SFM Plan

Appendix 1:
2025 Detailed Indicator & Results

Mid Island Forest Operation
TFL 64

April 2026

Table of Contents

SFM Criteria, Values, Objectives, Indicators & Targets 4
Performance Reporting 5
Indicator 1.1.1: Ecosystem by Type 6
Indicator 1.1.2: Forest Area by Species 9
Indicator 1.1.3: Age Class 11
Indicator 1.1.4: Forest Strategy Retention 13
Indicator 1.2.1: SAR Habitat Protection 16
Indicator 1.2.2: SAR Habitat Modelling 18
Indicator 1.2.3: Regeneration of Native Species 21
Indicator 1.3.1: Trees Planted 23
Indicator 1.4.1: Cultural Features 25
Indicator 1.4.2: Sites of Significance 27
Indicator 2.1.1: Free Growing 29
Indicator 2.1.3: Permanent Access (PAS) 31
Indicator 2.1.4: Harvest Level 33
Indicator 3.1.1: Soil Disturbance 35
Indicator 3.1.2: Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) 37
Indicator 3.2.1: Watersheds 38
Indicator 3.2.2: Water Features 44
Indicator 4.1.1: Carbon 47
Indicator 4.2.1: DFA Changes 51
Indicator 5.1.1: Benefits 53
Indicator 5.1.2: Open & Respectful Communication 55
Indicator 5.2.1: LKSM Support 59
Indicator 5.2.2: Training 61
Indicator 5.2.3: Employment 63
Indicator 5.2.A: Recreation Trails & Sites 65
Indicator 6.1.1: MIFLAG Satisfaction Survey 68
Indicator 6.1.2: MIFLAG Meetings 70
Indicator 6.1.3: MIFLAG Website 73
Indicator 6.1.D: Herbicides 74

Indicator 6.2.1: Safety Committee *77*
Indicator 6.2.2: SAFE Certification *79*
Indicator 7.1.1: Treaty *81*
Indicator 7.1.2: Open & Respectful Communication with First Nations *84*
Indicator 7.2.1: MIFLAG & First Nations *87*
Indicator 7.2.2: Large Cultural Cedar *89*
Indicator 7.2.3: First Nation Special Sites *93*

SFM Criteria, Values, Objectives, Indicators & Targets

This section of the SFM Plan describes Mid Island Forest Operation's SFM Values, Objectives, Indicators and Targets. As appropriate, an acceptable variance is provided for the performance level of each target and a forecasted future condition is provided for each indicator. This section is organized according to the Criteria for Sustainable Forest Management, which was developed by the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers and adapted for the Canadian Standards Association's Sustainable Forest Management standard (CAN/CSA-Z809-16).

Since 2022 the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Canada (PEFC Canada) has been in the process of transferring over the CSA-Z809-16 forest certification standard to their organization and developing a new Sustainable Forest Management Standard (SFM Standard). In 2023, PEFC Canada applied to PEFC International for endorsement of the SFM Standard. In April, 2025 endorsement of the new standard, PEFC Canada – Sustainable Forest Management Standard (PEFC CAN ST 1001:2025), occurred with a transition period set to conclude in October, 2026. Reporting for the 2025 calendar year is consistent with the CSA-Z809-16 forest certification standard. Looking ahead, reporting for the 2026 calendar year will be consistent with the PEFC CAN ST 1001:2025 standard.

On March 28th, 2024 Western Forest Products (WFP) and the We Wai Kai, Wei Wai Kum, K'ómoks, and Tlowitsis First Nations entered into a newly formed limited partnership whereby the above listed First Nations acquired a 34% interest in the Mid Island Forest Operation (MIFO). The assets and liabilities of TFL 39-2 were transferred over to the newly created TFL 64, and the legal name was changed to 'La-kwa sa muqw Forestry Limited Partnership' (LP). A board of directors has been appointed consisting of 2 WFP representatives and 1 from the Nanwakolas council. The LP will continue to maintain the operation's sustainable forest management certification and have received an updated certificate reflecting the change in TFL number and legal entity name.

Several indicators, most notably 5.2.3: Employment, have been impacted by the strike action of the United Steelworkers Local 1-1937 union (USW) that began June 6th, 2026. On February 23rd, 2026 a new 6-year collective bargaining agreement was ratified and will be retroactive to when the prior agreement expired back in 2024 making the new expiry date June, 2030.

As further explanation of the organization of this section:

The **Criteria** (e.g., below: 1.0 Conservation of Biological Diversity) and **Critical Elements** (e.g., 1.1 Ecosystem Diversity) and their accompanying statements are derived from *Defining Sustainable Forest Management: A Canadian Approach to Criteria and Indicators* (Canadian Council of Forest Ministers, Ottawa, 1995).

The subsidiary **Values**, **Objectives, Indicators, Targets**, **Acceptable Variances** and **Forecasts** were developed for this plan during discussions among MIFLAG members, La-kwa sa muqw Forestry LP staff and other Western Forest Products' staff.

As used in this plan:

Values are DFA characteristics, components, or qualities considered by the advisory group to be important in relation to a CSA SFM element or other locally identified element.

Objectives are broad statements describing a desired future state or condition of a value.

Indicators are variables that measure or describe the state or condition of a value.

Targets are specific statements describing a desired future state or condition of an indicator. Where possible, targets are clearly defined, time-limited and quantified.

Acceptable Variances specify the range of performance results (+ and/or – relative to the Target) that is deemed to be an acceptable outcome. A result outside this range does not always indicate unacceptable performance. (For example, it could reflect: the impact of an uncontrollable event, such as a natural disaster; the fact that the Target was based on poor quality or inadequate data; or the effects of a responsible choice between two competing Objectives.) A result outside the Acceptable Variance range does, however, require review.

Forecasts are explicit statements of the expected future condition of an indicator.

Legal References are provided where they exist.

Performance Reporting

On an annual basis, the SFM Plan is updated to include performance reporting information. Most indicators are reported on an annual basis from January 1- December 31st. The monitoring report (Appendix 1) is completed by the Mid Island Silviculture Planner. The indicator results are presented to the Mid Island Forest Lands Advisory Group (MIFLAG) for review.

Management Review

A management review of the SFM requirements is completed biannually as part of WFP's Environmental Management System Management Review process. The review considers all aspects of the SFM process, including the SFMP Plan, annual results, the public participation process, audit findings (internal and external) and corrective/ preventative action plans. The Management Review is scheduled each Spring and Fall to ensure the sustainable forest management process is functioning properly and being fully implemented.

Summary of Results

For 2025, the Mid Island Forest Operation was in conformance with the target for 34 of 36 reported indicators. Indicator 5.2.3: Employment did not pass due to the 8.5-month USW strike, and 3.2.1 Watersheds failed in 2023 and is not reported on an annual basis.

Parking Lot

The Parking Lot is intended to defer topics where consensus is not reached, but further discussion is desired. Parking Lot items are reviewed annually. There are no items currently in the parking lot.

Indicator 1.1.1: Ecosystem by Type

Element: 1.1 Ecosystem Diversity *Conserve ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape levels by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the DFA. Establish forest plantations only in afforestation projects.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Ecosystem types found on the DFA	Sustain ecosystem types over time	Ecosystem area by type	The ecosystem representation (%) by area for each type (BEC subzone) changes < 1% on a 5-year basis	0.5%

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08 (relates to old indicator 2). No change in CSA Z809-16.

The indicator target was modified at the February 21, 2019 meeting from % change in area to % change in ecosystem representation. This target will help to conserve ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape level and will better measure the variety of ecosystems versus mapping changes. The variance will be 0.5% for all zones.

Justification

In conservation biology, ecosystem representation ensures that ecologically distinct ecosystem types are represented, especially in the non-commercial land base. This is a priority for the BC Conservation Data Centre (CDC). The CDC has developed red and blue lists, highlighting ecological communities that have particular threats, declining trends, or restricted distributions. Red and blue listed ecosystems can be either naturally rare or depleted due to human activities. Ecological communities on the red and blue list are often plant associations of the Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) system.

The CSA Z809 Standard recommends that representative ecosystem types should be summarized at a scale that is ecologically relevant and useful for management and suggests that the biogeoclimatic subzone level may be the most relevant scale in British Columbia. By using BEC for reporting, the results can also be compared to the CDC red and blue lists and management strategies for rare ecosystems.

The MIFLAG wants to sustain ecosystem types through time using biogeoclimatic subzones. The target is <1% change in ecosystem representation (%) for each subzone on a 5-year basis, with a 0.5% variance. The subzone reporting splits out area for old seral stages from early, mid and mature series because successional and stand developmental stages are important to CDC listing criteria.

Current Status & Interpretation

BEC	Seral Stage	2021 HA	2025 HA	2021%	2025%	Difference
CWHmm1	Early, Mid, Mature	4583	4582	86%	86%	0.0%
	Old	744	743	14%	14%	0.0%
	Total	**5327**	**5325**	**4.18%**	**4.21%**	**0.03%**
CWHmm2	Early, Mid, Mature	132	154	59%	69%	10.6%
	Old	93	68	41%	31%	-10.6%
	Total	**225**	**222**	**0.18%**	**0.18%**	**0.00%**
CWHvm1	Early, Mid, Mature	38937	38842	78%	79%	0.8%
	Old	11070	10560	22%	21%	-0.8%
	Total	**50006**	**49402**	**39.23%**	**39.03%**	**-0.20%**
CWHvm2	Early, Mid, Mature	21456	22752	56%	60%	3.7%
	Old	16852	15357	44%	40%	-3.7%
	Total	**38308**	**38109**	**30.05%**	**30.11%**	**0.06%**
CWHxm2	Early, Mid, Mature	19795	19749	94%	94%	0.0%
	Old	1344	1340	6%	6%	0.0%
	Total	**21139**	**21088**	**16.58%**	**16.66%**	**0.08%**
MHmm1	Early, Mid, Mature	2896	3737	23%	30%	6.9%
	Old	9569	8678	77%	70%	-6.9%
	Total	**12465**	**12414**	**9.78%**	**9.81%**	**0.03%**
Grand Total		**127469**	**126560**	**100%**	**100.0%**	

The target is met.

The reduction in total hectares is primarily associated with two larger polygons having been classified as productive forest incorrectly in 2020. Additionally, new roads and improved mapping of waterbodies has increased non-forest area.

Strategies & Implementation

At the landscape level, there are many reserve types that encompass and thereby protect rare ecosystems, including old growth management areas, wildlife habitat areas, ungulate winter ranges, ecological reserves, and parks. At the stand level, there are wildlife tree retention areas, riparian reserve zones, and reserves to protect special resources. WFP's Stewardship and Conservation Plan also has a focus on in-block retention, thereby contributing to rare ecosystem protection. Prescribing foresters pay attention to plant communities listed by the BC CDC when designing in-block reserves and wildlife tree patches.

The CDC has developed red and blue lists for plant communities. The red and blue lists highlight ecological communities that have threats, declining trends, or restricted distributions that indicate they require special attention. Red and blue listed ecosystems can be either rare or depleted and thereby rare due to human activities (land conversion). LKSM intends to locate high quality element occurrence (EO) reserves to protect these rare ecosystems. LKSM expects the bulk of the EO reserves to be established within existing permanent reserves or in additional reserves planned to accommodate required habitat for murrelets and goshawks under SARA.

Forecasts

It is not anticipated that the overall ecosystem representation of the DFA will change significantly over the short-term, though the proportion of old growth will decrease given LKSM's efforts to harvest the full profile.

There are upcoming changes to the BEC system within the Ministry of Forests that will be rolled out in 2026. Once adoption is complete these indicators will be updated to reflect the changes.

In the long term, climate change will have a significant impact on ecosystem representation. The projection of future climate zones and vegetation change will be an ongoing task facilitated by modeling and direct measurement of change.

Monitoring

The WFP Corporate Inventory & Analysis Department provides the Silviculture Planner with a summary report that details the BEC zones, seral stages, and sum of hectares in each. The Silviculture Planner then compares that to the data from 5 years prior.

Indicator 1.1.2: Forest Area by Species

Element: 1.1 Ecosystem Diversity *Conserve ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape levels by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the DFA. Establish forest plantations only in afforestation projects.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Species composition of forests on the DFA	The overall species composition of the DFA remains stable over time	Forest area by type or species composition	The species composition by area (ha) remains within 2% on a 5-year basis.	Species that represent less than 5,000ha of the DFA are reported for informational purposes only; species that represent >5,000ha on the DFA may vary by +/- 2%

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08 (relates to old Indicator 5 and 6). No change in CSA Z809-16.

The target was revised at the March 15, 2018 MIFLAG meeting, from change in area by species to change in species composition by area. Due to frequent corporate spatial updates, the total area was changing annually, and it was impossible to determine whether the change in area by species was due to management practices or GIS projects.

Justification

The target aims for stable species composition over time to conserve ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape levels by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the DFA.

The target is loosely based on the timber supply analysis and historical reporting of 2009 SFM Plan Indicator 5. From 2005 to 2009, the average difference in species composition was 1.84%. The 2% deviation from the baseline allows for subtle species shifts for climate change or due to poor survival (ex. elk related challenges reforesting Cw and Yc). The variance related to minor species was developed in 2014 due to the increased use of browse resistant species, such as Western white pine and Sitka spruce.

Current Status & Interpretation

Difference in Species Composition by Area from 2021-2025

Year	Balsam (%)	Cedar (%)	Cypress (%)	Fir (%)	Hemlock (%)	Pine (%)	Spruce (%)	Deciduous (%)	Other (%)
2025	19.91%	5.45%	5.75%	14.97%	51.57%	0.32%	0.48%	1.54%	**2025**
2021	19.93%	5.57%	5.99%	14.57%	51.62%	0.33%	0.41%	1.57%	**2021**
Difference	-0.02%	-0.12%	-0.24%	0.41%	-0.05%	-0.02%	0.07%	-0.03%	**Difference**

Area per Species by Year

Year	Species								Total
	Balsam (Ha)	Cedar (Ha)	Cypress (Ha)	Fir (Ha)	Hemlock (Ha)	Pine (Ha)	Spruce (Ha)	Deciduous (Ha)	
2025	25,232	6,910	7,287	18,973	65,340	402	614	1,954	126,712
2024	25,287	7,029	7,332	18,450	64,776	394	545	2,004	125,817
2023	25,167	6,965	7,537	18,566	65,754	428	543	1,963	126,923
2022	25,434	6,978	7,705	18,537	66,499	425	567	2,001	128,146
2021	25,666	7,174	7,717	18,758	66,465	429	531	2,020	128,760

The target is met.

The total area represents the productive forest area that is “stocked” and excludes the areas harvested, but not yet planted or stocked.

Strategies & Implementation

LKSM conducts reforestation activities consistent with legal requirements and approved stocking standards. The stocking standards specify the ecologically and commercially suitable species permitted for each ecosystem type and site series. Regeneration and free growing milestones ensure cutblocks are regenerated in accordance with approved stocking standards.

A species shift will occur through time due to extreme elk pressure. Elk target in order of preference: western redcedar, cypress, douglas fir, hemlock, balsam, spruce, pine, and alder. The species composition will become skewed to less palatable species due to differences in survival and planting prescriptions that aim for good stocking to meet legal requirements.

Forecasts

The target is expected to be achieved.

Monitoring

The indicator is reported annually. WFP Inventory & Analysis department completes a GIS analysis to report on the hectares of productive forest by species. The species composition is calculated based on leading, secondary, and tertiary representation in stand types by area. For example, if a forest inventory polygon is 50% Fdc, then 50% of the polygon area is attributed to Fdc.

Indicator 1.1.3: Age Class

Element: 1.1 Ecosystem Diversity *Conserve ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape levels by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the DFA. Establish forest plantations only in afforestation projects.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
The distribution of age classes on the DFA	Maintain old forest of each ecosystem type	Forest area by seral stage or age class	Amount of old forest and forest managed for recruitment of old forest characteristics in the non-contributing land base by ecosystem type is ≥ the targets defined in the Landscape Unit Planning Guide	0%

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08 (relates to old indicator 1 and 4). No change in Z809-16.

In 2019, the objective and target were modified to align with WFP's Stewardship and Conservation Plan. The old indicator was based on incorrect calculations and was impossible to meet due to the natural ageing process of a forest.

Justification for the Target

Seral stage is a key characteristic of forest ecosystems. Ecosystem conservation assumes that by maintaining the structure and diversity of ecosystems across the landscape, the habitat needs of various species will be provided. As a result, it's important to maintain old growth forests.

Old growth forests are climax ecosystems often characterized by relatively tall, old trees and high structural diversity. In the Landscape Unit Planning Guide, old seral stage (old growth) is defined as >250 years for the CWH and MH BEC zones.

The Guide includes targets for old seral stage distribution for the CWH and MH. It recommends several targets by BEC zone based on biodiversity emphasis. For an intermediate biodiversity emphasis, the guide recommends >9% for the CWHmm1, mm2, and xm2, >13% of the CWHvm1 and vm2, and >19% for the MHmm1 of the forested area to be in old seral stages.

For simplicity, the indicator will be measured for the entire TFL, not by landscape unit. Some biogeoclimatic zones do not meet the old seral targets due to historic logging and fire history, so area <250 years has been protected as recruitment area. These areas are included in the calculation. The calculation will be ((productive forest area >250 years and OG recruitment area in NCLB) / (productive forest area of TFL 39 Block 2)) x 100, for each BEC subzone.

There will be no variance.

Current Status & Interpretation

BEC Unit	Target (%) *	% Area in NCLB (>250 years or Recruitment)		
		<250 years	>250years	Total (%)
CWHxm2	>9	20.5%	**4.9%**	25.4%
CWHmm1	>9	13.1%	9.2%	22.3%
CWHmm2	>9	8.4%	11.5%	19.9%
CWHvm1	>13	13.1%	14.3%	27.4%
CWHvm2	>13	9.3%	20.8%	30.1%
MHmm1	>19	6.5%	39.1%	45.7%

*Using the Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis

BEC Unit	<250years in NCLB (ha)	>250years in NCLB (ha)	TFL 64 (ha) (NCLB + THLB)
CWHxm2	4,327	1,027	21,102
CWHmm1	757	491	5,327
CWHmm2	19	26	222.01
CWHvm1	6,488	7,066	49,402
CWHvm2	3,551	7,909	38,112
MHmm1	811	4,858	12,415
TOTALS	**15,953**	**21,376**	**126,580**

The target is met for all BEC subzones.

The CWHxm2 is the only BEC subzone that does not meet the old forest target without including the recruitment area. Due to this subzone being so easily accessible with relatively gentle terrain, there is a long history of forest harvesting, meaning the CWHxm2 is now reliant on recruiting old growth going forward. The CWHxm2 also has a natural disturbance type characterized by infrequent stand-initiating events and was affected by the Sayward fires of 1922 and 1938. It will take 170 years for this zone to fully meet the target without recruitment area.

All other BEC subzones meet the old forest target without recruitment area, within the NCLB.

Strategies & Implementation

Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA) identified through landscape unit planning serve as foundation blocks to ensure representative occurrences of ecosystem types in the older seral stages are conserved for the long term. Landscape unit planning is complete across the DFA, and all OGMAs are legally established. Other protected areas contributing to old growth targets include: wildlife habitat areas, parks, ungulate winter ranges, wildlife tree patches, riparian reserves, etc. The Western Wildlife and Biodiversity Program also provides age and structural diversity using a retention silvicultural system, which involves stand level retention targets.

Forecasts & Monitoring

The target will be met. The WFP Corporate Inventory & Analysis Department runs a GIS analysis and provides the Silviculture Planner with a summary report.

Indicator 1.1.4: Forest Strategy Retention

Element: 1.1 Ecosystem Diversity *Conserve ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape levels by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the DFA. Establish forest plantations only in afforestation projects.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Existing forests on the DFA	A portion of the existing forest is retained on the DFA	Degree of within stand structural retention & total harvest area (%) using a retention silviculture strategy.	i) For retention blocks, minimum stand level retention is 15% in Enhanced Basic (EB), 20% in Enhanced Dry (ED) and General Basic (GB) and 25% in General Dry (GD) and Special (S)	-3%
			ii) Enhanced Basic >=50% Enhanced Dry >= 60% General Basic >= 60% General Dry >= 70% Special >= 90%	<=15% of the target on a 5-year rolling average for each zone

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08 (carried forward from 2009 SFM Plan Indicator 7 and related to old Indicators 3 and 8). No change in Z809-16.

Non-core indicator '1.1.A: Forest Influence' was merged with this indicator as target ii) during the September 18th, 2025 MIFLAG meeting.

Justification

Retention helps capture important features that provide habitat heterogeneity including downed wood, tree cavities, large trees, and large dead snags. Retention of these structures in the managed forest matrix is important to provide stand structural heterogeneity across the landscape to promote a diversity of habitats; maintain unharvested refugia in large, disturbed areas; assist some species to repopulate the regenerating ecosystem over time; and provide for a degree of connectivity throughout the managed landscape to facilitate movement of species populations.

This indicator is derived from the WFP Stewardship and Conservation Plan. The strategy has stand level retention targets ranging from 15-25% for all retention blocks, by Vancouver Island Land Use Plan (VILUP) zones.

Current Status & Interpretation

i)

Year	Resource Management Zone/ Variant Climate Class & Retention Target (%)					Target Met (Y/N)	Variance Met (Y/N)
	ED	EB	GD	GB	S		
	20	15	25	20	25		
2025	45	36	N/A	38	41	Y	N/A
2024	N/A	40	47	42	39	Y	N/A
2023	21	34	N/A	39	47	Y	N/A
2022	35.5	30	N/A	29	24	Y	N/A
2021	40	30	39	23	29	Y	N/A

ii)

WFS Zone	5 Year Rolling Average (%)	Target Achieved	Variance Achieved
Enhanced Basic (>=50%)	77	Y	N/A
Enhanced Dry (>=60%)	92	Y	N/A
General Basic (>= 60%)	90	Y	N/A
General Dry (>=70%)	100	Y	N/A
Special (>=90%)	100	Y	N/A

Both targets i) & ii) were met.

Strategies & Implementation

Retention for each block is planned based on the required protection of different resources (e.g. riparian, wildlife, cultural) and engineering or economic constraints. If the minimum level of retention is not met to protect these resources, additional area is retained to meet the Western Stewardship and Conservation Plan stand level retention targets.

For many planned blocks, significant adjacent areas are already protected due to riparian reserves, old growth habitat areas, wildlife habitat areas, and ungulate winter ranges. These protected areas are often included in block level retention as reserves and WTRAs. Including these areas in block retention does not cause a further loss of the operability of the land base and greatly increases retention totals.

Definitions:

ED= Enhanced Dry, EB= Enhanced Basic, GD= General Dry, GB= General Basic, S= Special
Where dry= CWHxm2 or mm1 and basic= CWHmm2, vm1, vm2, MHmm1

Retention system means a silvicultural system that retains individual trees or groups of trees to: maintain structural diversity over the area of the cutblock for at least one rotation; leaving more than half the total area of the cutblock within one tree height from the base of a tree or group of trees, whether or not the tree or group of trees is inside the cutblock. Retention can be dispersed throughout a cutblock as single trees or aggregated groups of trees.

Forecasts

We remain committed to meeting the WFP Stewardship and Conservation Plan.

The target is anticipated to be achieved based on historic performance and its priority at the corporate level. The WFP Stewardship and Conservation Plan revised stand level retention targets in 2020 by 5% for each zone, which will lead to a further increase in retention levels.

As of Jan 2018, the total area under forest influence will not include the area of Wildlife Tree Retention Area (WTRA) or long-term retention (LTR). To continue meeting the target, more area will need to be retained internally to generate higher forest influence. As a result, the stand level retention levels should remain high.

Monitoring

The Corporate Manager for Forest Stewardship and Wildlife creates an annual report summarizing the total hectares logged over the previous 5 years under a clear-cut with reserve and retention system by WFS Zone.

Indicator 1.2.1: SAR Habitat Protection

Element: 1.2 Species Diversity *Conserve species diversity by ensuring that habitats and forest conditions for the native species found in the DFA are maintained through time, including habitats for known occurrences of species at risk.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
The habitat for focal species, including species at risk exist on the DFA	Ensure habitat for focal species, including species at risk, is protected on the DFA	Degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at risk	Area (ha) of UWR and WHA remains the same or increases from year to year	Decrease by 1%

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08 (relates to old indicator 9). No change in Z809-16.

Justification

The target is based on legal requirements under FRPA and the government initiatives underway through Land Use Planning processes and strategies such as the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy. The variance is meant to help account for fluctuations due to spatial issues (e.g. map base or scale) and natural disturbance factors.

Ungulate Winter Ranges are areas identified as critical to the survival of local populations of ungulates during severe winters. On Vancouver Island, black-tailed deer and Roosevelt elk need areas with suitable forest and topographical features that are able to provide shelter, forage and snow interception. Roosevelt elk are on the BC provincial blue-list and have a BC Conservation Framework Priority of 2 (BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer, 2010) as well as having local and cultural importance. Black-tailed deer are not considered a species of concern, but have local importance for food, economic opportunity and recreation.

Marbled Murrelet are small seabirds that nest inland, with the majority of nests being found on large, high boughs in old conifers, up to 30 km inland. Much work has been done along the coast to identify and rank suitable nesting habitat for Marbled Murrelet. Marbled Murrelet are listed as Threatened on Schedule 1 of the Federal Species at Risk Act (SARA), provincially blue-listed, listed on the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) Category of Species at Risk and considered Identified Wildlife, and have a BC Conservation Framework Priority of 1 (BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer, 2010). Identified Wildlife are considered to be sensitive to habitat alteration associated with forest and range practices and are considered to be at risk (endangered, threatened, vulnerable or regionally important).

Northern Goshawks are a relatively large forest dwelling hawk. They need a closed canopy forest with an open understory for nesting and foraging. The coastal subspecies is listed as Threatened on SARA Schedule 1, provincially red-listed, listed on the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) Category of Species at Risk and are considered Identified Wildlife, and have a Conservation Priority of 1.

Current Status & Interpretation

Type	Status	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Target Met (Y/N)	Variance Met (Y/N)
UWR	Legal	4941.9	4941.9	4941.8	4941.8	4941.8	Y	N/A
	Proposed	0	0	0	0	0		
	Voluntary	0	0	0	0	0		
MAMU	Legal	4411.7	4411.5	4450.5	4450.8	**4453.9**	Y	N/A
	Proposed	63.3	63.3	65.8	65.8	**63.3**		
	Voluntary	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2		
Goshawk	Legal	542.1	542.1	985.5	985.5	**1387.3**	Y	N/A
	Proposed	443.5	443.5	401.8	401.8	**0**		
	Voluntary	414.1	395.8	471.2	549.5	549.5		
Red Legged Frog	Legal	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	Y	N/A
	Proposed	0	0	0	0	0		
	Voluntary	0	0	0	0	0		

The target was met. Decrease in proposed Marbled Murrelet & Goshawk area is because that area has now moved to having legal status, with a small (0.6 ha) net increase in legal area.

Strategies & Implementation

In general, the management strategy for this indicator includes:

To spatially designate and legally establish Wildlife Habitat Areas. LKSM has a mix of legally established and proposed areas. The intent is to move proposed areas through the process to become legally established.

When it is necessary to build roads through or harvest adjacent to one of these reserves, LKSM attempts to minimize the impact and provides replacement habitat of similar quality, if necessary.

Species at Risk training is delivered to the operations to aid staff in identifying and working around Species at Risk.

Northern Goshawk Management Protocol has been developed to guide operations managing forest activities around nests. Known nests will be monitored for activity when forest management activities are planned nearby.

Forecasts

The government is planning on establishing significant marbled murrelet and goshawk WHAs and OGMAs, so the area of legal UWR and WHA is expected to remain the same or increase in the future.

Monitoring

The WFP Corporate Planning & Practices Biologist is responsible for coordinating GIS Analysis and reporting on this indicator. Reserves are mapped spatially in a layer of the GIS.

Indicator 1.2.2: SAR Habitat Modelling

Element: 1.2 Species Diversity *Conserve species diversity by ensuring that habitats and forest conditions for the native species found in the DFA are maintained through time, including habitats for known occurrences of species at risk.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
The habitat for focal species, including species at risk, exist on the DFA	Ensure habitat for focal species, including species at risk, exist on the DFA	Degree of suitable habitat in the long term for selected focal species, including species at risk	The number of species with habitat modelling completed stays the same or increases over time and the amount of suitable habitat for species where habitat modelling exists stays the same or increases (on a 5yr basis)	Decrease by 1%

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08 (relates to old indicator 9). No change in Z809-16.

Justification

While ecosystem conservation is the coarse-filter approach to biodiversity management, species diversity is the fine-filter approach. For most species, forest managers only have the ability to manipulate habitats, not species populations. Legal protection can help preserve habitat or elements of the habitat for species in decline or at risk of extinction (species at risk). To account for the degree of habitat protection provided for selected focal species, including species at risk, forest managers need to recognize short-term habitat needs, particularly for critical and core habitats, and consider existing protection plans for species at risk (see Indicator 1.2.1). For the longer term, forest managers can use habitat supply models when they exist and are reasonable in order to assess the long-term availability of habitat suitable for selected focal species.

The intent of this indicator is to report on the amount of suitable habitat for focal species (currently available or projected in the long term) retained on the DFA through modelling. It can include modelling completed by WFP, LKSM, or other parties, such as government agencies. The variance is intended to allow fluctuations due to spatial or forest cover updates and natural disturbance factors. The variance will not cover changes to the model; instead the baseline will need to be reset.

The Marbled Murrelet is a small seabird that nests on large boughs high in old conifers, up to 30km inland. Marbled Murrelets are listed as Threatened by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) and are provincially Blue-listed under the Conservation Data Centre. Suitable nesting habitat for the Marbled Murrelet has been mapped across its range using low-level aerial surveys, air photo interpretation, and the British Columbia model. Western Forest Products has used this information and mapping for habitat modelling on TFL64.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Species Modelling Complete	Measure	Hectares of Suitable Habitat (Modeled)		Target Met (Y/N)	Variance Met (Y/N)
			Current	Long Term		
2023	MAMU Nesting Habitat	Potentially Suitable Habitat in legal WHA, UWR, OGMA and NCLB	22,249.74	41,730.77	Y	N/A
2018	MAMU Nesting Habitat	Potentially Suitable Habitat in legal WHA, UWR, OGMA and NCLB	22,069.21	37,588.77	Y	N/A
2013-2017	MAMU Nesting Habitat	Potentially Suitable Habitat in legal WHA, UWR, OGMA and NCLB	20,483.2	36,652.4	base line	
2010	MAMU Nesting Habitat	Potentially Suitable Habitat in legal WHA, UWR, OGMA and NCLB	16,289.9	20,838.6	reference info	

The target is met. This indicator is reported on every 5 years.

Strategies & Implementation

As reliable habitat modelling tools and parameters become available for different species, WFP/LKSM will apply them to its land base to guide the evolution of management prescriptions.

Western's Stewardship and Conservation Plan around variable retention will leave a legacy of mature and old forest attributes.

The long-term strategy is to spatially designate and legally establish Wildlife Habitat Areas, Ungulate Winter Range and Old Growth Habitat Areas to address habitat needs for multiple species. LKSM has a mix of legally established and proposed areas. The intent is to move proposed areas through the process to become legally established. Proposed reserves will be managed as if established.

Forecasts

The quantity of potentially suitable habitat is forecasted to increase. The federal recovery strategy (Environment Canada 2014) set a population objective that requires retention of nesting habitat at 70% (or greater) of 2002 amounts by 2032 province-wide. The government of British Columbia is committed to maintaining specified amounts of nesting habitat on provincial Crown land within each conservation zone. For the West and North Vancouver Island conservation district, there is a 68% habitat retention threshold. The combination of nesting habitat that is (or will be) protected through existing land use planning, plus nesting habitat in the non-contributing land base, does not achieve the minimum habitat threshold and habitat within the harvestable

lands is required to achieve these thresholds for Crown land. At least 80% of the minimum habitat threshold for Crown land will be spatially protected (mapped) in the West and North Vancouver Island conservation region. As a result, the total amount of currently suitable nesting habitat is expected to increase. Furthermore, the projected habitat is expected to increase as stands age and grow taller in the reserves and in the non-operable land base.

The Provincial Northern Goshawk Recovery Team has completed a habitat suitability index model for the Northern Goshawk. They modelled areas within which critical habitat for breeding or foraging is found. However, they are expected to continue with updates, possibly using Lidar in the near future. As a result, it would not create a proper baseline for this indicator. More information and maps can be found in the 2018 Recovery Strategy for the Northern Goshawk *Iaingi* subspecies (*Accipiter gentilis Iaingi*) in Canada report.

Monitoring

WFP Corporate Stewardship is responsible for coordinating GIS Analysis and reporting on this indicator.

The general monitoring measures are as follows:

Potential habitat supply will be monitored spatially relative to the target every 5 years.

Non-contributing land-base will be recalculated with new Timber Supply Analyses

Potential suitable habitat is modelled using parameters from the Marbled Murrelet recovery team in two steps:

1) Area is considered “Most Likely” suitable if ≥250years old and ≥28.5m tall.
2) Area is considered to potentially become suitable habitat if ≤250years and ≥28.5m tall or ≥18m site index.

For modelling, long term is defined as twice the average life expectancy of the predominate trees in a DFA, up to a maximum of 300 years. Given the long-life expectancy of coastal forest species, 300 years is considered long term for the marbled murrelet modelling.

Indicator 1.2.3: Regeneration of Native Species

Element: 1.2 Species Diversity *Conserve species diversity by ensuring that habitats and forest conditions for the native species found in the DFA are maintained through time, including habitats for known occurrences of species at risk.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Native tree species on the DFA	Native tree species are maintained on the DFA	Proportion of regeneration comprised of native species	Native species comprise at least 90% of the regeneration established annually on harvested areas	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08. Core Indicator under CSA-Z809-16, but has been moved from Criterion 2 to Criterion 1 (previously Indicator 2.1.2).

Justification

The target is based on legal requirements under FRPA and the associated Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use. However, the target accounts for slight variations where approved by government (e.g., planting of non-native noble fir in higher elevations where research indicates it is acceptable).

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Planted	% Native Species	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	1,325,210	98.6	Y
2024	1,269,460	100	Y
2023	1,186,310	100	Y
2022	1,369,410	99.1	Y
2021	977,170	98.7	Y

The target was met.

During the Fall planting program 19,200 Noble Fir were planted between the LA100 and Memekay East areas of the DFA.

Strategies & Implementation

Noble fir is non-native to Canada. It is found at higher elevations in Washington, Oregon, and California. It has been approved for planting in British Columbia at higher elevations where research projects have indicated good performance and survival. The Mid Island Forest Stewardship Plan includes stocking standards with Noble fir for these sites, with a 20% limit in the planting prescription to mitigate risk.

Forecasts

It is anticipated that the target will be achieved as it relates to legal requirements (FRPA, the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use, and Mid Island's approved Forest Stewardship Plan stocking standards). Ecologically suitable sites for Noble Fir are not widely available, so there is minimal risk of exceeding the target.

Monitoring

The indicator reports on the spring and fall planting program species composition. It is assumed that all naturally regenerated trees are native species due to the lack of non-native seed sources on the DFA.

The Silviculture Planner generates an annual report.

Indicator 1.3.1: Trees Planted

Element: 1.3 Genetic Diversity *Conserve genetic diversity by maintaining the variation of genes within species and ensuring that reforestation programs are free of genetically modified organisms.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Maintain the genetic diversity on the DFA	Genetically modified organisms are not introduced in the DFA	The percent of the total trees planted annually that includes genetically modified organisms	0%	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08.

Basis for the Target

The target aligns with the current legal requirements: no genetically modified organisms are currently permitted (Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use, which prevents genetically modified seeds or vegetative material to be 'registered').

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Planted	% Genetically Modified	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	1,325,210	0	Y
2024	1,269,460	0	Y
2023	1,186,310	0	Y
2022	1,369,410	0	Y
2021	977,170	0	Y

Target was met.

All seedlots utilized for planting are registered seedlots in BC and thus are not genetically modified in any way (genetically modified seedlings are not approved for registration or use in BC).

Strategies & Implementation

All seed destined for crown land reforestation must be registered with the Ministry of Forests. Registration at the Tree Seed Centre (TSC). The TSC ensures that seedlots meet the applicable collection criteria specified in the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use. These standards include minimum requirements for genetic diversity and physical quality for BC and several northern US species and sources. The information is also used to guide transferability of seedlots to maximize forest productivity. Registration information and data integrity is maintained in the on-line web-based Seed Planning and Registry System (SPAR).

The only strategy in place related to this indicator is to only use seedlings from seedlots registered for use in BC in reforestation programs (legal requirement under FRPA and the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use). Alternatively, natural regeneration is also used to enhance restocking of cutblocks.
The seedlot number of all stock planted in the DFA is entered in silviculture records.

Forecasts

Currently, it is not anticipated that BC laws will change to allow for genetically modified organisms to be used to regenerate the forests. The Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use and applicable amendments are posted at the following location:
https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/managing-our-forest-resources/tree-seed/legislation-standards/chief-forester-s-standards-for-seed-use

Monitoring

The Silviculture Planner maintains the silviculture records through the entry of activity information in LRM. Planting specific data is also recorded within the Plant Wizard database and the provincial SPAR database for seeds and seedlings.

Indicator 1.4.1: Cultural Features

Element: 1.4 Protected Areas & Sites of Special Biological or Cultural Significance *Respect protected areas identified through government processes. Co-operate in broader landscape management related to protected areas and sites of special biological or cultural significance. Identify sites of special geological, biological, heritage or cultural significance within the DFA and implement management strategies appropriate to their long-term maintenance.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Sacred and culturally important sites on the DFA	Provide protection for identified sacred and culturally important sites on the DFA	Protection of sites of special significance.	100% of identified sacred and culturally important sites (i.e. archaeological sites) are managed according to measures jointly developed by LKSM and First Nations	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08. Core Indicator under CSA Z809-16 (previously Indicator 1.4.2).

Justification

The target is based on legal requirements under the Heritage Conservation Act, FRPA, and the results/strategies for Cultural Heritage Resources in the Forest Stewardship Plan. The target and the variance reflect the requirement to mitigate or control potential effects on identified culturally important sites through protection and/ or management prescriptions.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Archaeological Sites Identified	# Sites Protected	# Sites Managed	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	0	2	2	Y
2024	1	2	2	Y
2023	0	1	1	Y
2022	0	1	1	Y
2021	1	1	1	Y

Target met.

An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) was completed for 1 block on the NE slope of Newcastle ridge, near Johnstone Strait. There were no archaeological findings from this assessment. The two protected sites are a group of 3 Red Cedar Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs) that were located outside of a block boundary in 2024. The site is protected under the Heritage Conservation Act and has a 10m buffer around the group of CMTs, all of which are within 50m of each other. The other was discovered in 2021, along the Johnstone Strait, and has also been designated as an archaeological site under the Heritage Conservation Act. This site was initially buffered with a 5m site boundary as per the BC Archaeology Branch Standards but was subsequently buffered by 70m on all sides by LKSM.

Strategies & Implementation

The government has completed Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOA) to categorize the DFA into areas based upon archaeological site potential. As required, archeological assessments are completed to identify and evaluate archaeological resources within the proposed development areas. These identify and assess all impacts on archaeological resources that might result from the development and recommend alternatives for managing unavoidable adverse impacts.

In most cases, assessments are conducted jointly with representatives from the applicable First Nation. Mid Island Forest Operation also maintains open communication with First Nations regarding harvesting and road construction activities (i.e., meetings, email communications, etc.).

LKSM has a Standard Operating Procedure for Cultural Heritage Resources to guide planning activities in the identification, protection and management of features.

For the purposes of this indicator, 'protected' refers to protection of the feature from harvesting. 'Managed' could have a broader meaning including: buffer zones, special prescriptions to protect the feature during activity, or the modification/harvesting of a feature (provided First Nation approval and appropriate permits are in place).

Forecasts

It is anticipated that the target will be achieved. Currently, management strategies are jointly developed between LKSM and First Nations.

In the event any First Nation expresses any concerns with the existing process, alternatives may need to be developed (e.g. Protocol Agreements).

Monitoring

The Silviculture Planner requests a report from the Forestry Admin detailing any completed AOA/AIA activities and keeps a record of their reports.

Indicator 1.4.2: Sites of Significance

Element: 1.4 Protected Areas & Sites of Special Biological or Cultural Significance *Respect protected areas identified through government processes. Co-operate in broader landscape management related to protected areas and sites of special biological or cultural significance. Identify sites of special geological, biological, heritage or cultural significance within the DFA and implement management strategies appropriate to their long-term maintenance.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Protected areas on the DFA	Respect and maintain protected areas on the DFA through government processes	Proportion of identified sites with implemented management strategies	100% of identified sites (i.e. SMZ 11, karst, bear dens, nests) have implemented management strategies	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08 (relates to old indicator 11). In 2014, Recreation Areas was removed from this indicator as there is now a separate Recreation Indicator 5.2.A.

Core Indicator under CSA Z809-16. Indicator number has been revised from 1.4.1 to 1.4.2 under new standard.

Justification

For this indicator, identified sites will be: karst, bear dens, blocks in the SMZ, and the following nests: goshawk/ eagle/ peregrine falcon/ osprey/ heron.

Protected areas identified through government processes (WHAs, OGMAs, and UWRs) are tracked in Indicators 1.2.1 and 1.2.2. Identified recreation features, pursuant to s.5 of the 2006 GAR, are tracked under Indicator 5.2.A. Sites of archaeological significance are tracked in Indicator 1.4.1. They will not be tracked under this indicator.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	# of Identified Sites	# of Cutblocks	# of Management Strategies Implemented	Summary of Implemented Management Strategy	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	19	12	4	- Bear dens (10 blocks) - Goshawk nests (1 block) - Karst (1 block) - SMZ 11 (1 block)	Y
2024	64	37	4	-Bear dens (33 blocks) -Goshawk nests (1 block) -Karst (5 blocks) -SMZ 11 (8 blocks)	Y

2023	39	29	4	- Bear dens (22 blocks) -Goshawk nests (3 blocks) -Karst (2 blocks) -SMZ 11 (6 blocks)	Y
2022	58	21	8	-Bear dens (10 blocks) -Goshawk nests (5 blocks) -Karst (8 blocks): -SMZ 11 (2 blocks)	Y
2021	39	20	4	-Bear dens (4 blocks) -Goshawk Nests (4 blocks) -Karst (10 blocks) -SMZ 11 (2 blocks)	Y

Target met. No non-compliances with the LKSM Standards used for the management of bear dens, goshawk nests, karst, or the Special Management Zones.

Strategies & Implementation

LKSM provides training to its staff and contractors to facilitate the identification of species at risk (animals and plants), nests, sensitive ecosystems, bear dens, and karst. For karst features, LKSM's Karst Management Standard and Guidelines are followed. The standard includes management practices to protect and maintain feature quality and/or contents from the potentially adverse effects of surface activities.

The management strategies for the coastal northern coastal goshawk are derived from the goshawk management standard. It provides direction to LKSM's forest professionals on managing primary forest activities around Coastal Northern Goshawk nests to minimize the risk of nest and territory abandonment. The Standard covers identification, survey requirements, operational timing restrictions, and buffer zones. Section 34 of the Wildlife Act prohibits the destruction of an eagle, peregrine falcon, osprey, or heron nests. LKSM retains nests as wildlife trees and works to maintain retention surrounding the nest.

Forestry crews map the location of bear dens trees during layout, whether active or not. Bear den trees are retained within reserve areas, or as individual wildlife trees, where safe to do so.

The Final Cutblock Inspection and Harvest Completion Plan process verifies that all instructions/strategies were implemented.

Forecasts

The target should be met in future years.

Monitoring

The Silviculture Planner requests from the GIS Analyst a list of harvested blocks for the year with overlaps that fall within 100m of bear dens, karst, special management zones, and within 800m of nests.

Indicator 2.1.1: Free Growing

Element 2.1: Forest Ecosystem condition and productivity *Conserve forest ecosystem productivity and productive capacity by maintaining ecosystem conditions that are capable of supporting naturally occurring species. Reforest promptly and use tree species ecologically suited to the site.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Resilient forest ecosystems	Maintain ecosystem processes and ecosystem conditions	Reforestation Success	i) All blocks meet the legal free growing due date (20 years) ii) All blocks meet the legal regen delay period (6 years)	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08 (carried forward from the 2009 SFM Plan Indicator 20). Indicator number changed from 2.1.1a to 2.1.1 to correct the numbering. No changes in CSA Z809-16. Previously known as Indicator 4.1.2. Non-core indicator, 2.1.A: Regeneration Delay merged with this as a secondary target following PAG meeting vote at the September 18th, 2025 meeting.

Justification

The target and variance are tied to future yield assumptions in the Timber Supply Review associated with the DFA and legal requirements under FRPA (WFP FSP, FRPA s.29 and FPPR s. 16 and 44 (1)(b)). Prompt reforestation with ecologically suitable species is necessary to ensure the Long-Term Harvest Level (LTHL) of the DFA.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Total FG Ha Due	FG Ha Not Meeting Target	% Not Meeting Target	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	918.6	0.0	0.0	Y
2024	1,233.2	0.0	0.0	Y
2023	335.2	0.0	0.0	Y
2022	362.9	0.0	0.0	Y
2021	220.6	0.0	0.0	Y

Year	Total RD Ha Due	RD Ha Not Meeting Target	% Not Meeting Target	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	491.5	0.0	0.0	Y
2024	1,603.3	0.0	0.0	Y
2023	1,633.4	0.0	0.0	Y
2022	1,446.8	0.0	0.0	Y
2021	1,731.1	0.0	0.0	Y

Both target i) & ii) was met.

Strategies & Implementation

Milestone obligations for Regen Delay and Free Growing dates are established within the Forest Stewardship Plan (approved stocking standards based on ecosystem types). Timelines are set in motion upon harvest start dates.

Planting with appropriate species and brush control are the primary management tools that ensure these commitments are met on time. The Silviculture Planner conducts surveys to ensure the success of reforestation.

Forecasts

The target is a legal requirement, so it should be consistently met.

Monitoring

Openings are regularly assessed in the field to ensure milestone obligations are met and reported to government.

The Silviculture Planner/Forestry Admin generates milestone reports from the Ministry of Forests RESULTS database quarterly to ensure blocks with upcoming milestones are prioritized for surveys. LRM queries are also used to check status/milestones.

The same report is used to summarize compliance with milestone obligations for this indicator.

Indicator 2.1.3: Permanent Access (PAS)

Element: 2.1 Forest Ecosystem Condition and Productivity *Conserve forest ecosystem productivity and productive capacity by maintaining ecosystem conditions that are capable of supporting naturally occurring species. Reforest promptly and use tree species ecologically suited to the site.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Conserve productive capacity of the DFA	The integrity of the DFA is maintained over time	Additions and deletions to the forest area	The average percent of forest area harvested each year in the DFA that is converted to permanent access structure does not exceed 7%	+0.5%

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08 (carried forward from 2009 SFM Plan Indicator 21). Indicator moved from Element 2.2 to 2.1 under CSA Z809-16 (previously Indicator 2.2.1).

Justification

Based on FPPR Section 36, permanent access structures may not exceed 7% of the cutblock, unless there is no other practicable option having regard to the size, topography, and engineering constraints of the cut block or the safety of the road user.

At the March 15th, 2018 MIFLAG meeting, the target was increased from 6 to 6.5%. On May 16th, 2024 MIFLAG voted to increase the target from 6.5% to 7%. MIFLAG acknowledged the increase in challenging terrain and the performance trend over the previous years.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Access as % of TAUP	Target Met (Y/N)	Variance Met (Y/N)
2025	4.3*	Y	N/A
2024	7.6	N	N
2023	7.8	N	N
2022	7.3	N	N
2021	6.9	N	Y

This target was met.

PAS exceeded 7% in 13 blocks, as per allowable rationales in the FPPR Section 36. The reasons were outlined in their respective signed cutblock site plan or amendments.

*The significant reduction in PAS for 2025 was due to 29.5 ha of roads being deactivated and planted in the Spring. This was done through Forest Investment Branch funding. Without this the PAS for the year would have been 8.1% and would have not met the target or variance.

Strategies & Implementation

The LP needs to balance logging productivity, road user safety, road building costs with the target of limiting permanent access structures. Appropriate yarding systems are applied to minimize road construction, and the Grade SOP states, "to avoid exceeding limits for soil disturbance, restrict ditch excavation and overburden stripping to the minimum width necessary for a safe road running surface."

Forecasts

The LP will continue to strive to minimize PAS when possible. It is anticipated that the average PAS will continue to increase due to challenging cutblock design and harvest area constraints. Despite the target 7% FRPA does allow permanent access structures to exceed 7% of the cutblock if there is no other practicable option having regard to the size, topography, and engineering constraints of the cutblock. Given the increase in challenging terrain, wider roads with more switchbacks are expected to allow for safe hauling which leads to increased PAS. Safety needs to remain the LP's number one priority.

Monitoring

The Silviculture Planner runs a query from our LRM database which provides permanent access areas for all harvest complete blocks in a year to generate an overall PAS %.

PAS is calculated using a 5.6m road buffer on all roads. It is adjusted to account for large landings or quarries. This average road width was determined from a sample of 30 blocks in 2014. A weighted average of their road buffers by TAUP was calculated and adjusted down by a factor of 0.92 based on 2014 as-built PAS surveys. The accuracy of this road buffer was verified using Lidar and field assessments in December 2017.

Indicator 2.1.4: Harvest Level

Element: 2.1 Forest Ecosystem Condition and Productivity *Conserve forest ecosystem productivity and productive capacity by maintaining ecosystem conditions that are capable of supporting naturally occurring species. Reforest promptly and use tree species ecologically suited to the site.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Sustainable harvesting on the DFA	The harvest level on the DFA is sustainable over time	Proportion of the calculated long-term sustainable harvest level that is actually harvested	i)The annual harvest level is within 50% of the AAC ii) The cumulative volume harvested does not exceed the AAC authorized for the 5-year cut control period	i) One out of five years in the cut control cycle may exceed +/-50% of the AAC ii) +10%

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08 (carried forward from 2009 SFM Plan Indicator 22). Indicator moved from Element 2.2 to 2.1 under CSA Z809-16 (previously Indicator 2.2.2).

Justification

The Chief Forester ensures sustainable harvesting by determining the annual allowable cut (m3/year) that can be harvested within a management unit. To provide operational flexibility, 5 year cut control periods apply. There are no minimum or maximum harvest levels for a given year; however, the maximum amount that can be harvested over 5 years without penalty is 110% of the 5-year AAC. Overharvest volumes are carried forward into the next cut control period. The licensee pays 2x stumpage on any volume over 110%. This discourages licensees from logging more than the sustainable volume.

Target i) ensures a steady flow of fibre, so jobs are maintained, while allowing for variations in harvest levels to account for market fluctuations. However, it does not ensure a sustainable harvest level is maintained with respect to the environment.

As a result, a second target was developed at the March 15, 2018 MIFLAG meeting. Target ii) helps ensure the sustainable harvest level is not exceeded over a 5-year period. A 10% variance was selected to align with the Cut Control Regulation.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	AAC (m^3)	Harvested (m^3)	Average Harvest as % of AAC	Target Met (Y/N)	Variance Met (Y/N)
2025	904,540	398,515	44.1%	N	Y
2024	904,540	1,001,206	110.7%	Y	N/A
Cut Control 2019-2023	**4,522,700**	**4,244,663**	**94.0**	**Y**	**N/A**
2023	904,540	1,195,642	132.2	Y	N/A
2022	904,540	940,864	104.0	Y	N/A
2021	904,540	821,369	90.8	Y	N/A
2020	904,540	852,353	94.2	Y	N/A
2019	904,540	434,435	48.0	**N**	Y
Cut Control 2014-2018	**4,956,012**	**5,214,612**	**106.3**	**Y**	**N/A**
2018	904,540	959,757	106.1	Y	N/A
2017	904,540	1,096,144	121.2	Y	N/A
2016	1,011,866	1,342,141	132.6	Y	N/A
2015	1,067,533	896,650	84.0	Y	N/A
2014	1,067,533	919,920	87.7	Y	N/A

*Numbers adjusted back to 2014 for consistency with corporate reporting. Harvested volumes needed to include waste to be compared to AAC

Target i) was not met, but the variance was & Target ii) won't be reported until end of 2028.

The annual harvest was impacted in 2025 due to a strike action by the United Steelworkers Union Local 1-1937 beginning on June 6th, 2025 and concluding on February 23rd, 2026.

Strategies & Implementation

LKSM wants to achieve harvest levels as close to the AAC as possible each year. There is a desire to maintain steady harvest levels to retain high quality employees and contractors. Harvest levels may exceed the AAC annually, as long as overall cut control requirements are met. Under harvests may occur during economic downturns, but they need to be minimized since undercut volumes may be awarded to other parties. Corporate Forestry completes a timber supply analysis which determines the long-term harvest level (LTHL). The harvest rate is dependent on the state and growth rates of the existing forest, the silviculture intensity, and harvest constraints. The provincial Chief Foresters considers this rate when determining the AAC.

Forecasts

LKSM plans to meet the targets or variances over the new cut control period and in future years.

Monitoring

The WFP Corporate Tenures Manager provides harvest volume data on an annual basis.

Indicator 3.1.1: Soil Disturbance

Element: 3.1 Soil Quality and Quantity *Conserve soil resources by maintaining soil quantity and quality.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Productive capacity of forest soils on the DFA	Harvest operations are conducted such that the productive capacity of forest soils on the DFA is maintained	Level of soil disturbance	The annual % of harvested openings in which soil disturbance levels exceed the plan is zero	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08. (carried forward from 2009 SFM Plan Indicator 18). Core Indicator under CSA Z809-16 indicator number did not change.

Justification

The objective ensures that site productivity is maintained and that impacts to other resource values are prevented or mitigated.

Based on FPPR, soil disturbance means disturbance to the soil in the net area to be reforested in a cut block because of temporary access structures, compacted areas, or gouges, ruts, and scalps. Defined in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR), sensitive soils have a high or very high risk of displacement, surface erosion, or compaction due to slope gradient, texture class, moisture regime, or organic matter content.

The target and variance are based on legal requirements established in FPPR Section 35 for sensitive soils. The soil disturbance limit is 5% for sensitive soils, 10% for non-sensitive soils and 25% for roadside areas. The limit is outlined in the site plan for each standard unit. As per FPPR Section 35(4)(b), an agreement holder may exceed the CSP limits for the construction of temporary access structures if the site is rehabilitated before the regeneration date to meet the specified limits.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	# of Post-Harvest Assessments Completed	# of Openings & % of blocks Exceeding Soil Disturbance Limit	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	30	0	Y
2024	52	0	Y
2023	56	0	Y
2022	36	0	Y
2021	27	0	Y

The target was met.

Strategies & Implementation

The EMS and SOPs provide guidance to avoid soil disturbance, including:

- Identify sensitive soils in the planning stages through field work (limits are recorded in Site Plans)
- Assign the appropriate harvest method (ground based, cable, aerial) for the soil conditions
- Assign the appropriate equipment to the soil conditions (hoechuck vs. skidder)
- Use woody debris to insulate soil disturbance
- Curtail operations during wet weather
- Complete EMS Cutblock Inspections and Post-Harvest Inspections to ensure compliance with the plan and to access soil disturbance levels.
- Prescribe rehabilitation measures where soil disturbance levels exceed the desired levels

The Falling and Bucking Department SOP includes, “Supervisors will confirm that visual checks to monitor soil disturbance are being done by operators concurrent with mechanical falling and processing activities.”

FPPR 35. (4)(b)(ii) allows soil disturbance to be exceeded by 5% for temporary access structures if the area is rehabilitated before the regeneration date. WFP aims to rehabilitate any soil disturbance in excess of limits while completing post-harvest activities like piling and ditch cleaning. To meet fire abatement standards, piling generally occurs within 1 year of harvest completion, so rehabilitation happens well in advance of regen delay (6 years from harvest commencement).

Areas of soil disturbance within 100m of an invasive species site are grass seeded promptly with weed free seed or planted.

Forecasts

Due to past performance and the long history of implementation of the EMS and SOPs, we anticipate that the target will be achieved.

Monitoring

Soil disturbance is assessed through a visual review during cutblock inspections and post-harvest inspections. If soil disturbance exceeds limits or if concerns are noted, an action item is created in the EMS tracking system with rehabilitation measures, a deadline and the assigned person to complete the task.

The Silviculture Planner reviews the post-harvest assessments and the EMS tracking items annually, looking for any references to soil disturbance.

Indicator 3.1.2: Coarse Woody Debris (CWD)

Element: 3.1 Soil Quality and Quantity *Conserve soil resources by maintaining soil quality and quantity.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Productive capacity of forest soils on the DFA	Soil degeneration on the DFA is prevented	Level of downed woody material	> 15 m^3 per hectare	-5.0 m^3 per hectare

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08. Minor revision in Z809-16.

Justification

Dead wood is an important component of a healthy forest ecosystem. Coarse woody debris is a major input of organic matter to forest soils, critical for forest function, structure, and productivity. The $15m^3$ target relates to the waste benchmarks in the Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual. The waste benchmarks vary, from $10m^3$/ha to $35m^3$/ha, depending on stand maturity and harvest method. The waste benchmark means the volume of avoidable waste that can be left on a harvested area without being subject to a monetary waste assessment. The benchmark ensures sufficient coarse woody debris is left given its importance in nutrient and organic matter dynamics of forest ecosystems. Furthermore, FPPR Section 68(1) requires a minimum of 4 logs per hectares, each being a minimum of 5m in length and 30cm in diameter at one end, to be retained on a cutblock.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Downed Woody Material (m^3/ha)	Target Met (Y/N)	Variance Met (Y/N)
2025	60	Y	N/A
2024	63	Y	N/A
2023	68	Y	N/A
2022	69	Y	N/A
2021	46	Y	N/A

The target was met.

Strategies & Implementation

Coastal stands often have significant levels of downed and dead standing woody material at various levels of decomposition. Harvesting operations add to these levels by leaving non-merchantable wood on site. Intentional broadcast burning of woody material has been eliminated as a site preparation tool. However, non-merchantable wood is piled and burned depending on the fire hazard assessment to abate fire hazard and prevent the loss of plantable ground. This does not impede LKSM's ability to achieve CWD targets.

Forecasts

It is expected that a similar volume of downed woody debris per hectare will remain in 2026.

Monitoring

The Operations Forester who manages Waste & Residue generates a summary from the Provincial Government's waste billing system for the calendar year and divides the total waste volume by the harvested area of the associated cutblocks.

Indicator 3.2.1: Watersheds

Element: 3.2 Water Quality and Quantity *Conserve water resources by maintaining water quantity and quality.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Water quality and quantity	Management operations do not endanger water quality and quantity	Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand-replacing disturbance	Proportion of watershed units in the target condition (A,B) is improving over time (Mid-Island Watershed Assessment Report 2010)	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08.

Justification

A Watershed Assessment was completed for TFL 39 by G. Horel, P. Eng. (GM Horel Engineering Ltd.) in 2009/ 2010. The report includes recommended indicators and targets, in addition to recording the current status of the watersheds in the DFA. The assessment report defined four categories of overall watershed 'health': A – stable or consistent with natural; B – improving, may have sites that are still disturbed; C – moderately disturbed; and D – severely disturbed. The report outlines expected timelines to improve the rating for each watershed. An updated report from G.M. Horel Engineering Ltd. was undertaken in 2022.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	# of Watersheds in A, B Category	Area of Watersheds in A, B Category as a %	Target Met (Y/N)
2023	35/44 (80%)	103,105/142,812 (72%)	N
2010	38/44 (86%)	116,735/142,812 (82%)	N/A - Baseline

This target is not reported on annually, but it did fail in 2023.

Four watersheds moved from the A & B trend down to C & D trends. One watershed improved, moving from B to the A trend.

Downgraded Watersheds

Consort Creek/Stewart: Chronic natural rockfalls, spalls, and upper valley wall talus slides were the leading contributor to the worsening trend. A total of 13 new natural landslides ranging from 0.13-0.82 ha in size were noted.

Spirit Lake: Despite areas of historic floodplain logging recovering with improving canopy closure, there remains openings in the riparian Alder canopy elsewhere that has negatively impacted the trend. These openings are attributed to the conversion of areas previously dominated by hardwood species to coniferous led stands. The report does not identify the time frame for this conversion or if improved remote sensing data and analysis influenced this trend change.

Grilse: Only 18% of the area of this watershed is within the TFL so it is highly susceptible to the influence of adjacent tenure holders/owners. Pre-1995 floodplain logging cited as the primary contributor to the disturbance level, with insufficiently advanced second growth riparian forest in place to resist stream bank erosion, leading to increased bedload transport during high flows.

Wagar: A significant change in trend from A to C is attributed to natural landslides that took place between 2013-2017. The most significant being a 7.42 ha slide that entered the watershed's higher order stream, an S2. During the same period smaller slides originating from both pre and post-1995 logging also contributed to the disturbance.

Improved Watersheds

Little Memekay: low landslide frequency with observed disturbances being small and limited to small, non-fish streams (S6).

Status of Watersheds in TFL 39-2 (2022 Horel report)

Watershed Trend	Watershed Name				
(D) Highly Disturbed	Lower Adam Big Tree Salmon (Remainder)				
(C) Moderately disturbed; or improving but still of concern	Consort Creek/Stewart	Spirit Lake Grilse	North Memekay Kunnum	Nisnak Wagar	
(B) Improving, may have sites that are still disturbed	North Elk Lower White Upper White	Upper Memekay	Canyon Middle Memekay Upper Adam	Compton Montague Kim	
(A) Stable, or consistent with natural	South Elk	Upper Amor Cooper Lower Memekay Springer Rooney	Gerald/Moakwa Kokummi Stove Kay Stowe Kylee Newcastle Salmon-H Little Memekay	Nora Marilou Norberg Dewey/Nicole White-B	Dalrymple K012-3 K031-1 Newcastle CWS
Fisheries Rank	(1) High to very high fish capacity; large or potentially large anadromous runs	(2) Important resident fishery or moderate anadromous capacity	(3) Small but significant anadromous capacity; or some resident fish	(4) Limited fisheries capacity. Few resident or anadromous fish	(0) No data

Status of Watersheds in TFL 39-2 (2010 Horel report)

Watershed Trend	Watershed Name				
(D) Highly Disturbed	Lower Adam Big Tree Salmon (Remainder)				
(C) Moderately disturbed; or improving but still of concern			North Memekay Kunnum	Nisnak	
(B) Improving, may have sites that are still disturbed	Consort Creek/Stewart North Elk Lower White Upper White	Upper Memekay Spirit Lake Grilse	Canyon Little Memekay Middle Memekay Upper Adam	Compton Montague Kim	
(A) Stable, or consistent with natural	South Elk	Upper Amor Cooper Lower Memekay Springer Rooney	Gerald/Moakwa Kokummi Stove Kay Stowe Kylee Newcastle Salmon-H	Nora Wagar Marilou Norberg Dewey/Nicole White-B	Dalrymple K012-3 K031-1 Newcastle CWS
Fisheries Rank	(1) High to very high fish capacity; large or potentially large anadromous runs	(2) Important resident fishery or moderate anadromous capacity	(3) Small but significant anadromous capacity; or some resident fish	(4) Limited fisheries capacity. Few resident or anadromous fish	(0) No data

Strategies & Implementation

An update to the Watershed Indicators Report completed for TFL 39 Block 2 by G. Horel (GM Horel Engineering Ltd.) in 2009/ 2010 was carried out in 2022.

This report provides management strategies to address key concerns identified in the Watersheds Indicators Report and lays out risk control measures and highlighted focus areas for management moving forward.

The following strategies have continued to be implemented since the original 2010 report:

- Where streams in a watershed unit have been impacted by landslide in postcode blocks, rate of cut limits are applied for harvest on steep terrain (until 2018).
- The Terrain Risk Management System (TRMS), windthrow strategy, rainfall shutdown guidelines, and standard practices for road construction are followed.
- Terrain stability assessments are completed where required, as dictated by the TRMS.
- The TFL 39-2 Watershed Management Strategies Report is reviewed for all blocks during the Hydrological Note to File, and relevant strategies are applied.
- A watershed assessment is required for areas of special consideration: a community watershed, a fisheries sensitive watershed, or a large block (>40ha not greened up) in the Enhanced Forestry Zone. The hydrological assessment identifies and addresses potential sources of hydrological risk.

In response to the 2022 report G. Horel has recommended measures which the operation has accepted and is actively putting into place. These include the following:

- An Equivalent Clearcut Area (ECA) limit of 25% in the total combined area of the Nora, Gerald/Moakwa, Kokummi, Kylee, White B, Upper White, and Consort Creek/Stewart Lake watershed units.
- An ECA limit of 25% in both the Springer and Stowe Creek watershed units.
- In watersheds with high consequence landslides the TRMS should take into consideration an increased projected rainstorm intensity due to climate change.
- A Landscape Reserve Network (LRN) that incorporates the majority of the floodplains, fans, and alluvial streams within the tenure.
- Where fans are present, Terrain Stability Assessments (TSAs) undertaken for roads or cutblocks in the catchment area above the fan should estimate the sediment delivery potential to the fan and the potential effects on it.

- An ECA of 30-35% over 5 years, not to exceed 35% in any given year, to be applied to the delineated high sensitivity sections of the Big Tree. White River, and Memekay watershed units.

- No logging in the delineated high sensitivity sections of the Spirit Lake, North & Middle Memekay watershed units, and in the Newcastle Community Watershed.

- Additional measures for the Newcastle Community Watershed include limiting harvesting to terrain with a very low likelihood of a landslide to Newcastle Creek, an ECA of 20-25% over 5 years, not to exceed 30% in any given year within the delineated high sensitivity zones, limiting road construction to be done during the dry season unless assessed by a Qualified Professional and deemed low risk with sediment control measures in place, establishing sediment management plans if hauling during wet weather, and assessing rock quarries that provide materials for road surface ballast, drainage structure armouring, or armouring fill slopes, for the presence of acid-generating minerals.

- Increase the LiDAR precision for the fisheries sensitive watershed (Memekay), and the Newcastle Community Watershed to 2m contours.

- Increased caution and heightened management regarding windthrow potential along boundaries of the delineated no-log zones in the Spirit Lake, North & Middle Memekay watershed units, and in the Newcastle Community Watershed.

- The following roads with recent landslides from fill slopes be reviewed in order to improve LKSM's quality control for new road construction and road inspection strategy:
    - Ste30
    - CC540
    - UA245A2
    - S28

Forecasts

Mid Island will continue to implement the already existing recommendations from the WMS alongside the new measures recommended from the 2022 report.

Monitoring

The Silviculture Planner will provide updates as the watershed report recommendations are incorporated into the operation. No current target date for a subsequent watershed analysis.

Indicator 3.2.2: Water Features

Element: 3.2 Water Quality and Quantity *Conserve water resources by maintaining water quality and quantity.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Water quality and quantity	Maintain or enhance water quality (clean water) and water quantity (identified riparian features are within natural variations)	Proportion of forest management activities, consistent with prescriptions to protect identified water features	100% of forest management activities are consistent with prescriptions; measured as zero non-conformances identified through the following EMS Inspections: • Road Construction/ Reconstruction/ Deactivation • Post-Harvest	None; Identified non-conformances are addressed through mitigative actions

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-16.

Justification

Extensive research has been completed on the effects of forest management activities on water quality and quantity. Regulations, guidelines, and best management practices have been developed based on this research. LKSM's Harvest and Road Instructions documents are guided by these regulations, SOPs, and standards to minimize and mitigate impacts to water quality and quantity.

Assuming all instructions are followed, the impacts to water quality and quantity should be minimized. As such, the target is for 100% prescription implementation, measured as zero non-conformances through the EMS Inspection process.

NOTE: A non-conformance relates to the organization's Management System, including operating procedures, policies, standards or guidelines. A non-compliance relates to legal requirements, including acts, regulations, permits, and licenses.

Current Status & Interpretation

Target was met; there are no outstanding issues or non-conformances related to water features.

Year	Blocks Logged	ITS Items	Status
2025	18	Block 21005 required a stream crossing culvert to be removed and armored on A430.	Completed May 7th, 2025
		Block 12561 required a visit post snow melt to verify stream prescriptions were followed, & grass seeding along Memekay Main.	Completed April 9th, 2025
		Ste1C12 road system requires stability improvements & partial deactivation	Action plan post strike created on August 12th, 2025
		Blocks 31513 & 30519 in the community watershed field assessed for blowdown salvage & MBranch 15 road system inspected for potential maintenance work required.	Reviewed in the field on June 6th, 2025 with no further work required.
		Block 10270 requires additional culvert sizing assessment.	Reviewed in the field on June 6th, 2025 with a larger diameter and twin culvert recommended.
		Block 20503 field check required on unmarked spoil site created during road building.	Reviewed in the field on August 13th, 2025 with no adverse impacts on terrain or water features.
		Block 10034 remove bridge on WR380SP3	Removal completed May 31st, 2025
		Block 10027 assess fill slope stability adjacent to S6 stream.	Reviewed in the field on May 8th, 2025 with no action required.
		Block 10270 requires new stream crossing road plan for Ste400A1.	New plan developed on May 15th, 2025
		Block 40545 required more detailed in-field discussion with piling operator for stream crossings along LA100SP5 & grass seeding.	Completed on April 24th, 2025 & November 4th, 2025 (grass seeding)
		Block 30795 required hand cleaning & grass seeding of several stream sections.	Completed on May 22nd, 2025
		Grass seeding also completed in blocks 12276, 11780, 40544, & K01792.	Completed on April 30th, 2025 & November 4th, 2025

Strategies

Detailed block assessments are completed in advance of harvesting to address FRPA values, including water. These assessments include: terrain risk management, terrain stability, watershed management, rate of cut, windthrow, and riparian management.

Harvest and Road Instructions provide strategies for managing water quality and quantity. The instructions are largely based on acts and regulations and Western's Standard Operating Procedures and Standards. The Grass Seeding Standard and Rainfall Shutdown Standard help support the Environmental Management System in response to erosion and sediment transport. The WFP Grade and Falling/Yarding SOPs provide specific measures for managing water quantity and quality. There are special requirements for operating within community watersheds as well.

Implementation

LKSM completes extensive training with their supervisors and crews related to water quality and quantity. All supervisors complete EMS Level 2 and Spill Training. All crews complete EMS Level 1 and review all SOPs relevant to their jobs, including the Grade, Falling & Bucking, Yarding, and Loading SOPs. The crews are also provided with field cards with their relevant SOPs.

To ensure all acts, regulations, SOPs, and guidelines are followed, Mid Island carries out formal and informal inspections and assessments. They represent the primary means to monitor and measure features and/or conditions of operations that can have an adverse effect on the environment. They also represent a key means by which compliance with legal requirements is evaluated. Formal inspections and assessments are documented on forms, while informal ones may involve a diary notation.

The Issue Tracking System is the principal storage medium for tracking the results of formal inspections. Mid Island is responsible to ensure the information pertaining to internal inspections and to government agencies enforcement activities is tracked in ITS and is kept up to date.

Post-harvest activities like seasonal deactivation, trail rehabilitation and stream cleaning occur in conjunction with piling.

Forecast

This target should be met. All Road and Harvest Instructions are signed off by a forest professional and are peer-reviewed by one to two forest professionals depending on risk. As a result, it is unlikely that any prescriptions would be unsuitable for managing water quantity or quality.

Furthermore, crews are trained extensively on their SOPs and are expected to understand and follow the project instructions. If the instructions are not followed, the non-conformance should be identified and addressed during the many scheduled inspections (road inspection, in progress road inspection, harvest inspection, in progress harvest inspection, final cutblock inspection).

Monitoring

The Silviculture Planner reviews the EMS Action Plan reports for the year and queries the LRM database for completed grass seeding.

Indicator 4.1.1: Carbon

Element: 4.1.1 Carbon *Maintain the processes that take carbon from the atmosphere and store it in forest ecosystems.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
The uptake of carbon	The rate of carbon uptake by the managed forest is consistent over time.	Net carbon uptake	The net carbon uptake of the forest is positive, measured using a five - year average	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08. No change in Z809-16.

Justification

The net carbon uptake on the DFA is simply defined as the difference between the total carbon uptake on the DFA by its growing stock, minus the net carbon removed from the DFA through harvest operations and the total carbon emitted by fuel consumption or burning (operationally caused fires). The target is based on the concept that regeneration objectives should balance with the harvested area of the DFA, resulting in a 'constant' measure of net carbon uptake and confirmation that harvest levels are sustainable.

The five-year average for the target and the variance is meant to help account for fluctuation in yearly cut levels due to market conditions and licensee obligations under provincial legislation.

Current Status & Interpretation

Description	CO2e (tonnes)						Target Met	Variance Met
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021-2025		
Carbon uptake (from growing stock TFL 39/2)	659,827	652,661	638,706	655,626	697,548	**660,874**	Y	N/A
Carbon removed (to short-lived products[1])	-366,921	-426,945	-492,043	-364,936	-140,487	**-358,266**		
Fuel consumed (harvest & transport)	-12,646	-10,988	-12,548	-13,199	-4,948	**-10,866**		
Debris burned (debris disposal/ operational fires)	-65,839	-80,481	-177,566	-98,082	0	**-84,394**		
Description	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2021-2025**		
Net carbon Uptake	214,421	134,247	-43,452	179,409	552,113	**207,348**		

Target was met. The results were strongly influenced this year by the USW local 1-1937 strike which ran from June 6th, 2025 until the end of February, 2026.

To calculate performance of this indicator, the following applies:

The net carbon uptake on the DFA is simply defined as the difference between the total carbon uptake on the DFA by its growing stock, minus the net carbon removed from the DFA through harvest operations and the total carbon emitted through fuel consumption during forest management operations or debris burning (prescribed or operationally caused).

Net carbon uptake can be expressed using the following parameters:

- Carbon uptake (from growing stock)
- Carbon removed (to short-lived products)
- Fuel consumed (harvest & transport)
- Debris burned (debris disposal/operational fires)
- Net carbon uptake

Carbon uptake is estimated from forest growth and the carbon density of wood. Forest growth on the DFA is calculated through the harvest projection model by applying yield curves or growth estimates from the latest applicable timber supply analysis to the productive forest. For simplicity, no growth is assumed for "old-growth" age classes greater than 139 years of age. This estimated annual growth (in m3) is multiplied by the average carbon density estimates (kg/m3) by species to obtain the carbon uptake in tonnes of carbon.

A portion of the volume harvested remains sequestered in long-life products such as building lumber and furniture. A factor of the total volume is used to determine the carbon removed to short-lived products. An updated mill recovery factor was used in 2024 (46.8% vs 40% for sawlogs) meaning that less of the log is going to short-lived products (paper, cardboard, and firewood) and are staying in long-lived products.

The carbon removed is calculated based on the log volume production for each species. The annual log production (in m3) is multiplied by the average carbon density estimates (kg/m3) by species to obtain the gross carbon removed. This is then multiplied by a factor of 60% to estimate the tonnes of carbon removed to short-lived products. For simplicity, only stem-wood volume is considered in the calculation which is consistent with the results of yield curves.

The known fuel consumption is matched to the operational log production. When contractors independently purchase fuel, their consumption is assigned the average calculated rate (in L/m3) for the remaining of the operation's log production to estimate the total amount of fuel they consumed. The sum of fuels consumed (in L) is then multiplied by the average carbon density by fuel types (in t/L) to obtain the tonnes of carbon emitted through fuel consumption. An updated fuel factor value was used in 2024 (14.23 vs 12.54 kgCO2e/m3) due to decreasing production with the same fuel consumption associated with more difficult topography and lower volume stands.

Finally, the carbon emitted through forest practices such as debris burning or through other operationally caused fires is estimated by multiplying the approximate volume of wood consumed (in m3) by the average carbon density estimates (kg/m3). An updated wood density value was used in 2024 (0.747 vs 0.840 tCO2e/m3) which resulted in an overall lower proportion of carbon stored in wood, therefore when estimating how much carbon is released from burning it was less.

Strategies & Implementation

The primary strategy for ensuring a consistent net carbon uptake on the DFA is prompt and effective reforestation or regeneration of harvested areas that aims to establish free growing stands of healthy trees of mixed species in sufficient numbers and within set time frames.

The foresters aim to create resilient forests that will be less susceptible to pests and diseases. This is primarily achieved through a combination of natural regeneration and the planting of seedlings shortly after harvest is completed.

In certain circumstances, additional treatments/ strategies may be required in support of this core strategy to achieve its goal, including:

- Physical protection of seedlings against browsing pressures form deer and/or elk.
- The use of improved seed for planted seedlings that have increased growth performance and/or insect or disease resistance.
- Brushing treatments to relieve young trees form competition
- Broadcast fertilization of stands to stimulate growth when funding is available.
- Forest fire preparedness & response that aim at the prevention of fires and the prompt control and extinguishment of those that occur.
- Where fire hazard is low, distribution of slash versus piling to reduce burning activities
- Modernizing or upgrading of equipment that results in improved fuel efficiencies

Forecasts

The results for the Mid Island DFA indicate that there is ample growing stock on the DFA to maintain a net positive carbon uptake, assuming normal harvest levels are maintained.

Monitoring

The Certification & EMS Manager coordinates the calculation of the Net Carbon Uptake with the Corporate Carbon Forester.

Several parameters need to be monitored or maintained for the DFA:

- Growing stock inventory over time;
- Volume harvested annually, species profile of the harvested volume;
- Age (i.e. old growth vs. 2nd growth) profile of the harvested volume;
- Annual fuel consumption (gasoline, diesel fuel, aircraft fuel) based on a factor applied to the annual harvest in M3 (see description of process below);
- Annual area burnt in operationally caused forest fires, annual area burnt in broadcast silviculture fires, total number of debris piles burned annually for silviculture or fire abatement reasons and their average size.

The parameters listed above are entered in a spreadsheet built to calculate the carbon values emitted. It includes conversion factors extracted from recognized and credible international research literature. These factors include carbon density (CO2e) of wood by species in tonnes/m3, carbon density of various fuel types in tonnes/L and proportion (%) of wood harvested that is stored in short-lived products. Fuel consumption is calculated based on a factor derived from an average of all 5 CSA DFA's from data gathered for the 2012 – 2016 reporting periods. The factor is applied to the annual M3 of harvest as reported for the CSA reporting period. This includes diesel, gasoline and avgas consumption. This factor will be reviewed and revised every 5 years to account for changes in harvest types, technology and equipment. The current factor is 16.67 kg of carbon per M3 of harvest. The rationale for using a factor is that fuel accounts for a relatively low portion of the carbon produced; already uses factors for contractors as they do not report fuel consumption; and has not seen significant fluctuations over the time it has been calculated (2009 – 2016).

Indicator 4.2.1: DFA Changes

Element 4.2 Forest Land Conversion *Protect forest lands from deforestation. Encourage afforestation where ecologically appropriate.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
The conversion of forest land to other uses	Avoid excessive conversion of forest lands into other uses	Deletions to the forest area	Forest area in the DFA converted to other uses is less than <0.01% of the DFA over a 5-year period	Some changes to the DFA are outside of the control of WFP

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08. Old Indicator 2.2.1b changed to 4.2.1 in 2014 to reflect the correct Element number.

This indicator appears as a duplicate in Z809-16 under both 2.1 and 4.2. It also appears under 2.1.3, but MIFLAG has assigned a different target under 2.1.3.

The target was updated at the March 15, 2018 MIFLAG meeting to allow a small amount (15ha over 5 years) of land conversions for operational developments (landfills, quarries, dryland sorts, etc).

Justification

The target is intended to represent additions and withdrawals from the DFA that are completed by the LP or by the government (e.g., land conversion for infrastructure such as dryland sorts). It captures conversions of forest lands to other uses. It is not intended to focus on spatial updates or tenure changes.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Total Area of the DFA (ha)	Area Converted to Other Uses over 5- year period	% DFA converted to other uses	Reason for Change	Target Met (Y/N)	Variance Met (Y/N)
2025	156,149	0	0.0%	N/A	Y	N/A
2024	156,149	0	0.0%	N/A	Y	N/A
2023	156,149	0	0.0%	N/A	Y	N/A
2022	156,149	0	0.0%	N/A	Y	N/A
2021	156,149	0	0.0%	N/A	Y	N/A

The target was met.

Strategies & Implementation

All Crown land in a tree farm license is designated as “Provincial Forest” land. This designation limits the ability of the company to convert the land to other uses. The *Land Act* establishes that land can be converted for easements or rights of way, or for other purposes if the Chief Forester deems those uses to be compatible with uses described in the *Forest and Range Practices Act (Provincial Forest Use Regulation).*

In general, the LP wants to maintain or increase the DFA through land or tenure purchases. However, some losses are required for capacity expansion (eg. landfill or dryland sorts). The DFA may also be changed due to government take back areas.

Forecasts

Since 2018 there has been a proposed 4.7ha wood waste site for the Kelsey Bay dryland sort. This area remains forested for now but will be converted when the adjacent wood waste site is filled, and the permit is granted for the new one. The target should still be met once it's developed.

No other land conversion is planned.

Monitoring

The Corporate Tenures Manager reports on the total area of the DFA and any tenure changes or transfers. Land conversion areas (landfills, dryland sorts, large quarries) under SUP are subtracted from the DFA shapefile area. The area converted to other uses over the previous 5 years is summed in the column "Area Converted to Other Uses in the DFA over a 5-year period".

Indicator 5.1.1: Benefits

Element: 5.1 Timber and Non-Timber Benefits *Manage the forest sustainably to produce a mix of timber and non-timber benefits. Support a diversity of timber and non-timber forest products and forest-based services.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Timber and non-timber benefits	Timber and non-timber benefits are supported	Documentation of the diversity of timber and non-timber benefits, products and services in the DFA	Track annual spending in the following areas: contract services, LKSM crew labour, payments to government, purchases and misc. in relation to the annual harvest	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08 (carried forward from 2009 SFM Plan Indicator 28)
Minor revision to indicator in CSA Z809-16 (no material change).

Justification

The distribution of Mid Island Operation's primary costs provides a measure of the operation's overall contribution to local, regional and provincial economies. The target is based on previous SFM Plan Indicator 28.

The value of non-timber forest products is not tracked by LKSM. However, the annual number of agreements for non-timber forest products is reported in Indicator 5.1.2.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Volume Harvested (m^3)	Total Spending ($)	Local Spending & Wages ($)			Local Wood Sales ($)		Target Met (Y/N)
			Sayward	CR Area	Courtney/ Comox	Sayward	CR	
2025	398,515	40,494,694	1.1M (3%)	19.5M (48%)	1.5M (4%)	0.00M	0.00M	Y
2024	1,011,348	99,105,299	2.7M (3%)	43.3M (44%)	3M (3%)	0.00M	0.2M	Y
2023	1,194,90,1	101,110,897	2.5M (2%)	54.8M (54%)	3.8M (4%)	0.03M	1M	Y
2022	940,864	103,639,638	2.5M (2%)	51.7M (50%)	4.2M (4%)	0.02M	2.4M	Y
2021	821,369	76,384,294	2.3M (3%)	30.4M (40%)	3.7M (5%)	0.06M	2.4M	Y

Target met.

The spending breakdown was 44.3% contract services, 20.1% miscellaneous, 21.1% own crew labour, 13.4% purchasing, and 1.2% payments to government. The notable decrease in volume and spending is due to the USW strike action which began June 6th, 2025 and concluded on February 23rd, 2026 with a new 6-year collective bargaining agreement.

Strategies & Implementation

Information from the financial accounting system is collected monthly to report on the operation's primary costs to produce logs at tidewater.

Contract Services covers payments to full phase (stump to dump) logging contractors, single phase contractors, forestry and engineering contractors, general service contractors such as janitorial, electrical, and carpenters, etc. as well as consultants and professional services. These costs include the supply of labour, equipment and materials costs required to execute the contract work and invoiced as one "job".

Own crew labour includes the gross payment of wages paid to both salary and hourly employees without deduction for statutory or contractual deductions. It includes all benefits costs paid by the employer for statutory and contractual benefits including WorkSafe BC Assessments. Payments made to cover employees under the Employee and Family Assistance Program (EFAP) and costs related to EFAP programs are not included.

Payments to Government include only direct payments for stumpage and royalty fees, logging waste residue payments, timber taxes and fees allocated by Head Office properties department (municipal and regional district property taxes, foreshore leases, etc.), and amounts charged to licenses (e.g. radio licenses, highway crossing permits, etc.). Payments made to government do not include: Goods and Services Taxes, provincial sales taxes, provincial motor fuel taxes, federal excise taxes, payroll related taxes (employee income tax with holdings) and assessments for EI or CPP, corporate income taxes, or corporate capital taxes, etc.

Purchasing includes all supplies, materials and services purchased that don't fit into a category listed above. Some of the services in this category would include insurance coverage, road use charges, association dues, donations and repair supplies and services.

Miscellaneous is a category that includes any costs not captured in other categories. It includes but is not limited to nor reconciles to the following: depletion on timber, road amortization, silviculture liability change, inventory change/allocations, depreciation and machine cost allocations.

Forecasts

LKSM will continue to report out on spending.

Monitoring

Spending is reported in Mid Island's financial statement and during each financial month end. The Silviculture Planner coordinates reporting with our Operations Administrator & Division Controller.

Indicator 5.1.2: Open & Respectful Communication

Element: 5.1 Timber and Non-Timber Benefits *Manage the forest sustainably to produce a mix of timber and non-timber benefits. Support a diversity of timber and non-timber forest products and forest-based services*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Timber and non-timber benefits	Timber and non-timber benefits are supported.	Evidence of open and respectful communications with forest dependent businesses, forest users and local communities to integrate non-timber resources into forest management planning. When significant disagreement occurs, efforts towards conflict resolution are documented.	i) Report out on number of agreements in place for alternate uses (e.g., minor forest products, firewood, lesser vegetation, road use agreements, boughs, Sayward Futures Society etc.)	i) None
			ii) All communications with forest dependent businesses, forest users and local communities, related to integrating non-timber forest uses into forest management planning are recorded and reported out annually and, where disagreement occurs, all efforts of conflict resolution are documented.	ii) None

History

New core Indicator under CSA Z809-16. Target ii) was added. Indicator target i) updated during the May 15th, 2025 MIFLAG meeting to remove the 100 agreement value with a 10 agreement variance to now just be a report out on the number of agreements per year.

Justification

CSA Z809-16 considers open and respectful communication with forest dependent businesses, forest users, and local communities to be evidence of genuine support for other social and ecological benefits within the DFA.

Current Status & Interpretation

i) Agreements

Year	Agreements	Target Met (Y/N)	Variance Met (Y/N)
2025	Commercial/ Private Firewood- 67 Road use agreements: 6 Boughs- 2	Y Total: 75	N/A

2024	Commercial/ Private Firewood- 78 Road use agreements: 3 Boughs- 3	Y Total: 84	N/A
2023	Commercial/ Private Firewood- 108 Boughs- 2 Lesser Vegetation- 2	Y Total: 112	N/A
2022	Commercial/ Private Firewood- 110 Lesser Vegetation- 2	Y Total: 112	N/A
2021	Commercial/ Private Firewood- 91 Lesser Vegetation- 1	N Total: 92	Y

Historically, firewood permits have made up the largest number of alternate use agreements. Firewood cutting is typically focused in low elevation, mild terrain, with easy access and proximity to mainlines and Sayward. The decline in permits issued could have many potential reasons, such as declining interest and use of wood for heat, but may also be connected to the locations of cutblocks, which have progressively become farther away from town and along challenging road systems bounded with steep terrain.

In addition to providing permits, LKSM supports other forest users and non-timber benefits. For example, Mid Island supports local apiarists. Mid Island provides maps, road updates, and site recommendations to several commercial beekeepers each year.

LKSM's resource road infrastructure also provides access to BC's backcountry, creating opportunities for recreation, tourism, and commercial harvesting of wild edible mushrooms, salal, or boughs. It also makes Mid Island an attractive hunting destination. MIFO rarely deactivates or blocks roads and has no locked gates.

ii) Communication Tracker

All communications related to the integration of non-traditional timber forest uses into forest management planning were recorded in the "MIFO 2025 External Communication Ledger." The communications related to this indicator are summarized below.

Interest group	Issue Raised	Action	Status
Village of Sayward	Concerns with operations in the Newcastle Creek Community Watershed	The Operations Manager and TFL Forester held a presentation for the village and the council regarding operational plans & the due diligence involved. A commitment is made to provide better notification to them when commencing operations in the watershed.	Ongoing

Ministry of Forests – Recreation Sites & Trails BC	Road condition of Menzies Mainline for public recreation use	Discussions regarding funding support and grading support to 16km along the mainline.	Ongoing
Capstone Infrastructure	Challenges in operating and building the windfarm infrastructure	Discussions regarding terrain, access, wildlife monitoring and the scope of the project.	Ongoing
Coastline Endurance	Operations in the area ahead of the Kusam Klimb race	Discussed sponsorship, in-kind donations, participation in the event, and ensuring there are no impacts to the race from operations.	Closed
Backcountry Horsemen of BC	Road work and bridge removals.	LiDAR mapping shared to assist with their trail work, open communication regarding bridge and road work plans in area of the trail.	Ongoing
Sayward Futures Society	Assistance with cleaning up debris at the Elk Creek Recreation site	Debris was removed and disposed of from the site.	Closed
Salmon River Mainline Property owners	Dust along mainline in the summer	Dust control measures (salting) and road patching implemented.	Ongoing
Recreation User	Questions regarding road access in the Memekay East area.	Explained where deactivation has occurred and what level of access could be expected.	Closed
Bee Keepers	Bridge plans for BT500/Pine Main area.	Updated on bridge removal plans but that a loop road would still exist and could be brushed out.	Closed.
Bough Cutters	Road access and Noble Fir inquiry	Updated provided on current access/deactivation and list provided of blocks with 15+ year old Noble Fir components.	Closed
North Island Woodlot Association	Donation/attendance request for Christmas party	Request forwarded to Communications & Engagement Specialist.	Closed

Both targets i) & ii) were met.

Strategies & Implementation

LKSM engages in many activities that support/ strengthen the local economy and foster a cooperative relationship with the community and local business owners. This includes agreements for firewood, boughs, salal, etc.

All communication regarding the integration of non-timber forest uses into the forest management planning will be documented, saved, and reported out annually. Any conflicts that arise and the efforts to resolve these conflicts will be chronicled by the Area Planner.

Forecasts

LKSM maintains a long history of cooperation with local business owners, forest users, and the local communities. It is anticipated that LKSM will continue to provide agreements for minor products and non-timber forest products, and good road access to support hunters, foragers, fishermen, campers, etc.

All Planners will continue using the External Communication Ledger.

Monitoring

The Silviculture Planner reviews the central file and reports on the number of agreements in place for alternate uses.

The Silviculture Planner will summarize all communications with forest dependent businesses, forest users, and local communities regarding the integration of non-timber forest uses into forest management planning. The Silviculture Planner will provide a record of all efforts of conflict resolution if disagreements occur.

Indicator 5.2.1: LKSM Support

Element: 5.2 Communities and Sustainability *Contribute to the sustainability of communities by providing diverse opportunities to derive benefits from forests and by supporting local community economies.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Community sustainability	Support community stability	Level of participation and support in initiatives that contribute to community sustainability	Report out on organizations supported & education/outreach opportunities completed or supported	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08 (related to 2009 SFM Plan Indicator 37). Minor revision to indicator in CSA Z809-16 (no material change).

At the March 15, 2018 MIFLAG meeting, the target was altered to protect confidential information. The number of organizations will be reported in this report, and the actual organizations will be reported out orally during the annual MIFLAG indicator review meeting.

During the September 18th, 2025 MIFLAG meeting the group voted on merging non-core indicator 6.1.B: Outreach & Education with this one.

Justification

This indicator reflects WFP & LKSM's donations to support community sustainability and a commitment for public education, outreach, and communication.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Tours & Public Education	Public Communications
2025	- MIFLAG Field Tour of Brewster Windfarm Project - Financial support for Carihi Forestry Program through CRFEA - Financial support for Robin William's Forest Ed. Program.	-6 MIFLAG meetings - Presentation on active operations to Sayward town council

Year	Organizations	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	11 Campbell River organizations 1 Sayward organization	Y
2024	6 Campbell River organizations 3 Sayward organization	Y
2023	11 Campbell River organizations 4 Sayward organization	Y
2022	6 Campbell River organizations 1 Sayward organization	Y

A significant part of the operation's outreach comes in the form of supporting local organizations through donations and staff time. For 2025 the Mid Island operation contributed to the local community through supporting the following clubs, events, and organizations:

- Campbell River Salmon Festival Logger Sports
- Campbell River Forest Education Association: Carihi Forestry Program Bus
- Wings 'n' Wheels Community Event
- Robin Williams Forest Education Program at Sandowne Elementary
- Campbell River District Food Bank Society
- We Wai Kai Community Day
- Wei Wai Kum Days
- Nanwakolas Council Golf Tournament
- Campbell River Shoreline Arts Society: Transformations on The Shore
- We Wai Kai Large Cultural Cedar
- Wei Wai Kum carvings logs
- Kusam Klimb Race Event

Target met.

Strategies & Implementation

LKSM & WFP selects community projects that will impact the greatest number of individuals possible.

LKSM & WFP donates to non-profits that align with their Community Investment Objectives which:

- Focus on healthy living, culture, or forestry education in local communities
- Promote the sustainable use of wood building materials
- Enhance public-use of the working forest promote understanding of forest management

LKSM engages in several activities that involve educational outreach to the community, including the MIFLAG website and meetings, open houses for consultation, field tours, career fairs, and support for students.

Forecasts

It is anticipated that LKSM & WFP will continue to support local non-profits based on historical performance. The level of donations will vary through time depending on the health of the forest industry.

Monitoring

The MIFLAG Facilitator maintains records and reports on the number of completed elements on an annual basis for the SFMP, and the Corporate Communications & Engagement Specialist provides an annual report on organizations supported by Operation.

Indicator 5.2.2: Training

Element: 5.2 Communities and Sustainability *Contribute to the sustainability of communities by providing diverse opportunities to derive benefits from forests and by supporting local community economies.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Employee skills	Develop employee skills	Level of participation and support in training and skills development	Employee receives at least 1 day of training per year (based on an average)	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08. Minor revision in CSA Z809-16 (no material change).

Justification

Training and skills development are important for both the employees and organization. For the individual, training can increase motivation, engagement, productivity and competency. It creates opportunities for career development and helps improve safety. For the employer, training reduces employee turnover, increases profits, and deepens the talent pool. LKSM ensures that its personnel are qualified with appropriate training and/or work experience and have opportunities to gain new knowledge.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	# of Employees	Average Person Days of Training	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	125	2.2	Y
2024	130	2.1	Y
2023	138	1.3	Y
2022	135	2.0	Y
2021	132	3.9	Y

Target met.

Training	Hours
Annual Startup (EMS & Safety)	375
Western Learning	452
RFT/RPF/CPA Continuing Professional Development	317.8
First Aid Training (Basic, Intermediate, Adv, Transport)	696
A&D Level 2	6
AED Training	11
Ambrosia Beetle Training	5
EMS Level 2	19.5
Rocks in Logs Awareness Training	5
Blasting – Emergency Response Testing/Training	4.75
Other ERP Drills (Fire, Spills, FA, etc.)	142.5
Confined Space Training	96
Forklift Certification	24
Professional Development – Supervisory Training	10
Fall Arrest Rescue Training / Drill	16
Man Overboard Training / Drill	5
Big Tree Standard & Reserve Alteration Training	4

Strategies & Implementation

This target is intended to measure the average number of person days of completed training per year in the category of safety, environment and professional development.

LKSM provides numerous training and skill development opportunities for employees and contractors under the existing Environmental Management System, Safety System and the Sustainable Forest Management Plan. In addition, there are certain training courses that are legally required such as Transportation of Dangerous Goods, Blasting, Crew Boat Operator, Fork Lift Operator, First Aid, etc.

Forest professionals and accountants must undertake a minimum of 30 hours of professional development activities per year to maintain competency in their areas of practice. LKSM provides opportunities to meet these requirements throughout the year.

Accountants also have professional training requirements. Registered accountants are required to report 120 hours of training over a 3-year cycle, with a minimum of 20 hours per year. 60 hours need to be verifiable, including 4 hours of professional ethics training, and 60 hours can be non-verifiable.

Forecasts

It is expected that the average training days will remain stable.

Monitoring

There have been technical challenges with the training database since 2016. It no longer has accurate training records with hours for each employee. Until a new tracking system is rolled out, some assumptions had to be made to calculate this indicator. The Silviculture Planner requests a summary table from our Operations Administrator and also calculates the RPF/RFT/CPA continuing professional development hours.

Indicator 5.2.3: Employment

Element: 5.2 Communities and Sustainability *Contribute to the sustainability of communities by providing diverse opportunities to derive benefits from forests and by supporting local community ec*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Employment	Provide employment	Level of direct and indirect employment	Level of direct & indirect employment is relatively stable varying by less than -15% from year to year.	-10%

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08. No changes in Z809-16. The target was updated for 2019 to better reflect direct and indirect employment as a function of volume harvested.

MIFLAG voted during the January 15th, 2026 meeting to simplify this target by removing the baseline employment coefficient and the connection to the operation's harvest level. An updated indirect employment factor was provided from the 'Economic Impact of BC's Forest Sector' technical report.

Justification

Both communities are considered forestry dependent and rely on stable employment in the forest industry. This indicator provides a measure of LKSM's ability to generate employment from the DFA over the long term. For direct employment, it includes staff, union, and contract jobs for the Mid Island Forest Operation-Timberlands, including harvesting/falling, planning and administration, log hauling and trucking, road building, silviculture and other miscellaneous jobs. For indirect employment, it includes suppliers of goods and services to the forest industry.

Approximately 5.8% of the workforce in Campbell River is tied to the forest sector, compared to 3.3% for all of Vancouver Island, or 3.5% for the Okanagan. Forestry on a local and regional level is experiencing challenges associated with declining annual allowable cuts, trade uncertainties, and a lack of investment opportunities which all contribute to job losses and uncertainty for forestry dependent communities. Provincial Labour Market data shows that within the forest sector in the coming years there will be ~3,000 new openings and ~14,400 jobs associated with replacement of retiring and exiting workers.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Exposure Hours (Direct- LKSM & Contract)	Indirect Exposure Hours	Combined Exposure Hours	Actual Jobs (direct + indirect)	Annual Change (%)	Target Met (Y/N)	Variance Met (Y/N)
2025	287,423	198,322	485,745	303	-51%	N	N
2024	585,970	404,319	990,289	618	1%	Y	N/A
2023	580,575	400,597	981,172	612	-2%	Y	N/A
2022	592,902	409,102	1,002,004	625	16%	Y	N/A
2021	512,371	353,536	865,907	540	--	Y	N/A

The target or variance is not met.

On June 6th, 2025 the United Steelworkers Union Local 1-1937 began a strike action against the operation, causing operations to be halted. This shutdown has also required the operation to cease all additional non-union contractors outside of essential administrative roles, further reducing the number of exposure hours. The strike concluded on February 23rd, 2026.

Strategies & Implementation

An updated indirect exposure hours factor has been applied to all the prior data, a change from the previously used 0.70 to 0.69. This value comes from the 2024 COFI technical report "The Economic Impact of BC's Forest Sector".

The combined direct and indirect exposure hours are divided by 1,603 hours to determine total full-time equivalent employment (FTE). This value comes from subtracting 4 weeks of paid-time off & 11 Statutory holidays (2.2 weeks) from 52 weeks a year & using 35 hrs/week. Employment is also guided by contractual agreements between the union and contractors under Bill 13.

Forecasts

There are various factors that influence timber harvesting employment coefficients over time. The percentage of timber that is harvested through conventional methods vs helicopter logging affects the types of timber harvesting jobs and may affect the number of jobs involved.

The percentage of old growth vs second growth timber affects the total number of jobs per 1000m3. Second growth timber is typically more uniform in size and located on flatter terrain, which results in more labour efficient harvesting methods. For example, most of the falling is done by feller buncher with little hand falling, and yarding is largely completed with hoe chucking rather than grapple yarding.

Monitoring

The Planning Administrator reports the exposure hours.

Indicator 5.2.A: Recreation Trails & Sites

Element: 5.2 Communities and sustainability *Contribute to the sustainability of communities by providing diverse opportunities to derive benefits from forests and by supporting local community economies.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Economic development in local communities through tourism in the DFA	Protection of defined recreation trails and sites in the DFA	All GAR recreation features and the following defined sites/trails are not damaged or rendered ineffective: 1)Spirit Lake Recreation Site 2)Mount Kitchener trail	All GAR or defined sites/trails are not damaged or rendered ineffective as a result of harvesting or road construction	None

History

This indicator was developed by the MIFLAG in 2014. Previously, MIFLAG included important recreation areas as part of Indicator 1.4.1 Sites of Significance. MIFLAG wanted to manage and protect additional recreation sites and trails and decided to create a separate recreation indicator. A sub-committee was formed to develop this indicator and target.

In 2018, the indicator was revised to include all GAR recreation sites and trails on the land base, instead of a limited list. Based on LKSM's recreation database, only 2 features are not covered under GAR: the Spirit Lake Recreation Site and Mount Kitchener trail. These features will also be covered under the indicator.

Justification

Recreation sites and trails play an important role in the domestic tourism sector by providing economic opportunities for rural communities. BC's trails and recreation sites provide safe and enjoyable public recreation opportunities for local citizens and visitors and promote an active lifestyle for a healthier population.

Recreation resource features within the Campbell River Forest District were identified pursuant to s.5 of the Government Actions Regulations on April 12, 2006. The horse trail and associated sites were also captured in a recent recreation review under GAR. As per FPPR s.70, forest activities may not damage or render these identified recreation resource features ineffective. Two recreation features (1 site, 1 trail) were not captured in the 2006 Campbell River Forest District Recreation Resource Features Locator maps. These features were defined in the indicator and must also meet the target.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	# of Operations Conducted in Vicinity	Recreation Site ID	# of Sites Managed/ Protected	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	1	John Fraser Lake Rec Polygon (GAR)	1	Y
	1	Sgt. Randally Rec Site (GAR)	1	Y
2024	1	Memekay Lakes Polygon (Proposed - GAR)	0	Y
	3	Rooney Lake Polygon (GAR)	0	Y
	3	White River Polygon (GAR)	1	Y
	1	White River Caves (non-GAR)	1	Y
2023	3	Memekay Lake Polygon (GAR)	1	Y
	1	Memekay East Polygon (GAR)	0	Y
	2	White River Polygon (GAR)	1	Y
	1	Mt. Kitchener Hiking Trail (non-GAR)	1	Y
	1	Nita Lake Polygon (GAR)	1	Y
	2	Keta Lake Polygon (GAR)	1	Y
	1	Rooney Lake/Kim Creek Polygon (GAR)	1	Y
	1	Newcastle Ridge Polygon (GAR)	0	Y
	2	Cynthia/Zottan Lakes Polygon (GAR)	1	Y
2022	2	Victoria Peak Rec Polygon (GAR)	1	Y
	1	Memekay Lakes Rec Polygon (GAR)	1	Y
	4	White River Rec Polygon (GAR)	2	Y
	2	Canon Falls Creek Rec Polygon (GAR)	1	Y
2021	1	Pine Marten Horse Camp (GAR)	1	Y
	1	Salmon Brewster Trail (GAR)	1	Y
	1	Santa Maria Lake Trail (GAR)	1	Y
	1	Sgt. Randally (GAR)	1	Y
	1	Rooney Lake (GAR)	1	Y

The target was met.

Strategies and Implementation

"protection of defined recreation trails and sites" is defined as follows:

- For the Salmon-Brewster Horse Trail:
  - That LKSM will follow the "Management Principles for the Salmon-Brewster Equine Trail and Campsites" dated Oct 20, 2011 (updated November 13, 2012) by MoF.

LKSM will follow the legal Order and Objectives, and the management intent and expectations of the Order

For other features: LKSM will keep the sites and trails open and accessible, except for temporary closures due to logging activity.

Forecasts

To ensure the safety of the public, there may be temporary closures of recreation sites or trails. LKSM will work with the applicable groups to ensure communication is maintained and impacts are minimized or mitigated. In some cases, trails may be required to be re-located (consistent with the Management Plan provisions).

Due to the change in wording of the indicator to include all GAR recreation features and the additional defined recreation sites and trails, there may be more reportable blocks in the future.

Monitoring

All GAR recreation features and the defined site/trails from the indicator target are buffered by 100m in ArcGIS. All blocks with harvest completion for the year of the report that overlap with the feature or buffer zone are identified. The management strategies in the recreation assessment are reviewed with recreation technicians from the Ministry of Forests. All prescriptions are included within the block's Harvest and Road Instructions and followed through with a Final Cutblock Inspection and Harvest Completion Plan to ensure the management prescription was maintained.

Indicator 6.1.1: MIFLAG Satisfaction Survey

Element: 6.1 Fair and Effective Decision Making *Demonstrate that the SFM public participation process is designed and functioning to the satisfaction of the participants and that there is general public awareness of the process and its progress.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Stakeholder/First Nations participation satisfaction	CSA public participation at this table is responsive, communicative and representative of stakeholder and First Nations' values.	Level of participant satisfaction with the public participation process	MIFLAG completes an annual Satisfaction Survey; overall satisfaction score is ≥80%; discuss results within 2 meetings and propose action items to improve (where applicable)	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08 (relates to old Indicator 34). The target was revised in April 2015 after much discussion with the MIFLAG group. The previous version "80% of 80%" was confusing to some. The new target is straightforward and includes other key components such as a prompt review of the issues and concerns.

This indicator was moved from Element 6.4 (previously Indicator 6.4.1) to 6.1 under CSA Z809-16.

Justification

Participant processes work best when participants are satisfied with how the process is running. Therefore, process facilitators need to know how participants are feeling about the means and protocols of engagement. A quantitative survey can be a gauge of participant satisfaction.

MIFLAG has determined that an overall score of ≥80% represents achievement of satisfaction.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Satisfaction Survey Completed (Y/N)	Level of Satisfaction	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	Yes	Survey completed by 10 members with 100% satisfaction. The results were reviewed at the April 2026 meeting.	Y
2024	Yes	Survey completed by 9 members with 100% satisfaction. The results were reviewed at the March 2025 meeting.	Y
2023	Yes	Survey completed by 8 members with 100% satisfaction. The results were reviewed at the March 2024 meeting.	Y

Year	Satisfaction Survey Completed (Y/N)	Level of Satisfaction	Target Met (Y/N)
2022	Yes	Survey completed by 5 members with 100% satisfaction. The results were reviewed at the January 2023 meeting.	Y
2021	Yes	Survey completed by 5 members with 97% satisfaction. The results were reviewed at the January 2022 meeting.	Y

The target was met.

Ten surveys were completed with all responses to all questions being 'Somewhat Satisfied' or better. There were no 'Not Satisfied' responses.

Strategies & Implementation

Feedback from MIFLAG is provided throughout regular meetings and field trips. This helps ensure the target is met (ie. issues are addressed as they occur).

A satisfaction survey is completed with the MIFLAG on an annual basis. The objective of the survey is to seek official feedback from MIFLAG members on their general satisfaction with the process and to identify areas for improvement. In response to the survey, an action plan is created to address concerns.

Forecasts

LKSM will continue to work to address the concerns of MIFLAG in constructive, inclusive ways, while also improving attendance and active participation.

Monitoring

A rating of 'Not Satisfied' is scored as 0 and any rating of 'Somewhat Satisfied' or better is scored as 1.

These scores are then averaged to provide an overall survey score of % satisfied.

Indicator 6.1.2: MIFLAG Meetings

Element: 6.1 Fair and Effective Decision Making *Demonstrate that the SFM public participation process is designed and functioning to the satisfaction of the participants and that there is general public awareness of the process and its progress.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Public participation capacity	Develop/improve public participation capacity over time	Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation in general	MIFLAG - schedule and arrange the opportunity for members to attend 1 field trip and 2 presentations each calendar year	Meetings may be suspended due to Public Health Orders and/or infectious diseases such as COVID-19

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08. Under CSA Z809-16, this indicator has been moved from Element 6.4 into 6.1 (previously Indicator 6.4.2).

During the March 15, 2018 MIFLAG meeting, the target was reduced from 2 field trips down to 1 field trip due to lack of MIFLAG attendance. However, whenever desired by the MIFLAG, a second field trip will be scheduled.

Due to COVID-19 field trips for 2020 and 2021 were cancelled and all meetings were held remotely via Microsoft Teams.

During the November 20, 2021 MIFLAG meeting, the group approved adopting a variance that allowed for suspension of individual MIFLAG meetings due to public health orders and/or infectious diseases such as COVID-19.

Justification

Within the Advisory Committee process, presentations from outside experts are a key component for advancing knowledge and capacity of participants, and to facilitate educated evaluations and decisions regarding forest resource management issues. Field trips provide opportunities to better understand the issues discussed during the meetings. The target amounts were deemed to promote capacity development.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Field Trips/ Presentations	#	Target Met (Y/N)	Variance
2025	**Field Trips:** Brewster Windfarm Project tour.	1	Y	N/A
	Presentations: Jan – Carbon Credits in Forestry with Jason Zimmerman & SFMP/ToR review with Shawn Crawford March – WFP Timber Supply Inventory & Modelling with Joel Mortyn & CSA Indicators with Shawn Crawford April – All PAG meeting May – Western Red Cedar with Rut Serra & CSA Annual Indicators with Shawn Crawford Sept – PEFC Update with Kindry Mercer/Jon Flintoft & CSA Annual Indicator Proposed Changes with Shawn Crawford Nov – IRMP Update & Conservation Networks with Stuart Glen, Heidi Kalmakoff, John Deal	6		
2024	**Field Trips:** Steep Slope Harvester, Log Processor, Grapple Yarder, and Wood Waste Site visit	1	Y	N/A
	Presentations: Jan – Climate Change & Coastal Research with Jason H. & Tethered Equipment with Jon Flintoft March – Carbon Annual Report with Marie-Eve LeClerc & SFMP/ToR review with Shawn Crawford May – FOM Requirements with Steve Check & CSA Indicators with Shawn Crawford Sept – PEFC Updates with Will Sloan & CSA Indicators with Shawn Crawford Nov – Ecological Integrity & Elk Habitat with Stuart Glen, John Deal, Del	5		
2023	**Field Trips:** Grapple Yarding, High Mountain Road Design, Newcastle Ridge Fire	1	Y	N/A
	Presentations: Jan – Intro to LiDAR with Steve Platt & FN Info Sharing with Kindry Mercer. March – VI Black Bears with Helen Davis & AAC Cut Control with Mike Davis May – Cutblock Layout with Brendan Forge & SFMP with Shawn Crawford Sept – Climate Based Seed Transfer with Annette V. Niejenhuis & CSA Indicators with Shawn Crawford Nov – IRMP Update with Stuart Glen & Heidi Kalmakoff	5		
2022	**Field Trips:** Grapple Yarding, Large Cultural Cedar, and Community Watershed blocks.	1	Y	N/A
	Presentations: Jan – Old Growth Deferrals with Stuart Glen & Carbon Indicator with Marie-Eve Leclerc March – Mid Island FSP with Bruce Vinnedge & Large Cultural Cedar with Kat Robazza May – Saanich Tree Nursery with Paul Kutz & CSA Indicators with Ryan Greencorn Sept – IRMP with Heidi K./Stuart Glen & CSA Indicators with Shawn Nov – EMS Monitoring Program with Colby Mahood & Changes to CSA-Z809 with Will Sloan	5		

Year	Field Trips/ Presentations	#	Target Met (Y/N)	Variance
2021	**Field Trips:** No field trips in first half of 2021 due to COVID-19 concerns. September 9th – Karst Field trip cancelled due to low interest	0	N	Y
	Presentations: Jan - WFP's new Reforestation Prescription Standard with Taisa Brown May – Annual SFMP Indicator Report Review with Sarah Germain Sep - WFP's Monitoring Program & CSA Audit Results presentation Oct – All PAG Virtual Meeting Nov – WFP Water Program presentation with Steve Check	5		

The target was met.

Strategies & Implementation

Ideas for field trips and presentations are tracked during meetings in a MIFLAG action tracker. The list is reviewed often and utilized when developing the annual meeting plan.

Forecasts

Regular meetings and at minimum one field trip is planned for 2026.

Monitoring

The meeting minutes are reviewed for educational opportunities provided to the MIFLAG.

Indicator 6.1.3: MIFLAG Website

Element: 6.1 Fair and Effective Decision Making *Demonstrate that the SFM public participation process is designed and functioning to the satisfaction of the participants and that there is general public awareness of the process and its progress.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Relevant information	Relevant information is provided	Availability of summary information on issues of concern to the public	Current SFM Plan, a map of the DFA, and the most recent 3 years of Indicator Reports are available on the website.	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08.

Under CSA Z809-16, this indicator moved from Element 6.5 into 6.1 (Previously Indicator 6.5.2). Indicator target was updated to remove the requirement of posting meeting minutes online following a vote during the March 27th, 2025 MIFLAG meeting.

Justification

The MIFLAG website has been recognized as a transparent means of communicating issues to the public and their resolution. It can help provide public awareness of the process and its progress.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	SFM Plan Version Posted	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	Version 6.2 (January 2025); 2024 Indicator Results	Y
2024	Version 6.1 (April 2024); 2023 Indicator Results	Y
2023	Version 6.1 (January 2023); 2022 Indicator Results	Y
2022	Version 6.0 (January 2022); 2021 Indicator Results	Y
2021	Version 5.0 (January 2017); 2020 Indicator Results.	Y

The target is met.

Strategies & Implementation

General concerns of the MIFLAG are addressed through indicator development, MIFLAG meeting discussions, workshops, presentations etc. The MIFLAG website was revamped and changed URL to https://www.westernforest.com/public-advisory-groups/ in Spring 2024.

Forecasts

It is anticipated that the target will be achieved based on consistent historical performance (since 1999).

Monitoring

The Silviculture Planner submits an updated SFM Plan and the associated Annual Indicator Report (Appendix 1) to the WFP Corporate Content & Media Manager for upload to the website once the documents have been reviewed by MIFLAG and LKSM.

Indicator 6.1.D: Herbicides

Element: 6.1 Fair and Effective Decision Making *Demonstrate that the SFM public participation process is designed and functioning to the satisfaction of the participants and that there is general public awareness of the process and its progress.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
The use of herbicides in the DFA is limited	Vegetation management in the DFA emphasizes non-herbicide methods	i. The percentage of the DFA brushed using chemical herbicides on an annual basis	≤0.15%	≤0.05%
		ii. No chemical herbicides are applied within the identified Herbicide Exclusion Zone (HEZ) in the Sayward Valley (refer to map below) and within 20m of the Salmon-Brewster Horse Trail	Zero chemical herbicides applied within HEZ and within 20m of the Salmon Brewster Horse Trail	Chemical herbicide treatment is permitted for invasive plants

History

This is not a Core Indicator under Z809-16. It was carried forward from the 2016 SFM Plan as a MIFLAG indicator. It has been moved from Element 6.5 to 6.1, consistent with the new standard organization (previously Indicator 6.5.B).

Consensus was reached on this indicator at the February 2019 meeting.

Justification

Brush control is essential for the establishment of new plantations and achieving free growing obligations. There are several ways to manage vegetation: manual, mechanical, biological, cultural, and chemical. Integrated vegetation management uses a combination of these approaches. MIFLAG wants the LP to limit its herbicide use and emphasize non-herbicide methods.

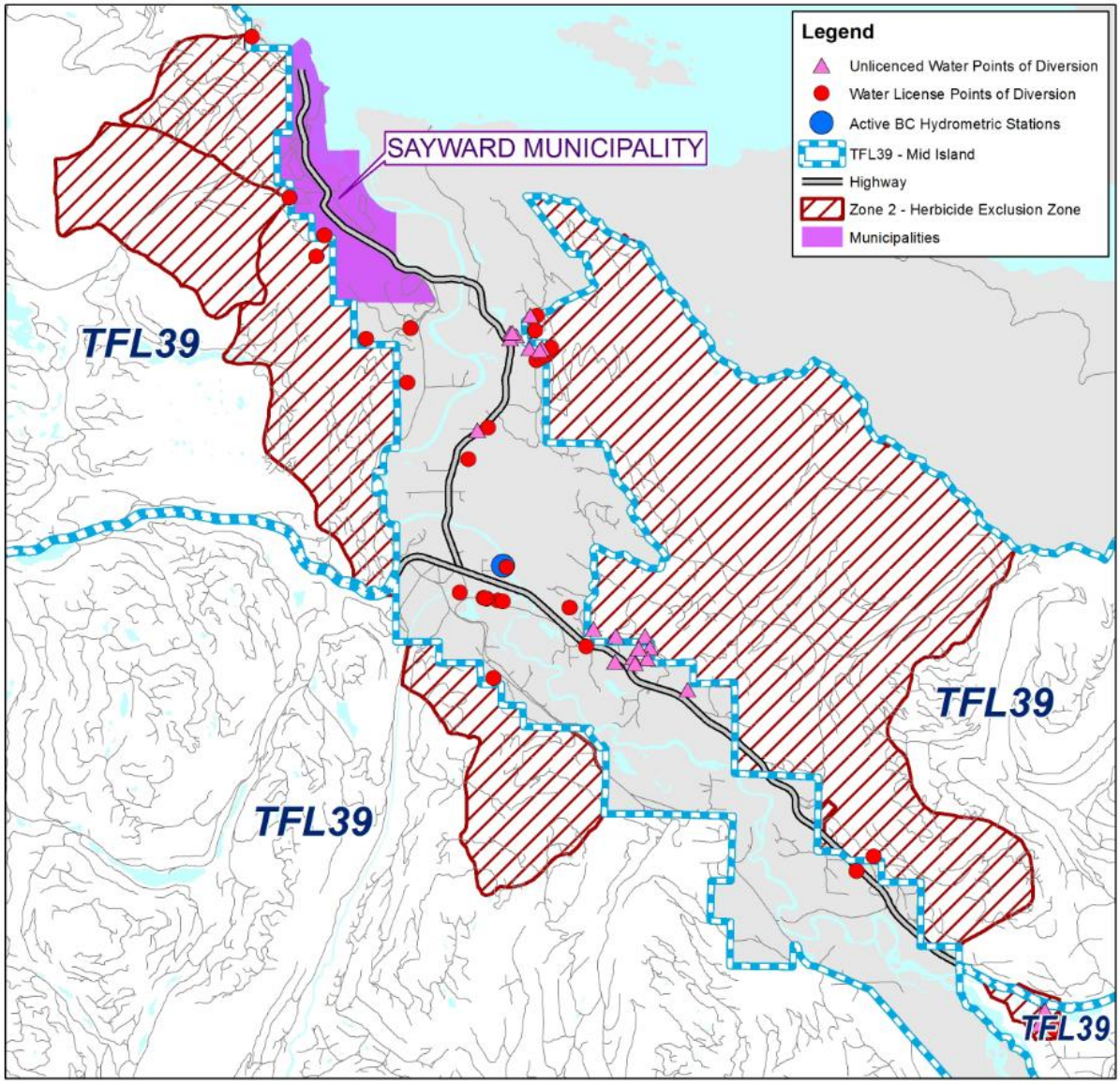
This indicator will eliminate the use of herbicides in the Herbicide Exclusion Zone and around the Salmon Brewster Horse Trail, two high value areas for the MIFLAG and Sayward residents. It will also limit overall use of herbicides to ≤0.15% of the DFA (~230ha), on an annual basis. Lastly, it will track manual brushing treatments and alternative approaches to help reduce herbicide usage.

Herbicide Exclusion Zone

A Herbicide Exclusion Zone (HEZ) was mapped based on consultation with MIFLAG members and Sayward residents through an open house meeting. Minor additions were made in 2020 during the PMP review process, including the Mowi Hatchery site.

Biological herbicides are permitted within the HEZ.

Chemical herbicides are allowed to treat invasive species with no practical alternative treatment options in the HEZ.



Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Proactive Hardwood Management (ha)	Non-Herbicide Treatments (Ha)	Herbicide Treatments			Herbicide Treatment as a % of DFA	Chemical Treatments in HEZ (ha)	Target Met (Y/N)	Variance Met (Y/N)
			Ha	L[1]	Kg				
2025	0.0	39.5	0	0	0	0	0	Y	N/A
2024	0.0	61.7	0	0	0	0	0	Y	N/A
2023	0.0	93.2	41.9	/	395	0.027	0	Y	N/A
2022	0.0	23.4	0.0	/	0.0	0.000	0	Y	N/A
2021	0.0	30.4	44	/	375	0.028	0	Y	N/A

[1] Litres of herbicide refers to the total volume of product

Both targets were met.

Strategies & Implementation

The LP exclusively prescribes non-herbicide brushing treatments in the HEZ and within the vicinity of the Salmon Brewster horse trail and the Mowi fish hatchery. Outside of these areas, the LP prescribes a mix of treatment types to ensure the target (0.15% of DFA) is not exceeded.

Chemical treatments can be more cost effective in dense treatment areas and can reduce the likelihood of a re-treatment vs manual treatments.

Non-chemical treatments can be more viable where there is an abundance of riparian areas or for creating plantable spots in advance of a replant. Non-herbicide treatments are also preferred for certain species like bracken fern, fireweed, and cherry.

Overall, Mid Island attempts to reduce its brushing by:

- only treating hardwoods/vegetation where it can cause significant seedling mortality
- only treating hardwoods/vegetation where necessary to meet free growing milestones
- not treating brush >3.0m from crop trees
- planting red alder on ecologically suitable sites with extreme brush hazard
- planting large stock, fertilizing at time of planting, or planting shade-tolerant species on high brush hazard sites

Forecasts

The LP intends to meet the target. The Silviculture Planner will monitor brushing levels to ensure herbicide applications do not exceed the target or occur within the herbicide exclusion zones.

No chemical brushing is scheduled for 2026 and the Pest Management Plan which allows us to use this form of brushing is expiring. We currently do not intend to apply for a new Plan meaning that the only use of chemical brushing we will have will now be to treat invasive plants. As considerable work went into developing this indicator, we will continue to maintain it and will reflect chemical volumes used for invasive plant treatments, if they occur.

Indicator 6.2.1: Safety Committee

Element: 6.2.1 Safety Committee *Demonstrate that the organization is providing and promoting safe working conditions for its employees and contractors.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Worker Safety Program	Maintain a worker safety program in cooperation with workers and unions	Evidence of co-operation with DFA-related workers to improve and enhance safety standards, procedures, and outcomes in all DFA-related workplaces and affected communities	Minimum of one Joint Health and Safety Committee meeting per month during active operations	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08. Minor changes under CSA Z809-16, and the indicator has been moved from Element 6.3 to 6.2 (previously Indicator 6.3.2)

Justification

A joint health and safety committee supports our duty to ensure a healthy and safe workplace. The joint committee brings together representatives of the employer and the workers (hourly), to identify and help resolve health and safety issues in the workplace.

The joint committee has the following specific duties and functions, as per WorkSafe BC:

- Identify situations that may be unhealthy or unsafe for workers;
- Consider, and promptly deal with complaints relating to the health and safety of workers;
- Consult with workers and the employer on issues related to occupational health and safety, and the occupational environment;
- Make recommendations to the employer and the workers for the improvement of the occupational health and safety;
- Make recommendations to the employer on educational programs promoting the health and safety of workers and compliance with Part 3 of the Workers Compensation Act and the regulations, and to monitor their effectiveness;
- Advise the employer on programs and policies required under the regulations for the workplace, and to monitor their effectiveness;
- Advise the employer on proposed changes to the workplace, including significant proposed changes to equipment and machinery, or the work processes that may affect the health or safety of workers;
- Ensure that accident investigations and regular inspections are carried out;

- Participate in inspections, investigations and inquiries as provided in Part 3 of the Workers Compensation Act and Section 3 of the Regulation.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	# of HSC Meetings	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	5	Y
2024	10	Y
2023	11	Y
2022	12	Y
2021	11	Y

The target was met.

On June 6th, 2025 the United Steelworker Union Local 1-1937 went on strike at our operation leading to all harvesting & roadbuilding to be halted, which also has meant no JOHSC meetings.

Strategies & Implementation

The operation employs more than 20 workers, so a joint Health and Safety Committee is required by WorkSafe BC. The committee is required to have more than four members, with at least half of the members to be worker representatives (don't exercise managerial functions). Our committee includes LKSM, union, and contractor representatives. The committee meets on a regular basis- monthly, during active operations.

Safety performance is a key measurable. Improvements in safety are supported by the EH&S Team, corporate polices, standards, hazard reports, work procedures etc. Locally, our operation manages safety utilizing an OHS Program, emergency response procedures and by maintaining a "SAFE" company certification with the BC Forestry Safety Council. Continual improvement is a key component of the our Safety System, WorkSafe BC requirements and the Forest Safety Council SAFE Company certification requirements.

Forecasts

It is a WorkSafe BC requirement for joint Health and Safety Committees to meet regularly, at least once a month during active operations. As a result, the target should be met.

Monitoring

The operation's administrator reports on the number of JOHSC meetings held annually.

Indicator 6.2.2: SAFE Certification

Element: 6.2 Safety *Demonstrate that the organization is providing and promoting safe working conditions for its employees and contractors.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Worker Safety	Maintain a worker safety program	Evidence that a worker safety program has been implemented and is periodically reviewed and improved.	LKSM and Contactors (with active signed contracts) are SAFE Certified or in the registration process.	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08. No changes under CSA Z809-16, but the indicator has been moved from Element 6.3 to 6.2 (previously Indicator 6.3.3.)

Justification

LKSM requires contractors to maintain SAFE Certification. SAFE Certification is an industry-wide initiative designed to assist companies in improving their safety performance and to evaluate company safety programs to industry standard. It takes commitment, completion of training, and a safety management system (with successful audit) to become a SAFE certified company. SAFE certification has a three-year cycle, with a certification or re-certification audit in year 1 and maintenance audits in year 2 and 3. The audits provide evidence that a worker safety program has been implemented with periodic reviews and corrective action logs.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	SAFE Company Certification		Target Met (Y/N)
	LKSM	Contractors (SAFE Cert Status Current)	
2025	Yes	Yes	Y
2024	Yes	Yes	Y
2023	Yes	Yes	Y
2022	Yes	Yes	Y
2021	Yes	Yes	Y

Target was met.

All 36 active contractors were SAFE certified.

Strategies & Implementation

LKSM's contractors implement and maintain their own safety programs to meet the requirements of the SAFE Company certification. Prior to commencing work for WFP, a review is completed to ensure each contractor is currently SAFE Company certified.

The Mid Island Forest Operation is responsible for implementing their safety program and continuing to meet the requirements of SAFE Company certification.

Mid Island Forest Operation also has implemented the following: -Western Life Saving Rules -Contractor Health and Safety Improvement Plans for underperforming contractors -Standardized Health and Safety orientation for employees, contractors, and visitors -Use of Personal Field Level Hazard Assessments -Leader Health and Safety Training -Health and Safety Compliance Training.

Forecasts

It is anticipated that the target will be met as current corporate policies include support of the BC Forest Safety Council SAFE certification program.

Monitoring

Certification is confirmed when contracts are prepared. In addition, the contract administrator reviews active contractors quarterly to ensure their SAFE certification is current- not expired or revoked. The operation's administrator checks on the BC Forest Safety Council website, under the link "who is safe certified?" If they are not on the list, the administrator checks to see if they are on the "audit submitted" list. If they are not on either list, the administrator follows up directly with the contractor. The contract administrator also maintains an internal tracking sheet with contractor SAFE Certification status and WSBC account standings (active, clearance, and whether their account is delinquent).

Indicator 7.1.1: Treaty

Element: 7.1 Aboriginal and Treaty rights. *Recognize and respect Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights. Understand and comply with current legal requirements related to Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Aboriginal title and rights	Aboriginal title and rights are understood	Evidence of a good understanding of the nature of Aboriginal title and rights	Report on the progress of treaties for First Nations in the DFA.	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08 (carried forward from 2009 SFM Plan Indicator 39). Moved from criterion 6 to criterion 7 in CSA Z809-16 (previously Indicator 6.1.1).

Indicator target updated to report on treaties only, not the interim measures and agreements. Voted on and passed during the January 15th, 2026 MIFLAG meeting.

Justification

The target was designed to review the status of interim measures agreements or treaties completed for First Nations in the DFA. Treaties and interim measures agreements are issued under the Constitution Act and the Indian Act (Federal). Once agreements are in place, the target will be re-visited to address evidence of a good understanding of the agreements.

Regardless of the status of the negotiations, it is important for forest professionals to understand applicable Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights, as well as the Aboriginal interests that relate to the DFA. Engagement with Aboriginal Peoples and communities, results in contributions towards specific management and operating plans as well as supporting meaningful relationships with leadership.

WFP's corporate Sustainable Forest Management Statement outlines the importance of recognizing and respecting First Nations' treaty rights and title and respecting asserted aboriginal interests.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	First Nation	Treaty Stage	# of Treaties Complete	Compliance (%)	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	Wei Wai Kum	5	0	N/A	Y
	We Wai Kai	5	0	N/A	
	K'omoks	N/A	1	N/A	
	Tlowitsis	5	0	N/A	

2024	Wei Wai Kum	5	0	N/A	Y
	We Wai Kai	5	0	N/A	
	K'omoks	5	0	N/A	
	Tlowitsis	5	0	N/A	
2023	Wei Wai Kum	5	0	N/A	Y
	We Wai Kai	5	0	N/A	
	K'omoks	5	0	N/A	
	Tlowitsis	5	0	N/A	
2022	Wei Wai Kum	5	0	N/A	Y
	We Wai Kai	5	0	N/A	
	K'omoks	5	0	N/A	
	Tlowitsis	5	0	N/A	
2021	Wei Wai Kum	5	0	N/A	Y
	We Wai Kai	5	0	N/A	
	K'omoks	5	0	N/A	
	Tlowitsis	5	0	N/A	

This target is met.

K'omoks First Nation celebrated the ratification of their treaty, "A Living Agreement", following a vote by the Nation's members on March 8th, 2025.

Currently, we are working with Nanwakolas on an Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP) for the TFL that incorporates Nation values on the land base. Further to this, as of March 28th, 2024 a new limited partnership was formed between the Mid Island Forest Operation & the Wei Wai Kum, We Wai Kai, K'omoks, and Tlowitsis First Nations. A 34% interest was purchased of the operation leading to the transfer of TFL39-2 to the newly minted TFL64, and a name change from WFP to La-kwa sa muqw Forestry Limited Partnership.

Strategies & Implementation

In the future, once treaties are established, our operation will implement measures to understand and comply with treaty settlements that impact the DFA.

Forest professionals can demonstrate an understanding and respect for Aboriginal title and rights by:

- Using Aboriginal knowledge
- Recognizing Aboriginal Peoples' expertise
- Identifying and respecting Aboriginal forest values and uses
- Developing a meaningful and effective working relationship with Aboriginal Peoples

- Seeking acceptance of forest management plans on the basis of Aboriginal communities having a clear understanding of the plans

Forecasts

As treaties are completed, MIFLAG will re-visit this indicator and establish a new target that can reflect understanding and knowledge of rights and title and the agreements defining them.

LKSM will continue to demonstrate an understanding and respect of Aboriginal rights and title through the consultation process.

Monitoring

The Silviculture Planner reviews the BC Treaty Commission's annual report and website and stays informed about internal relationships with our local First Nations.

Indicator 7.1.2: Open & Respectful Communication with First Nations

Element: 7.1 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights *Recognize and respect Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights. Understand and comply with current legal requirements related to Aboriginal title and rights and treaty rights.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
On-going open and respectful communications	On-going open and respectful communications with Aboriginal communities to foster meaningful engagement.	Evidence of ongoing open and respectful communications with Aboriginal communities to foster meaningful engagement, and consideration of the information gained about their Aboriginal title and rights through this process.	i. Report summary of annual communication of LKSM information sharing processes with First Nations (MP, FSP, PMP, SFMP)	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08 (carried forward from 2009 SFMP Indicator 26 and 40). Moved from criterion 6 to criterion 7 in CSA Z809-16 (Indicator 6.1.2 is now Indicator 7.1.2), with some significant revisions to focus on ongoing communication rather than a focus on input into plans.

Indicator targets ii & iii were removed due to the sensitive and confidential nature of on-going communication with First Nations, or potential disagreements. This indicator reflects a previous era of relationship and collaboration with First Nations. The change was voted on and passed at the January 15th, 2026 MIFLAG meeting.

Justification

Meaningful relationships with Aboriginal Peoples require engagement and consultation regarding forest management decisions and incorporation of Aboriginal values into forest management. This contributes towards shared decision making.

Information sharing of the TFL Management Plan, Forest Stewardship Plan and Pest Management Plan are all required under legislation.

The Forest Planning and Practices Regulation requires the proponent to make reasonable efforts to meet with the First Nations to share, explain, and discuss information regarding the Forest Stewardship Plan and to determine whether the First Nation has cultural heritage resources that may be impacted. The proponent must consider all written comments from the First Nation and describe any changes made to the Plan to address these comments.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Info Sharing Summary	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	LKSM is currently working with Nanwakolas on an Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP) for the new TFL 64 (formerly TFL 39-2). A goal of the IRMP is to ensure Indigenous Values are integrated in management for the TFL. The IRMP process is anticipated to be completed in 2026. Three info share were initiated with Nanwakolas (K'omoks, We Wai Kai, Wei Wai Kum, Tlowitsis) dated April 4th, May 30th, and September 11th, 2025. These packages included a cover letter, summary of blocks, overview map, and shapefiles with new projections. The September info share was for 2 Special Use Permits related to our wood waste sites. LKSM offered to meet in person to review and discuss the proposed blocks and/or any concerns they may have with the proposed development. April info share: Wei Wai Kum & We Wai Kai requested an Archeological recon walk for 1 block, and Large Cultural Cedar walks for 19 blocks. K'omoks noted support for the application, and Tlowitsis responded with "no comment". May info share: Wei Wai Kum & We Wai Kai requested Large Cultural Cedar walks for 20 blocks. K'omoks responded with "no comment". Tlowitsis responded with a support letter for the application. September info share: Wei Wai Kum, We Wai Kai, and K'omoks provided "no comment" responses. The areas shared were not in the Tlowitsis territory. One Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) was completed in 2025 & Five Large Cultural Cedar Walks.	Y

Target was met

Strategies & Implementation

The Province of British Columbia has a duty to consult and where required, accommodate First Nations whenever it proposes a decision or activity that could impact treaty rights or aboriginal rights (including title) - claimed or proven. Proponents are often in a better position relative to the Province to exchange information about their decision requests and directly modify plans to mitigate any concerns. Mid Island sends out info shares to all First Nations with traditional territory overlapping with the DFA and to the Ministry of Forest Lands Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development on their annual logging plans.

Consultation must be meaningful with the intention of reasonably addressing the claimed or proven aboriginal rights. Accommodation may be necessary if a proposed activity will adversely impact an Aboriginal Interest or if there is likely an infringement of a proven aboriginal right or title or treaty right. Accommodation involves seeking compromise to address concerns; however, it does not require a duty to agree.

Forecasts

Plan referrals for TFL MPs, FSPs, and PMPs are legally required. Mid Island will continue sharing logging plans on an annual basis. Referral of the SFMP is not legally required, but it is necessary under the CSA Standard.

The Integrated Resource Management Plan is scheduled for completion and implementation in 2026 and as of March 28th, 2024 the Mid Island Forest Operation entered a limited partnership with the We Wai Kum, Wei Wai Kai, K'omoks, and Tlowitsis First Nations. A 34% interest was purchased in the operation from WFP and a new TFL number was created (TFL 64) as well as a name change from WFP to La-kwa sa muqw Forestry Limited Partnership.

Monitoring

The Planning Department documents Forest Stewardship Plans, PMPs and the Silviculture Planner specifically any SFMP reviews that occur with First Nations.

All information sharing, responses, and any requests associated with them are organized into a network planning drive that is reviewed by the Silviculture Planner and compiled annually for the purposes of this indicator. Requests for activities such as archeological assessments and large cultural cedar walks are also tracked with our forest management database, LRM.

Indicator 7.2.1: MIFLAG & First Nations

Element: 7.2 Respect for Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses. *Respect traditional Aboriginal forest values, knowledge, and uses as identified through an Aboriginal input process.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Aboriginal Capacity Development	Develop/improve aboriginal participation capacity over time	Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation for Aboriginal individuals, communities and forest-based companies	Each First Nation with traditional territory in the DFA is invited to participate in the MIFLAG and review the SFM Plan annually at the First Nations office/ territory; on-going communication is maintained. Report summary of efforts to promote capacity development for Aboriginal individuals, communities and forest-based companies	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08. Moved from criterion 6 to criterion 7 in CSA Z809-16 (previously Indicator 6.4.3 with some minor revisions).

Justification

Aboriginal participation in the SFM process provides an additional opportunity to have meaningful consultation. It can provide another avenue to identify, address, and protect Aboriginal rights, uses, cultural resources, and values. The target is designed to help build a trusting and respectful relationship with First Nations.

Many Aboriginal communities view the forestry sector as a means to achieve economic self-sufficiency. However, a lack of capacity can be a barrier impeding the flow of benefits from resource development to Aboriginal peoples. A focus has emerged on providing Aboriginal peoples with the education, training, and skills to capture employment and business opportunities in the forest industry.

This indicator will report on the LP's efforts to promote capacity development and to provide opportunities for participation and input in the certification process.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	First Nation	# of Invitations to Participate & Review the SFM Plan	# of Meetings Held at First Nations office	On-Going Communication	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	Nanwakolas	1	0	Y	Y
	We Wai Kai	1	0		
	Wei Wai Kum	1	0		
	K'omoks	1	0		
	Tlowitsis	1	0		
2024	Nanwakolas	1	0	Y	Y
	We Wai Kai	1	0		
	Wei Wai Kum	1	0		
	K'omoks	1	0		
	Tlowitsis	1	0		
2023	Nanwakolas	1	0	Y	Y
	We Wai Kai	1	0		
	Wei Wai Kum	1	0		
	K'omoks	1	0		
	Tlowitsis	1	0		
2022	Nanwakolas	1	0	Y	Y
	We Wai Kai	1	0		
	Wei Wai Kum	1	0		
	K'omoks	1	0		
	Tlowitsis	1	0		
2021	Nanwakolas	1	0	Y	Y
	We Wai Kai	1	0		
	Wei Wai Kum	1	0		

This target was met.

Strategies & Implementation

The LP extends invitations to the First Nations in the DFA to participate in the MIFLAG on an annual basis.

As of March 28th, 2024 the Mid Island Forest Operation entered a limited partnership with the We Wai Kum, Wei Wai Kai, K'omoks, and Tlowitsis First Nations. A 34% interest in the operation was purchased from WFP and a new TFL number was created (TFL 64) as well as a name change from WFP to La-kwa sa muqw Forestry Limited Partnership.

Forecasts

With the new Limited Partnership, we expect increased First Nation involvement in the public advisory group process over the coming years.

An Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP) with our local First Nations is targeted for completion in 2025 which would replace our Forest Stewardship Plan, and the information sharing protocol is being revised during Q1 of 2025. These in addition to the Nations now being part owners in the operation and sitting on the governing panel for the Limited Partnership should bolster involvement and participation in our advisory group over time.

Monitoring

The Silviculture Planner drafts and sends out the invitation letter at the start of each year.

Indicator 7.2.2: Large Cultural Cedar

Element: 7.2 Respect for Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses. *Respect traditional Aboriginal forest values, knowledge, and uses as identified through an Aboriginal input process.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**

Aboriginal knowledge	Aboriginal knowledge provided is used and respected	Evidence of understanding and use of Aboriginal knowledge through the engagement of willing Aboriginal communities, using a process that identifies and manages culturally important resources and values	Report on on-going status and results of the implementation of the LCC Strategy (e.g., number recorded, number protected, number used by First Nation)	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08. Moved from criterion 6 to criterion 7 in CSA Z809-16 (previously Indicator 6.2.1).

During the January 15th, 2026 MIFLAG meeting the group voted on removing target i) from the indicator and simplifying reporting to just the number of LCC surveys and their associated inventory. Previously the number and outcomes of Archeological assessments/surveys were being included, however, these are also noted within indicator 7.1.2.

Justification

Large cultural cedar (LCC) are defined as cedar logs greater than 100cm DBH with no rot, twist or defect, that are suitable for either house logs, totem logs or canoe logs. An agreement between LKSM and Nanwakolas was implemented to train appropriate LKSM employees to accurately identify LCCs. This training was completed with traditional carvers from the We Wai Kai, Wei Wai Kum, and Tlowitsis First Nations. With the completion of this training, the First Nations are confident that the agreed-upon LKSM representatives have the ability and knowledge to confidently mark and record LCCs. LCC have been recorded in all cutblocks and adjacent areas to cutblocks since 2014- originally by timber cruisers. Location of these LCCs are shared with the First Nations at time of cutblock information sharing (Step 6 Process).

The term “Monumental cedar” is no longer used. However, records in LRM have not been changed, so an inventory of monumental cedar remains in the system.

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	Field Visits	Large Cultural Cedars (LCC)	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	19 LCC surveys	LCC: Identified – 19; Current Inventory – 3172 Protected Inventory – 1738; Harvested - 70 Monumental: Identified – 0; Current Inventory – 131; Harvested – 0	Y
2024	8/8 (+95 LCC Surveys)	LCC: Identified – 225; Current Inventory – 3153 Protected Inventory – 1711; Harvested - 149 Monumental: Identified – 0; Current Inventory – 131; Harvested – 0	Y
2023	1/1 (+130 LCC Surveys)	LCC: Identified – 277; Current Inventory – 2928; Protected Inventory – 1547; Harvested - 107 Monumental: Identified – 0; Current Inventory – 131; Harvested - 0	Y
2022	17/17 (+79 LCC Surveys)	LCC: Identified – 536; Current Inventory – 2651; Protected Inventory – 1307; Harvested - 23 Monumental: Identified – 0; Current Inventory – 131; Harvested - 0	Y
2021	9/9 (+24 LCC Surveys)	LCC: Identified- 480; Current Inventory- 2115; Protected Inventory- 905; Harvested- 123 Monumental: Identified- 0; Current Inventory- 131; Harvested- 0	Y

The target was met.

Strategies & Implementation

Mid Island follows the Cultural Heritage Resources SOP which contains steps on First Nation field walks, LCC and CMT identification, documentation, and management practices. LKSM has a strong history of completing field walks and resolving issues and concerns by First Nations.

Trained First Nation members and agreed-upon LKSM engineers conduct Large Cultural Cedar (LCC) surveys according to the agreed upon criteria developed with Nanwakolas and local First Nation carvers. LCC surveys are completed on all proposed blocks that have an old growth cedar component. Locations and quality observations of LCCs are recorded and stored in the LKSM data base. The locations are marked on the block maps shared during the Step 6 referral process.

Forecasts

LKSM and the Nanwakolas Council have entered a new Information Sharing Protocol as of November 16th, 2020 that contains changes in how Large Cultural Cedars (LCC) will be managed in TFL 39 moving forward. This new protocol aims to further strengthen and enhance already existing LCC management through systematic surveying of blocks directly by Nanwakolas trained or approved qualified surveyors, alongside more detailed LCC classification criteria and retention targets (see table below).

Type	Cultural Use	Status	Diameter	Length	Retention
Type 1	Community canoes, large totem poles, large big house logs	Very Rare	≥150cm	12m	100%
Type 2	Chief canoe, medium totem poles, medium big house logs	Rare	120-149cm	7m	50%
Type 3	Small totem poles, small big house logs	Moderately Rare	100-119cm	5m	25%

Additionally, this protocol establishes strategies that will aid in the future recruitment of Cedars as well as the continued stewardship of identified standing LCCs by establishing a 1 tree length reserve zone and a ½ tree length management zone (based on LCC height) around retained LCCs. Having these buffer zones will help mitigate windthrow risk while also better maintaining the ecological conditions around retained LLCs. The priority for LCC management is to ensure that continued long term access to these high quality and culturally significant trees is maintained for present and future generations.

As of April, 2024 the operation has transitioned to a limited partnership with our local 4 First Nations through the Nanwakolas Council where collectively they own a 34% stake in the operation. We expect a further focus on, and strengthening of, our large cultural cedar protocol.

Monitoring

The Silviculture Planner reports on the number of requested and completed field visits each year.

The GIS department determines the current LCC inventory, the number protected, the amount newly identified, and if any were harvested over the year using the GIS database.

Indicator 7.2.3: First Nation Special Sites

Element: 7.2 Respect for Aboriginal forest value, knowledge and uses. *Respect traditional Aboriginal forest values, knowledge, and uses as identified through an Aboriginal input process.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
Areas where culturally important practices and activities occur	Areas where culturally important practices and activities occur are managed for or protected	Level of management and/or protection of areas where culturally important practices and activities (hunting, fishing, gathering) occur	Report on management and/ or protection of knowledge, values, and sites that are identified through the process described in 7.1.2	None

History

New Core Indicator under CSA Z809-08. Moved from criterion 6 to criterion 7 in CSA Z809-16 (previously Indicator 6.1.3).

At the January 15th, 2026 MIFLAG meeting the group successfully voted on simplifying the target and removing the reference to 7.1.2.

Justification

Aboriginal rights are practices, customs, or traditions integral to the distinctive culture of the First Nation. Some examples of aboriginal rights are hunting, fishing, and gathering plants for traditional medicines and spiritual ceremonies. Aboriginal rights can be connected to a particular piece of land. The intention of the target is to incorporate Aboriginal rights and interests into the SFMP and forest management planning, through the management or protection of knowledge, values, and sites of cultural significance (hunting, fishing, and gathering).

Current Status & Interpretation

Year	# First Nations Special Sites Identified	Sites Managed (%)	Target Met (Y/N)
2025	6	N/A	Y
2024	None identified	N/A	Y
2023	2	N/A	Y
2022	None identified	N/A	Y
2021	None identified	N/A	Y

This target is met.

One projected block in a First Nations info share package was modified to remove ~2 ha of known high Elk use area, and five blocks were modified based on Large Cultural Cedar walks.

To commemorate our limited partnership with our four local First Nations we supported a canoe carving project which took place over 4 months in the H'kusam forest off the M-Branch mainline. The canoe at 10m long was moved by hand to the Kelsey Bay spit on May 20th, 2025 then was steamed, painted, and launched on July 17th, 2025. It was paddled to Cape Mudge on Quadra Island.

Strategies & Implementation

The intent of Indicator 7.2.3 is to protect or manage for general areas of the DFA that have been identified by First Nations as providing hunting, fishing, gathering, or other cultural practice opportunities. For First Nations to be comfortable sharing confidential information, LKSM needs to continue developing relationships with First Nations built on trust and respect. LKSM is taking the following steps:

- Annual info sharing- including the Nanwakolas Information Sharing Protocol
- Phone calls and meetings (and offering to hold them in First Nation's offices)
- First Nation recon walks for LCCs
- Inventory and protection of LCCs
- Log donations
- Assurance of the protection/security of any shared information

Forecasts

The target is expected to be met. LKSM will document all important sites to ensure they are considered during forest management planning. LKSM will keep the information secure and confidential.

Monitoring

The Silviculture Planner reports on the areas of the DFA that First Nations have identified as culturally important (while respecting confidentiality of information).