

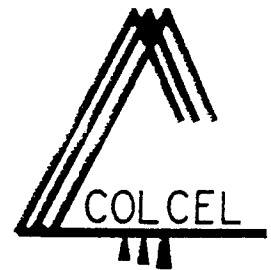
# THE HISTORY OF TREE FARM LICENCE 1



**CHEMCELL**  
CANADIAN CHEMICAL AND CELLULOSE COMPANY LTD.



**COLUMBIA  
CELLULOSE**  
A DIVISION OF THE CELANESE CORPORATION



**Canadian Cellulose**



**COLUMBIA CELLULOSE COMPANY**

**BC Timber**  
A Member of the BC Resource Group



**Westar**



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## **PREFACE**

This history of Tree Farm Licence 1 is a dynamic document which can be updated every five years with the preparation of each new management plan.

It outlines the chronology of major events and development and highlights key milestones in the management of the TFL..

A history of amendments to TFL 1 over time is included. There have been almost 100 amendments to the TFL document since its original inception.

## **TREE FARM LICENCE NO. 1**

### **History**

The European history of Terrace began in 1912 when it became a place name on a map. This coincided with the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway from Prince Rupert to Hazelton. Construction of the railway began in 1908 and was completed in 1914.

Early homesteaders undertook various endeavours ranging from the production of agricultural crops to prospecting and mining. These were all successful at the local level, but failed to develop into large scale operations due to economics. The primary reason was the distance to the market place.

The forest industry was the driving force behind the development of Terrace. The first sawmill built in the district was constructed in 1908 to supply ties for the new railroad. World War I led to numerous small sawmills being constructed. These mills cut and shipped lumber for the war effort. Sitka spruce, because of its strength and light weight, was in demand. Generally these small mills had a short lifespan. They either burned to the ground or went out of business, only to be replaced by others.

During the 1920's, Terrace was known as the 'Pole Capital of the World.' Cedar poles for use in telegraph and power transmission lines were cut and shipped world wide.

The real development of Terrace coincided with the granting of TFL No. 1 to Columbia Cellulose Company Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Celanese Corporation of America in 1948. A condition of the licence required Columbia Cellulose to establish a pulpmill. The company subsequently constructed a pulpmill at Watson Island near Prince Rupert and located their woodlands division in Terrace.

## **History of Tree Farm Licences**

The government of British Columbia commissioned Chief Justice Gordon H. Sloan to undertake a study of the provincial forest industry. The three year study was completed in 1945 and led to major amendments to the Forest Act in 1947. The main focus of the Royal Commission, and the subsequent changes in legislation, were designed to maintain the forest industry on a perpetual basis and to sustain the forest resource indefinitely. Under previous legislation the government had leased temporary cutting rights on crown land to commercial timber companies. The amended Forest Act replaced this system with one that provided for long term agreements. The new legislation gave the licensees secure long term cutting rights. In exchange, the licensees undertook responsibility for reforesting the harvested land in compliance with government regulations.

## **Celanese Corporation of America**

The Celanese Corporation of America operated a successful textile business. The company had exclusive rights for acetate sales in the United States and other non-British lands. The company produced acetate from cotton linters.

Immediately following World War II, Celanese began experiencing a crisis in the supply of raw material. The company began searching for a source of raw material from which it could produce acetate - the backbone of its business. By 1945 an alternate source of raw material was discovered - wood cellulose.

Celanese began searching for a vast, steady supply of wood cellulose. This led the company to British Columbia. The company applied for and was granted forest management rights to 334,000 hectares of Crown forest land near Terrace (Map 1). The tenure was granted May 4, 1948 and became known as Tree Farm Licence 1.\* The Celanese Corporation of America became pioneers of British Columbia's new forest management system. The initial formative years of the company's operation in the early 1950's are recalled in the attached newspaper articles and advertisements.

## **Pulpmill**

As a prerequisite to being granted the Tree Farm Licence, the agreement stipulated that a pulpmill must be constructed. Celanese chose Prince Rupert for the site. The city had a good harbour and modern dock installations built by the United States during World War II were sitting idle and available to lease.

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\* Originally termed Forest Management Licence

A sulphite pulpmill was constructed and began operations in June 1951. Initial production was 200 tonnes per day. By 1958 capacity reached 350 tonnes per day.

Pulp operations were expanded when a new sulphate mill (now known as "A" Mill) was completed in 1964. Subsequent improvements to the mill resulted in more increases in total capacity. By 1974 the total capacity of the sulphite mill was 540 tonnes per day and the sulphate mill was 900 tonnes per day.

The sulphite mill operated until October 1976. At this time, "A" Mill was converted to a kraft pulping process and construction began on a new kraft mill ("B" Mill). The construction and conversion project was completed in 1978.

Further expenditures have resulted in additional production improvements. A new effluent treatment facility was installed in the mid 1980's and a recovery boiler was rebuilt. Today the pulpmill's capacity is 1400 tonnes per day.

### **Sawmills**

The granting of TFL 1 changed the sawmilling industry in the Terrace area. Initially, the sawmill operators opposed it. The new tenure was viewed as a threat to their timber supply. It tied up large tracts of forested land that were no longer available for timber sales.

This fear was soon put to rest. The pulpmill did not cut the same profile as the sawmills. By utilizing poor quality logs, it made operations economical in areas previously viewed as uneconomical. The presence of the pulpmill started the trend towards better utilization of the forest resource.

The company did not use all the logs it cut. High value spruce and hemlock sawlogs were traded or sold to local mills. Cedar poles were extracted and sold to pole companies, and cottonwood peeler logs were sold to plywood companies. By 1963, five independent sawmills were situated in Prince Rupert and Terrace. Combined, these mills had an annual capacity of 142,000 cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>).

In 1969 Columbia Cellulose expanded into the sawmill business. The company purchased the Pohle Lumber Operations in Terrace. This had a tremendous affect on logging operations. It began focusing the company on producing sawlogs in addition to pulplogs.

The company expanded by purchasing sawmills in Kitwanga and Hazelton. In 1970, a second small log side (chip'n saw) was added to both the Pohle and Kitwanga mills. Further improvements resulted in a planer being added to the Pohle mill in 1972. At this time, production of the Pohle mill was 236,000 m<sup>3</sup> annually.

In 1987, Repap BC Inc. began construction of a new sawmill on the Pohle site in Terrace. Forty-five million dollars were invested to build a brand new, state of the art, sawmill. The mill officially opened September 29, 1988. The lumber production capacity of the new mill is 300,000 m<sup>3</sup>.

In 1992, the company purchased the Carnaby sawmill from, Westar Timber Ltd. This was followed by purchases of the Smithers sawmill from Groot Lumber Ltd. and forest licences from Buffalo Head Forest Products Ltd. in 1994 and Orenda Forest Products Ltd. in 1996. These purchases were made to enhance the company's lumber business and improve fibre security.

### **Ownership**

TFL 1 has gone through numerous changes throughout its 50 year history. Several different companies have managed the tenure since it was originally awarded to the Celanese Corporation of America's subsidiary Columbia Cellulose Company Ltd. on May 4, 1948.

On July 1, 1973, the Province of British Columbia purchased the Columbia Cellulose Company. A new company, Canadian Cellulose Company Limited, was created and assigned TFL 1.

Eight years later, the British Columbia government created a crown corporation named BC Timber Ltd. On June 1, 1981, B.C. Timber was assigned TFL 1. This company's name was changed in 1984 to Westar Timber Ltd.

On June 23, 1986, Westar Timber Ltd. sold its assets in Prince Rupert and Terrace to Skeena Cellulose Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Repap Enterprises Inc. TFL 1 was transferred to SCI.

Subsequently in 1996 a separate company, Repap BC Inc. was set up and continued to operate under that name until February, 1997 when Repap BC Inc. was forced into bankruptcy. Ownership was transferred to the Royal Bank of Canada and the Toronto Dominion Bank. At that time the Company was renamed Skeena Cellulose Inc. and was operated under CCAA by the receiver (Coopers & Lybrand) Ownership was restructured when the provincial government purchased the Royal Bank's share in November, 1997. SCI began operating without CCAA protection in February 1998 after the creditors approved the restructuring plan.

### **Boundary Revisions**

Since the TFL was awarded in 1948 the total area has gone through many changes. The first amendment occurred in 1949 when the Exstall River Block was deleted and the Whitebottom Block was added (see Map 1).

In 1951 a series of special timber licences along the lower reaches of the Skeena River, known as the Dane Estates, were purchased by the Company. This fee simple land was placed in the Schedule A land category of the TFL agreement.

The next major amendment occurred in the spring of 1959. The Ensheshese River Block, Khutzymateen Inlet Block, Kwinimass River Block, Lachmach River Block, Nass Bay Block, Toon River Block, Union Lake Block and a portion of the Zymoetz River Block were deleted. In exchange, areas in the Whitebottom Block, Kitsumkalum Block, Lava Lake Block, Andegulay Block and Fishery Bay Blocks were added.

In 1965, the boundaries of the Centre, Khyex and Scotia Blocks were amalgamated into a single contiguous area on both sides of the Skeena River bounded by the height of land. This new area became the Scotia Block. At the same time, the Fishery Bay, Andegulay, Lava Lake, Whitebottom and Kitsumkalum Blocks were extended to the heights of land (see Map 2).

In 1965, the company was awarded TFL No. 40. This licence consisted of the Nass, Skeena, Sustut and Kiteen Blocks (Map 3). TFL 40 was amalgamated with TFL 1 in 1969.

In 1979, the Nass, Skeena, Sustut and Scotia Blocks were deleted.

In 1984, cutting permits 33, 34, 36, 36, 38 were deleted from TFL 1 (Map 3). The Minister of Forests subsequently issued three forest licence over this area. In 1985. The Forest Licences A16882, A16883 and A16884, were held by West Fraser Mills Ltd. (Skeena Sawmills), Orenda Logging Ltd. and Buffalo Head Forest Products Ltd.

In 1986, TFL 1 was subdivided into TFL 1 and TFL 51. Cutting permits 32 and 35 were deleted from TFL 1 and amalgamated to form TFL 51 which was assigned to Westar Timber Ltd.

In 1989, the AAC was reduced by approximately 5% to account for the Small Business Forest Enterprise Program.

On April 30, 1992 a portion of the TFL was deleted to form the Nisga'a Memorial Lava Bed Park. Since then, the boundaries have remained essentially the same. A significant portion is within the Nisga'a AIP area (Nass Valley) and may be deleted once there is a land claim settlement.

The current boundaries of TFL 1 as of January 1 1993 are outlined on Map 4.



## **FOREST MANAGEMENT**

The awarding of Tree Farm Licence No. 1 signified the start of forest management activities in the Terrace area. Although sawmills had been in operation since the early 1900's, this signalled the beginning of forest management designed to provide a sustained timber supply.

### **Forest Inventory**

One of the first projects initiated was a forest inventory. Information was necessary to determine the overall sustained yield capacity of the land base and the allowable annual cut. The first inventory project took place in 1948 in the Khutzeymateen Block and has continued to the present. A complete reinventory of the TFL was completed in 1973. The most recent inventory was completed in 1991. It updated the 1973 inventory, with emphasis on reclassifying the immature and regenerated cover types.

### **Transportation**

Early management objectives focused on developing the licence as a unit. The company wanted to open up the whole tenure as quickly as possible. To achieve this goal, the company had to identify transportation routes to get the logs to the pulpmill at Watson Island. Three main transportation systems were available; truck, rail and water. Initial road construction began in 1950. Road budgets called for 25 miles to be completed in 1951 and 20 miles in 1952. During the mid-1950's road construction began in the Whitebottom (1954) and the Nass (1956). Access into the Nass Valley was by air or water until 1958 when a road connecting Terrace to the Nass Valley was completed.

Water transport has always been an important transportation system to move logs from TFL 1 to the pulpmill. Early transportation systems included log drives down the Kalum, Skeena and Nass Rivers. This system was unsuccessful on the Skeena River and was abandoned in 1950. It was replaced with flat rafts in 1955. On the Kalum River, a log drive was initiated in 1955. Logs were floated down to a dewatering site where the logs were loaded onto rail cars and transported to the pulpmill. The Kalum log drive was abandoned in 1959.

In the 1960's the Nass River was used extensively to transport logs. A series of canals and channels were constructed to facilitate the log drive. Logs were trucked or skidded to the river. Loose logs were driven to catchment areas where they were bundled and boomed. The system remained in place until 1977 when it was abandoned. Numerous log dumps and booming grounds have been utilized. The Ginlulak log dump was constructed in 1960 and remains in use today.

As technology improved, trucks became more and more the method of transport. The purchase of the Pohle Lumber Company also had a tremendous impact on the movement of logs. Watson Island was no longer the main destination for the logs. Logs had to be sorted and the sawlogs transported to the sawmill. By 1969 the transportation networks were as follows: logs from the Kalum, Copper and portions of the Whitebottom, Lava Lake and Aiyansh Blocks were trucked to a reload area. Logs from the Scotia Block and Dane Estates were boomed and towed to the pulpmill.

Rail transport was abandoned in 1983. Today the primary method of transporting logs is by truck. Permanent road access has been constructed into all major valleys. Water transport is still used to move pulplogs from log dumps at Ginlulak on the Nass River and from Kitimat to the Watson Island pulp mill.

### **HARVESTING**

The first company foresters regarded the timber resource on TFL 1 as being very decadent, estimating 60% defect in the stands. Early cutblock configurations consisted of clearcuts surrounded by seed blocks and fire breaks. Seed blocks were to be left for 10 years and fire breaks for a minimum of five years. The maximum opening size was 60-80 hectares.

The first cutblocks were logged in 1951 in the Dane Estates, Kalum and Khutzeymateen Blocks. The predominant harvest system on TFL 1 has always been clearcuts. Some alternate systems have been employed. From 1951-1960 some selective logging took place on floodplain areas to remove spruce and some areas have been selectively logged to remove cedar poles.

The Nass area of TFL 1 was developed in the late 1950's. The first cutblocks were logged in 1959 and Nass Camp was established in 1961. Since then, most of the TFL has been well developed, with the exception of the Kiteen RPU where development started only in 1990.

Intermediate utilization (I.U.) standards were followed until 1966. At this time the company voluntarily went to close utilization (C.U.) standards. The maximum stump height was reduced from 18 inches to 12 inches, the minimum top diameter was reduced from 8 inches to 6 inches, and the minimum butt diameter was reduced from 12 inches to 8 inches. Current utilization standards are maximum stump height of 30 cm, minimum top diameter of 15 cm and minimum tree diameter of 17.5 cm.

Cable logging systems have been the dominant system throughout the history of the TFL. In the early years, steam donkeys, tractors and horses were used. Today cable systems are the dominant harvest system. Skyline cable systems and helicopter logging were introduced in 1993 and have become an integral part of logging systems used on TFL 1.

**TFL 1 Harvesting Summary - 1952 to 1998**

Licensee	MP #	Year	Total Area (ha)	Working Forest (ha)	AAC <sup>1</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> )	Harvested <sup>2</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> )	% of AAC
Columbia Cellulose	1	1952		266,715	347,000	213,600	62%
		1953			411,000	320,206	78%
		1954			411,000	304,072	74%
Columbia Cellulose	2	1955	832,395	321,810	411,000	380,997	93%
		1956			411,000	558,371	136%
		1957			623,000	498,566	80%
		1958			623,000	421,883	68%
		1959			623,000	514,034	83%
Columbia Cellulose	3	1960	831,086	289,906	623,000	699,179	112%
		1961			623,000	621,475	100%
		1962			623,000	729,429	117%
		1963			623,000	830,659	133%
		1964			807,000	769,617	95%
Columbia Cellulose	4	1965	863,559	333,701	991,000	763,188	77%
		1966			991,000	810,194	82%
		1967			991,000	1,217,103	123%
		1968			1,235,000	1,865,383	151%
		1969			1,359,000	1,753,273	129%
Columbia Cellulose	5	1970	2,697,611	835,794	2,039,000	1,093,583	54%
		1971			2,039,000	1,477,536	72%
		1972			2,039,000	1,303,042	64%
		1973			2,039,000	2,358,672	116%
BC Timber		1974			2,039,000	2,117,047	104%
		1975			2,039,000	1,359,717	67%
		1976			2,039,000	916,887	45%
		1977			2,039,000	996,222	49%
		1978			2,039,000	892,690	44%
BC Timber	6	1979	980,873	378,372	1,292,000	1,055,311	82%
		1980			1,292,000	1,260,583	98%
		1981			1,292,000	872,597	68%
Westar		1982			1,292,000	645,780	50%
		1983			1,292,000	461,164	36%
		1984			1,292,000	939,855	73%
		1985			777,000	1,076,104	138%
Skeena Cellulose Inc.	7	1986	596,933	159,378	600,000	666,951	111%
		1987			600,000	827,226	138%
		1988			705,000	769,369	109%
		1989			690,000	675,917	98%
		1990			690,000	598,380	87%
		1991			690,000	638,038	92%
		1992			690,000	690,094	100%
		1993			690,000	721,289	105%
Skeena Cellulose Inc.	8	1994	609,204	152,918	690,050	789,240	114%
		1995			690,050	719,396	104%
Repap BC Inc.		1996			690,050	527,006	76%
Skeena Cellulose Inc.		1997			690,050	467,551	68%
		1998			690,050		
<sup>1</sup> does not include SBFEP apportionment of 14,975 m3 in 1998 and 29,950 m3 from 1989 onwards.							
<sup>2</sup> does not include volume harvested through the SBFEP since its inception in 1988.							

TFL 1 SBFEP Harvesting Summary -- 1988 to 1998				
	MP #	Year	AAC [m <sup>3</sup> ]	Vol. Sold [m <sup>3</sup> ]
	7	1988	14,975	
		1989	29,950	11,974
		1990	29,950	7,836
		1991	29,950	nil
		1992	29,950	155
		1993	29,950	nil
	8	1994	29,950	nil
		1995	29,950	45,126
		1996	29,950	81,535
		1997	29,950	8,297
		1998	29,950	254,140

## **SILVICULTURE**

Initial silvicultural practices focused on obtaining natural regeneration. All logged areas were left to regenerate naturally. Company foresters felt that all areas could be restocked naturally provided there was an adjacent seed source. The first surveys to assess stocking levels were conducted in 1954. The surveys determined that natural regeneration was not always satisfactory and that some planting may be necessary.

The first plantation was established in 1956. Thirty five acres in the Dane Estates were planted with cottonwood. The lack of available planting stock resulted in the company developing a nursery to raise conifer seedlings at a site off the West Kalum road in 1957. In 1958 the first conifer seedlings were planted. The initial plantations were designed as trials. Larch, Douglas-fir and hemlock seedlings were planted. The first significant planting program came about as a result of the 1958 forest fires. Over 6,700 hectares of forested land burned and required planting. Initial planting densities used 10 foot spacing. Between 1956 and 1969 the percentage of species planted was: Sitka spruce 55%, western hemlock 30%, pine and balsam 10% and exotics 5%. In 1992 the species distribution was as follows: western hemlock 30%, balsam 15%, pine 20%, spruce 10%, cedar 15%, and cottonwood 10%. The change in species mix represents the change in the ecological characteristics of the areas being logged. Operations are no longer taking place in the nutrient-rich valley bottoms which are more suitable for growing spruce, but are now located on the side hills, where hemlock/balsam occurs.

The first site preparation treatment took place on a cutblock on the Skeena River floodplain in 1957. The area was scarified to prepare for planting cottonwood. Broadcast burning was not carried out until 1962. The philosophy towards burning changed during the 1960's. The area burned each year increased from 1962 until it peaked in 1972. Since that time it has decreased significantly. The last broadcast burn on TFL 1 occurred in the spring of 1988.

The first stand tending treatments occurred in 1958. Initial treatments were set up as trials. Stand tending programs have been ongoing ever since. The first large scale operations took place in 1983. In response to poor economic conditions in the Terrace area, the Provincial and Federal governments funded Canada Works and EBAP (Employee Based Assistance Programs) to put people back to work. Between 1983 and 1985 almost 4,700 hectares were spaced and brushed. This program also served as the entry point and training for many local silviculture contractors who remain in business today. The amount of brushing is expected to level off at approximately 600 hectares per year, while spacing is expected to exceed 1000 hectares annually, depending on funding.

The first pruning of hemlock and amabilis fir took place in 1992. Between 100 and 200 hectares of established plantations have been pruned annually from 1993 to 1996.

A ten hectare fertilization trial was established in 1996 and will continue to be monitored over time. If trial results are favourable, fertilization may be scheduled in conjunction with other enhanced silviculture treatments.

The first commercial thinning took place in 1994, with more than 25,000 m<sup>3</sup> being harvested from 200 hectares since then. It is anticipated that harvest volumes from commercial thinning will exceed 50,000 m<sup>3</sup> annually by 2005.

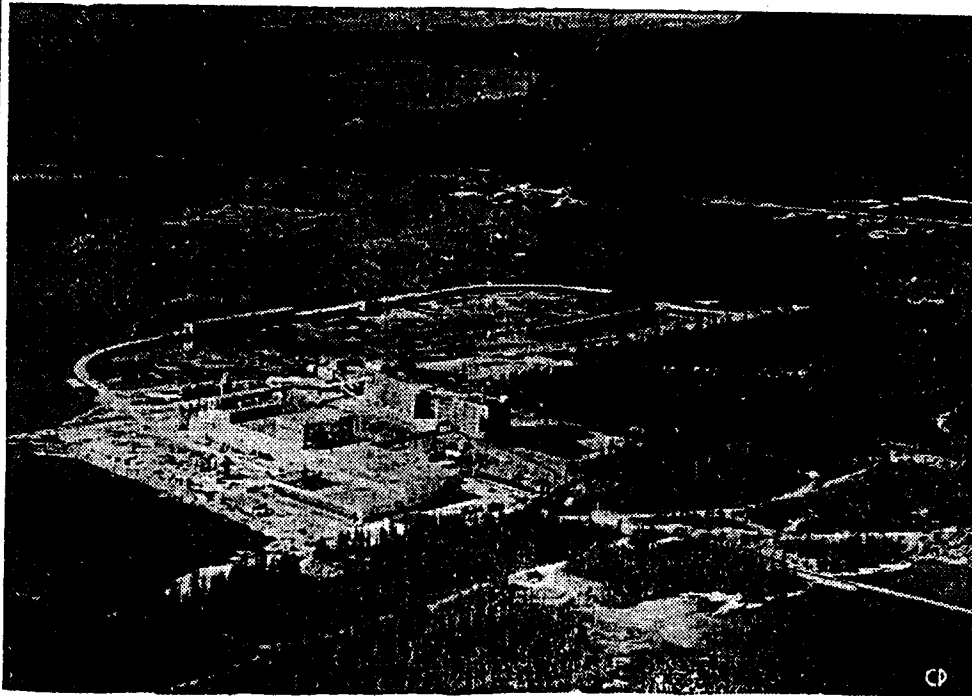
TFL 1 Silviculture Activities Summary -- 1951 to 1998

Activity	MP #1					MP #2					MP #3					MP #4					MP #5								
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Logged	[ha]	182	202	495	462	940	1290	1096	1147	1002	1313	1178	1648	2046	1767	1756	1271	2023	3326	3101	1848	2669	2418	3948	3286	2046	1409	1328	1276
Commercial Thin	[ha]																												
Natural Regen	[ha]	155	269	475	446	732	963	918	5828	970	1258	1301	1402	1896	1250	1383	1030	1352	1705	1733	1001	1691	1668	2757	1991	1054	747	276	2710
Site Prep	[ha]																												
Planted	[ha]	27		20	16	208	327	178	34	26	160	187	246	244	197	248	297	603	638	747	676	626	651	1063	808	330	585	184	10
# Trees Planted	[000's]						6		9	26	166	203	248	236	187	160	231	353	527	782	681	666	765	1222	849	275	630	209	540
Brushed	[ha]																												
Pruned	[ha]																												
Pre-Comm Thin	[ha]																												
Surveys (regen)	[ha]																												
Surveys (survival)	[ha]																												
Surveys (intermed)	[ha]																												
Surveys (free growing)	[ha]																												
Ratio																													
Treated/Harvested	(ha)	0.15	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.22	0.25	0.16	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.23	0.30	0.19	0.24	0.37	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.16	0.42	0.14	0.01

TFL 1 Silviculture Activities Summary - 1951 to 1988																						
Activity		MP #6													MP #7					MP #8		
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Logged	(ha)	1725	2005	1557	787	1538	2247	2037	1128	2073	1648	1734	1253	1765	1566	1500	1639	1508	987	1033		
Commercial Thin	(ha)																	64	122	31		
Natural Regen	(ha)	2833	1930	832	825	857	860	64	420	391	827	604	240	1325	847	518	664	881	334	237		
Site Prep	(ha)							7			234	699	540	352	130	41	40	27	22	65		
Planted	(ha)	224	224	1154	1482	616	666	1027	1057	416	1882	725	2390	1279	1838	1658	1638	66	1203	860		
# Trees Planted	(000's)	324	296	1456	1740	749	890	1223	900	375	1346	507	1496	987	1360	1232	1322	1050	1069	839		
Brushed	(ha)					385	1957	93	196	203	428	669	820	1010	99	463	642	796	689	612		
Pruned	(ha)														20	101	142	153	199	24		
Pre-Comm Thin	(ha)	76	262			932		445		180		108			775	991	836	1060	902	962		
Surveys (regen)	(ha)						1949	338	420	391	3066	4470	1530	2360	1457	1739	937	1227	1306	943		
Surveys (survival)	(ha)						916	988						570	1535	1672	1865	916	1971	1677	1400	
Surveys (intermed)	(ha)															531	1508	970	1109	1331		
Surveys (free growing)	(ha)								7779	13918	16335	2626	1108	3920	1924	1021	1669	1443	1993	1867		
Ratio Treated/Harvested	(ha)																					
		0.17	0.24	0.74	1.88	1.26	2.44	1.42	8.38	7.29	13.17	4.96	5.12	5.72	4.97	5.58	5.06	5.10	9.20	7.74		



## \$27,000,000 Plant Formally Opened



## Magnitude of Undertaking Impresses Visitors To Watson Island Pulp Mill

Before a gathering of some 400 people representing both Canada and the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboards, the flag of Canada was raised at noon Tuesday to mark the opening of the Columbia Cellulose Company's Prince Rupert pulp mill on Watson Island.

Able Seaman Chursky of the R.C.N. raised the bunting to topmast, while Sergeant Lance Potterton, in the scarlet uniform of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stood by and the Hon. E. T. Kenney, Minister of Lands and Forests, pulled the rope that unfurled the ensign to the breeze. The Alyanish Native Silver Band in uniforms of blue and gold played God Save the King, followed by O Canada. The flag had been specially made for the occasion of celanese, the pulp of which had originated in this new plant.

It was an impressive ceremony and marked a turning point in the history of northern British Columbia, as this is the first big industry of its kind to start production in this section of the province.

The huge 27 million dollar plant which covers 35 acres of the 200 acre site, is built of steel and concrete and is designed to permit expansion without interrupting production. The huge horseshoe dock built during the Second World War by the United States Army encloses 40 acres of water in which logs can be sorted.

Following the opening ceremonies the large crowd of company officials and guests filed into the huge warehouse which had been decorated for

the occasion with streamers and a profusion of flowers, with "C.C.C. June 12, 1951" in flowers as a backdrop, and where banquet tables laden with food had been set up.

Distinguished guests and speakers at the head table included Hon. E. T. Kenney; Hon. Harry Bowman, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Douglas Turnbull, Minister of Health and Welfare; Hon. J. Hooke, Minister of Economic Affairs for the Province of Alberta; Dr. C. D. Orchard, Deputy Minister of Forests; John Hart, former Premier of B.C.; J. D. McRae, M.L.A.; Paul Cooper, chairman of the B.C. Division of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association; Harold Blauke, President of the Columbia Cellulose Company; George Schneider and George H. Richards, Vice-Presidents of the Celanese Corporation of America, New York; Mayor George Rudderham of Prince Rupert; Dr. Ralph H. Ball, General Manager of the plant; W. C. R. Jones, Mill Manager; Rae L. Johnson, Manager of the Woods Division; D. G. Stenstrom, Management Consultant, and C. H. Klotz, Project Engineer.

Dr. Ball, as chairman of the gathering, introduced the speakers. The proceedings were recorded through the facilities of the CBC while cameramen for newspaper and screen took pictures during the afternoon.

### President Blauke Welcomes Guests

President Harold Blauke welcomed the visitors to the dedication of the Prince Rupert, British Columbia Dissolving Plant. He expressed his

thanks for the warm welcome that had been given his Company and said the Company was proud to take its place in the community where they would strive to be a good industrial citizen and neighbor.

Mr. Blauke expressed his enthusiasm of the Forest Management program set up by the government, which will ensure systematic development of the natural resources of the country on a basis of industrial economy that will endure until the end of time. When we speak of conservation of forests, the president said, we mean not only the protection but the efficient use of forests, harvested as a crop and grown to yield a maximum return. Like human beings, trees do not grow large and beautiful forever. Columbia Cellulose Company is aware of its responsibility as the first company to be licensed under this policy.

The present production of the plant, Mr. Blauke told the assembly, comprises dissolving pulp for the cellulose acetate part of the chemical fibre industry, a dynamic and rapidly growing business which assures a ready world market for the pulp.

"Today we are dedicating this fine new plant," the President concluded, "to the ideal of developing Canadian natural resources for the enrichment of the country and its people. It is a pleasure as well as a duty to express my conviction that the province is forever indebted to patriotic men like the Hon. John Hart, Hon. E. T. Kenney and Dr. Channey Orchard for promulgating the legis-

lation which resulted in modern forest management licences. The Columbia Cellulose Company is proud to be a partner in the vanguard of the movement to develop the province's natural resources for the general welfare."

### Minister of Lands and Forests

In speaking on behalf of the Provincial Government, Hon. E. T. Kenney, Minister of Lands and Forests, declared that industrial history was being written in British Columbia that day with the opening of the Columbia Cellulose pulp plant. The Minister went on to sketch a word picture of the salient features of British Columbia in order that all might appreciate the setting in which this new industry appeared as a rich industrial jewel.

Prince Rupert is not alone in receiving the benefit from this development, but Terrace, Smithers, Telkwa and Hazelton are other areas that profit immediately and considerably, the Minister continued.

Because of the sound organization that has come to be a part of the economy of this province the issuance of British Columbia's Forest Management Licence 1 to the Columbia Cellulose Company marks this day as a date with history. It is an honor and a distinction which any company would be proud to have, not just because it is a "first" but because it stands for permanence and prominence in the welfare of this Province, and because it presents a challenge to maintain those things upon which our very lives depend, that is, the steady occupation with our natural resources, which may be maintained on a perpetual and sustained basis.

"My conviction on this matter," said Mr. Kenney, "is that as far as the care of the adjacent watersheds of the Skeena and Naas Rivers is concerned, that they are in good hands, and we have not given their trust lightly nor without much thought. I wish the Columbia Cellulose Company well in this notable occasion of the opening of their new plant, and," Mr. Kenney concluded, "I salute a first in industry, a first in co-operation and a first in conservation."

### Plant Impresses Visitors

The plant itself is one of the most modern of its kind and is a feat of engineering. With a minimum of labor the operation has an initial daily capacity of 200 tons of high alpha pulp produced by the bleached sulphite process. Control of the entire operation can be done from instrument panels with very little manual labor involved.

The massive hydraulic barker is an outstanding piece of machinery and the log chipper that chews a log three feet thick and 30 feet long into one inch chips in nine seconds a spectacular operation.

For over two hours the visitors were shown through the extensive operation and marvelled at the speed with which rough logs were quickly transformed into a sheet of purified pulp, ready for use in the manufacture of chemical yarns, plastics, and other uses.

# Forests that never die

All of us have looked up at bare, logged-over hillsides in this Province of ours. We've seen once green areas now charred and blackened by fire or rusted with blight. This is an all too common picture—a tragic picture of waste and economic loss.

But in the mountains back of Prince Rupert a very different picture is developing. Here are the forests that will never die . . . timber tracts which are constantly protected and renewed by the Columbia Cellulose Company.

We call this new job of ours "tree farming". Here's how it works.

Instead of cutting all the timber at once, we take out selected patches of timber. Surrounding blocks of trees are left standing to re-seed the logged-off lands. Should this natural re-seeding fail, Company foresters replant the area. Long before we need them again there will be a healthy stand of mature spruce and hemlock on the same spot.

Successful tree farming takes time and money. Every year, Columbia Cellulose will spend thousands of dollars on forest care. As the young seedlings grow, they will be protected from fire and pest with every known resource of modern scientific forestry. All cutting for our big mill at Port Edward will take place under government supervision and will provide a major source of government revenue. And these forests remain open to hunters and fishermen to enjoy.

Ours is truly a huge investment. Yet we believe there is no better investment for all of us in this Province than forests continuously renewed . . . forests that never die.

*Columbia Cellulose Company is the first unit of a rapidly expanding Canadian industrial organization. Within a few months, this organization will be combining timber from British Columbia with natural gas derivatives from Alberta to produce a wide range of fibres and other acetate products for Canadians from coast to coast. Our program of continuous forest yield ensures lasting full-time employment for thousands of Canadian workers.*

52-27



**COLUMBIA CELLULOSE**  
COMPANY LIMITED • PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

#### CLIP AND MAIL TODAY

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Standard Building,  
Vancouver 2, B.C.

Please send me, without charge, the attractive 20-page illustrated booklet "The Story of Tree Farming".

Name.....

Address.....

# Nighties from Spruce trees

Yes, it's a fact! That sheer filmy creation in your wardrobe may well have begun life in some dark quiet British Columbia forest.

Nighties are but one of the many items of wearing apparel now produced from high quality acetate yarns. Today, you'll find these wonder yarns turning into fine drapes, hangings, slip covers, rugs, and scores of other colorful fabrics for modern living. In still another form they become that most versatile of all materials . . . acetate plastic.

Acetate yarns and plastics are derived from purified cellulose . . . a snow white wood pulp refined from spruce and hemlock trees. Through the miracle of chemistry, the big Columbia Cellulose plant at Prince Rupert is now converting logs into the basic ingredient for materials which will eventually reach your living room or clothes closet.

There's nothing remote or mysterious about our work up here at Columbia Cellulose. It is intimately associated with many phases of everyday living. It also makes a great and growing contribution to the economic wealth of our Province. And that's important to all of us!

*Columbia Cellulose Company is the first unit of a rapidly expanding Canadian industrial organisation. Within a few months, this organization will be combining timber from British Columbia with natural gas derivatives from Alberta to produce a wide range of fibres and other acetate products for Canadians from coast to coast. Our program of continuous forest yield ensures lasting full-time employment for thousands of Canadian workers.*

52-26

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COLUMBIA CELLULOSE

# THE FORESTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA— yesterday and today...



## THEN...

Over 100 years ago the natives of B.C. lived in an economy based on the forest. The woods provided the material for their clothing, homes, furniture and household utensils; their transportation, their hunting and fishing equipment, their recreation and their art. The Tsimshian Indian homemaker of the Skeena River area shown here wears a cape and skirt of Cedar bark as she prepares the family meal in wooden utensils.

## AND NOW...

these same forests are playing an important role in the lives of Canadians everywhere. Columbia Cellulose and Celgar, manufacturers of pulp and lumber products, together with their affiliated companies are producing textile fibres, plastics and many other products of modern living.

Today's homemaker depends on lumber in its many forms for construction of her home. She wears dresses of Acetate and Arnel®—beautiful textile fibres made from wood. Curtains and draperies are made of Fortisan® (another cellulose fibre of exceptional strength and beauty). Spectacle frames, combs, beads, and shoe heels are made of Lumarith® (cellulose acetate)—a plastic made from wood. Prepackaged foods and soft goods are displayed and sold in window boxes and bags and other containers made of Lumarith® Acetate film and sheet. Household appliance handles and other parts, telephone sets and radio cabinets are all moulded of cellulose plastics such as Lumarith® and Fortucel®.



**COLUMBIA CELLULOSE**  
COMPANY, LIMITED

**Celgar** LIMITED

parts of  
**Chemcell**  
CANADIAN CHEMICAL & CELLULOSE COMPANY LTD.

1952

Reg. d. Can. Trademark

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1950

## RIVER DRIVE HERE SOON

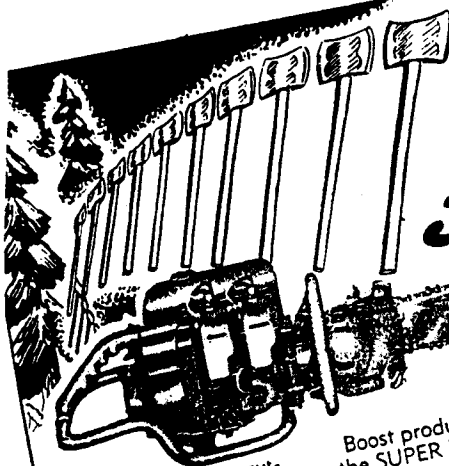
The Columbia Cellulose log drive will be commencing shortly, it is reported. Work is nearing completion on the three-mile long boom that is being stretched across the Skeena River at a point near Telegraph Creek across to Scotia River.

Completion of the boom will create a holding ground for all the logs coming down the river. At this point the logs will be bundled and towed to Inverness which will be the main storage point, and when required will be towed to the company's Watson Island plant.

A mobile boom camp has just been established with some 16 men in the work crew.

## THE OMINECA HERALD

**20 to 1 says**  
"More profits with a  
**Super TWIN**"



One or two men cutting attachments from 30 inches to 7 feet.

**All Purpose Power Chain Saw**  
Boost production and cut costly time and labour... the SUPER TWIN is built for the big jobs... a light weight machine in the heavy duty class. A Tailored Torque Curve, Eight Position Swivelling and Fully Automatic Control give the SUPER TWIN the dependability that counts.

Weights only  
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## CLASSIFIED

### WANTED

**WANTED**—Man or Crew to take over Sawmill, etc. on contract basis. Experience necessary. Apply Box 130, Prince Rupert, B.C. (3)

**FOR SALE**—Perfect logging or farm team 7 and 8 years old; Weight 1750 lbs; perfectly sound. Also logging equipment. Apply Box 23, New Hazelton. (5)

**FOR SALE**—Sawmill, capacity 20,000 day, good machinery, 8' million ft. of fine timber. A bargain at \$16,000. Reason for selling age and sickness.

### FOUND

**LOST**—1 Logging Chain and Binder between Hazelton and New Hazelton. Will finder please get in touch with John Willan, New Hazelton. (51)

## SAWMILL Machinery

### PORTABLE SAWMILLS

"Little Giant" all purpose mill for lumber and ties. Heavy duty husk with variable belt feed. Quick acting receder. A choice of two size carriages with capacity up to 20,000 feet. 2 head block, 16 foot carriage \$700.00 f.o.b. Calgary. 3 head block 20 foot carriage \$820.00 f.o.b. Calgary.

### PLANERS

4-sided all steel, high speed, 6 in. x 16 in. ball bearing through-out including countershaft, and with machine belts, cylinder knives, and 1 set slotted heads. A light, sturdy portable planer with a capacity up to 20,000 feet \$1,780.00 f.o.b. Calgary.

**Immediate Delivery**  
Write for complete specifications.

**MACHINERY DEPOT LTD.**  
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CALGARY ALBERTA

APRIL 20, 1951

## LOGS AGAIN MOVING FOR CELLULOSE PLANT

Columbia Cellulose pulp logs from the Terrace area have started rolling again for the Watson Island plant, now in operation. Supply was slowed up during the spring break-up but trucks are again hauling both to the spur near the station and the Shames loading station for final transit by rail.

Work on the Company's new West Kalum Road is progressing well, some four and a half miles now being completed. Road construction is being done by Columbia Construction Company and a steady stream of gravel trucks is on the job. When completed there will be some 16 miles of good road through an area of dense virgin timber.

At intervals along the completed section of road felling and bucking has commenced and logs are being cold-decked and loaded on trucks.

This busy private road is a beehive of industry as the gravel and logging trucks come and go.

# Good neighbors in a growing community!

We are your new neighbors in Prince Rupert and Terrace—and already we feel at home. We like the friendly atmosphere. We have found that you have the same progressive ideas that we have.

Already Columbia Cellulose is an important factor in the development of this area. We know that we can count on you to work with us for still greater industrial progress and prosperity.

But that's only one part of the picture. As new neighbors, we of Columbia Cellulose want to take an active and constructive part in all phases of the life of the community. We want to join with you in extending and improving the cultural, social and recreational facilities and opportunities.

All of us at Columbia Cellulose are members of this community in which we make our homes. All of us appreciate its opportunities and are eager to discharge fully, our responsibilities of citizenship.

Good neighbors in a growing community, we are all working together toward a common objective—a more prosperous, richer, fuller life.

## COLUMBIA CELLULOSE

COMPANY LIMITED - PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

Columbia Cellulose Company is the first unit of a rapidly expanding Canadian industrial organization. Within a few months, this organization will be combining timber from British Columbia with natural gas derivatives from Alberta to produce a wide range of fibres and other acetate products for Canadians from coast to coast. Our program of continuous forest yield ensures lasting fulltime employment for thousands of Canadian workers.



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Name

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22-23 1958

**Additions and deletions to TFL 1**

## AMENDMENTS TO TFL 1 AGREEMENT

May 4, 1948	Date of the original indenture for Port Edward Forest Management Licence #1
	The first four amendments to the Forest Management Licence were not numbered. Three of these provided for additions to Schedule "A" land of:
25 Jan. 1951	Dane Estate Timber Licences 7461, 7462, 9502 to 9507 inclusive and 13146;
26 Jan. 1955	Block B of N 1/4 of Lot 1423 R5 C.D.
22 Apr. 1955	Lot 6810 R5 C.D.
12 Oct. 1954	The remaining unnumbered amendment deleted 15 acres more or less of Lot 1098 Cassiar District. Between 1955 and 1965 Schedule "A" lands were also added to the Licence under numbered amendments. These listed in order of their date of inclusion within the Licence are:

Amendments concerning licence agreement changes and boundary descriptions are No.'s 4, 12, 20, 28, 34, 48, 68, 78 and TFL document effective July 4, 1986. No amendments using the numbers 27 or 64 were issued. All other amendments concern deletions from TFL 1 lands.

Amendment	Date	Description
1	8 Dec. 1955	Lot 5612 R5 C.D.
2	10 Feb. 1956	Marsh Timber Licences 4243P and 4244P
3	26 June 1956	Lots 5144, 2275, 3059 & 1749 R5 C.D.
4	16 July 1956	Deleted Clause 42 of the original indenture.
5	9 Aug. 1956	Pt. Lot 1701, Bl. 6 Lot 1704, Lot 7916 R5 C.D.
6	5 Oct. 1956	Lots 5831, 5838, 5957, R5 C.D.
7	20 Dec. 1956	Lot 6512
8	30 July 1957 inclusive.	Nass Timber Licences 11352 to 11359
9	5 Dec. 1957	Lot 5611 R5 C.D.
10	11 Feb. 1958	The N 1/2 of S/W 1/4 Lot 1718 Cassiar District containing 80 acres and being the Nass Service Centre area was deleted for agricultural purposes.
11	6 Oct. 1958	The fractional 1/2 of Lot 4013 Cassiar District containing 146 acres and located north of the Tseax River was deleted.
12	24 Apr. 1959	Provided the boundary description of TFL 1.
13	10 July 1959	Pt. Lot 532 R5 C.D.
14	21 Aug. 1959	Lot 4015 Cassiar District
15	5 Oct. 1959	Lot 1926 R5 C.D.
16	27 Jan. 1960	Lot 4360 R5 C.D.
17	9 Mar. 1960	Hart Properties - Fr. NW 1/4 L. 1400, Fr. SW 1/4 L. 1400, E 1/2 of SE 1/4 L. 1427, NE 1/4



L. 1427, NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 L. 1427, NE 1/4 & NW 1/4 & SE 1/4 L. 1428, Bl. A of SW 1/4 L. 1800, SE portion & fr. N 1/2 L. 1800, and L. 1118 all in R5 C.D.

- |      |               |   |
|------|---------------|---|
| 18   | 29 Apr. 1960  | The Dept. of Fisheries access road from the Stewart Cassiar public road to Meziadin Falls was deleted. This amendment was later cancelled and replaced by Amendment 61.   |
| 19   | 1 Aug. 1960   | Killutsal I.R. #1 and 1A R5 C.D.  |
| 20   | 14 Nov. 1962  | Amendment 20 replaces Clause 26 of the original indenture. It outlines the use of the Tree Farm Licence as being granted for the maintenance of the pulpmill and Watson Island and associated manufacturing facilities.   |
| 21   | 2 Nov. 1960   | Lots 1936 and 5976 R5 C.D.  |
| 22   | 28 July 1961  | A 200 foot wide right-of-way was deleted for the Stewart Cassiar Highway located north of Meziadin Lake in the Aiyansh Block.   |
| 23   | 14 Feb. 1962  | The portion of Lot 4012 Cassiar District lying north of the Tseax River was deleted under Amendment 23.   |
| 24   | 7 Mar. 1962   | N/W 1/4 Lot 1934 Cassiar District   |
| 25   | 12 Mar. 1962  | However, because of an error in description, this amendment was cancelled and replaced with Amendment 25.   |
| 26   | 7 June 1962   | Lot 7647 and SW 1/4 Lot 1800 R5 C.D.  |
| (27) |               | There was no Amendment 27.  |
| 28   | 14 Sept. 1962 | Provides the consent to assignment of TFL 1 to Celgar Limited.  |
| 29   | 8 Nov. 1963   | Fr. SW 1/4 Lot 4006 Cassiar District  |
| 30   | 25 Nov. 1963  | Lot 7755 R5 C.D. containing 0.23 acres was deleted. This is located west of Scotia River south of the Skeena River and contains BC Tel's Kwintsa passive West TV and radio repeater system.   |
| 31   | 12 Aug. 1964  | Deleted 40 acres of unsurveyed land south of lot 1729 (Peter Hughan's Farm), Cassiar District. This was for purchase by Lloyd Brinson.  |
| 32   | 24 Mar. 1965  | SE 1/4 Lot 1411 R5 C.D.   |
| 33   | 11 June 1965  | Deleted a portion of Lots 2450-A and 2451-A Cassiar District, being approximately 103 acres, for gravel pit purposes. This is located on the north side of the Meziadin River at the Department of Fisheries fish ladder.   |
| 34   | 13 Aug. 1965  | Amendment 34 was a revised agreement for TFL 1. It included a legal description of Schedule "B" land and an updated list of Schedule "A" land. Three additional parcels - former Indian Reserves 9 and 66 and Lot 7550 - all in the Scotia River area and containing 65.9 acres were added to Schedule "A". |

Amendments to Former TFL 40 dated 5 February 1965

- |   |              |  |
|---|--------------|--|
| 1 | 13 Aug. 1965 | Amendment 1 dealt with changes in form only to Clauses 46 and 48 of the indenture pertaining to Crown regulations on disposition of the Licence. |
| 2 | 16 Nov. 1965 | Revised TFL 40 boundaries to exclude the Cedar River drainage and include a connecting corridor to the Aiyansh Block of TFL 1.                   |
| 3 | 6 Feb. 1967  | A 100 ft. square area located on Mount Hoeft was deleted from the Licence for a BC Tel passive radio communications site.                        |

4	14 Nov. 1967	A 210' x 200' area located on the north shore of Johanson Lake was deleted for cabin site purposes.
5	25 Oct. 1968	Under Amendment 5 an area 660' x 100' adjacent to Lot 6793 Cassiar and located on the easterly shore of Sustut Lake was deleted for the purpose of a fishing camp.
6	31 Oct. 1968	An area approximately 4 chains x 5 chains bordering Slamgeesh Lake was deleted for a guide base camp.
35	20 Aug. 1965	Deleted two access roads from TFL 1 that were required by BC Tel for access to their radio repeater sites. 1) Road commencing near mile 46 Meziadin Road and continuing to the Brown Bear Lake radio site. 2) Road commencing from Stewart Cassiar Highway in Lot 2470 Cassiar and continuing to the Meziadin Lake radio site.
36	10 June 1966	A 300 foot right-of-way through the Kalum, Lava and Aiyansh Blocks was deleted to accommodate the clearing and construction of BC Hydro's Terrace to Alice Arm transmission line. This 300' right-of-way was temporary and expired 1 June 1968. It was to be replaced with a permanent withdrawal of a 200 foot right-of-way on completion of construction and surveying.
37	14 Sept. 1966	The SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Lot 1722 Cassiar and the W 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of 1723 Cassiar was deleted from the Tree Farm Licence. The deletion was for agricultural purposes in favour of Silas Davis.
38	15 March 1967	Deleted Lot 1 of Lot 2275 R5 C.D. containing 30.66 acres. This released the area from Schedule "A" lands for sale to BC Hydro for their Skeena sub-station. A 50 ft wide strip along the south boundary was not sold by the Company but kept for access purposes to the remainder of the Lot.
39	14 Apr. 1967	BC Tel's Meziadin radio repeater site and two adjacent 50 ft wide corridors were deleted from the licence. The site is 100 ft x 110 ft located adjacent to Meziadin Lake in Lot 2464 Cassiar District. The corridors adjacent to the radio site were cleared to prevent transmission interruption. In 1972 the site was enlarged to 400' by 400' by map notation.
40	1 Sept. 1967	The school ground at Bojak's (Hal Timber) Camp containing 2.87 acres was deleted.
41	14 Dec. 1967	Under Amendment 41 a 400 ft. x 400 ft. site located southeast of Aiyansh on Mount Priestly was deleted for the purpose of a BC Telephone passive radio repeater site.
42	19 June 1968	Withdrawal of land for right-of-way of the Pacific Northern Gas Ltd. pipeline. However, it was defective and three weeks later was replaced with Amendment 44.
43	24 July 1968	On completion of the survey of this property Amendment 37 was cancelled and replaced with Amendment 43. The area thus deleted was reduced to Block A of D.L. 1722 being 60 acres in size.
45	13 March 1969	As Amendment 43 also included the section of the Company's main logging road, it was cancelled and replaced with Amendment 45 which corrected the description to delete Block A of the SE 1/4 of Lot 1722 Cassiar save and excepting the 100 foot right-of-way. The final area was 56.7 acres.
44	11 July 1968	Deleted 53 acres right-of-way from the Khyex, Whitebottom and Copper Blocks and being 378 acres with an approximate 85 foot width for the

		gas pipeline. The lands were withdrawn for the period of time required to clear and construct the pipeline but not beyond 31 August 1969.
46	14 May 1969	6.64 acres of Lot 2450 Cassiar, lying north of Meziadin River, was deleted for use as an airstrip, for Dome Petroleum Explorations Ltd. This was an extension of the original strip which was within area previously deleted from the Licence.
47	22 Oct 1969	A 40 ft wide right-of-way was deleted from the south east portion of the Whitebottom Block for road access to MacGillis & Gibbs Company's TSHL A-00139.
48	26 Mar. 1970	TFL 1 as described under Amendment 34 inclusive of Amendments 35 to 47 and former TFL 40 were amalgamated. Significant changes in the revised agreement were: length of tenure changed from perpetual to 21 years; contractor clause changed from 30% to 50%; Forest Service control over operations increased.
49	12 Dec. 1969	During the amalgamation of TFL's 1 and 40, two amendments, 49 and 50, were inadvertently processed which covered the same area and for the same purpose - a Forest Service reserve on Meziadin Lake. On the issuance of #50 amendment #49 was cancelled.
50	20 Apr. 1970	Deleted 27.2 acres of Lot 2664 Cassiar District located on the east side of Meziadin Lake for a Forest Service protection headquarters site with docking facilities. This area was brush with scattered balsam and spruce.
51	15 June 1970	Deleted 0.29 acres in the Kwinatahl area. This is a 112 foot square site and was used for the installation of an eight watt directional rebroadcasting system for the Stewart community. No timber volumes were involved.
52	27 July 1970	Deleted 16.41 acres Schedule "A" and 277.285 acres Schedule "B" (total 293.695 acres) for the purpose of a BC Hydro right-of-way through the Whitebottom and Dane Estates. The right-of-way width is 150 feet.
53	12 Jan. 1971	Deleted 0.92 acres from Schedule "B" land of Dane Estate Timber Licence 13146P for the purpose of a trapline cabin site. It is located on an island in the Skeena River south of Exchamsiks River Park. The area had formerly been eliminated from Schedule "A" land and transferred to Schedule "B" status.
54	11 May 1971	Temporarily removed approx. 33 acres of Schedule "B" land for the purpose of an access road right-of-way bridge approach and site, borrow pit and campsite in order to construct and bridge across the Nass River in the Meziadin Lake area. After the bridge was constructed and final survey completed, this document was replaced by Amendment 58 being the permanent deletion of the Nass Bridge area.
55	14 Jan. 1972	Deleted 0.52 acres Schedule "B" land (150' x 140') for the purpose of a BC Tel VHF tower and radio repeater complex. This is located approximately 7 miles northwest of Old Aiyansh in the Kwinamuck Block.
56	23 Feb. 1972	A 100 ft. wide right-of-way, being approximately 1,430 acres, was temporarily deleted. After construction and final survey of the right-of-way, a permanent amendment is intended to replace this one. This reserve was first established in 1959 prior to the map reserve for TFL 40 on 22 July 1960. It was later cancelled in 1963, TFL 40 was awarded in 1965, and the railroad reserve was again established 19 March 1969 over unalienated and unencumbered Crown lands.
57	20 Mar. 1972	An area 100' x 200' and being 0.414 acres was deleted for the purpose of a BC Tel radio site located on top of Bell Irving mountain.

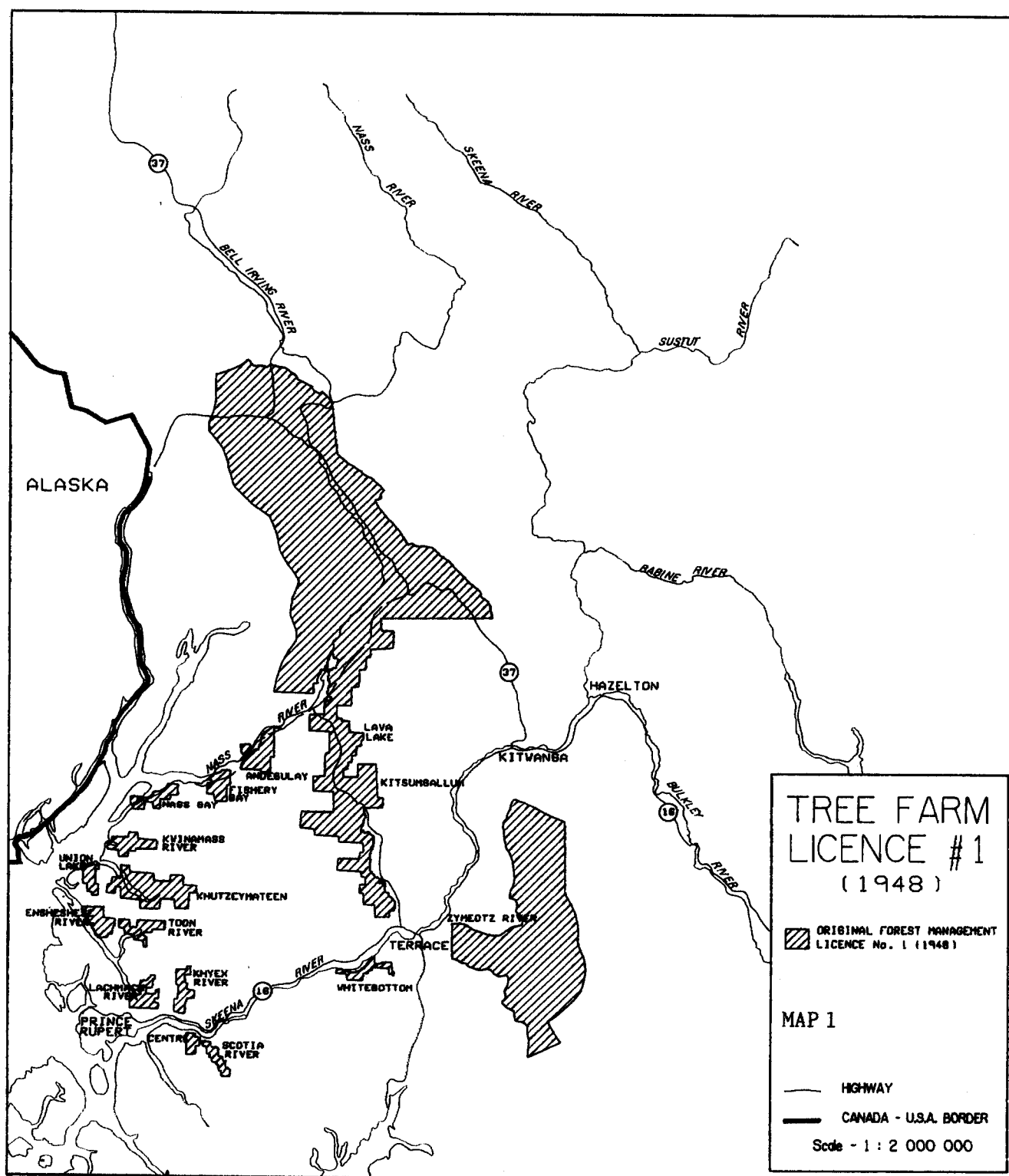
58	18 Apr. 1972	Amendment 58 replaced Amendment 54 and permanently deleted the Nass River Bridge and its approach roads. The final surveyed area deleted is 4,900 feet long, 200 feet wide and being 22.5 acres.
59	31 July 1972	A 100' x 100' site located on top of Mount Madely in the Kwinageese area of the Nass Block was deleted for the purpose of Department of Highways communications facilities.
60	1 Sept. 1972	Under Amendment 60 approximately 66 acres lying north of the CNR mainline within TL 9504P was deleted for the purpose of a gravel reserve for the Department of Highways for use in their reconstruction of Highway 16. This was a part of the Timber Licence which had formerly reverted from Schedule "A" to Schedule "B" tenure.
61	17 Aug. 1972	Amendment 18 was cancelled and replaced by Amendment 61. Under this amendment a 100 foot wide right-of-way located along the east side of Meziadin Lake from the Stewart Cassiar Highway to the Nass Bridge was deleted for public road access. This covered approximately 8.6 miles of road.
62	26 Feb. 1973	An area approximately 3.37 acres was deleted to enable enlargement of the BC Tel radio site from 130' x 100' (Amendment 35) to 400' x 400'. This site is located in the Derrick Lake area of the Aiyansh Block.
63	5 Dec. 1972	Under Amendment 63 140 acres were deleted for a Crown subdivision to be located adjacent to Meziadin Lake within portions of Lots 2455 and 2456 Cassiar Land District.
64	Not issued	There is no amendment with number 64. It was intended to delete part of Lot 2481 Cassiar at the north end of Meziadin Lake for a Department of Highways maintenance yard. However, the Minister declined to sign it and it was never processed because of the high recreational value of the area. The maintenance yard was constructed and the area is withdrawn under Amendment 74.
65	25 Feb. 1973	A road right-of-way 100 feet in width was deleted for the purpose of a Forest Service Development Road running from the Nass Bridge south to the Kwinageese junction - a distance of 19 miles. It has been named the Kispiox-Nass Forest Service Road.
66	15 Nov. 1973	Block A of Lot 453 Cassiar District being 10 acres in size was deleted for residential purposes for M. Dobie. It is located in the Nass Service Centre area.
67	5 June 1973	3.5 acres located at the junction of the Meziadin Lake road and the Stewart Cassiar Highway for service station and grocery store facilities.
68	25 Nov. 1974	The indenture providing the Crown right to grant the licence within Schedule "B" land of T.F.L. #1 is Amendment 68. This indenture was included in T.F.L. #1 licence to enable the Forest Service supply areas in which the British Columbia and Canadian National Railway could obtain ties for their operating needs. Any cuts from tie sales obtained under this indenture would be included in the actual TFL cut.
69	Not issued.	
70	17 Sept. 1976	This amendment was revised by Amendment 71.
71	24 Mar. 1977	Withdrew a corridor along the Tseax River to the volcanic cones and Crater Lake for the purpose of creating Aiyansh Volcanic Park.
72		Revised by Amendment 75.
73	29 May 1978	Removed lots 2275 and 3059 from Schedule "A" lands.
74	16 June 1978	Deleted Ministry of Highways' yards located north of Meziadin Lake.

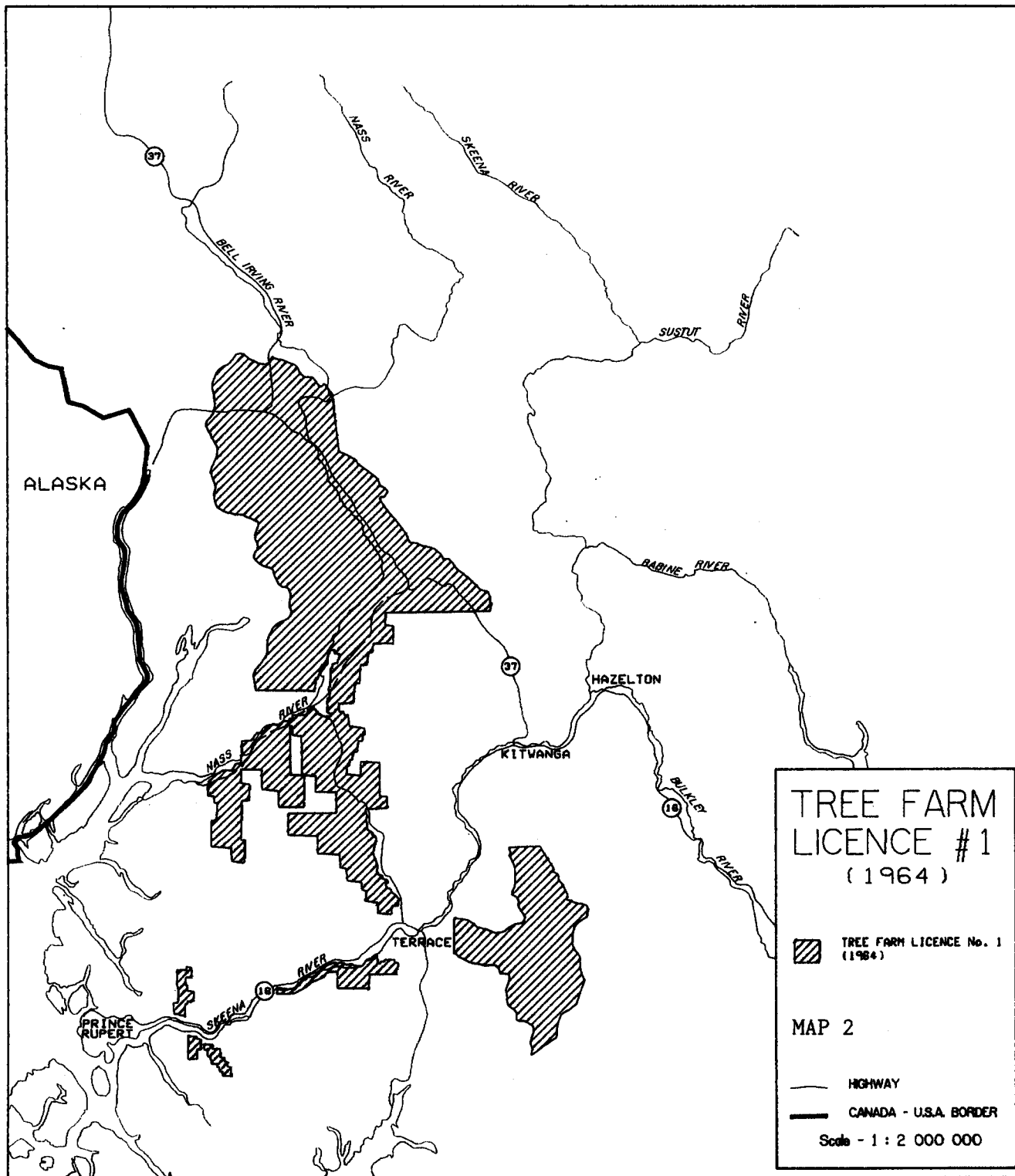
75	15 June 1978	Removed lot 5612 from Schedule "A" lands.
76	3 Aug. 1978	Removed area facilitating land exchange with the Takla Indian Band and BC Railway right-of-way for the Dease Lake extension.
77	3 Aug. 1978	Removed Hart Farm area for park establishment purposes. As part of this transaction the previous owner obtained ownership in fee simple of the Kalum Shop and Hazelton Reload sites.
78	27 Feb. 1979	Revised Schedule "B" lands, deleting the Nass-Stewart-Sustut blocks of TFL 40, including the Kiteen Block of TFL 40 and deleting the Scotia block of TFL 1.
79	24 Aug. 1979	These three amendments removed Lots 7550, I.R. #9, 3961 (I.R. 66), 1926, 1936 and 4015 from Schedule "A" of TFL 1 for the purpose of homestead and agricultural development.
80	15 Oct. 1979	
81	10 Mar. 1980	
82	20 May 1980	This corrected the description of the south boundary Copper Block to agree with National Topographic Mapping.
83	19 Mar. 1981	Amendments 83, 84 and 85 removed the West Kalum, Cedar and Nass Forest Roads including the Kinskuch and Kwinatahl Branches from the Licence.
84		
85		
86	3 Feb. 1981	This removed the portion of the Kleanza Forest Road which extends into TFL 1 from the Licence.
87	21 Oct. 1981	Removed area between Meziadin Lake and Highway 37 for the purpose of park development.
88	4 Nov. 1983	Removed twelve parcels of Schedule "A" lands: Pcl "A" Lot 532; Lot 1749; Lot 5144; Lot 5611; Lot 5831; Lot 5838; Lot 5957; Lot 6512; SE 1/4 Lot 1411; Lot 4360; Lot 5118; Lot 7619; for the purpose of homestead sale to the public.
89	23 Jan. 1984	Removed 17.69 ha from Block A of Lot 1800 from Schedule "A" land for the purpose of waterfowl management.
90	31 Dec. 1984	Covered the downsizing of TFL 1 by deleting Cutting Permits 33, 34, 36, 37 and 38 of the Meziadin Block. It allowed the Forest Service to issue three Forest Licences over the areas deleted aiding in the development of the forest resource of the area. The area was deleted as the company considered it no longer required the allowable cut potential from that portion for its mills.
91	1 Nov. 1985	Provided for the issuance of cutting permits on TFL 1 by either the Regional or District Manager.
92	Not issued	
93	Not issued	
94	4 Jan. 1986	Deleted 86.76 ha from Schedule "A" lots of TFL 1 for sale to the public. These lots were not contiguous with the main portion of TFL 1. The lots deleted were 6810, 7647, Block 6 of Lot 1704, and part Lot 1701, all R5 C.D.
	10 July 1986	On July 10, 1986, TFL 1 was amended by the issuance of a new TFL 1 agreement to Skeena Cellulose Inc., which through REPAP purchased the Terrace and Prince Rupert operations including timber resources from Westar. The area of TFL 1 was revised to exclude the Cranberry drainage formerly covered under C.P.'s 32 and 35 and upper Ginmiltkin drainage. The AAC was reduced from 750,000 m <sup>3</sup> to 600,000 m <sup>3</sup> .
95	10 Nov. 1986	Deleted 13.61 ha from Lot 2299, Range 5, Coast Land District

	24 Nov. 1987	AAC increased to 720,000 m <sup>3</sup> .
96	20 July 1988	Deleted approximately 8.8 hectares for a lightning detector site.
	3 Jan. 1989	AAC was reduced by 5% to account for Small Business Forest Enterprise Program (SBFEP).
97	Not signed	The purpose of this amendment is for a text revision under Section 33 of the <i>Forest Amendment Act</i> .
98	Not signed	The purpose of this amendment is to delete BC Hydro transmission line from Nass Camp to the Kiteen River, and the Nisga'a Memorial Lava Bed Park from Schedule 'B' Lands. The Nisga'a Memorial Lava Bed Park was created on April 29, 1992 by OIC. A recreation area was also created on that date. Total area to be removed is approximately 9000 ha.
<u>Addendum</u>		
1	24 Feb. 1976	During the 1974 fall floods that section of the Copper River main haul road between Clore River and Limonite Creek was badly damaged by large washouts. Addendum 1 of TFL 1 provided for the reimbursement of reconstruction costs through stumpage offset. Before issuance of this addendum the main Copper haul road was reclassified from private logging road to Copper River Forest Service Road.

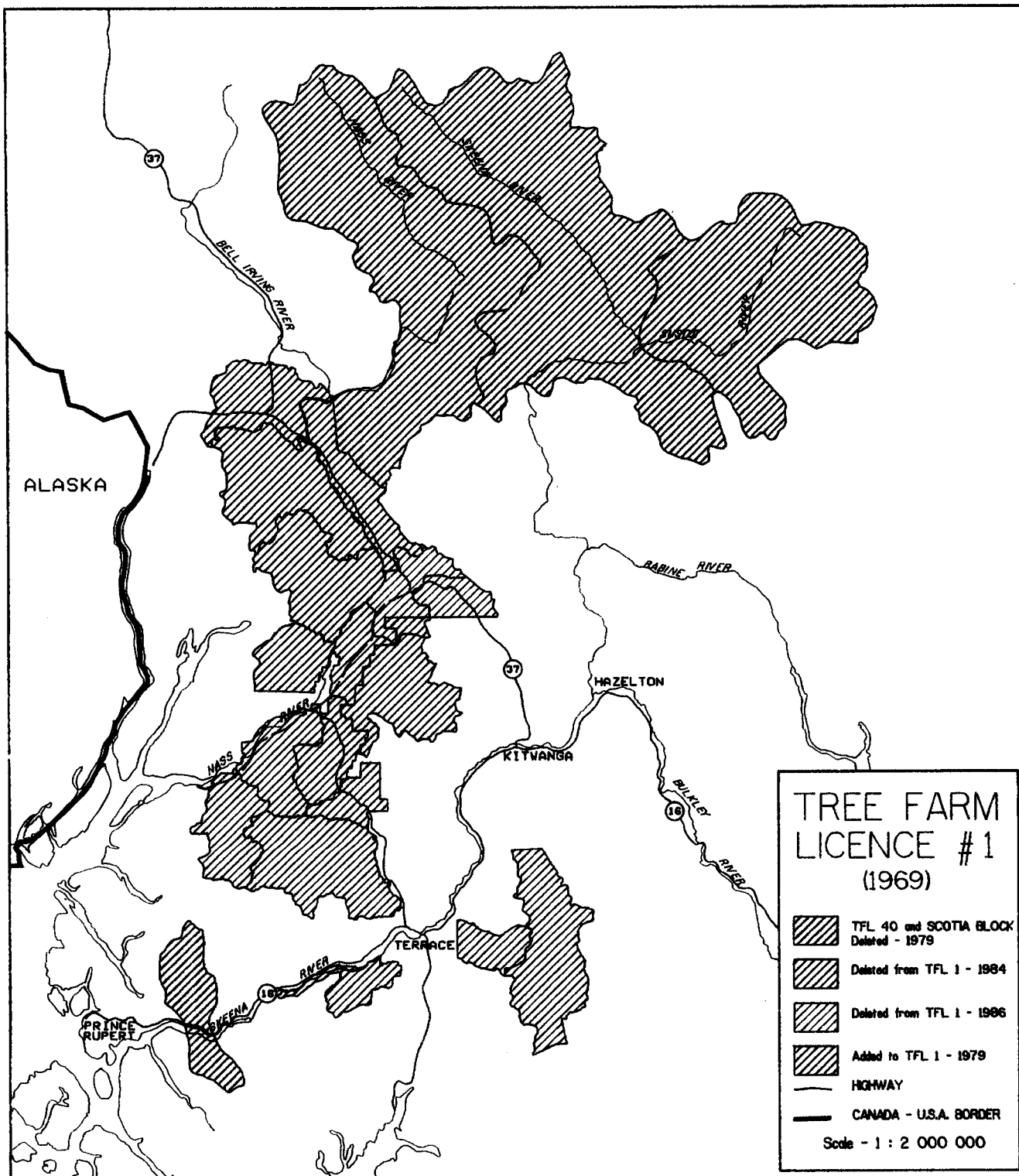
#### Amendments in Process

Deletion for Nisga'a Highway right-of-way.









MAP 3

