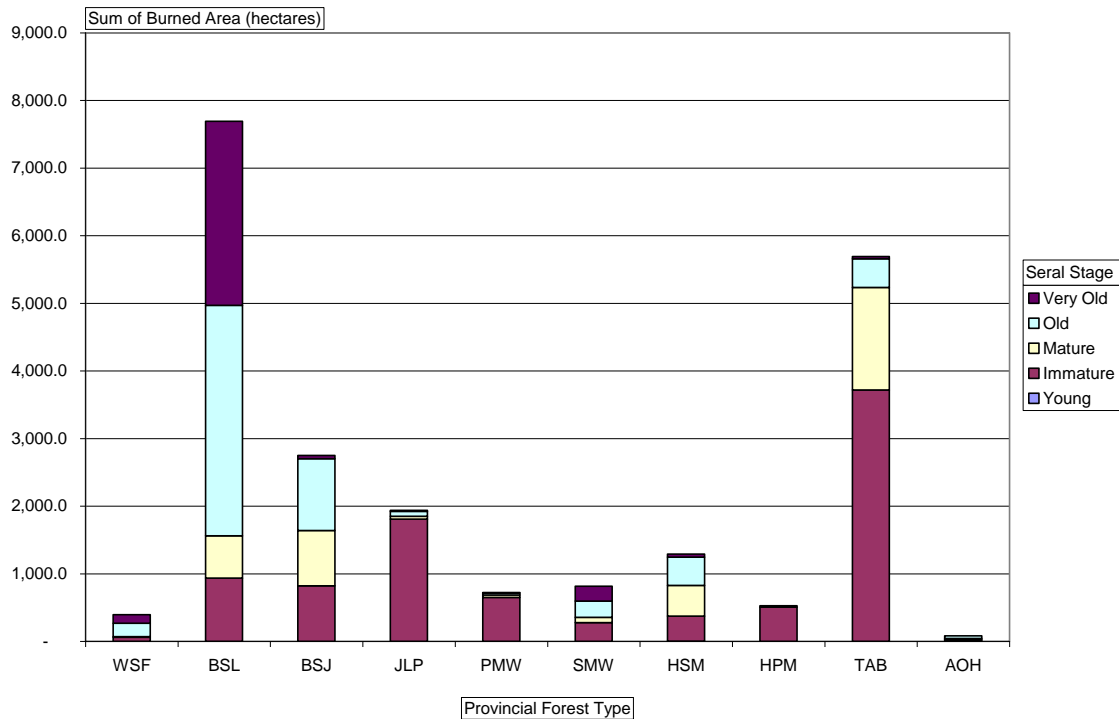


Figure 3-5 Area Disturbed by Spruce Budworm by Basic Forest Type and Seral Stage

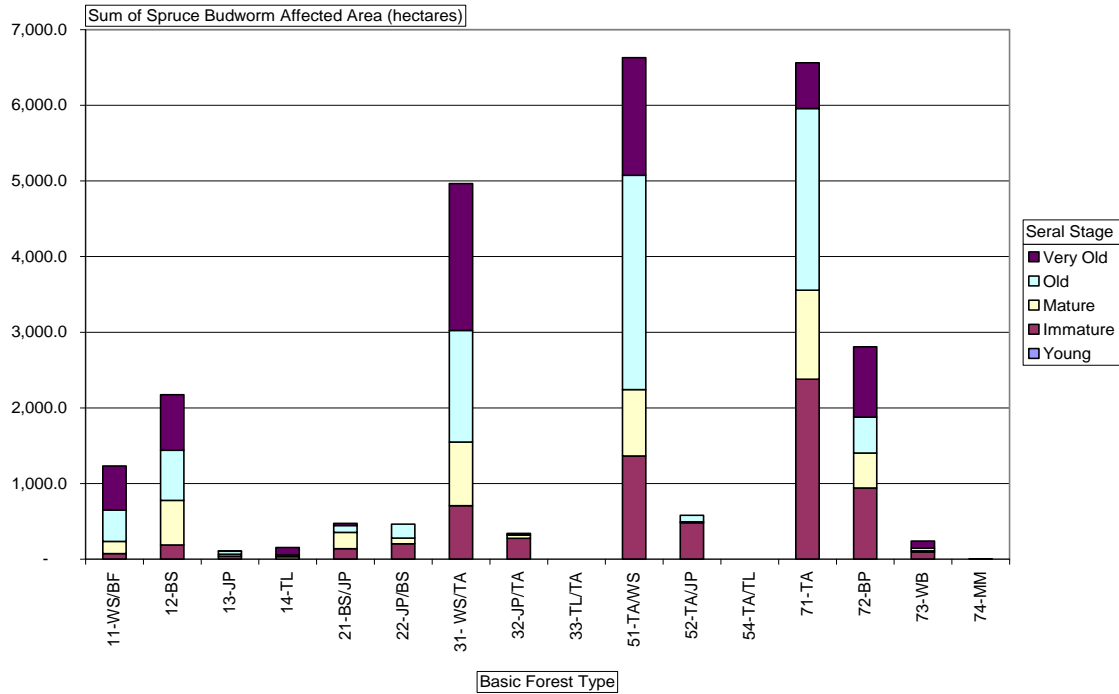
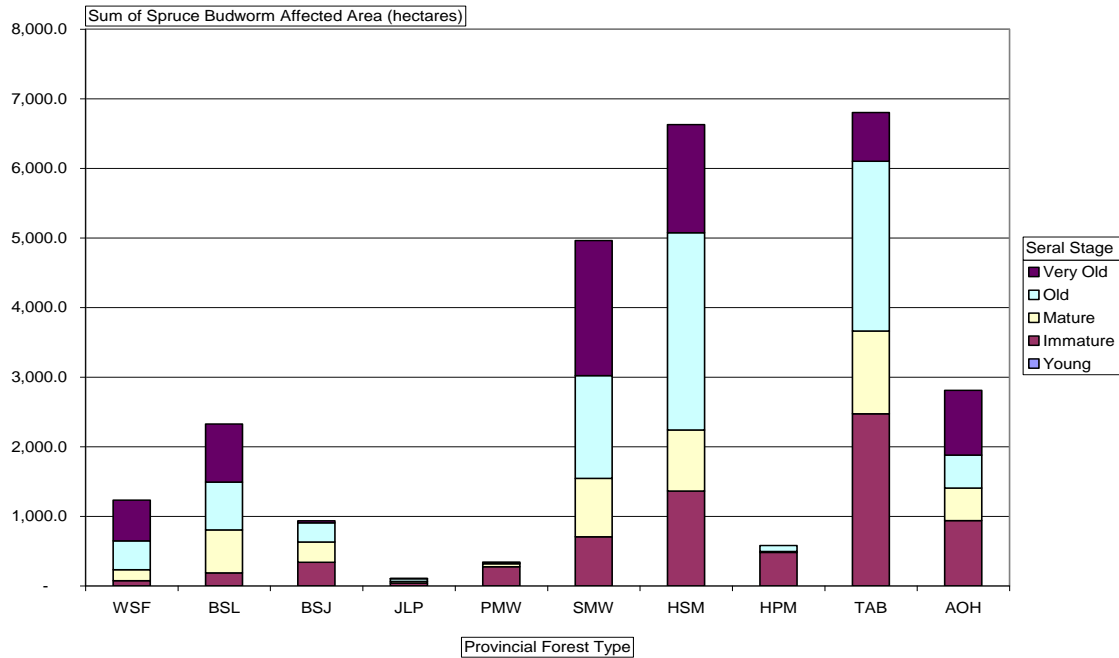


Figure 3-6 Area Disturbed by Spruce Budworm by Provincial Forest Type and Seral Stage



3.2 Forest Management Activities

The following sub-sections describe Weyerhaeuser's forest harvesting, forest road construction and silviculture activities over the duration of the current FMP. Tables 3-8 to 3-11 inclusive were derived by overlaying harvest block boundaries onto the Ministry of Environment's UTM forest inventory. All blocks harvested during the current FMP term were planned and harvested using the UTM inventory.

3.2.1 Forest Harvesting

Weyerhaeuser harvested an average of 4,900 hectares per year over the duration of the current FMP. Trembling aspen was the forest type most harvested representing 37% of the total area harvested. Trembling aspen, along with balsam poplar (4% of the harvested area) and white birch (less than 1%) are primarily used in the manufacture of oriented strand board.

The next most harvested forest type was the trembling aspen – white spruce (TAWS) mixed wood type (24% of harvested area). This forest type provides trembling aspen for use in the OSB mill, as well as significant volumes of large diameter spruce veneer logs for the plywood mill. Some large diameter aspen logs are also used in the manufacture of plywood if they are sound and free of centre rot.

The white spruce-trembling aspen mixed wood (12% of the harvested area) and pure white spruce forest type (4% of harvested area) provide large diameter spruce logs for use in the plywood mill, as well as lesser amounts of hardwood for use in the OSB mill.

The Carrot River Sawmill used most of the softwood logs harvested in black spruce stands (10% of the harvested area) due to their relatively small size, as well as small diameter softwood logs from all other forest types.

Relatively small areas of other forest types were harvested due primarily to their being uncommon forest types on the PP FMA area.

Table 3-8 Planned Versus Actual Harvest by Basic Forest Type and Seral Stage

Basic Forest Type	Seral Stage	Actual hectares harvested in first ten years	Planned hectares of harvesting for remaining 1 year	Total hectares of harvesting for the current FMP term (Actual + Planned)
White Spruce - 11	Young	63.9		63.9
	Immature	155.7		155.7
	Mature	863.2		863.2
	Old	986.0		986.0
	Very Old	2,068.8	0	2,068.8
Black Spruce - 12	Young	97.1		97.1
	Immature	336.3		336.3
	Mature	2,932.5		2,932.5
	Old	1,675.0		1,675.0
	Very Old	5,040.9	0	5,040.9
Jackpine - 13	Young	591.8		591.8
	Immature	199.3		199.3
	Mature	61.1		61.1
	Old	35.0		35.0
	Very Old	887.2	0	887.2
Tamarack/ Larch - 14	Young			
	Immature	0.4		0.4
	Mature	106.5		106.5
	Old	30.4		30.4
	Very Old	137.3	0	137.3
Black Spruce/ Jackpine - 21	Young	16.0		16.0
	Immature	121.8		121.8
	Mature	745.5		745.5
	Old	96.5		96.5
	Very Old	979.8	0	979.8
Jackpine/ Black Spruce - 22	Young	95.1		95.1
	Immature	364.9		364.9
	Mature	477.4		477.4
	Old	20.7		20.7
	Very Old	958.1	0	958.1
White Spruce/ Trembling Aspen - 31	Young	150.8		150.8
	Immature	589.9		589.9
	Mature	3,016.0		3,016.0
	Old	2,262.4		2,262.4
	Very Old	6,019.1	0	6,019.1

Basic Forest Type	Seral Stage	Actual hectares harvested in first ten years	Planned hectares of harvesting for remaining 1 year	Total hectares of harvesting for the current FMP term (Actual + Planned)	
Jackpine/ Trembling Aspen - 32	Young	72.9		72.9	
	Immature	59.2		59.2	
	Mature	175.2		175.2	
	Old	32.3		32.3	
	Very Old	339.6	0	339.6	
Trembling Aspen/ White Spruce - 51	Young	279.7		279.7	
	Immature	1,450.8		1,450.8	
	Mature	8,408.8		8,408.8	
	Old	1,590.6		1,590.6	
	Very Old	11,729.9	0	11,729.9	
Trembling Aspen/ Jackpine - 52	Young	55.2		55.2	
	Immature	150.6		150.6	
	Mature	122.2		122.2	
	Old	11.2		11.2	
	Very Old	339.2	0	339.2	
Trembling Aspen - 71	Young	3.3		3.3	
	Immature	567.1		567.1	
	Mature	4,666.8		4,666.8	
	Old	12,510.4		12,510.4	
	Very Old	425.0		425.0	
Trembling Aspen - 71	Total	18,172.6	0	18,172.6	
	Balsam Poplar - 72	Young	41.5		41.5
		Immature	298.0		298.0
		Mature	1,373.3		1,373.3
		Old	275.4		275.4
Very Old		1,988.2	0	1,988.2	
White Birch - 73	Young	24.3		24.3	
	Immature	28.4		28.4	
	Mature	38.9		38.9	
	Old	212.5		212.5	
	Very Old	304.1	0	304.1	
TOTAL	Young	3.3		3.3	
	Immature	2,055.4		2,055.4	
	Mature	8,422.1		8,422.1	
	Old	30,831.0		30,831.0	
	Very Old	7,653.0		7,653.0	
TOTAL	Total	48,964.8	0	48,964.8	

Table 3-9 Planned Versus Actual Hectares of Harvesting by Provincial Forest Type and Seral Stage

Provincial Forest Type	Seral Stage	Actual hectares harvested in first ten years	Planned harvest for remaining 1 year (hectares)	Total hectares of harvesting for the current FMP term (Actual + Planned)
White Spruce or Balsam Fir (WSF)	Young	-		-
	Immature	63.9		63.9
	Mature	155.7		155.7
	Old	863.2		863.2
	Very Old	986.0		986.0
	Total		2,068.8	0
Black Spruce or Tamarack/Larch (BSL)	Young	-		-
	Immature	97.1		97.1
	Mature	336.7		336.7
	Old	3,039.0		3,039.0
	Very Old	1,705.4		1,705.4
	Total		5,178.2	0
Black Spruce and Jackpine Mixed (BSJ)	Young	-		-
	Immature	111.1		111.1
	Mature	486.7		486.7
	Old	1,222.9		1,222.9
	Very Old	117.2		117.2
	Total		1,937.9	0
Jackpine or Lodge pole Pine (JLP)	Young	-		-
	Immature	591.8		591.8
	Mature	199.3		199.3
	Old	61.1		61.1
	Very Old	35.0		35.0
	Total		887.2	0
Pine Dominated Mixedwood (PMW)	Young	-		-
	Immature	72.9		72.9
	Mature	59.2		59.2
	Old	175.2		175.2
	Very Old	32.3		32.3
	Total		339.6	0
Spruce Dominated Mixedwood (SMW)	Young	-		-
	Immature	150.8		150.8
	Mature	589.9		589.9
	Old	3,016.0		3,016.0
	Very Old	2,262.4		2,262.4
	Total		6,019.1	0
Hardwood with Spruce Mixedwood (HSM)	Young	-		-
	Immature	279.7		279.7
	Mature	1,450.8		1,450.8
	Old	8,408.8		8,408.8
	Very Old	1,590.6		1,590.6
	Total		11,729.9	0

Hardwood with Pine Mixedwood (HPM)	Young	-		-
	Immature	55.2		55.2
	Mature	150.6		150.6
	Old	122.2		122.2
	Very Old	11.2		11.2
	Total	339.2	0	339.2
Trembling Aspen or White Birch (TAB)	Young	3.3		3.3
	Immature	591.4		591.4
	Mature	4,695.2		4,695.2
	Old	12,549.3		12,549.3
	Very Old	637.5		637.5
	Total	18,476.7	0	18,476.7
All Other Hardwoods (AOH)	Young	-		-
	Immature	41.5		41.5
	Mature	298.0		298.0
	Old	1,373.3		1,373.3
	Very Old	275.4		275.4
	Total	1,988.2	0	1,988.2
Total Area	Young	3.3		3.3
	Immature	2,055.4		2,055.4
	Mature	8,422.1		8,422.1
	Old	30,831.0		30,831.0
	Very Old	7,653.0		7,653.0
	Total	48,964.8	0	48,964.8

Figure 3-7 Area Harvested 1999 - 2008 by Basic Forest Type and Seral Stage

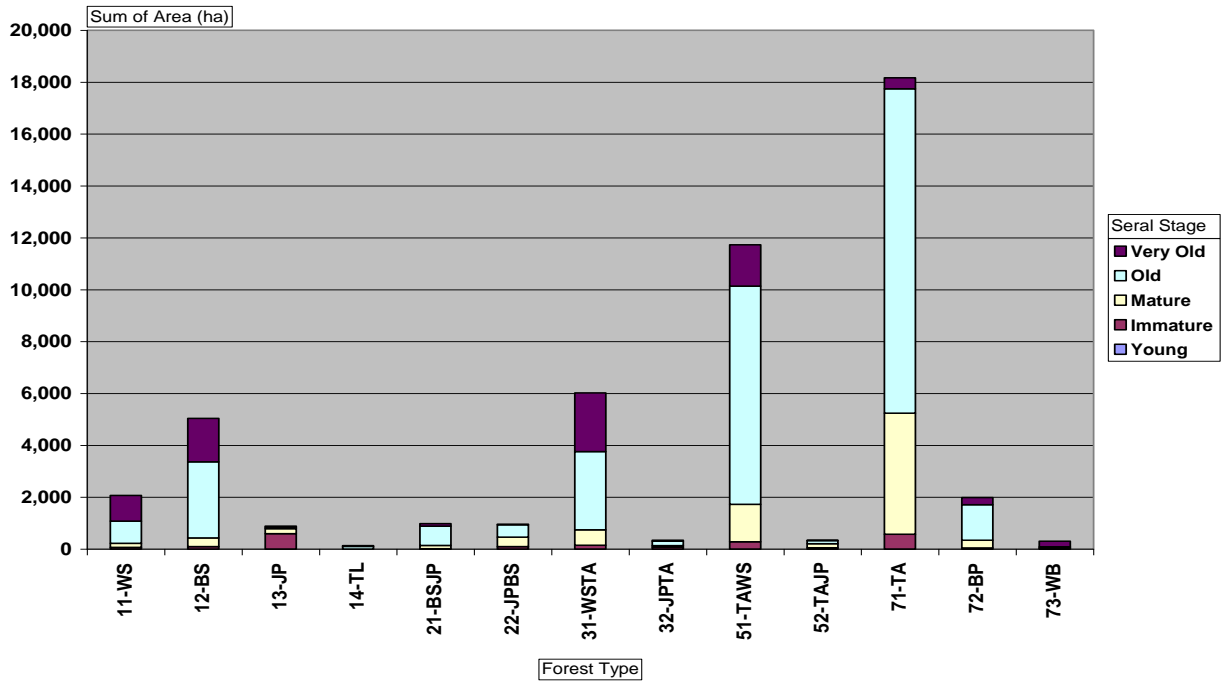
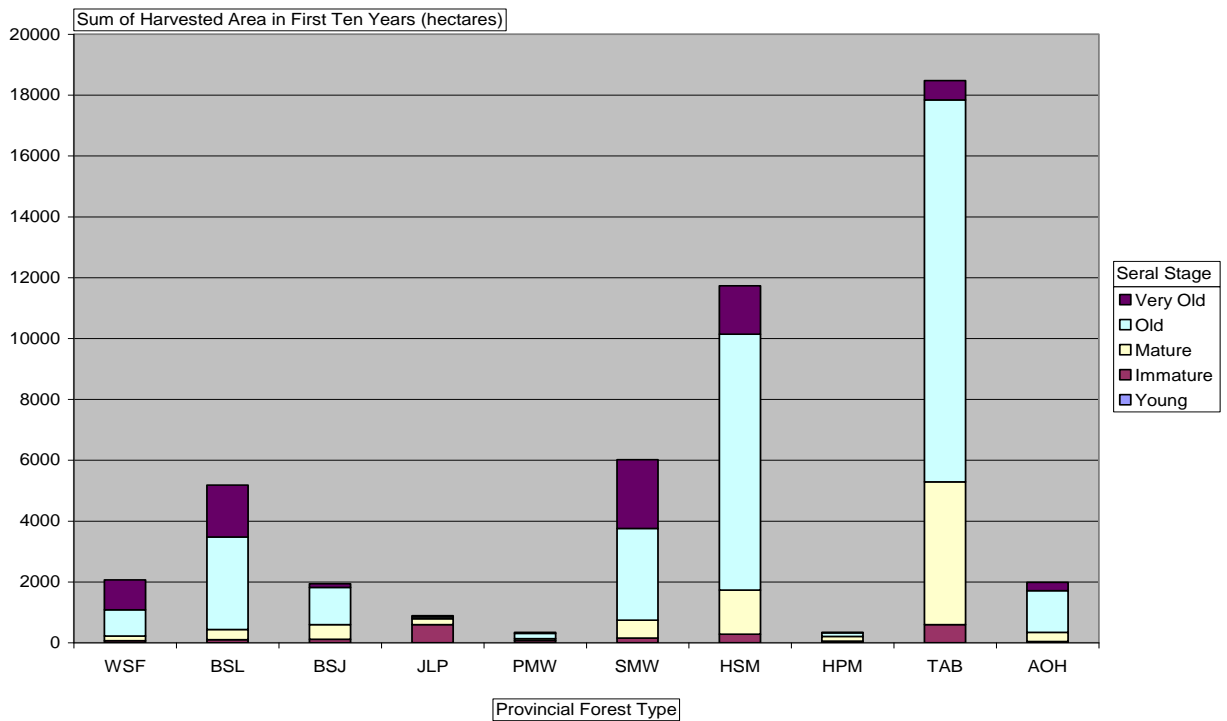


Figure 3-8 Area Harvested 1999 - 2008 by Provincial Forest Type and Seral Stage



3.2.2 Salvage Harvesting

Whenever practical and economically feasible, Weyerhaeuser attempts to salvage areas of mature forest damaged by natural disturbances such as forest fires, spruce budworm outbreaks, and trees blown down in wind storms. Forest fire salvage occurred following the Raven Fire in 2001, the Tobin Fire in 2002 and the Leaf Fire in 2003. No other large fires occurred during the 1999 to 2008 period, except the Weasel Fire in 2003 which was not salvaged due to the low value of timber burned and its remote location far from existing access roads.

Insect related forest salvage refers to harvesting that took place to harvest white spruce trees that had been subject to severe defoliation caused by spruce budworm outbreaks. The intent was to harvest affected white spruce areas before the trees died from spruce budworm eating their needles over a number of consecutive years. Spruce budworm related salvage harvest operations have occurred on the PP FMA area since the mid-1980's and during the 1990's. As well, spruce budworm salvage harvests took place in 1999, 2000 and 2001 following the signing of the PP FMA and prior to Saskatchewan Environment establishing a spruce budworm control aerial spray program on the PP FMA area. Spruce budworm salvage harvesting occurred across the PP FMA area.

Wind damaged (blow-down) forest in the Kelsey Trail operating area near Red Earth and Shoal Lake, and in the Tennant operating area along the Tennant Lake Road were salvage harvested.

Table 3-10 Area Salvaged by Basic Forest Type and Seral Stage

Basic Forest Type	Seral Stage	Area Salvaged (hectares)				
		Fire	Insect	Disease	Wind Damage	Total
White Spruce 11	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	2.1	6.3	-	-	8.4
	Mature	-	38.3	-	3.0	41.3
	Old	18.3	93.2	-	-	111.5
	Very Old	34.3	251.3	-	-	285.6
	Total	54.7	389.1	-	3.0	446.8
Black Spruce 12	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	50.7	18.5	-	-	69.2
	Mature	-	19.3	-	1.1	20.4
	Old	32.7	67.9	-	16.0	116.6
	Very Old	1.9	125.0	-	4.7	131.6
	Total	85.3	230.8	-	21.8	337.9
Jackpine 13	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	197.8	227.9	-	-	425.7
	Mature	4.4	-	-	-	4.4
	Old	1.7	38.4	-	-	40.1
	Very Old	10.3	8.0	-	-	18.3
	Total	214.2	274.2	-	-	488.4
Tamarack/Larch 13	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	-	-	-	-	-
	Mature	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
	Old	7.2	1.6	-	-	8.8
	Very Old	1.0	12.8	-	-	13.8
	Total	8.1	14.5	-	-	22.6

Basic Forest Type	Seral Stage	Area Salvaged (hectares)				
		Fire	Insect	Disease	Wind Damage	Total
Black Spruce – Jackpine Mixedwood 21	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	0.7	7.1	-	-	7.8
	Mature	-	-	-	-	-
	Old	16.7	-	-	-	16.7
	Very Old	-	14.5	-	-	14.5
	Total	17.4	21.6	-	-	39.0
Jackpine – Black Spruce Mixedwood 22	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	15.5	22.6	-	-	38.1
	Mature	-	4.1	-	-	4.1
	Old	11.0	6.1	-	-	17.1
	Very Old	1.5	-	-	-	1.5
	Total	28.0	32.7	-	-	60.7
White Spruce – Trembling Aspen Mixedwood 31	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	0.9	2.5	-	2.3	5.7
	Mature	-	53.8	-	-	53.8
	Old	5.7	77.4	-	112.8	195.9
	Very Old	15.1	356.2	-	-	371.3
	Total	21.7	489.9	-	115.1	626.7
Jackpine – Trembling Aspen Mixedwood 32	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	27.2	20.8	-	-	48.0
	Mature	-	0.2	-	-	0.2
	Old	0.5	0.5	-	-	1.0
	Very Old	-	12.0	-	-	12.0
	Total	27.7	33.5	-	-	61.2
Trembling Aspen – White Spruce Mixedwood 51	Young	-	0.5	-	-	0.5
	Immature	0.7	2.6	-	3.1	6.4
	Mature	28.4	58.5	-	5.2	92.1
	Old	60.4	109.3	-	86.9	256.6
	Very Old	6.3	157.4	-	-	163.7
	Total	95.9	328.3	-	95.3	519.5
Trembling Aspen – Jackpine Mixedwood 52	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	46.6	37.0	-	-	83.6
	Mature	0.5	20.7	-	-	21.2
	Old	-	-	-	-	-
	Very Old	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	47.0	57.7	-	-	104.7
Trembling Aspen 71	Young	-	0.1	-	0	0.1
	Immature	153.1	101.4	-	19.8	274.3
	Mature	121.5	23.5	-	155.2	300.2
	Old	3.8	4.7	-	74.4	82.9
	Very Old	0.1	0.7	-	0.8	1.6
	Total	278.5	130.5	-	250.2	659.2
Balsam Poplar 72	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	-	-	-	-	-
	Mature	-	0.6	-	-	0.6
	Old	4.1	8.2	-	-	12.3
	Very Old	-	5.5	-	-	5.5
	Total	4.1	14.3	-	-	18.4

Basic Forest Type	Seral Stage	Area Salvaged (hectares)				
		Fire	Insect	Disease	Wind Damage	Total
White Birch 73	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	-	1.3	-	-	1.3
	Mature	-	0.4	-	-	0.4
	Old	-	-	-	-	-
	Very Old	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	1.7	-	-	1.7
Sub-Totals	Young	-	0.6	-	-	0.6
	Immature	495.3	448.0	-	25.2	968.5
	Mature	154.8	219.5	-	164.5	538.8
	Old	162.1	407.3	-	290.1	859.5
	Very Old	70.5	943.4	-	5.5	1,019.4
TOTAL AREA	(hectares)	882.7	2,018.8	-	485.3	3,386.8

Table 3-11 Area Salvaged from Natural Disturbances by Provincial Forest Type and Seral Stage

Provincial Forest Type	Seral Stage	Area Salvaged (hectares)				
		Fire	Insect	Disease	Wind Damage	Total
White Spruce or Balsam Fir (WSF)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	2.1	6.3	-	-	8.4
	Mature	-	38.3	-	3.0	41.3
	Old	18.3	93.2	-	-	111.5
	Very Old	34.3	251.3	-	-	285.6
	Total	54.7	389.1	-	3.0	446.8
Black Spruce or Tamarack/Larch (BSL)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	50.7	18.5	-	-	69.2
	Mature	-	19.4	-	1.1	20.5
	Old	39.9	69.5	-	16.0	125.4
	Very Old	2.9	137.8	-	4.7	145.4
Total	93.4	245.3	-	21.8	360.5	
Black Spruce and Jackpine Mixed (BSJ)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	16.2	29.6	-	-	45.8
	Mature	-	4.1	-	-	4.1
	Old	27.7	6.1	-	-	33.8
	Very Old	1.5	14.5	-	-	16.0
Total	45.5	54.3	-	-	99.8	
Jackpine or Lodge pole Pine (JLP)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	197.8	227.9	-	-	425.7
	Mature	4.4	-	-	-	4.4
	Old	1.7	38.4	-	-	40.1
	Very Old	10.3	8.0	-	-	18.3
Total	214.2	274.2	-	-	488.4	

Provincial Forest Type	Seral Stage	Area Salvaged (hectares)				
		Fire	Insect	Disease	Wind Damage	Total
Pine Dominated Mixedwood (PMW)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	27.2	20.8	-	-	48.0
	Mature	-	0.2	-	-	0.2
	Old	0.5	0.5	-	-	1.0
	Very Old	-	12.0	-	-	12.0
	Total	27.7	33.5	-	-	61.2
Spruce Dominated Mixedwood (SMW)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	0.9	2.5	-	2.3	5.7
	Mature	-	53.8	-	-	53.8
	Old	5.7	77.4	-	112.8	195.9
	Very Old	15.1	356.2	-	-	371.3
	Total	21.7	489.9	-	115.1	626.7
Hardwood with Spruce Mixedwood (HSM)	Young	-	0.5	-	-	0.5
	Immature	0.7	2.6	-	3.1	6.4
	Mature	28.4	58.5	-	5.2	92.1
	Old	60.4	109.3	-	86.9	256.6
	Very Old	6.3	157.4	-	-	163.7
	Total	95.9	328.3	-	95.3	519.5
Hardwood with Pine Mixedwood (HPM)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	46.6	37.0	-	-	83.6
	Mature	0.5	20.7	-	-	21.2
	Old	-	-	-	-	-
	Very Old	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	47.0	57.7	-	-	104.7
Trembling Aspen or White Birch (TAB)	Young	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
	Immature	153.1	102.7	-	19.8	275.6
	Mature	121.5	23.9	-	155.2	300.6
	Old	3.8	4.7	-	74.4	82.9
	Very Old	0.1	0.7	-	0.8	1.6
	Total	278.5	132.2	-	250.2	660.9
All Other Hardwoods (AOH)	Young	-	-	-	-	-
	Immature	-	-	-	-	-
	Mature	-	0.6	-	-	0.6
	Old	4.1	8.2	-	-	12.3
	Very Old	-	5.5	-	-	5.5
	Total	4.1	14.3	-	-	18.4
Sub-Total	Young	-	0.6	-	-	0.6
	Immature	495.3	448.0	-	25.2	968.5
	Mature	154.8	219.5	-	164.5	538.8
	Old	162.1	407.3	-	290.1	859.5
	Very Old	70.5	943.4	-	5.5	1,019.4
TOTAL AREA	(hectares)	882.7	2,018.8	-	485.3	3,386.8

3.2.3 Roads

Tables 3-12 to 3-14 provide a summary of the amount of roads that were newly constructed, upgraded from previously existing roads or trails, and reclaimed back to productive forest during the period from 1999 to 2008 by road class. Class 1 roads are permanent all-weather roads constructed to facilitate a safe, efficient log haul from the forest to the mills. These are the highest standard of company road. The Star Lake Road in the south east portion of the Porcupine Hills is an example of a Class 1 road.

Class 2 roads are long-term roads that may be constructed for all-weather use or for winter-only use. These roads are built to collect and transport wood from a number of operating areas to a Class 1 haul road and/or to the Provincial Highway system, and then to the processing mills in Carrot River and Hudson Bay. The Greenbush 100 Road northwest of Hudson Bay is an example of a Class 2 all-weather road, while the Mann River Road cutting across the north end of the Pasquia Hills is an example of a Class 2 winter road.

Class 3 roads may be constructed within harvest blocks (in-block) or between harvest blocks (inter-block) for all-season or winter only use. In-block Class 3 roads have a life span not to exceed 2 years following harvesting, while inter-block Class 3 roads have expected life-spans of between 5 and 15 years. Virtually all of the in-block Class three roads constructed during the term of the FMA have been reclaimed. An annual accounting of the construction and reclamation of in-block roads is provided to the Forest Service. No reliable and complete information is available for Class 3 inter-block road construction or upgrading for the period 1999 to 2008 as this information was not tracked.

Table 3-12 New Road Construction for the Current FMP Term

Road Class	Historical Road Construction* (km)	Actual Constructed in First Ten Years (km)	Planned Construction for Remaining Year (km)	Total Construction (Actual + Planned) (km)	Current FMP Term Road Construction Targets (km)
Class 1	NA	8.0	0	8.0	8.0
Class 2 (all weather)	NA	111.3	0	111.3	175.4
Class 2 (winter)	NA	55.9	0	55.9	138.6
Class 3 ** (Inter-block)	NA	247.8	0	247.8	No targets were set in FMP.

* Not applicable as this is the first FMP term for the PP FMA area.

** Class 3 road construction has only been tracked since 2003, and then only for those portions of road that lie within or adjacent to, harvest blocks.

Table 3-13 Road Upgrades for the Current FMP Term

Upgraded Road Class	Original Road Class	Actual Upgrades in First Ten Years (km)	Planned Upgrades for Remaining Year (km)	Total Upgrades (Actual + Planned) (km)	Current FMP Term Road Upgrade Targets (km)
Class 1	Summer	9.1	0	9.1	9.1
	Winter	18.9	0	18.9	18.9
Class 2	Summer	116.7	0	116.7	112.0
	Winter	20.8	0	20.8	20.8

Note: Class 3 road upgrades were not tracked separately from road construction so cannot be reported.

Table 3-14 Road Reclamation for the Current FMP Term

Road Class	Actual Reclamation in First Ten Years (km)	Planned Reclamation for Remaining Year (km)	Total Reclamation (Actual + Planned) (km) (A)	Current FMP Targets for Reclamation (km) (B)	Difference Between A & B (km)
Class 1	0	0	0	No targets were set in FMP.	Not Applicable
Class 2	5.9	6.0	11.9	No targets were set in FMP.	Not Applicable
Class 3 * (Inter-block)	71.3	0.0	71.3	No targets were set in FMP.	Not Applicable

* Class 3 road reclamation has only been tracked since 2003, and then only for those portions of road that lie within, or adjacent to, harvest blocks. Relatively little reclamation of Class 3 roads has taken place to date because they have a 5 to 15 year expected life span. It is expected that Class 3 road reclamation will equal Class 3 road construction in approximately 10 years.

Map 2 – 8 on the following page shows the areas of the FMA where main road development and harvesting has taken place from 1999 to 2008.

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3.2.4 Reforestation

Following harvest, Weyerhaeuser ensures that all harvested blocks are planted or treated to meet standards/Provincial requirements to ensure that the forest is renewed. For hardwood blocks (trembling aspen, balsam poplar, white birch) this may be as simple as allowing the block to regenerate naturally by suckering from the existing root systems. For blocks with a significant softwood component (white spruce, black spruce, jack pine) it may be necessary to plant seedlings or in the case of jack pine, and sometimes black spruce, to drag scarify the soil surface to spread seed-bearing cones about and facilitate natural regeneration. Tables 3-15, 3-16, and 3-17 show numbers of trees planted by species and year, area site prepared by type and year, and area stand tended by type and year respectively.

As shown in Table 3-15, Weyerhaeuser has planted an average of 3 million trees per year over the last 10 years, and will catch up on its planting commitments by planting another half million trees in the spring of 2009. Almost 2/3 of the trees planted since 1999 have been white spruce, with the remaining third being predominately black spruce and a minor amount of jackpine. Only a small amount of jackpine is planted since pine is a relatively uncommon forest type on the PP FMA area, and is not harvested extensively. As well, both black spruce and jackpine are fairly successful at regenerating naturally from seeds left scattered on the harvest block following harvest.

Table 3-16 describes Weyerhaeuser's site preparation efforts since 1999. The most common type of site preparation during the term of the current FMP is winter site preparation using a V-shear on a bulldozer. This technique represents about 50% of the total area site prepared. It is used to create suitable planting spots for white spruce or black spruce where the newly planted seedlings are expected to face intense shading and space competition from a thick shrub layer or heavy logging slash. The ripper tooth plow pulled by a bulldozer in winter is used for similar reasons as the V-shear. Site preparation using a tracked excavator equipped with a mounding attachment is occasionally used in the summer for the same objectives, but is limited to harvested areas that can be reached by all-weather roads.

Scarification is a technique used for regenerating harvest blocks where jackpine were the dominant tree species. Ship's anchor chains with attached spikes are dragged around the harvest block to break up the logging slash and spread pine cones (and the seeds they contain) around the harvest block. The spikes attached to the chains disturb the soil surface creating patches of exposed soil where jackpine seeds will be able to germinate and grow successfully. Although scarification represents about 1/4 of the area site prepared, this technique is only used when significant blocks of jackpine have been harvested. During the current FMP term this only happened as a result of forest fire salvage operations following the Tobin and Raven Fires.

During the term of the current FMP, herbicides were used for aerial site preparation on 62 hectares as part of a Government approved herbicide demonstration project. The active ingredient in the herbicide used is glyphosate, the same active ingredient used by thousands of farmers and gardeners in the form of Roundup®™.

Table 3-17 provides information regarding the types and area of stand tending that has been carried out on the PP FMA area during the current FMP term. Compared to the number of hectares planted or site prepared, the area of regenerating harvest blocks

where additional stand tending treatments have been completed is relatively small. The primary treatment technique used is the manual use of a gasoline engine powered brush saw with a rotating circular saw blade on the cutting end (used in a similar manner to a common garden weed whipper). Competing vegetation is removed from around planted trees to allow them to receive more sunlight, moisture, and soil nutrients, thereby increasing the survival and growth rate of planted trees.

Aside from a small area of experimental stem pruning treatment, the remainder of the stand tending treatments were all part of the Government approved herbicide demonstration project. These demonstration project treatments included aerial application of herbicide to reduce shrub and deciduous tree competition around planted spruce trees, the use of manual brush saws equipped with a drip herbicide applicator to prevent the re-growth of competing woody vegetation, and the use of backpack hand sprayers to treat competing vegetation around planted trees.

Table 3-15 Tree Planting by Year and Tree Species

	Tree Planting - Number of Seedlings (1,000's)											Total
	Year											
Species	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	Total
White Spruce	2,209	2,381	2,948	3,081	1,848	1,584	2,019	2,631	1,509	1,659	250	21,602
Black Spruce	604	788	1,088	944	1,055	958	1,401	1,860	1,587	2,542	250	12,916
Jack Pine	201	310	59	51	65	22	17	0	0	0	0	725
Total	3,014	3,479	4,096	4,076	2,968	2,564	3,436	4,491	3,096	4,201	500	35,243

* - Year 2009 is an estimate.

Table 3-16 Site Preparation by Type and Year

	Site Preparation - Area Treated (hectares)											Total
	Year											
Site Prep Type/Method	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	Total
V-Shear – winter	176	377	405	362	64	0	21	102	503	100	100	2,209
Ripper Tooth Plow – winter	0	0	580	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	643
Excavator Moulder	300	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	555
Scarify – summer	0	0	565	0	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,076
Aerial Herbicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	62
Total	476	632	1,550	362	638	0	21	102	565	100*	100*	4,545

* - Year 2009 is an estimate.

Table 3-17 Stand Tending by Type and Year

	Stand Tending - Area Treated (hectares)											Total
	Year											
Stand Tending Method	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	Total
Brush Saw	62	123	95	208	0	0	0	168	0	0	0	657
Brush Saw/Sproutless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
Backpack Herbicide								22				22
Aerial Herbicide										59		59
Pruning	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Total	74	135	95	208	0	0	0	211	0	59	0	783

* - Year 2009 is an estimate.

Weyerhaeuser has silviculture responsibility for all blocks harvested from the 1995/96 operating year to present. Starting with ground-based surveys in 2001 and 2002, followed by helicopter-based surveys in 2004, 2006 and 2007, Weyerhaeuser has carried out regeneration surveys for all blocks harvested between 1995/96 and 2002/03 operating years, a total of 42,050 hectares. The results of these surveys have been analyzed and compiled, and are presented in Table 3-15.

Of the total area surveyed, 85% is classed as sufficiently regenerated (SR) and is ready to be turned back to the Province. Weyerhaeuser has no ongoing responsibilities for these regenerating blocks from a silviculture liability viewpoint. Of the 6,527 hectares classed as not-sufficiently regenerated (NSR), about half is classed as under-height hardwood or under-height softwood. For these areas, the surveys showed sufficient numbers of trees to be present, but they had not reached a minimum height at time of survey. This is quite often due to growth competition with shrubs and grasses for the spruce, and heavy browsing by moose, deer, elk, and occasionally cattle on jackpine and the hardwood species.

Follow up ground reconnaissance has been carried out for the blocks, or portions of blocks, listed during the helicopter surveys as being NSR. The ground check program has found that a significant portion of the areas designated NSR are actually well stocked, or are naturally non-treed areas such as bogs, fens, meadows, brush-lands, and marshy areas located within the harvest block boundary. However, some of the areas designated NSR do require follow-up treatments, such as completion of harvest for partially cut blocks, site preparation and planting for failed planting blocks, or infill planting of blocks with patchy regeneration success.

Table 3-18 Regeneration Status

Area (hectares) by Regeneration Status			
Regeneration Survey	Sufficiently Regenerated	Not Sufficiently Regenerated	Total Area Surveyed
2001 & 2002 Ground Survey	1,622	154	1,776
November, 2004 Aerial Survey Trial	2,675	470	3,145
May 2006 & May 2007 Aerial Survey	25,904	5,009	30,913
October, 2007 Aerial Survey	5,322	894	6,216
Total	35,523	6,527	42,050

Map 2 – 9 on the following page shows history of NSR (Not Sufficiently Regenerated) areas on the FMA according to the results of the aerial regeneration surveys done on harvest blocks cut between 1995 and 2002. Ground surveys are being done on these NSR areas to confirm their status.

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3.3 Summary of Forest Service Silviculture Activities –1939 to 2007

The Ministry of Environment Forest Service Branch (the Forest Service) has conducted silviculture activities in the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Agreement (PP-FMA) area since 1939. Approximately 85 million trees have been planted on 53,000 ha (Figure 3-9). All areas were mechanically site prepared (Figure 3-10) before planting to aid plantation establishment and help reduce future vegetation competition. Since 1984, 18,000 ha have been treated through a variety of methods (brush saws, sheep browse, etc.) to release regenerating trees from competing vegetation (Figure 3-11).

Figure 3-9 Forest Service Tree Planting History

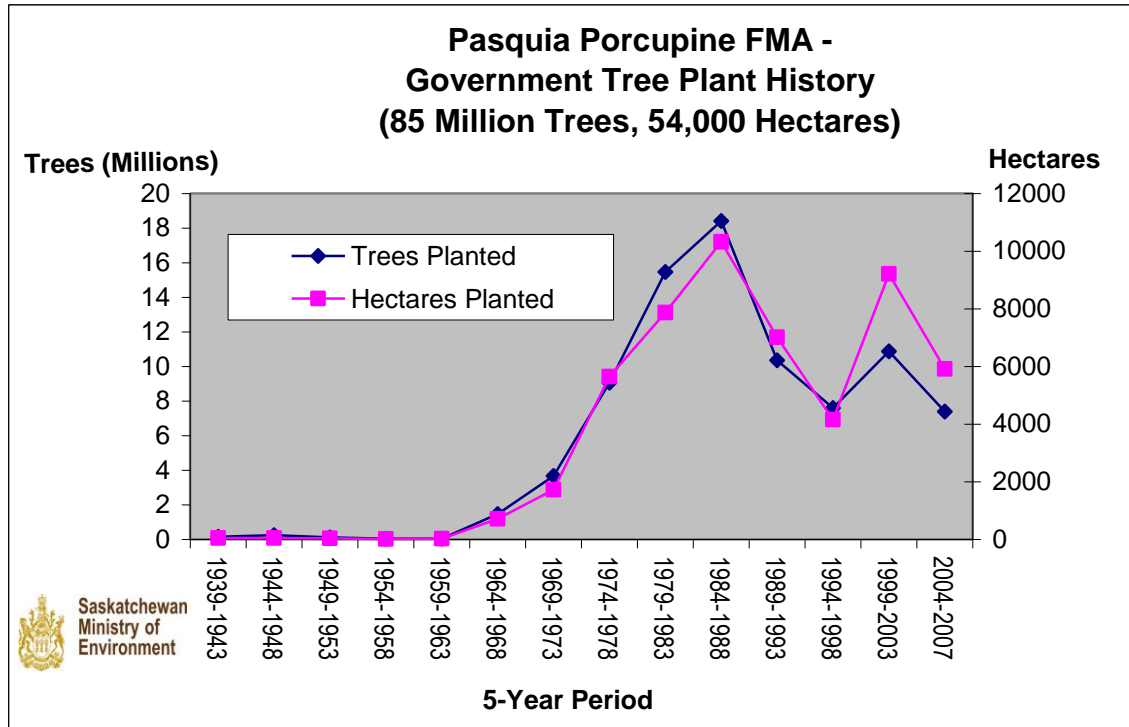


Figure 3-10 Forest Service Site Preparation History

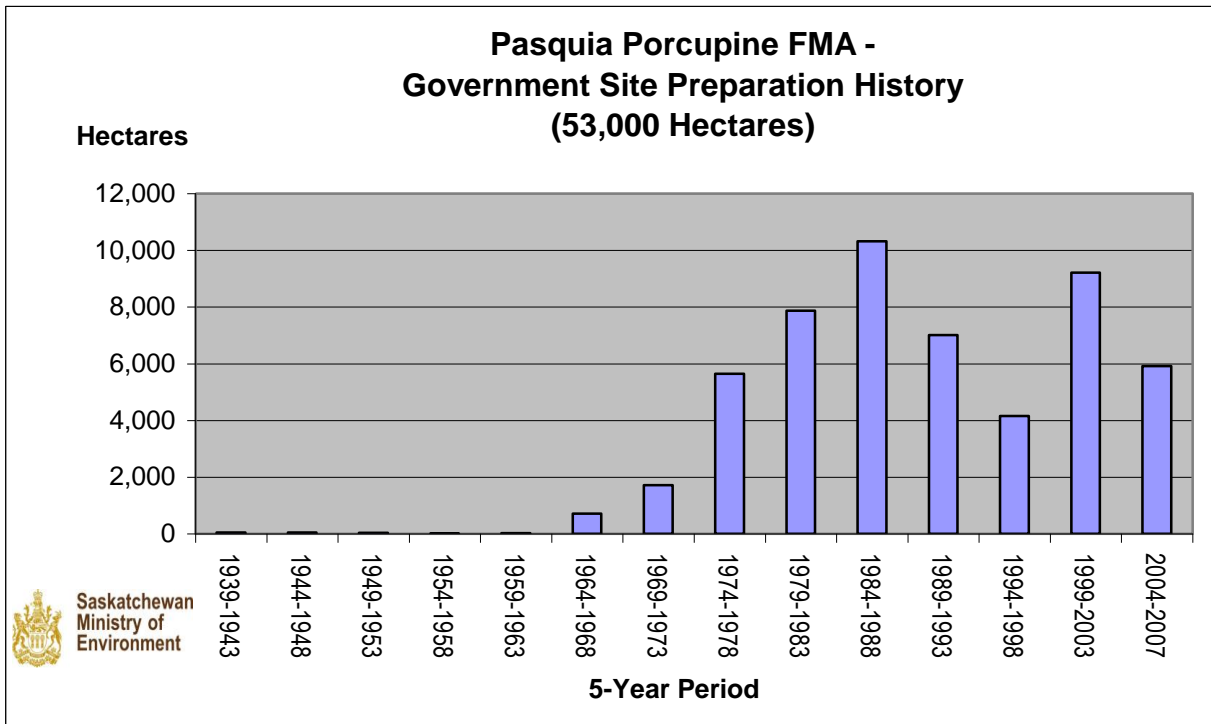
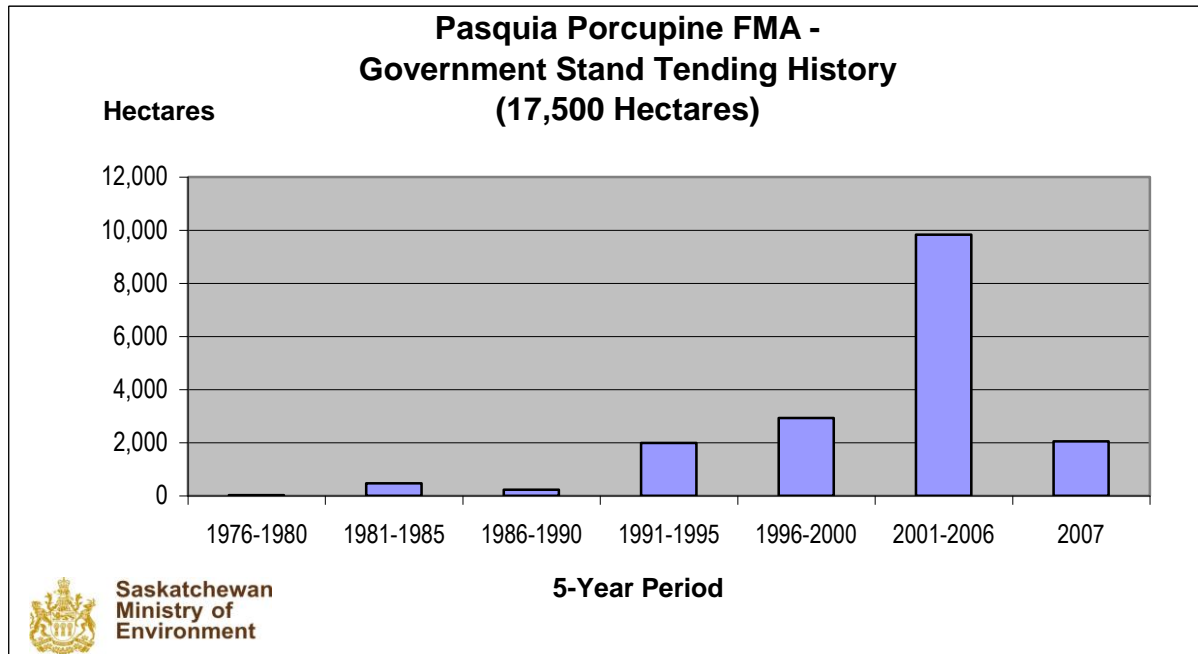


Figure 3-11 Forest Service Stand Tending



3.3.1 Forest Service Silviculture Commitments in the Forest Management Agreement

Section 11.07 of the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Agreement (PP FMA) committed the Forest Service to put back into commercial timber production 70,000 ha of Not Sufficiently Regenerated (NSR) lands harvested prior to 1995. The lands were to be put back into commercial timber production by 2009.

Although section 11.07 of the PP FMA does not specify whether the 70,000 ha commitment is for softwood &/or hardwood, it is understood between the Forest Service and Weyerhaeuser that the intent of the commitment is to put softwood back into timber production. The PP FMA allows for the 70,000 ha commitment to be attained through a combination of renewal of NSR lands &/or regeneration surveys and inventory that show either natural or artificial regeneration of the NSR lands to commercial production capacity.

The PP FMA did not however define commercial production capacity. In July 2001 Weyerhaeuser and the Forest Service completed a cooperative process whereby commercial production capacity was defined as area meeting the regeneration standards contained in the Forest Service's "*Regeneration Survey Manual for Weyerhaeuser Pasquia Porcupine FMA Section 11.07*".

The PP FMA area has a total of 246,837 ha of lands harvested prior to 1995. In 2002 and 2005 the Forest Service conducted regeneration surveys on 148,847 ha (60%) of pre-1995 harvested lands. The intent of this initiative was to fulfill as much of the 70,000 ha commitment as possible via regeneration surveys, as well as identifying all remaining NSR area available for renewal treatments to fulfill the balance of the Forest Service's commitment.

Of the 148,847 ha surveyed, 91,435 ha (61%) were designated Satisfactorily Regenerated (SR), 49,344 (33%) ha were designated NSR, and 8,068 ha (6%) met the stocking standards, but were under the height standards or did not meet the minimum leader growth standards (Figure 3-12).

Of the 91,435 ha SR area, 46,093 ha were designated with a softwood component (S, SH, & HS), and 45,342 ha were designated as pure hardwood (H) (Figure 3-13). Therefore, to March 31, 2006 the Forest Service has converted 46,093 ha of NSR lands to softwood component, leaving 23,907 ha remaining in the 70,000 ha commitment.

Based on surveying the remaining pre-1995 harvested lands and its ongoing reforestation program, the Forest Service is currently forecasting that the remaining 23,907 ha of NSR lands will be converted to SR softwood component status by 2009. Therefore by 2009, the Forest Service is currently forecasting approximately 80,000 ha of NSR lands will be converted to SR softwood component status.

The Forest Service is also currently forecasting all pre-1995 harvested NSR lands that are cost effective to treat shall be completed by 2013. This will result in an additional 3000 ha planted in 2010 and 2011, increasing the approximately 80,000 ha of NSR lands converted to SR softwood component status by 2009 to approximately 83,000 ha by 2011.

Figure 3-12 Regeneration Status Area Summary, All Selection Criteria, All Map sheets 2002 and 2005 Combined (Forest Service Branch, 2006)

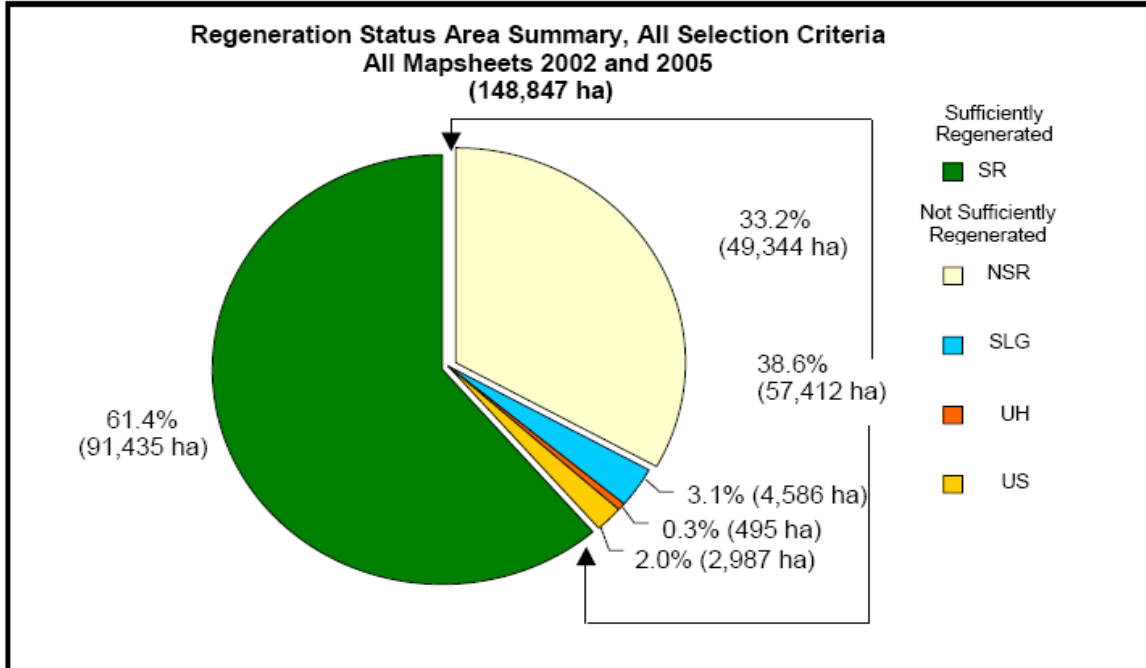
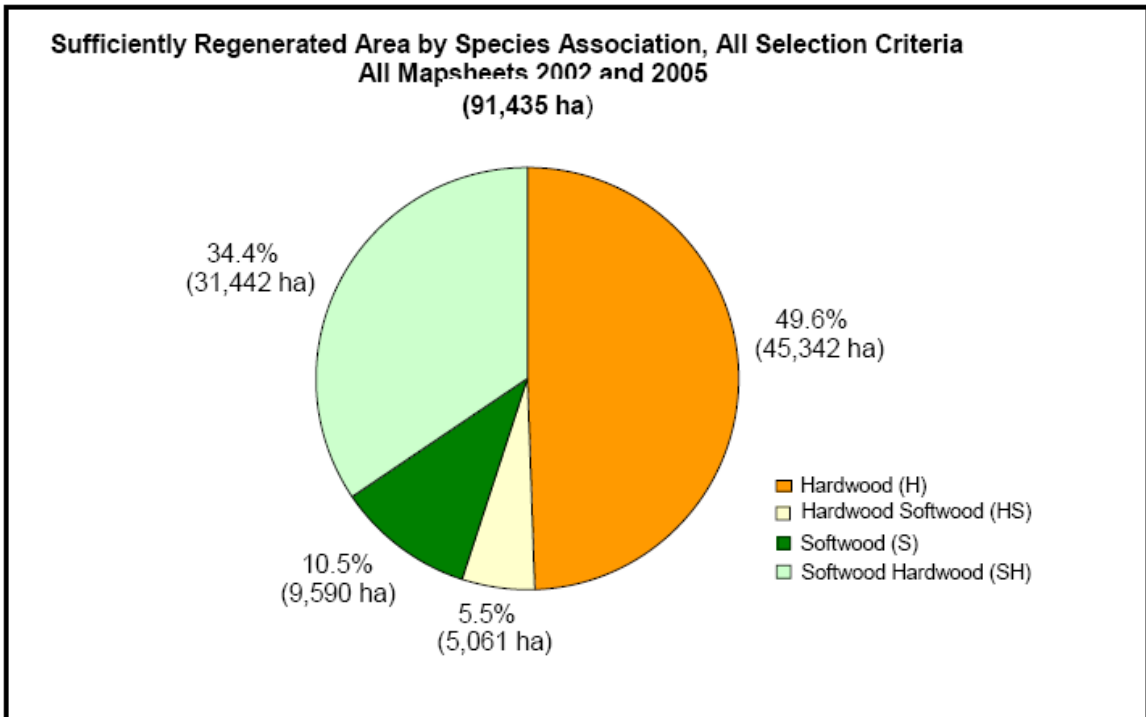


Figure 3-13 Sufficiently Regenerated Area by Species Association, All Selection Criteria, All Map sheets 2002 and 2005 Combined (Saskatchewan Environment Forest Service, 2006).



3.4 Independent Operators

On the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA area, the independent operators program provides for an annual allocation of 50,000 m³ of hardwood and 25,700 m³ of softwood resources. This volume is made available as a provision within the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Agreement intended to support the independent operators program. The Forest Service administers the allocation of this volume in the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA area. Independent operators consist of local businesses and individuals whom are granted a term supply licence (TSL) (not exceeding ten years) or a forest products permit (FPP) (not exceeding one year) within the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA area. Administration of this program has varied from historical independent operators receiving FPPs annually, while other independent operators are issued an FPP on a “first-come, first-served” basis according to available volume.

Over the current FMP term, there have been approximately 37 independent operators who have received allocations on the FMA area. Due to both the economic downturn in the forestry industry and other contributing variables, several of these independent operators are no longer in business or have not submitted operating plans in recent years. Table 3-19 shows the independent operators who have been active within the time frame of the 2006/07 operating year to present (this also includes the new allocations granted within the 2009/2010 operating year). The volumes allocated to inactive independent operators in the previous years have been combined and also shown in this table. In Figure 3-14 the volume harvested by independent operators during the current FMP term is presented for both hardwood and softwood resources.

Most of the independent operators own some type of sawmill and produce rough lumber and timber products for sale locally, or to other mills for value-added products. For example, Nagy Land and Lumber saw, plane, and dry their wood to make specialty home building products such as tongue and groove floorboards to sell to local customers.

Currently there are 5 TSL holders within the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA area with the potential of more evolving from those operators with annual FPPs in the future.

Table 3-19 Active Independent Operators With Volume Allocations Within the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA Area.

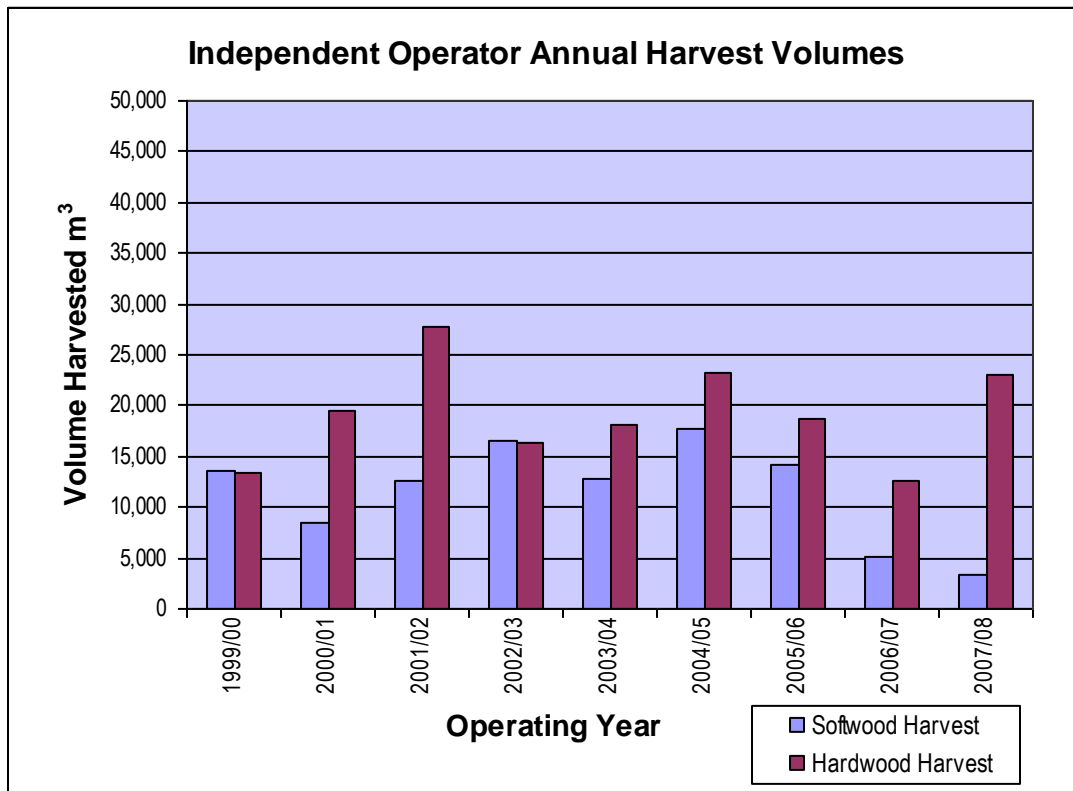
Independent Operator	Annual Hardwood Volume Allocation (m³)	Annual Softwood Volume Allocation (m³)
<i>Term Supply Licences</i>		
KAR Wood Products Ltd. *	10,000 *	
Michael V. Fialkowski	340	510
Nagy Land and Lumber	6,800	650
Murrison Farms Inc.		250
Canyon Hardwood	7200	
Term Supply Licence Subtotal	14,340	1,440
<i>Annual Forest Product Permit Allocations **</i>		
Orville Campbell		200
Charko Logging & Sawmill	6,800	
Andy Galacz		125
William Gwilliam		800

Hendren Agro & Forest Products	800	1,750
Leigh Laycock	4,800	
Corry Matton		400
Lorry Matton	4,800	1,500
Michael Shevernoha		250
Curtis Weldon		500
John Zslinka		500
Operators inactive since 2006/07	17,335	12,740
Annual FPP Subtotal	29,735	18,735
Other Forest Product Permits		
Other commercial allocations	4,000	5,000
Domestic Use permits	1,925	525
Other Forest Product Permits Subtotal	5,925	5,525
Total	50,000	25,700

* - KAR Wood Products Ltd. TSL volume is not included in the total volume as it was created using undercut volumes from the independent operators program.

** - Volumes for forest products permits have been summarized for independent operators who have been active since the 2006/07 operating year.

Figure 3-14 Volumes Harvested Annually by Independent Operators in the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA Area During the FMP Term, 1999-2010.



3.5 Significant Changes Expected to Affect Wood Supply and Forest Management Practices

A number of changes have occurred since the last 20-Year FMP was developed that may have an impact on the available wood supply when it is recalculated as part of the 20-Year FMP renewal process.

At the time of writing, no Weyerhaeuser mills associated with the PP FMA area are operating. The Hudson Bay OSB mill is in the midst of an indefinite shutdown due to poor markets associated with the current North American economic recession.

The Carrot River Sawmill and the Hudson Bay Plywood mill are also currently closed however a letter of intent for the sale of these two mills was signed with C&C Forest Products in May of 2009. The configuration of the two softwood mills when they start up may require a change to utilization standards or a change in the volume of wood delivered to these mills. Either of these scenarios could affect the available wood supply and require changes in the way forest management practices are carried out.

The Town of Hudson Bay is currently working with a company called Prairie Green on a proposal for a wood based ethanol plant in Hudson Bay. Utilization standards for this operation could also have an effect on forest management practices on the FMA.

Weyerhaeuser has produced a new forest vegetation inventory for the PP FMA area since the signing of the FMA. This inventory may reveal changes to softwood supply caused by the severe budworm infestation during the 1990s. The ongoing infestation in the Cumberland Operating Units and apparent resurgence of budworm populations in the Greenbush area may also affect future wood supply or management practices.

The effectiveness of silviculture assumptions in the current FMP and the possible effect of a revised Forest Service silvicultural commitment also have the potential to affect wood supply.

Another significant change that is expected to affect the available wood supply is the requirement to incorporate new Ministry of Environment "Natural Forest Pattern Standards and Guidelines" into the forest estate modelling exercise when determining the sustainable harvest levels for the new 20-Year FMP.

4.0 Historical Review of the Licence Area

The area encompassed by the boundaries of the Pasquia Porcupine Forest Management Agreement area has a long history of forest harvesting. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, the federal government granted timber berths to a number of companies including the Red Deer Lumber Company, Ruby Lake Lumber Company, Great West Lumber, Shaw Brothers and the Crooked River Lumber Company. After 1930 when the administration of the forest was transferred to the provincial government, companies including Western Construction, The Pas Lumber Company, the Saskatchewan Timber Board, Simpson Timber, Saskatchewan Forest Products Corporation and MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. were the main players in the forest industry. Many small sawmills operated in the Pasquia Porcupine area during this time period with most of them shipping rough lumber to central planer mills operated by the Saskatchewan Timber Board.

From the 1960s through the 1980s, Simpson Timber and MacMillan Bloedel operated under authority of Forest Management Agreements, while Saskatchewan Forest Products Corporation operated under authority of annual timber permits.

By 1995, when the provincial government designated the boundaries of what would become the Pasquia Porcupine FMA area, Simpson Timber had left the province and Saskatchewan Forest Products Corporation was supplying wood to two softwood mills. Only MacMillan Bloedel retained a Forest Management Agreement. The MacMillan Bloedel FMA area was centered on Hudson Bay and conferred harvesting rights for hardwood only.

The Saskfor MacMillan Limited Partnership (SMLP) was formed in April 1995 between MacMillan Bloedel Limited and Saskatchewan Forest Products Corporation, a subsidiary of the Saskatchewan Crown Investment Corporation. The Partnership operated an Oriented Strand Board (OSB) mill and plywood plant in Hudson Bay, and a stud mill in Carrot River. In the summer of 1998, SMLP began construction of a new OSB mill in Hudson Bay.

In April of 1995, a government planning team was formed to begin the process of developing an Integrated Forest Land Use Plan (IFLUP) for the Pasquia Porcupine FMA area. As part of that process, a Forest Management Advisory Committee was formed. After the IFLUP was submitted to government, Saskfor Macmillan asked the FMAC to act as the public advisory committee for the development of a Forest Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. The committee agreed to this and has continued to advise the provincial government and the licence holder to the present day. With representation from a wide variety of interest groups, the committee has proven to be a good conduit for public input into the decision making process.

In addition to the meetings held with the FMAC, the FMA licence holder has annually held a series of meetings to present the draft version of the annual and five year operating plans to the public. These meetings, held at a variety of strategic locations around the FMA, invite input into the planning process and are an opportunity to communicate the upcoming plans to interested individuals and groups. Following these meetings, modifications are made to the plans as necessary prior to submission to government for review.

SMLP prepared a Twenty Year Forest Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Pasquia Porcupine FMA. These documents were submitted to the government in December of 1997. The Environmental Impact Statement was approved on April 19th, 1999 and the Twenty Year Forest Management Plan was approved on May 13th,

1999. The Forest Management Agreement for the Pasquia Porcupine FMA area was signed on May 14th, 1999.

Shortly after the Forest Management Agreement was signed, MacMillan Bloedel Limited bought out the Saskatchewan government's share in Saskfor MacMillan Limited Partnership and within a month was subject to a buyout by Weyerhaeuser Company. The purchase by Weyerhaeuser was finalized in November of 1999.

The Forest Management Agreement was not subject to any substantive change as a result of the two changes in ownership that took place in 1999.

The first board manufactured in the new OSB mill was created on November 19th, 2000. The mill became known as OSB 2000. The original OSB mill, built in 1965, was shut down and dismantled in 2002. A small independent hardwood milling operation began working intermittently on the old OSB mill site in 2004.

There have been no significant changes to the boundaries of the FMA area since the signing of the agreement in 1999. Some minor changes to exclusions have taken place as the boundaries for the Representative Areas Network have been finalized. Through the land withdrawals process, the provincial government has identified 186.32 hectares as being legally withdrawn. This is from a withdrawal budget of 4,206.02 hectares so leaves a balance of 4,019.7 hectares. There are a number of withdrawals that have not been included in the government reports but none of them are substantial in nature so do not significantly affect the withdrawal balance.

At the time of the signing of the FMA in 1999, Saskfor MacMillan had two separate forestlands operations. One group had responsibility to supply softwood to the plywood and saw mill, and one had responsibility to supply hardwood to the OSB mills. By 2001, these groups had been amalgamated into a single coordinated operation and the logging contractors were conducting integrated harvest operations.

Since the formation of the partnership, there has been a trend away from physical labour in the harvesting operations and a move to more mechanization. This trend has been driven by a shortage of experienced labour, safety concerns and economics. With the move to more mechanization and the resulting increase in capital investment, there has also been a move to fewer harvesting contractors working longer periods of time. The company went through a contractor rationalization process in 2000 which resulted in thirty two contractors working on the FMA. In 2003, the company entertained proposals from contractors for partnerships, amalgamations or buy outs and by the 2004/05 season, there were eleven contractors working on the FMA area, each harvesting approximately 100,000 cubic metres of wood.

Under the terms of the Forest Management Agreement signed in 1999, the licence holder became responsible for conducting an inventory of the timber resources within the Licence Area in accordance with the scope, nature, standards and procedures established by the Minister. Weyerhaeuser undertook this task. Acquisition of black and white infrared photography (1:15,000) for the entire FMA was completed in 2003/04. Ortho-photo base mapping was delivered to the Forest Service early in 2007. The classification and mapping project was also completed in 2007. A total of 2,283 temporary sample plots were established on the FMA area during the 2002, 2006 and 2007 summer field seasons. These

plots were used as the basis for developing new yield curves for the FMA. The yield curves were developed under a Forest Service contract and were completed in early 2008.

In April of 2005, Weyerhaeuser began the process of developing a Road Access Management Plan for the Pasquia Porcupine FMA. Concurrent with this project was the development of an amendment to the Twenty Year Forest Management Plan that requested modification to the amount of harvest permitted during the summer logging season, and an amendment to the amount of all-season access roads allowed during the term of the agreement. The FMP amendment was approved by Forest Services Branch in November of 2006, subject to a number of conditions. The Road Access Management Plan was received by Environmental Assessment Branch of the Ministry of Environment in November 2005. A number of technical issues were raised in the review but were deferred until the next revision of the Forest Management Plan.

Reforestation of areas harvested has been a focus of Weyerhaeuser since 1999 when the assets of MacMillan Bloedel were purchased. The number of trees planted has varied from 2.5 million to 4.5 million annually. In total, over 35 million trees were planted on the FMA between 1999 and 2009.

Due to increasingly competitive markets and a change in corporate focus, Weyerhaeuser decided that operating the softwood mills on the Pasquia Porcupine FMA area was no longer part of the core company business. In December of 2007, following a period during which the mills were offered for sale, the Hudson Bay Plywood Mill and the Carrot River Saw Mill were closed indefinitely. As of July 2009, these mills remain closed however a letter of intent for the sale of these two mills was signed with C&C Forest Products in May of 2009. Future plans are for Weyerhaeuser and C&C to jointly manage the Pasquia Porcupine FMA.

As of July 2008, the OSB 2000 mill in Hudson Bay closed for an indefinite period of time due to poor markets. As of July 2009, markets continue to be poor. Weyerhaeuser intends to reopen this mill when markets improve sufficiently.

4.1 Forest Management Plan Administrative History

In December, 1997, Saskfor MacMillan Limited Partnership submitted a Twenty-year Forest Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Area in accordance with requirements of the Forest Resources Management Act and the Environmental Assessment Act. On May 13, 1999, Lorne Scott, the Minister of Environment and Resource Management issued a Ministerial Approval of the Twenty-year FMP to Saskfor MacMillan Limited Partnership.

Weyerhaeuser acquired the Carrot River Sawmill and the Hudson Bay Plywood and OSB1000 mills, as well as the licence to manage the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA area, in 1999 when it bought MacMillan Bloedel Limited.

As Weyerhaeuser became more familiar with the PP FMA area and associated operating costs and conditions, the Company concluded that the economic viability of Pasquia-Porcupine's mills was at risk unless timber could be received more evenly throughout the year. The 20-year FMP, however, approved before the acquisition in 1999, assumed 90% of the softwood and 75% of the hardwood harvest would occur in winter, and assumed that a limited network of all-season roads would be sufficient.

On Feb. 21, 2003 Weyerhaeuser filed a formal request with Saskatchewan Environment to amend the 20-year FMP to allow a more balanced harvest. This initiated a series of meetings and correspondence while Saskatchewan Environment considered whether a full EA Change in Development was required. Following the department's January 19, 2005 decision that a full EA Change in Development was required, a joint government-company team was formed to move the amendment process ahead.

Following a number of meetings with aboriginal groups, and public meetings in seven communities within or adjacent to the PP FMA area, a forest management plan amendment was submitted Nov. 30, 2005 requesting approval to increase the level of summer harvesting allowed. Approval was also requested to increase the amount of all-season road that could be constructed in order to provide access for the increased summer harvesting. Saskatchewan Environment approved the FMP Amendment on Nov. 3, 2006.

Following is a list of the more significant government letters related to the administration of the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Plan:

Listing of Significant Government Letters Relating to FMP Administration

May 13, 1999 – Lorne Scott, Minister of Environment and Resource Management. **Ministerial Approval under the Forest Resource Management Act of Saskfor MacMillan Limited's 20-Year Forest Management Plan** for the PP FMA area.

Mar. 13, 2001 – Allan Willcocks, Director, Forest Ecosystems Branch to Steve Smith, Weyerhaeuser **approving a forest management fund rate increase** to cover the cost of developing a new forest vegetation inventory and carrying out the Forest Management Effects Monitoring Program.

July 10, 2001 – Allan Willcocks, Director, Forest Ecosystems Branch to Diane Roddy, Weyerhaeuser responding to May 10th, May 24th, and June 20th, 2001 letters regarding

Weyerhaeuser operating guidelines and standards. The coordinated response confirmed that approval of PP FMA area operating standards and guidelines submitted in May, 2000 would be deferred until after January 26, 2002 when the PA FMA area standards and guidelines would be submitted for approval. The intent was that Forest Ecosystems Branch could review and ultimately approve a single set of Operating Standards and Guidelines that applied to both PP and PA FMA areas. The letter also confirmed that Forest Ecosystems Branch was proceeding with the development of Provincial forest operating standards and guidelines that would supersede the company FMOGs and SOPs, but that they would not be completed before Weyerhaeuser was required to submit updated operating standards and guidelines on January 26, 2002.

Jun 27, 2002 – Allan Willcocks, Director, Forest Ecosystems Branch to Steve Smith, Weyerhaeuser providing **review comments on Weyerhaeuser’s proposed implementation of the Forest Management Effects Monitoring Program (FMEMP)**, and suggesting a meeting be held to discuss implementation of the field components of the FMEMP in 2003.

Mar 31, 2003 – Allan Willcocks, Director, Forest Ecosystems Branch to John Doucette, Weyerhaeuser acknowledging Weyerhaeuser’s Feb. 21, 2003 **request for ministerial approval to expand forestry operations on unfrozen ground**, and stating that Forest Ecosystems Branch would be the primary government contact agency for this proposed FMP and EIS amendment.

Apr. 21, 2003 – Allan Willcocks, Director, Forest Ecosystems Branch to Brian Christensen, Weyerhaeuser **confirming requirements for the 2003 field season of the PP FMA area Forest Management Effects Monitoring Program (FMEMP)**.

Feb. 11, 2004 – Chris Dunn, Integrated Resource Manager, East Boreal Ecoregion to Tom Mord, Weyerhaeuser **approving Weyerhaeuser’s “Landscape and Road Access Management Plan for the Cumberland Delta”**.

Feb. 16, 2004 – Allan Willcocks, Director, Forest Ecosystems Branch to Stan Holmes, Weyerhaeuser **finalizing hardwood allocation discussions following the closure of the OSB1000 mill**.

Mar. 16, 2004 – Allan Willcocks, Director, Forest Ecosystems Branch to Stan Holmes, Weyerhaeuser advising that **Third Party Operators on the PP FMA area shall begin paying the same amount in forest management fees as Weyerhaeuser** currently pays, effective Oct. 1, 2004.

Feb. 24, 2005 – Allan Willcocks, Executive Director, Forest Service to Stan Holmes, Weyerhaeuser approving Weyerhaeuser’s Feb 14, 2005 **request to change the fee payment schedule for the PP Forest Management Fund** by increasing the softwood fees and reducing the hardwood fees to better reflect actual renewal costs for each component.

May 17, 2005 – Allan Willcocks, Executive Director, Forest Service to Stan Holmes, Weyerhaeuser **confirming agreements reached at a May 2, 2005 meeting regarding the FMP amendment process and timetable for completion**. Stan Holmes replied to this letter on May 19, 2005 noting that the company had been working on an amendment for over two years, and asked for clarification of some details.

Jun. 3, 2005 – Allan Willcocks, Executive Director, Forest Service to Stan Holmes, Weyerhaeuser **outlining content requirements and target dates for the delivery of various components of the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Plan Amendment.**

Jun. 22, 2005 – Wilf Goerwell, Provincial Operations Forester, Forest Service to Dave Lindenas, Weyerhaeuser **specifying silviculture survey program requirements and timelines** for the PP FMA area.

Sep. 13, 2005 – Spiros Papastergiou, Forest Management Audit Expert, Forest Service to Stan Holmes, Weyerhaeuser **approving the selection of KPMG Performance Registrars to carry out the Independent Sustainable Forest Management Audit** of Weyerhaeuser's PP FMA area forest management activities required under Section 35 of the Forest Resource Management Regulations.

Nov 30, 2005 – Stan Holmes, Manager, Sask. Forestlands, Weyerhaeuser to Al Willcocks, Forest Service. **Cover letter for the submission of the PP FMP Amendment, EIS Change of Development Proposal, and PP FMA Area Road Access Management Plan.**

Dec. 16, 2005 – Bob Wynes, A/Executive Director, Forest Service to Stan Holmes, Weyerhaeuser concerning the **FMP amendment** that had been submitted for review and approval on Nov. 30, 2005. This letter requested submission of GIS data themes for the PP FMP amendment, clarification of the revised all-season road construction targets, and more information regarding specific road decommissioning and reclamation commitments to minimize the accumulation and duration of all-season roads.

Dec. 20, 2005 – Bob Wynes, A/Executive Director, Forest Service to Stan Holmes, Weyerhaeuser **approving the Weyerhaeuser PP FMA area Independent Sustainable Forest Management Audit Plan** submitted on Dec. 19, 2005.

Feb. 16, 2006 – Bob Wynes, A/Executive Director, Forest Service to Stan Holmes, Weyerhaeuser regarding Saskatchewan Environment's **technical review of the PP FMP amendment.** This letter identified a number of issues/statements within the FMP for which Forest Service Branch required clarification, or for which further information/detail were required. On May 16, 2006, Weyerhaeuser responded by providing the requested information as a supplemental document to the original FMP amendment proposal.

Mar. 6, 2006 – Bob Wynes, A/Executive Director, Forest Service to Brian Chambers, Weyerhaeuser **confirming the scope and terms of a data sharing agreement between Weyerhaeuser and Saskatchewan Environment for the Saskatchewan Forest Vegetation Inventory** on the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA area.

Sep. 5, 2006 – Bob Wynes, A/Executive Director, Forest Service to John Daisley, Weyerhaeuser **approving a temporary alteration to the white birch utilization standard** so that only birch trees greater than 20 cm dbh, and straight enough to make an 8 foot saw log, would be harvested. The main purpose of the change was to eliminate smaller birch stems being harvested that would end up at the OSB mill. Inclusion of birch fibre and bark weakens OSB, which is unacceptable when producing OSB web-stock used for manufacturing load bearing I-beam floor joists.

Nov. 3, 2006 – Bob Wynes, A/Executive Director, Forest Service to Brian Chambers, Weyerhaeuser **approving the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Plan Amendment**, including its supplemental documents.

Feb. 1, 2007 – Bob Wynes, A/Executive Director, Forest Service to John Daisley, Weyerhaeuser requesting **further information related to John Daisley's Nov. 20, 2006 letter requesting permission to stop harvesting all white birch on the PP FMA area** due to Weyerhaeuser's inability to use it at the OSB mill or to sell it to other forest products users.

Mar 17, 2007 – Bob Wynes, A/Executive Director, Forest Service to John Daisley, Weyerhaeuser **waiving the requirement to harvest unmarketable white birch for the period March 15, 2007 to March 31, 2008**, providing Weyerhaeuser continue to look for alternative markets for this material.

Jan. 17, 2008 – Elizabeth Quarshie, Deputy Minister, Sask. Environment to Ralph Court, Manager, Sask. Timberlands, Weyerhaeuser **approving** Weyerhaeuser's Nov. 22, 2007 request for a **one-year extension of the Pasquia-Porcupine 20-Year Forest Management Plan** due to ongoing negotiations between a potential buyer for the Carrot River Sawmill and Hudson Bay Plywood Mills and the Government of Saskatchewan.

4.2 Environmental Assessment Administrative History

In December, 1997, Saskfor MacMillan Limited Partnership submitted a Twenty-year Forest Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Area in accordance with requirements of the Forest Resources Management Act and the Environmental Assessment Act. On April 19, 1999, Lorne Scott, the Minister of Environment and Resource Management issued a Ministerial Approval under the Environmental Assessment Act for Saskfor MacMillan Limited Partnership's Twenty-year FMP and Environmental Impact Statement.

Weyerhaeuser acquired the Carrot River Sawmill and the Hudson Bay Plywood and OSB1000 mills, as well as the licence to manage the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA area, in 1999 when it bought MacMillan Bloedel Limited.

On Feb. 21, 2003 Weyerhaeuser filed a formal request with Saskatchewan Environment to amend the 20-year FMP to allow the more balanced harvest of softwood and hardwood throughout the year, including on unfrozen ground. This initiated a series of meetings and correspondence while Saskatchewan Environment considered whether a full EA Change in Development was required. Following the department's January 19, 2005 decision that an EA Change in Development was required, a joint government-company team was formed to move the amendment process ahead.

Following a number of meetings with aboriginal groups, and public meetings in seven communities within or adjacent to the PP FMA area, a forest management plan amendment was submitted Nov. 30, 2005 requesting approval to increase the level of summer harvesting allowed. Approval was also requested to increase the amount of all-season road that could be constructed in order to provide access for the increased summer harvesting. Saskatchewan Environment approved the FMP Amendment on Nov. 3, 2006.

The Environmental Impact Statement for the FMP Amendment has been reviewed, but has not received Ministerial Approval to date due to a number of other changes in development that have occurred, and continue to develop, since 1995. These include the indefinite, and then permanent, closure of the Carrot River Sawmill and the Hudson Bay Plywood mill, and the possible pending sale of these facilities to another forest company. Another ongoing possible change in development is the current indefinite closure and uncertain status of the Hudson Bay OSB2000 oriented strand board mill.

Following is a list of the more significant government letters related to the administration of the Pasquia-Porcupine Environmental Impact Assessment:

Listing of Significant Government Letters Relating to EA Administration

Apr 19, 1999 – Lorne Scott, Minister of Environment and Resource Management.
Ministerial Approval under the Environmental Assessment Act of Saskfor MacMillan Limited's 20-Year Forest Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the PP FMA area.

December 19, 2002 – Brent Bitter, Environmental Assessment Branch responded to a Dec. 5, 2002 letter from John Doucette, Weyerhaeuser requesting an amendment to the PP FMP/EIS. Weyerhaeuser's proposed amendment was to replace "Table 8 - Road Classification and Specifications" from the PP FMP/EIS with "Table 1 – Road Construction

Standards for Prince Albert FMA Areas” from the Standards and Guidelines for Roads and Harvesting Practices for the Prince Albert FMA area in order to harmonize road construction practices across both of its FMA areas. Brent Bitter requested that additional information be provided relating to the nature of environmental impacts that this change would precipitate. Weyerhaeuser did not proceed with the requested amendment because Forest Service Branch replaced both the PP FMP and the PA FMP road classification tables with provincially-mandated road classifications and standards that applied to all FMA holders in the Province.

Mar 31, 2003 – Allan Willcocks, Director, Forest Ecosystems Branch to John Doucette, Weyerhaeuser acknowledging Weyerhaeuser’s Feb. 21, 2003 **request for ministerial approval to expand forestry operations on unfrozen ground**, and stating that Forest Ecosystems Branch would be the primary government contact agency for this proposed FMP and EIS amendment.

August 28, 2003 – Brent Bitter, EA Branch wrote Tom Mord, Weyerhaeuser advising that increasing summer harvest levels would require a ministerial approval under Section 16 of the EA Act. Weyerhaeuser was also advised in this letter that a development proposal to construct a haul road from Hudson Bay to Carrot River would require completion of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

May 20, 2004 - Larry Lechner, Director, EA Branch wrote Stan Holmes, Weyerhaeuser requesting information related to 1) shift in seasonal harvest levels, 2) right-of-way widths and total kms of roads per class, and 3) soil disturbance/prevention of soil compaction. Stan Holmes responded to Larry Lechner on Nov 18, 2004 by providing the requested information in the form of a “Change in Development Proposal to the Environmental Impact Statement for the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Area.

Jan. 19, 2005 – Larry Lechner, Director, EA Branch responded with comments to John Doucette, Weyerhaeuser regarding a draft change in development proposal submitted by e-mail. **Mr. Lechner confirmed that Environmental Assessment Branch required a full environmental assessment** of the proposed change in development to expand forestry operations on unfrozen ground.

Nov 30, 2005 – Stan Holmes, Manager, Sask. Forestlands, Weyerhaeuser to Al Willcocks, Forest Service. **Cover letter for the submission of the PP FMP Amendment, EIS Change of Development Proposal, and PP FMA Area Road Access Management Plan.**

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Weyerhaeuser, Saskatchewan Timberlands. 2008. 2008 Sustainable Forest Management Plan and Report on Indicators. 158 p.

CO-ORDINATED ACTION PLAN

in response to the

Independent Sustainable Forest Management Audit

conducted by KPMG Performance Registrar Inc. in June 2006

of the

Weyerhaeuser Saskatchewan Ltd. Pasquia-Porcupine
Forest Management Agreement Area

*A requirement of Section 35 and 36 of the
Forest Resources Management Regulations (1999)*

January 2007 CAP

**(September 2008 Status Report &
Ministry of Environment Verification Report)**



Saskatchewan
Ministry of
Environment



Introduction

Audit Purpose

The purpose of the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment Independent Sustainable Forest Management Audit required by the Forest Resources Management Regulations is to facilitate continual improvement of the practice of forestry in Saskatchewan. In order to achieve this, the auditors:

- Assessed compliance with the requirements of the Forest Resources Management Act and Regulations, including the terms and conditions of the licensee's forest management plan;
- Fulfilled the requirements of Section 35 and 36 of the Forest Resources Management Regulations for conducting an independent sustainable forest management audit;
- Conducted a comparison of planned versus actual forest management activities; and
- Assessed the effectiveness of forest management activities in achieving audit criteria and management objectives.

Co-ordinated Action Plan (CAP) Purpose

In response to the audit findings presented in a September 29, 2006 audit report by KPMG Performance Registrar Inc. Weyerhaeuser Saskatchewan Ltd. and the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment, (primarily the Forest Service Branch) have agreed to work together to prepare a Co-ordinated Action Plan (CAP). The purpose of this plan is to identify actions to address the findings identified in the audit report and assign responsibilities and timeframes for completing the actions.

Aspects For Improvement

A Monitoring and Reporting

A1. Annual Operating Plans (NC)

“S32 (c) of the regulations requires that Annual Operating Plans (AOPs) indicate the structure and condition of the forest in the operating areas that are expected to result from operations. Our assessment indicated that quantitative information on projected changes in forest structure (e.g. seral stage distribution) had not been provided in annual operating plans. We did however note that the AOPs were consistent with the related management plan objectives for forest structure.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser believes this level of detail is best managed at the Forest Management Planning process.

SE Comments:

The regulatory requirement to describe the future forest condition will be handled through the revamped Forest Management Planning process in the Forest Planning Manual, which will be implemented first for the Mistik Management Ltd. Forest Management Plan in 2007. There is no expectation for Weyerhaeuser to conduct additional analysis other than what is currently submitted in the operating plan submissions in the interim.

Action Plan 1:

- Weyerhaeuser will reference the CAP document as a minimum in the next submission of their operating plan for area forester approval, in order to meet the regulation requirement. **(Weyerhaeuser PP, by March 2007)**

1. Action Plan Status:

Weyerhaeuser

- *Submitted to the ministry on January 12, 2007 as page 11 of the Pasquia Porcupine FMA Five year Operating Plan of 2007/08 – 20011/12, and revised August 2007. Action Complete*

SE Verification for Action Plan #1:

Forest management audit expert received a copy of the revised page 11 to the operating plan August 23, 2007.

Action Plan 2:

- SE to assess the need to revise the regulation and incorporate any related requirements in the forest operations manual. **(SE, Forest Service, December 2008) Provincial Operations Forester**

2. Action Plan Status:

Ministry of Environment:

- *The Forest Service is currently drafting, with the help of COFSI including Weyerhaeuser Pasquia Porcupine, the Forest Operating Planning Document. This document will guide*

forest managers on what information is required when developing their five-year operating plans.

Discussion of how stand structure and condition results from forest operations is clearly articulated in the 2007 Forest Management Plan document standard (2007 FMP), which Weyerhaeuser Pasquia-Porcupine is using to begin to develop their new FMP. The Province has defined provincial forest types and allows the forest manager to determine what silviculture ground rules allow for a particular development type. The 2007 FMP and the new Operating Planning Document will provide linkages to forest development types using silviculture ground rules. The Provincial Reporting Document (currently in draft form) will also provide better linkage to ensure this particular component of the FMP has been included.

When complete, the Operating Planning Document and the Reporting Document will be housed under the Provincial Planning Manual. Currently there appears to be no change required to the FRMA Regulations. Action plan considered complete.

SE Verification for Action Plan #2:

Forest management audit expert received comments from the Forest Standards Analyst (Provincial Forestry Manuals) as to the status of this action September 2008.

A2. Self Inspection (OFI)

“While a self-inspection process is in place it is not evident that Saskatchewan Environment has specified its requirements for a monitoring framework.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser is confident in their inspection program and will commit to participating with SE through COSFI in the development of a provincial framework.

SE Comments:

Approval of each annual operating plan includes a condition that all known licensee noncompliance incidents are to be reported to SE within a reasonable timeframe. Currently Weyerhaeuser conducts inspections on its contractors once per week and stewardship audits once per year, where all noncompliance issues are reported to SE. More specific direction on conducting self-inspections will be provided to the licensee in the provincial compliance manual scheduled for completion in the near future. In the meantime all company logging inspection forms are being submitted to SE that identify if there are noncompliance issues identified or not.

Action Plan 3:

- SE would like to meet through COSFI in future to come up with a provincial framework to self-inspection going into the future, which is to be incorporated into the compliance manual. **(SE, Forest Service, October 2007) Forestry Enforcement Specialist**

3. Action Plan Status:

Ministry of Environment:

- COSFI is being consulted with regards to the development of the operating planning document and the related provincial reporting document. These documents will include a requirement for annual inspection reporting by industry. The specific section on self-inspection within the Compliance Manual has not been developed to date.

SE Verification for Action Plan #3:

In progress. The Forest management audit expert received comments from the Forestry Enforcement Specialist as to the status of this action September 2008.

A3. Forest Management Effects Monitoring Program (OFI)

“Evaluation of the sustainable forest management philosophy and strategy on the FMA and monitoring of short and long-term effects of forest management activities were conditions under the Environmental Assessment Act approval. The Forest Management Effects Monitoring Program being developed through Saskatchewan Environment was accepted as meeting these requirements. However, the program is not linked to the objectives in the forest management plan. As a result, the plan lacks a comprehensive formal monitoring strategy.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser concurs with the auditor’s statement and SE’s action plan.

SE Comments:

The Forest Management Effects Monitoring Program (FMEMP) was not intended to monitor forest management plan commitments; the program was designed to monitor the ecosystem’s responses to both man-caused disturbances and natural disturbances with the intent of mitigating the impacts of forest management activities as much as possible. However, components of the FMEMP indicators and monitoring results do have potential to be linked to the Forest Management Planning process. The forest management planning manual requirement of VOITs reporting (Value, Objectives, Indicator and Targets) and other monitoring commitments made in the FMP will be the monitoring requirements for the company’s forest management plan commitments.

Action Plan 4:

- SE will analyze forest company data and report on one (Soil Disturbance) FMEMP indicators in its 2007 forest service report, which relates to the provincial state of forest reporting process. **(SE, Forest Service, September 2007) Forest Health Coordinator**

On-going Action: Implement the new Weyerhaeuser PP FMA FMP based on the FMP manual requirements.

4. Action Plan Status:**Ministry of Environment**

- *The ministry has analyzed the forest company data for the FMEMP soil disturbance indicator. A presentation of the results was made to industry (FMA holders) and some government representatives; this was made on April 17, 2007 in Saskatoon. An indicator summary was prepared for the 2007 Report on Saskatchewan’s Provincial Forests. This action should be considered completed.*

SE Verification for Action Plan #4:

The forest management audit expert talked to the Forest Health Co-ordinator on August 13, 2007 to confirm the presentation date of April 17, 2007 to industry. The Report on Saskatchewan’s Provincial Forest is a function of the accountability unit; the forest management audit expert has co-ordinated and is aware of the drafted report.

B Planning

B1. Forest Management Planning Approval (OFI)

“The use of extensive plan approval conditions is considered to be a significant weakness in the review and approval process used by Government at the time. These conditions at times override basic elements of the plan making some of the stated plan objectives unachievable and fail to consider the impact on other elements of the plan. As a result, despite the fact that Weyerhaeuser is held to the plan commitments, the potential impact of approval conditions on the achievability of some of the plan commitments remains unknown.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser concurs that there were an inordinate number of approval conditions for the plan. Weyerhaeuser continues to participate with SE in tracking progress on all commitments and approval conditions. Weyerhaeuser is optimistic that the new Forest Management Planning process will eliminate the need for approval conditions.

SE Comments:

SE tracks all the current FMP conditions for completion by Weyerhaeuser. The new Forest Management Planning process will depart totally from approval conditions since the new planning process has a staged approval process.

On-going Action:

- Implement the new Weyerhaeuser PP FMA FMP based on the FMP manual requirements. (New FMP development commenced November 2006 with an implementation date of April 1, 2009)
-

B2. Inventories (OFI)

“The forest inventory on which the forest management plan was based does not have sufficient resolution to effectively differentiate between natural forests and stands whose species composition, quality and economic operability have been significantly adjusted by the selective removal of higher value trees by the (pre-FMA) logging practices of previous operators.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser will use the new inventory as a tool to evaluate the current condition of the forest. Weyerhaeuser will continue to use PHSP data to confirm inventory labels at the stand level; however, this is not an effective measure across the landscape. Weyerhaeuser suggests that SE, as the representatives for the landowners, undertake a project to evaluate the historical change in forest cover resulting from historical activities that were beyond Weyerhaeuser's control.

SE Comments:

Weyerhaeuser has initiated the building of a new forest inventory in 2000, where the new SFVI inventory is expected to be completed during 2007, and will be incorporated into the next FMP. Although the SFVI will most likely not identify the areas impacted by previous selective high grading logging practices, it is not an SE expectation to return every stand to its original stand structure composition. The company will be expected to meet softwood targets at a landscape

level approved under the objectives of a new forest management plan. Weyerhaeuser PP may elect to analyze the land base to determine the extent of these impacted areas as background information to their new FMP. The current FMA standards require that when preparing pre-harvest site prescriptions the company must “note differences between species association and forest inventory cover types and these must be documented in the PHSP (to be used for comparison with regeneration assessment results)”

On-going Action:

- Implement the new Weyerhaeuser PP FMA FMP based on the FMP manual requirements

B3. Wildlife Management (OFI)

“Efforts in relation to Caribou are being driven through the development of a provincial recovery plan, in which Weyerhaeuser participates. However, the recovery planning process has not yet resulted in specific actions on the ground and it is not clear whether the necessary information will be available in time to influence the development of the next management plan.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser concurs with the auditor’s finding. Weyerhaeuser is concerned about developing management strategies in the absence of a provincial recovery plan, as these could only be strategies over which Weyerhaeuser has control. For a recovery plan to be truly effective, it must have the force of law behind it and be applied to all activities that directly or indirectly impact woodland caribou populations. Also, a woodland caribou recovery plan will no doubt have a negative impact on the timber supply for the PP FMA; therefore, recovery plans must be incorporated at the FMP development stage to reduce the probability of having to amend the plan early in its implementation.

SE Comments:

It is anticipated that the woodland caribou recovery strategy (WCRS) will be completed within the next year. However, it is unlikely that there will be an action plan developed for woodland caribou management Unit 7, within which the majority of the FMA lies, before the Weyerhaeuser PP FMP is completed. Given that Weyerhaeuser has been involved in the development of the WCRS, SE believes that Weyerhaeuser can propose management actions, which will mitigate the effects of their operations on woodland caribou habitat in the interim.

Action Plan 5:

- Weyerhaeuser will prepare management actions in the development of the new FMA FMP, which will mitigate the effects of their operations on woodland caribou habitat. **(Weyerhaeuser PP, April 2009)**

5. Action Plan Status:

Weyerhaeuser:

- *The preparation of the Forest Management Plan renewal has begun.*

B4. Wildlife Management (OFI)

“There is a lack of formal patch size distribution targets. Our review of patch size data indicates that at the present time the bulk (>75%) of the harvest falls in the 20-80ha and 80-250ha mid-range patch sizes, which appears to be inconsistent with the

baseline patch data which was skewed to larger patches. However, it should be noted that there are likely some social constraints to achieving better representation in the larger (>250ha) patch sizes.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser is a leader in Saskatchewan in developing and implementing natural disturbance regimes into our forest management planning. Weyerhaeuser will continue to work with SE to review and implement the NDE standards and incorporate them in the next FMP to the extent that they are constrained by society.

SE Comments:

SE would expect the company to adhere to the provincial standards to be developed for harvest event and block size distribution in their new forest management plan. The draft SE natural disturbance emulation (NDE) standards and guidelines for the Saskatchewan provincial forests define targets for two event size classes. Event 50 to 1,000 ha area to make up 70 – 90% of the blocks on the landscape and 1,001 to 10,000 ha events to be represented by 10 –30% on the landscape. All harvested areas within 500 m of each other and harvested within a single five-year period are counted as members of the same event. According to this definition of an event we believe the company is doing better than what was stated by the audit findings.

On-going Action:

- Review, approve and implement the NDE standards before the next FMP.
-

B5. Access Management (OFI)

“The forest management plan made poorly defined and unachievable commitments with respect to the level of all-season road required to access fiber over the term of the plan. The need for an amendment was critical by the end of the audit period as by this point, based on our interpretation of the commitment, new all-season road construction with an expected life of 10 years or greater was already at the limit implied under the 20 year plan (alternate interpretations of the management plan commitment are possible under which the amount of new road already exceeded the commitments).”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser concurs.

SE Comments:

The Forest Service Branch approved the forest management plan amendment submitted by Weyerhaeuser, with regards to all-season road access, on November 3, 2006. Road construction targets for the next 10 years after April 1, 2009 will be determined in Weyerhaeuser’s PP upcoming FMP renewal process.

On-going Action:

- Implement the new Weyerhaeuser PP FMA FMP based on the FMP manual requirements, following the approval of the forest management plan amendment by the Environmental Assessment Branch.
-

B6. Access Management (OFI)

“The draft access management plan could be improved by also considering the network of pre-existing non-Weyerhaeuser roads when assessing road densities.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser concurs.

SE Comments:

SE agrees that the pre-existing non Weyerhaeuser roads network (pre-FMA old road network) will be evaluated by Weyerhaeuser’s access management plan and SE will cooperate were the need exists. SE has written a draft policy on access management that addresses all roads and is actively working on this.

On-going Action:

- The topic will be addressed more fully during the development of the next FMP.
-

B7. Fire Preparedness Plans (OFI)

“Fire preparedness plans lack a clear process for determining if and when shut-downs are required for fire hazard.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser has and will continue to work closely with SE’s Fire Management and Forest Protection Branch during the fire season to ensure our operations are not contributing to the overall risk of wildfire.

SE Comments:

SE would support a provincial requirement to this effect if it were determined that there is a need for its implementation based on actual fire incidents.

Action Plan 6:

- Weyerhaeuser will revise their EMS emergency plan protocols to include a requirement for operations shut downs when the fire hazard is high. **(Weyerhaeuser PP, April 2007)**

6. Action Plan Status:

Weyerhaeuser

- *EMS emergency protocols were revised in April 2007. Documentation submitted to the ministry in August 2007 on page 19 of the revised version of the Pasquia Porcupine FMA Five Year Operating Plan for 2007/08 -2011/12. Action Complete*

SE Verification Action Plan #6:

Forest management audit expert received a copy of the revised page 19 to the operating plan August 23, 2007.

B8. Stand Level Planning (OFI)

“Formal pre-harvest site prescriptions (PHSPs) are described in the forest management plan and in the Standards and Guidelines as the vehicle for documenting stand-level planning. Our assessment determined that Weyerhaeuser collects and uses all the information required to be used in PHSPs but does not collate the information into a single PHSP document. While a single document is clearly envisaged in the Standards and would be a more useful format, the Standards do not explicitly require this.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser concurs.

SE Comments:

SE raised this issue during a compliance audit in 2005. An action plan was developed based on the 2005 compliance audit, where all required information for the PHSP will be described in the next operating plan.

Action Plan 7:

- Weyerhaeuser to submit the operating plan with a description of the information required by the PHSP. **(Weyerhaeuser PP, April 2007)**

7. Action Plan Status:

Weyerhaeuser

- *Submitted on January 12, 2007 on pages 9 & 10 of the Pasquia Porcupine FMA five year operating plan for 2007/08 – 2011/12. Also included in this AOP were new tables that drew together all of the data collected in pre-harvest assessments into one document. Action Complete*

SE Verification Action Plan #7:

Forest management audit expert received a copy of the information to the operating plan August 23, 2007.

B9. Forest Protection (OFI)

“The development of a more formal strategy between Weyerhaeuser and Saskatchewan Environment for dealing with budworm in the Cumberland Delta area would help to clarify responsibilities and the most appropriate timing of activities.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser believes that a lack of communication within SE and between SE and Weyerhaeuser has resulted in this area being impacted by the budworm beyond acceptable levels. Weyerhaeuser is committed to working with SE to ensure these areas are properly treated.

SE Comments:

Between 2003-2006, this area has been identified and scheduled for spruce budworm treatment harvest. For numerous reasons the company has not harvested these stands. There have been several years of defoliation and some mortality is now evident. SE has and will continue to follow

its standard operating procedure called "Criteria for selecting vulnerable stands to treat in the Provincial protection program against spruce budworm."

Action Plan 8a:

- SE Forestry Staff are to consult with Weyerhaeuser staff to review harvest plans and the spruce budworm larval survey results. **(SE Forest Service & Weyerhaeuser PP, March 2007 Forest Insect & Disease Expert)**

8a. Action Plan Status:**Weyerhaeuser**

- *In February 2007 at the FMA delegates meeting, it was noted that the company was waiting for a report from the ministry consultant. In 2006, the company noted heavy infestation in the Cumberland House area and recommends spraying of Bt. Report not received as of August 21/07.*

Ministry of Environment

- *SBW larval survey data showed that SBW populations had declined in many parts of the commercial forest. Although one more year of treatment was recommended, a decision was made not to spray in 2007. (as per BioForest 2006 SBW overwintering population report, Jan. 2007).*

SE Verification Action Plan #8a:

SE comments above are from the forestry program EMS software and form the record that the action item was completed. However a copy of the report mentioned by Weyerhaeuser has yet to be provided, one copy of the report will be provided to Weyerhaeuser.

B10. Management of Traditional, cultural and other (OFI)

"While the current process for assessing potential archaeological sites and related paper trail were found to be satisfactory, for earlier years the paper trail establishing that commitments have been met is incomplete. However, we did not identify instances where the lack of a paper trail had led to impacts to cultural resources."

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser has and continues to work closely with the Heritage Resource consultants in accordance with the provincial regulations governing heritage sites.

SE Comments:

Although heritage resources are not SE's responsibility, SE believes that Weyerhaeuser has a good working relationship with the Heritage Resources Branch.

C Harvesting

C1. Field Implementation (NC)

"Three isolated minor non-conformances associated with:

- riparian buffer width (one incident)
- Representativeness of green tree retention (three incidents)
- Rutting (one incident)"

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser concurs with the findings and reinforces the point that they were “isolated minor non-conformances.” Weyerhaeuser has processes in place to monitor, track and report such instances; however, we recognize that we may not notice every such occurrence. Over the last two summers, Weyerhaeuser has engaged the services of the Forest Engineering Institute of Canada (FERIC) and Dr. Ken Van Rees to ensure our staff and contractors are up-to-date with the most current science related to soil protection, and installing, maintaining and removing watercourse crossings.

SE Comments:

SE resources have not always been deployed on a consistent basis under the regular inspection program to inspect Weyerhaeuser operations on the FMA. Nonetheless, SE has conducted a mini compliance audit on the FMA in 2005; Weyerhaeuser has an on-going environmental management program that identified operational controls for self-inspection and a requirement for annual internal and external stewardship audits. All compliance findings are self-reported to SE. SE believes that the audit findings are truly isolated in nature and do not require an assessment of other similar incidents on the FMA.

SE is pleased with the auditor’s comments that adherence to the green tree retention standards by Weyerhaeuser has improved over the years.

Weyerhaeuser is to work together with SE, to adhere to and improve the FMA standards, to provide input in the development of provincial standards like the natural disturbance emulation standards (NDE), which proposes green tree retention standards.

Considering that soil disturbance assessments have been conducted already by SE in the province, due to an increase in forest company summer harvesting, we expect that the recommendations raised by Dr. Van Rees’ December 7th, 2005 report will be communicated and implemented by forest companies and SE. A summary of recommendations included:

- a) Company providing visual guides to harvesting contractors in preventing soil disturbance;
- b) Improve standards and guidelines around drainage control
- c) Increase monitoring of soil disturbance standards with aerial reconnaissance

Action Plan 8b:

- SE needs to approve the Van Rees Report recommendations as the accepted approach (**SE Forest Service, April, 2007) Forest Planning & Allocation Manager**

8b. Action Plan Status

Ministry of Environment:

- *Larry Stanley, Manager of the Forest Planning and Allocation Unit, reviewed all associated communication around the subject matter, he accepted the recommendations in the December 7, 2005 Van Rees Report. Action Complete.*

SE Verification Action Plan #8b:

The action plan record #003 step #09 on the EMS software was closed as completed by Larry on May 25, 2007 as accepting the recommendations. The manager of forest planning provided the forest management audit expert a summary of his review of the subject matter.

Action Plan 9:

- SE needs to share the Van Rees Report and accepted approach with industry (**SE Forest Service, May 2007) Forest Planning & Allocation Manager**
-

9. Action Plan Status

Ministry of Environment:

- *Larry Stanley, Manager of the Forest Planning and Allocation Unit, instructed Howard DeLong, forest planner to share the Van Rees Report with industry. Howard prepared a letter dated May 25, 2007 with attached disk containing pictures and data related to the 2005 Van Rees soil disturbance assessment and recommendations to Brian Christensen of Weyerhaeuser. Howard also followed-up by providing the same data to Ralph Court, Weyerhaeuser Pasquia Porcupine Forestlands Manager in June 2007. This action should be considered closed, although it was decided that broader distribution to other industry representatives was not to be carried out. Action Complete.*

SE Verification Action Plan #9:

The action plan record #003 on the EMS software was closed as completed by the manager of forest planning on May 25, 2007 as accepting the recommendations and sharing the report with industry. A copy of the letter to Weyerhaeuser sharing the report and assessment results was provided to the Forest Management Audit Expert the Forest Planner on June 25th.

C2. Riparian Area Management Standards (OFI)

“Elements of the FMA Riparian Management Areas Standards conflict fundamentally with the forest management plan and have not been implemented by Weyerhaeuser or enforced by Saskatchewan Environment. The key element of concern relates to the definition of fish in the Standards, which includes “aquatic crustaceans, mollusks and invertebrates”. Using this definition, streams capable of supporting aquatic invertebrates would require a 30m reserve. Had Weyerhaeuser and Saskatchewan Environment used this definition in determining reserve requirements, almost all streams would have required 30m reserves.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser concurs.

SE Comments:

To date, SE has been taking an approach similar to the federal definition of fish, by not including aquatic crustaceans, mollusks and invertebrates. So there is no confusion in the future, we will better define in the FMA standards what is considered to be a fish for forestry applications. In the long-term, riparian area standards will be improved and be based on stream types rather than fish presence within the operations manual standards.

Action Plan 10:

- SE to clarify what is considered a fish for forestry applications within the FMA standards. (**SE, Forest Service, June 2007) Forest Standards Analyst**
-

10. Action Plan Status

Ministry of Environment:

- *The definition of fish was revised for all the FMA standards and guideline documents in April 2007 to exclude reference to aquatic invertebrates. Action Complete.*

SE Verification Action Plan #10:

The forest management audit expert verified that the documents had in fact incorporated the revised definition in August 2007.

C3. Field Implementation (OFI)

“Two isolated opportunities for improvement were identified in relation to:

- Slash piles not burned (two cutblocks)
- four instances of rutting that were within the maximum allowable limits for the block”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Same Comment as C1

SE Comments:

Same Comment as C1

D Road Activities

D1. Field Implementation (NC)

“Two isolated minor non-conformances associated with:

- Drainage control (one incident)
- Road reclamation (one incident)”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser concurs.

SE Comments:

Crossing inspections conducted by Weyerhaeuser are submitted to the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and SE Resource Stewardship fisheries unit. No major concerns on Weyerhaeuser crossings have recently been communicated to the SE Forest Service.

SE’s regular inspection program has not focused on road and crossing construction and maintenance activities when inspecting forest company operations in the province. SE is working on addressing recommendations made to its forestry program environmental management system by its EMS third party auditors to incorporate road and crossing inspections within the regular inspection program. Nonetheless, SE has conducted mini compliance audits on all FMAs in the province in 2005 where the scope of the audits included road and crossing. Weyerhaeuser has an on-going environmental management program that identified operational controls for self-inspection and a requirement for annual internal and external stewardship audits. All compliance findings are self-reported to SE. SE believes that the audit findings are truly isolated in nature and do not require an assessment of other similar incidents on the FMA.

Action Plan 11:

- Weyerhaeuser to provide SE with their road and watercourse crossing inspection program operational procedures. (**Weyerhaeuser PP, November 2006 COMPLETED**)

11. Action Plan Status:

Weyerhaeuser:

- Submitted to the ministry in November 2006. Also included on page 8 of the August revision of the Pasquia Porcupine FMA five year Operating Plan for 2007/08 – 2011/12. Action Complete.

SE Verification Action Plan #11:

Forest management audit expert received a copy of revised page 8 to the operating plan August 23, 2007.

Action Plan 12:

- Implement road and crossing inspection protocols and training for SE Forestry Program's regular inspection program. (**SE, Forest Service, August 2007**)
Forestry Enforcement Specialist

12. Action Plan Status:

Ministry of Environment:

- A road and crossing checklist has been developed. Conservation officers have received training on the new protocol in June. Forestry officer will be responsible for forest company roads and crossings. Training for forestry officers, which will incorporate the use of the road and crossing inspection checklist was conducted October 25, 2007 in Meadow Lake. Action complete.

SE Verification Action Plan #12:

Forest management audit expert met with the Forestry enforcement specialist on September 23, 2008 to discuss the status of the action plan.

D2. Road Reclamation Standards (OFI)

“Required standards for road reclamation are unclear. Management plan approval conditions indicate that all roads, landings and other access structures must be reclaimed to natural productivity levels within two years of the completion of harvesting operations (in our estimation, an unachievable requirement). The FMA Standards for roads indicate that “near-original” productivity is acceptable but do not clearly define what is expected in this regard. Our field assessment indicated that Weyerhaeuser is making reasonable efforts to maintain productivity although there will inevitably be some impact on productivity.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser will work with Dr. Ken Van Rees to evaluate current data and trials previously established on forestland in Saskatchewan. We will engage in additional measurements to expand the database.

SE Comments:

SE believes that reclaimed access structures should be brought back to productive growing sites. However, few conclusive studies have been conducted to demonstrate what level of productivity can be achieved on reclaimed sites.

Action Plan 13:

- Weyerhaeuser to follow-up on a study conducted in 2002 by Van Rees to determine productivity on reclaimed access structures. **(Weyerhaeuser PP, April 2008)**
-

13. Action Plan Status:**Weyerhaeuser:**

- *The company has carried out a variety of treatments on reclaimed roads during the period 2002-2008. This is an ongoing program that will be assessed as part of the regular regeneration assessment program. Action In progress.*

Action Plan 14:

- SE Measurement specialist to become familiar with the study and the sampling technique approach used. **(SE, Forest Service, April 2007, Mensuration Specialist)**
-

14. Action Plan Status:**Ministry of Environment:**

- *The Mensuration Specialist Phil Loeth, reviewed the study report and provided feedback to the forest management audit expert. Action Complete.*

SE Verification Action Plan #14:

The action plan record #003 step #010 on the EMS software was closed as completed by Phil having reviewed the study and providing feedback by email to the forest management audit expert (Spiros Papastergiou). Spiros prepared a letter dated June 14, 2007 to Ralph Court, Forestlands Manager describing the actions taken by SE for action plans 14 and 15. Weyerhaeuser responded to this letter in a letter dated July 24, 2007.

Action Plan 15:

- SE to consider expanding the Forest Management Effects Monitoring Program to include monitoring the growth and yield of trees planted on reclaimed roads. **(SE, Forest Service, September 2007, Forest Health Coordinator)**
-

15. Action Plan Status:

Ministry of Environment:

The forest management effects monitoring program coordinator met with industry representatives that formed a subcommittee to address recommendation #10 from the Ministers Task Force Report on Forest Sector Competitiveness. Recommendation #10 looks at streamlining the monitoring program with other related initiatives that are taking place. The issue of monitoring the growth and yield of trees planted on reclaimed roads was discussed in the July meeting. When the Forest Management Effects Monitoring program is revised this matter may be discussed further with all parties involved. Action Complete

SE Verification Action Plan #15:

The forest management audit expert spoke with the Forest Health Coordinator September 24, 2007 and the new Forest Management Effects Monitoring program coordinator June 2008

D3. Field Implementation (OFI)

“four isolated opportunities for improvement were identified in relation to:

- While ocular evidence from the audit sample suggests that the initial post-harvest regeneration success along roads is generally lower than the surrounding block there is a lack of clarity as to the exact nature of the requirement to maintain productivity to original or “near-original” levels on reclaimed roads and landings.
- Missing inspection records for road maintenance inspections
- An isolated instance of bridge design allowing minor amounts of sediment to move from the bridge deck to a stream
- Examples of road closure berms less than the required 2m in height”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

- Road reclamation has improved significantly over the past several years and Weyerhaeuser is committed to the continual improvement of this activity.
- Early on in the road inspection program, Weyerhaeuser changed the file location of these records and it is possible that some records were misfiled.
- This point is a trade-off between bridge design and allowing unusually high flows to cross over the bridge deck without washing out the entire bridge. Weyerhaeuser is exploring alternative designs that might achieve both outcomes.
- Weyerhaeuser is not responsible to maintain closures once they have been properly installed. Weyerhaeuser will work with SE to ensure the road closure program is implemented as efficiently and effectively as possible.

SE Comments:

The first point has been addressed in D2.

The second and third points are specific to Weyerhaeuser and SE has no comment.

As for the last point, SE understands that the berms after construction do settle and may not measure 2 meters, but it is important vehicle access remains impeded.

On-going Action:

- Weyerhaeuser operations will ensure all future berms are constructed to the 2-meter standard and verified by SE on an on-going basis. **(Weyerhaeuser PP & SE Forest Service, On-going)**
-

E Silviculture Activities

E1. Reforestation (NC)

“one isolated minor non-conformance associated with: • Reforestation strategy did not reflect pre-harvest stand type (three incidents)”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser concurs.

SE Comments:

As there is a backlog of regeneration surveys, and not enough information available to assess if this is a prevalent issue, SE suggests, based on the 2007 regeneration survey results and other information, that Weyerhaeuser assess the extent of the finding throughout the FMA including third party blocks. If this is a prevalent issue a strategy must be prepared and implemented to ensure stands are not being converted to unacceptable representation. Furthermore, SE is interested in the continuation and expansion of the Weyerhaeuser third party block tracking sheet so that SE can be assured there are adequate silviculture plans for third party cut blocks.

Action Plan 16:

- Weyerhaeuser to make a comparison at the landscape level if reforestation reflects pre-harvest stand types. **(Weyerhaeuser PP, by June 2008)**
-

16. Action Plan Status:

Weyerhaeuser:

- *This project has begun as part of the development of a new 20 year forest management plan for the FMA. The project is currently about 60% complete.*

SE Verification Action Plan #16:

Forest management audit expert received comments from Weyerhaeuser September 2008.

Action Plan 17:

- Weyerhaeuser to submit the third party block-tracking sheet with the operating plan and make more reference to silviculture plans. **(Weyerhaeuser PP, by March 2007).**
-

17. Action Plan Status:

Weyerhaeuser:

- *The third party block tracking sheet was submitted on January 12, 2007 with the Pasquia Porcupine FMA five year Operating Plan for 2007/08 to 2011/12. More detail was included and this will be expanded in the next submission to include target dates. Action Complete*

SE Verification Action Plan #17:

Forest management audit expert received a copy of Appendix 3 to the operating plan August 23, 2007.

E2. Planning (OFI)

"The plan did not include a strong silvicultural strategy for regenerating stands, in particular for hardwood stands. At the time the plan was approved, the Province did not have standards for achieving free growing stands."

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser concurs.

SE Comments:

A letter dated June 17, 2004 by the Provincial Operations Forester to Weyerhaeuser clarifies for the Pasquia Porcupine FMA what the Silviculture Survey program standards are and that all blocks harvested between November 1, 1995 to March 31, 2002, must have a silviculture survey (aerial or ground) conducted and reported to SE before December 31, 2007. SE believes Weyerhaeuser is on track in meeting its obligations with respect to regenerating stands.

Action Plan 18:

- Weyerhaeuser to carry out and report on the planned 2007 silviculture survey program results. **(Weyerhaeuser PP, by December 31, 2007)**

18. Action Plan Status:

Weyerhaeuser:

- *The surveys were carried out and the program results reported to the Forest Service in the Annual Operating Plan submitted on January 29, 2008. Action Complete.*

SE Verification Action Plan #18:

The Forest Management Audit Expert received comments from Weyerhaeuser and confirmation from the branch Forest Renewal Expert that the results have been received by the government, September 2008.

E3. Planning (OFI)

“Weaknesses were identified in the overall implementation of the Silviculture program in relation to:

- Timely completion of regeneration surveys
- The scale of the current brushing program is likely too limited to preclude a shift over time toward a more hardwood dominated forest”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser concurs.

SE Comments:

For point one as discussed under E2. SE believes there is a plan already in place for the regeneration surveys and the plan implementation is on track.

For point two, Weyerhaeuser PP FMP has six preferred silviculture implementation methods to ensure species distribution is maintained. SE is concerned that there may be a backlog of brushing for the PP FMA as the Weyerhaeuser stand tending program has been very sparse in the last few years. SE believes Weyerhaeuser needs to review what stand tending commitments need to be made and identify them in the operating plan.

Action Plan 19:

- Based on Action Plan 18, Weyerhaeuser will evaluate the survey results against the standards, FMP assumptions and growth track projections to develop a plan by April 2008 (**Weyerhaeuser PP, by April 1, 2008**) to address deficiencies. Stand tending (brushing) work, if needed, will be identified in the 2008 and subsequent operating plans.

19. Action Plan Status:

Weyerhaeuser:

- *The survey results have been evaluated and a ground based assessment of blocks that show up as Not Sufficiently Regenerated (NSR) is being conducted during September and October 2008. This evaluation will yield a prescription for each of these blocks. Action in-progress.*

G Socio-Economic Commitments

G1. Employment Levels (OFI)

“The forest management employment target of 500 was not met. Contributing factors identified by Weyerhaeuser included necessary re-organization to implement a single pass harvest system (a plan approval condition) and completion of the transition to mechanical harvesting.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser concurs.

SE Comments:

Employment level targets identified in the FMP are tied to the Environmental Impact Statement and are to be re-evaluated in the change in approved development process of the Environmental Assessment Act. More information would have to be provided by Weyerhaeuser in order to evaluate the effect of the change in approved development on employment levels.

Action Plan 20:

- To be addressed by the FMP amendment process with the Forest Service and Environmental Assessment branch and the implementation of the new FMP. **(Weyerhaeuser PP, by April 2009)**

20. Action Plan Status:**Weyerhaeuser:**

FMP process has begun.

G2. Aboriginal Participation (OFI)

“The FMP commitment is to "provide opportunities for Aboriginal employment in forestry operations" using "Aboriginal participation by community and type of activity" as an indicator (Table 1 of the FMP). Our assessment indicated that Weyerhaeuser has established various processes to provide opportunities for Aboriginal involvement but that the current participation rates are significantly lower than the demographically derived target (4% vs. 24%).”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser continues to work with Aboriginal people to develop proactive ways of increasing their participation in the workforce. For example, Weyerhaeuser successfully contracted with a new aboriginal contractor for tree planting last summer.

SE Comments:

Aboriginal employment level targets are tied to the Environmental Impact Statement and are to be re-evaluated in the change in approved development process of the Environmental Assessment Act. Weyerhaeuser should indicate a more proactive approach for increasing aboriginal participation in the workforce.

Same action as G1

H Other

H1. Forest Product Scaling (OFI)

“The 2004/5 Scaling Plan did not include information on 'allowable deductions respecting quality and form'.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser concurs.

SE Comments:

The scaling plan did not indicate information on allowable deductions respecting quality and form because there are no deductions that apply for the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA according to the agreement.

Action Plan 21:

- SE will state in all future scaling plan approvals (for the Pasquia Porcupine FMA holder and third party operators within the FMA), that there are no allowable deductions respecting quality and form. **(SE Forest Service, April 2007, Chief Scaler)**

21. Action Plan Status:

Ministry of Environment:

- *This will be implemented for the FMA holder for any plans that are approved after April 1/07. This cannot be stated in independent operator plans or approvals as these operators may have allowable deductions respecting quality and form. Action Complete*

SE Verification Action Plan #21

SE comments above are from the forestry program EMS software and form the record that the action item was completed.

I Limitation of Audit Scope:

I1 Silviculture Surveys

“With respect to reforestation, all blocks harvested between November 1, 1995 and March 31, 2002 must have a silviculture survey completed and submitted no later than December 31, 2007. At the time of our audit, only a small proportion of the surveys had been completed, providing insufficient information to assess the effectiveness of reforestation practices. As a result, we were unable to form an opinion as to whether the reforestation program conformed in all significant respects with the terms of the Forest Management Agreement and the Act and Regulations.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser concurs.

SE Comments:

See item E2

I2 Third Party Operations Concerns:

“Weyerhaeuser is responsible for reforesting areas logged by third-party operations. In this regard, we identified the following concerns in relation to program:

- Third party logging operations do not require PHSPs. Our field assessments indicated that this may lead to a lack of consideration of the reforestation challenge created in these areas. As a result, Weyerhaeuser is required to reforest some very challenging areas that are expensive to treat but had little volume removed in the first place.
- Weyerhaeuser is required to treat third party logged sites within five years. Given the nature of the sites this is too long a period to wait to begin reforestation activities. However, our assessment found that during the audit period, it could take more than five years to receive information from Saskatchewan Environment on what sites had been logged, precluding Weyerhaeuser’s ability to meet the time commitment.
- Based on our field assessment, there were significant weaknesses in the quality of the harvest area data provided by Saskatchewan Environment to Weyerhaeuser. We found significant inaccuracies in the data on the location of harvest activities for five field sites visited.

Third parties at times operate on the same cutblocks as Weyerhaeuser (usually afterward e.g. to remove tamarack dominated portions of a stand once the access has been created) and their activities may undermine block completion activities undertaken by Weyerhaeuser.”

Weyerhaeuser Comments:

Weyerhaeuser is encouraged by the recent SE initiatives to improve their reporting of third-party activities on the FMA. Weyerhaeuser is open to working with third-party operators; however, we cannot force this to happen as third-party operators have to initiate the process by sharing their intentions with Weyerhaeuser.

SE Comments:

In response to point one SE will revisit its operations plan template to require more pre-harvest site prescription type information to be gathered and reported by the permittee.

SE has been providing information every year to Weyerhaeuser on third party activities, although it has not been as timely as stipulated in the Forest Management Agreement document. In the spring of 2006, SE implemented a standard operating procedure, called “Independent operator cutover summary submissions on FMA trust fund areas” instructing inspecting officers and area foresters how to ensure information gets to Weyerhaeuser in a timely and more accurate manner. Another SOP released this year called “mapping harvesting depletions of FMA areas”, will also support better information on the harvest areas to be supplied to the company. In 2004/2005 third party operations have been phased out of partial cutting and are performing clearcuts, which are appropriate harvesting systems and are more easy to identify on maps and easier to regenerate.

The last point in the finding is an indication that integration by Weyerhaeuser and the third parties is not always working well in all cases. Both Weyerhaeuser and third parties need to consult with each other in planning and harvesting of third party allocations on the FMA. Nonetheless, it is very infrequent that a third party operator will harvest trees on a block after Weyerhaeuser has completed its logging.

Action Plan 22:

- SE will revisit its operations plan template to require more pre-harvest site plan type information to be gathered and reported by the permittee. **(SE Forest Service, Area Forester, April 2007)**

22. Action Plan Status:

Ministry of Environment:

- *This is being considered in the development of the new Provincial Planning Manual, operations planning standard. No action has taken place to require more pre-harvest site plan type information to be gathered and reported by current permittees. Action Complete.*

SE Verification Action Plan #22:

SE comments above are from the forestry program EMS software and form the record that the action item was completed.

Action Plan 23:

- SE to monitor the implementation of the two SE standard operating procedures. **(SE Forest Service, Forest Management Audit Expert, August 2007)**

23. Action Plan Status:

Ministry of Environment:

- *In August the Prince Albert and Hudson Bay forest service field offices were contacted to verify the implementation of ministry SOPs regarding cutover summaries of third party operators. The Prince Albert FMA cutover summary was completed and submitted on time by the ministry to Weyerhaeuser. The Pasquia Porcupine FMA cutover summary missed the deadline to Weyerhaeuser by a few days. The internal forestry program audit also looked at conformance to this SOP in the Meadow Lake field office.*

SE Verification Action Plan #23:

SE comments above are from the forestry program EMS software and form the record that the action item was completed.

Appendix 2

Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area 1999 to 2008 Consultation Summary

The following table provides a description of public issues and concerns related to Forest Management on the Pasquia Porcupine FMA area between 1999 and 2008. The table also provides information regarding both Weyerhaeuser's and Saskatchewan Environment's responses to the listed issues.

Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area 1999 to 2008 Consultation Summary						
Public Issues and Concerns Related to Forest Management Within the Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area.						
Issue #	Individual or Organization	Date	Forum	Issue	Company Response	Saskatchewan Environment Response
1	Cabin Owner	21/11/2002	Letter/phone	Cabin owner objecting to road closure that limits his options on accessing his cabin.	Company met with the cabin owner and listened to his concerns. In subsequent years, as access changed, the company has worked with stakeholders and the government to optimize the location of road closures.	Government minister replied to the cabin owner and informed him that he was allowed to continue accessing his cabin with All terrain Vehicles. Ongoing communication has taken place with this and other stakeholders.
2	Eco-tourism	Various dates	FMAC and telephone	Concern that trails and or camp sites would be affected by road use and harvesting.	Discussed concerns with the eco-tourism operators and were able to schedule forestry activities to minimize impacts.	The government has worked with the company to ensure good consultation with stakeholders.
3	Fire Salvage	2001 - 2003	Public meetings.	Concerns were expressed about the access created by the salvage of wood from the Tobin fire.	Strategies for road closures were put in place.	Harvest plans were reviewed and approved.

Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area 1999 to 2008 Consultation Summary						
Public Issues and Concerns Related to Forest Management Within the Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area.						
4	First Nation and aboriginal employment	1999-2007	FMAC and public meetings	First Nations and aboriginal communities expressed the desire to have employment for their people.	The company hired a First Nations person to facilitate First Nation hiring for the new OSB mill. The Forestlands group set up a job shadowing program in which a number of First Nations people participated. The Cote, Key Keeseekoose company, Pee Paw Plains Development Corp. participated in training for harvesting and was given contracts for harvesting and tree planting. Shoal Lake/Red Earth people were trained and carried out a thinning project. Delta Forest Management from Cumberland House was given harvesting, tree planting and thinning contracts. A First Nations contractor was hired to build ice bridges in the Cumberland House area. Waskiganihk Enterprises was given harvesting and reforestation contracts. First Nations Island Forest participated as a tree planting contractor. Weyerhaeuser believes that education is the key to obtaining viable employment. In keeping with this belief, the company has provided \$500,000 to community schools which have significant aboriginal student enrollment and has supported a bursary program aimed at aboriginal people pursuing higher education.	N/A
5	First Nations, Trappers, Outfitters, Cabin owners	Various dates	Letter, phone, personal contacts, FMAC	Road closures are a big issue with many users of the forest. The lack of clarity regarding the legality of closures has led to a lot of misunderstanding.	The company is working with the government to encourage clarification that closures have legal status and are erected by industry at the direction of government.	Government has had new legislation passed and is phasing in compliance. These phases are introduction of the legislation, education about closures, signing of closures and enforcement of regulations.

Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area 1999 to 2008 Consultation Summary						
Public Issues and Concerns Related to Forest Management Within the Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area.						
6	FMAC	02/04/2001	FMAC	Concerns regarding silviculture. General interest in seeing results of silviculture efforts and a concern about wood not being salvaged from Ministry of Environment site prep areas,	Company participated in a field tour of a variety of sites in the Pasquia Hills and Highway #55 areas	Government participated in a field tour of a variety of sites in the Pasquia Hills and Highway #55 areas
7	FMAC	13/06/2001	FMAC	Concern with the policy of 2% leave. Much of what is left blows down and 2% is not enough for big game animals.	Company worked with government to increase the number of clumps and reduce the number of single trees.	The rules for clumps and singles were changed. An explanation was given that the 2% leave is for small mammals and birds. Big game is affected more by the availability of feeding and shelter areas and by the amount of access available to humans.
8	FMAC	10/10/2002	FMAC	Concern with road closures limiting hunters and outfitters from accessing areas due to morning quad restrictions.	The company follows the rules laid out by government	The government is trying to balance the needs of wildlife with the desires of hunters.
9	FMAC, Hudson Bay Town Council	29/06/2005	Personal contacts, FMAC	Concern with lack of salvage in government site preparation areas.	Company works with the government when possible to salvage wood. In 2007/08 about 100,000 m3 was salvaged.	Government will work with salvage operators when economics allow them to utilize the wood. Canyon Hardwoods, Charko Brothers and Weyerhaeuser have salvaged wood from the site prep areas.
10	Francis Nippi	16/01/2002	FMAC	Concern about the level of reforestation in the H25 area of the Pasquia hills	A summary of the planting in the area was provided. 3,220,980 trees planted as of January 2002.	N/A
11	H25 Trapper	15/06/1999	FMAC	Question whether two burial sites were within the Wildcat Hills Wilderness Park.	Company personnel did a field trip with Frances Nippi to identify the sites. The grave sites are not within the Park. A proposed road was relocated to avoid the grave sites.	The Ministry of Environment to provide a summary of the historic boundaries

Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area 1999 to 2008 Consultation Summary						
Public Issues and Concerns Related to Forest Management Within the Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area.						
12	Herbicide use	2006-2008	FMAC, public meetings, telephone	During the proposal stage of a demonstration project, there were some individuals who opposed any use of herbicide in the forest.	The company held extensive consultation and explained the project at public meetings over a two year period. Filed tours of the sites were carried out and the reasoning and science explained. A minority remained opposed.	The company was required to redo the initial consultation in order to allow ensure that all interested parties has an opportunity to receive information and provide input.
13	Hudson Bay Forestry Committee	11/01/2000	FMAC	Utilization/integration concerns - wants to see softwood and hardwood operations integrated and good utilization.	Operations were integrated over a two year period. When the new OSB mill came on stream, the small diameter softwood was utilized there.	Government mandated phase in of integration and enforced utilization standards.
14	Members of the Public	Various dates	Phone calls, personal contacts	People wanting to access firewood in slash piles were upset when the piles were burnt.	The company has tried to accommodate firewood cutters where possible. Piles have been left unburned in accessible areas.	Worked with the company and firewood cutters to facilitate utilization.
15	Mo Alain	05/09/2001	FMAC	Questioning why there is so much road construction in the Fir River Area. Will roads be closed?	This area was planned as a summer operating area so a higher grade of road was required. Roads will be closed once they are no longer needed.	The government has put a road closure standard in place.
16	Natural History Society	15/06/1999	FMAC	Request for contact names for planners and maps of the areas of responsibility.	Contact names and numbers were provided along with maps of the planning areas.	N/A
17	Outfitters	11/01/2000	FMAC	Concern expressed about Ministry of Environment site prep not salvaging wood before shear blading	Company supportive of salvaging wood where it is economical to do so or working around the merchantable wood.	Ministry of Environment carried out regeneration surveys and is willing to have salvage take place if there are willing loggers and markets.
18	Outfitters	02/04/2001	FMAC	Concerns expressed about annual operating plan areas being different from 5 year plans.	Company committed to consult annually as plans do change on an annual basis.	Government requires the company to consult with affected stakeholders is plans are amended.

Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area 1999 to 2008 Consultation Summary						
Public Issues and Concerns Related to Forest Management Within the Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area.						
19	Outfitters	Various dates	FMAC, phone and personal contacts	Concern with harvest levels and harvest methods in areas where they outfit.	Numerous field trips to the areas of concern were arranged. The pattern of leave patches, shelter for wildlife and reforestation of the sites were discussed with the outfitters. Plans were clarified and changes made where appropriate.,	Government has participated in a number of the field trips with Weyerhaeuser and the outfitters. The Area Forester and the Area Biologist have contributed to solutions.
20	Saskatchewan Independent Forest Industry	15/06/1999	FMAC	Request for an increase in the allocation for small operators	Meeting held at which the Company agreed to purchase residual wood accruing from the independent operations.	Government allocated 25,700 m3 of softwood and 50,000 m3 of hardwood to independents
21	Saskatchewan Trappers Association	11/01/2000	FMAC	Concern about locating RAN boundaries on the ground and concern that the boundaries need revision.	Company worked with government to finalize boundaries.	Government worked with stakeholders and the company to finalize the boundaries. The April 4, 2001 FMAC minutes indicate that RANS alongside roads will be signed.
22	Saskatchewan Trappers Association	11/01/2000	FMAC	Questions about the budworm infestation and what the government was doing to respond.	The company paid for the initial spray program with a natural biological agent, BT, and were compensated for the expense by government.	The government surveyed the forest to identify high budworm concentrations. This was followed with a spray program to control the insects.
23	Snowmobile Trails	Various dates	Phone calls, personal contacts, FMAC	Concern over the conflicting use of roads by log trucks and snowmobiles	Meetings held with various snowmobile clubs. In some cases, alternate routes were available. The company has cleared parallel trails in some cases and alternate routes in others.	The government has with held approval when consultation has been deemed inadequate.
24	Third Party Operator	22/10/2002	Letter/personal contact	Issue raised concerning utilization of incidental tamarack harvested with winter black spruce harvest.	Company made suitable tamarack available to third party operators and then began to run limited amounts through the mills.	Government issued permits to third party operators.

Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area 1999 to 2008 Consultation Summary						
Public Issues and Concerns Related to Forest Management Within the Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area.						
25	Third party operators	Various dates	Personal contacts and telephone	Third party operators have expressed some frustration with accessing wood for their mills.	Weyerhaeuser has entered into wood supply agreements, planning agreements and road use agreements. The company has supplied third party operators with maps and advice	Working with the company, an increased allocation of hardwood has been made available.
26	Traditional Trails	Various dates	Phone calls, personal contacts, FMAC	Traditional trails affected by harvesting or new road construction.	The company has worked with individuals to accommodate concerns. Trails have been protected or cleared of logging debris and alternate routes provided.	Adequate consultation is a requirement prior to any approval of operating plans.
27	Trappers	Various dates	Phone calls	Traps were covered up or lost when snow was ploughed off of winter roads.	Tried to meet with the affected trappers. In some cases a solution was found while in others, no agreements were arrived at. Traps not located despite the use of a metal detector.	Adequate consultation is a requirement prior to any approval of operating plans.
28	Trappers, third party operators, outfitters, ENGOs	Various dates	Phone, personal contacts, FMAC	Misuse of trails in the forest by quad rallies and mud trucks. Roads can be made impassable for others. Environmental damage results when the quad rallies leave the trail system.	Company not directly involved.	Government looking at options.
29	Yellow Quill First Nation	2001 - 2006	Phone calls	Concern that grave sites and gathering sites were being impacted	Arranged a series of field trips with Yellow Quill elders and representatives to identify sites that were of importance. None had been directly affected. Plans were changed to avoid areas where there were grave sites.	N/A

Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area 1999 to 2008 Consultation Summary					
Public Issues and Concerns Related to Forest Management Within the Pasquia Porcupine FMA Area.					
30	Yellow Quill TLE	1999 - 2007	Letters, personal contacts	In 1999, Yellow Quill First Nation asked the provincial government to consider releasing two townships for claim under the Treaty Land Entitlement process. The provincial government declined to do so. Subsequent to the signing of the FMA, Yellow Quill sought an injunction to stop harvesting on the two townships. The court declined to issue such an injunction. The provincial government asked the company to voluntarily refrain from harvesting within the townships for a year while a solution to the issue was found. No solution was reached and the government subsequently denied approval to harvest in the townships from 2000 through 2006. In 2007 and 2008, limited harvest was approved but did not actually take place.	The company voluntarily refrained from harvest in 1999 and have worked with Yellow Quill elders and other representatives to identify sites of specific concern. Grave sites and gathering areas have been entered into a GIS system and maps made available to the Yellow Quill band. In 2006, Weyerhaeuser proposed to the government that areas of specific cultural importance to Yellow Quill should be removed from the FMA area. In 2008, with no resolution apparent, Weyerhaeuser presented the same proposal to Yellow Quill First Nation for consideration.

**Public Consultation Report
for
Volume 1 – Background Information
2010 – 2030 Twenty Year
Forest Management Plan**

for the

**Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management
Agreement Area**

June, 2009



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Introduction:

Weyerhaeuser used newspaper and radio advertisements to inform the general public of the public consultation meetings to be held in PP FMA area communities in November 2008, related to draft Volume 1 – Background Information of the Pasquia-Porcupine 20-Year Forest Management Plan renewal. Advertisements were placed in area newspapers in late October, 2008, while radio announcements for the public meetings were made in late October and early November, 2008.

As well, in order to inform the largest number of potentially interested people possible about the opportunity to discuss draft Volume 1 – Background Information, letters of invitation were mailed to over 600 residents of north-east Saskatchewan who were known stakeholders or who had expressed interest in Weyerhaeuser's forest management activities in the past. These letters invited stakeholders to attend one of a series of public meetings to discuss the Forest Management Planning process and to hear a presentation on the draft version of Volume 1 – Background Information.

In addition, letters were sent to the Chief's of all First Nation Bands whose traditional lands overlap the PP FMA area advising them of the planned public meetings, as well as offering to meet with, and make a presentation to the chief and council at a meeting time suitable to them. Similar letters were mailed to the Presidents of all Métis Locals in the area of the PP FMA.

Copies of the various letters of invitation and the newspaper and radio advertising follow.

Copy of Letter of Invitation to Interested Members of the Public

October 22, 2008

«AddressBlock»

«GreetingLine»

Weyerhaeuser Timberlands has begun the process for the ten year renewal of the Twenty Year Forest Management Plan for the Pasquia Porcupine Forest Management Area. The goal is to have this complete for submission to government by December 2009.

A series of public meetings is planned for early November to outline the planning process and to present a draft version of Volume 1 of the Forest Management Plan.

This set of meetings is the first round of three public information sessions that will be held at these locations over the course of the next twelve months. All groups or individuals interested in the forest management planning process are invited to attend.

As a person with an interest in the management of the Pasquia-Porcupine forest and its resources, the input that you can provide is a valuable part of the planning process.

Weyerhaeuser will also be presenting their 2009-2010 Annual Operating Plan at these meetings for review and input by those in attendance.

The meetings will start with a presentation by Weyerhaeuser personnel. This will be followed by an opportunity for each person to ask questions or provide input into any or all of the subjects being presented.

Following the question and comment period, the Annual Operating Plan maps will be available for you to examine. Foresters will be available to answer questions and receive your input.

Should you be unable to attend any of these meetings, please feel free to contact our office for an opportunity to look at the maps or to provide input into the planning process. You can do this by calling Conrad Paskell at 306-865-1804. (This number will soon be changing to 865-1714)

We look forward to your input.

Sincerely,

John Daisley
Operations Planning Coordinator
Weyerhaeuser Saskatchewan Timberlands

Copy of Letter to Chief's of First Nations:

Saskatchewan Timberlands



Weyerhaeuser
Timberlands
P.O. Box 40
Hudson Bay, SK
S0E 0Y0

October 23, 2008

Chief Calvin Sanderson
Chakastaypasin Cree Nation
P.O. Box 1059
Melfort, SK
S0E 1A0

Dear Chief Sanderson:

As we discussed with you when we attended a meeting at James Smith earlier this year, Weyerhaeuser Timberlands has begun the process for the ten year renewal of the Twenty Year Forest Management Plan for the Pasquia Porcupine Forest Management Area. The goal is to have this complete for submission to government by December 2009.

A series of public meetings is planned for early November to outline the planning process and to present a draft version of Volume 1 of the Forest Management Plan.

This set of meetings is the first round of three public information sessions that will be held at these locations over the course of the next twelve months. All groups or individuals interested in the forest management planning process are being invited to attend.

Weyerhaeuser will also be presenting their 2009-2010 Annual Operating Plan at these meetings for review and input by those in attendance.

I respect the position taken by many First Nations that public meetings such as these are not an appropriate forum in which a First Nation should participate.

As an alternative, Weyerhaeuser would welcome the opportunity to make a presentation at a meeting with you and your council or at any other forum that you deem appropriate.

I look forward to hearing your reply to this proposal. I can be contacted by telephone at (306) 865-1709, by fax at (306) 865-3375 or e-mail john.daisley@weyerhaeuser.com

Sincerely,

John Daisley
Planning Coordinator

List of First Nations to Which Letters Were Sent:

Chief	First Nation	Mailing Community
Calvin Sanderson	Chakastaypasin Cree Nation	Melfort, SK.
Norman Whitehawk	Cote First Nation	Kamsack, SK
Walter Sewap	Cumberland House Cree Nation	Cumberland House, SK.
Allan Paquachan	Fishing Lakes First Nation	Wadena, SK.
Wally Burns	James Smith Cree Nation	Melfort, SK.
Dennis Dustyhorn	Kawacatoose Cree Nation	Raymore, SK.
Philip Quewezance	Keeseekoose First Nation	Kamsack, SK.
Isabel O'Soup	Key First Nation	Norquay, SK.
Felix Thomas	Kinistin First Nation	Tisdale, SK.
Gerald Whitehead	Peter Chapman Cree Nation	Melfort, SK.
Miller Nawakayas	Red Earth Cree Nation	Red Earth, SK.
Marcel Head	Shoal Lake Cree Nation	Pakwaw, SK.
Robert Whitehead	Yellow Quill First Nation	Yellow Quill, SK.

Copy of Letter to Presidents of Métis Locals:

Saskatchewan Timberlands



Weyerhaeuser
Timberlands
P.O. Box 40
Hudson Bay, SK
S0E 0Y0

October 27, 2008

President Marshall St. Dennis
Melfort Local #22
P.O. Box 3842
Melfort, SK S0E 1A0

Dear Marshall ,

Weyerhaeuser Timberlands has begun the process for the ten year renewal of the Twenty Year Forest Management Plan for the Pasquia Porcupine Forest Management Area. The goal is to have this complete for submission to government by December 2009.

A series of public meetings is planned for early November to outline the planning process and to present a draft version of Volume 1 of the Forest Management Plan.

This set of meetings is the first round of three public information sessions that will be held at these locations over the course of the next twelve months. All groups or individuals interested in the forest management planning process are being invited to attend.

Weyerhaeuser will also be presenting their 2009-2010 Annual Operating Plan at these meetings for review and input by those in attendance.

This is an opportunity for Metis people to be involved in the planning process by learning of the plans and how they might affect the interests of the Metis people. Any input you can provide regarding special places that need protection would be welcomed.

Should you be unable to attend any of these meetings, we would welcome the opportunity to discuss either the annual or twenty year plan on a one to one basis.

You can contact us as follows:

Conrad Paskell by phone at 865-1714 or e-mail conrad.paskell@weyerhaeuser.com
John Daisley by phone at 865-1709 or e-mail john.daisley@weyerhaeuser.com

Sincerely,

John Daisley

Planning Coordinator

List of Métis Locals to Which Letters Were Sent:

President	Metis Local	Mailing Community
Helene Johnson	Archerwill Local #58	Archerwill
Randy Desrosiers	Bjorkdale Local #99	Bjorkdale
Sheila Yip	Carrot River Local #137	Carrot River
Roger Genaille	Chelan Local #111	Bjorkdale
Joe Fiddler	Cumberland House Local #42	Cumberland House
Don Sawatsky	Hudson Bay Local #114	Hudson Bay
Marshall St. Dennis	Melfort Local #22	Melfort
Kathy Palidwar	Nipawin Local #134	Nipawin
Viola Bell	Sturgis Local #138	Invermay
Diane Holmstol	Tisdale Local #222	Tisdale
Albert Belhumeur	Weekes Local #169	Weekes
Donna St. Dennis	Whitefox/Love Local #58	Whitefox

Copy of Advertising Poster for Cumberland House Public Meeting:

Public Information Meeting

Tuesday November 18th

**Cumberland Village Council
Chambers**

7:00 pm

Weyerhaeuser will make a presentation on
the process for the ten year renewal of the
Twenty Year Forest Management Plan
and
Annual Operating Plan information

For further information call John @
306-865-01709

Or Conrad @ 306-865-1714

Copy of Newspaper Advertising from Preeceville Progress:

**Weyerhaeuser
Public Consultation
and Information Session**

Weyerhaeuser invites you to participate in a public consultation meeting on the following topics:

- An introduction to the ten year renewal process for the Twenty Year Forest Management Plan and the presentation of the draft version of Volume 1 of the new Twenty Year Plan.
- A draft 2009 - 2010 Annual Operating Plan for harvest and reforestation operations.

This set of meetings is the first round of three public information sessions that will be held at these locations over the course of the next twelve months. All groups or individuals interested in the forest management planning process are invited to attend.

These meetings will be your opportunity to be informed about what is taking place on the Forest Management Area and to provide input into future plans while they are in the planning stage.

The sessions will start with a presentation by Weyerhaeuser foresters followed by a question and answer session. An open house will then follow with opportunities to look at maps and ask questions about specific areas. Meetings will be held in the following communities.

Monday November 3rd
7:00 p.m.
Endeavour School
Endeavour

Wednesday November 5th
7:00 p.m.
Community Hall
Carrot River

Wednesday November 12th
7:00 p.m.
Parish Hall
Hudson Bay

Tuesday November 4th
7:00 p.m.
Club Room
Public Service Building
Porcupine Plain

Thursday November 6th
7:00 p.m.
Hanover Room
Tisdale Rec Plex
Tisdale

Tuesday November 18th
7:00 p.m.
Council Chambers
Village Hall
Cumberland House

PREECEVILLE PROGRESS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 2008

312 — NORWICH EAST SUN, October 24, 2006 — A7

Superannuated Teachers' chapter

positions on membership, the group benefits. Meeting in the field in Saskatoon on November 1. Donnan then presented the press currently being regulated with the provincial president with a right of home as a boss, the In Memoriam column in October, and the upcoming Chapter Presidents' meetings of his trip in the state.

Weyerhaeuser Public Consultation and Information Session

Weyerhaeuser invites you to participate in a public consultation meeting on the following topics:

- An introduction to the ten year renewal process for the Twenty Year Forest Management Plan and the presentation of the draft version of Volume 1 of the new Twenty Year Plan.
- A draft 2009 - 2010 Annual Operating Plan for harvest and reforestation operations.

This set of meetings is the first round of these public information sessions that will be held at these locations over the course of the next twelve months. All groups or individuals interested in the forest management planning process are invited to attend.

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Tuesday November 4th 7:00 pm Club Room Public Service Building Porcupine Plain	Thursday November 6th 7:00 pm Harvey Room Tisdale Rec Plex Tisdale	Tuesday November 18th 7:00 pm Council Chambers Village Hall Cumberland House

312 — NORWICH EAST SUN, October 31, 2006

in Halloween night provided by local restaurants. Old Dutch Boteco Chips and Coca-Cola event that includes a venue for kids to attend in Halloween and have fun with. The Kinsmen received assistance.

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8 - THE PARKLAND REVIEW FRI., OCTOBER 24, 2008

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Copy of Newspaper Advertising from Hudson Bay Post-Review:



Weyerhaeuser

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Transcripts of Radio Advertising for the Public Consultation Meetings

CFMQ Radio Ad for Weyerhaeuser Public Meetings

To run October 30th until November 12th

Drop locations as the meetings are held.

Weyerhaeuser Timberlands has begun the process for the ten year renewal of the Twenty Year Forest Management Plan for the Pasquia Porcupine Forest Management Area.

A series of public meetings is planned for early November to outline the planning process and to present a draft version of Volume 1 of the Forest Management Plan.

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CJVR Radio
Box 750
Melfort, SK

Phone: 1-306-752-2587
Toll Free: 1-800-668-2587
Fax: 1-306-752-5932

SOF 1 A0

CREATIVE COPY

Client: Weyerhaeuser Forestlands BPO: 99-66162
 Air Dates: Oct 31 – Nov 6
 Length: 30
 Cart Number: 0931
 Station: AM ONLY
 Rotation Table: yes
 Writer: Leanne

Oct 31 – Nov 3

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Dates: Oct 31 – Nov 1 – as is Nov 2 *tomorrow **Tuesday Nov 3: *tonight
 **tomorrow

Nov 4 only

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GX94 & Fox FM (CJGX-AM & CFGW-FM) Yorkton, SK

Phone: (306) 782-2256

Fax: (306) 786-1885

E-mail: gx94.copy1@sasktel.net

WEYERHAEUSER TIMBERLANDS HAS BEGUN THE PROCESS FOR THE TEN YEAR RENEWAL OF THE TWENTY YEAR FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PASQUIA PORCUPINE FOREST MANAGEMENT AREA. A SERIES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS IS PLANNED FOR EARLY NOVEMBER TO OUTLINE THE PLANNING PROCESS AND TO PRESENT A DRAFT VERSION OF VOLUME 1 OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN.

THIS SET OF MEETINGS IS THE FIRST ROUND OF THREE PUBLIC INFORMATION SESSIONS THAT WILL BE HELD AT THESE LOCATIONS OVER THE COURSE OF THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS. ALL GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALS INTERESTED IN THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.

WEYERHAEUSER WILL ALSO BE PRESENTING THEIR ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN AT THESE MEETINGS FOR REVIEW AND INPUT BY THOSE IN ATTENDANCE.

MEETINGS WILL BE HELD AT:

THE ENDEAVOR SCHOOL ON NOVEMBER 3RD,
THE PUBLIC SERVICE BUILDING IN PORCUPINE ON NOVEMBER 4TH,
THE CARROT RIVER COMMUNITY HALL ON NOVEMBER 5TH,
THE HANOVER ROOM OF THE TISDALE REC-PLEX ON NOVEMBER 6TH,
THE HUDSON BAY PARISH HALL ON NOVEMBER 12TH, AND
THE CUMBERLAND HOUSE VILLAGE HALL ON NOVEMBER 18TH.

ALL MEETINGS ARE SCHEDULED FOR 7:00 P.M.

Welcome and Introduction to Public Consultation Meeting:

Good evening, my name is John Daisley and I would like to welcome you to this information meeting.

This evening we hope to provide you with some information and we hope that you will provide us with some information in return.

The meeting tonight has two purposes. The first is to introduce the process for the ten year renewal of the 20 year Forest Management Plan, the second is to present the Annual Operating Plan for your information and input.

Despite the fact that the forest economy is going through a downturn and all of our mills are currently shut down, Weyerhaeuser plans to reopen the OSB mill when the market improves and we are in the process of trying to sell the softwood mills to owners who will start them up in the future. That being the case, we are required to carry through with the process of renewing the 20 year Forest Management Plan.

The 20 year FMP signed in 1999 needs to be renewed every 10 years. Under ordinary circumstances, the renewal process should have been complete prior to March 31, 2009. Because of all the uncertainty in the industry, we have asked for and been granted a one year extension. We are now working toward a deadline of March 31, 2010.

The process of renewing the Forest Management Plan is a two year process. We began this in January and hope to have our final product submitted to government by December 1st of next year.

This is the first of three sets of public meetings that will be held during the course of this process. At this set of meetings we will present a draft version of Volume 1 which is basically a history of the FMA since 1999. Next Spring we will present some scenarios for the future and next Fall, we will present our preferred course of action for the coming 20 years. At each of these sets of meetings, and in between, there will be opportunity for you to provide your input into the process.

Because we are required to provide a report to government on these meetings and to ensure that your concerns or advice to us is accurately recorded, we will be recording the meeting. When we get to the question and comment portion of the meeting, I would ask that you identify yourself prior to asking your question or making your comment.

I would now like to introduce the WY staff and turn the meeting over to Brian Christensen who will lead you through an introduction to Volume 1 of the FMP renewal.

We will follow that up with a question and answer session and then Conrad Paskell will introduce the Annual Operating Plan for 2009/10.

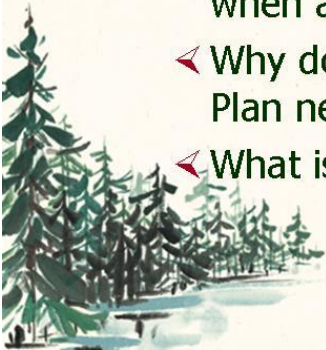


*2010 – 2030
Forest Management Plan
for the
Pasquia-Porcupine FMA*



*2010 – 2030
Forest Management Plan*

- ◀ What is the purpose of this meeting?
- ◀ Why is Weyerhaeuser holding meetings when all the mills are shut down?
- ◀ Why does the 20 year Forest Management Plan need renewal?
- ◀ What is the process?



Forest Management Plan Renewal

◀ New Forest Management Planning Manual

- ◆ Describes process to be followed in developing FMP
- ◆ Describes Major Components (Deliverables)
 - Planning Team Terms of Reference
 - Work Plan
 - Public Consultation Plan
 - **Volume 1 – Background Information (Nov. 2008)**
 - **Forest Estate Modeling Report (Spring 2009)**
 - **Volume 2 – Forest Management Plan (Fall 2009)**



Provincial Sources of Direction

- ◀ Provincial Manuals and Standards
- ◀ PP Integrated Forest Land Use Plan
- ◀ Woodland Caribou Recovery Strategy
- ◀ Ministry of Environment Summary of Resource Issues
- ◀ Other assorted land use plans and agreements (Stove Ck, Swan Lk Basin, etc.)



Company Sources of Direction

- ◀ 1999 20-Year Forest Management Plan
- ◀ Sustainable Forest Management Plan and Indicators of Sustainability
- ◀ Weyerhaeuser Forest Management Principles
- ◀ Sustainable Forest Management Certification
- ◀ Forest Management Effects Monitoring Program results
- ◀ Cumberland Delta Landscape and Road Access Management Plan



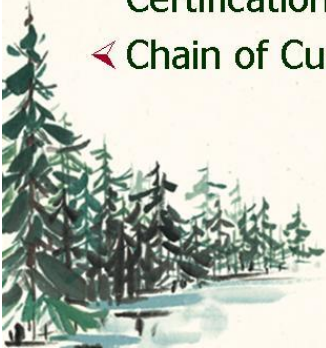
Forest Management Principles

- ◀ Committed to comply with all laws, regulations, and other Company requirements.
- ◀ Committed to continually improve our Environmental Performance.
- ◀ We will operate our business to achieve our goals of: **Practicing sustainable forestry, Reducing pollution, and Conserving natural resources**



Sustainable Forest Management Certification

- ◀ ISO 14001 Environmental Management System
- ◀ CSA Z809 Sustainable Forest Management Certification
- ◀ Chain of Custody Certification



Forest Management Effects Monitoring Program

- ◀ Participation in monitoring program was an approval condition of Pasquia-Porcupine (1999) 20-Year Plan.
- ◀ FMEMP developed between 1997 and 2002.
- ◀ First field season in 2003; full field program in 2004.



Monitoring Program Components

◀ **Aquatics**

- ◆ Water Quality
- ◆ Benthic Macro-Invertebrates

◀ **Avian**

- ◆ Breeding Songbird Surveys

◀ **Vegetation**

- ◆ Green Tree Retention
- ◆ Permanent Ecological Sample Plots

◀ **Soil**

- ◆ Disturbance and Compaction
- ◆ % Block Area in Roads and Landings



Background Information

- ◀ Community and Social Profile
- ◀ Economic Statistics & Contributions
- ◀ FMA Land Area Summary
- ◀ Natural Disturbance History
- ◀ Weyerhaeuser Harvesting and Silviculture
- ◀ SEFS Silviculture



Community and Social Profile

◀ Statistics for FMA area towns, villages, rural municipalities and Indian Reserves

◀ **Population Change (1996 to 2006)**

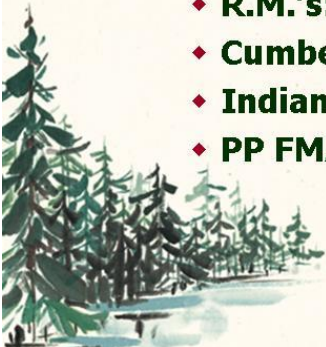
- ◆ **Towns:** average 13.3% decline
- ◆ **Villages:** average 24.1% decline
- ◆ **R.M.'s:** average 16.8% decline
- ◆ **Cumberland House:** 3.1% decline
- ◆ **Indian Reserves:** average 50.1% increase



Community and Social Profile – cont'd

◀ **Percent Aboriginal Population**

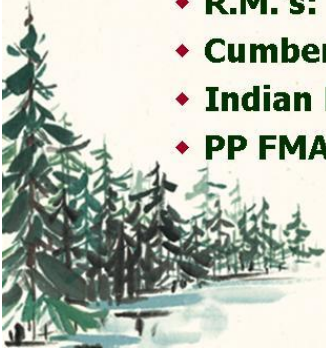
- ◆ **Saskatchewan:** 14.9%
- ◆ **Towns:** average 5.2%
- ◆ **Villages:** average 7.8%
- ◆ **R.M.'s:** average 5.6%
- ◆ **Cumberland House:** 95.1%
- ◆ **Indian Reserves:** average 98.9%
- ◆ **PP FMA & Adjacent Area:** 20.7%



Community and Social Profile – cont'd

◀ **Unemployment Rates**

- ◆ **Saskatchewan:** 5.6%
- ◆ **Towns:** average 10.1%
- ◆ **Villages:** average 12.0%
- ◆ **R.M.'s:** average 4.2%
- ◆ **Cumberland House:** 24.6%
- ◆ **Indian Reserves:** average 28.6%
- ◆ **PP FMA & Adjacent Area:** 8.3%



Weyerhaeuser Economic Profile

◀ **Person Years of Employment (1999 to 2009)**

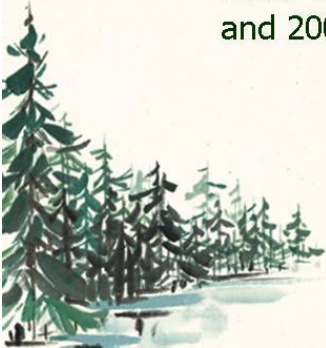
- ◆ OSB 1000: 159
- ◆ OSB 2000: 1,538
- ◆ Hudson Bay Plywood: 1,228
- ◆ Carrot River Sawmill: 837
- ◆ Harvest & Silviculture Contractors: 2,759
- ◆ Forest Management: 218
- ◆ **TOTAL** **6,739**



Weyerhaeuser Economic Profile

◀ **Current 20-Year Plan Commitment**

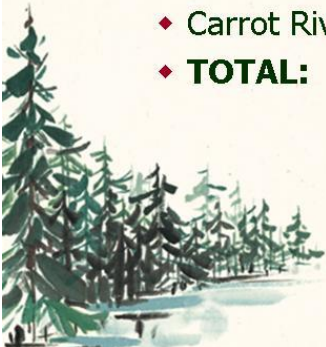
- ◆ Commitment to \$100 Million Annual GDP.
- ◆ On average, the results have been in the order of \$130 million annually between 1999 and 2008.



Weyerhaeuser Economic Profile


◀ **Crown Dues Paid (1999 to 2008)**

- ◆ Hudson Bay OSB: \$ 8,487,000
- ◆ Hudson Bay Plywood: \$ 3,709,000
- ◆ Carrot River Sawmill: \$ 5,063,000
- ◆ **TOTAL: \$ 17,259,000**



Weyerhaeuser Economic Profile


◀ **Forest Management Fund Fees (1999 to 2008)**



◆ Hudson Bay OSB:	\$ 10,480,000
◆ Hudson Bay Plywood:	\$ 7,769,000
◆ Carrot River Sawmill:	\$ 12,112,000
◆ 2004 Contribution	\$ 2,000,000
◆ 2007, 2008 Contribution	\$ 5,000,000
◆ TOTAL:	\$ 37,361,000

Weyerhaeuser Economic Profile

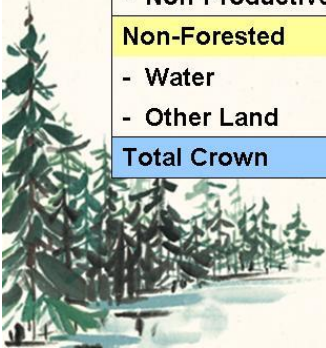
◀ **Property Taxes Paid (1999 to 2008)**



◆ Hudson Bay OSB 1000:	\$ 822,358
◆ Hudson Bay OSB 2000:	\$ 11,478,050
◆ Hudson Bay Plywood:	\$ 1,334,563
◆ Carrot River Sawmill:	\$ 356,111
◆ Forestlands:	\$ 161,186
◆ TOTAL:	\$ 14,152,268

FMA Area Land Summary

Land Ownership and Type	Managed (ha)	Designated (ha)	Total (ha)
Forested	1,467,326	94,131	1,561,457
- Productive Forest	961,321	92,504	1,053,825
- Non-Productive Forest	506,005	1,628	507,632
Non-Forested	332,293	126,163	458,455
- Water	158,724	15,020	173,744
- Other Land	173,569	111,143	284,711
Total Crown	1,799,619	220,294	2,019,912



Area Affected by Natural Disturbances since 1999

◀ Forest Fires:

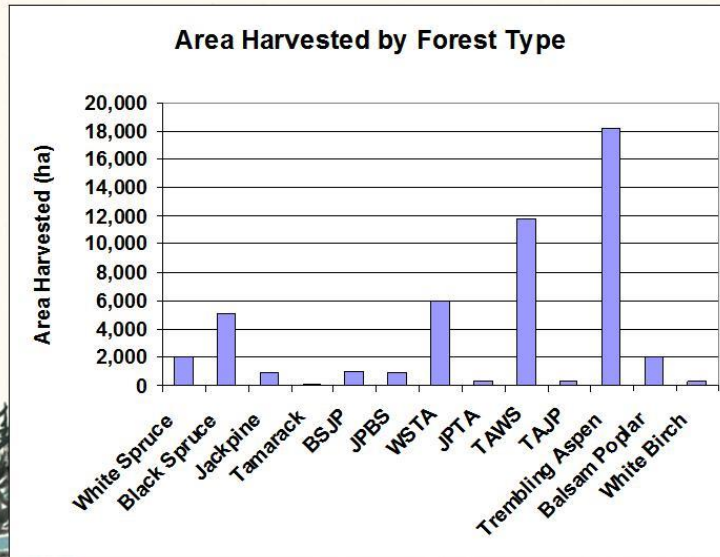
- ◆ Total disturbed area of 45,174 hectares,
- ◆ 21,898 ha are upland, productive forest,
- ◆ the remainder (23,276 ha) consists of wetlands.

◀ Spruce Budworm:

- ◆ SE surveys identified 33,387 ha as moderately to severely affected;
- ◆ 26,933 ha are upland, productive forest,
- ◆ Wetland areas comprise 6,454 ha.



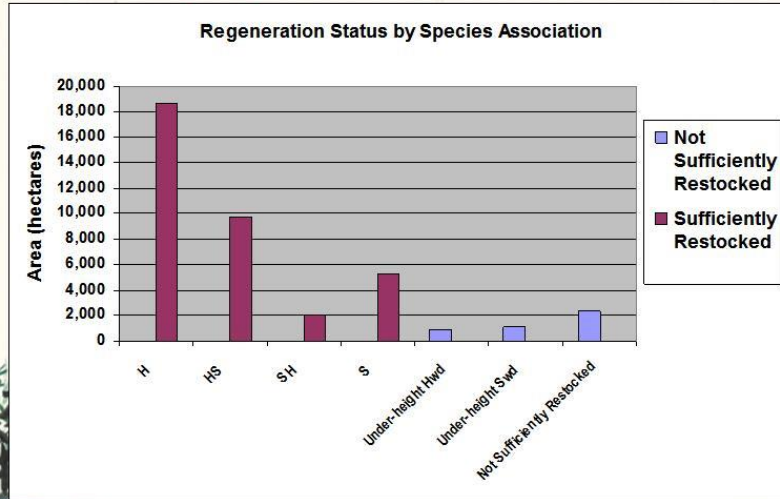
Area Harvested by Forest Type



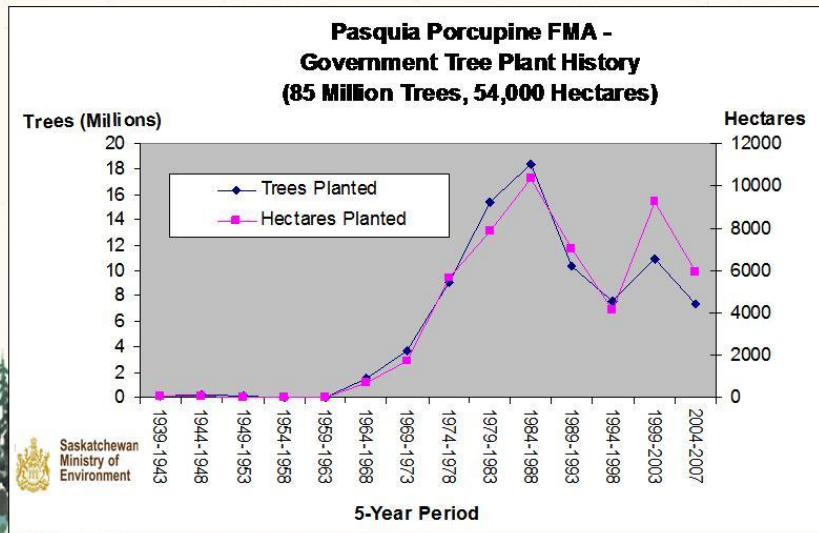
Number of Seedlings Planted (1999 to 2009)*

Species	Number of Seedlings
White Spruce	21,955,048
Black Spruce	13,629,835
Jack Pine	724,660
Total	36,309,543

Regeneration Status by Species Association



Forest Service Tree Planting History



Notes and Questions and Answers from Draft Volume 1 – Background Information

Public Consultation Meetings:

Location – Endeavour

Date – November 3, 2008

Weyerhaeuser Representatives – Conrad Paskell, Amber Dereshkevich, Eldon Hooper, Wayne Thacker, Brian Christensen, Bob Cross, and John Daisley
SE Representatives – April Goll and James Fischer

Members of the public: Jake Hort, Harry Tureski, Wayne Mastrachuk, Lorne Palagian, Rudy Englot, Morri Shur, Brain Steppan, Lawrence Schur, Julian Englot, David Sawkiw, Joanne Sawkiw, Jacob Schick, James German, Art Crozier, Roy Lario, Garry Walters, Eleanor Novik, Bill Novik, Mitch Palagian, Willie Pasiechnik, William Jakubowski, Brad Romanchuk, three indecipherable signatures.

John Daisley opened the meeting by welcoming everyone to the meeting.

He then stated: this evening we hope to provide you with some information and we hope that you will provide us with some information in return.

The meeting tonight has two purposes. The first is to introduce the process for the ten year renewal of the 20 year Forest Management Plan, the second is to present the Annual Operating Plan for your information and input.

Despite the fact that the forest economy is going through a downturn and all of our mills are currently shut down, Weyerhaeuser plans to reopen the OSB mill when the market improves and we are in the process of trying to sell the softwood mills to owners who will start them up in the future. That being the case, we are required to carry through with the process of renewing the 20 year Forest Management Plan.

The 20 year FMP signed in 1999 needs to be renewed every 10 years. Under ordinary circumstances, the renewal process should have been complete prior to March 31, 2009. Because of all the uncertainty in the industry, we have asked for and been granted a one year extension. We are now working toward a deadline of March 31, 2010.

The process of renewing the Forest Management Plan is a two year process.

We began this in January and hope to have our final product submitted to government by December 1st of next year.

This is the first of three sets of public meetings that will be held during the course of this process. At this set of meetings we will present a draft version of Volume 1 which is basically a history of the FMA since 1999. Next Spring we will present some scenarios for the future and next Fall, we will present our preferred course of action for the coming 20 years. At each of these sets of meetings, and in between, there will be opportunity for you to provide your input into the process. Because we are required to provide a report to government on these meetings and to ensure that your concerns or advice to us is accurately recorded, we will be recording the meeting. When we get to the question and comment portion of the meeting, I would ask that you identify yourself prior to asking your question or making your comment.

I would now like to introduce the Weyerhaeuser staff and turn the meeting over to Brian Christensen who will lead you through an introduction to Volume 1 of the FMP renewal. John introduced Conrad Paskell, Amber Dereshkevich, Eldon Hooper, Wayne Thacker, Brian Christensen, Bob Cross and Susan Purcell. John said that we would follow Brian's presentation with a question and answer session and then Conrad Paskell will introduce the Annual Operating Plan for 2009/10.

Brian Christensen had a slide presentation on the 20 Year Forest Management Plan for the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA. He passed out a handout of his slide presentation. He explained the purpose of these meetings. This is the first of three meetings that will be held to update stakeholders on the 20 Year Forest Management Plan Renewal. Volume 1 of the plan contains background information. A draft copy of this plan will be available around December 1st for anyone who would like a copy. In the spring of 2009 the Forest Estate Modeling Report will be prepared. In the fall of 2009 Volume 2 of the Forest Management Plan will be available. Input from stakeholders is welcome.

Conrad Paskell gave an overview of the 5 Year Plan. Even though no logging is happening at the current time a 5 year plan must be done annually. He brought along maps for everyone to look at. He gave an update on reforestation.

John Daisley gave an update on the mills. The Plywood Mill and Carrot River Sawmill are still up for sale. There is an interested buyer for the sawmill and talks are taking place. There has been one party interested in the Plywood Mill but that is still in the preliminary stage. OSB 2000 is shut down. Weyerhaeuser will do a review in December and then again in June 2009 to assess re-opening.

Questions:

Q) *Wayne Mastarchuk* – What is the status of the Pulp & Paper Mill in Prince Albert?

A) *John* – These mills have been sold to Domtar. The paper mill has been dismantled and moved to a warehouse in the United States. The pulp mill and sawmills could still be re-opened – part of this decision is based on the value of the Canadian dollar. A company from British Columbia has shown some interest in the Big River sawmill.



Follow-up discussion at Endeavour public consultation meeting on November 4, 2008.

Notes and Questions and Answers from Draft Volume 1 – Background Information 20 Year Forest Management Plan Public Meetings:

Location – Porcupine Plain

Date – November 4, 2008

Weyerhaeuser Representatives – Conrad Paskell, Wayne Thacker, Brian Christensen, Bob Cross, John Daisley and Eldon Hooper.

SE Representatives – James Fischer

Members of the Public: Stuart Ziola, John Farber, Mervin Kraft, John M Horvath, John Horvath Senior, Rick Padalec, Dave Farber, Yolanda Tremblay, James Morhart, L. R. Merriman, Ed Poniatowski, Andy Galaz.

John Daisley opened the meeting by welcoming everyone to the meeting.

He then stated: this evening we hope to provide you with some information and we hope that you will provide us with some information in return.

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John then introduced the Weyerhaeuser staff Conrad Paskell, Wayne Thacker, Brian Christensen, Bob Cross, and Eldon Hooper along with Susan Purcell who was taking minutes.

John then said that he would turn the meeting over to Brian Christensen to lead the group through an introduction to Volume 1 of the FMP renewal which would

be followed by a question and answer session and then Conrad Paskell with an introduction to the Annual Operating Plan for 2009/10.

Brian Christensen had a slide presentation on the 20 Year Forest Management Plan for the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA. He passed out a handout of his slide presentation. He explained the purpose of these meetings. This is the first of three meetings that will be held to update stakeholders on the 20 Year Forest Management Plan Renewal. Volume 1 of the plan contains background information. A draft copy of this plan will be available around December 1st for anyone who would like a copy. In the spring of 2009 the Forest Estate Modeling Report will be prepared. In the fall of 2009 Volume 2 of the Forest Management Plan will be available. Input from stakeholders is welcome.

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Questions:

Q) *James Morhart* – In reference to your slide on person years of employment from 1999 – 2009 does this mean that the 10 year average employment is 670 people per year?

A) *Brian* – Yes, that is correct.

Q) *Yolanda Tremblay* – Is the dollar amount you are showing for crown dues paid, based on the amount of timber harvested?

A) *Brian* – Yes.

Q) *Stuart Ziola* – There are hardwood harvest blocks that have been clear cut and the trees that are growing back are 20 feet tall, spindly and some trees are turning black. Will this be a good forest in the future?

A) *Brian* – Yes, some of the trees will drop out and this will be a good forest.

Q) *Stuart Ziola* – There are some two year old cuts of hardwood and the trees are coming back really thick. Will this make a good forest in the future?

A) *Brian* – Yes, the trees will naturally thin.

Q) *Yolanda Tremblay* – In reference to sustainable forest management, are there any indicators that will change?

A) *Brian* – I am meeting with SE to see what wildlife species need to be sustained. One wildlife species that was native to this area is the Woodland Caribou. Weyerhaeuser has invested money in caribou tracking and caribou will be targeted in the Plan. (John Jr. Horvath commented that there are signs of caribou north of Prairie River.) Watershed areas also need to be sustained. There are sensitive basins and non-sensitive basins. We have maps here tonight that show where there were forest fires, cutblock sizes and re-growth by forest type. Most indicators will remain the same. The new 20 Year Plan will have 20 years of cutblocks indicated. There will be timber supply models.

Q) *Stuart Ziola* – How much new road systems need to be built? It seems in the last few years that a lot more roads were built than what was indicated in the previous plan.

A) *Brian* – The new roads that have to be built will be indicated in the plan. It will be less than previous years as we have a good road system in place. More new roads were built in previous years due to the fact that we started doing more summer logging. We asked SE for an amendment to the previous plan and this was approved before we started construction on these new roads. We typically build four types of roads.

Class 1 – High grade roads.

Class 2 – Medium grade roads. Most of these roads have been built.

Class 3 – Bush roads. These are usually built for short term use. On average these roads are there for

2 – 5 years but can be there for as long as 15 years. Once we are done with the roads we return them to their natural state and replant the area.

Class 4 – In block roads. These roads are very temporary roads. Once the contractor is finished in the block we have 2 years to reclaim and replant the area.

A) *Conrad* – On some occasions Class 3 roads are left. This may be at the request of exploration companies, etc. Our new 20 Year Plan will show all the road building and reclamation that will take place. Road building will definitely decline in the next while.

Q) *Stuart Ziola* – Are all the roads closed off right now?

A) *John* – Yes, the roads are closed off and the gates are locked.

Q) *John Horvath* – Why was there softwood going to The Pas? How could it be feasible for them to process the wood and our local mills were shut down?

A) *John* – There was a difference in operations between the two companies. When the markets started to go bad, the Saskatchewan unions, towns and government didn't believe there was a problem. Our mills were no longer viable and needed to close. In Manitoba the government made changes and the Tolko employees took a cutback in wages so that they were still able to run their mill.

Q) *John Jr. Horvath* – How did the softwood lumber tariffs affect us?

A) *Brian* – The quota was based on previous year shipments to the United States. Our quota would have been higher had a different year been picked. In the previous year, Weyerhaeuser was the only mill that had been making shipments to the United States. If the Big River sawmill was to start up today they would have a hard time exporting what they could produce.

Q) *John Jr. Horvath* – If the dollar stays down will this help the mill situation?

A) *Brian* – Yes it would help, but housing starts need to increase.

A) *John* – During the peak years there were 240,000 housing starts compared to 80,000 new houses last year in the United States. This means that only 1/3 of the mills need to be running.

Q) *Dave Farber* – Why have we still been logging birch when there is still birch sitting in the OSB yard from a couple years ago?

A) *John* – All the birch in the yard has been sold and it was all sold within Saskatchewan. When OSB started producing webstock they couldn't utilize the

birch. Weyerhaeuser requested permission from SE in the fall to no longer log birch and it took until March of the next year before permission was granted. This past year birch was not logged.

Q) *Andy Galan* – Why did Weyerhaeuser quit using birch at OSB? They previously had used birch in the production of OSB. Are the dues high on birch?

A) *John* – Birch couldn't be used when they started producing webstock. It doesn't bond as good and they wouldn't have been certified to sell webstock. In answer to dues, yes the dues are high on birch. Even if an individual wants to take birch out of the bush, if greater than 8 cm the higher dues rate is applied.

Q) *Dave Farber* – Is there any impact on wildlife due to logging? Does Weyerhaeuser track this?

A) *Brian* – Weyerhaeuser doesn't track this but SE does population surveys.

A) *Conrad* – Lots of planning is done so as not to affect wildlife. Some examples are eagle sites are preserved, blue heron rookeries are protected, stick nests are left and bear dens are left intact.

Q) *John Jr. Horvath* – Didn't Reese Bealieu from SE do some surveys to check the impact on wildlife? I think he said that moose did better in cutblocks.

A) *Brian* – Cutblocks are beneficial to the moose population. On the other hand, if there are roads built it gives easier access for hunters.

A) *Conrad* – There are some compartments that are specific to the moose population. We can only cut within so many meters of these areas.

Q) *John Jr. Horvath* – We are currently having problems with wolves killing off the deer population.

A) *Brian* – Deer weren't a normal species to this area. They have moved north in the last century. Elk, moose and caribou were native to this area. Deer are easy targets for bear and timber wolves.

Q) *Stuart Ziola* – Won't the timber wolf population start to decline?

A) *Brian* – Nature will take care of it. They go in cycles but snowmobile trails have made it easy for the timber wolves to chase down wildlife.



**Follow-up discussion and map review at Porcupine Plain public consultation
November 4, 2008.**

Notes and Questions and Answers from Draft Volume 1 – Background Information 20 Year Forest Management Plan Public Meetings:

Location – Carrot River

Date – November 5, 2008

Weyerhaeuser Representatives – Conrad Paskell, Darcy Parkman, Travis Hedger, Brian Christensen and John Daisley.

SE Representatives – April Goll

Members of the Public: Steve Lindsay, Randy Holmen, Jacob Buhler, Angela Schmitt, Brent Jones, Kevin Lepine, Clark Penner, Russell Wiens, Duane Charko, Garry Form, Roy These, Roman Charko, Ray Pelletier.

John Daisley opened the meeting by welcoming everyone to the meeting.

He then stated: this evening we hope to provide you with some information and we hope that you will provide us with some information in return.

The meeting tonight has two purposes. The first is to introduce the process for the ten year renewal of the 20 year Forest Management Plan, the second is to present the Annual Operating Plan for your information and input.

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I would now like to introduce the WY staff and turn the meeting over to Brian Christensen who will lead you through an introduction to Volume 1 of the FMP renewal.

We will follow that up with a question and answer session and then Conrad Paskell will introduce the Annual Operating Plan for 2009/10. John introduced

the Weyerhaeuser staff; – Conrad Paskell, Darcy Parkman, Travis Hedger, Brian Christensen and Susan Purcell who was taking minutes.

Brian Christensen had a slide presentation on the 20 Year Forest Management Plan for the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA. He passed out a handout of his slide presentation. He explained the purpose of these meetings. This is the first of three meetings that will be held to update stakeholders on the 20 Year Forest Management Plan Renewal. Volume 1 of the plan contains background information. A draft copy of this plan will be available around December 1st for anyone who would like a copy. In the spring of 2009 the Forest Estate Modeling Report will be prepared. In the fall of 2009 Volume 2 of the Forest Management Plan will be available. Input from stakeholders is welcome.

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John Daisley gave an update on the mills. The Plywood Mill and Carrot River Sawmill are still up for sale. There is an interested buyer for the sawmill and talks are taking place. There has been one party interested in the Plywood Mill but that is still in the preliminary stage. OSB 2000 is shut down. Weyerhaeuser will do a review in December and then again in June 2009 to assess re-opening.

Questions:

Q) *Dave Halland* – Does the crown dues paid include reforestation?

A) *Brian* – No, it does not. Darcy Parkman is compiling the numbers and that will be in the report.

Q) *Angela Schmitt* – Is the amount of \$17,259,000.00 crown dues paid, per year?

A) *Brian* – This is the dollar amount for the 10 year period 1999 – 2009.

Q) *Dave Halland* – How much jackpine land that is scarified, comes back on its own?

A) *Brian* – Almost all of it comes back on its own. The jackpine seedlings that we report as being seeded, are mostly seeded on reclaimed roads and mistletoe areas. Stand tending areas need replanting.

Q) *Dave Halland* – Why are some 15 year old areas not replanted?

A) *Brian* – Not all replantation sites are done by Weyerhaeuser. Some are done by the Ministry of Environment. We are responsible only for the areas that were harvested since 1995.

Q) *Angela Schmitt* – What percentage of the reseeded sites are not coming back (not sufficiently restocked)?

A) *John* - Significantly less than 5%.

Q) *Angela Schmitt* – What percentage of harvest areas prior to 1995 are not reseeded?

A) *John* – We don't have this information. Weyerhaeuser is only responsible for the areas that were harvested after 1995. SE surveys done until 1995 show that about 35% of the reseeded area surveyed is not coming back. SE has done other surveys after 1995.

Q) *Angela Schmitt* – Are the results compiled yet?

A) *Brian* – No, they are not available yet.

Q) *Angela Schmitt* – What species are you responsible to replant?

- A) *Brian* – Only softwood species are replanted.
- Q) *Angela Schmitt* – What happens to the birch that is harvested?
- A) *Brian* – Birch suckers back.
- Q) *Roy Thesen* – Do you replant the areas back to the original species?
- A) *Brian* – Yes.
- Q) *Roy These* – What if it was a hardwood block?
- A) *Brian* – Aspen comes back on its own successfully.
- Q) *Roy These* – There are some blocks that had been hardwood and have now been reseeded to softwood.
- A) *Brian* – We are under some pressure to plant more softwood in order to offset softwood blocks that are coming back to hardwood. Some areas that were a hardwood/softwood mix have been replanted to become softwood dominant.



Presentation of draft Volume 1 – Background Information at public consultation meeting in Carrot River on November 5, 2008.

Notes and Questions and Answers from Draft Volume 1 – Background Information 20 Year Forest Management Plan Public Meetings:

Location – Tisdale

Date – November 6, 2008

Weyerhaeuser Representatives – Conrad Paskell, Darcy Parkman, Mel Cadrain, Ralph Court, Brian Christensen, and John Daisley.

SE Representatives – April Goll

Members of the Public: Wayne Wearing, Ted Schwanke, Ivy Schwanke, Louis Biro, Derek Stanley, George O’Bertos, Alf Gagnon, Rob Casemere, Pete Rottenbacher, Scott O’Bertos, Ian Allen, Ira Bowes, Bill Wooley.

John Daisley opened the meeting with the following:

My name is John Daisley and I would like to welcome you to this information meeting.

This evening we hope to provide you with some information and we hope that you will provide us with some information in return.

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I would now like to introduce the Weyerhaeuser staff and turn the meeting over to Brian Christensen who will lead you through an introduction to Volume 1 of the FMP renewal.

We will follow that up with a question and answer session and then Conrad Paskell will introduce the Annual Operating Plan for 2009/10. John introduced the Weyerhaeuser staff members Conrad Paskell, Darcy Parkman, Mel Cadrain, Ralph Court, Brian Christensen and note taker, Susan Purcell.

Brian Christensen had a slide presentation on the 20 Year Forest Management Plan for the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA. He passed out a handout of his slide presentation. He explained the purpose of these meetings. This is the first of three meetings that will be held to update stakeholders on the 20 Year Forest Management Plan Renewal. Volume 1 of the plan contains background information. A draft copy of this plan will be available around December 1st for anyone who would like a copy. In the spring of 2009 the Forest Estate Modeling Report will be prepared. In the fall of 2009 Volume 2 of the Forest Management Plan will be available. Input from stakeholders is welcome.

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Questions:

Q) *George O'Bertos* – On your slide, regeneration by species the largest part appears to be hardwood.

A) *Brian* – Yes, that is correct. Hardwood regenerates on its own.

Q) *George O'Bertos* – Why are you seeding black spruce? Isn't this an off species?

A) *Brian* – Black spruce is reseeded in areas where we have logged black spruce. We always replant the same species as what was harvested from that area. Jackpine comes back naturally after scarification.

Q) *George O'Bertos* – When you replant roads and landings doesn't some of this grow back to weeds like thistle?

A) *Brian* – Yes, we have weeds come in these areas but they won't suppress the spruce. The real suppression is from brush like hazel brush.

Q) *George O'Bertos* – Do you spray for the weeds?

A) *Brian* – No.

Q) *Alf Gagne* - What is Weyerhaeuser and the government doing to prevent spruce budworm?

A) *Brian* – Weyerhaeuser is not doing any spraying.

A) *April Goll* – SE is doing spraying for spruce budworm in the heaviest affected areas. The funds are limited.

A) *Brian* – We see lots of infestation in the northern part of our FMA – Torch River, Cumberland House. There is some infestation around Endeavour but it is minimal.

Q) *Derek Stanley* – What is your strategy for Woodland Caribou Recovery?

A) *Brian* – In our 20 Year Plan we will be taking Woodland Caribou into consideration. We will stay away from areas they inhabit. Access can have an

impact on the Caribou. The government has invested some money in the tracking of caribou. I'm not sure where the government is at with that right now.

Q) *George O'Bertos* – Why are you doing a 20 year plan when the mills are not running?

A) *Brian* – A 20 year plan needs to be approved every 10 years. We also have to do a 5 year plan every year and have it approved.

Q) *George O'Bertos* – Does Weyerhaeuser loose its FMA license when the mills aren't running?

A) *Brian* – You could lose your license after one year of no operations. Other factors are also taken in to consideration such as how the economy is doing right now.

A) *Ralph* – The PA FMA states 2 years.

Q) *Alf Gagne* – Could I get a contract right now if I wanted one?

A) *John* – There is an annual allocation for smaller mills. You would still have to meet the government criteria.

Q) *Alf Gagne* – Is this only on the PP FMA?

A) *John* – No, there is an allocation on the PA FMA also.

A) *April Goll* – We have a history of 35 contractors per year in the PP FMA.

A) *Brian* – If the mill is for sale and you are operating in good faith the government won't take your license away.

Q) *George O'Bertos* – There are many comments that there isn't a sale for the softwood mills as Weyerhaeuser holds the license. Will Weyerhaeuser loose the softwood if mill sale goes through?

A) *Brian* – The softwood goes with the sale of the mills.

A) *April Goll* – In the case that Weyerhaeuser did lose their FMA license the government would publicly advertise the FMA.

Q) *George O'Bertos* – John indicated that mills could start up at any time but Conrad's chart shows there is no harvesting in the 2009 – 2010 year.

A) *Mel* – Conrad will add a note that there has been no harvesting done to date in the 2009 – 2010 year.

Q) *Scott O'Bertos* –What will happen to the wood in the OSB yard? How long will it keep?

A) *John* – The quality will decline over time.

A) *Ralph* – There is about 7 weeks of wood if the mill was to re-open and run 24/7.

Q) *George O'Bertos* – Would you find the labourers to start up the mill again?

A) *John* – With the markets the way they are right now it is unlikely that the mill will be running again until late 2009. Weyerhaeuser will be re-evaluating OSB 2000 in December, 2008 and again in June 2009. The housing market in the United States will need to rebound first.

Q) *Alf Gagne* – Are you selling off the birch in the OSB yard?

A) *John* – All the birch has been sold. There is only hardwood and a small amount of softwood remaining.



Presentation of draft Volume 1 – Background Information at public consultation meeting in Tisdale on November 6, 2008.

Notes and Questions and Answers from Draft Volume 1 – Background Information 20 Year Forest Management Plan Public Meetings:

Location – Hudson Bay

Date – November 12, 2008

Weyerhaeuser Representatives – Conrad Paskell, Darcy Parkman, Mel Cadrain, Amber Dereshkevich, Brian Christensen, and John Daisley.

SE Representatives – April Goll, James Fischer, Ron Robinson, Matt Conrod, Pat Mackasey, David Stevenson.

Members of the Public: Wayne Pape, Robert Bor, Gary Patoki, Rod Wildeman, Victor Shewchuk, June Hicks, Ralph (indecipherable), Marvin Derenisky, Dave Ferguson, Rob Granberg, Reta Shumlanski, Larry Seabrook, Don Sawatsky, Larry Hayter, Walter Mantyka, John Davis, Wilf Boychuk, Lorry Matton, Corry Matton, John Danyluk, Kurt Rempel.

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The 20 year FMP signed in 1999 needs to be renewed every 10 years. Under ordinary circumstances, the renewal process should have been complete prior to March 31, 2009. Because of all the uncertainty in the industry, we have asked for and been granted a one year extension. We are now working toward a deadline of March 31, 2010.

The process of renewing the Forest Management Plan is a two year process. We began this in January and hope to have our final product submitted to government by December 1st of next year.

This is the first of three sets of public meetings that will be held during the course of this process. At this set of meetings we will present a draft version of Volume 1 which is basically a history of the FMA since 1999. Next Spring we will present some scenarios for the future and next Fall, we will present our preferred course of action for the coming 20 years. At each of these sets of meetings, and in between, there will be opportunity for you to provide your input into the process. Because we are required to provide a report to government on these meetings and to ensure that your concerns or advice to us is accurately recorded, we will be taking minutes of the meeting. When we get to the question and comment portion of the meeting, I would ask that you identify yourself prior to asking your question or making your comment.

I would now like to introduce the Weyerhaeuser staff and turn the meeting over to Brian Christensen who will lead you through an introduction to Volume 1 of the FMP renewal.

We will follow that up with a question and answer session and then Conrad Paskell will introduce the Annual Operating Plan for 2009/10. John then introduced the Weyerhaeuser staff members present; Conrad Paskell, Darcy Parkman, Mel Cadrain, Amber Dereshkevich, Brian Christensen and Susan Purcell who was the note taker for the evening.

Brian Christensen had a slide presentation on the 20 Year Forest Management Plan for the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA. He passed out a handout of his slide presentation. He explained the purpose of these meetings. This is the first of three meetings that will be held to update stakeholders on the 20 Year Forest Management Plan Renewal. Volume 1 of the plan contains background information. A draft copy of this plan will be available around December 1st for anyone who would like a copy. In the spring of 2009 the Forest Estate Modeling Report will be prepared. In the fall of 2009 Volume 2 of the Forest Management Plan will be available. Input from stakeholders is welcome.

Conrad Paskell gave an overview of the 5 Year Plan. Even though no logging is happening at the current time a 5 year plan must be done annually. He brought along maps for everyone to look at. He gave an update on reforestation.

John Daisley gave an update on the mills. The Plywood Mill and Carrot River Sawmill are still up for sale. There is an interested buyer for the sawmill and talks are taking place. There has been one party interested in the Plywood Mill but that is still in the preliminary stage. OSB 2000 is shut down. Weyerhaeuser will do a review in December and then again in June 2009 to assess re-opening.

Questions:

Q) *Wilf Boychuk* – These meetings that you are holding, are they a part of the public consultation process?

A) *Brian* – Yes, they are. We also meet with the government on a regular basis and we meet with FMAC every four months.

Q) *Wilf Boychuk* – Does the provincial advisory committee have input into the plan?

A) *Brian* – We will meet with them if they want to.

Q) *Wilf Boychuk* – Aren't plans consistent through the province?

A) *Brian* – Yes they are.

Q) *Wilf Boychuk* – Will you meet with the public again?

A) *Brian* - We will hold 3 public meetings during the preparation of the plan. The public can have a copy of the plan and they can also respond to us or SE.

Q) *Wilf Boychuk* – Do you have monitoring programs in place? Is it your practice to clear cut?

A) *Brian* – Yes, we have guidelines to follow. The guideline today is that we are required to leave 2% of trees as singles or in clumps.

Q) *Victor Shewchuk* – How many mills does Weyerhaeuser have in production?

A) *Brian* – I'm not sure how many mills in total, but in Canada there is a mill running in Princeton, BC, Alberta has mills in Grand Prairie, Edson and Drayton Valley. There is one mill in Kenora, Ontario that runs part-time.

Q) *Wilf Boychuk* – How much timber was not sufficiently restocked? If you have flown over the area you should know how much timber is out there to log. Is it feasible for Weyerhaeuser to be operating in this area?

A) *Brian* – When we do regeneration surveys they are not timber surveys. Right now with the markets and housing situation it is not feasible to be operating. We do believe it will be feasible in the future.

Q) *Larry Hayter* – If you are not operating the softwood mills, are you applying for softwood in the plan?

A) *John* – We are applying for softwood in the plan, but it will depend on the buyer who will be responsible for the FMA. For the OSB mill to run at peak, at least one of the softwood mills has to run.

Q) *Rod Wildeman* – How much wood is left in the OSB yard? I had previously worked at the plywood mill and after it was closed there was a lot of large size hardwood shipped out to Longlac. Last year a lot of good softwood was shipped out.

A) *John* – Right now there is about 7 weeks of wood sitting in the OSB yard if they were to run 24/7.

Q) *Rod Wildeman* – Won't the wood deteriorate? Why did you keep logging if the wood wasn't going to be used?

A) *John* – Wood quality depends on when the mill re-opens. We kept on logging as if the mill was to continue operating. We don't make the decision as to when the mill will be closed.

Q) *Rod Wildeman* – There was better wood shipped out last year than when the plywood mill was operating.

A) *Mel* – When the hardwood was being shipped out to Longlac, they had different spec's than what the plywood mill had. Longlac would only take logs down to 10", where as the plywood mill would use logs down to 8". Longlac accepted stain and not rot.

Q) *Rod Wildeman* – The plywood mill could have used logs up to 34". We could have operated a lot better if we would have received this quality of logs.

Q) *Rod Wildeman* – Will the exploration for coal have any impact on forestry operations?

A) *Conrad* – Right now it shouldn't as the coal deposits are located at Chemong in the bog. Any impact on forestry will depend on how large the coal bed is.

Notes and Questions and Answers from Draft Volume 1 – Background Information 20 Year Forest Management Plan Public Meetings:

Location – Cumberland House

Date – November 18, 2008

Weyerhaeuser Representatives – Conrad Paskell, Brian Christensen and John Daisley.

SE Representatives – April Goll, Pat Mackasey.

Cumberland Mayor: Andy Mackay

John Daisley opened the meeting by welcoming everyone to the meeting.

He stated that this evening we hope to provide you with some information and we hope that you will provide us with some information in return.

The meeting tonight has two purposes. The first is to introduce the process for the ten year renewal of the 20 year Forest Management Plan, the second is to present the Annual Operating Plan for your information and input.

Despite the fact that the forest economy is going through a downturn and all of our mills are currently shut down, Weyerhaeuser plans to reopen the OSB mill when the market improves and we are in the process of trying to sell the softwood mills to owners who will start them up in the future. That being the case, we are required to carry through with the process of renewing the 20 year Forest Management Plan.

The 20 year FMP signed in 1999 needs to be renewed every 10 years. Under ordinary circumstances, the renewal process should have been complete prior to March 31, 2009. Because of all the uncertainty in the industry, we have asked for and been granted a one year extension. We are now working toward a deadline of March 31, 2010.

The process of renewing the Forest Management Plan is a two year process. We began this in January and hope to have our final product submitted to government by December 1st of next year.

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Brian Christensen had a slide presentation on the 20 Year Forest Management Plan for the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA. He passed out a handout of his slide presentation. He explained the purpose of these meetings. This is the first of three meetings that will be held to update stakeholders on the 20 Year Forest Management Plan Renewal. Volume 1 of the plan contains background information. A draft copy of this plan will be available around December 1st for anyone who would like a copy. In the spring of 2009 the Forest Estate Modeling

Report will be prepared. In the fall of 2009 Volume 2 of the Forest Management Plan will be available. Input from stakeholders is welcome.

Conrad Paskell gave an overview of the 5 Year Plan. Even though no logging is happening at the current time a 5 year plan must be done annually. He brought along maps for everyone to look at. He gave an update on reforestation.

Discussion took place about the closed mills and that C&C Forest Products is interested in buying the Carrot River Mill.

Questions/Comments:

A sighting of four caribou was reported along the Hwy #123 by Raymond Dussion. There was also a caribou sighting just across the Tearing River. Andy recently attended a meeting in The Pas on woodland caribou. There are caribou in the Suggi Lake area and east across the Tearing River.

Q. Duty to consult, the First Nations and Métis expect to be consulted.

A. Pat indicated that government has sent out letters and will be doing the consultation.

Q. What are the buffer zones along creeks and rivers. In the Birch River area trappers were concerned with cutting to the bank.

A. In the case of the Birch River, the buffer is 30 metres but was waived as there was spruce budworm infestation in the spruce. Buffers are 15, 30 or 90 metres depending on whether there are fish or not.

A discussion took place regarding the challenge face by older people who have Cree as their first language. Much of what happens at meetings like this is not intelligible to them. The company should consider having a Cree speaker to interpret for older people. Pat indicated that the government has some assistance available for this type of thing. He will leave his card with Andy. Andy will talk with Lennard Morin to see if he can access this assistance. John suggested someone like Raymond Dussion might be a good resource as he has some background in renewable resources.

Q. Who does the certification of Forest Management systems.

A. QMI, the Quality Management Institute who is a professional auditing company.

Q. What work is done when compaction is found?

A. Nothing has been done in blocks as the research shows no issues. On roads and landings a cat with a ripper tooth plow is used or in some cases a track hoe with a rake attachment. There are problems with the standards in that the deadline of two years often means that ripping is done in unsuitable conditions. (wet clay)

Q. What about roads in winter areas with no summer access?

A. These roads are usually not a problem but can be if conditions are poor for frost. An early snowfall may insulate the ground.

Brian indicated that he would send Andy a copy of Volume I of the PMP renewal which will be ready in draft form sometime in December.

Conrad presented the maps of the Cumberland area and pointed out future areas for harvest. No harvest in 08/09 but hopefully some in 09/10. Showed Andy the area near Frewen Lake where Watt's are logging for Tolko.

Conrad will mail the Cumberland Maps to Andy.

Weyerhaeuser holds public consultation meetings throughout the region

By Denise Boklinac

On Wednesday, Nov. 5, officials involved in the Weyerhaeuser 20-Year Forest Management Plan (FMP) for the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Area (FMA) held the first in a round of three public information meetings at the Carrot River Community Hall. The meeting was one of six being held throughout the Pasquia-Porcupine FMA. This first set of meetings are intended to provide the public with the history of the FMP which was signed in 1999, and also to provide the company with any public feedback as they go into the planning stages of renewal for the next 10 years of the FMP.

Many people may wonder why Weyerhaeuser is holding these meetings when the mills in the area have all shut down. "Despite the fact that the forest economy is going through a major downturn, Weyerhaeuser plans to open the OSB mill when the market improves, and we are in the process of trying to sell the softwood mills

the FMP history, he noted that there are a few key differences in this renewal as compared to the planning done in 1999, with the first being a set of rules that they must now follow.

When the first 10-year plan was drawn up, there were no rules for the company to follow, but since then the Saskatchewan government has come out with a 250 page forest planning document which is quite detailed as to the direction the planning group must take.

Some of the major components that must be completed in developing the FMP includes developing a planning team, making up a work plan describing when and how the company will get the work done, a public consultation plan which sets out which communities they will go to and how they will prevail in the public consultation, and the completed reports from each group of meetings.

When looking at making up the new plan, the group must follow both the provincial and the company direction, which in many cases are the same, as the final goal of both is the

various ways. First they learn about the communities involved, relying on government statistics for the population and employment history of each one, and turning it into an average for the management area.

Then they look at the FMA's 'person years of employment' within the company and the economic profile of Weyerhaeuser in the management area.

And third, they must look at the land itself. Particularly how much of the land is forested and what type of forest it holds as well as natural disturbances such as forest fires and infestations such as spruce budworms, the amount and types of trees harvested, the species and number of trees that have been planted along with their growth rate, and the natural rate of regeneration along with the tree planting history.

Questions asked after the Carrot River presentation seemed to center on reforestation, with people questioning the amount of dollars spent on it, as well as wanting to know what types and how much of each tree is planted.

harvesting since last winter, the numbers are definitely smaller than normal. There were about 610,000 cubic meters harvested last year with 8,000 of that estimated as being softwood. Even though the mills were already shut down, over four million trees were planted last year as the company caught up to their commitments.

Of course, Weyerhaeuser would never get away from a public meeting in Carrot River without giving an update on what is happening with our mills.

As most people are aware, the softwood mills in both Carrot River and Hudson Bay closed in 2006, while the OSB mill located in Hudson Bay closed on July 1 of this year. The biggest reason for this is because of the slowdown of the United States housing market. Daisley said that while there is no sign of any change, there is hope that the markets will turn around in the upcoming years.

The OSB mill will be doing an assessment in December and another one in June of 2009 to check the markets and report to employees as to whether



Brian Christensen, Strategic Planning of Saskatchewan Forestlands for Weyerhaeuser, was in Carrot River to go over the 10-year history of the Forest Management Plan for the Pasquia-Porcupine Forest Management Area. This is part of the renewing process of the 20-Year Forest Management Plan and was only one of six meetings scheduled for the region.

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to members who will start them running in the future as well," explained strategic coordinator, John Daisley. "That being the case, we are required to carry on with the process of renewing our 20-year plan."

When the company signed the original plan, the renewal was to be completed by March 31, 2009, however, with the market turmoil of the past few years they did not start the process, which takes about two years to complete, as early as they should have and received a one-year extension from the Saskatchewan government with a new completion date set for March 31, 2010.

As Brian Christensen, who is in charge of Strategic Planning for Saskatchewan Forestlands, went over

Christensen admitted questions regarding the funding had already been asked during the meetings held earlier in the week at Endeavour and Porcupine Plain, and while he did not have the exact figure on how much is spent on reforestation he did say it was a large amount, and promised to make sure the figure was made available to the public.

This was seemingly the only similarity between the communities as far as questions went.

"Last night we were in Porcupine Plain, and a lot of the questions related more to wanting more information about the actual indicators of sustainability and what examples those indicators were. There were less questions about silviculture and reforestation," Christensen told the Review during an interview after the presentation.

As for other questions asked at the Carrot River meeting about reforestation, Christensen said that Weyerhaeuser must replant everything but the hardwood, which regenerates on its own, that they have harvested since 1995.

"What happens is, when we harvest a plot, we are responsible to put it back to what it was when we cut it," Conrad Paskell gave the group some harvest numbers from the past year, noting that since the mills have been shut down and there has been no

or not they think there is a possibility of opening in the next year.

C&C Forest Products is still showing interest in the Carrot River sawmill and there have been meetings between them and both Weyerhaeuser and the Saskatchewan government to discuss the sale, Daisley remains hopeful that there will soon be some news on that front.

The plywood mill in Hudson Bay has had a party show interest in purchasing it. They have visited the site, but Daisley cautions that any sale is still in the preliminary stages.

So far the turnout at the meetings has been good. "We have been very pleased with the turnouts," noted Christensen. "The turnout in Endeavour was, I think about 30 people, which for a community the size of Endeavour is very good. Porcupine Plain was a little less, around 15, something like that, but good questions and interest. And I think tonight is quite a good turnout, so I'm very pleased."

Carrot River had about 20 people show up for the meeting.

During the second round of public meetings, to be held in the spring, Weyerhaeuser plans to present some scenarios for the future and in the fall, they will present their completed FMP for adoption. The public is encouraged to attend the future meetings and provide their input to help the process.

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Weyerhaeuser meets with public to discuss future

By Ivy Schwante

Last Thursday evening, representatives from Weyerhaeuser took the opportunity to meet with the public in Tisdale as they neared the end of a six community public information and consultation session. This set of meetings is the first of three that are required in the process.

"The purpose tonight hopes to fulfill two things, that is to introduce the process for the ten-year renewal for the 20 year Forest Management Plan and the second is to present the annual operating plan maps for your information and input," explained John Daisley, Operations Planning Coordinator.

"At this meeting we are going to present a draft version of volume one of the forest management plan, which is essentially a history of what has taken place over the last 10 years. Next spring we will present some scenarios on possible courses of action to take in the

future and then next fall we will present our preferred course of action. At each of these sets of meetings and anytime in between, we welcome input into the process."

Weyerhaeuser is required to carry through the renewal of the 20 year Forest Management Plan and are working towards a deadline of March 31, 2010, after they received a one year extension because of market volatility. Meetings also took place in Endeavour, Carrot River, Hudson Bay, Porcupine Plain as well and another was planned for Cumberland House.

Plan author Brian Christensen explained the details of the plan as of yet and noted that the principles of the plan were to comply with laws, regulations, company requirements as well as to continually improve their environmental performance with the goals of practicing sustainable forestry, reducing pollution, and conserving natural resources.

The plan includes aspects such as studying the effects that they have had

on the forest area studying aquatic, avian, vegetation and soil aspects. They also develop community and social profiles, economic statistics and contributions, FMS land area summary, natural disturbance history, Weyerhaeuser harvesting and silviculture and SEFS silviculture.

Among the data that was captured were the forest type harvested and the number as well as the number of seedlings planted. Weyerhaeuser has harvested a total of 1,561,457 hectares in the Forest Management Area and has a total ownership of 2,019,912 hectares of crown land both forested and non-forested. Since 1999, forest fires have disturbed 45,029 hectares and the Spruce Budworm has had 33,387 hectares that have been moderately to severely affected.

From 1999-2009, 36,309,543 seedlings have been planted back into the area with nearly 23,000,000 of those being white spruce, nearly 14,000,000 being black spruce and just over 724,000 being jack pine.

The regeneration status included over 18,000 hectares of hardwood, nearly 10,000 hectares of hard dominant soft wood, 2,000 hectares of soft dominant hard wood, and almost 6,000 hectares of softwoods that are all sufficiently stocked.

Talk next turned to draft 2009/2010 annual operating plan for harvest and reforestation options in the FMA. The Hudson Bay OSB mill operated until July 1st of this year before shutting down. While 611,000 m³ have been harvested for the 2007/2008 operating year, 103,000m³ remains in the Hudson Bay OSB 2000 yard. While plans remain for both a hardwood and softwood harvesting in 09/10, there has been no harvest to date by Weyerhaeuser on the FMA during the 2008/2009 operation year.

"Despite the fact that the forest industry is going through a major downturn and all of our mills are shut down, Weyerhaeuser plans to re-open the OSB Mill when the market improves," noted Daisley. "We are also in the process of attempting to sell the softwood mills to companies that will open them and run them in the future."

The OSB mill has set up a couple of checkpoints to reassess the market and make a decision on whether they are going to start up again, the first will be in December and the next will be in June.

"At those checkpoints the decision to have the mill shut down will be reassessed in light of current market conditions," Daisley said. "In watching the news, you have heard that markets in the States are not good and they haven't done any better since last June. A couple of years ago, the States were building over two and a half million houses a year, this year that number will be less than 800,000. Of the mills in North America that means two out of three are not required."

Daisley also noted that they are still pursuing sale of the softwood mills and have had good discussions with a group interested in the Carrot River sawmill.



Last Thursday evening, representatives from Weyerhaeuser were in Tisdale to consult with the public for the 20 year Forest Management Plan and the annual operating plan maps.