Sustainable Forest Management is a long term commitment, and we’re “Up To The Challenge!”
Commit to excellence and continual improvement in sustainable forest management and environmental performance on the land we manage.

Conduct forest management activities in a responsible manner designed to protect the environment, the health and safety of our employees and the public.

Plan and conduct our forest management activities in a manner that meets or exceeds legal and other requirements, including applicable Aboriginal and treaty rights.

Prevent pollution and protect key forest resources including timber, soil, water, wildlife, landscape, and biodiversity while managing for the forest's multiple uses, values and benefits.

Set appropriate environmental objectives and targets, develop action plans to meet them, monitor progress and regularly review and update our objectives and targets.

Use ecologically sound harvesting and silvicultural techniques to enhance the utilization of valuable timber resources and ensure that harvested areas are promptly regenerated.

Promote public awareness and provide for public input, including from Aboriginal people, into forest management planning.

Promote environmental awareness among our employees and contractors and train employees in their specific environmental and forest management responsibilities.

Increase our knowledge of sustainable forest management through the support of scientific research, and incorporate new technologies where applicable.

Monitor our forest management and environmental management systems regularly through internal and external audits and use the results to improve our performance.

Regularly report on our environmental performance to regulatory agencies, Kruger Inc. and the public.

This Policy, our Sustainable Forest Management System and our Environmental Management System shall be accessible, implemented, documented, maintained, audited, reviewed and communicated to all employees and the public.

Patrick Tompkins
Woodlands Manager

Patrick Corriveau
Vice President and General Manager

On Our Cover:
Working in the forest these days is not a simple task. Corner Brook Pulp and Paper employees must ensure they maintain the quality of the existing forest environment, while producing pulpwood for the mill. But our employees want to ensure their children will enjoy the same benefits from the forest that they have now, and are therefore willing and able to meet the demands required to ensure a sustainable forest. We're up to the challenge!

Our employees “up to the challenge” on the front cover are (from top left, clockwise): Allan Roberts, Roger Stoyles, Trevor Quilty, Eric Pinksen, Francis Curtis, Pierce Gillingham, Larry Thomas, Danny Gillis, and Merv Whalen.
Message from the Woodlands Manager

Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Woodlands is pleased to present its 2006 Environmental Progress Report, our annual report card of efforts and accomplishments in environmental management during the past year.

As always, our intention is to provide readers with information on improvements being made by our Woodlands Division, along with some sense of the diligence and determination that our employees put into their work. From silviculture and road construction to timber harvesting and trucking, our goal is to run our operations to the highest possible standards while protecting non-timber values, which are so important to other users.

This report presents information on the things that we did well in 2006 of which we are proud. However, it goes further than that. We know that there are aspects of our operations where we must raise the bar and continue to make improvements in 2007. Our report points out those areas as well.

Good forest stewardship and sound environmental management do not just happen. We are constantly working at them. They are achieved through an ongoing process that begins with dedication and commitment, at all levels of the organization. The process involves identifying the areas where we want to improve; developing a plan or strategy for change; setting goals for what we hope to achieve; measuring progress; adapting or modifying strategies as we gather information through ongoing monitoring of our activities; developing standard operating practices to ensure consistency on all operations; and then raising the bar and establishing new targets or goals once the original ones have been reached. It’s all about constantly striving to do things better and as you will see throughout this report, our employees are up to the challenge.

I hope you will enjoy reading our report and that in doing so, you will be provided with a better understanding of efforts being made to meet and adhere to our responsibilities as they relate to forest and environmental management.

Patrick Tompkins
Woodlands Manager
Committed to Continual Improvement

CBPP Passes Twenty-Four Month Surveillance Audit

In response to a decision to demonstrate environmental responsibility, Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Woodlands started work on an Environmental Management System (EMS) in 1999 that would cover all activities involved in the management of the forest on company limits. Meeting the requirements of the ISO 14001 standard for environmental management systems, we were granted certification in 2001. Not satisfied with only good environmental conduct, we also wanted to ensure we were managing the forest in a sustainable manner, and continually improving our management performance. So we immediately started to work on meeting the requirements of the CAN/CSA-Z-809 standard for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). After much hard work and commitment by staff, employees, and our Public Advisory Committee, we obtained certification for sustainable forest management in 2004.

One of the requirements of maintaining certification to both the ISO and CSA standards is the third-party execution of twelve and twenty-four-month surveillance audits. In July of 2006, QMI (Quality Management Institute) conducted a twenty-four-month surveillance audit of CBPP Woodlands’ Environmental Management and Sustainable Forest Management systems. Their objectives were to confirm:

◆ That the management systems comply with the applicable elements of the Standards;
◆ That we comply with our own policies and procedures;
◆ That our management systems are effective, and enable us to achieve our own objectives.

Following is a summary of the 2006 QMI audit.
Results

We are very pleased to inform you that no non-conformances of either standard were found during the 2006 surveillance audit, as has been the case since we were first certified in 2001. In their report, the Auditors made note of the following positive aspects of our management system:

- Commendable achievement in improving and reaching specific objectives and targets, specifically wood utilization (see page 8).
- Grubbing zone in road construction kept to a minimum.
- Excellent work done by contractor Stuckless & Stuckless in removing a temporary crossing on a cut block.
- Strong commitment in always trying to achieve continual improvement by all employees and contractors.

“You have done commendable work in reaching your objectives and targets, particularly utilization”.

Guillaume Gignac,
QMI Auditor

A narrow ditch line/grub zone means less disturbance in an area.

Stream integrity is intact after the removal of a temporary crossing.
In addition to these accolades, the report listed system weaknesses and opportunities for improvement that were identified during the audit. The majority of these are listed here, along with the company’s plan to address them:

◆ Consider using an independent facilitator when holding working meetings with the Public Advisory Committee (PAC).

   CBPP has arranged for an independent facilitator to chair all future meetings of the PAC, starting with the first meeting in 2007.

◆ Consider simplifying and streamlining the EMS and SFM procedures and documents, such as Forest Management Planning and Operating Practices, Environmental Work Instructions, and Standard Operating Procedures.

   The EMS and SFM procedures have been and are currently under review for opportunities to simplify documentation. The 17 Environmental Work Instructions have already been consolidated into 6 handbooks, and the Forest Management Planning and Operating Practices will be condensed.

◆ Consider having road construction contractors use and complete an inspection checklist/report after each completed water crossing structure.

   As recommended, a checklist will be developed and incorporated into the Roads Program.

◆ Consider using cue cards for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) “Indicators” applicable in the field, such as number of wildlife snags per hectare, ground disturbance, and wood utilization.

   A series of posters depicting various targets of the SFM indicators will be developed and displayed at harvesting operations to help familiarize employees with the goals of CBPP’s SFM Plan.

◆ Ensure that the culvert installation procedure has been reviewed and understood by all roads employees and contractors.

   The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) “Steel Culvert and Pipe Arch Installation” was reviewed with all contractors at the 2007 March Safety and Environmental Meeting. It will be reviewed again with the road contractors before road construction begins.
◆ Ensure that any obsolete documents are promptly removed from all points of use and that the current versions are available.

Contractors and staff are notified when new versions of documents are produced and told to remove previous versions from their files. Current versions are also available on the CBPPL website. During #2 Safety and Environmental Inspections, documentation is checked for use of the current version.

◆ Ensure that all contractors and employees receive appropriate training related to the Sustainable Forest Management (CSA) standard.

CSA Standard Awareness training was conducted during the winter of 2007 and will be continued throughout the year. This training will be reviewed with employees during the #2 Inspections, conducted on each operation three times per year.

◆ Ensure that the environmental incident or infraction procedure is well understood and followed by all employees and contractors.

The process of identifying and reporting environmental incidents and non-conformities, and taking preventive/corrective action was reviewed with contractors and staff at the 2007 March Safety and Environmental Meeting. Any staff visiting harvesting and road-building operations will ensure that incidents are being identified and recorded.

“There is a strong commitment for achieving continual improvement by all staff and contractors.”
Guillaume Gignac, QMI Auditor

CBPP Technician Murray Sheppard talks with an operator about the Company’s Sustainable Forest Management Plan, in order to heighten employee awareness of the CSA standard.
Sustainable Forest Management

Sustainability in Action

A requirement for certification to the CSA-Z809-02 standard for sustainable forest management is the development of a sustainable forest management plan. The main focus of CBPP’s Sustainable Forest Management Plan is setting targets (30 of them) that protect the values identified by our Public Advisory Committee. Noteworthy progress towards reaching some of the targets in 2006 is discussed below.

Utilization – just when you thought it couldn’t get any better!

Since 2000, CBPP has conducted surveys on cutovers after harvest to measure the amount of harvestable wood left behind - high stumps, big tops, or pieces of pulpwood. The amount of merchantable wood left on cutovers has decreased from 10.15 m³/ha in 2000, to an all-time low of 2.61 m³/ha in 2006. Keep up the good work CBPP employees!

Snags

In 2005, a snag study, Snag Management in Post-Harvested Landscapes, was initiated by Sir Wilfred Grenfell College through the sponsorship of the Western Newfoundland Model Forest Partnership. In 2006, the study sampled 240 sites ranging from 1 year to 80+ years since harvest, collecting data on snag diameter, species, height, decay, percent bark coverage and top presence. Signs of wildlife usage were also recorded. Preliminary results have found that snags last about 12-15 years after harvesting occurs, depending on their stem size and species, and that the density of snags depends on how much balsam fir was present in the original forest stand. The final report of this study is expected in June 2007.

Soil Disturbance

CBPP began conducting soil disturbance surveys on active harvesting areas in 2002, collecting information on road widths, harvesting system, rutting, compaction, and soil displacement. Since 2004, additional assessments have been made on erosion potential, brush mat quality, trail location, stocking of regeneration and plantability of an area. Also assessed is site sensitivity (the vulnerability of an area to significant environmental damage), as a result of soil disturbance. Analysis of all of this information has allowed us to better define where we need to concentrate our efforts to help minimize soil disturbance. To date, results indicate that site sensitivity is the main contributing factor in soil disturbance, while rutting is the greatest, and probably the most damaging, cause of soil disturbance. These two findings combine to define an area of concentration – that is, the reduction of rutting by more effective planning in areas of high site sensitivity. See Areas of Focus for 2007, page 11.
Intensive Pre-Harvest Planning

A pilot project was initiated in 2006 to minimize soil disturbance and the amount of road construction, by carrying out intensive pre-harvest planning. This intensive planning will include: location of access roads and forwarder trails; cutting block layout; intensive timber cruising to determine actual tree size and volume; and buffering of all streams and sensitive areas such as wet spots and wildlife corridors. This information will then be transferred to a map to assist the contractor. This pre-harvest inspection and planning will allow us to prescribe the best time to harvest the area and the preferred harvesting equipment to use. During the summer, preliminary fieldwork was conducted while testing electronic data collectors. As well, seven Global Positioning System (GPS) navigational units were purchased and installed in harvesting equipment for testing in the field. It is anticipated that these field data collection techniques will reduce stand remnants, increase harvester production, significantly improve digital data quality, and provide data for operational planning. The project will continue in 2007, with data collection both before and during harvesting.
Meeting Environmental Targets

Onwards and Upwards

One of the requirements of the environmental standard ISO 14001:2004 is continual improvement of the company’s environmental management system. This is achieved by setting environmental targets that will assist in the prevention of pollution, and attain compliance with environmental legal requirements. Programs are then developed around these targets. Some of the programs that showed progress in 2006 are listed below.

Improve Woodlands Documentation

CBPP continuously establishes sets of instructions (Standard Operating Procedures) for performing tasks on any and all aspects of our operations, in areas such as harvesting, roads, planning, silviculture and safety. We recognized the need to create these procedures in a format that will contain all the necessary information, but be brief and easily understood at the same time. The result was a one-page, double-sided document, with a minimum amount of text, and lots of pictures to illustrate the various steps. In 2006, ten such Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were developed in the categories of harvesting, roads, and planning, and distributed to contractors and staff of CBPP. Transforming existing procedures to this format and developing new ones will be an ongoing effort.

Improvements were also made in another series of documents, the Environmental Work Instructions (EWIs). The EWIs outline how employees and staff must conduct their activities so as to prevent or minimize any environmental impacts. Previously there were 17 Environmental Work Instruction booklets, one for each of the major activities carried out by CBPP in harvesting, road, and silviculture (e.g., forwarding wood). These are now consolidated into 6 handbooks based on the potential for the following environmental impacts: visual quality, fuel spills, fibre recovery, disposal of garbage, water quality, and soil disturbance. This consolidation has eliminated duplication of information.

Manage Riparian Areas

In Newfoundland, buffers (riparian areas) 20m or greater must be maintained along watercourses large enough to show up on 1:50,000 topographic maps. Harvesting is not permitted inside these buffers. In all other provinces and territories, harvesting is allowed in riparian areas, following specific guidelines to ensure that the integrity of the buffer is maintained. The Newfoundland and
Labrador Riparian Working Group was established by industry, contractors, provincial and federal governments, and non-government organizations to research and propose management techniques for harvesting within buffers. Research efforts were to concentrate on recovering wood that would otherwise eventually blow down (windthrow). A final report was completed in 2006, outlining a riparian management area prescription for insular Newfoundland. This report will be circulated to government departments for review, while trials and research projects will continue to provide further information for fine-tuning.

**Harvesting Impacts on Other Forest Values**

A partnership between CBPP, Acadia University, Sir Wilfred Grenfell College and Parks Canada initiated intensive songbird research in the Main River area in 2003. All studies compared songbirds in landscapes with natural openings versus openings created by harvesting. Initially, they focused on how 11 different species of songbirds moved within their landscape (1 km radius), and what uses birds had for that area. The studies expanded into survival, breeding success, and movement of individuals in and out of the area. A report in 2006 found no difference in preference for natural openings or clear-cut openings with respect to movement, nesting success, abundance and survival of adult birds, and number of fledglings captured. Other studies reported a higher number of songbirds in general in clear-cut areas while two specific species, Blackpoll and Yellow-rumped Warblers, chose forested areas. The results of another study were highly variable, suggesting generalized conservation strategies for all forest birds may be unrealistic. However, recommendations were made that forest harvesting in individual watersheds should be dispersed throughout the forest rotation period, and efforts should be made to maintain mature and over-mature stands throughout the rotation. These guidelines are not in conflict with current CBPP operations.

**Areas of focus for 2007:**

- Continue to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in the new “user friendly” format, from existing procedures or by writing new ones.
- Reduce soil disturbance levels on more sensitive areas.
- Ensure main extraction trails are placed in areas not susceptible to soil disturbance; communicate soil disturbance concerns to employees, and produce and review a new SOP on harvesting near sensitive areas.
- Continue project involving pre-harvest planning and harvester navigation systems.
Measuring Environmental Compliance

Keeping a Watchful Eye

A combination of audits and inspections assists Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Woodlands with tracking our environmental record, identifying areas of both progress and problems. The goal is to continually improve forest management practices, and ultimately, to retain the environmental and sustainable forest management standards.

Environmental Audits

Every year, CBPP conducts an internal audit of our operations, in preparation for the external audit conducted by Quality Management Institute (QMI) in July (pages 4-7). The audits examine how things are done, in the woods and in the office, and identify areas for improvement.

Environmental Inspections

EXTERNAL

Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and the provincial Departments of Natural Resources, and Environment and Conservation conduct external inspections on Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Woodlands operations. They monitor for compliance with government regulations and then report their findings to the Company, for corrective action if necessary.

INTERNAL

CBPP Woodlands conducts regular environmental inspections (opposite page) on all aspects of our harvesting, road construction, pre-commercial thinning, planting, and scarification operations. These inspections ensure protection of the environment, and compliance with government regulations and Company policies. There are three types of inspections conducted on harvesting operations: # 1 - monthly inspections by the contractor; # 2 – comprehensive inspections by CBPP three times per year; # 3 – final inspections by CBPP of completed harvested areas. A total of 89 inspections were conducted by CBPP on harvesting, roads and pre-commercial thinning operations in 2006.
# Environmental Compliance Inspections

**Harvesting & Access Road Construction**

**2006 Performance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inspection Item</th>
<th>Performance</th>
<th>Inspection Item</th>
<th>Performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Documentation on site</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Treed buffer zones properly flagged prior to harvesting</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FM/POP's Manual</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Treed buffer zones maintained</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest and Environmental Policy posted on site</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Brush mats properly prepared</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dept. of Forest Resources Operating Permit</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Erosion control measures in place on trails</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Fisheries &amp; Oceans Authorizations</td>
<td></td>
<td>- No silt entering waterbodies as a result of harvesting</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Provincial Stream Crossing Approvals</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Extraction trails located in the best locations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Protected Water Supply Area Approval</td>
<td></td>
<td>- No unnecessary trails created by machines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBPP Road Construction Profiles</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Equipment did not cross bogs or wetlands without approval</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Response Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Trails cut off (or rehabilitated if necessary)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees know location of ER Plans/Special Considerations</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Unnecessary disturbance rehabilitated</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Proof of waste oil disposal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-Work Form posted on jobsite</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Work Instructions on jobsite</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fuel/Oil Storage, Handling, and Disposal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuel/Oil &gt; 100 m from waterbodies (&gt;500 m in PWSA)</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>- Tops of harvested trees &lt; 6 cm</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel storage tanks registered/placarded</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>- Stump heights &lt; 15 cm.................Summer</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable use of fuel transport tanks &amp; spill kit</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>- Stump heights &lt; 15 cm .............Winter</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servicing &gt; 30 m from waterbodies (&gt;100 m in PWSA)</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>- Acceptable stump heights under winter conditions</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No leaks/drips from fuel tanks or hoses</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>- Merr itch trees down/unprocessed/ pieces/ brows left</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper refueling procedures followed</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>- No excessive butt-junking</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No leaks/drips from equipment hydraulic/fuel hoses</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>- All merchantable timber cut in block</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor fuel/oil spills and stained soil cleaned up</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>- Employees know and understand utilization guidelines</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil saving device / spill kits on all equipment</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Containment basis for hydraulic oil storage/used batteries</td>
<td>●</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil spill kit on site</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Employees know and understand fuel/oil guidelines</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Road and Trail Construction</strong></td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ditches free of debris or obstructions</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No logging debris in waterbodies</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipment activity near waterbodies minimized</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary crossings removed</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culverts free of debris or obstructions</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Right-of-ways narrowed through buffer zones</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees know &amp; understand road and trail const. guidelines</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fibre Utilization</strong></td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hay on site for silt control</td>
<td>●</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Filter fabric on site for silt control</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Support facilities &gt; 100 m from waterbodies</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All garbage removed from site</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Toilet facilities on site</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire equipment on site and in good working order</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations within approved operating areas</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior deficiencies corrected</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Meet Expectations**
- **Need Some Improvement**
- **Priority For Improvement**

While our scores are generally very high in all areas, our expectations are also very high. We need to focus on yellow and especially red areas in 2007.
CBPP’s Public Advisory Committee

Your Voice…

CBPP thought you might want to hear from one of your own, what it’s like being involved in an advisory committee formed to provide input into the company’s planning for sustainable forest management. So we asked one member, Gary Collins, to put his thoughts on paper. Below are excerpts from his article “The Leaders of the PAC”.

… My involvement in this PUBLIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE or PAC, came easy, for my son is the third generation of the family logging/sawmilling business my father and I started forty years ago. … This was an opportunity for anyone with any concern whatsoever to have a say in, not only the harvesting of trees, but the holistic approach to the ecosystem, regardless of any obstacles they felt were in the way of the actual harvesting of timber. … At the table were private contractors of the logging industry, as well as many of the major pulp woodcutters, outfitters and environmentalists. And … private citizens, whose only vested interested in the workings of the paper industry was their love for the way of life that persists in this province … These sessions … were both interesting and boring, depending on your point of view. They were also meticulous, and tedious … . There were many heated discussions. … but there was never a meeting closed without consensus and friendly farewells, and the following meeting was always among friends again.

… Were the endeavors of the team successful? Absolutely. For so many volunteers to persist for so long within the confines of stuffy hotel rooms, and brave hundreds of miles of highway and in the end provide a direction for a world-class industry to follow, it was a qualified success. And even if the ideas presented are never implemented, I am satisfied. The blame can never be put on the members of the team.

… Most of the PAC members, like myself, will probably doubt the follow-up of many of the ideas which came out of these more than two years of meetings. But they will all agree that this was a wonderful first step in what is hoped to be a long progression of public participation in the forest industry. It isn’t an easy field of work to be in these days, it seems every tree that falls creates an environmental hazard, with the logging industry as a whole held accountable for every thing from annual river spring flooding to global warming.
For me every meeting was a learning event, and not only about the forest business that has always been a major part of my life, but of the lesson learned about us all as Newfoundlanders and Labradorians. The theme of every meeting was always the same. We all wanted sustainability. We all wanted clean, clear waters in our ponds and rivers. We wanted the continuation of a way of life in this greatest of outdoors that has always been our heritage. We also wanted – most of us – to continue harvesting this huge resource growing all around us. Many who didn’t realize it, learned that a cutover was not death to our forest, but the harbinger of new life. It is where we all go to hunt and harvest our yearly treasure of berries. It also provides the unique opportunity to watch a virgin forest come alive right before our eyes. In most cases even before the arguing over a cut area is done with, the cutover in question has already sprung to new life.

If I have taken anything from this process which will stay with me, it is this. It was the common thread which bound us all to the table, simply the love we all have for this best of places to live anywhere on our troubled planet. …

… I guess the harvesting of trees is not a new occupation for man at all. It is simply another modern day scapegoat, even if you live in a house that is made of wood. One of the oldest members of our team, who when asked why he was a member was never ashamed to say it to anyone, and he said it loud and clear. “I am an ordinary citizen,” he said, “and I’m here to make sure that my grandchildren and their children will enjoy the same quality of life that I have had”.

In the end I guess it cannot be better stated than that. To finish this short article then, I will agree that all of us were there for those who will follow us, and bearing that in mind, as the title of this page suggests, they were indeed the true leaders of our PAC.

Gary Collins lives in Hare Bay, Bonavista Bay, where he spent the last 40 years in the tree harvesting/sawmilling business with his father and son. Currently he is a freelance writer contributing feature articles to the Newfoundland Herald under the pseudonym Nicholas C. Gary has recently published the book *Cabot Island: The Alex Gill Story.*
Tours, Tours, and More Tours
Taking the Classroom into the Forest

Forests Worth Knowing

Every year since 2001 CBPP has been sponsoring teachers from Newfoundland schools to attend the Canadian Woodlands Forum Atlantic Teacher’s Tour. The tour’s focus is to foster an open and free exchange of information and ideas on the social, economic, and environmental importance of the region’s forest industries. It provides accurate information about the forest industry, and facilitates informed choices among educators.

Mary Van Thiel, a special education teacher at MacDonald Drive Junior High in St. John’s, was sponsored by CBPP in 2006 to attend the tour, set at Pictou Lodge in Nova Scotia. She was so enthusiastic about what she experienced on the tour that she wrote an article about it for a local teacher’s journal. Following are excerpts from her article:

“Knowledge was imparted in an interesting, activity-based, yet informal setting. Throughout the tour I saw first hand the results of science-based forest management and how it is used to manage our resources for today and for the future…I was pleasantly surprised to learn that forest companies are working to reduce mistakes and bad practices by developing tools and management guidelines based on sound science and ecological practices. … We were given lots of resources, … lesson plans on biodiversity, food webs, food chains and species at risk forest ecology, forest management, wildlife ecology and survey techniques. … My views of forest management were changed — I had no idea there were so many different considerations. … It will take at least a month to process all that I learned on the tour.”

Comments about the Atlantic Teacher’s Tour from other teacher participants:

“The pride of all who were involved in the industry was amazing. The respect that seemed to be evident for the land and the resources was reassuring to me.”

“I was impressed with the commitment being made by companies and individuals to the environment. It’s difficult to imagine how a money driven industry can be truly environmental, but I can see they’re trying.”

For a number of years CBPP staff have been leading groups of Level 3 Elwood High School students on field tours, to see, first hand, examples of sustainability in the forest. This year was no exception as about 70 students tramped through the woods and learned how forests in their area are still sustainable after 75 years of active forest management.
Another “repeat performance” is held each year for the Forest Resources Technician students of the College of the North Atlantic in Corner Brook. Each year the second year students practice skills they will use when they graduate, conducting an exercise of CBPP environmental and safety inspections of harvesting operations.

We also bring the forest to the classroom, to allow students to experience their outdoor environment from within the school walls. A talk on “Forestry and the Environment” helped C.C Loughlin Grade 4, 5, and 6 students appreciate the connection between the forest, the environment, and their health and welfare.

In 2006, the Newfoundland and Labrador Canadian Institute of Forestry (CIF) and the Canadian Woodlands Forum (CWF) hosted a joint fall meeting at the Humber Valley Resort. Participants from across Newfoundland and the Atlantic provinces spent one day of their conference touring locations that depicted the various demands on the forest resource in the Humber Valley. Members of CBPP’s Public Advisory Committee were invited to attend this tour as well, and so were introduced to varying views on this struggle for the same land base.

Participants in the joint CIF/CWF visited Headline Holstein Farm during their field tour, to learn about dairy farming, another resource stakeholder in the Humber Valley.
Outstanding Performances

Employees that are up to the challenge…

CBPP regularly recognizes special achievements and outstanding performances of our employees and contractors. Here are some of the “Outstanding Performers” of 2006.

Lenny Gillam, Gillam’s Logging
Recognized for his professional work in the installation and removal of a large temporary stream crossing during a winter harvesting operation, ensuring the integrity of the stream was not compromised.

Les Gale, GG Logging Ltd.
Recognized for the effort and care taken while harvesting inside the Deer Lake Watershed, including the construction of 3 kilometers of winter road and the installation and removal of 3 temporary stream crossings.

Brian Oldford, Technician with Hearn Consulting Inc.
Recognized for his initiative in determining, on his own time, a method to transfer inventory-mapping information to the hand-held personal GPS system, for use in all aspects of Woodlands field operations.
Contractor of the Year

Each year CBPP Woodlands reviews the performance of our contractors to look for outstanding achievements in the areas of production, safety, quality and the environment. After going through a series of selection criteria, the top performer is then selected Contractor of the Year.

In 2006, the Contractor of the Year was awarded to Noble’s Lumber Yard. They are recognized for their exemplary environmental performance in all areas, but of particular note, their ability to leave a “soft footprint” in protected water supply areas. Noble’s Lumber Yard also excel at operating in challenging areas while still ensuring the safety of their employees.

But Noble’s Lumber Yard didn’t stop there! They received further recognition when they were awarded the 2006 Atlantic Canada Outstanding Contractor of the Year by the Canadian Woodlands Forum. Only once before, in 2004, did a CBPP contractor win this award. WAY TO GO GUYS!!

Is There Anything More Important Than Clean Water?

Protected Water Supply Areas (PWSAs) for many municipalities fall within the harvesting limits of Corner Brook Pulp and Paper. To date our contractors have had an excellent record of harvesting in PWSAs without impairing the quality of the drinking water. Such was the case again in 2006, when harvesting took place in the Cox’s Cove, Deer Lake and Gander Protected Water Supply Areas. In the Deer Lake PWSA, three contractors were involved: Gillam’s Logging, GG Logging and Noble’s Lumber Yard. The harvesting took place during the winter, when snow cover helps to reduce the risk of environmental incident. Even so, contractors working in PWSAs must be conscientious, and that these three contractors are mentioned elsewhere in this section is proof of this fact. Pre-harvest planning, marking of buffered areas, and informing all employees of the environmental concerns before harvesting contributed to the success of the harvesting operations. We take water quality very seriously on our operations. Keeping water clean is a very high priority with our contractors.
Woodlands Facts

- Operate in 8 Forest Management Districts, managing over 2 million hectares of land on the Island.
- Annual Allowable Cut of 926,700 m³.
- Harvest in excess of 7,000 hectares per year.
- Build in excess of 300 kilometers of forest access road per year.
- 460+ Woodlands Employees.
- Annual planting - 3.5 million trees.
- Annual pre-commercial thinning - 1400 hectares.

Your comments on our environmental performance, or suggestions on how we might improve our operations are always welcome. To comment or to request information on CBPP Woodlands, please contact:

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Visit CBPP Woodlands Website to view our Sustainable Forest Management Plan, 2006 SFM Indicator Report, Current and Historic Photos and much more!
www.cbppl.com

A new forest underway.

Transcontinental, Corner Brook