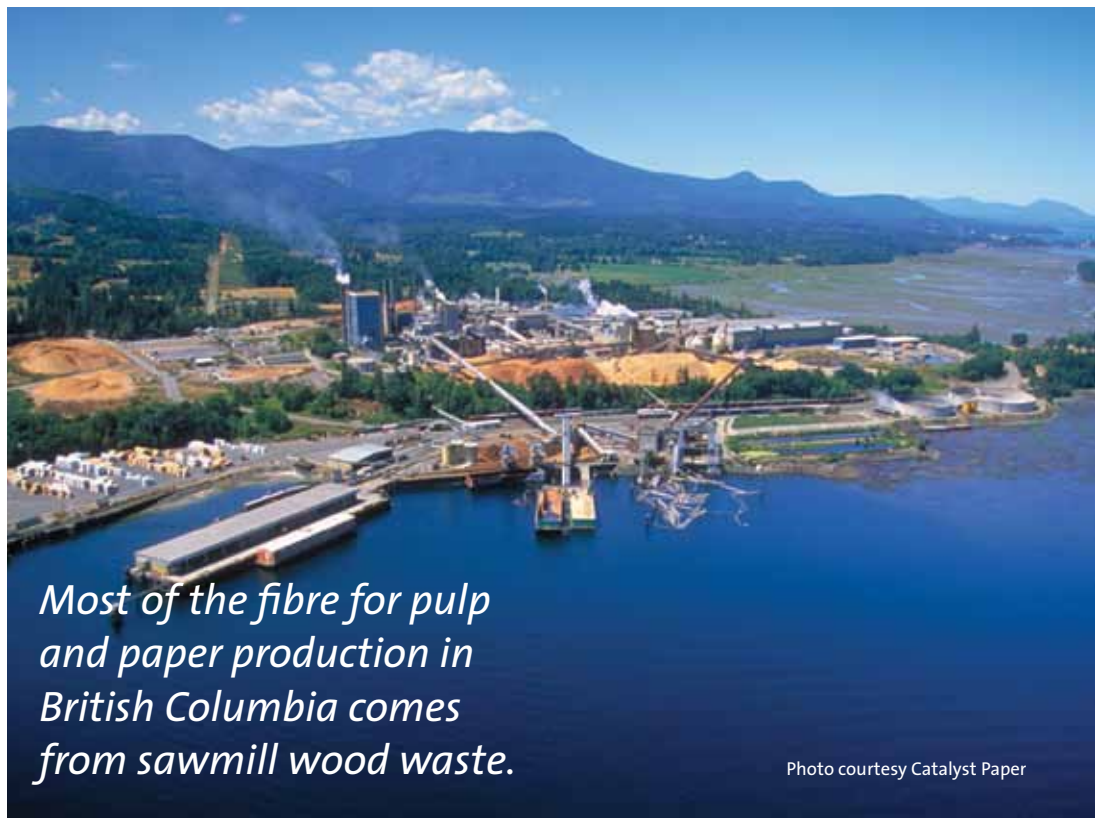


Responsible Paper Production

naturally:wood

British Columbia Forest Facts

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Most of the fibre for pulp and paper production in British Columbia comes from sawmill wood waste.

Photo courtesy Catalyst Paper

QUICK FACTS

- Canada's paper producers have reduced their industry's impact on the environment and increased their use of solid wood waste and post-consumer recycled products.
- The worldwide demand for paper products increases every year, so even if all the paper used today was collected and recycled, it would still not meet tomorrow's needs.
- British Columbia (B.C.) harvests a fraction of 1 per cent of its forests each year. Every tree cut is used for the highest-value product; those not suitable for lumber are used to make paper.



Photo courtesy Catalyst Paper

USING FOREST RESOURCES WISELY

If all the paper used today was collected and recycled, it would not provide enough fibre to meet the world's growing demand for paper products. In addition, the fibre loses strength each time it is recycled and after about seven cycles it is no longer strong enough to be used in most paper products.

B.C.'s solid wood and pulp and paper industries complement each other. Fibre for pulp and paper production comes from sawmill wood waste that at one time had to be burned or sent to a landfill. Trees that are poor in quality, defective or otherwise

unsuitable for higher-value products such as dimensional lumber, wood panels or value-added uses, may be used as pulp logs.

Countries without adequate forest resources often grow alternate products such as straw and hemp to produce paper. By turning waste from its solid wood industry, such as sawdust and chips, into fibre for pulp and paper production, BC does not have to convert forestland to other uses. Instead, it can harvest and regenerate its productive forests, which is a far better choice for the global environment.

B.C. harvests a fraction of one per cent of its 55 million hectares (136 million acres) of forestland each year to meet all its forest industry needs.

Canada's paper producers have reduced their industry's impact on the environment and continue to look for ways to increase their use of solid wood waste and post-consumer recycled products. They are also involved in other innovations, such as producing lighter-weight papers that use less raw materials, chemicals and energy.



Photo courtesy Catalyst Paper

All sustainable forest management certification systems used in B.C. address issues such as conserving biological diversity and wildlife habitat, respecting protected areas and ensuring that harvests are sustainable.

MEETING TOUGH STANDARDS

Regardless of the end product, companies involved in forest activities on public lands in B.C. meet or exceed the high forest management standards of the province's Forest and Range Practices Act, and many offer the added assurance provided through independent third-party certification. Under the act, forest companies must consider aboriginal issues that are raised by First Nations, and must invite and address public concerns about any activities.

More than half of B.C.'s forestland, an area as big as Germany, is protected or currently unsuitable for logging for environmental or economic reasons. This includes nearly 14.1 million hectares (about 35 million acres) of fully protected lands and 13 million hectares (32

million acres) under special management for values such as wildlife habitat and scenic vistas.

Canada and the United States manage forests sustainably, ensuring they are there for future generations to be used for the many things that society values; including recreation, wildlife habitat, biodiversity, and forest products. All major forest certification programs in North America are recognized by companies and governments around the world.

By year-end 2010, British Columbia had 54 million hectares (more than 133 million acres) certified to sustainable forest management standards. Canada as a whole is the only jurisdiction worldwide that has more certified lands. There are

three forest certification programs used in B.C.: the Canadian Standards Association, the Forest Stewardship Council or the Sustainable Forestry Initiative.

All three certification standards promote sustainable forest management and address issues such as conserving biological diversity and wildlife habitat, respecting protected areas and ensuring harvests are sustainable. CSA and SFI are endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC) which was established to recognize certification standards from around the world based on key criteria for sustainable forest management.

About 23% of pulp & paper products exported from Canada come from the Province of British Columbia's sustainably-managed forests. This publication is part of the 'Forest Facts' series, published by Forestry Innovation Investment. Visit www.naturallywood.com for details.

Consider the environment – use paper from responsibly-managed sources.

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British Columbia wood. Sustainable by nature. Innovative by design.