



# 2019 Major Timber Processing Facilities in British Columbia

Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development



## Foreword

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This edition of the Major Primary Timber Processing Facilities in British Columbia summarizes the activity of timber processing facilities operating in 2019. It covers sawmills, veneer/plywood/OSB/panel mills, pulp/paper mills, chip mills, pellet mills, shake and shingle mills, and utility pole/pole/post mills. For those firms producing more than one product, each product is listed in the corresponding section of this report. However, information about secondary manufacturing facilities (e.g., remanufacturing or millwork) operating in the province is beyond the scope of this report.

Information contained in this report was gathered through the 2019 and earlier surveys of individual processing facilities. If survey responses were not provided, the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (Ministry) staff might use trade publications and corporate annual reports to make estimates. In some cases, the Ministry staff provided estimates based on their knowledge of operations and information reported in previous years, as well as production information for selected forest products from Statistics Canada.

This report is available free of charge online at

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/competitive-forest-industry/forest-industry-economics/fibre-mill-information/major-timber-processing-facilities-survey>

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## Abbreviations for Products

CHP	Chip	PLE	Pole
LBR	Lumber	PLT	Pellet
LVL	Laminated Veneer Lumber	PLY	Plywood
OSB	Oriented Strand Board	PNL	Panel
PLP	Pulp	PST	Fence Post
PPR	Paper	UTI	Utility Pole
SS	Shake and Shingle	VNR	Veneer



## Introduction

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This report provides summary statistics derived from the 2019 and earlier mill surveys, and selected analyses of these statistics. Fibre supply and fibre use in the province are examined through a series of charts and tables. These are followed by time-series statistics for lumber mills, veneer mills, pulp/paper mills, pellet mills, and shake and shingle mills. The final sections provide lists of major timber processing facilities (mills) operating in British Columbia (B.C.) in 2019.

Each year, surveys are sent to mill representatives. Based on their responses, mills are classified as a) open with responses, b) presumed open without responses, c) did not operate at all during the year (temporary or indefinite closures), or d) closed (permanently). Statistics in this report are derived from mills in categories a) and b). Mills that have announced permanent closures during 2019 are categorized as a) for 2019. The actual impact of those permanent mill closures in 2019 will be reported in the next year's report.

Please note that some historical information in this report has been adjusted to reflect the latest information received from mill contacts or regional staff and therefore, may differ from the information published in previous reports.

## Primary Log Supply and Demand in B.C.

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### Log Supply

- In 2019, about 54 million cubic metres of timber was harvested from Crown, private, and federal land, representing a 21% decrease from the 2018 level of 68 million cubic metres. This decline was primarily driven by the provincial allowable annual cut (AAC) reduction, weak market conditions, insect damage (e.g., mountain pine beetle, spruce beetle), and wildfires that peaked in the past two years. 73% of the provincial total harvest came from the Interior, and the rest from the Coast.
- B.C. also import a small amount of logs from the United States. The volume of imported logs increased by 47%, from 82,487 cubic metres in 2018 to 121,366 cubic metres in 2019.

### Log Demand

- Logs harvested in B.C. are widely used by various types of major timber processing facilities in the province. Surplus logs are shipped to other jurisdictions.
- As shown in Table 1, the overall log consumption decreased by 14%, from 64 million cubic meters in 2018 to 55 million cubic meters in 2019. The decline was seen in all major types of mills:
  - Sawmills were the primary log consumers, accounting for 68% of the total log consumption. 121 sawmills<sup>1</sup> consumed 37.8 million cubic metres of logs in 2019, representing a decrease of 17% from 2018.

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<sup>1</sup> If a mill did not respond to the survey in 2019 and there was no historical information for this mill, we assume the mill "Did Not Operate (DNO)" in 2019.





- Veneer/OSB mills and chip/pulp mills were the second and third largest log consumers, together representing more than 20% of the provincial log consumption. The volume of log use by those mills decreased by 6% in 2019 over 2018.
- Shake/shingle mills and other mills (e.g., utility pole/pole/post mills) were small log users, which consumed about 2% of the provincial log consumption. Their log use decreased by 0.3% in 2019 relative to 2018.
- Log exports accounted for 8.5% of the total log consumption. Log exports declined 8% from 5.1 million cubic metres in 2018 to 4.7 million cubic metres in 2019.

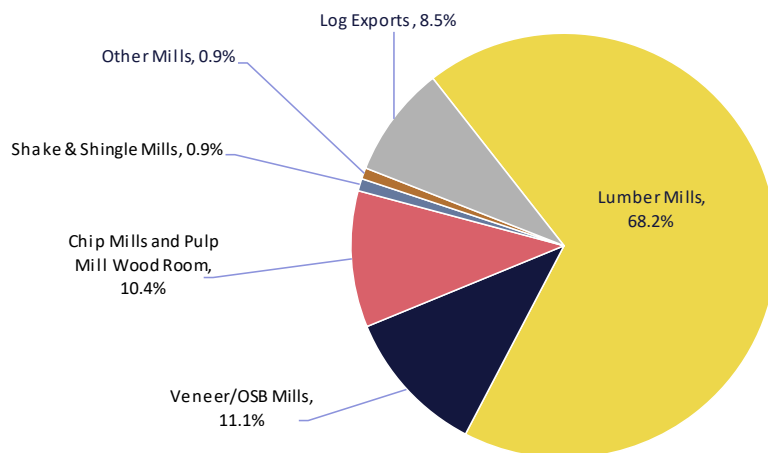
**Table 1: Estimated B.C. Log Use and Log Availability – 2019**

	Coast			Interior			Province		
	Number of Mills	Est. Volume Used (000 m <sup>3</sup> )	Per Cent	Number of Mills	Est. Volume Used (000 m <sup>3</sup> )	Per Cent	Number of Mills	Est. Volume Used (000 m <sup>3</sup> )	Per Cent
<b>Primary Log Use</b>									
Lumber Mills	43	5,522	38.9%	78	32,224	78.3%	121	37,746	68.2%
Veneer/OSB Mills	5	1,958	13.8%	12	4,206	10.2%	17	6,164	11.1%
Chip Mills and Pulp Mill Wood Room	13	2,175	15.3%	13	3,571	8.7%	26	5,746	10.4%
Shake & Shingle Mills	33	495	3.5%	3	22	0.1%	36	517	0.9%
Other Mills	7	106	0.7%	32	366	0.9%	39	472	0.9%
Log Exports	-	3,931	27.7%	-	765	1.9%	-	4,696	8.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>14,187</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>41,154</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>55,341</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Log Availability</b>									
Total Harvest		14,488			39,321			53,809	
Log Imports		-			-			121	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14,488</b>			<b>39,321</b>			<b>53,930</b>	
<b>Difference</b>		<b>301</b>	<b>2.1%</b>		<b>-1,833</b>	<b>-4.7%</b>		<b>-1,411</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>

**Notes:**

1. Total harvest includes all logs, special forest products, species and grades billed to the Crown, private and federal lands. Waste, reject, and Xmas trees were excluded.
2. The log use exceeded the log supply by 1.4 million cubic metres (2.6%) in 2019. This difference could be attributed to several factors, including seasonality inherent in timber harvesting, log inventory changes, different company reporting years, and the estimates made for mills that did not complete the survey.
3. Other mills listed include utility pole mills, fence pole mills, post mills, and log home mills.

**Figure 1: Total Primary Log Use – 55.3 million m<sup>3</sup> - 2019**



Sources: B.C. Mill List Survey data; B.C. Stats; B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development log export statistics for the proportion of exports from the Coast versus Interior.

## Lumber Recovery Factor

The lumber recovery factor (LRF) is an indicator of sawmill health measured by lumber output as a percentage of log input. Table 2 and Figure 2 show that 45.8% of logs entering sawmills were converted to lumber, 35.2% was converted to residual chips for pulp mills, and 17% was converted to sawdust and shavings used in pellet and panel mills.

**Table 2: Estimates of Product Recovery from Lumber Mills – 2019**

	Formula	Units	Coast	Interior	Province
<b>Number of Mills</b>			43	78	121
<b>Log Input</b>	A	(million m <sup>3</sup> )	5.50	32.20	37.75
<b>Recovery of Lumber from Lumber Mills</b>					
Nominal Lumber Output	B	(billion fbm)	1.2	9.2	10.4
Lumber Recovery Factor	C=B/A	(mfbm/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.218	0.286	0.276
Nominal to Real Conversion Factor*	D	(m <sup>3</sup> /mfbm)	2.07	1.61	1.66
Real Lumber Output	E=BxD	(million m <sup>3</sup> )	2.48	14.81	17.30
Real Lumber Output as Per Cent of Log Input	F=E/A	(%)	45.2%	46.0%	45.8%
Shrinkage (5% of Lumber Output for Interior Only)	G=E x 5%	(million m <sup>3</sup> )	-	0.74	0.74
Lumber Shrinkage as Per Cent of Log Input	H=G/A	(%)	-	2.3%	2.0%
<b>Recovery of By-Product Chips from Lumber Mills</b>					
By-Product Chip Output	J	(million bdu)	0.80	4.00	4.80
By-Product Chip Recovery Factor	K=(J/A) x 1000	(bdu/000 m <sup>3</sup> )	145	124	127
Conversion Factor to Solid Wood Equivalent (SWE)*	L	(m <sup>3</sup> /bdu)	2.86	2.75	2.77
Converted By-Product Chip Output (SWE)	M=JxL	(million m <sup>3</sup> )	2.29	11.00	13.29
Converted By-Product Chip Output (SWE) as Per Cent of Log Input	N=M/A	(%)	41.6%	34.2%	35.2%
<b>Recovery of Sawdust and Shavings from Lumber Mills</b>					
Estimated Volume of Sawdust and Shavings**	O= A-E-G-M	(million m <sup>3</sup> )	0.73	5.65	6.42
Estimated Volume of Sawdust and Shavings as Per Cent of Log Input	P=O/A	(%)	13.2%	17.5%	17.0%

**Notes:**

\*Conversion factors are used to convert the nominal lumber output or by-product chips to solid wood equivalent in m<sup>3</sup>.

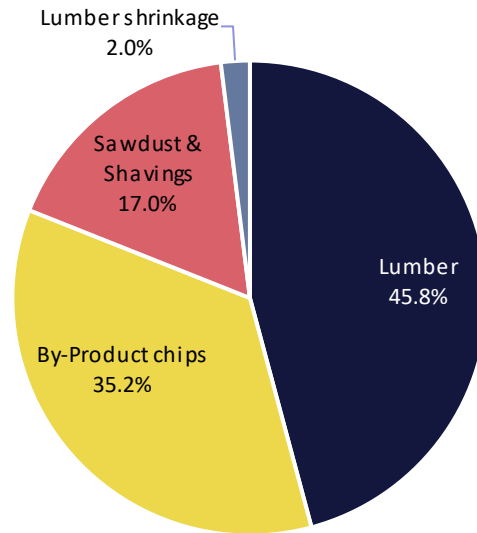
fb = board foot; mmfbm = million board feet; mfbm = thousand board feet; m<sup>3</sup> = cubic metres; bdu = bone dry unit = 2400 pounds.

Conversion factors used in the analysis are based on Forintek Canada Corp., "Conversion Factors for the Forest Products Industry in Western Canada", Special Publication No. SP-24R, 1985 and "Major Primary Timber Processing Facilities in British Columbia 2007", Appendix 1, page 24.

\*\*The Mill List Survey does not collect data on the actual production of sawdust and shavings from lumber mills. The volume of sawdust and shavings given in the table above is estimated according to the formula: A-E-G-M.



**Figure 2: Estimated Product Recovery from Lumber Mills – 2019**



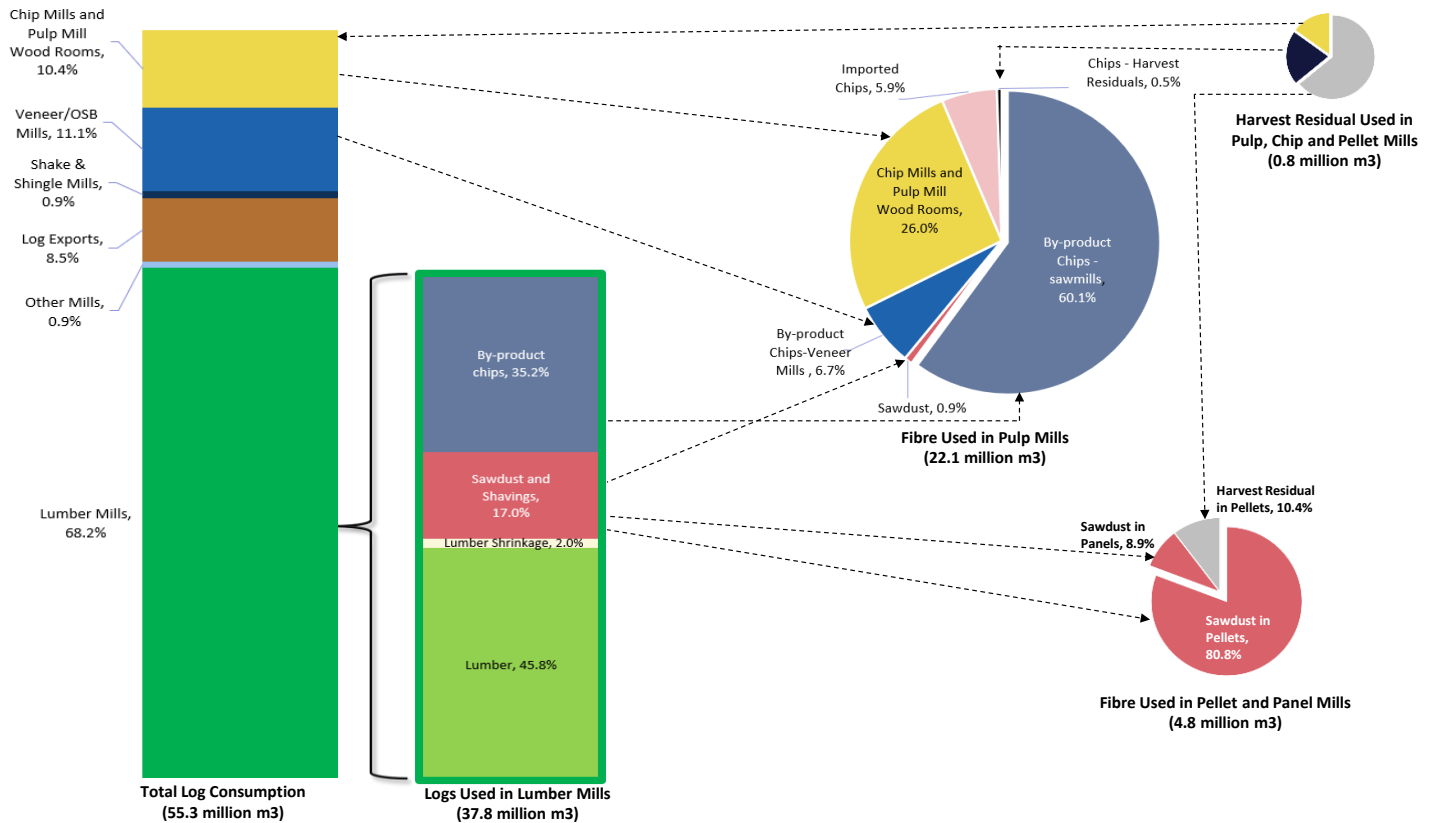
### Fibre Used by Pulp, Pellet, and Panel Mills

Figure 3 presents how the fibre flows among different subsectors in B.C. The key findings of this figure are listed as follows:

- B.C. pulp mills processed over 22 million cubic metres of fibre, down 15% in 2019 from 2018. Of this total, pulp mills consumed about 15 million cubic metres of residual chips produced by sawmills and veneer mills, accounting for 67% of their fibre input. Pulp mills also used about 5.8 million cubic metres of whole-log chips supplied by chip or pulp mills, representing over 26% of their total fibre input. While these whole-log chips were more expensive than residual chips, they played an important role in maintaining a consistent fibre supply for pulp mill operations.
- In addition to pulp mills, pellet and panel mills count on sawmill residuals. In 2019, pellet and panel mills together processed 4.8 million cubic metres of fibre (mainly sawdust and shavings), down 5% from 2018.
- Harvest residuals refer to the fibre removed from the cut block following harvesting activities and transported directly to mills to make wood products. The total harvest residual consumption fell by 14% from 899,000 cubic metres in 2018 to 770,000 cubic metres in 2019. Of this total, pellet mills consumed about 64%, followed by chip mills (21%), and pulp mills (15%).



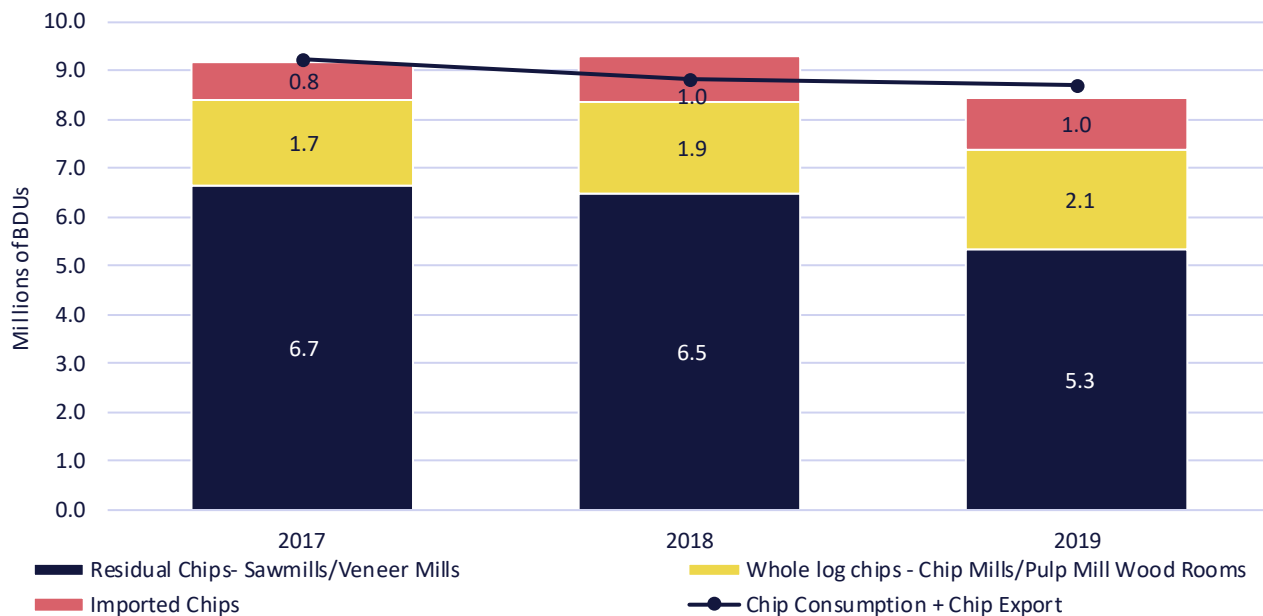
**Figure 3: Fibre Flows Among Primary Timber Processing Facilities in B.C. – 2019**



## Provincial Chip Supply and Demand

Pulp and paper mills are the largest chip consumers in B.C., transforming low-value wood chips into high-value pulp and paper products. The primary sources of chip supply are residual chips produced by sawmills and veneer mills, whole-log chips produced by pulp or chip mills, and chips imported from the US. There can be very wide year-to-year swings in chip supply dynamics.

As can be seen in Figure 4 and Table 3, the residual chip supply declined by 18%, from 6.5 million bone dry units (BDUs) in 2018 to 5.3 million BDUs due to mill curtailments and closures in 2019. As alternative fibre sources, the supply of whole-log chips and imported chips were up 12% and 9% respectively in 2019 over 2018.


**Figure 4: Provincial Chip Supply and Demand – 2017 to 2019**


Source: 2019 B.C. Mill List Database and B.C. Stats

Table 3 and the discussion below provide more details on the supply and demand of chips at the regional level for 2017-2019:

**Table 3: B.C. Chip Supply and Demand (000 BDUs) - 2017 to 2019**

Sources of Chips	2017	2018	2019
Residual Chip Production	6,660	6,491	5,324
Whole Log Chip Production	1,733	1,856	2,071
<b>Total Chip Production</b>	<b>8,394</b>	<b>8,346</b>	<b>7,396</b>
<b>Total Chip Consumption</b>	<b>9,209</b>	<b>8,836</b>	<b>8,703</b>
<b>Production and Consumption Gap</b>	<b>-816</b>	<b>-490</b>	<b>-1,307</b>
<b>Provincial Chip Trade</b>			
Chip Import	791	954	1,041
Chip Export	53	0.3	0.2
<b>Net Import</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>1,040</b>
<b>Provincial Chip Balance</b>	<b>-78</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>-267</b>

Sources: 2019 B.C. Mill List Database and B.C. Stats

Note: Data shown in the above table may not be in line with the data published in previous mill list reports due to data adjustments made based on the information received in 2019/2020.



## Coast

- Coastal pulp mills mainly consumed residual chips and whole-log chips produced on the Coast or purchased from the Southern Interior. Some of them consumed chips imported from the US. Paper Excellence's four pulp mills in Crofton, Port Alberni, Powell River and Port Mellon, as well as Harmac in Nanaimo, were major chip consumers in this area.
- In 2017-19, this area saw a decrease in the residual-chip supply and an increase in whole-log/imported chips. The eight-month strike at Western Forest Products (WFP), which began in the second quarter of 2019, reduced the supply of chips in this area. With the potential reduction of AAC and further sawmill closures in the Interior, chip-supply constraints for coastal pulp mills are likely to increase. Coastal pulp mills will rely more on whole-log and imported chips.

## South

- Like the Coast, pulp/paper mills in the Southern Interior relied on residual chips, whole-log chips, and imported chips to make their products. Most chips in this area were consumed by Domtar, Paper Excellence's Skookumchuk Pulp, Mercer's Celgar, West Fraser's Quesnel River Pulp, and Cariboo Pulp and Paper.
- Strong demand for wood chips from coastal pulp mills has resulted in competition for residual chips in this area. A significant shortfall of chips relative to the regional demand was identified in 2019.

## North

- Pulp/paper mills in the North rely on residual chips and whole-log chips to make their products. Most chips in this area were consumed by four Canfor pulp mills (three in Prince George and one in Taylor), and one Paper Excellence's pulp mill in Mackenzie.
- In 2017-2019, this area saw a reduced supply of residual chips, which was partially offset by the increased supply of whole-log chips. A surplus was seen in 2019 but expected to decrease as a result of the potential AAC reduction, sawmill curtailments/closures, and the competitive use of chips (e.g., pellet mills) in the North.



# Time-Series Analysis

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## Lumber Mills

Lumber is made from logs of varying species and qualities, which are processed in sawmills into standardized dimensions or specialty products. Lumber is usually classified into two main groups, including rough and finished. Rough lumber is used mainly in construction applications or is an intermediate processing stage for other mills to further process. Finished lumber adds value to rough lumber and is produced in various grades and sizes.

According to Statistics Canada, the sawmill sector generated sales of \$4.7 billion in 2019, accounting for 50% of the total wood product manufacturing sales.

However, like other natural resource sectors, there are several factors that can lead to unpredictable changes in lumber supply, demand and prices. From Q4 2018 until 2019, several sawmills curtailed or reduced their production because of weak market conditions, high costs, and the strike at WFP. As a result, B.C.'s total lumber product sales decreased by 30% in 2019 compared to 2018. B.C.'s lumber exports also decreased by 15%, and the decline was experienced in all major export markets, including the US, China, and Japan.

The following section presents summary statistics from 2000 onward for sawmills with an annual capacity at least 40 million board feet per year:

### Number of Mills, Output, and Input

- In 2019, there were 69 sawmills in B.C. with an annual capacity of at least 40 million board feet per year. 17 of them were on the Coast and 52 of them were in the Interior.
- In 2019, the top five lumber producers were Canfor, West Fraser, Tolko, Interfor, and WFP. Regionally, WFP was the largest producer, accounting for 31% of the total coastal sawmill capacity. Canfor was the largest producer in the Interior, representing 31% of the total Interior sawmill capacity.
- Starting from Q4 2018, several major lumber producers, including the top five companies, announced a series of curtailments of their B.C. plants, which affected sawmill production and log consumption. Specifically,
  - On the Coast, the total lumber capacity declined by 5% in 2019 compared to 2018<sup>2</sup>. Total outputs and inputs decreased by 27% and 23% respectively in 2019 over 2018.
  - In the Interior, the total lumber capacity was down 1% and total inputs and outputs fell by more than 15% in 2019 from 2018.

### Average Capacity, Capacity Utilization, and Lumber Recovery Factor

- The average annual capacity reflects the sawmill size. In 2019, the average annual capacity of Interior sawmills was 196 million board feet, compared to 112 million board feet on the Coast.

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<sup>2</sup> The sawmill capacity refers to the maximum level of output that a sawmill can sustain to make lumber products. There will be a one-year delay for the survey to capture the impact of the capacity reduction resulted from the permanent mill closure in 2019. If a sawmill permanently closed in 2019, the survey continued to consider this mill as an active plant in 2019 and thus no change was made to its 2019 output capacity.



- The capacity utilization rate is an important indicator in evaluating sawmill operating efficiency. As shown in Table 4, capacity utilization rates for coastal sawmills were lower than Interior sawmills. Interior sawmills generally operated on a two-shift or higher basis, due to the commodity nature of their products. In addition, Interior producers had to reduce unit production costs with higher levels of production. Coastal sawmills usually operated on a one-shift basis, depending on the unique supply of logs and the demand for their products. Weak market conditions led to lower operating rates in the Interior and on the Coast. The strike at WFP further reduced the capacity utilization rate on the Coast. In 2019, the capacity utilization was 58% on the Coast and 89% in the Interior.
- Another key mill performance indicator is the lumber recovery factor. The computer-optimized log and lumber scanning technology helped sawmills reduce fibre and value losses and therefore improved the recovery factor for the Interior mills from 1990 to 2003. However, this upward trend ended as mills switched to processing the mountain pine beetle (MPB)-impacted logs from 2004 to 2013. From 2014 onwards, the Interior recovery has improved due to the reduction of MPB-impacted logs and the closures of inefficient mills.





**Table 4: B.C. Lumber Mill Statistics for Mills with the Estimated Annual Capacity of at Least 40 Million Board Feet**

COAST	Units																	%
		2000...	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	change 2000-2019
Number of Mills		37	29	24	24	21	19	21	20	17	17	18	17	18	18	17	17	-54%
Total Capacity	billion board feet per year	4.1	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	-54%
Total Output	billion board feet per year	3.1	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	-65%
Total Input	million cubic metres per year	13.9	11.2	10.3	7.6	6.5	4.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	7.2	6.9	7.4	6.6	6.4	4.9	-65%
Average Capacity	million board feet per mill per year	111	117	113	113	114	116	110	115	124	124	117	118	117	111	112	112	1%
Capacity Utilization	output divided by capacity	76%	76%	89%	63%	63%	55%	61%	61%	67%	67%	81%	80%	81%	75%	79%	58%	-23%
Lumber Recovery Factor	'000 board feet per cubic metre	0.223	0.232	0.233	0.224	0.231	0.245	0.237	0.226	0.222	0.222	0.236	0.232	0.230	0.227	0.234	0.224	1%
INTERIOR	Units																	%
		2000...	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	change 2000-2019
Number of Mills		76	71	72	72	62	53	52	56	54	52	53	52	51	51	50	52	-32%
Total Capacity	billion board feet per year	10.7	12.8	12.8	12.4	11.3	10.7	10.4	11.1	10.9	10.6	10.8	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.2	-5%
Total Output	billion board feet per year	10.5	14.1	14.2	13.3	9.7	7.9	9.5	10.5	10.8	11.2	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.4	10.8	9.1	-13%
Total Input	million cubic metres per year	39.9	50.2	50.6	47.4	34.7	28.2	34.1	37.0	38.6	39.9	39.3	39.4	40.7	39.4	37.9	31.7	-21%
Average Capacity	million board feet per mill per year	141	180	178	172	182	202	200	198	202	204	204	200	208	206	206	196	39%
Capacity Utilization	output divided by capacity	98%	110%	111%	107%	86%	74%	91%	95%	99%	106%	101%	108%	108%	109%	105%	89%	-9%
Lumber Recovery Factor	'000 board feet per cubic metre	0.263	0.281	0.281	0.281	0.280	0.280	0.279	0.284	0.280	0.281	0.277	0.284	0.283	0.289	0.285	0.287	9%
PROVINCE	Units																	%
		2000...	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	change 2000-2019
Number of Mills		113	100	96	96	83	72	73	76	71	69	71	69	69	69	67	69	-39%
Total Capacity	billion board feet per year	14.8	16.2	15.5	15.1	13.7	12.9	12.7	13.4	13.0	12.7	12.9	12.4	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.1	-18%
Total Output	billion board feet per year	13.6	16.7	16.6	15.0	11.2	9.1	10.9	11.9	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.8	13.2	12.9	12.3	10.2	-25%
Total Input	million cubic metres per year	53.8	61.4	60.9	55.0	41.2	33.1	40.0	43.2	44.9	46.2	46.5	46.3	48.1	46.0	44.3	36.6	-32%
Average Capacity	million board feet per mill per year	131	162	161	157	165	179	174	176	183	184	182	180	184	181	182	175	34%
Capacity Utilization	output divided by capacity	92%	103%	107%	99%	82%	71%	86%	89%	94%	99%	98%	103%	104%	103%	101%	84%	-8%
Lumber Recovery Factor	'000 board feet per cubic metre	0.253	0.272	0.273	0.273	0.272	0.275	0.273	0.275	0.272	0.273	0.271	0.276	0.274	0.280	0.278	0.279	10%

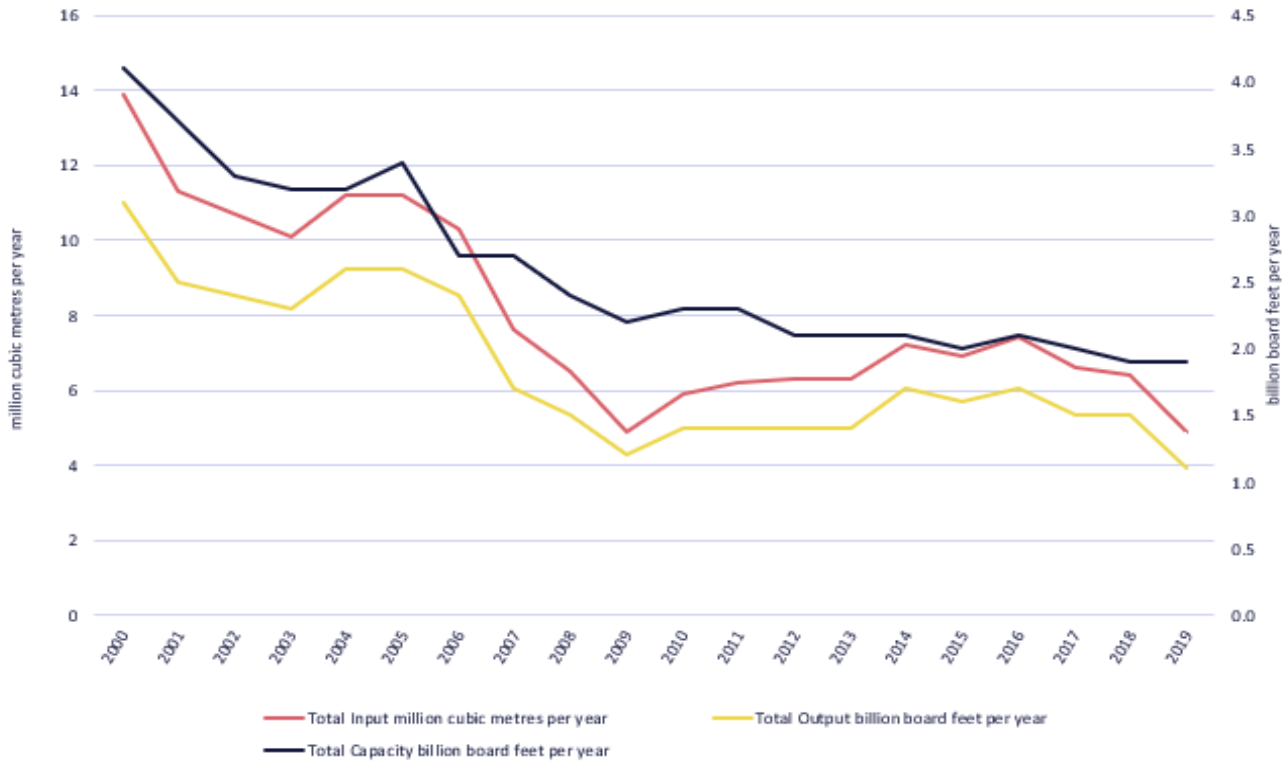
Source: Major Primary Timber Processing Facilities in British Columbia, ministry database, various years

Notes: Includes only those lumber mills with a minimum estimated annual capacity of 40 million board feet per year.

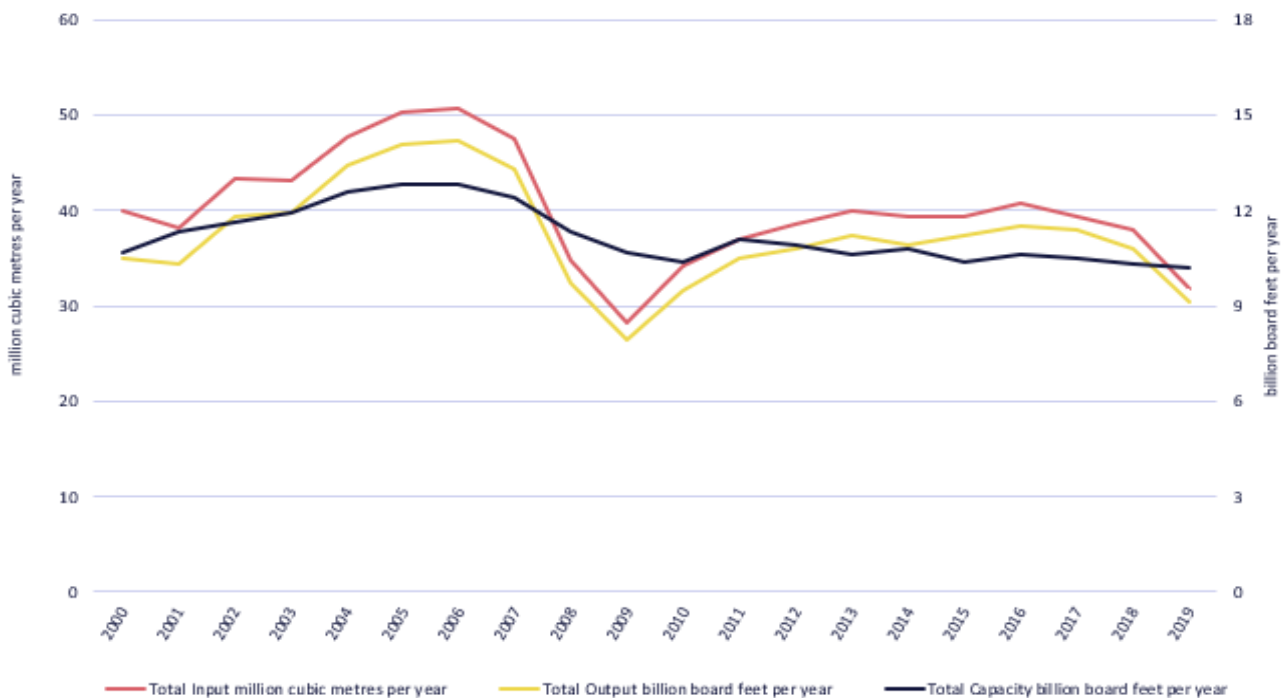
Capacity estimated assuming two 8-hour shifts, 240 days per year



**Figure 5: Coast Lumber Mills (at least 40 Million Board Feet) Capacity, Output, and Log Input**

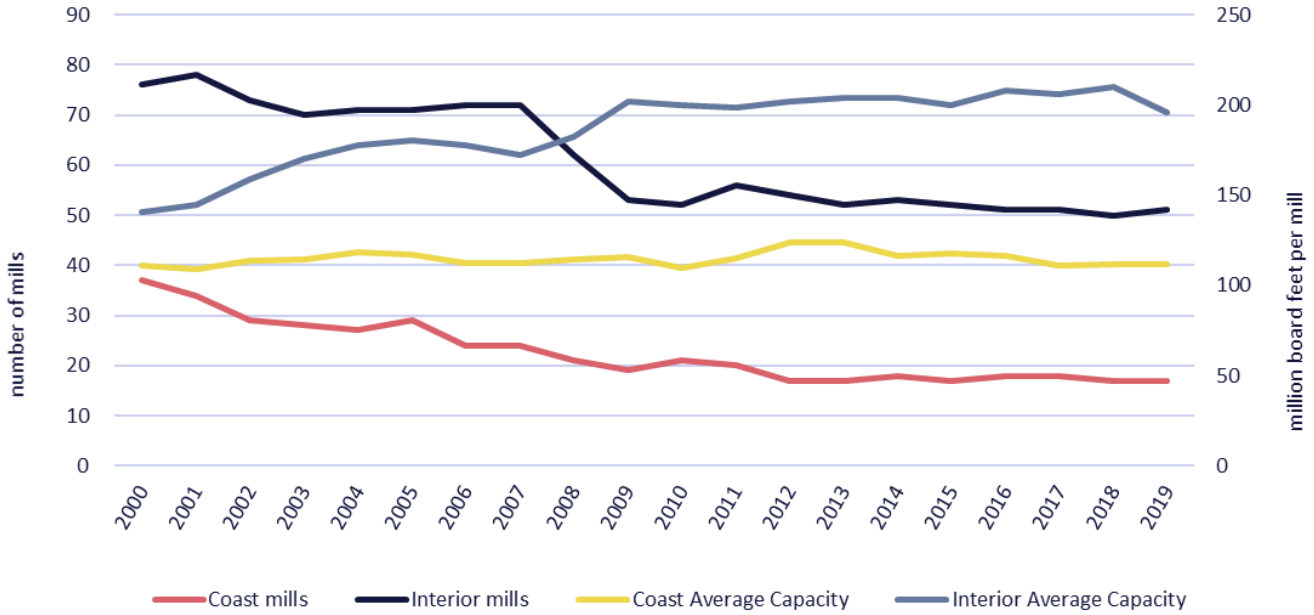


**Figure 6: Interior Lumber Mills (at Least 40 Million Board Feet) Capacity, Output, and Log Input**

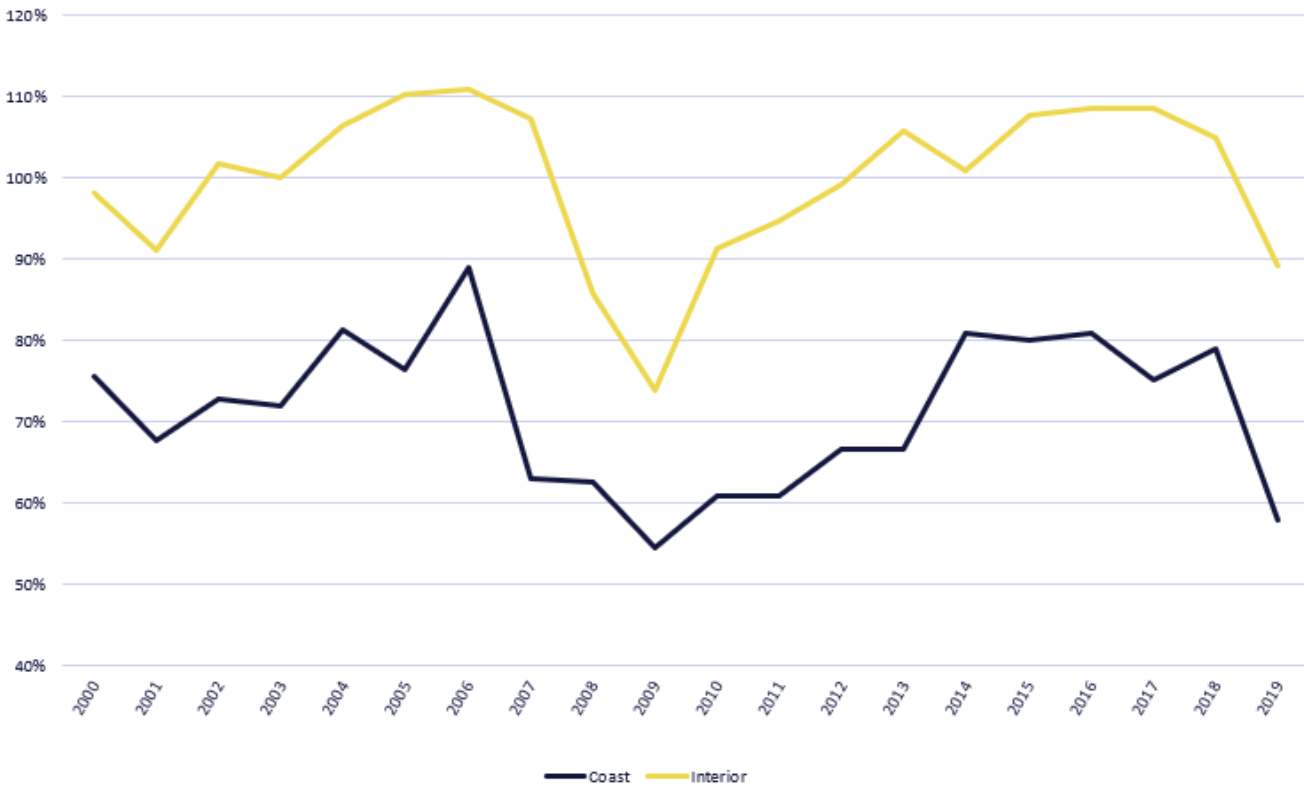




**Figure 7: B.C. Lumber Mills (at Least 40 Million Board Feet) Number of Mills and Average Capacity**

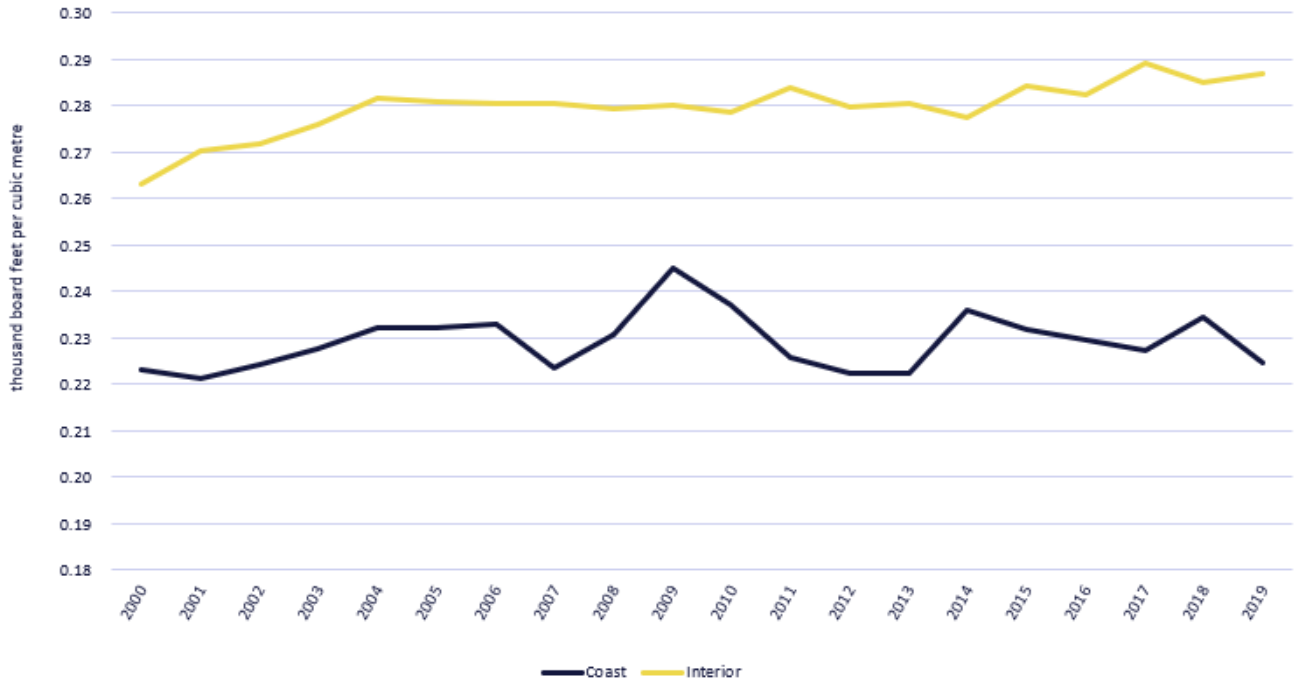


**Figure 8: B.C. Lumber Mills (at Least 40 Million Board Feet) Capacity Utilization**





**Figure 9: B.C. Lumber Mills (at Least 40 Million Board Feet) Lumber Recovery Factor**





## Veneer/OSB/Siding and Plywood Industry

Veneer is produced as a thin sheet of wood of uniform thickness by peeling or slicing logs, requiring higher grade logs with no branches. Veneer can be used in making plywood or other engineered wood products such as laminated veneer lumber (LVL). Plywood is produced by gluing and compressing together three or more sheets of veneer, with the grain of alternate sheets usually laid crosswise.<sup>3</sup> Plywood is used primarily as a load-bearing component of platform-frame-constructed buildings such as single-family and multi-family housing. It is also used in wall sheathing, flooring, and roofing applications. Oriented Strand Board (OSB) is a popular engineered wood product made by compressing and bonding wood strands with adhesive. It's known for its strength, durability, and affordability, making it widely used in construction for roofs, walls, and floors, as well as in furniture and packaging industries.

According to Statistics Canada, the veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing generated \$500 million of GDP (\$2012), representing 23 % of the total GDP generated by all forestry, logging, and support activities in B.C.

However, like the lumber sector, the veneer/OSB/Siding and plywood industry has been impacted by the fibre supply constraints and soft market conditions in the past two years. As a result, the total manufacturing sales generated by the veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing fell by 27%, from \$2.6 billion in 2018 to \$1.9 billion in 2019.

The following section presents summary statistics from 2000 onward for veneer mills that used more than 25,000 cubic metres of logs per year:

### Number of Mills, Output, Input, Capacity Utilization, and Recovery

- In 2019, there were 15 veneer/OSB/siding mills operating in the province, that used more than 6 million cubic metres of logs per year. Three of them were on the Coast and twelve in the Interior.<sup>4</sup> Of these, seven veneer mills had on-site plywood operations.
- Figure 10 shows that veneer/OSB/siding mill outputs and inputs have climbed steadily in the last 10 years, but declined slightly Since 2018. (7% and 6%, respectively).
- Unlike the lumber sector, most B.C. veneer/OSB/siding producers focus on the domestic market. Given the high demand in the domestic construction sector, most veneer mills operate on a three-shift per day basis. Even in the challenging year of 2019, most veneer mills still ran more than two-shifts per day, resulting in a 115% capacity utilization rate.
- Figure 13 shows that the average recovery factor declined steadily in 2013-16 and rebounded in 2017-19.

<sup>3</sup> Source: Statistics Canada: <https://strategis.ic.gc.ca/app/scr/sbms/sbb/cis/definition.html?code=32121&lang=eng>

<sup>4</sup> Small mills using an average of less than 25,000 m<sup>3</sup> of logs per year were not included in these statistics.



**Table 5: B.C. Veneer/OSB/Siding Mill Summary Statistics for Mills with Annual Log Consumption of at Least 25,000 Cubic Metres**

	Units	2000...	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change 2000-2019
Number of Mills		19	20	20	19	17	15	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	-21%
Total Capacity	(billion square feet 3/8" basis)	3.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.3	11%
Total Output	(billion square feet 3/8" basis)	3.8	5.0	5.2	4.7	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	2%
Total Log Input	(million cubic metres)	6.2	8.2	8.3	7.6	5.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	-2%
Average Capacity	(million square feet per mill)	158	204	238	240	230	239	268	264	244	246	248	236	234	244	230	223	41%
Average Log Input	(thousand cubic metres per mill)	325	408	416	402	343	328	390	378	359	387	406	434	457	452	436	403	24%
Capacity Utilization	(output divided by capacity)	125%	122%	109%	103%	91%	82%	87%	88%	93%	102%	104%	113%	119%	116%	120%	115%	-8%
Recovery Factor	(square feet per cubic metre log input)	610	609	622	615	609	595	597	614	632	649	636	616	606	624	631	634	4%

Source: Major Primary Timber Processing Facilities in British Columbia, ministry database, various years

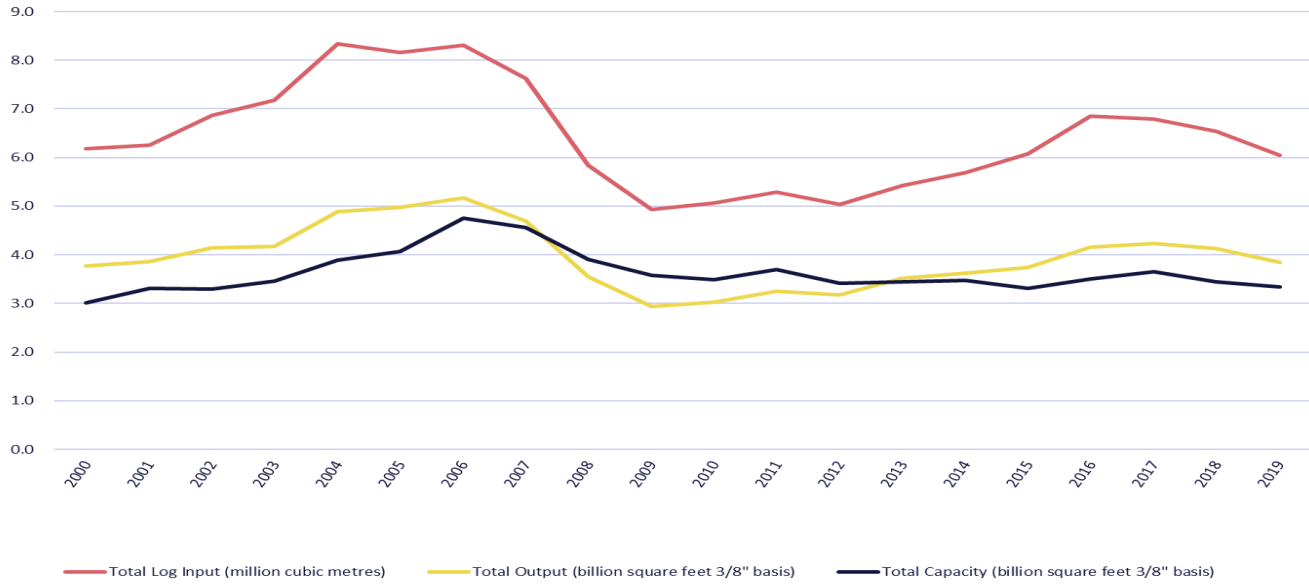
Notes:

Output Capacity is estimated based on two 8-hour shifts, 240 days per year.

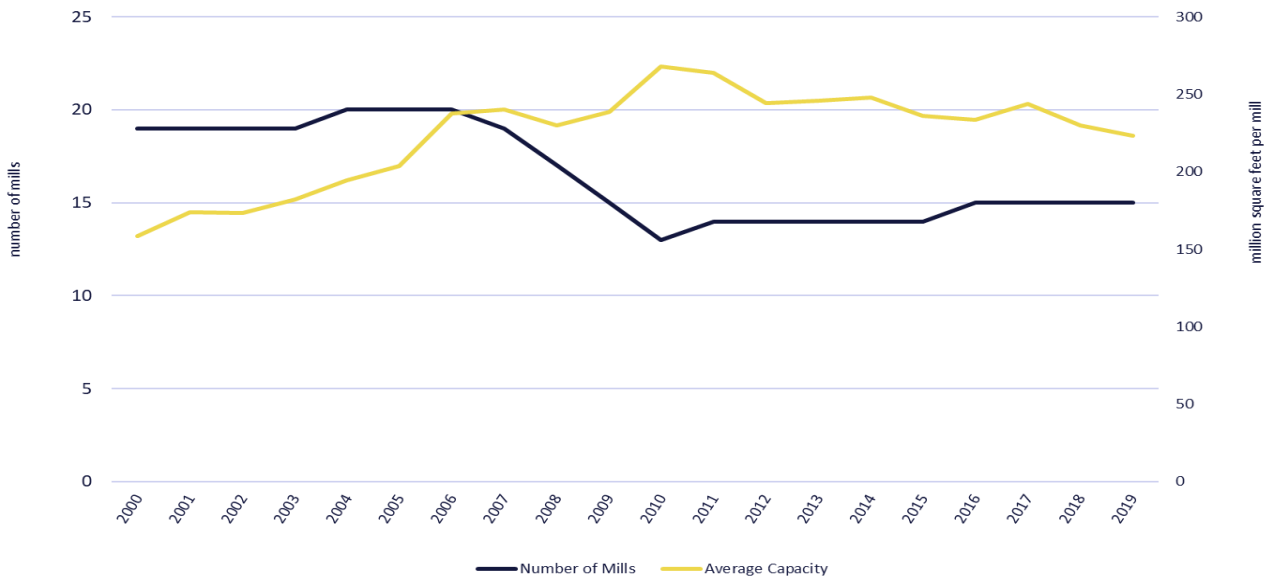
Small mills using an average of less than 25,000 cubic metres of logs per year are not included in these statistics.



**Figure 10: B.C. Veneer/OSB/Siding Mills Capacity, Output, and Log Input**

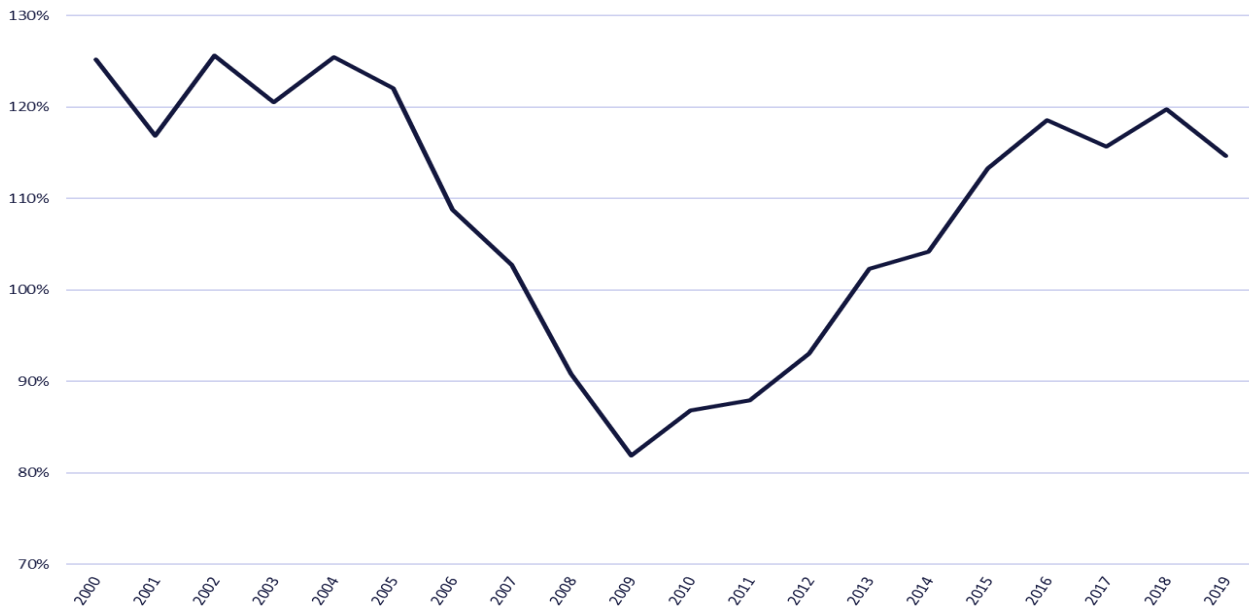


**Figure 11: B.C. Veneer/OSB/Siding Mills - Number of Mills and Average Capacity**

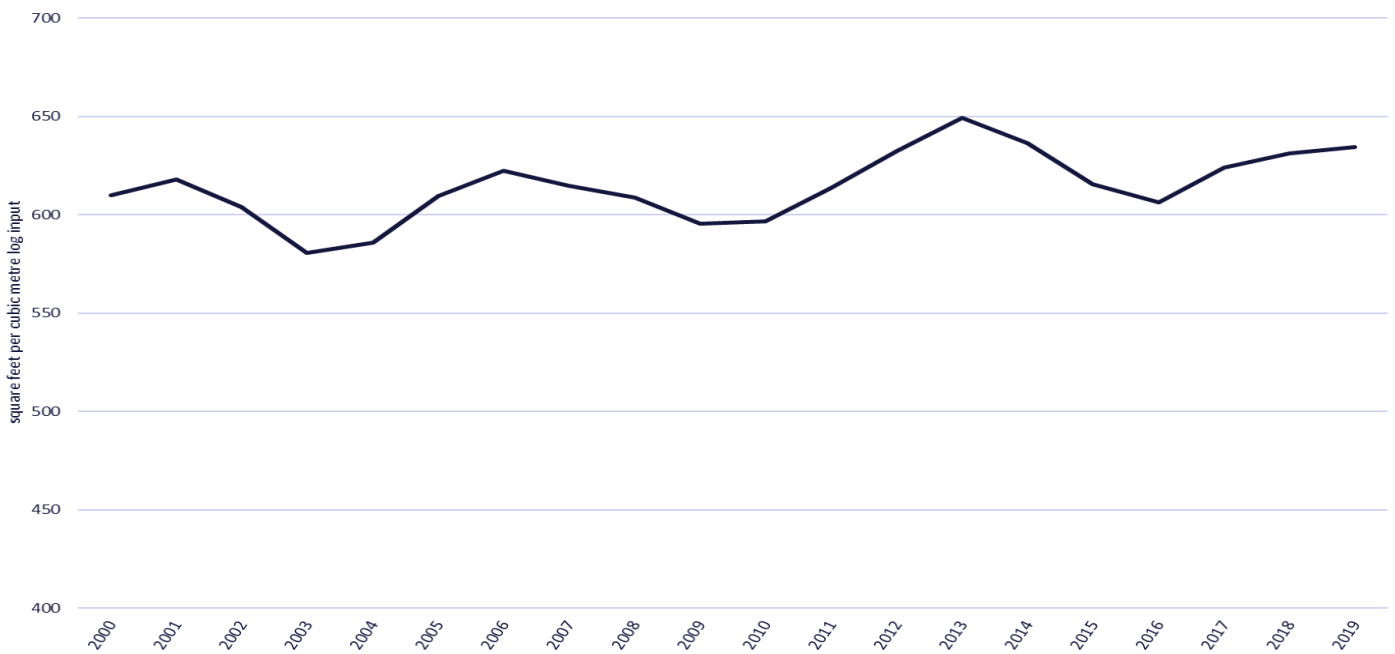




**Figure 12: B.C. Veneer/OSB/Siding Mills Capacity Utilization**



**Figure 13: B.C. Veneer/OSB/Siding Mills Recovery Factor**







## Pulp and Paper Mills

Pulp and paper mills produce various products, including newsprint, household tissues, dissolving pulp for the rayon production, and green energy. In B.C., the main pulp products are bleached softwood kraft pulp (BSK) and chemi-thermo-mechanical pulp (CTMP). The main paper product is newsprint.

According to Statistics Canada, the pulp and paper manufacturing sector generated sales of \$4.9 billion in 2019, accounting for over 34% of total forest sector manufacturing sales.

B.C.'s pulp and paper export value declined by 23%, from \$4.3 billion in 2018 to \$3.3 billion in 2019. China accounted for 63% of the total value, followed by the US (11%), and Japan (6%).

### Number of Mills, Capacity, Input, Output, and Capacity Utilization

#### *Pulp Mills*

- In 2019, there were 15 pulp mills operating in B.C. with five mills on the Coast, and 10 mills in the Interior.
- In March 2019, Paper Excellence completed its purchase of three pulp/paper mills (Port Alberni, Powell River, and Crofton) from Catalyst Paper. As a result, Paper Excellence became the largest pulp producer, representing 36% of the provincial pulp capacity. Canfor and Mercer<sup>6</sup> were the second- and third-largest pulp producers, representing 27% and 13% of the total capacity.
- As shown in Figure 14, 34% of the provincial capacity was on the Coast, 31% was in the North, and 35% was in the South.
- Lumber mill curtailments due to weak lumber markets in 2019 resulted in reduced residual chips available to pulp mills. In addition, the eight-month labour dispute at WFP aggravated the fibre supply situation. As a result, major pulp producers had temporary curtailments. The total pulp production and total fibre input decreased by 4% and 1.5%, respectively in 2019 from 2018. Pulp mills capacity utilization rate also dropped 2% to 94% of their capacity in 2019. Pulp mill curtailments resulted in reduced capacity utilization. Table 6 shows that pulp mills operated at 94% of their capacity in 2019, down 2% from 2018.
- The hog fuel consumption also declined by 13%, from 5.3 million cubic metres in 2018 to 4.7 million cubic metres in 2019.<sup>7</sup>

#### *Paper Mills*

- In 2019, there were five paper mills operating in B.C. with four of them operating on pulp mill sites.
- As shown in Figure 17, 86% of the provincial capacity was on the Coast and 14% in the Northern Interior.
- The rise of electronic media resulted in a decline of paper-based communication products. Figure 18 illustrates that the total capacity and output of paper mills have continued to decline over the past decade.
- As illustrated in Figure 19, the capacity utilization has stayed above 85% from 2010 onward. The increase in capacity utilization between 2016 and 2018 was mainly driven by the capacity reduction in this sector. In 2019, the capacity utilization rate was 83% (less than 100%), suggesting that paper mills operated with less than three shifts per day.

<sup>5</sup> Source: Statistics Canada

<sup>6</sup> Partial ownership was included in the calculation of pulp company's capacity share

<sup>7</sup> The number of firms reported their hog fuel consumption is believed to be below the actual number.



**Table 6: B.C. Pulp and Paper Mill Summary Statistics**

Pulp Mills	Units																	% change 2000-2019
		2000...	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number of Pulp Mills		23	22	21	21	19	19	18	18	18	16	16	17	15	15	15	15	-35%
Total Capacity	(million tonnes)	7.84	7.42	7.42	6.84	6.36	6.33	5.96	6.02	5.87	5.66	5.64	5.85	5.21	5.17	5.26	5.15	-34%
Total Output	(million tonnes)	7.56	7.09	7.08	6.51	5.85	5.27	5.49	5.76	5.80	5.50	5.63	5.69	5.20	5.18	5.05	4.84	-36%
Total Fibre Input	(million bone dry units)	13.44	12.36	11.79	10.96	10.12	8.87	8.29	10.13	9.65	9.29	9.62	9.59	9.08	9.21	8.84	8.70	-35%
Average Capacity	(thousand tonnes)	341	337	353	326	335	333	331	334	326	354	352	344	348	345	350	343	1%
Average Fibre Input	(thousand bone dry units)	584	562	562	522	532	467	461	563	536	581	601	564	606	614	589	580	-1%
Capacity Utilization		96%	96%	95%	95%	92%	83%	92%	96%	99%	97%	100%	97%	100%	100%	96%	94%	-2%

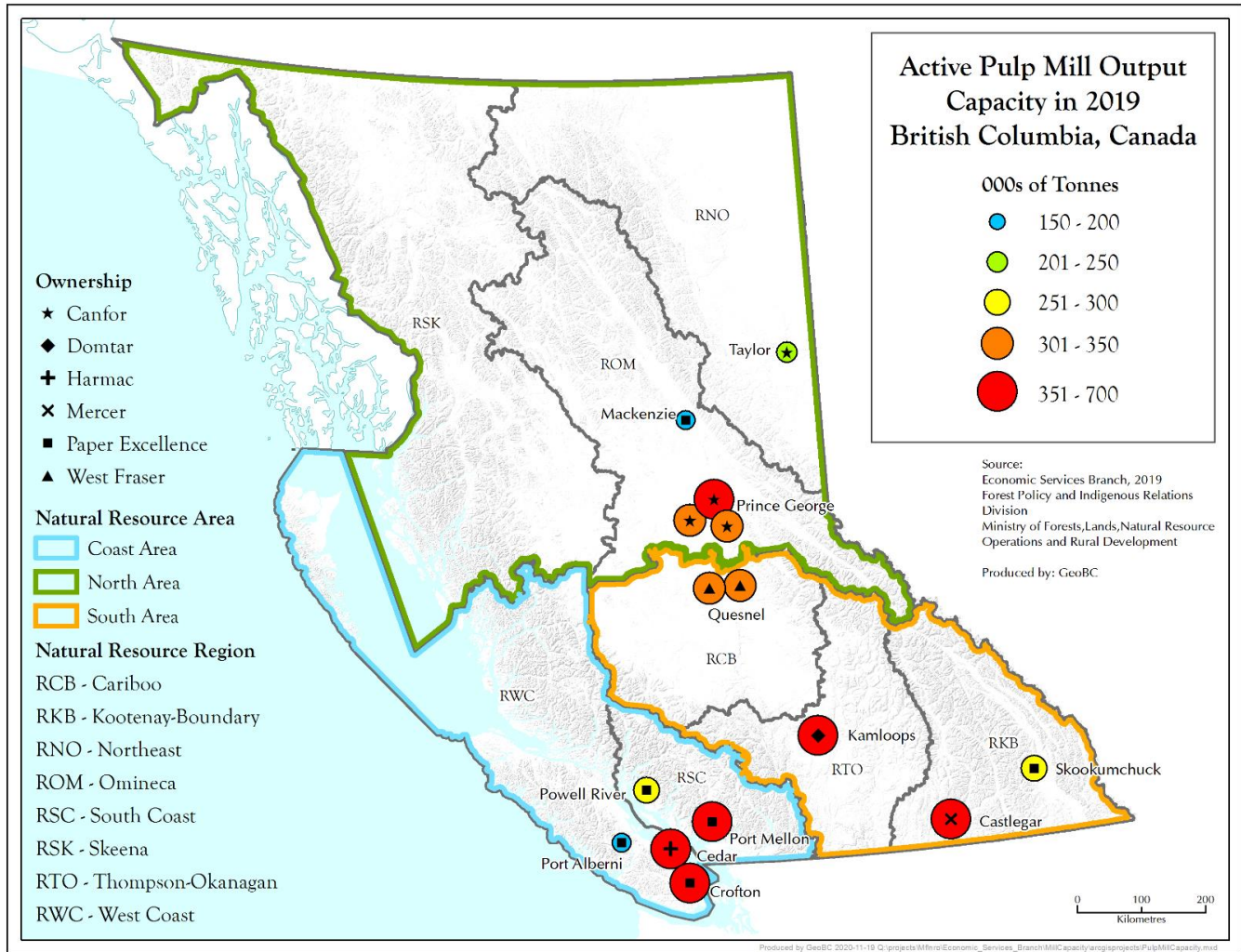
Paper Mills	Units																	% change 2000-2019
		2000...	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number of Paper Mills		11	11	11	9	9	8	6	6	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	-55%
Total Capacity	(million tonnes)	3.27	2.98	3.19	2.86	2.84	2.52	1.52	1.52	1.57	1.38	1.61	1.49	1.26	1.24	1.14	1.20	-63%
Total Output	(million tonnes)	3.17	3.02	3.04	2.55	2.42	2.03	1.49	1.48	1.49	1.30	1.48	1.29	1.15	1.15	1.14	0.99	-69%
Average Capacity	(thousand tonnes)	297	271	290	318	315	315	253	253	261	275	268	248	252	249	228	239	-19%
Capacity Utilization		97%	101%	95%	89%	85%	81%	98%	98%	95%	94%	92%	87%	91%	92%	100%	83%	-14%

Source: Major Primary Timber Processing Facilities in British Columbia, ministry database, various years

Note: Output Capacity is estimated based on three 8-hour shifts, 345 days per year.

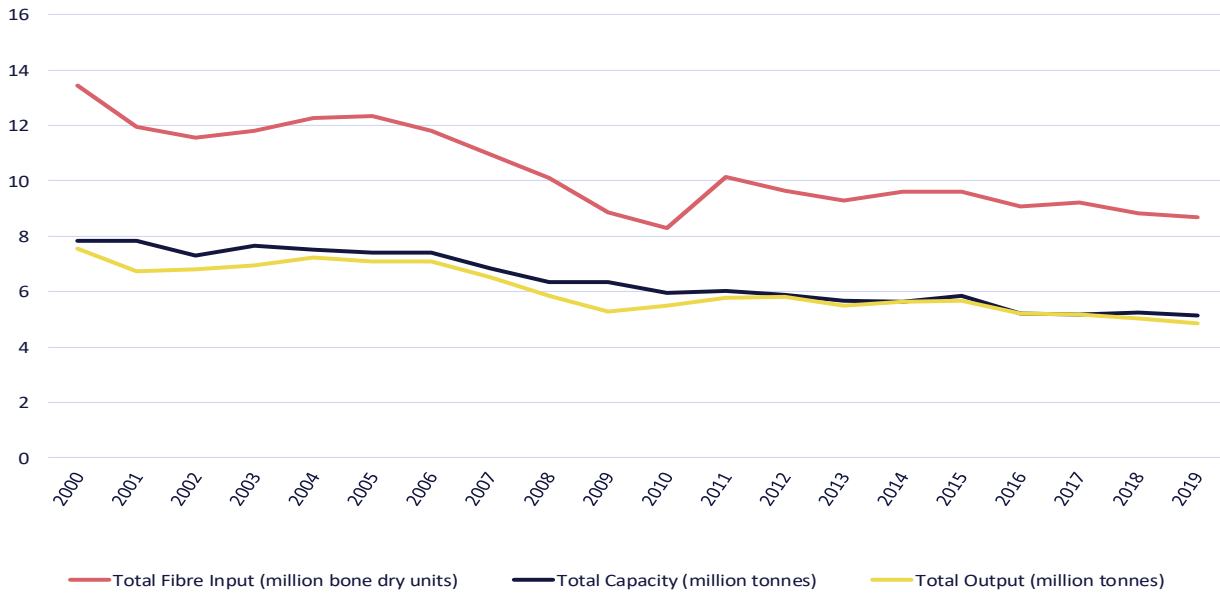


**Figure 14: B.C. Pulp Mills Output Capacity and Ownerships**

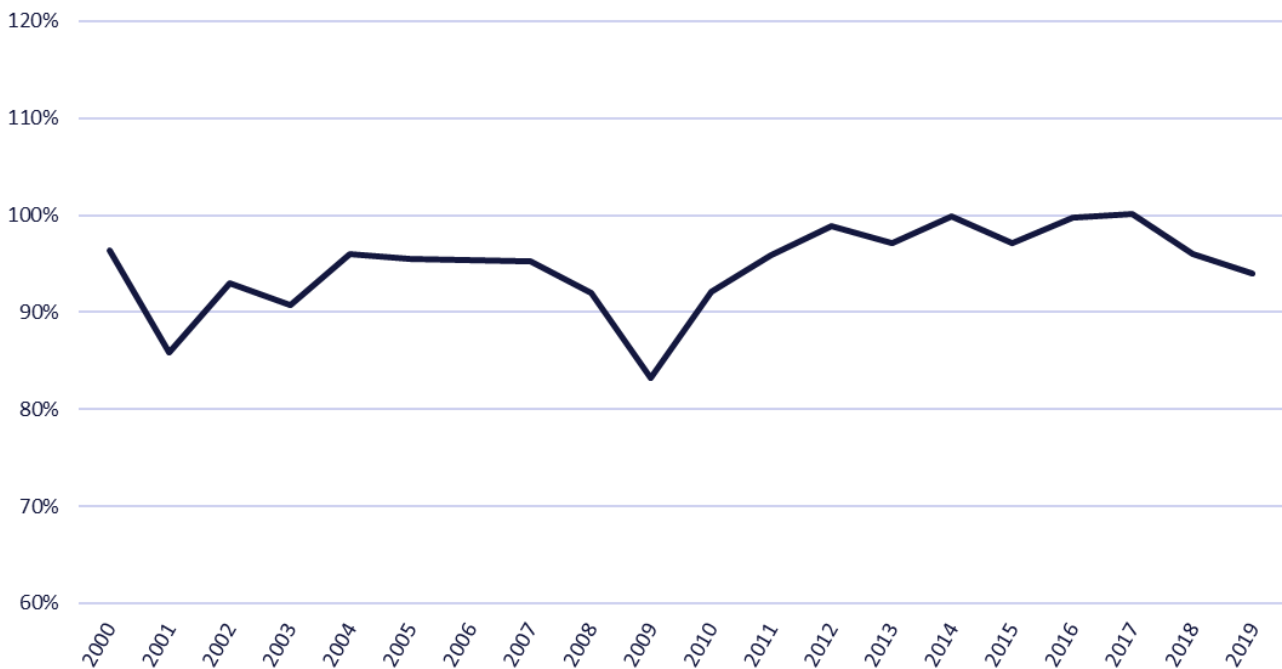




**Figure 15: B.C. Pulp Mills Capacity, Output, and Input**

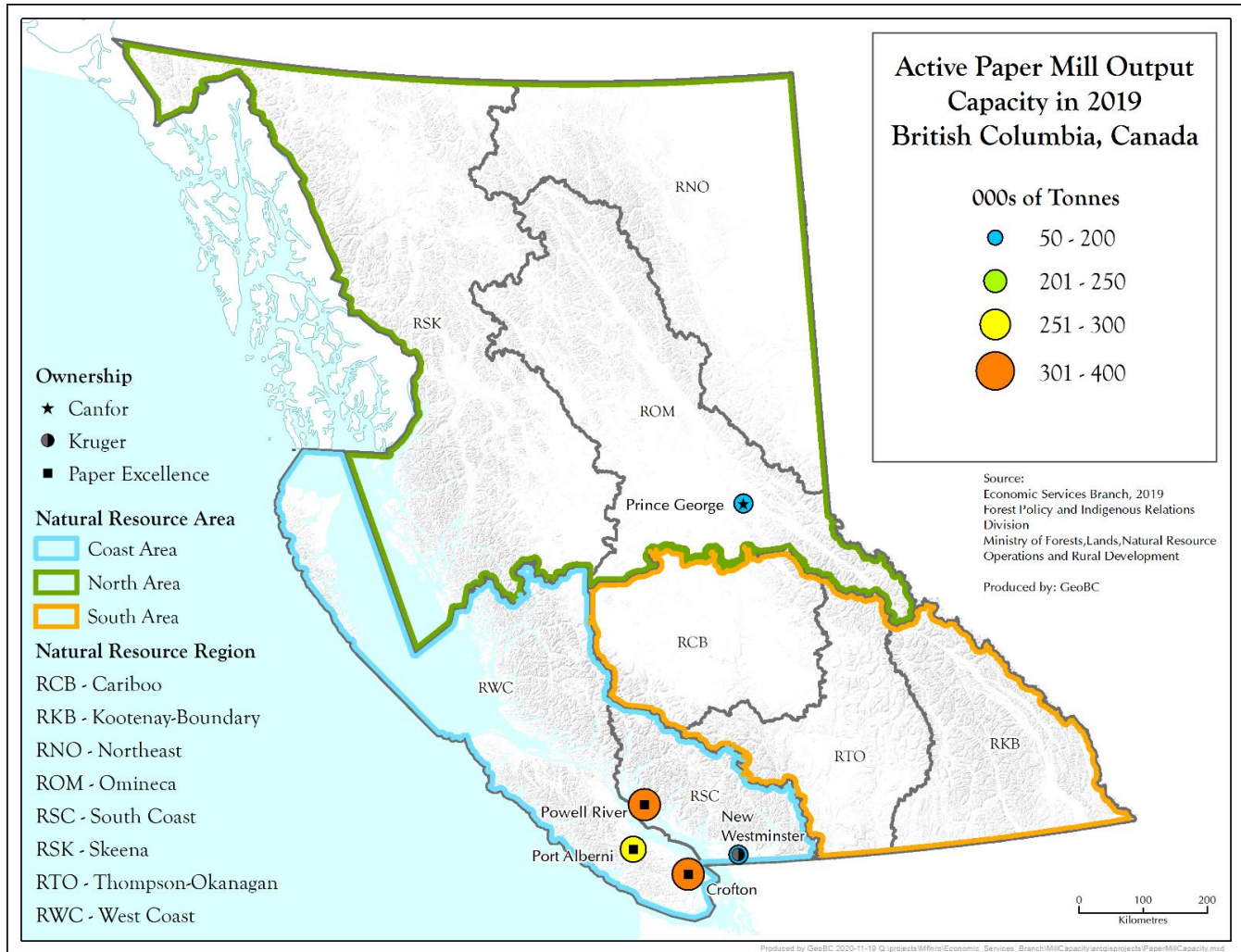


**Figure 16: B.C. Pulp Mills Capacity Utilization**



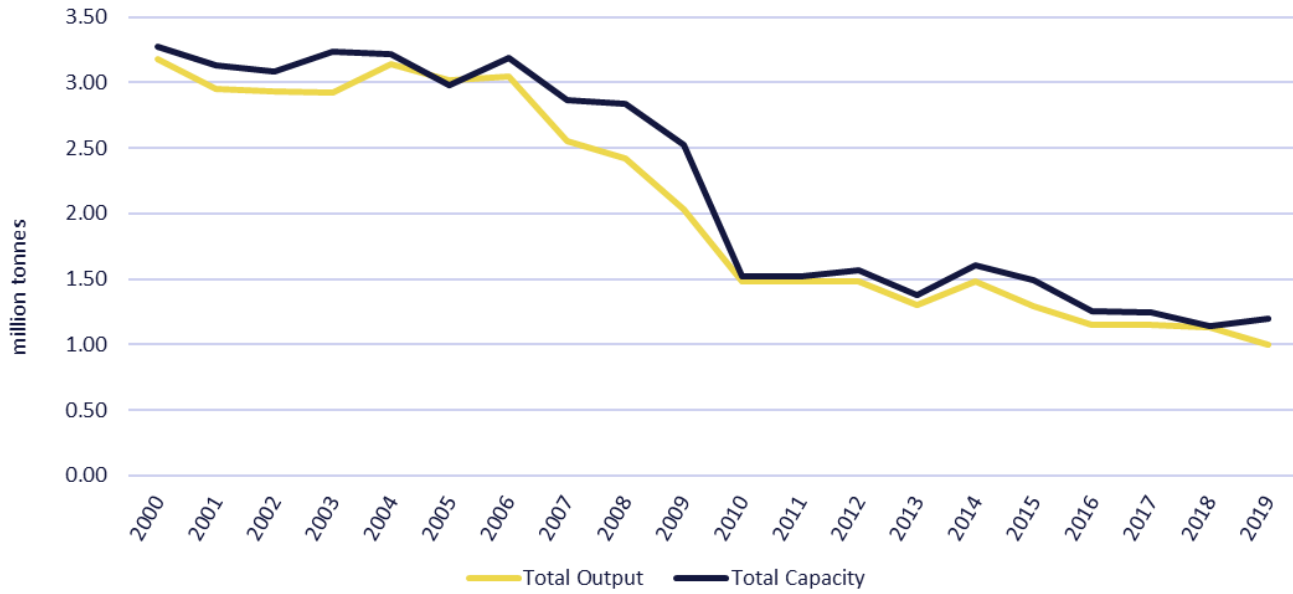


**Figure 17: B.C. Paper Mills Output Capacity and Ownerships**

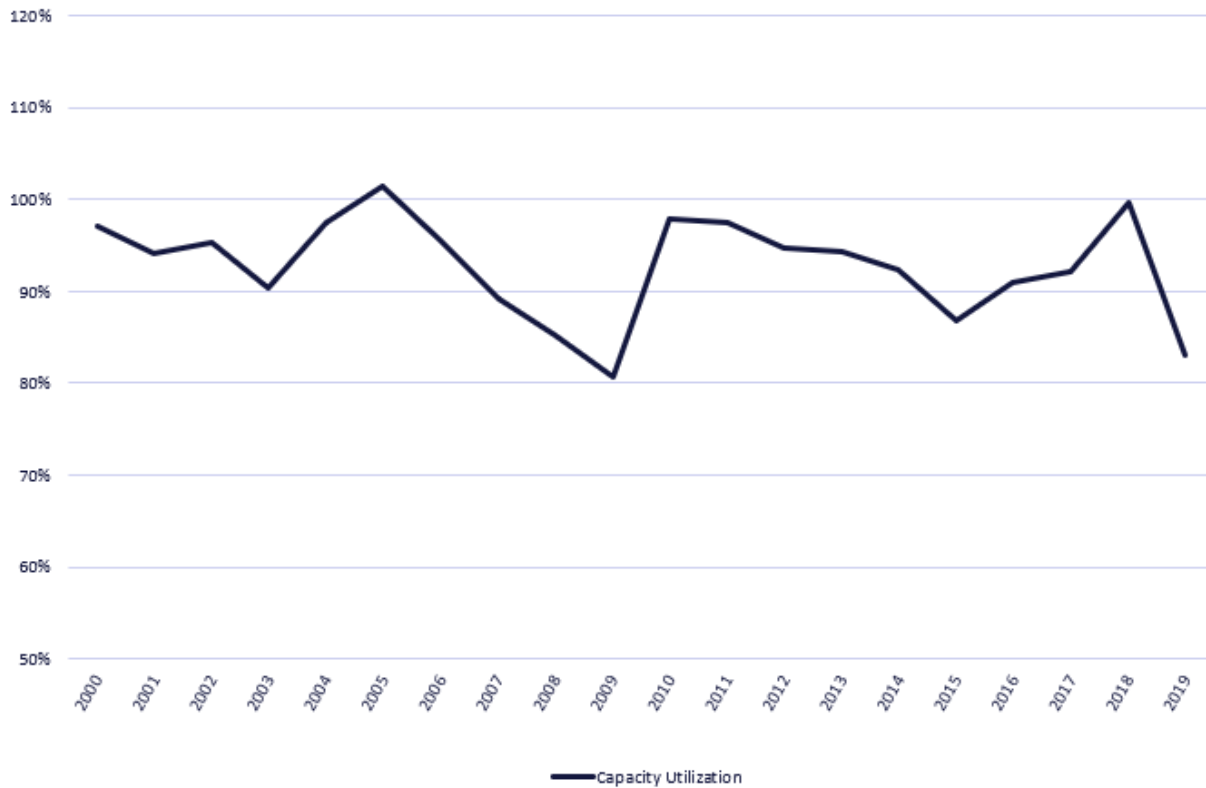




**Figure 18: B.C. Paper Mills Capacity and Output**



**Figure 19: B.C. Paper Mills Capacity Utilization**





## Pellet Mills

Wood pellets are made from compacting fibre (e.g., sawdust and shavings) into desired pellet diameter and length. Pellets are predominantly made from sawmill residuals.

Pellet markets include heating pellet markets and industrial wood pellet markets. The demand for heating pellets depends on weather and other fuel prices. The demand for industrial wood pellets is driven by policies that reduce carbon emissions and generate renewable energy in most provinces and territories. Many countries have announced policies to support the use of renewable energy for electricity generation, with more expected to follow.

B.C. is currently one of the most important suppliers of industrial wood pellets in the world. B.C.'s ability to source abundant and competitively priced sawmill residuals has enabled the province to lead the way. In 2019, the province exported 2.14 million tons of wood pellets valued at \$388 million. The UK (67%) was the top destination by weight, followed by Japan (26%) and other countries (7%).<sup>8</sup>

### Number of Mills, Capacity, Average Capacity, Output, Input, and Utilization

- The B.C. wood pellet industry has grown rapidly since 2005. The number of pellet mills has more than doubled, rising from five in 2005 to 13 in 2019. In 2019, Pinnacle Renewable Energy Group (Pinnacle) was the largest producer with seven plants operating in the Interior, representing 46% of the provincial capacity<sup>9</sup>. Sinclair's Premium Pellet, Canfor, and Pacific BioEnergy together accounted for 37% of the total capacity. Pinnacle and West Fraser's new plant in Smithers began its operation in Q4 2018. This facility operated at full capacity in 2019, adding at least 95,000 tonnes<sup>10</sup> of production capacity to the province.
- Pellet mills in B.C. are larger than those in other Canadian jurisdictions.<sup>11</sup> In 2019, the average annual capacity of B.C. pellet mills was 178,000 tonnes, three times that of eastern Canada (average capacity of 50,000 tonnes).
- While long-term demand is expected to remain strong, short-term disruptions can affect the market for pellet producers. Like the pulp and paper sector, pellet producers count on sawmill residuals to maintain their operating rates. With the decreased supply of sawmill residuals as a result of 2018/19 sawmill curtailments, the provincial pellet production decreased by 1.4% and the average capacity utilization decreased by 8% in 2019 over 2018 (Figure 20 and Figure 21).

<sup>8</sup> Source: 2019 Economic State of the B.C. Forest Sector

<sup>9</sup> Partial ownership was included in the calculation of the pellet company's capacity share.

<sup>10</sup> Production capacity was estimated based on the company's reported shift capacity in 2019 and a standard operating schedule applied by the Ministry. This estimate may differ from the mill's actual operation or from information published elsewhere.

<sup>11</sup> Wood pellet association

**Table 7: B.C. Pellet Mill Summary Statistics**

	Units	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change 2005- 2019
Number of Mills		5	8	8	9	9	11	11	11	11	12	14	14	13	13	13	160%
Total Capacity	(million tonnes)	0.36	0.81	0.99	1.07	0.96	1.31	1.99	1.67	1.69	1.77	2.05	2.22	2.13	2.17	2.31	542%
Total Output	(million tonnes)	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.79	0.76	1.11	1.36	1.64	1.68	1.65	1.80	2.06	2.08	2.12	2.09	481%
Total Input	(million bone dry units)	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.81	0.68	1.13	1.28	1.37	1.58	1.62	1.73	1.92	1.95	1.87	1.93	371%
Average Capacity	(000s tonnes)	72	101	124	119	107	119	181	152	154	148	146	159	164	167	178	147%
Capacity Utilization	(output divided by capacity)	100%	48%	41%	74%	79%	85%	68%	98%	99%	93%	88%	93%	98%	98%	90%	-10%
Recovery Factor	(Tonnes of output per tonne of bone-dry input)	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.98	1.12	0.98	1.06	1.20	1.06	1.02	1.04	1.07	1.07	1.13	1.08	23%

Source: Major Primary Timber Processing Facilities in British Columbia, ministry database, various years

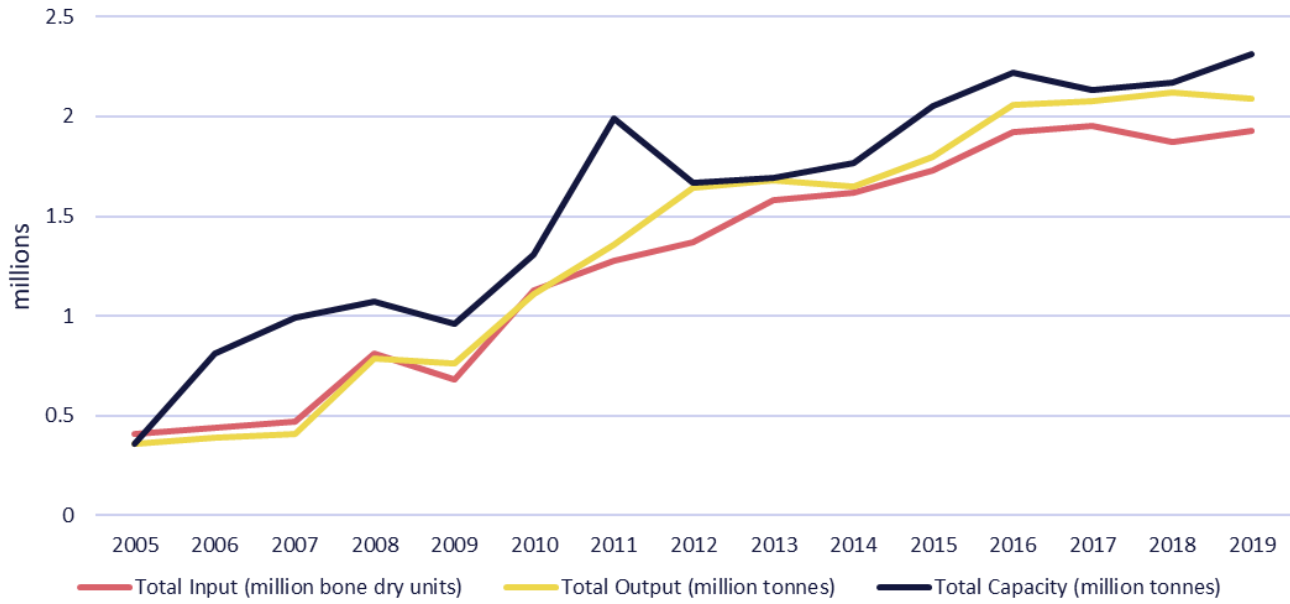
Note: Output Capacity is estimated based on three 8-hour shifts, 345 days per year.

Historical data may be adjusted to reflect the new information received in 2019.

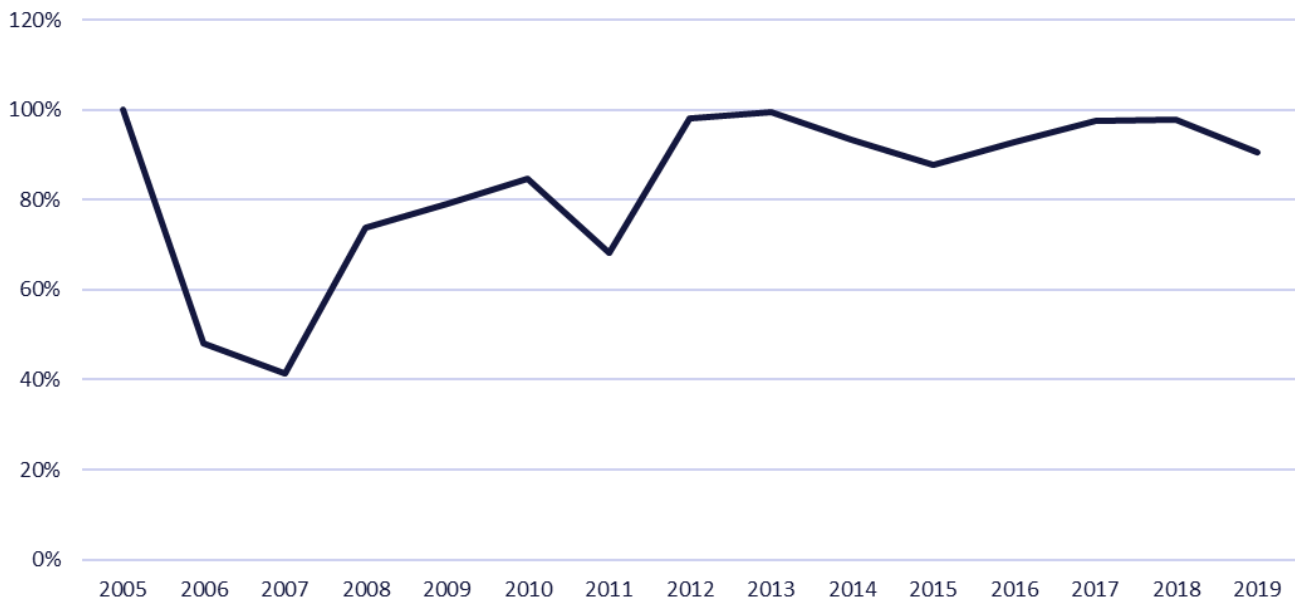




**Figure 20: B.C. Pellet Mills Capacity, Output, and Fibre Input**



**Figure 21: B.C. Pellet Mills Capacity Utilization**





## Shake and Shingle Mills

The wood shake and shingle industry comprises mills that produce premium residential roofing and siding products. In B.C., Western Red Cedar is the material of choice because it offers several unique features, including ease of installation, low maintenance, durability, and earthy colours. While both shake and shingles can be used for roofs and walls, shakes tend to be used more for roofs because they are usually thicker than shingles. The main roofing product types include hand-split and re-sawn shakes as well as taper-sawn shakes. Besides, various sidewall shingle products are produced in B.C..<sup>12</sup> The usual commercial unit of measurement for shake and shingles is a “square,” the quantity required to cover 100 square feet of surface area.

Although the shake and shingle sector is relatively small, it generates significant sales revenue for the B.C. economy. According to Statistics Canada, the total manufacturing sales for shake and shingle products were \$660 million in 2019. The province exported \$161-million shake and shingle products to foreign countries. The US was the largest market (89%), with the next market being the UK (3%). Within the US, Massachusetts was the largest market, followed by New York, Oregon, and Connecticut.<sup>13</sup>

### Number of Mills, Capacity, Input, Output, and Utilization

- Figure 22 shows that shakes and shingles have been produced by fewer companies each year since 2000. The number of mills declined from 51 in 2000 to 37 in 2019.
- While shake and shingle mills were in all parts of the province where Western Red Cedar was found, most of the production was located on the Coast. In 2019, 33 shake and shingle producers operated on the Coast, accounting for 98% of the provincial capacity. Four producers operated in the Interior, accounting for 2% of the total capacity. Of these, small private companies with less than 50 employees accounted for more than 75% of the total capacity.
- The decrease in the number of shingle and shingle mills reduced production capacity. As shown in Figure 23, the total capacity decreased by 55% from 3.7 million squares in 2000 to 1.7 million squares in 2019.<sup>14</sup>
- Mill capacity declines were accompanied by input and output decreases. Figure 23 shows that the total output dropped by 51%, from 1.5 million squares in 2000 to 751,000 squares in 2019. The total input (primarily cedar) fell by 50%, from one million cubic metres in 2000 to 517,000 cubic metres in 2019.
- Figure 24 shows that capacity utilization has fluctuated between 30% and 60%. As the cedar log supply declines, the competition for those logs has caused supply tightness for shake and shingle producers, resulting in low capacity utilization (less than 50%) in the past three years.

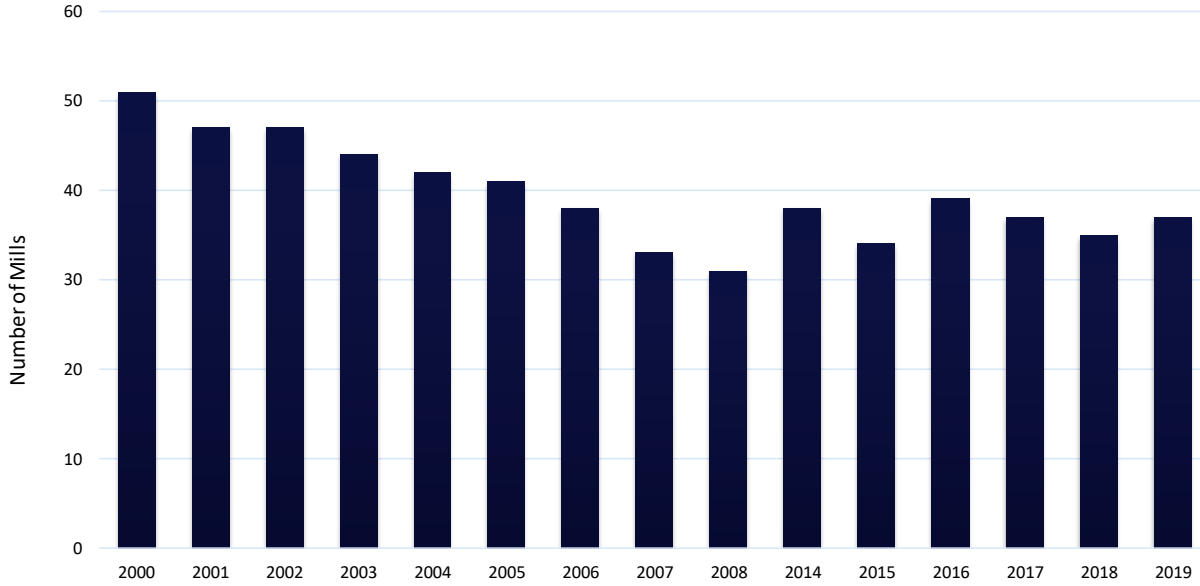
<sup>12</sup> Source: The B.C. Cedar Shake and Shingle

<sup>13</sup> Source: B.C. Stats

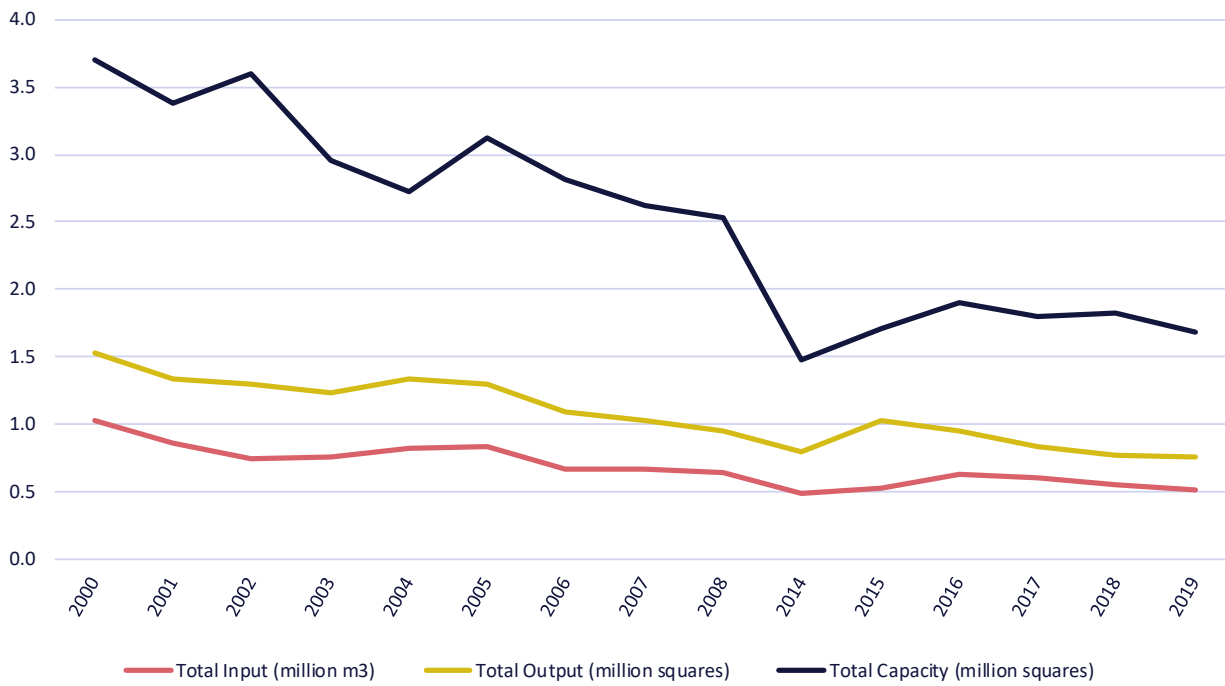
<sup>14</sup> The Ministry did not survey shake and shingle mills in 2009-2013



**Figure 22: Number of Shake and Shingle Mills**

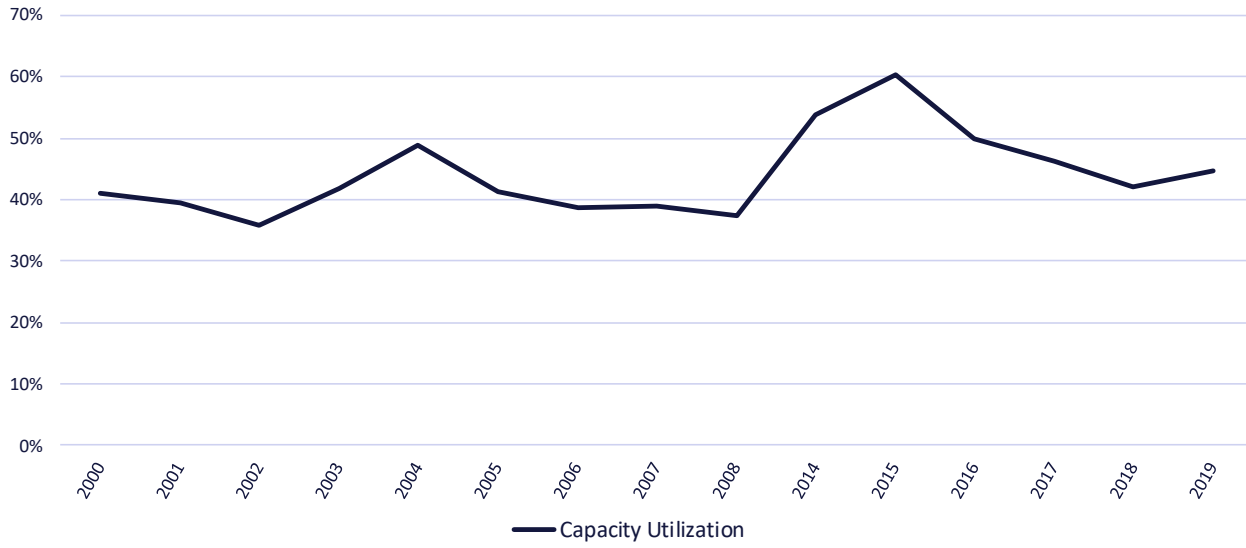


**Figure 23: B.C. Shake and Shingle Mills Capacity, Output, and Log Input**





**Figure 24: B.C. Shake and Shingle Mills Capacity Utilization**





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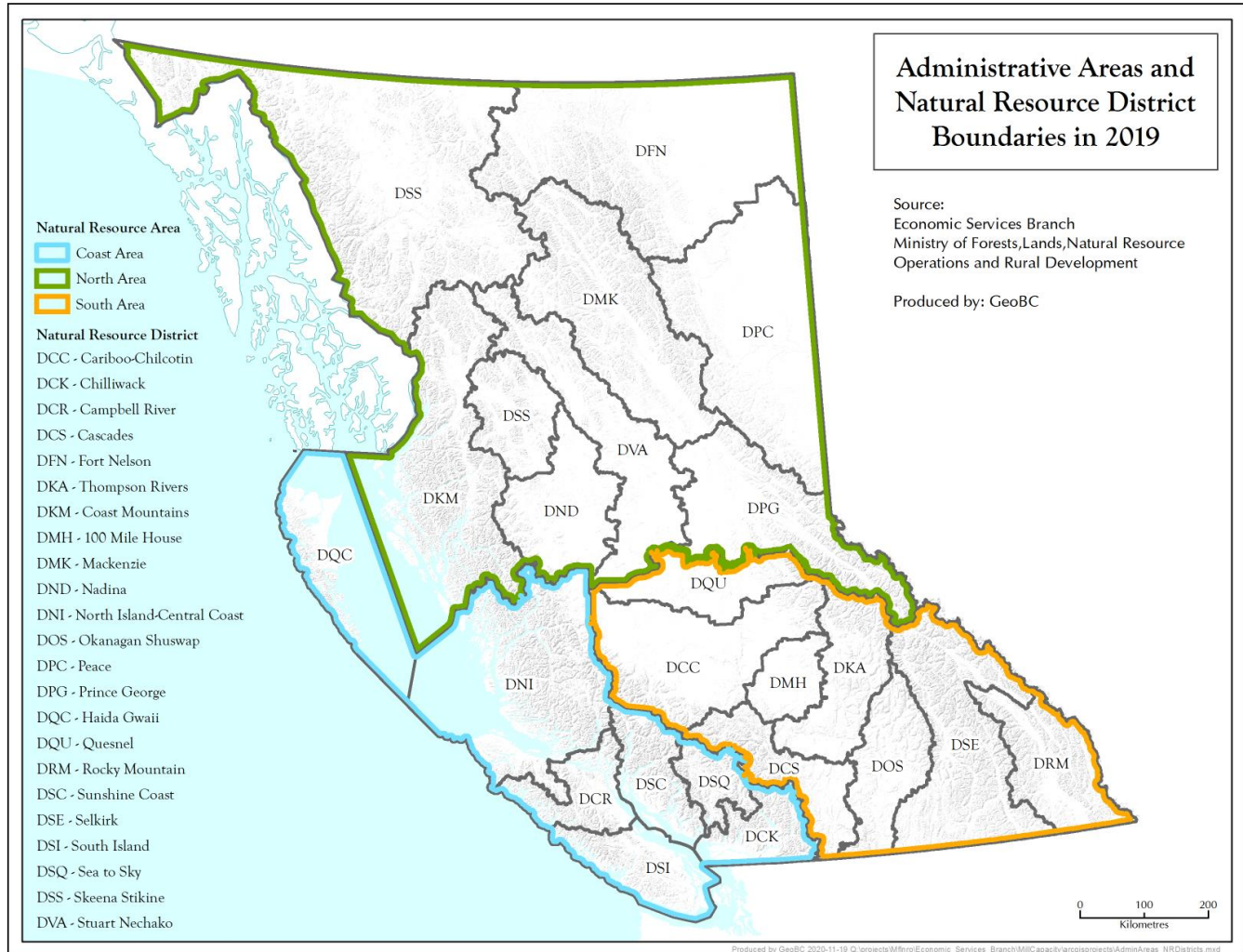
Wood Pellet Association of Canada

<http://www.pellet.org/>



# Appendix

**Figure 25: Administrative Areas and Natural Resource District Boundaries in 2019**





## Lumber Mills

Lumber mills are presented in two separate tables, one for those with an estimated annual capacity of at least 40 million board feet of lumber, and one for those below.

The annual capacity reported in the following tables is estimated based on the same standard operating assumption for each mill (i.e. number and length of shifts and days per year as described below). The actual mill production can be higher or lower than the estimated capacity, if a mill runs on a different operating schedule than assumed here.

Therefore, while capacity provides guidance on mill output, it is not a measure of the actual production level of the mill.

For more information, please contact [Mill.Survey@gov.bc.ca](mailto:Mill.Survey@gov.bc.ca).

### Notes:

1. The estimated annual capacity is established on a standardized operation of 240 days per year, two 8-hour shifts per day. The actual mill operation may vary from this schedule.
2. Administrative areas and natural resource districts were applied (see Figure 25 for details).
3. The List of Lumber Mills is available as an Excel spreadsheet online at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/competitive-forest-industry/forest-industry-economics/fibre-mill-information/major-timber-processing-facilities-survey>


**Table 8: Lumber Mills with Capacity at Least 40 Million Board Feet - 2019**

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (million board feet)
498	Aspen Planers Ltd.	Merritt	South	Cascades	192
213	Babine Forest Products Limited (Hampton Lumber)	Burns Lake	North	Nadina	224
252	C & C Wood Products Ltd.	Quesnel	South	Quesnel	43
64	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Vavenby	South	Thompson Rivers	205
130	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Mackenzie	North	Mackenzie	293
160	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Bear Lake	North	Prince George	263
166	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Prince George	North	Prince George	344
193	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Houston	North	Nadina	439
135	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Isle Pierre	North	Prince George	200
82	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Elko	South	Rocky Mountain	212
90	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Radium Hot Springs	South	Rocky Mountain	192
93	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Wynndel	South	Selkirk	67
140	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Engen	North	Vanderhoof	450
122	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Fort St John	North	Peace	250
127	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Chetwynd	North	Peace	210
150	Carrier Lumber Ltd.	Prince George	North	Prince George	294
133	Conifex Inc.	Fort St James	North	Fort St. James	263
129	Conifex Inc.	Mackenzie	North	Mackenzie	216
181	Decker Lake Forest Products (Hampton Lumber)	Burns Lake	North	Nadina	59
326	Delta Cedar Sawmill LP	Delta	Coast	Chilliwack	48
158	Dunkley Lumber Ltd.	Strathnaver	North	Prince George	528
86	Galloway Lumber Co. Ltd.	Galloway	South	Rocky Mountain	55
66	Gilbert Smith For Prod Ltd.	Barriere	South	Thompson Rivers	65
537	Goldwood Industries Ltd.	Richmond	Coast	Chilliwack	49
14	Gorman Brothers (Gorman Brothers Lumber Ltd.)	Westbank	South	Okanagan Shuswap	127
45	Gorman Brothers (Downie Timber Ltd.)	Revelstoke	South	Selkirk	117
1005	Halo Sawmill Manufacturing LP	Pitt Meadows	Coast	Chilliwack	51
30	Interfor Corporation	Grand Forks	South	Selkirk	163
297	Interfor Corporation	Hammond	Coast	Chilliwack	128
283	Interfor Corporation	Delta	Coast	Chilliwack	117
70	Interfor Corporation	Adams Lake	South	Thompson Rivers	327
62	Interfor Corporation	Castlegar	South	Selkirk	203
88	J H Huscroft Ltd.	Erickson	South	Selkirk	46
50	Kalesnikoff Lumber Co. Ltd.	Thrums	South	Selkirk	86
184	Kitwanga Forest Products	Kitwanga	North	Skeena Stikine	58
1000	Ledcor Forest Products Partnership	Chilliwack	Coast	Chilliwack	76
618	North Enderby Timber Ltd.	Enderby	South	Okanagan Shuswap	61
626	Porcupine Wood Products Ltd.	Salmo	South	Selkirk	50





183	ROC Holdings	Terrace	North	Coast Mountain	116
454	S & R Sawmills Ltd.	Surrey	Coast	Chilliwack	223
750	Sigurdson Forest Products	Williams Lake	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	72
137	Sinclar Group (Apollo Forest Products Ltd.)	Fort St James	North	Fort St. James	125
149	Sinclar Group (Lakeland Mills Ltd)	Prince George	North	Prince George	154
144	Sinclar Group (Nechako Lumber Co.)	Vanderhoof	North	Vanderhoof	240
100	Teal-Jones Group (J.S. Jones)	Surrey	Coast	Chilliwack	192
539	Teal-Jones Group (Stag Timber Ltd.)	Surrey	Coast	Chilliwack	72
396	Terminal Forest Products Ltd.	Vancouver	Coast	Chilliwack	49
540	Terminal Forest Products Ltd.	Richmond	Coast	Chilliwack	245
103	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Williams Lake	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	140
98	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Quesnel	South	Quesnel	119
107	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Williams Lake	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	170
20	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Lavington	South	Okanagan Shuswap	263
67	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Kelowna	South	Okanagan Shuswap	192
68	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Armstrong	South	Okanagan Shuswap	197
31	Vaagen Fibre Canada	Midway	South	Selkirk	123
191	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Smithers	North	Skeena Stikine	259
114	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Williams Lake	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	145
95	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	100 Mile House	South	100 Mile House	230
532	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	LeJac	North	Vanderhoof	262
214	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Clinton	South	100 Mile House	214
113	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Quesnel	South	Quesnel	420
552	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Chetwynd	North	Peace	294
320	Western Forest Products	Cowichan Bay	Coast	South Island	128
528	Western Forest Products	Port Alberni	Coast	South Island	134
546	Western Forest Products	Duke Point	Coast	South Island	90
442	Western Forest Products	Ladysmith	Coast	South Island	158
376	Western Forest Products	Ladysmith	Coast	South Island	86
393	Western Forest Products	Chemainus	Coast	South Island	61
29	Weyerhaeuser Company Ltd.	Princeton	South	Cascades	210


**Table 9: Lumber Mills with Capacity Less than 40 Million Board Feet – 2019**

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (million board feet)
9	A.J. Forest Products Ltd.	Brackendale	Coast	Sea to Sky	26.4
5	Abfam Enterprises Ltd.	Port Clements	Coast	Haida Gwaii	4.8
990	Alan Hyde Sawmill	Sicamous	South	Okanagan Shuswap	7.2
8	Andersen Pacific Forest Products Ltd	Ruskin	Coast	Chilliwack	26.9
10	B.C. Custom Timber Products Ltd.	Vanderhoof	North	Vanderhoof	9.6
643	Bear Lumber Ltd.	Cranbrook	South	Rocky Mountain	3.8
986	Brasier Mill	Masset	Coast	Haida Gwaii	0.5
255	Buff Lumber Ltd.	Westwold	South	Okanagan Shuswap	12.0
117	Continental Pole Ltd.	Pemberton	Coast	Sea to Sky	1.9
377	Coulson Manufacturing Ltd (2017)	Port Alberni	Coast	South Island	33.6
1051	Cowichan Lake Timber	Lake Cowichan	Coast	South Island	3.6
989	Deacoff Bros. Enterprises Ltd.	Kelowna	South	Okanagan Shuswap	0.8
1003	Duz Cho Forest Products	Mackenzie	North	Mackenzie	25.4
1048	E Schuk contracting Ltd.	Tatla Lake	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	0.2
1056	Eaglecrest Enterprises	Port Clements	Coast	Haida Gwaii	1.4
301	Errington Cedar Products Ltd.	Errington	Coast	South Island	13.9
714	Franklin Forest Products Ltd.	Port Alberni	Coast	South Island	19.2
1004	Fu So Enterprises Ltd.	Kamloops	South	Thompson Rivers	2.4
32	Gibbs Custom Sawmill	McBride	North	Prince George	1.2
957	Gold Island Forest Products Ltd.	Slocan	South	Selkirk	16.8
567	Green Forest Products Ltd.	Merville	Coast	Campbell River	0.5
1016	Greenslide Cattle Co Ltd	Revelstoke	South	Selkirk	1.0
1006	Harrop-Proctor Forest Products	Nelson	South	Selkirk	1.9
1058	JCI Touchwood Sawmills	Terrace	North	Coast Mountain	3.6
512	Jemico Enterprises Ltd.	Chemainus	Coast	South Island	12.5
47	Joe Kozek Sawmills Ltd.	Revelstoke	South	Selkirk	9.6
1007	Lake Drive Lumber	Terrace	North	Coast Mountain	0.7
597	Lakeside Timber (2007) Ltd.	Tappen	South	Okanagan Shuswap	9.6
702	Linde Bros Lumber Ltd.	Williams Lake	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	1.7
399	Lois Lumber Ltd	Lang Bay	Coast	Sunshine Coast	3.8
712	Long Hoh Enterprises Canada Ltd	Qualicum Beach	Coast	South Island	36.6
1052	Ludwig Lumber	Black Creek	Coast	Campbell River	1.4
197	McDonald Ranch & Lumber Ltd.	Grasmere	South	Rocky Mountain	6.7
974	Murray Kane Site 6LW	Clinton	South	100 Mile House	0.5
408	Nagaard Sawmills Ltd.	Port Alberni	Coast	South Island	9.6
1076	North Pacific Timber Corporation	Queen Charlotte	Coast	Haida Gwaii	1.0
199	North Star Hardware and Building Supplies Ltd.	Athlmer	South	Rocky Mountain	2.1
1010	Pacific Timber	Burns Lake	North	Nadina	19.2
711	Port Hardy Merchandising Ltd.	Port Hardy	Coast	North Island - Central Coast	4.8
582	Quadra Island Forest Products Ltd.	Quadra Island	Coast	Campbell River	2.9
905	Rainforest Sawmill	Black Creek	Coast	Campbell River	0.7



271	Rouck Brothers Sawmill Ltd.	Lumby	South	Okanagan Shuswap	3.8
731	SCG Forest Inc.	Courtenay	Coast	Campbell River	2.4
480	Schapol Logging Ltd.	Enderby	South	Okanagan Shuswap	19.2
23	Shannon Lumber Ltd.	Chilliwack	Coast	Chilliwack	9.6
917	Sheraton Sawmill	Burns Lake	North	Nadina	8.0
654	SpikeTop Cedar Ltd.	Port Hardy	Coast	North Island - Central Coast	0.5
24	Suncoast Industries Inc	Sechelt	Coast	Sunshine Coast	19.2
1023	Take to heart Specialty Wood Product	Revelstoke	South	Selkirk	0.7
1054	Tanu Wood Products Enterprises	Skidegate	Coast	Haida Gwaii	2.4
96	Thomson Bros. Lumber Co. Ltd.	Courtenay	Coast	Campbell River	4.8
979	Woodco Management Ltd	Barriere	South	Thompson Rivers	28.8



## Pulp and Paper Mills

Pulp and paper mills are listed in this section. For integrated mills, pulp capacity includes pulp that is used internally to produce paper, and pulp that is shipped from the mill site as market pulp.

The annual capacity reported in these tables is estimated based on the same standard operating assumption for each mill (number and length of shifts and days per year as described below). The actual mill production can be higher or lower than the estimated capacity, if a mill runs on a different operating schedule than assumed here. Therefore, while capacity provides guidance on mill output, it is not a measure of the actual production level of the mill. For more information, please contact [Mill.Survey@gov.bc.ca](mailto:Mill.Survey@gov.bc.ca).

### Notes:

1. The estimated annual capacity is established on a standardized operation of 345 operating days per year, 24 hours per day. Actual operations may vary from this schedule.
2. Administrative areas and natural resource districts were applied (see Figure 25 for details).
3. The List of Pulp and Paper Mills is available as an Excel spreadsheet online at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/competitive-forest-industry/forest-industry-economics/fibre-mill-information/major-timber-processing-facilities-survey>


**Table 10: Pulp and Paper Mills – 2019**

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Product	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (thousand tonnes)
960	Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Intercontinental Pulp)	Prince George	PLP	North	Prince George	324
500	Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Prince George Pulp and Paper)	Prince George	PLP	North	Prince George	316
335	Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Taylor Pulp Mill)	Taylor	PLP	North	Peace	209
503	Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Northwood Pulp Mill)	Prince George	PLP	North	Prince George	541
2	Domtar	Kamloops	PLP	South	Thompson Rivers	380
488	Harmac Pacific (Nanaimo Forest Products)	Nanaimo	PLP	Coast	South Island	372
501	Mercer (Mercer Celgar Limited Partnership)	Castlegar	PLP	South	Selkirk	477
487	Paper Excellence Group	Port Alberni	PLP	Coast	South Island	169
483	Paper Excellence Group	Crofton	PLP	Coast	South Island	607
505	Paper Excellence Group	Mackenzie	PLP	North	Mackenzie	181
486	Paper Excellence Group	Powell River	PLP	Coast	Sunshine Coast	252
1	Paper Excellence Group (Skookumchuck Pulp)	Skookumchuck	PLP	South	Rocky Mountain	255
484	Paper Excellence Group (Howe Sound)	Port Mellon	PLP	Coast	Sunshine Coast	372
553	West Fraser (Quesnel River Pulp)	Quesnel	PLP	South	Quesnel	344
497	West Fraser and Mercer (Cariboo Pulp & Paper)	Quesnel	PLP	South	Quesnel	349
500	Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Prince George Pulp and Paper)	Prince George	PPR	North	Prince George	169
491	Kruger Products LP	New Westminster	PPR	Coast	Chilliwack	56
483	Paper Excellence Group	Crofton	PPR	Coast	South Island	377
486	Paper Excellence Group	Powell River	PPR	Coast	Sunshine Coast	306
487	Paper Excellence Group	Port Alberni	PPR	Coast	South Island	290



## Veneer, Plywood, OSB, and Other Panel Mills

(Listed Alphabetically by Product)

Mills producing veneer, plywood, OSB and other types of panel are listed in this section. For mills that produce both market veneer and plywood, veneer capacity includes market veneer and the veneer that is used within the mill to manufacture plywood. Panel mills that use wood residuals to produce panels or do not have log-processing capability are also listed in this report.

The annual capacity reported in these tables is estimated based on the same standard operating assumption for each mill (number and length of shifts and days per year as described below). The actual mill production can be higher or lower than the estimated capacity, if a mill runs on a different operating schedule than assumed here. Therefore, while capacity provides guidance on mill output, it is not a measure of the actual production level of the mill. For more information, please contact [Mill.Survey@gov.bc.ca](mailto:Mill.Survey@gov.bc.ca).

### Notes:

1. The estimated annual capacity of veneer mills and plywood mills is based on a standardized operation of 240 days per year, two 8-hour shifts per day. For OSB and other panel mills, the estimated annual capacity is based on a standardized operation of 345 days per year, three 8-hour shifts per day. Actual operations may vary from these schedules.
2. Administrative areas and natural resource districts were applied (see Figure 25 for details).
3. The List of Veneer, Plywood, OSB and Panel Mills is available as an Excel spreadsheet online at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/competitive-forest-industry/forest-industry-economics/fibre-mill-information/major-timber-processing-facilities-survey>


**Table 11: Veneer, Plywood, OSB, and Panel Mills – 2019**

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Product	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (million sq. ft, 3/8" basis)
411	Norbord Inc.	100 Mile House	OSB	South	100 Mile House	440
942	Peace Valley OSB	Fort St John	OSB	North	Peace	727
650	Louisiana Pacific Canada Ltd.	Dawson Creek	OSB	North	Peace	280
84	Louisiana Pacific Canada Ltd.	Golden	PLY	South	Selkirk	126
112	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Quesnel	PLY	South	Quesnel	235
109	Aspen Planers Ltd.	Savona	PLY	South	Thompson Rivers	121
1042	Thompson River Veneer Products Ltd.	Kamloops	PLY	South	Thompson Rivers	115
105	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Williams Lake	PLY	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	219
394	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Heffley Creek	PLY	South	Thompson Rivers	187
68	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Armstrong	PLY	South	Okanagan Shuswap	267
12	Gorman Brothers (Canoe Forest Products Ltd.)	Canoe	PLY	South	Okanagan Shuswap	139
478	Richmond Plywood Corp. Ltd.	Richmond	PLY	Coast	Chilliwack	165
113	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Quesnel	PNL	South	Quesnel	207
105	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Williams Lake	VNR	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	137
244	Coastland Wood Industries Ltd.	Nanaimo	VNR	Coast	South Island	213
68	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Armstrong	VNR	South	Okanagan Shuswap	192
51	Atco Wood Products	Fruitvale	VNR	South	Selkirk	121
84	Louisiana Pacific Canada Ltd.	Golden	VNR	South	Selkirk	138
394	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Heffley Creek	VNR	South	Thompson Rivers	182
112	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Quesnel	VNR	South	Quesnel	113
35	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Lumby	VNR	South	Okanagan Shuswap	168
34	B C Veneer Products Ltd	Surrey	VNR	Coast	Chilliwack	2.1
478	Richmond Plywood Corp. Ltd.	Richmond	VNR	Coast	Chilliwack	108
115	Aspen Planers Ltd.	Lillooet	VNR	South	Cascades	134
1044	Harwood Lumber	Maple Ridge	VNR	Coast	Chilliwack	0.3
508	CIPA Lumber Co. Ltd.	Annacis Island	VNR	Coast	Chilliwack	216
12	Gorman Brothers (Canoe Forest Products Ltd.)	Canoe	VNR	South	Okanagan Shuswap	154

Note: Small mills using less than 25,000 cubic metres of logs per year were also included in the above list.



## Chip Mills

Only mills that produce wood chips as a primary product are listed in this section.

The annual capacity reported in these tables is estimated based on the same standard operating assumption for each mill (number and length of shifts and days per year as described below). The actual mill production can be higher or lower than the estimated capacity, if a mill runs on a different operating schedule than assumed here. Therefore, while capacity provides guidance on mill output, it is not a measure of the actual production level of the mill. For more information, please contact [Mill.Survey@gov.bc.ca](mailto:Mill.Survey@gov.bc.ca).

### Notes:

1. The estimated annual capacity is based on a standardized operation of 240 days per year, two 8-hour shifts per day. Actual operations may vary from this schedule.
2. Administrative areas and natural resource districts were applied (see Figure 25 for details).
3. The List of Chip Mills is available as an Excel spreadsheet online at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/competitive-forest-industry/forest-industry-economics/fibre-mill-information/major-timber-processing-facilities-survey>




**Table 12: Chip Mills - 2019**

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (Thousand BDUs)
1002	B.C. Ecochips Ltd	Okanagan Falls	South	Okanagan Shuswap	144
252	C & C Wood Products Ltd.	Quesnel	South	Quesnel	4
446	Campbell River Fibre Ltd.	Campbell River	Coast	Campbell River	90
166	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Prince George	North	Prince George	552
1	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Skookumchuk	South	Rocky Mountain	127
924	Chips Ahoy Fibre Supply	Mission	Coast	Chilliwack	144
1082	Coastland Wood Industries	Nanaimo	Coast	South Island	N/A
345	DCT Chambers Trucking Ltd.	Chemainus	Coast	South Island	463
356	East Fraser Fibre Co Ltd.	Mackenzie	North	Mackenzie	220
1013	Karlite Manufacturing Ltd.	Cowichan Bay	Coast	South Island	182
1075	Ledcor Clinton	Clinton	South	100 Mile House	N/A
1000	Ledcor Forest Products Partnership	Chilliwack	Coast	Chilliwack	109
1050	North Island Chipping Ltd.	Port McNeill	Coast	North Island - Central Coast	54
1021	Pacific Bioenergy	Quesnel	South	Quesnel	132
937	Pacific Fibre	Port Mellon	Coast	Sunshine Coast	120
952	River City Fibre	Kamloops	South	Thompson Rivers	553
183	ROC Holdings	Terrace	North	Coast Mountain	91
1083	Teal Cedar Products Ltd	Nanaimo	Coast	South Island	N/A
18	Terminal Forest Products Ltd.	Langdale	Coast	Sunshine Coast	34
68	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Armstrong	South	Okanagan Shuswap	38
394	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Heffley Creek	South	Thompson Rivers	96
1001	Valiant Log Sort Ltd.	Port Coquitlam	Coast	Chilliwack	96
409	West Coast Chip Plant	Vancouver	Coast	Chilliwack	236
113	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Quesnel	South	Quesnel	181



## Pellet Mills

Mills producing wood pellets for bioenergy are listed in this section.

The annual capacity reported in these tables is estimated based on the same standard operating assumption for each mill (number and length of shifts and days per year as described below). Actual mill production can be higher or lower than the estimated capacity, if a mill runs on a different operating schedule than assumed here. Therefore, while capacity provides guidance on mill output, it is not a measure of the actual production level of the mill. For more information, please contact [Mill.Survey@gov.bc.ca](mailto:Mill.Survey@gov.bc.ca).

### Notes:

1. The estimated annual capacity of pellet mills is based on a standardized operation of 345 days per year, three 8-hour shifts per day. Actual operations may vary from these schedules.
2. Administrative areas and natural resource districts were applied (see Figure 25 for details).
3. The List of Pellet Mills is available as an Excel spreadsheet online at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/competitive-forest-industry/forest-industry-economics/fibre-mill-information/major-timber-processing-facilities-survey>


**Table 13: Pellet Mills – 2019**

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (thousand tonnes)
127	Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Chetwynd Pellet)	Chetwynd	North	Peace	120
122	Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Fort St. John Pellet)	Fort St John	North	Peace	82
930	Pacific BioEnergy and Sumitomo	Prince George	North	Prince George	285
929	Pinnacle Renewable Energy	Armstrong	South	Okanagan Shuswap	68
980	Pinnacle Renewable Energy	Burns Lake	North	Nadina	328
976	Pinnacle Renewable Energy	Strathnaver	North	Prince George	203
948	Pinnacle Renewable Energy	Williams Lake	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	128
947	Pinnacle Renewable Energy and Canfor	Houston	North	Nadina	194
1049	Pinnacle Renewable Energy and Tolko (Lavington Pellet Limited Partnership)	Lavington	South	Okanagan Shuswap	280
1074	Pinnacle Renewable Energy and West Fraser (Smithers Pellet Limited Partnership)	Smithers	North	Skeena Stikine	95
933	Princeton Standard Pellet Corporation	Princeton	South	Cascades	95
932	Sinclar Group (Premium Pellet Ltd.)	Vanderhoof	North	Vanderhoof	390
995	Vanderhoof Specialty Wood Products	Vanderhoof	North	Vanderhoof	47



### Pole, Utility Pole, and Post Mills

Mills producing poles, utility poles, and posts are listed in this section.

The annual capacity reported in these tables is estimated based on the same standard operating assumption for each mill (number and length of shifts and days per year as described below). The actual mill production can be higher or lower than the estimated capacity, if a mill runs on a different operating schedule than assumed here. Thus, while capacity provides guidance on mill output, it is not a measure of the actual production level of the mill. For more information, please contact [Mill.Survey@gov.bc.ca](mailto:Mill.Survey@gov.bc.ca).

#### Notes:

1. The estimated annual capacity is based on a standardized operation of 240 days per year, one 8-hour shift per day, although actual mill operations may vary from this schedule.
2. Administrative areas and natural resource districts were applied (see Figure 25 for details).
3. The List of Pole and Post Mills is available as an Excel spreadsheet online at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/competitive-forest-industry/forest-industry-economics/fibre-mill-information/major-timber-processing-facilities-survey>


**Table 14: Post, Utility Pole, and Pole Mills – 2019**

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Product	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (thousand pieces)
498	Aspen Planers Ltd.	Merritt	PLE	South	Cascades	N/A
250	Nicola Post and Rail Ltd.	Merritt	PLE	South	Cascades	120
677	Pacific Inland Pole & Piling Ltd.	Nakusp	PLE	South	Selkirk	N/A
498	Aspen Planers Ltd.	Merritt	PST	South	Cascades	480
390	Box Lake Lumber Prod Ltd	Nakusp	PST	South	Selkirk	480
997	Cedar 3 Products	McBride	PST	North	Prince George	480
1080	Cedar Valley Specialty	Valemount	PST	North	Prince George	5
250	Nicola Post and Rail Ltd.	Merritt	PST	South	Cascades	720
739	Panhandle Forest Products	Lumberton	PST	South	Rocky Mountain	720
232	Princeton Wood Preservers Ltd	Princeton	PST	South	Cascades	960
188	Bell Pole and Lumber ULC	Rossland	UTI	South	Selkirk	6
659	Brisco Wood Preservers Ltd.	Brisco	UTI	South	Rocky Mountain	24
556	Chinook Forest Products Ltd.	Courtenay	UTI	Coast	Campbell River	N/A
117	Continental Pole Ltd.	Pemberton	UTI	Coast	Sea to Sky	13
40	Gorman Brothers (Lumby Pole)	Lumby	UTI	South	Okanagan Shuswap	29
181	Hampton Lumber Mills Canada Ltd.	Burns Lake	UTI	North	Nadina	10
999	Otter Point Timber Ltd.	Ladysmith	UTI	Coast	South Island	10
48	Stella Jones Inc.	Revelstoke	UTI	South	Selkirk	48
637	Stella-Jones Inc.	Prince George	UTI	North	Prince George	48
648	Stella-Jones Inc.	Galloway	UTI	South	Rocky Mountain	49
222	Stella-Jones Inc.	Haney	UTI	Coast	Chilliwack	18



## Shake and Shingle Mills

Mills producing shake and shingles are listed in this section.

The annual capacity reported in these tables is estimated based on the same standard operating assumption for each mill (number and length of shifts and days per year as described below). The actual mill production can be higher or lower than estimated capacity, if a mill runs on a different operating schedule than assumed here. Thus, while capacity provides guidance on mill output, it is not a measure of the actual production level of the mill. For more information, please contact [Mill.Survey@gov.bc.ca](mailto:Mill.Survey@gov.bc.ca).

### Notes:

1. The measurement unit is thousand roofing squares (thousand squares). A roofing square is approximately 100 square feet.
2. Estimated annual capacity is based on a standardized operation of 240 days per year, two 8-hour shifts per day. Actual mill operations may vary from this schedule.
3. Administrative areas and natural resource districts were applied (see Figure 25 for details).
4. The List of Shake and Shingle Mills is available as an Excel spreadsheet online at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/competitive-forest-industry/forest-industry-economics/fibre-mill-information/major-timber-processing-facilities-survey>


**Table 15: Shake and Shingle Mills – 2019**

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Administrative Areas	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (thousand squares)
1026	A.K. Cedar Products Ltd.	Abbotsford	Coast	Chilliwack	3.4
673	Anbrook Industries Ltd.	Pitt Meadows	Coast	Chilliwack	57.6
688	Best Quality Cedar Products Ltd	Maple Ridge	Coast	Chilliwack	132.0
706	Bill Little Contracting Ltd	Campbell River	Coast	Campbell River	2.9
449	Campbell River Shake and Shingle Co Ltd	Campbell River	Coast	Campbell River	22.8
1028	Cape Scott Cedar Products Ltd. Mill	Holberg	Coast	North Island - Central Coast	22.1
1029	Cedar Valley Specialty Cuts	Vancouver	Coast	Chilliwack	4.8
385	Clearbrook Shake & Shingle Ltd.	Abbotsford	Coast	Chilliwack	6.7
1081	Coleman Road Shingle Ltd	Port Alberni	Coast	South Island	N/A
315	Comox Valley Shakes (2019) Ltd.	Campbell River	Coast	Campbell River	52.6
638	Confederate Shake & Shingle Ltd.	Youbou	Coast	South Island	19.2
69	Copper Mountain Cedar Products	Terrace	North	Coast Mountain	3.8
1062	G & R Cedar (2009) Ltd.	Chilliwack	Coast	Chilliwack	28.8
587	G & R Cedar Ltd.	Matsqui	Coast	Chilliwack	48.0
399	Goat Lake Forest Products	Powell River	Coast	Sunshine Coast	38.4
1030	Golden Ears Shingle Ltd.	Mission	Coast	Chilliwack	12.5
72	Imperial Shake Co Ltd	Maple Ridge	Coast	Chilliwack	144.0
1071	Island Cedar Products	Matsqui	Coast	Chilliwack	N/A
321	J & D Shake and Cedar Mill Ltd.	Duncan	Coast	South Island	72.0
583	Madewell Cedar Inc.	Mission	Coast	Chilliwack	103.2
1033	Pacific Cedar	Port Alberni	Coast	South Island	7.2
1034	Pacific Chalet Ltd.	Powell River	Coast	Sunshine Coast	2.4
1009	Pendragon-Goldwood Industries Ltd	Gold River	Coast	Campbell River	38.4
460	Port McNeill Shake & Shingles (2007) Ltd.	Port McNeill	Coast	North Island - Central Coast	19.2
266	Premium Cedar Products Ltd.	Ruskin	Coast	Chilliwack	91.2
1036	Riverside Shingle Products Ltd.	Errington	Coast	South Island	11.5
455	S & W Forest Products	Ruskin	Coast	Chilliwack	144.0
591	Serpentine Cedar Ltd.	Fort Langley	Coast	Chilliwack	11.5
612	Silver Creek Premium Products	Mission	Coast	Chilliwack	225.6
1061	Star Lumber Canada Ltd.	Mission	Coast	Chilliwack	43.2
1039	Stave Lake Cedar Mills (1992) Inc.	Maple Ridge	Coast	Chilliwack	78.2
902	Taylor Contracting Ltd.	Zeballos	Coast	Campbell River	11.5
585	Teal cedar products	Revelstoke	South	Selkirk	19.2
1070	Valley Cedar Shake Products Ltd.	Abbotsford	Coast	Chilliwack	N/A
691	W. Boyes Shake and Shingle Ltd.	150 Mile House	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	14.4
464	Waldun Forest Products Ltd.	Ruskin	Coast	Chilliwack	187.2