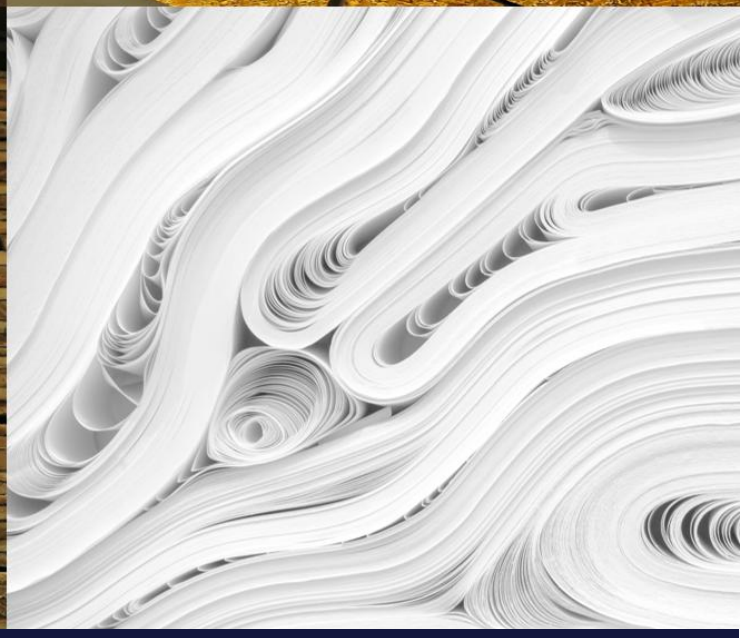

BRITISH COLUMBIA

2023 Major Timber Processing Facilities in British Columbia

Ministry of Forests

Foreword

This edition of the *Major Primary Timber Processing Facilities in British Columbia* report summarizes the activity of timber processing facilities operating in 2023. It covers lumber mills, veneer/plywood/oriented strand board/panel mills, pulp/paper mills, chip mills, pellet mills, shake and shingle mills, utility pole/pole/post mills and log home builders. 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 2023 and earlier surveys of individual processing facilities. If survey responses were not provided, staff of the Ministry of Forests might use trade publications and corporate annual reports to make estimates. In some cases, 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 has been developed by the Economics and Trade Branch with the cooperation of mill representatives and industry associations that provided data and support for the B.C. Mill List survey.

This report is available 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

Please note that any comments or corrections can be sent to Mill.Survey@gov.bc.ca or by mail to the following location:

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This report acknowledges that its development and writing was done with respect on the lands of the lək̓ʷəŋən, Songhees and Esquimalt peoples, and Coast Salish peoples whose historical relationships with the land continue to this day.

Executive Summary

This report on Major Timber Processing Facilities in British Columbia provides an overview of the province's primary wood processing sector, covering lumber, veneer, plywood, oriented strand board (OSB), pulp and paper, chip, pellet, shake and shingle, utility pole, and log home mills. The report is based on survey responses from operating facilities, supplemented with government and industry data where necessary.

Log Supply and Use

In 2023, British Columbia's total timber harvest was 39 million cubic metres, representing an 18% decline from 2022. Of this total, 84.3% came from Crown land, 15.6% from private land, and 0.1% from federal land. Log consumption by major primary processing facilities totalled 40.2 million cubic metres, a 14% decrease from the previous year. Lumber mills were the largest log consumers, using 26.5 million cubic metres (66%) of the total. Veneer/OSB and chip/pulp mills together accounted for 25%, while other uses (including log exports) accounted for the remainder.

Fibre Recovery and Use

Lumber mills converted approximately 46.4% of log volume into lumber. The remaining volume became residual chips (35.2%) and sawdust/shavings (16.5%), which were used in pulp, pellet, and panel production. In 2023, pulp mills consumed approximately 16 million cubic metres of fibre, 66% of which came from residual chips. Pellet and panel mills used approximately 3 million cubic metres of residual fibre. Of this total, pellet mills accounted for 97.7% and panel mills for 2.3%.

Chip Supply and Demand

Chip supply and demand declined across the province. Residual chip production decreased by 13% due to lumber mill curtailments. Total chip consumption by pulp and paper mills declined by 9%, while chip exports fell by 44%. Chip supply continued to fall short of demand in the Coast, South, and North regions, increasing reliance on whole-log chips and imported chips.

Sector Performance

- Lumber: Fifty-nine large-scale mills operated in 2023, producing 7 billion board feet of lumber. Capacity utilization declined from 79% to 68%, and several permanent mill closures occurred. Export volumes and values both decreased compared to 2022. Softwood lumber export volumes declined by 2.4 million cubic metres, while export values fell by 39%. The United States remained the largest export market (77% of export volume), followed by China (11%) and Japan (6%).
- Veneer, OSB, and Siding: Thirteen facilities were active, processing 5 million cubic metres of logs. Production declined by 10% from 2022, while capacity utilization remained above 100%.
- Pulp and Paper: Twelve pulp mills and four paper mills operated in 2023. Total pulp production declined by 10% compared to 2022 due to production curtailments and fibre supply constraints. Pulp prices also declined during the year, with the average NBSK price falling to US$759 per tonne, down 18% from 2022.
- Pellets: Thirteen pellet mills produced 1.54 million tonnes of pellets in 2023. Fibre input declined because of reduced availability of milling residuals, and capacity utilization fell to 79%.
- Shake and Shingle: Twenty-seven mills operated in 2023, primarily on the Coast. Limited availability of Western redcedar continued to constrain production.
- Other Mills: Utility pole, fence pole, post, laminated veneer lumber, and log home manufacturing facilities continued to operate in 2023, collectively accounting for approximately 3% of total log consumption.

Investment and Sector Trends

According to Statistics Canada, total capital expenditures in the forest sector were $1.2 billion in 2023, of which $0.8 billion was invested in wood and paper manufacturing, representing an 11% decline from 2022. Companies also announced several facility acquisitions during the year. Interest continues to grow in engineered wood products and forest bioproducts, including textiles, biochemicals, renewable fuels, and other bio-based materials. These emerging markets may provide future opportunities for diversification, innovation, investment, and value-added manufacturing in British Columbia's forest sector.

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Key Definitions and Abbreviations

Key Definitions

Major Primary Timber Processing Facilities: Facilities that process logs or wood residue. They include whole log chipping, lumber, pulp and paper, veneer/plywood/laminated veneer lumber (LVL), oriented strand board (OSB), pellet, shake and shingle, pole/utility pole/post, panel, and log home mills. They do not include secondary manufacturing facilities that use lumber as their major input.

Hog Fuel: Waste wood material derived from a grinding or milling process. It is normally ground down to specific characteristics for use as a fuel to power equipment used in timber processing facilities or bioenergy plants. It can also be used in other areas such as paddocks, gardens, and pathways.

Hog fuel can be obtained as a residual from a milling process, which can contain a mixture of bark and wood waste. It can also be obtained by grinding undesirable trees, stumps, branches, and wood pieces from industrial/home demolition.

Abbreviations for Products

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

Introduction

This report provides summary statistics derived from the 2023 and earlier mill surveys. Fibre supply and consumption in the province are examined through a series of charts and tables. These statistics are followed by industry analysis for lumber mills, veneer mills, pulp and paper mills, pellet mills, as well as shake and shingle mills. The Appendix to this report provides lists of mills operating in 2023.

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). The statistics in this report are derived from mills in categories a) and b). Mills that announced permanent, full mill closures in 2023 are categorized as a) for the year 2023 if they operated at some point during 2023. The actual impact of these closed mills will be reported in the next 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.

Provincial Log Supply and Demand

Log Supply

- Timber harvested from Crown, private, and federal lands provides a sustainable supply of commercial timber for industrial use. In 2023, the total timber harvest in British Columbia (B.C.) was 39 million cubic metres, down 18% from 2022. Crown land represented 84.3% of the total harvest volume, followed by private land (15.6%), and federal land (0.1%). Regionally, 69% of the harvest was from the Interior, and the rest from the Coast.
- B.C. also imported a small volume of logs from the United States (US). The volume of imported logs decreased by 36%, from 112,823 cubic metres in 2022 to 72,156 cubic metres in 2023.

Log Demand

- Logs harvested in the province are used by various types of major timber processing facilities. Surplus logs are shipped to other jurisdictions.
- As shown in Table 1, the overall log consumption by B.C.'s primary wood processing facilities was 40.2 million cubic metres in 2023, which represents a 14% decrease from 2022 (46.7 million cubic metres). Of this total, log use for each sector is shown below:
    - Lumber mills were the largest users, accounting for 66% of total log use. 116 lumber mills consumed approximately 26.5 million cubic metres of logs in 2023, representing a 16% decrease from 2022.
    - Chip and pulp mill chippers consumed over 5 million cubic metres of logs. Veneer/OSB/Siding mills consumed 5 million cubic metres of logs. Together they accounted for 25% of total log use.
    - Shake and shingle mills and other mills consumed approximately 1.3 million cubic metres of logs, or about 3.2% of total log use.
    - Log exports declined 4% from 2.6 million cubic metres in 2022 to 2.5 million cubic metres in 2023, accounting for 6% of total log use.

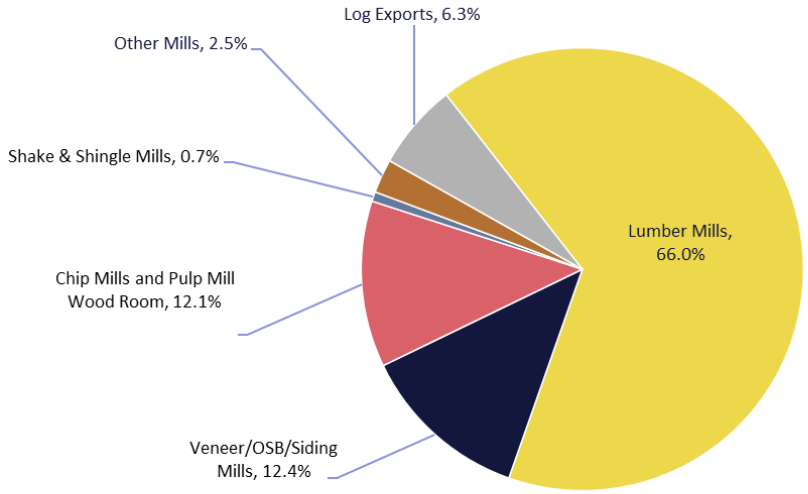
Table 1: Estimated B.C. Log Use and Log Availability, 2023

	Number of Mills	Est. Volume Used (000 m³)	Per Cent	Number of Mills	Est. Volume Used (000 m³)	Per Cent	Number of Mills	Est. Volume Used (000 m³)	Per Cent
Primary Log Use		**Coast**			**Interior**			**Province**	
Lumber Mills	47	5,417	46.0%	69	21,095	74.2%	116	26,512	66.0%
Veneer/OSB/Siding Mills	5	2,054	17.5%	10	2,947	10.4%	15	5,001	12.4%
Chip Mills and Pulp Mill Wood Room	8	1,819	15.5%	10	3,062	10.8%	18	4,881	12.1%
Shake & Shingle Mills	24	262	2.2%	3	20	0.1%	27	282	0.7%
Other Mills	8	168	1.4%	41	827	2.9%	49	995	2.5%
Log Exports	-	2,044	17.4%	-	484	1.7%	-	2,529	6.3%
TOTAL	**92**	**11,764**	**100%**	**133**	**28,435**	**100%**	**225**	**40,200**	**100%**
Log Availability		**Coast**			**Interior**			**Province**	
Total Harvest		11,975			26,970			38,945	
Log Imports		-			-			72	
TOTAL		**11,975**			**26,970**			**39,017**	
Difference		**211**	***1.8%***		**-1,465**	***-5.4%***		**-1,182**	***-3.0%***

Notes:

1. *Total harvest includes all logs, special forest products, species and grades billed to the Crown, private and federal lands. Waste, reject, and Christmas trees are excluded.*
2. *The log supply fell short of log use by 1 million cubic metres (3%) in 2023. 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, pellet mills, plywood mills, panel mills, laminated veneer lumber mills, and log home builders.*
4. *Pulp mill wood rooms are where pulp logs are debarked and processed into wood chips to feed the pulp mill.*

Figure 1: Total Primary Log Use – 40 million cubic metres - 2023



Sources: B.C. Mill List Survey; B.C. Stats; B.C. Ministry of Forests log export statistics for the proportion of exports from the Coast versus Interior.

Product Recovery from Lumber Mills

As shown in Table 2 and Figure 2, when a log entered a lumber mill, 46% of that log was converted to lumber, 35% to residual chips and 17% to sawdust and shavings. Residual chips are used by pulp and paper mills, as well as pellet mills, whereas sawdust and shavings are used by pellet and panel mills.

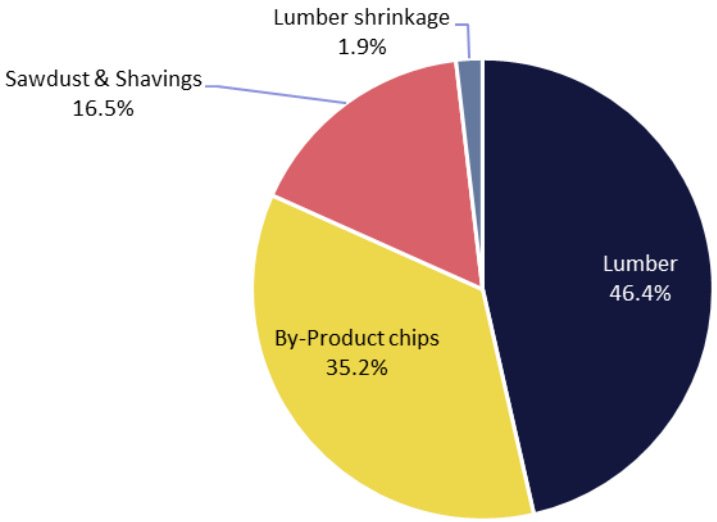
Table 2: Estimates of Product Recovery from Lumber Mills, 2023

	Formula	Units	Coast	Interior	Province
Number of Mills			47	69	116
Log Input	A	(million m^3)	5.4	21.1	26.5
Recovery of Lumber from Lumber Mills					
Nominal Lumber Output	B	(billion fbm)	1.2	6.1	7.3
Lumber Recovery Factor	C=B/A	($mfbm/m^3$)	0.222	0.289	0.275
Nominal to Real Conversion Factor*	D	($m^3/mfbm$)	2.07	1.61	1.67
Real Lumber Output	E=BxD	(million m^3)	2.5	9.8	12.3
Real Lumber Output as Per Cent of Log Input	F=E/A	(%)	46.0%	46.5%	46.4%
Shrinkage (5% of Lumber Output for Interior Only)	G=Ex5%	(million m^3)	-	0.5	0.5
Lumber Shrinkage as Per Cent of Log Input	H=G/A	(%)	-	2.3%	1.9%
Recovery of By-Product Chips from Lumber Mills					
By-Product Chip Output	J	(million bdu)	0.80	2.80	3.60
By-Product Chip Recovery Factor	K=(J/A)x1000	(bdu/000 m^3)	148	133	136
Conversion Factor to Solid Wood Equivalent (SWE)**	L	(m^3/bdu)	2.7	2.6	2.6
Converted By-Product Chip Output (SWE)	M=JxL	(million m^3)	2.2	7.2	9.3
Converted By-Product Chip Output (SWE) as Per Cent of Log Input	N=M/A	(%)	39.9%	34.0%	35.2%
Recovery of Sawdust and Shavings from Lumber Mills					
Estimated Sawdust and Shaving Output***	O	(million bdu)	0.3	1.3	1.6
Conversion Factor to Solid Wood Equivalent (SWE)**	P	(m^3/bdu)	2.7	2.7	5.5
Converted Sawdust and Shaving Output (SWE)	Q=P*O	(million m^3)	0.8	3.6	4.4
Converted Sawdust and Shaving Output (SWE) as Per Cent of Log Input	R=O/A	(%)	14.1%	17.1%	16.5%

Notes:

*1.*Conversion factors are used to convert the nominal lumber output or by-product chips to solid wood equivalent in m^3.*
fb = board foot; mmfbm = million board feet; mfbm = thousand board feet; m^3 = 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.
*2.** For mills that reported their 2023 chip, sawdust, and shaving output, Ministry staff calculated a mill-specific SWE conversion factor by dividing the total amount of logs used to produce chips, sawdust and shavings by the chip, sawdust, and shaving output. The total logs used to make chips, sawdust, and shavings are measured as the total log input, net of real lumber output and 5% lumber shrinkage for each Interior lumber mill. For mills that did not report their 2023 chip, sawdust, and shaving output, Ministry staff applied the average conversion factor of 2.75 for lumber mills in the Interior and 2.86 for sawmills on the Coast.*
*3.*** Collection of data on sawdust and shaving output began in 2021. For mills that did not respond to survey questions on sawdust and shaving production, their output was estimated. Please note that the estimated sawdust and shaving output may be higher or lower than the actual output.*

Figure 2: Estimated Product Recovery from Lumber Mills, 2023



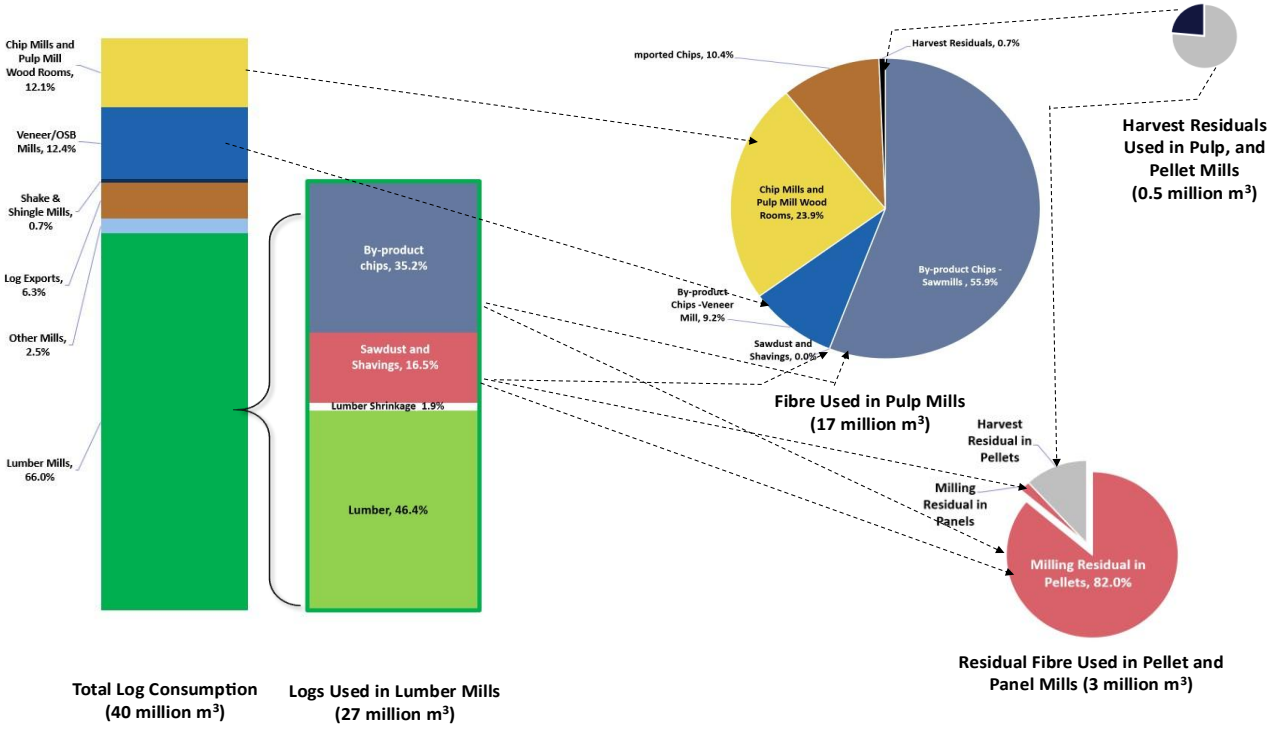
Fibre Used by Pulp, Pellet, Panel, and Chip Mills

Figure 3 shows how the fibre flows among different subsectors in B.C. Some of the key findings include:

- B.C. pulp mills consumed about 17 million cubic metres of fibre in 2023. Of this total, pulp mills consumed about 11 million cubic metres of residual chips produced by lumber mills and veneer mills, accounting for 65% of their fibre input. Pulp mills also consumed about 4 million cubic metres of whole-log chips produced by chip mills and pulp mills, representing 24% 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.
- Pellet and panel mills also count on residual fibre which includes milling residuals and harvest residuals.[1] B.C. pellet mills are the largest consumers of residual fibre after pulp mills. They, together with panel mills, consumed about 3 million cubic metres of residual fibre in 2023.

1- Milling residuals include sawdust and shavings, residual chips, and other fibre such as mill yard waste. Harvest residuals refer to non-sawlog fibre removed from cut blocks following harvesting activities and transported directly to mills to make wood products.

Figure 3: Fibre Flows Among Primary Timber Processing Facilities in B.C., 2023



Notes:

1.The sawdust and shaving production shown in the above chart is mixed with the production reported by the company and estimated by Ministry staff. The estimated sawdust and shaving production may be higher or lower than the actual production. Please note that the survey only tracks the volume of sawdust and shavings consumed by pellet, panel, and pulp mills, but not the volume used for other purposes, such as export, or consumption as a fuel source.

2. In the "Fibre Used in Pulp Mills" chart, fibre supplied by chip mills represents the volume of chips produced by these mills, rather than the volume of logs consumed in chip production.

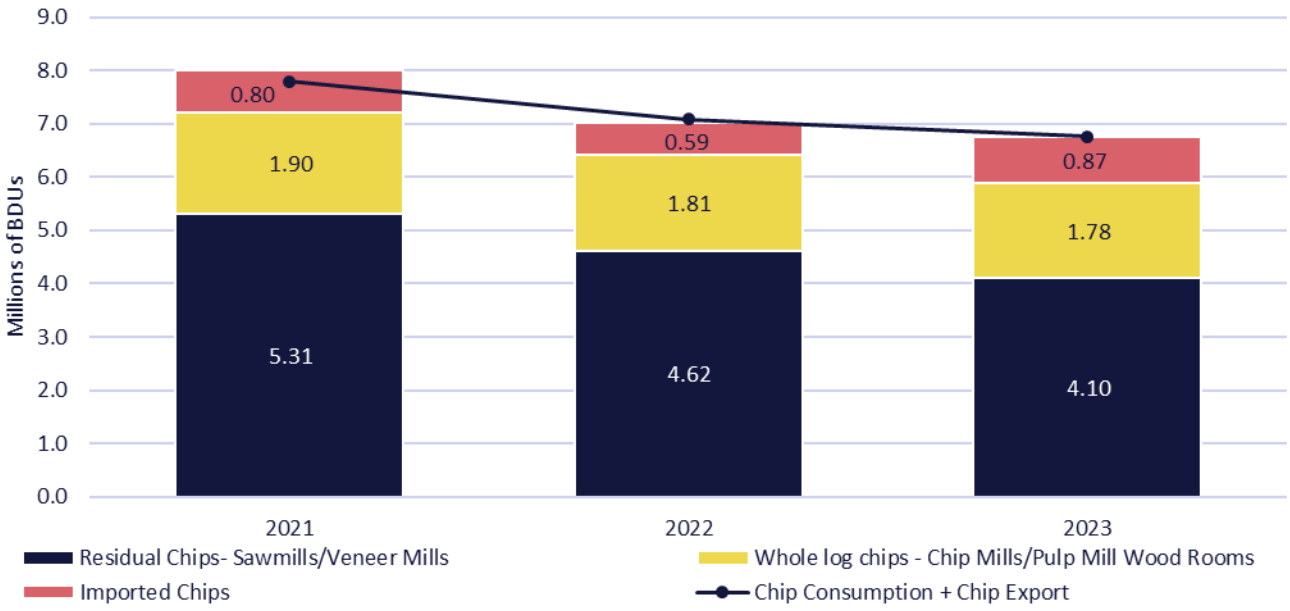
Provincial Chip Supply and Demand

Pulp and paper mills are the largest chip consumers in B.C., transforming low-value wood chips into high-value pulp and paper products. There are three main sources of chip supply: 1) residual chips produced by lumber mills and veneer mills, 2) whole-log chips produced by pulp or chip mills, and 3) chips imported from the US. There can be very wide year-to-year swings in chip supply dynamics.

As shown in Figure 4 and Table 3, the provincial chip supply trended downward from 2021 to 2023. In the supply portfolio, the residual chip supply decreased by 11% due to lumbermill closures. In addition, whole-log chip supplies decreased by 2%, and imported chip supplies increased 46%, respectively in 2023 over 2022. The increase in imported chip supply was likely driven by ongoing constraints in domestic chip supply resulting from lumber mill curtailments and closures, which reduces residual chip production.

Overall chip demand, including pulp and paper mill chip consumption and chip exports, was down 5% in 2023 compared to 2022. Specifically, pulp and paper mills consumed over 7 million Bone Dry Units (BDUs) of chips, down 5% from 2023. Chip exports reached 160,000 BDUs in 2023, down 22% from 2022.

Figure 4: Provincial Chip Supply and Demand, 2021 to 2023



Source: 2023 B.C. Mill List Database and B.C. Stats

Table 3 and the discussion below provide more details on chip supply and demand at the regional level for 2021-2023:

Table 3: B.C. Chip Supply and Demand (000 BDUs), 2021 to 2023

Sources of Chips	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Residual Chip Production	5,308	4,618	4,104
Whole Log Chip Production	1,899	1,811	1,783
Total Chip Production	**7,207**	**6,429**	**5,887**
Total Chip Consumption	**7,800**	**7,085**	**6,761**
Production and Consumption Gap	**-592**	**-656**	**-874**
Provincial Chip Trade			
Chip Import	795	593	868
Chip Export	0.4	0.2	0.2
Net Import	**795**	**593**	**867**
Provincial Chip Balance	**202**	**-63**	**-7**

Sources: 2023 B.C. Mill List Database and B.C. Stats.

Chip Supply and Demand on the Coast

- The Coastal chip supply consisted of residual chips, whole-log chips, and imported chips from the US. In 2023, residual chips accounted for 40% of the Coastal chip supply, followed by whole-log chips (29%), and imported chips (31%). Compared to 2022, the overall supply of chips increased by 8% in 2023, primarily due to an increase in imported chips.
- The Coastal chip demand originated from Paper Excellence's three pulp mills in Crofton, Port Mellon, and Port Alberni, and Harmac Pacific in Nanaimo. The overall demand for chips decreased by 14% in 2023 compared to 2022.
- From 2021 to 2023, the regional supply of chips could not keep up with regional demand. The difference was made up with imported chips.

Chip Supply and Demand in the South

- In the Southern Interior, residual chips accounted for 73% of the regional chip supply, followed by whole-log chips (25%) and imported chips (2%) in 2023. Compared to 2022, the overall supply of chips in this area decreased by 11%, mainly driven by the decline of residual chip supply.
- The chip demand in this region originated from Paper Excellence's Skookumchuck Pulp, Mercer's Celgar, Kruger's Kamloops, West Fraser's Quesnel River Pulp, and Cariboo Pulp and Paper. A small amount of chips was exported from the Southeast to the US. The overall chip demand in the South was about 4% higher in 2023 than in 2022.
- From 2021 to 2023, the regional chip supply could not meet regional demand. Strong demand for wood chips from Coastal pulp mills resulted in competition for residual chips in this area. A large shortage of chips relative to regional demand was seen in 2023, driven by both an increase in regional demand and a decline in chip supply. The reduced supply primarily reflected lower residual chip production resulting from lumber mill curtailments and closures. Ongoing fibre supply constraints further contributed to the widening gap between regional chip supply and demand.

Chip Supply and Demand in the North

- In the Northern Interior, residual chips accounted for 76% of the regional chip supply in 2023 and whole-log chips made up the rest. Compared to 2023, overall chip production decreased by 9%, mainly caused by a series of temporary lumber mill curtailments in this area.
- The demand for chips in the North originated from three Canfor pulp mills, all in Prince George. The overall regional chip demand decreased by 7% in 2023 relative to 2022 due to pulp mill curtailments, fibre supply challenges and lumber mill closures in the region.
- From 2021 to 2023, the regional chip supply exceeded regional demand. The reduced supply of residual chips was partially offset by the increased supply of whole-log chips. A surplus was seen in 2023, but it is expected to decrease in the future because of potential AAC reductions, further mill curtailments/closures, and the competitive use of chips from other mills (e.g., pellet mills) in this area.

Provincial Forest Sector Investments, Acquisitions, and Innovations

Forest companies continue to invest in the wood manufacturing sector to diversify their products and increase their long-term competitiveness. A growing number of B.C. forest companies have invested in upgrading their facilities to manufacture advanced forest products, which represent innovative opportunities for manufacturers in the province. According to Statistics Canada, total forest capital expenditures were $1.2 billion in 2023[2], of which $0.8 billion was for wood and paper manufacturing, down 11% compared to 2022.

Some key events related to forest manufacturing investments and acquisitions in B.C. in 2023 are summarized below:

- On June 15, 2023, Mercer acquired all assets of Structurlam for U.S. $81.1 million, following Structurlam's bankruptcy filing in April 2023. The acquisition includes three facilities in B.C.'s Okanagan and one in Arkansas.

- In September 2023, Millar Western Forest Products, owned by Atlas, signed a definitive agreement to purchase West Fraser's Quesnel River Pulp mill in Quesnel and its Slave Lake Pulp mill in Alberta for U.S.$120 million.

Engineered Wood Products

Engineered wood products (EWPs) are made by connecting existing solid and composite wood products to create materials with enhanced performance characteristics for both structural and non-structural applications. EWPs used for structural applications are often referred to as mass timber.

Mass timber construction utilizes EWPs that typically involve the lamination and/or compression of multiple layers of smaller wood components to create large structural panels and members. This process produces strong, durable, and dimensionally stable products that meet the safety and performance requirements for mid- and high-rise buildings.

Common mass timber products include cross-laminated timber (CLT), glue-laminated timber (glulam), dowel-laminated timber (DLT), and laminated veneer lumber (LVL). Growing demand for low-carbon construction materials, increased focus on embodied carbon reduction, and advances in building codes are driving the adoption of mass timber in residential, commercial, and institutional construction around the world.

Forest Bioproducts

The growing forest bioeconomy is creating new economic opportunities for B.C.'s forest sector, particularly for pulp and paper producers seeking to diversify their product portfolios and develop higher-value applications.

In the bioeconomy, renewable and sustainably sourced biomass resources, including trees, agricultural crops, and organic residuals from harvesting and timber processing, are used to produce a wide range of consumer and industrial products. Advances in biorefining technologies are enabling forest biomass to be converted into new products that can replace fossil-based materials and chemicals. Potential products range from food additives and textiles to construction materials, auto parts, bioplastics, biochemicals, sustainable aviation fuel, renewable fuels, and other high-value products derived from nanocellulose and lignin.

2 - Source: 2023 Economic State of British Columbia's Forest Sector. Preliminary data, subject to changes. The data quality grade is often "Use with caution".

Industry Analysis

Lumber Industry

Industry Overview

Logs of different species and qualities are processed in lumber mills to create dimensional lumber or specialty products. Lumber is usually classified into two main groups: 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 dimensions. The lumber industry plays an important role in the B.C. economy. In 2023, the lumber mill sector represented 17% of the total GDP generated by the forest sector. Lumber mill sales totaled $5 billion, accounting for 33% of total B.C. forest sector manufacturing sales.

B.C. is a significant lumber producer, generating 16.6 million cubic metres (7 billion board feet) in 2023, mainly from the Interior region.

B.C. is the largest softwood lumber exporter in Canada, accounting for 53% of total Canadian softwood lumber export value in 2023. B.C. exported 14.2 million cubic metres (6 billion board feet) of softwood lumber to world markets in 2023, down 2.4 million cubic metres from 2022. The total value of B.C. lumber exports decreased by 39%, from $7.3 billion in 2022 to $4.5 billion in 2023. Of the total export volume, 77% was destined for the US, followed by China (11%) and Japan (6%).

Following the unprecedented price levels reached during the COVID-19 pandemic, lumber prices began to decline in 2022. Prices fell further in 2023, from an annual average of approximately US $779 per thousand board feet in 2022 to US $411, reflecting a return toward pre-COVID levels. This decline was driven in part by rising interest and mortgage rates, which reduced residential construction activity across major markets, and by a return to normalcy post-pandemic. As a result, housing starts declined in the United States, Canada, and Japan, leading to weaker demand for lumber and continued pressure on producer margins[3].

Mill Summary Statistics

The following section presents summary statistics from 2011 onward for major lumber mills with an annual capacity of at least 40 million board feet per year:

Number of Mills, Capacity, Output, and Input

- In 2023, there were 59 major lumber mills in B.C. with an annual capacity of at least 40 million board feet per year. 17 of them were on the Coast and 42 of them were in the Interior.
- Out of those major lumber mills, the top six producers were Canfor, West Fraser, Tolko, Interfor, Western Forest Products, and Dunkley Lumber. Regionally, Western Forest Products was the largest Coastal producer, accounting for 31% of Coastal lumber mill output capacity. Canfor was the largest producer in the Interior, representing 27% of Interior lumber mill capacity.

3 - Source: 2023 Economic State of British Columbia's Forest Sector

- As shown in Table 4, provincial major lumber mill capacity decreased 1% in 2023 over 2022[4]. Several major lumber facilities in British Columbia were affected in 2023. Canfor's Chetwynd mill and Ledcor Forest Products operations were permanently closed. In addition, Tolko Industries' s Soda Creek facility and Sinclar Group Forest Products' Nechako operation implemented permanent shift reductions. These closures, caused by market weakness, fibre supply constraints, and business reconfiguration, reduced provincial lumber mill capacity by over 0.1 billion board feet.
- Total input is down 16% and output is down 15% in 2023 compared to 2022. These declines may reflect weaker market conditions, as well as mill curtailments and closures.

Commodity vs. Specialty Lumber mills

- Commodity lumber mills are defined as primary timber processing facilities that produce dimension lumber, which is typically two inches thick and of various lengths and widths. Specialty lumber mills are defined as primary wood processing facilities that produce wood products for special purposes and do not fall into dimensional lumber categories.
- The B.C. lumber industry produces a broad range of products, from commodity wood products to specialty wood products. Most lumber mills in the Interior focus on commodity lumber production, while on the Coast many lumber mills produce specialty wood products.

Average Capacity, Capacity Utilization, and Lumber Recovery Factor

- Average capacity is a key indicator to measure a lumber mill's size. As shown in Table 4, the average annual capacity of Interior lumber mills was 207 million board feet, almost double the size of Coastal lumber mills (106 million board feet).
- One key indicator to assess mill performance is capacity utilization. It is measured by output as a percent of mill capacity. As shown in Table 4, capacity utilization rates for lumber mills on the Coast are lower than lumber mills in the Interior. Most Interior lumber mills produce commodity lumber, which requires large-scale operations to increase production and reduce unit costs. Those mills generally operate on a two-shift or higher basis, resulting in higher capacity utilization rates. Unlike Interior lumber mills, many Coastal lumber mills are specialty mills that make products based on the unique supply of logs and demand for their products. These mills have a wide variety of shift configurations, resulting in lower capacity utilization rates. The provincial capacity utilization rate decreased 11%, from 79% in 2022 to 68% in 2023.
- Another key indicator to assess mill efficiency is the lumber recovery factor (LRF), which is measured by lumber output as a share of log input. The LRF for the Interior is higher than the Coast due to the difference in species, the age of log inputs, more technological advances, and greater uniformity of products from Interior mills compared to Coastal mills. Computer-optimized log and lumber scanning technology helped lumber mills reduce fibre and value losses and therefore improved the LRF for Interior mills from 1990 to 2003. However, this upward trend ended as mills switched to processing beetle-damaged logs from 2004 to 2013. Since 2014, the Interior LRF has seen an upward trend due to the reduction in the amount of beetle-damaged logs as inputs and the closure of less efficient mills.

4 - Mills that announced permanent closures during 2023 were categorized as active mills for the survey year. The actual impact of mills permanently closed in 2023 will be captured in the next report.

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

COAST	Units	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Mills		20	17	17	18	17	18	18	17	17	17	18	17	17
Total Capacity	billion board feet per year	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Total Output	billion board feet per year	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.1
Total Input	million cubic metres per year	6.2	6.3	6.3	7.2	6.9	7.4	6.6	6.4	4.9	5.0	6.5	5.5	4.8
Average Capacity	million board feet per mill per year	115	124	124	117	118	117	111	112	112	118	106	112	106
Capacity Utilization	output divided by capacity	61%	67%	67%	81%	80%	81%	75%	79%	58%	55%	79%	68%	61%
Lumber Recovery Factor	'000 board feet per cubic metre	0.226	0.222	0.222	0.236	0.232	0.230	0.227	0.234	0.224	0.220	0.231	0.236	0.229

INTERIOR	Units	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Mills		56	54	52	53	52	51	51	50	52	45	43	42	42
Total Capacity	billion board feet per year	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.8	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.3	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.7
Total Output	billion board feet per year	10.6	10.8	11.2	10.9	11.1	11.5	11.4	10.9	9.1	8.5	8.3	7.1	6.0
Total Input	million cubic metres per year	37.1	38.6	39.9	39.3	39.4	40.7	39.4	38.0	31.7	29.3	29.5	24.9	20.8
Average Capacity	million board feet per mill per year	200	202	202	204	200	208	208	208	198	202	207	207	207
Capacity Utilization	output divided by capacity	95%	99%	107%	101%	107%	108%	108%	105%	88%	93%	93%	82%	69%
Lumber Recovery Factor	'000 board feet per cubic metre	0.286	0.280	0.281	0.277	0.282	0.283	0.289	0.287	0.287	0.290	0.281	0.285	0.288

PROVINCE	Units	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Mills		76	71	69	71	69	69	69	67	69	62	61	59	59
Total Capacity	billion board feet per year	13.5	13.0	12.6	12.9	12.4	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.2	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.5
Total Output	billion board feet per year	12.0	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.7	13.2	12.9	12.4	10.2	9.6	9.8	8.4	7.1
Total Input	million cubic metres per year	43.3	44.9	46.2	46.5	46.3	48.1	46.0	44.4	36.6	34.3	36.0	30.4	25.6
Average Capacity	million board feet per mill per year	178	183	183	182	180	184	183	184	177	179	177	180	178
Capacity Utilization	output divided by capacity	89%	94%	100%	98%	102%	104%	102%	101%	84%	86%	91%	79%	68%
Lumber Recovery Factor	'000 board feet per cubic metre	0.277	0.272	0.273	0.271	0.274	0.274	0.280	0.279	0.279	0.280	0.272	0.276	0.277

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

Notes:

1. *Output capacity is estimated based on two 8-hour shifts per day and 240 days per year.*
2. *The above data may not match table 1. Table 1 includes mills with annual capacity under 40 million board feet per year.*

Figure 5: Coast Lumber Mills (at least 40 million board feet) – Capacity, Output, and Log Input

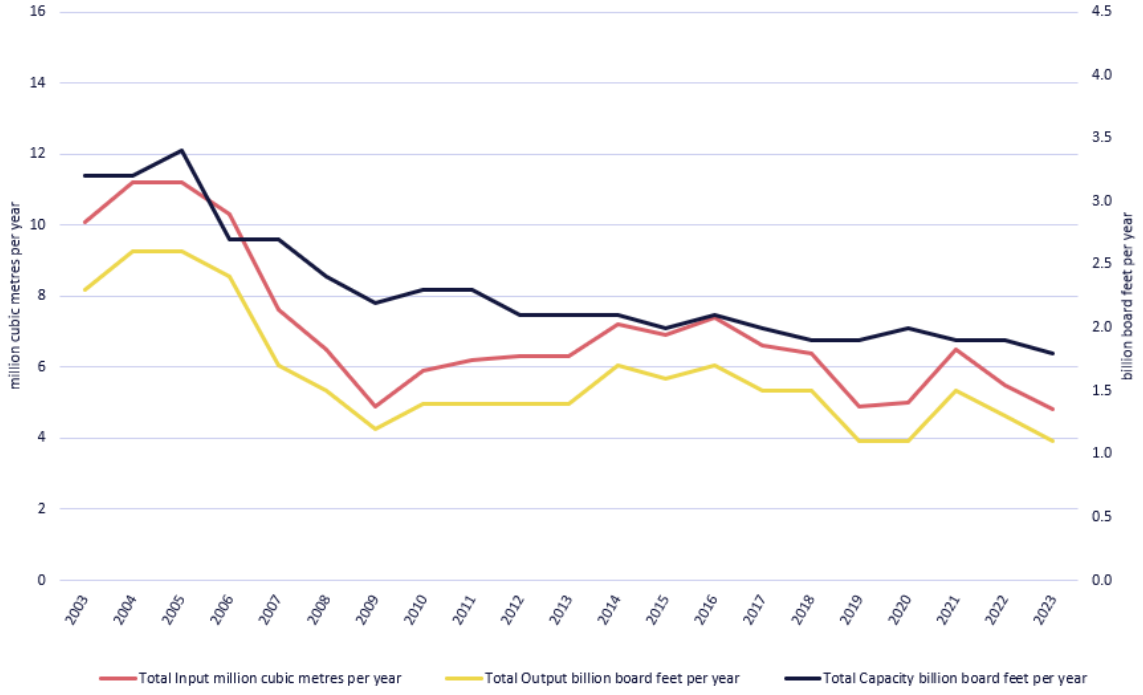


Figure 6: Interior Lumber Mills (at Least 40 million board feet) – Capacity, Output, and Log Input

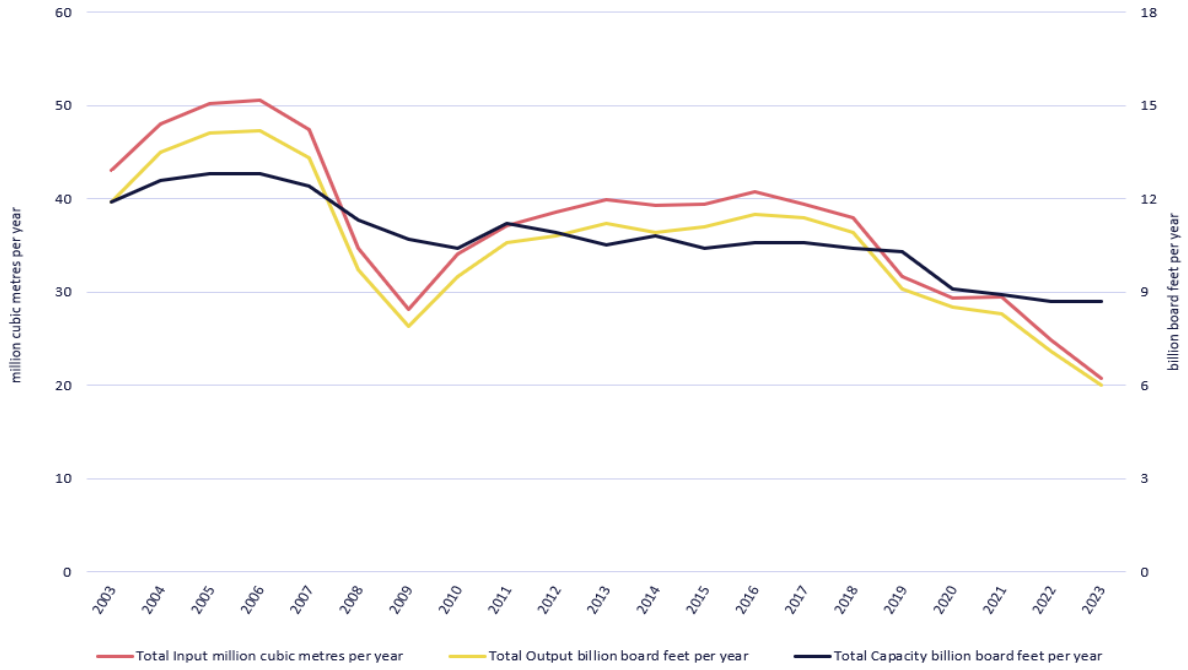


Figure 7: B.C. Lumber Mills (at Least 40 million board feet) – Number of Mills and Average Capacity

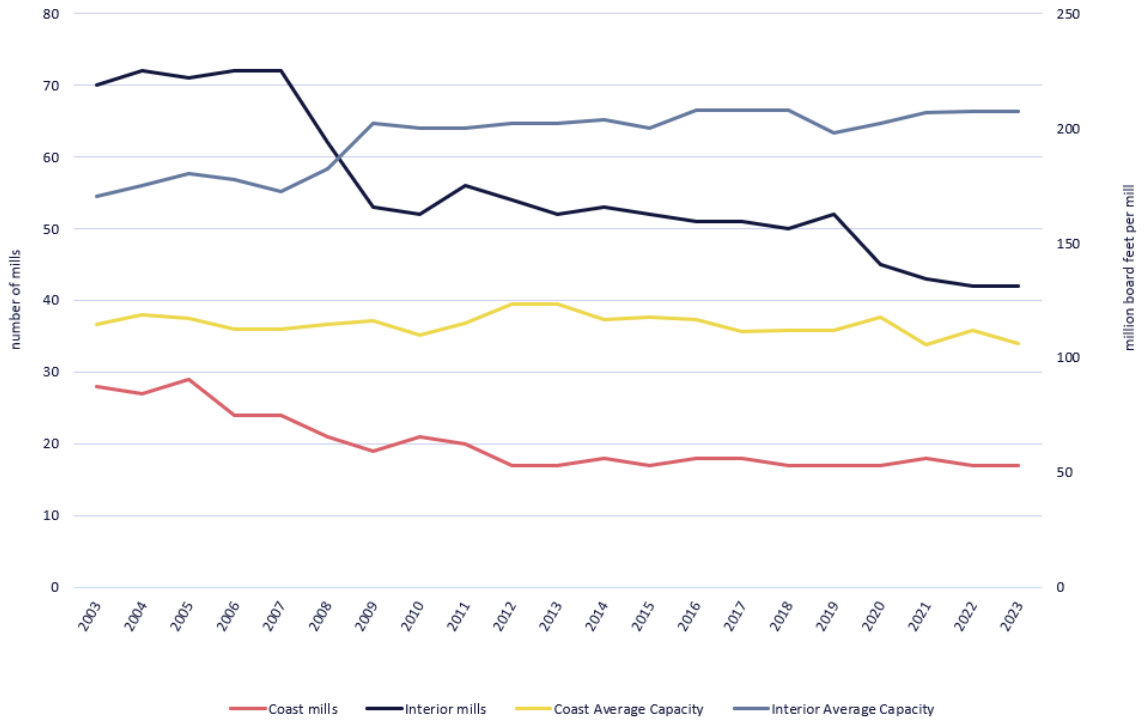


Figure 8: B.C. Lumber Mills (at Least 40 million board feet) – Capacity Utilization

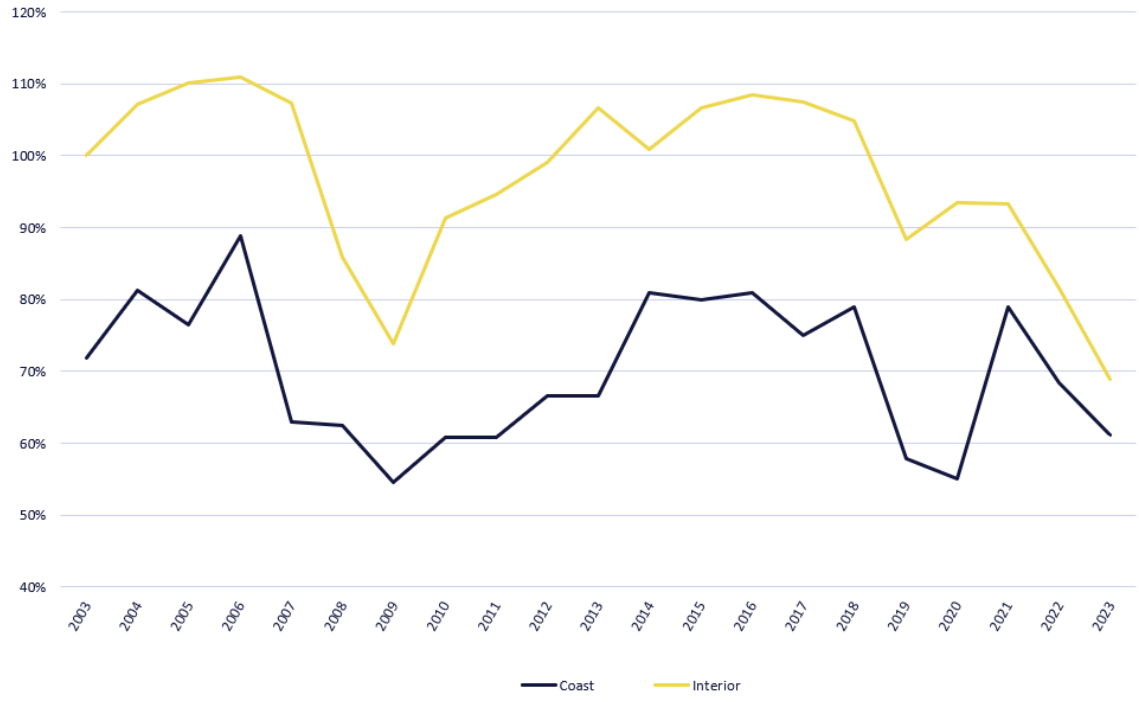
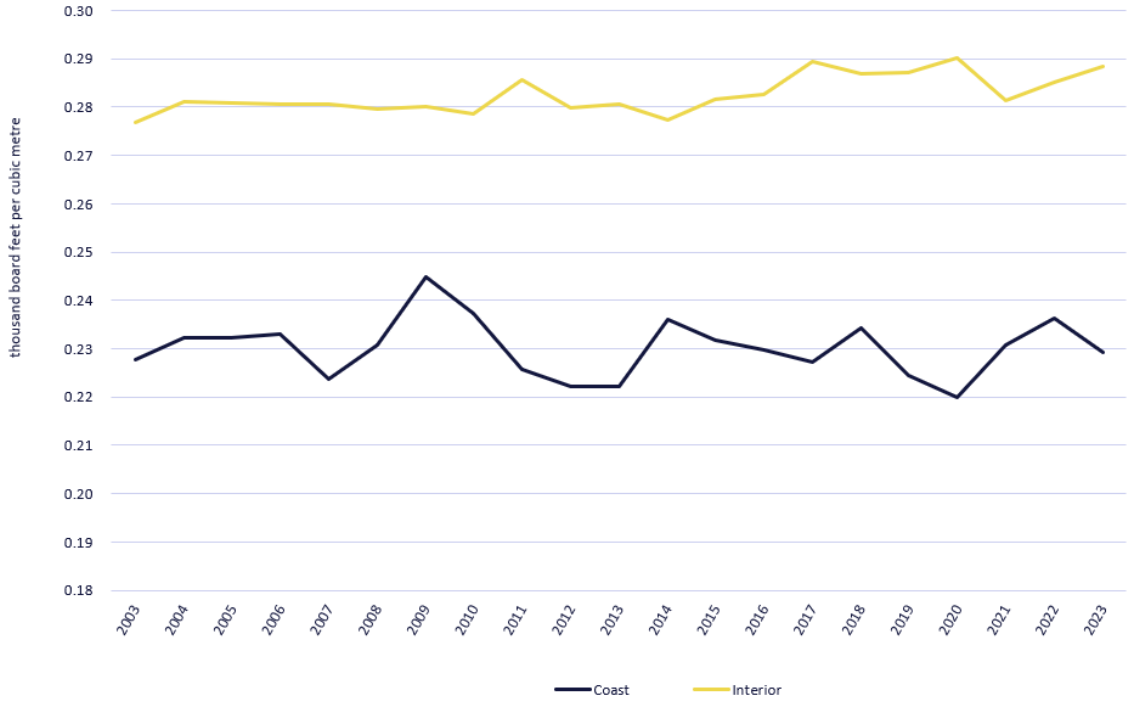


Figure 9: B.C. Lumber Mills (at Least 40 million Board Feet) – Lumber Recovery Factor



Veneer/OSB/Siding and Plywood Industry

Industry Overview

Veneer is produced as a thin sheet of wood of uniform thickness by peeling or slicing logs, requiring higher grade logs with minimal knots. Veneer can be used in many finishing applications or 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.[5] 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 is 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.

In 2023, this industry, together with engineered wood product manufacturing, generated $670 million of GDP. Total sales of veneer/OSB/siding, plywood, and engineered wood products were $2.8 billion in 2023, down 13% over 2022. According to Statistics Canada, B.C. exported 177 million square metres of veneer and 234,000 cubic metres of plywood to global markets in 2023. Most of those products were made from Douglas fir[6].

While veneer and plywood supply remained relatively stable in 2023, demand weakened due to elevated interest and mortgage rates, which reduced residential construction activity in major markets[7]. Plywood prices fluctuated during the year, declining from about $673 per thousand square feet at the beginning of 2023 to approximately $610 by year-end[8].

Mill Summary Statistics

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

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

In 2023, there were 13 veneer/OSB/siding mills operating in B.C. Three of them were on the Coast and ten in the Interior. Of these, six veneer mills had on-site plywood operations. The total production was 3.3 billion square feet on a 3/8" basis in 2023, down 10% from 2022. Total log input was 5 million cubic metres in 2023, down 11% from 2022. The higher share of production coming from newer and more efficient mills operating on a three-shift basis compared with the assumed two-shift basis used to estimate capacity, has resulted in more than 100% capacity utilization over the past 10 years. Figure 13 shows that the average recovery factor declined steadily in 2013-16 and rebounded in 2017-2023.

5 - Source: Statistics Canada: https://strategis.ic.gc.ca/app/scr/sbms/sbb/cis/definition.html?code=32121&lang=eng
6- Both veneer and plywood may include hardwood and bamboo.
7- Source: 2023 Economic State of British Columbia's Forest Sector
8 -British Columbia Forest Product Prices

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

	Units	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Mills		14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14	14	13
Total Capacity	(billion square feet 3/8" basis)	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.5	3.3	3.1	2.8
Total Output	(billion square feet 3/8" basis)	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.6	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.3
Total Log Input	(million cubic metres)	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.2	5.8	4.7	5.6	5.6	5.0
Average Capacity	(million square feet per mill)	264	244	246	248	236	236	247	232	225	191	236	223	216
Average Log Input	(thousand cubic metres per mill)	378	359	387	406	434	461	463	446	411	360	398	401	384
Capacity Utilization	(output divided by capacity)	88%	93%	102%	104%	113%	126%	117%	121%	116%	117%	110%	116%	116%
Recovery Factor	(square feet per cubic metre log input)	614	632	649	636	616	644	622	629	633	621	652	643	656

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

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 siding mills, the estimated annual capacity is based on a standardized operation of 345 days per year, three 8-hour shifts per day.*
2. *Small mills using an average of less than 25,000 cubic metres of logs per year are excluded from these statistics.*
3. *Historical data have been revised based on updated information received from mills.*

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

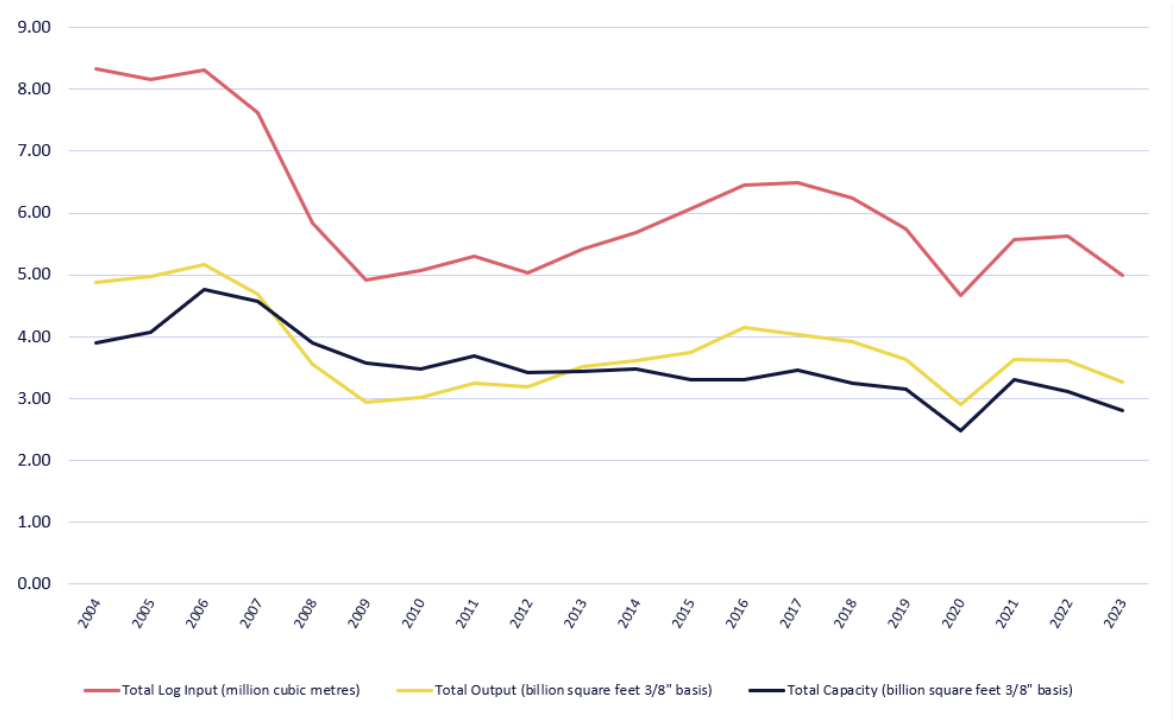


Figure 11: B.C. Veneer/OSB/Siding Mills – Number of Mills and Average Capacity

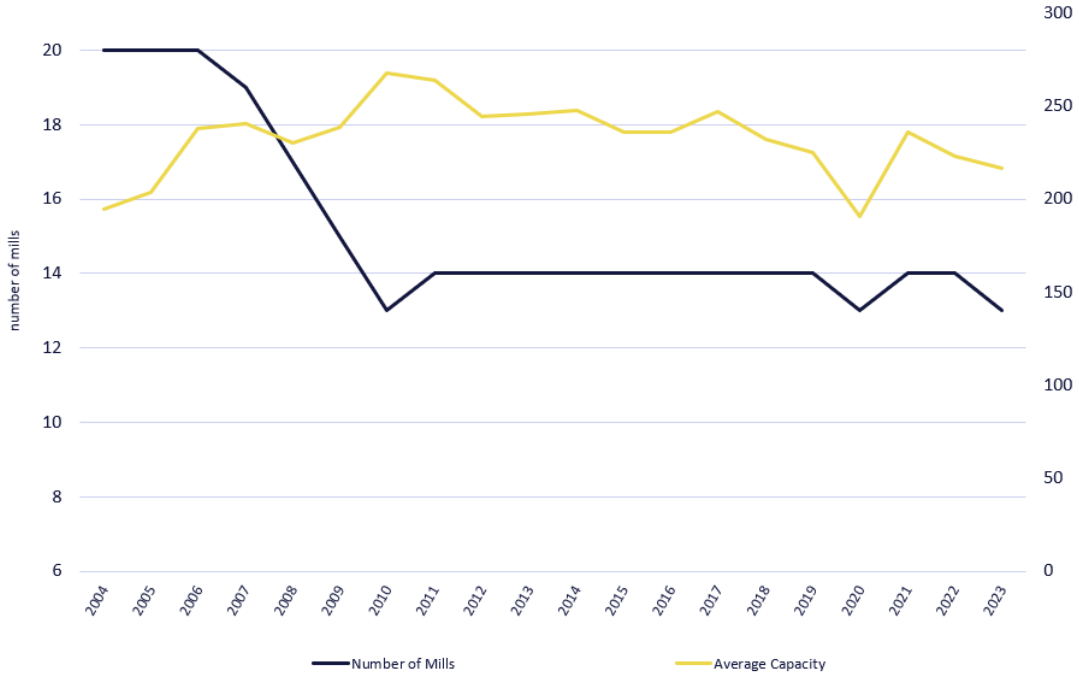


Figure 12: B.C. Veneer/OSB/Siding Mills – Capacity Utilization

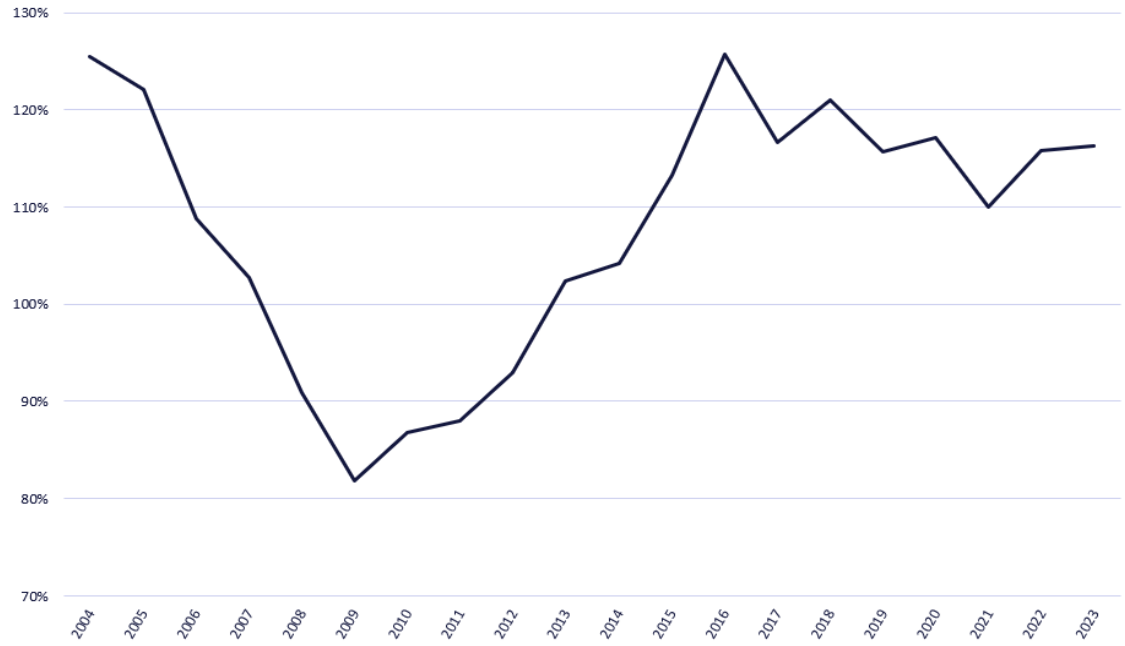
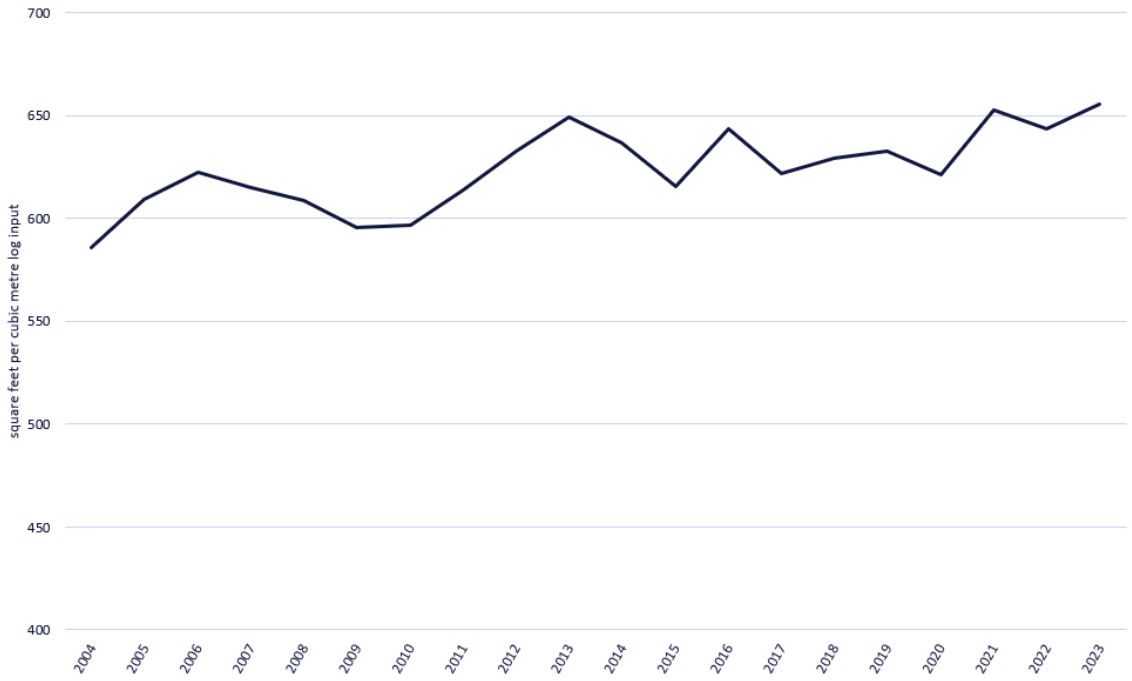


Figure 13: B.C. Veneer/OSB/Siding Mills – Recovery Factor



Pulp and Paper Industry

Industry Overview

Pulp and paper mills produce various products, including newsprint, household tissues, dissolving pulp for rayon production, and, in many cases, renewable bioenergy generated from biomass. In B.C., the main pulp products are bleached softwood kraft pulp (BSK) and Chemi-thermo-mechanical pulp (CTMP). Paper products manufactured in B.C. include packaging papers, tissue and towel products, specialty papers, and newsprint.

The pulp and paper industry is a major economic contributor to B.C.'s economy. According to Statistics Canada, the pulp and paper sector generated sales of $3.9 billion, accounting for 26% of total forest sector manufacturing sales in 2023[9].

B.C. was also Canada's largest pulp exporter, accounting for 41% of the country's total pulp exports. In 2023, B.C. exported 6.1 million tonnes of pulp and paper products[10] valued at $3.6 billion. The total value of pulp exports was $2.9 billion in 2023, down 19% from 2022 and the total value of paper exports was $0.7 billion in 2023, down 12% from 2022. China accounted for 66% of total pulp exports by value, followed by the US (13%), and Japan (5%).

Similar to lumber prices, pulp prices also declined in 2023 following elevated levels in 2022. The average price for Northern Bleached Softwood Kraft (NBSK) products was US $759 per tonne in 2023, down 18% from 2022. The decline was mainly attributed to weaker export demand including reduced shipments to key markets such as China. The average price for newsprint was US$786 per tonne in 2023, remained relatively stable compared with 2022.

Mill Summary Statistics

Number of Mills, Capacity, Output, and Capacity Utilization

Pulp Mills

- In 2023, there were 12 pulp mills operating in B.C. with four mills on the Coast, and eight mills in the Interior.
- Paper Excellence was the largest pulp producer in B.C., representing 29% of total pulp capacity. Canfor and Mercer[11] were the second-and third-largest pulp producers, accounting for 26% and 18% of total capacity.
- As shown in Figure 14, about 31% of provincial capacity was on the Coast, 26% was in the Northern Interior, and 43% was in the Southern Interior.
- In 2023, Paper Excellence, Canfor, West Fraser, and Mercer all announced temporary mill curtailments and Canfor announced permanent closures in response to fibre supply shortages and weak market conditions. Both total capacity and total pulp production decreased by 10%. Total capacity declined from 4.6 million tonnes in 2022 to 4.1 million tonnes in 2023. The pulp mill capacity utilization rate increased slightly to 86% in 2023, but remained below historical levels, reflecting ongoing impacts of mill curtailments.

9 -Source: 2023 Economic State of British Columbia's Forest Sector
10- Paper export volume includes all paper and paper waste commodities in tonnes and kilograms and excludes all products where the quantity is reported as N/A.
11- Partial ownership was included in the calculation of pulp company's capacity share.

- Hog fuel consumption increased by 26% from 2.9 million cubic metres in 2022 to 3.6 million cubic metres in 2023.[12]

Paper Mills

- In 2023, there were four paper mills operating in B.C., all of them operating at pulp mill sites.
- In 2023, about 75% of provincial capacity was on the Coast and 25% was in the Northern Interior. The largest paper producer was Paper Excellence (64%), followed by Canfor (25%) and Kruger (11%).
- In 2023, Paper Excellence announced two paper mill closures – one permanent and one indefinite – because of soft market conditions. Total paper mill capacity decreased by 23%, from 0.8 million tonnes in 2022 to 0.6 million tonnes in 2023.
- As illustrated in Figure 19, capacity utilization remained above 85% in 2021 and 2022, before declining to 77% in 2023. The lower rate in 2023 reflects reduced operating levels, likely due to curtailments/closures and softer market conditions.

12- Historical hog fuel consumption information incorporates retroactive data adjustments made by the pulp industry in November 2022.

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

Pulp Mills	Units	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Pulp Mills		18	18	16	16	17	15	15	15	15	15	14	13	12
Total Capacity	(million tonnes)	6.02	5.87	5.66	5.65	5.85	5.21	5.17	5.26	5.24	5.15	4.83	4.58	4.12
Total Output	(million tonnes)	5.76	5.80	5.50	5.63	5.69	5.20	5.18	5.05	4.84	4.38	4.43	3.91	3.53
Total Fibre Input	(million bone dry units)	10.14	9.65	9.29	9.45	9.44	8.95	9.05	8.68	8.55	8.07	7.80	7.08	6.76
Average Capacity	(thousand tonnes)	334	326	354	353	344	348	345	350	349	343	345	352	343
Average Fibre Input	(thousand bone dry units)	563	536	581	590	555	596	603	579	570	538	557	545	563
Capacity Utilization		96%	99%	97%	100%	97%	100%	100%	96%	92%	85%	92%	85%	86%

Paper Mills	Units	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Paper Mills		6	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
Total Capacity	(million tonnes)	1.52	1.57	1.38	1.61	1.49	1.26	1.24	1.14	1.14	1.09	0.97	0.80	0.62
Total Output	(million tonnes)	1.48	1.49	1.30	1.48	1.29	1.15	1.15	1.14	0.99	0.59	0.82	0.71	0.48
Average Capacity	(thousand tonnes)	253	261	275	268	248	252	249	228	227	217	193	201	156
Capacity Utilization		98%	95%	94%	92%	87%	91%	92%	100%	88%	54%	85%	88%	77%

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

Notes:

1. Output capacity is estimated based on three 8-hour shifts per day and 345 days per year.

Figure 14: B.C. Pulp Mills – Output Capacity and Ownership

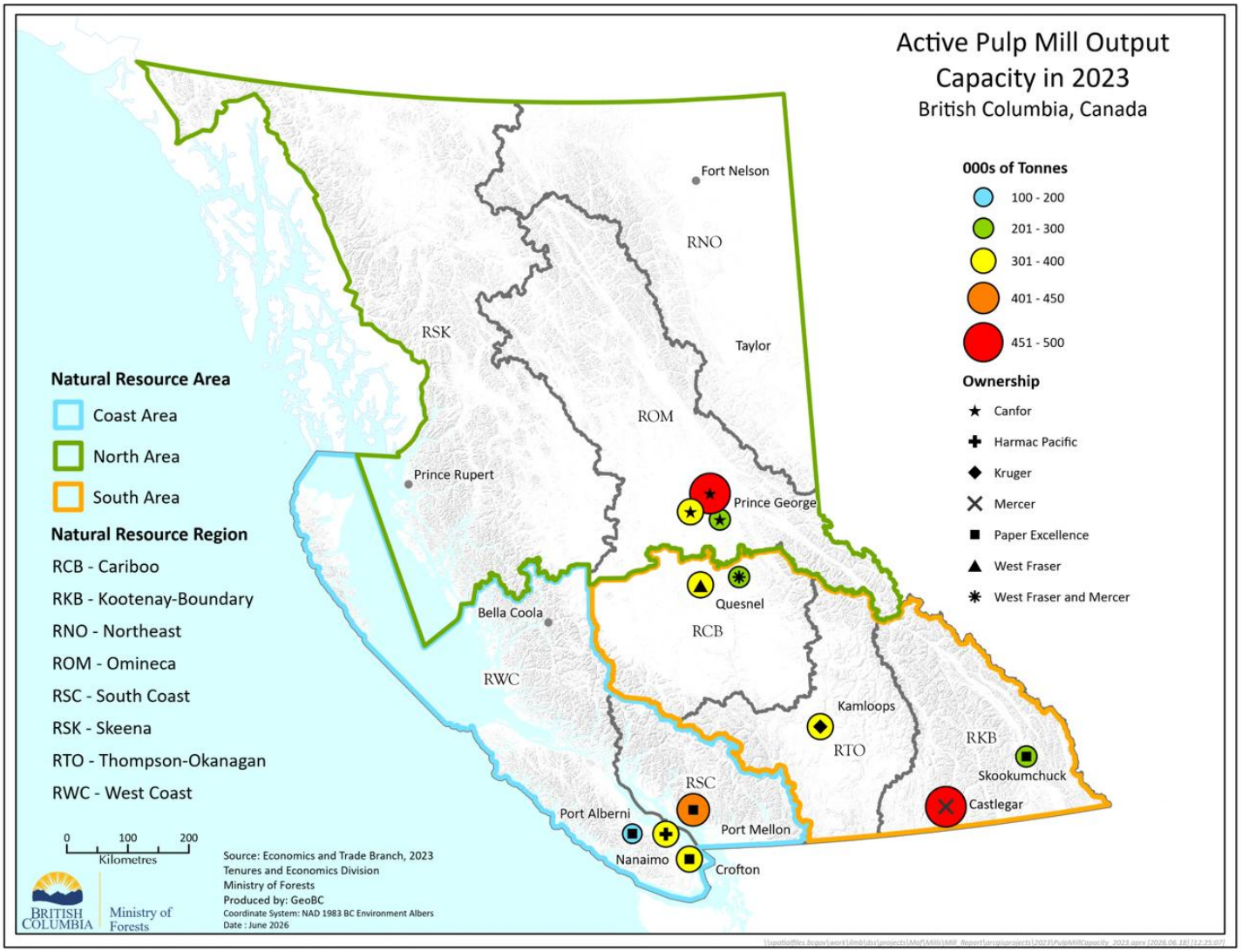


Figure 15: B.C. Pulp Mills – Capacity, Output, and Input

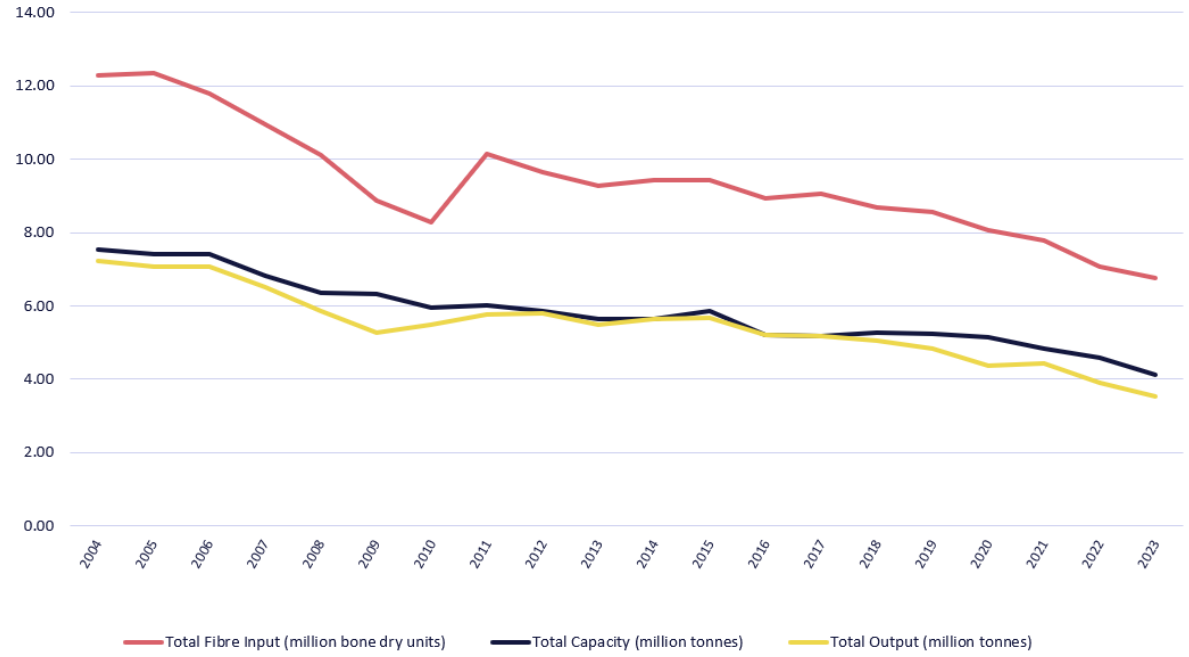


Figure 16: B.C. Pulp Mills – Capacity Utilization

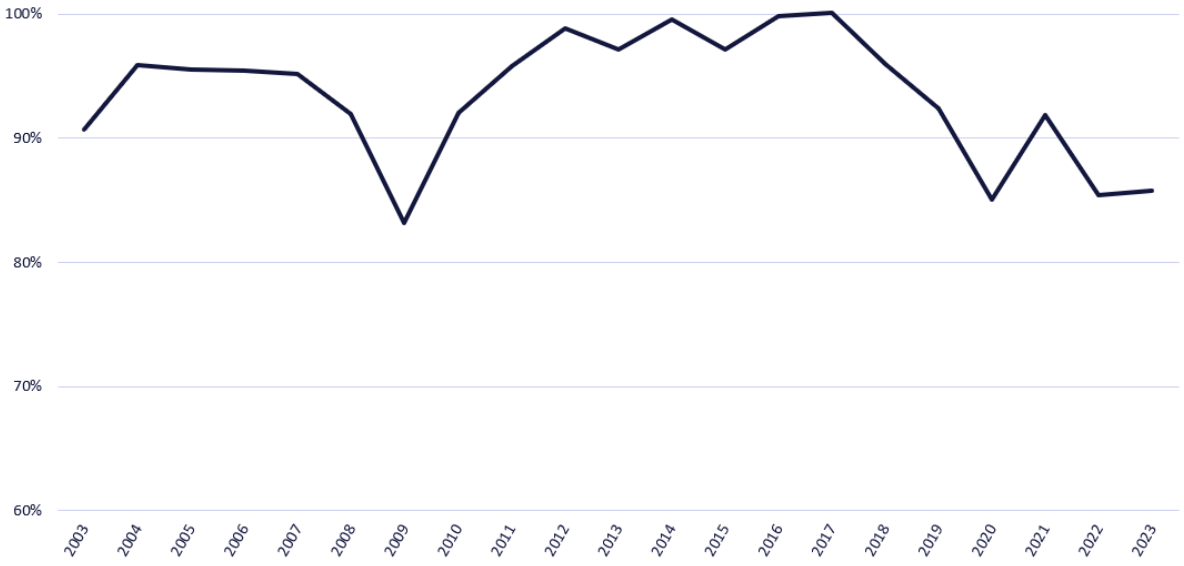


Figure 17: B.C. Paper Mills – Output Capacity and Ownership

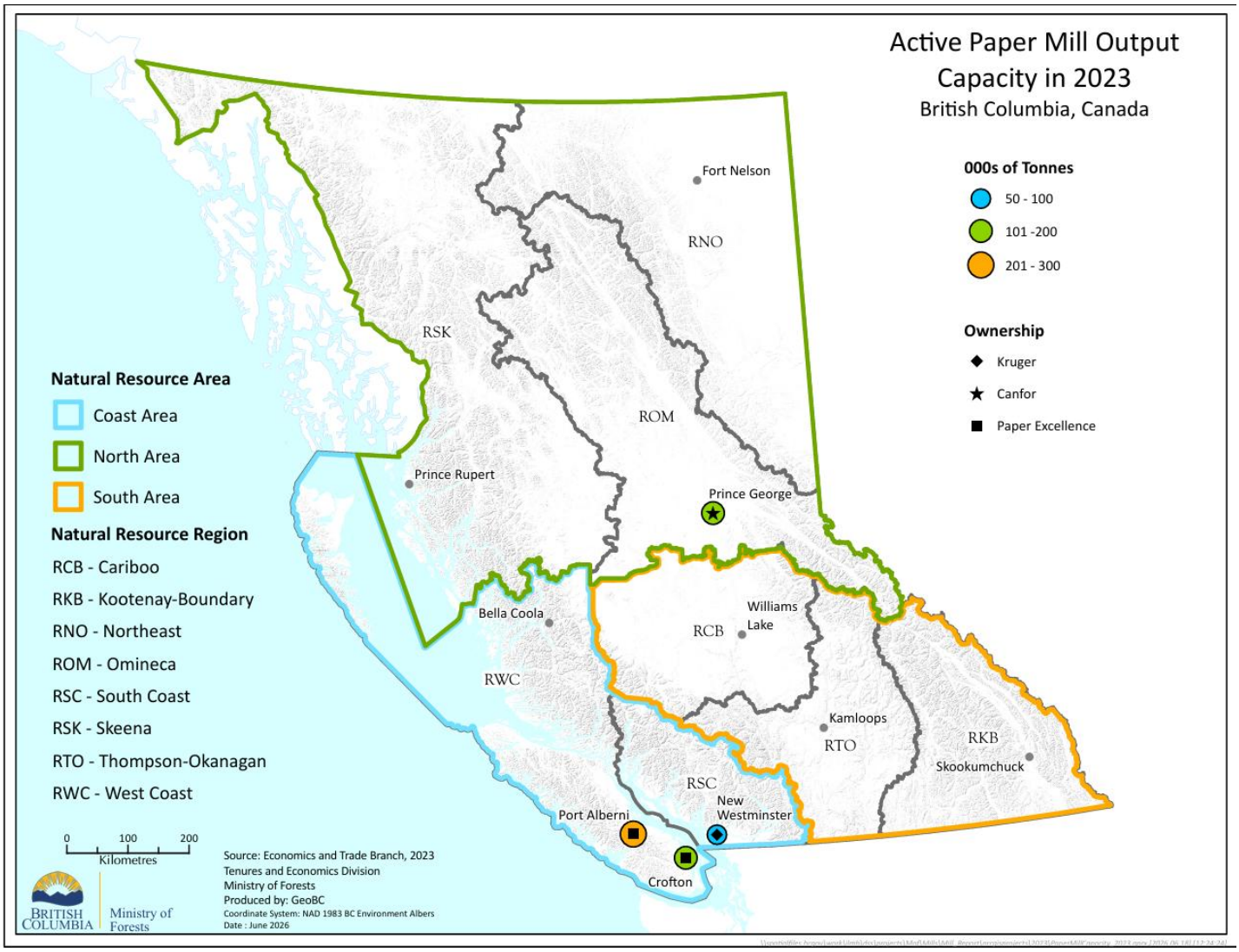


Figure 18: B.C. Paper Mills – Capacity and Output

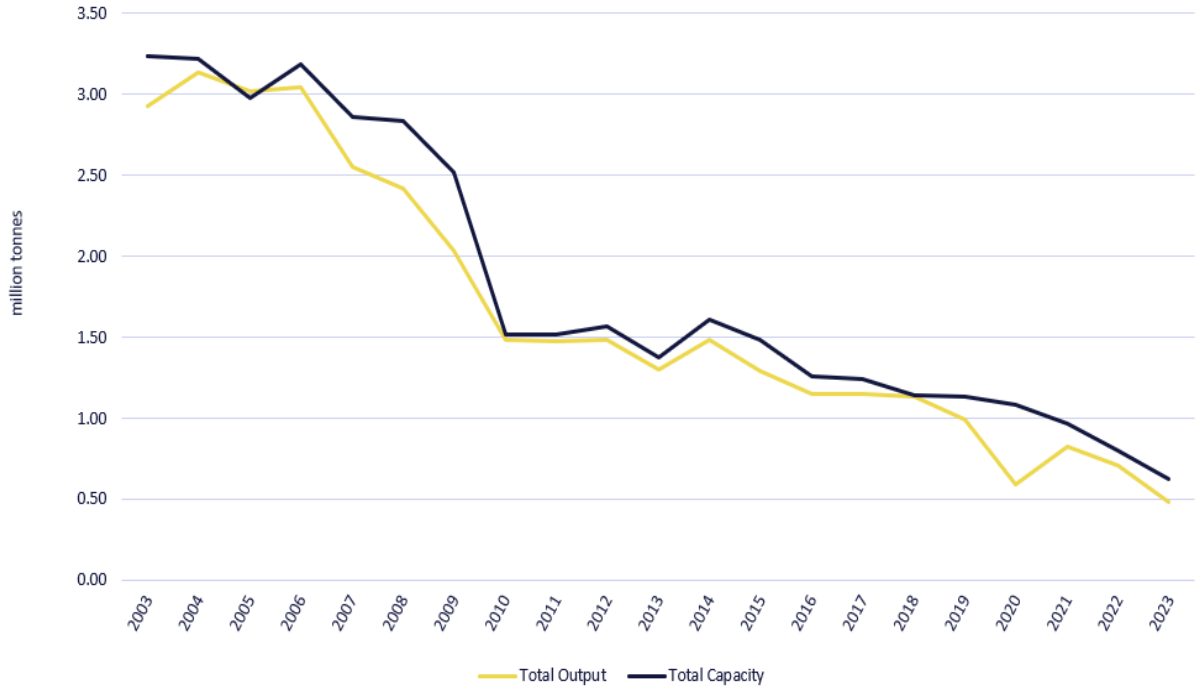
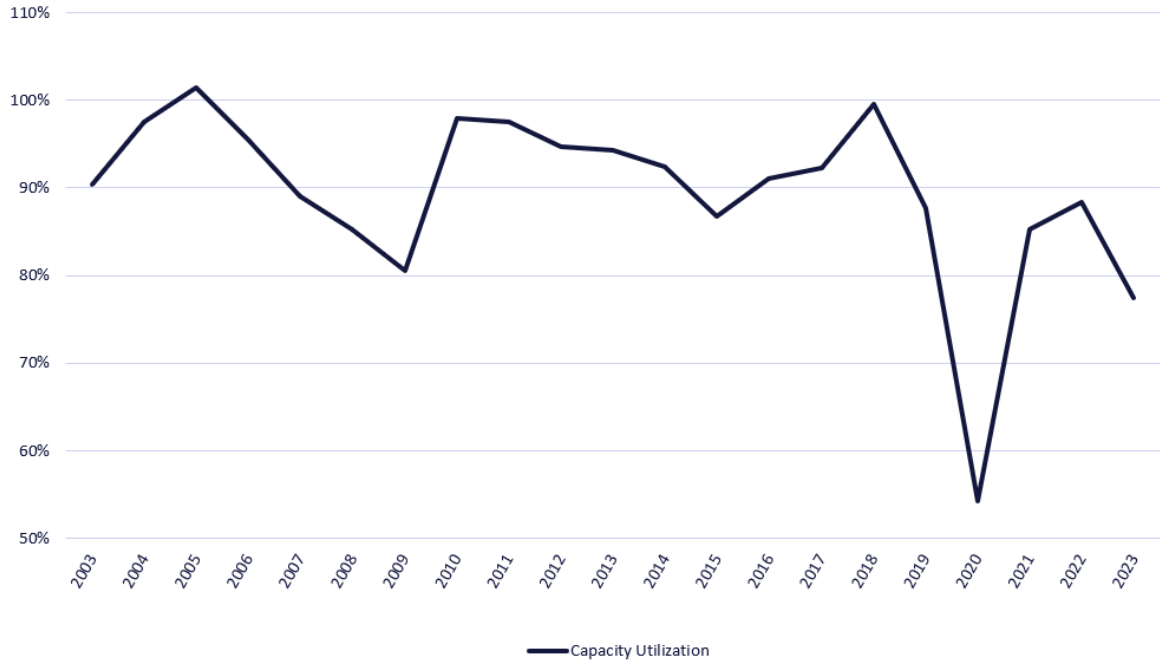


Figure 19: B.C. Paper Mills – Capacity Utilization



Pellet Industry

Industry Overview

Wood pellets are a manufactured biomass fuel made from wood that is condensed into pellets under heat and pressure. Wood is dried to remove the excess water and then compressed into pellets that are of high density and suitable for bulk transport and bulk firing in conventional solid fuel burners.

The world market for pellets is rapidly growing. It is primarily driven by demand for renewable fuels to replace fossil fuels in both power boilers and space heating. In 2022, Canadian pellet exports pivoted from the United Kingdom to Japan. This is a long-expected change that optimizes western Canadian export logistics and the evolution of long-term supply agreements. This growth in the pellet market has created manufacturing opportunities for B.C., particularly in areas with the necessary infrastructure and access to ocean terminals.

B.C. is currently one of the most important suppliers of wood pellets in the world. According to Statistics Canada, the export volume of pellets decreased from 2.5 million tonnes ($470 million) in 2022 to 2.3 million tonnes ($418 million) in 2023. Japan (75%) was the top destination by weight, followed by UK (10%) and other countries (15%)[13]. The pellet price remained relatively stable in 2023 compared to 2022. According to Statistics Canada, the average export price of pellet products was approximately $0.19 per kilogram in 2023, compared to $0.18 per kilogram in 2022.

Mill Summary Statistics

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

- In 2023, there were 13 pellet mills in B.C. The largest producer was Drax Group with eight pellet mills operating in the Interior, representing 75% of provincial capacity.[14] Other major producers included Canfor and Sinclar Group.
- Pellet mills in B.C. are larger than those in other Canadian jurisdictions. In 2023, the average annual capacity of B.C. pellet mills was 150,000 tonnes, about three times larger than 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. With the decreased supply of milling residuals because of mill curtailments and other mill disruptions such as mill fires, total pellet output decreased by 21% in 2023. The average capacity utilization decreased by 9% to 79% in 2023 (Figure 21).
- The feedstock for pellet mills comes from milling residuals,[15] harvest residuals,[16] and logs that were damaged by insects or disease, cracked, twisted or otherwise unsuitable to make lumber. The pellet sector supports the efficient utilization of B.C. forest resources by reducing waste at lumber mills and reducing emissions that occur if a slash pile remains in the bush and must be burned. As shown in Table 7, total fibre input to pellet plants decreased from 1.66 million BDUs in 2022 to 1.25 million BDUs in 2023.

13 -Source: 2023 Economic State of the B.C. Forest Sector
14- Partial ownership was included in the calculation of the pellet company's capacity share.
15- Milling residuals include sawdust and shavings, residual chips, and other fibre such as mill yard waste.
16- Harvest residuals include non-sawlog fibre removed from cut blocks following harvesting activities and transported directly to mills to make wood products.

Table 7: B.C. Pellet Mill Summary Statistics

	Units	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Mills		11	11	11	11	12	14	14	13	13	13	14	14	14	13
Total Capacity	(million tonnes)	1.31	1.99	1.67	1.69	1.77	2.05	2.22	2.13	2.17	2.31	2.22	2.09	2.21	1.94
Total Output	(million tonnes)	1.11	1.36	1.64	1.68	1.65	1.80	2.06	2.08	2.12	2.09	2.01	2.04	1.94	1.54
Total Input	(million bone dry units)	1.13	1.28	1.37	1.58	1.62	1.73	1.92	1.95	1.87	1.93	1.97	1.95	1.66	1.25
Average Capacity	(thousand tonnes)	119	181	152	154	148	146	159	164	167	178	159	149	158	149
Capacity Utilization	(output divided by capacity)	85%	68%	98%	99%	93%	88%	93%	98%	98%	90%	91%	98%	88%	79%
Recovery Factor	(Tonnes of output per tonne of bone dry input)	0.98	1.06	1.20	1.06	1.02	1.04	1.07	1.07	1.13	1.08	1.02	1.05	1.17	1.23

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

Notes:

1. Output capacity is estimated based on three 8-hour shifts per day and 345 days per year.

2. For some pellet mills, their reported output may be higher than their reported input due to inventory.

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

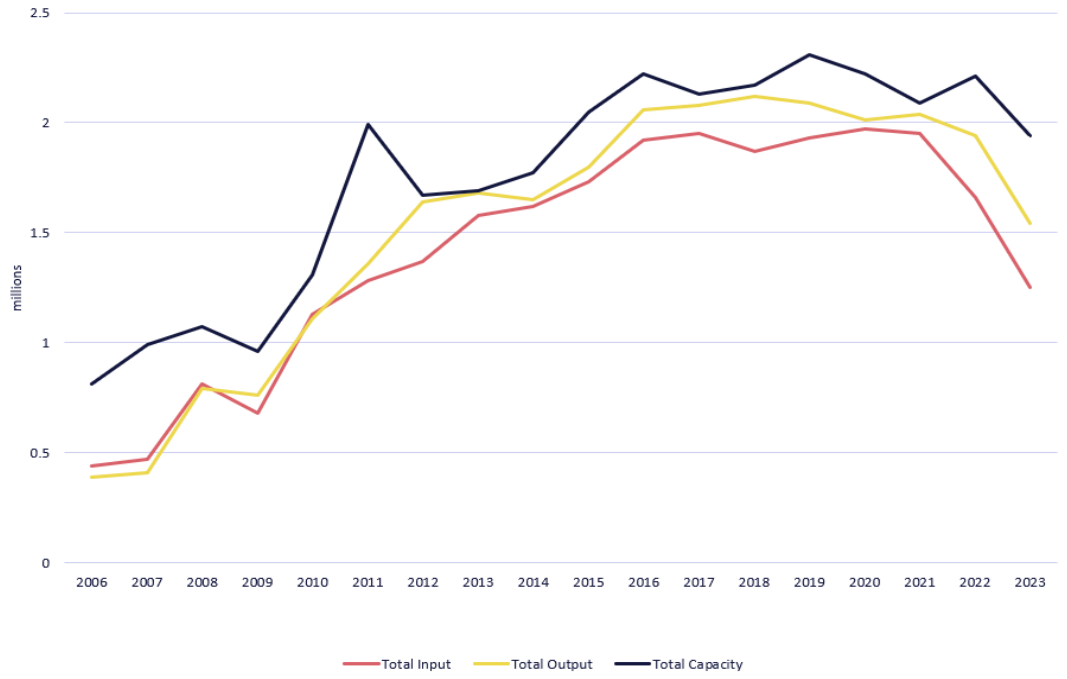
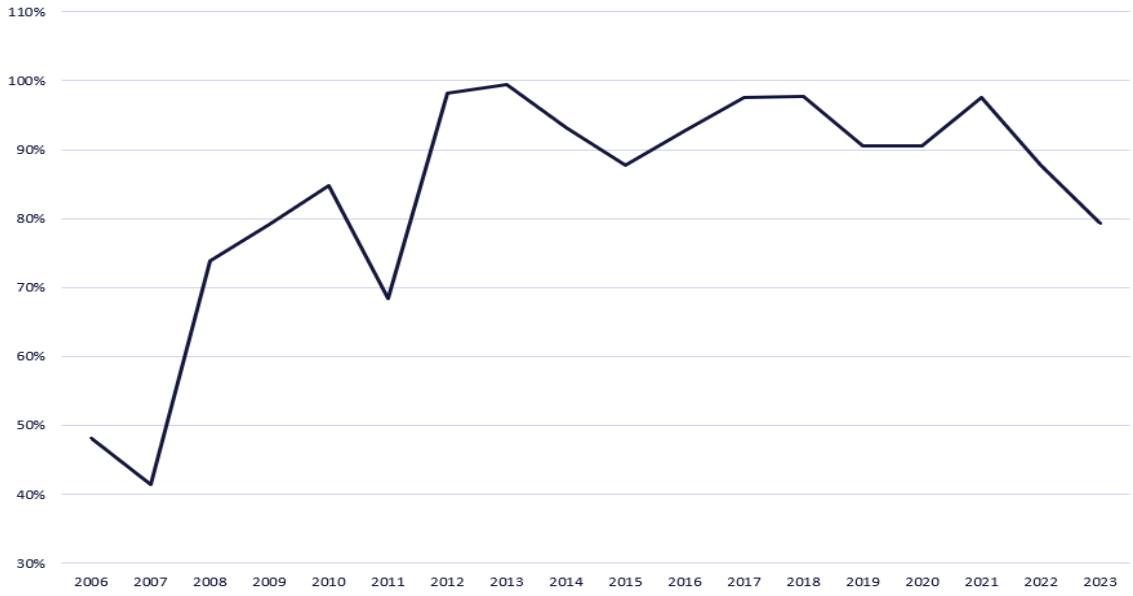


Figure 21: B.C. Pellet Mills – Capacity Utilization



Shake and Shingle Industry

Industry Overview

The wood shake and shingle industry includes mills that produce premium residential roofing and siding products. In B.C., Western redcedar is the material of choice because it offers several unique features, including ease of installation, low maintenance, durability, and earthy colours. While both shakes 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. Various sidewall shingle products are also produced in B.C.[17] 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 industry is relatively small, it generates significant sales revenue for the B.C. economy. According to Statistics Canada, total manufacturing sales for shake and shingle and wood preservation products were $500 million in 2023. The province exported $251 million of shake and shingle products to global markets. The US was the largest market (91%), with the next largest market being the UK (3%). Within the US, Massachusetts was the largest market by export value, followed by Illinois, Connecticut, and New York.[18]

According to Statistics Canada export data, the shake price rose from $39 per square metre in 2022 to $55 per square metre in 2023. The shingle price increased from $29 per square metre in 2022 to $38 per square metre in 2023. The increase in prices likely reflected limited supplies of high-quality Western redcedar fibre, ongoing constraints on raw material availability, and higher production and transportation costs.

Mill Summary Statistics

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

- As shown in Figure 22, the number of shake and shingle mills decreased from 51 in 2000 to 27 in 2023.
- While shake and shingle mills were in all parts of the province where Western redcedar was found, most production was located on the Coast. In 2023, 24 shake and shingle producers operated on the Coast, accounting for 99% of provincial capacity. Three producers operated in the Interior, accounting for 1% of total capacity. In 2023, the top three producers were Best Quality Cedar Products Ltd., Imperial Shake Co., and Madewell Cedar Inc., which collectively accounted for 38% of total capacity. 89% of shake and shingle mills in B.C. were small private companies with less than 50 employees.
- Shake and shingle mills relied on large-diameter logs to make products. Some of them used old-growth/matured logs, while others used second-growth logs as their inputs. Given the declining harvest of cedar logs in the province, most shake and shingle mills operated less than one shift per day, resulting in decreased capacity utilization.

17- Source: The B.C. Cedar Shake and Shingle Bureau
18- Source: *https://www.ic.gc.ca/app/scr/tdst/tdo/crtr.html?&productType=HS6&lang=eng*

Figure 22: Number of Shake and Shingle Mills

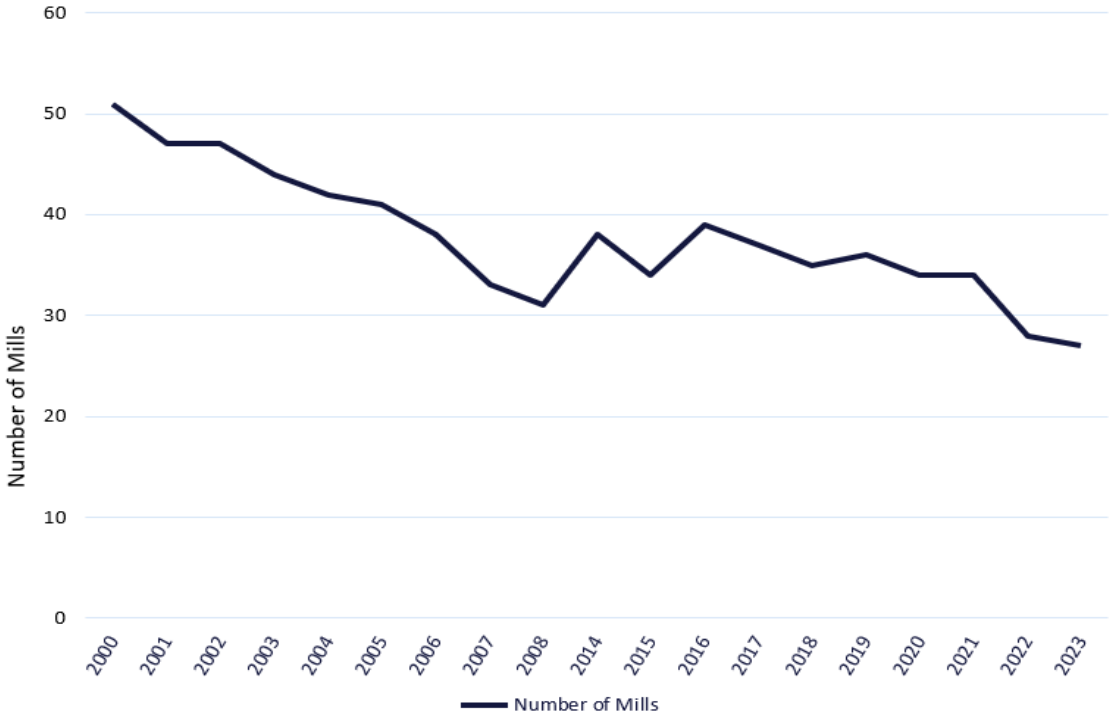


Figure 23: B.C. Shake and Shingle Mills – Capacity, Output, and Log Input

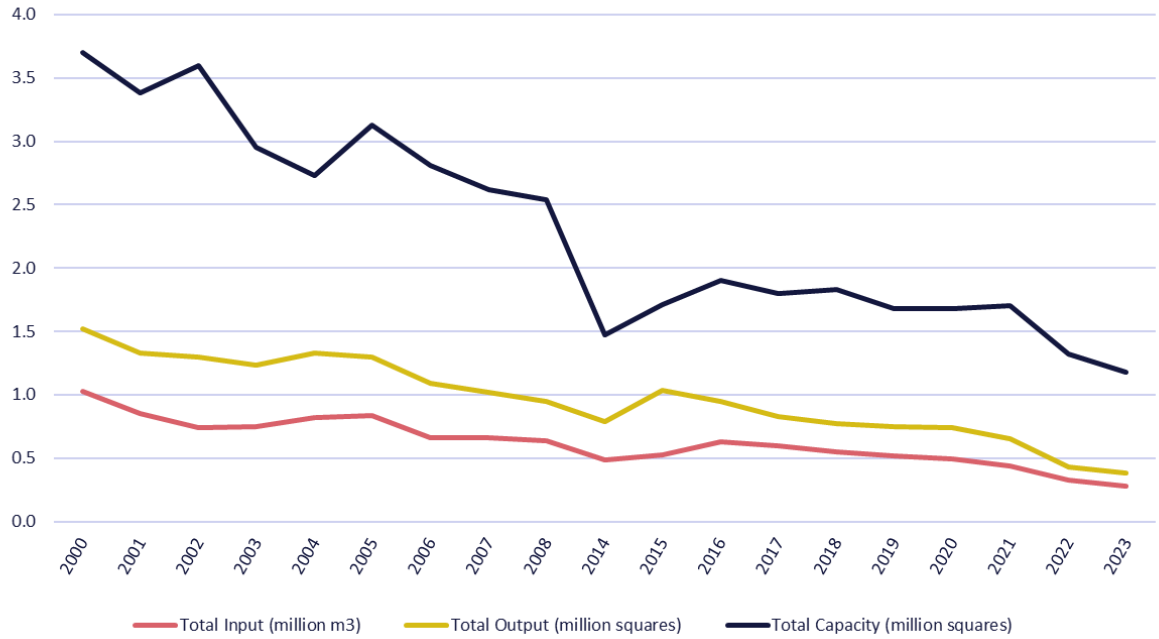
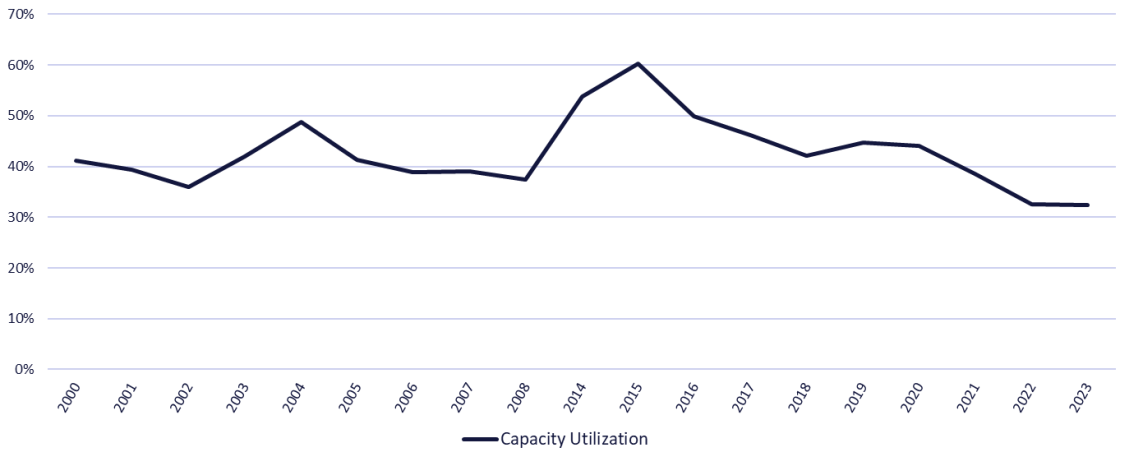
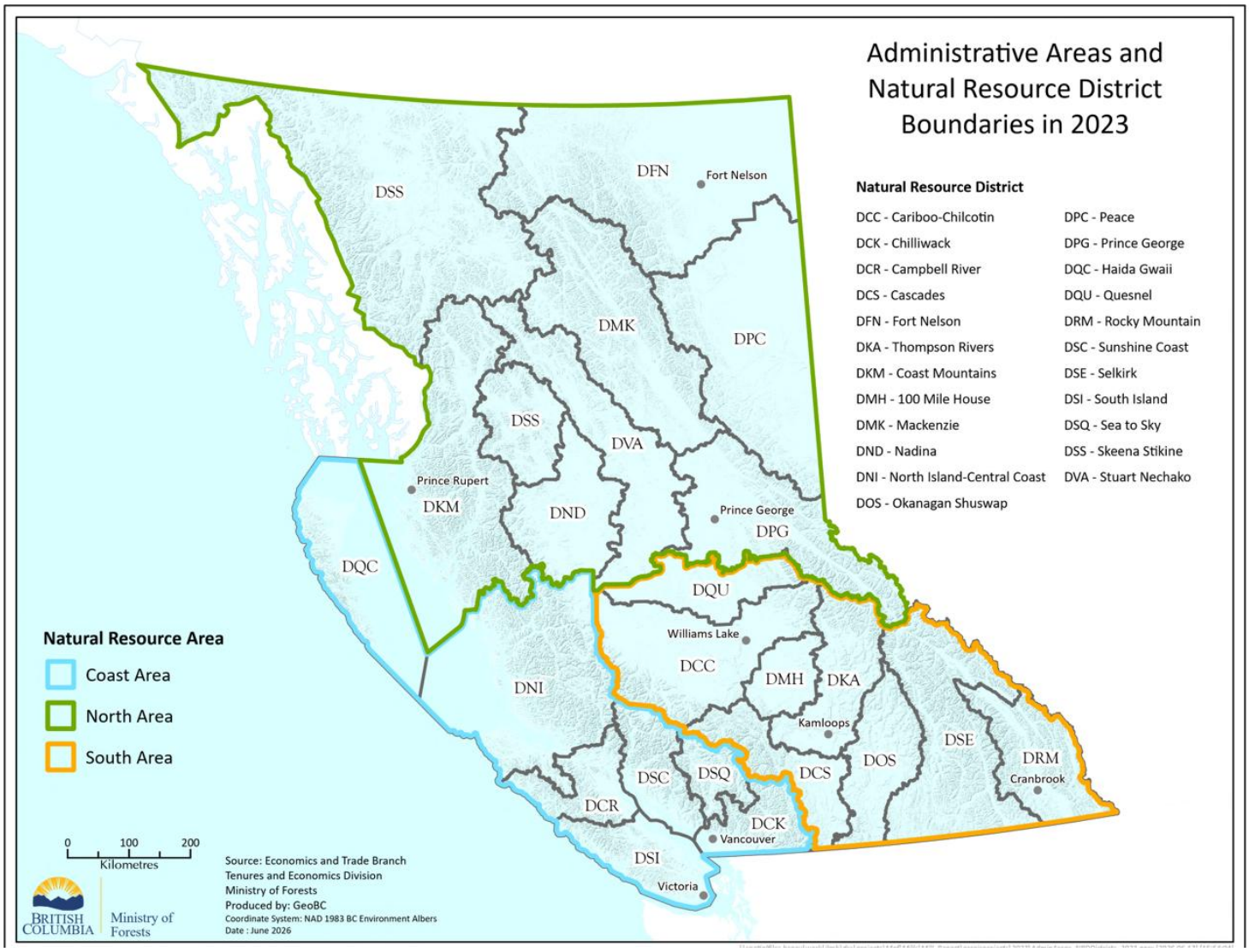


Figure 24: B.C. Shake and Shingle Mills – Capacity Utilization



Appendix

Figure 25: Administrative Areas and Natural Resource District Boundaries



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 with lower annual capacity.

The annual capacity reported in the following tables is estimated based on the same standard operating assumptions 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.

Notes:

1. The estimated annual capacity is based on a standardized operation of 240 days per year, two 8-hour shifts per day. 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/major-timber-processing-facilities-survey.

Table 8: Lumber Mills with an Annual Capacity of at Least 40 Million Board Feet, 2023

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (Million board feet)
283	Acorn Forest Products Ltd.	Delta	Coast	Chilliwack	120
498	Aspen Planers Ltd.	Merritt	South	Cascades	216
213	Babine Forest Products Limited (Hampton Lumber)	Burns Lake	North	Nadina	222
127	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Chetwynd	North	Peace	230
93	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Wynndel	South	Selkirk	67
122	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Fort St. John	North	Peace	284
140	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Engen	North	Vanderhoof	355
166	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Prince George	North	Prince George	361
160	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Bear Lake	North	Prince George	248
90	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Radium Hot Springs	South	Rocky Mountain	211
82	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Elko	South	Rocky Mountain	212
193	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Houston	North	Nadina	340
150	Carrier Lumber Ltd.	Prince George	North	Prince George	249
129	Conifex Timber Inc.	Mackenzie	North	Mackenzie	216
326	Delta Cedar Sawmill LP	Delta	Coast	Chilliwack	50
158	Dunkley Lumber Ltd.	Hixon	North	Prince George	528
66	Gilbert Smith Forest Product Ltd.	Barriere	South	Thompson Rivers	77
537	Goldwood Industries Ltd.	Richmond	Coast	Chilliwack	47
14	Gorman (Gorman Brothers Lumber Ltd.)	Westbank	South	Okanagan Shuswap	127
45	Gorman Brothers (Downie Timber Ltd.)	Revelstoke	South	Selkirk	110
1005	Halo Sawmill Mfg LP	Pitt Meadows	Coast	Chilliwack	59
181	Hampton Lumber (Decker Lake Forest Products)	Burns Lake	North	Nadina	45
62	Interfor	Castlegar	South	Selkirk	230
70	Interfor	Adams Lake	South	Thompson Rivers	347
30	Interfor	Grand Forks	South	Selkirk	175
88	J. H. Huscroft Ltd.	Erickson	South	Selkirk	46
50	Kalesnikoff Lumber Co. Ltd.	Castlegar	South	Selkirk	139
184	Kitwanga Forest Products	Kitwanga	North	Skeena Stikine	72
1000	Ledcor Forest Products Partnership	Chilliwack	Coast	Chilliwack	71
712	Long Hoh Enterprises Canada Ltd	Qualicum Beach	Coast	South Island	48
144	Nechako Lumber Co. Ltd.	Vanderhoof	North	Vanderhoof	202
618	North Enderby Timber Ltd.	Enderby	South	Okanagan Shuswap	61
626	Porcupine Wood Products Ltd.	Salmo	South	Selkirk	50
361	Riverside Forest Products	Surrey	Coast	Chilliwack	84
183	ROC Holdings Ltd.	Terrace	North	Coast Mountain	138
454	S & R Sawmills Ltd.	Surrey	Coast	Chilliwack	223
750	Sigurdson Forest Products Ltd.	Williams Lake	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	72
137	Sinclar Group (Apollo Forest Products Ltd.)	Fort St. James	North	Fort St. James	120
149	Sinclar Group (Lakeland Mills Ltd.)	Prince George	North	Prince George	166

Table 9: Lumber Mills with an Annual Capacity of at Least 40 Million Board Feet, 2023

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (Million board feet)
100	Teal-Jones Group (J.S. Jones)	Surrey	Coast	Chilliwack	186
539	Teal-Jones Group (Stag Timber Ltd.)	Surrey	Coast	Chilliwack	54
540	Terminal Forest Products Ltd.	Richmond	Coast	Chilliwack	245
396	Terminal Forest Products Ltd.	Vancouver	Coast	Chilliwack	48
20	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Lavington	South	Okanagan Shuswap	244
68	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Armstrong	South	Okanagan Shuswap	204
103	Tolko Industries Ltd. (Lakeview)	Williams Lake	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	364
107	Tolko Industries Ltd. (Soda Creek)	Williams Lake	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	166
114	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Williams Lake	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	173
552	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Chetwynd	North	Peace	277
191	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Smithers	North	Skeena Stikine	226
95	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	100 Mile House	South	100 Mile House	172
532	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	LeJac	North	Vanderhoof	228
113	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Quesnel	South	Quesnel	463
442	Western Forest Products (Saltair)	Ladysmith	Coast	South Island	180
376	Western Forest Products	Ladysmith	Coast	South Island	82
546	Western Forest Products	Duke Point	Coast	South Island	107
320	Western Forest Products	Cowichan Bay	Coast	South Island	115
393	Western Forest Products	Chemainus	Coast	South Island	65
29	Weyerhaeuser Company Ltd.	Princeton	South	Cascades	232

Table 10: Lumber Mills with an Annual Capacity of Less than 40 Million Board Feet, 2023

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (Million board feet)
199	1378447 BC Ltd.	Athalmer	South	Rocky Mountain	0.2
9	A J Forest Products Ltd.	Brackendale	Coast	Sea to Sky	26.4
8	Andersen Pacific Forest Products Ltd.	Ruskin	Coast	Chilliwack	23.0
643	Bear Lumber Ltd.	Cranbrook	South	Rocky Mountain	3.8
1109	Black Sheep Timbers	Hagensborg	Coast	North Island - Central Coast	0.5
1129	BMHC Timber Milling Services Ltd.	Port Mellon	Coast	Sunshine Coast	N/A
1095	Canadian Timber Frames	Golden	South	Selkirk	1.4
117	Continental Pole Ltd.	Pemberton	Coast	Sea to Sky	0.7
377	Coulson Manufacturing Ltd. (2017)	Port Alberni	Coast	South Island	33.6
1126	Dave Kopas Sawmill	Hagensborg	Coast	North Island - Central Coast	0.5
989	Deacoff Bros. Enterprises Ltd.	Kelowna	South	Okanagan Shuswap	0.8
1048	E Schuk Contracting Ltd.	Tatla Lake	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	0.4
1056	Eaglecrest Enterprises Ltd.	Port Clements	Coast	Haida Gwaii	1.4
717	Edgegrain	Campbell River	Coast	Campbell River	1.4
582	Forever Wood Ltd.	Quadra Island	Coast	Campbell River	2.9
714	Franklin Forest Products Ltd.	Port Alberni	Coast	South Island	19.2
1004	Fu So Enterprises Ltd.	Surrey	Coast	Chilliwack	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 D Forest Products Ltd.	Merville	Coast	Campbell River	0.2
1016	Greenslide Cattle Co Ltd.	Revelstoke	South	Selkirk	1.0
5	Haida Gwaii Forest Products Joint Venture	Port Clements	Coast	Haida Gwaii	14.4
133	Hampton Lumber (Fort St. James Forest Products)	Fort St. James	North	Fort St. James	14.8
1006	Harrop Procter Forest Products	Nelson	South	Selkirk	1.2
990	Hyde Sawmill Ltd.	Sicamous	South	Okanagan Shuswap	6.1
512	Jemico Enterprises Ltd.	Chemainus	Coast	South Island	7.9
47	Joe Kozek Sawmills Ltd.	Revelstoke	South	Selkirk	9.6
1085	L&Y Forest Products Ltd.	Duncan	Coast	South Island	0.5
1086	Lake Drive Lumber	Terrace	North	Coast Mountain	1.2
1067	Lower North Thompson Community Forest Society	Barriere	South	Thompson Rivers	0.5
1052	Ludwig Lumber Ltd.	Black Creek	Coast	Campbell River	1.0
1088	Mardan Enterprises	Vernon	South	Okanagan Shuswap	1.0
197	McDonald Ranch & Lumber Ltd.	Grasmere	South	Rocky Mountain	6.7
1106	Moroski Mill Site	Burns Lake	North	Nadina	2.9
1105	Nickolaus Stockklauser	Burns Lake	North	Nadina	1.4
1076	North Pacific Timber Corporation	Queen Charlotte	Coast	Haida Gwaii	1.0
1084	Pacheedaht Mill	Port Renfrew	Coast	South Island	N/A
1010	Pacific Timber -Burns Lake Division	Burns Lake	North	Nadina	17.2

Table 11: Lumber Mills with an Annual Capacity of Less than 40 Million Board Feet, 2023

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (Million board feet)
917	Pacific Timber -Sheraton Sawmill	Burns Lake	North	Nadina	12.0
711	Port Hardy Merchandising Ltd.	Port Hardy	Coast	North Island - Central Coast	4.8
1128	Post & Purlin Forest Products	Powell River	Coast	Sunshine Coast	0.7
1127	Powell River Forest Products	Powell River	Coast	Sunshine Coast	0.6
905	Rainforest Sawmill	Black Creek	Coast	Campbell River	0.5
1115	Richard Thompson	Okanagan Falls	South	Okanagan Shuswap	0.5
271	Rouck Brothers Sawmill Ltd.	Lumby	South	Okanagan Shuswap	3.8
907	Saratoga Speedway Mills	Campbell River	Coast	Campbell River	0.4
480	Schapol Logging Ltd.	Enderby	South	Okanagan Shuswap	23.3
23	Shannon Lumber Ltd.	Chilliwack	Coast	Chilliwack	9.6
654	SpikeTop Cedar Ltd.	Port Hardy	Coast	North Island - Central Coast	0.5
1069	Straight Edge Milling Ltd.	Chilliwack	Coast	Chilliwack	4.2
24	Suncoast Industries Inc.	Sechelt	Coast	Sunshine Coast	14.9
1023	Take to Heart Specialty Wood Products	Revelstoke	South	Selkirk	0.8
96	Thomson Bros. Lumber Co. Ltd.	Courtenay	Coast	Campbell River	2.4
1063	Timberspan Wood Products Inc.	Prince George	North	Prince George	3.8
173	Valemount Industrial Park LP	Valemount	North	Prince George	5.8
1111	VI Timberworks	Courtenay	Coast	Campbell River	0.5
979	Woodco Industries 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 is market pulp.

The annual capacity reported in these tables is estimated based on the same standard operating assumptions 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.

Notes:

1. Estimated annual capacity is based 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/major-timber-processing-facilities-survey.

Table 12: Pulp and Paper Mills, 2023

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	313
503	Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Northwood Pulp Mill)	Prince George	PLP	North	Prince George	483
500	Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Prince George Pulp and Paper)	Prince George	PLP	North	Prince George	268
488	Harmac Pacific (Nanaimo Forest Products)	Cedar	PLP	Coast	South Island	358
2	Kruger	Kamloops	PLP	South	Thompson Rivers	393
501	Mercer (Mercer Celgar Limited Partnership)	Castlegar	PLP	South	Selkirk	466
483	Paper Excellence Group	Crofton	PLP	Coast	South Island	359
487	Paper Excellence Group	Port Alberni	PLP	Coast	South Island	131
484	Paper Excellence Group (Howe Sound)	Port Mellon	PLP	Coast	Sunshine Coast	431
1	Paper Excellence Group (Skookumchuk Pulp Mill)	Skookumchuk	PLP	South	Rocky Mountain	264
497	West Fraser and Mercer (Cariboo Pulp & Paper)	Quesnel	PLP	South	Quesnel	288
553	West Fraser Mills Ltd. (Quesnel River Pulp Company)	Quesnel	PLP	South	Quesnel	361
500	Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Prince George Pulp and Paper)	Prince George	PPR	North	Prince George	156
491	Kruger	New Westminster	PPR	Coast	Chilliwack	69
487	Paper Excellence Group	Port Alberni	PPR	Coast	South Island	276
483	Paper Excellence Group	Crofton	PPR	Coast	South Island	121

Veneer, Plywood, OSB, and Other Panel Mills

Mills producing veneer, plywood, OSB and other types of panels are listed in this section. Panel mills that use wood residuals to produce panels or that 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 assumptions 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.

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/major-timber-processing-facilities-survey.

Table 13: Veneer, Plywood, OSB, and Panel Mills, 2023

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Product	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (million sq. ft, 3/8" basis)
942	Peace Valley OSB	Fort St. John	OSB	North	Peace	828
394	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Heffley Creek	PLY	South	Thompson Rivers	180
105	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Williams Lake	PLY	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	179
84	Pacific Woodtec	Golden	PLY	South	Selkirk	104
112	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Quesnel	PLY	South	Quesnel	210
1042	Thompson River Veneer Products Ltd.	Kamloops	PLY	South	Thompson Rivers	108
109	Aspen Planers Ltd.	Savona	PLY	South	Thompson Rivers	144
478	Richmond Plywood Corporation Limited	Richmond	PLY	Coast	Chilliwack	86
68	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Armstrong	PLY	South	Okanagan Shuswap	251
12	Gorman Brothers (Canoe Forest Products Ltd.)	Canoe	PLY	South	Okanagan Shuswap	135
113	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Quesnel	PNL	South	Quesnel	223
650	Louisiana Pacific Canada Ltd.	Dawson Creek	SID	North	Peace	284
244	Coastland Wood Industries Ltd.	Nanaimo	VNR	Coast	South Island	213
35	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Lumby	VNR	South	Okanagan Shuswap	187
51	Atco Wood Products	Fruitvale	VNR	South	Selkirk	119
84	Pacific Woodtec	Golden	VNR	South	Selkirk	123
394	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Heffley Creek	VNR	South	Thompson Rivers	209
112	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Quesnel	VNR	South	Quesnel	142
478	Richmond Plywood Corporation Limited	Richmond	VNR	Coast	Chilliwack	78
105	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Williams Lake	VNR	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	144
34	B C Veneer Products Ltd	Surrey	VNR	Coast	Chilliwack	2
115	Aspen Planers Ltd.	Lillooet	VNR	South	Cascades	134
1044	Harwood Lumber Ltd.	Maple Ridge	VNR	Coast	Chilliwack	0.5
508	CIPA Lumber Co. Ltd.	Annacis Island	VNR	Coast	Chilliwack	216
12	Gorman Brothers (Canoe Forest Products Ltd.)	Canoe	VNR	South	Okanagan Shuswap	144

Notes:

1. *Small mills using less than 25,000 cubic metres of logs per year were also included in the above list.*
2. *Historical data have been revised based on company-reported updates received in 2023.*

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 assumptions 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.

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/major-timber-processing-facilities-survey.

Table 14: Chip Mills, 2023

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (Thousand BDUs)
1094	Arrow Chip Plant	Fort St. James	North	Fort St. James	132
1124	Atli Chip LP	Port McNeill	Coast	North Island - Central Coast	103
166	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Prince George	North	Prince George	384
1	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Skookumchuk	South	Rocky Mountain	120
924	Chips Ahoy Fibre Supply Ltd.	Mission	Coast	Chilliwack	144
1082	Coastland Wood Industries Ltd.	Nanaimo	Coast	South Island	323
345	DCT Chambers Trucking Ltd.	Chemainus	Coast	South Island	323
356	East Fraser Fibre Co Ltd.	Mackenzie	North	Mackenzie	190
1000	Ledcor Forest Products Partnership	Chilliwack	Coast	Chilliwack	109
952	Rivercity Fibre Ltd	Kamloops	South	Thompson Rivers	220
18	Terminal Forest Products Ltd.	Langdale	Coast	Sunshine Coast	34
394	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Heffley Creek	South	Thompson Rivers	96
68	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Armstrong	South	Okanagan Shuswap	31
409	West Coast Chip Mill	Vancouver	Coast	Chilliwack	262
113	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Quesnel	South	Quesnel	190
191	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Smithers	North	Skeena Stikine	206

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 assumptions 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.

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/major-timber-processing-facilities-survey

Table 15: Pellet Mills, 2023

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (Thousand tonnes)
122	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Fort St. John	North	Peace	84
127	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Chetwynd	North	Peace	113
929	Drax	Armstrong	South	Okanagan Shuswap	66
980	Drax	Burns Lake	North	Nadina	378
976	Drax	Strathnaver	North	Prince George	157
948	Drax	Williams Lake	South	Cariboo Chilcotin	165
933	Drax (Princeton Standard Pellet Corporation)	Princeton	South	Cascades	85
947	Drax and Canfor (Houston Pellet Limited Partnership)	Houston	North	Nadina	213
1049	Drax and Tolko	Lavington	South	Okanagan Shuswap	284
1074	Drax and West Fraser (Smithers Pellet Limited Partnership)	Smithers	North	Skeena Stikine	104
932	Sinclar Group (Premium Pellet Ltd.)	Vanderhoof	North	Vanderhoof	171
183	Skeena Bioenergy Pellet Mill	Terrace	North	Coast Mountain	78
995	Vanderhoof Specialty Wood Products	Vanderhoof	North	Vanderhoof	46

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 assumptions 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. 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.

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/major-timber-processing-facilities-survey.

Table 16: Post, Utility Pole, and Fence Pole Mills, 2023

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Product	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (thousand pieces)
117	Continental Pole Ltd.	Pemberton	PLE	Coast	Sea to Sky	11
250	Nicola Post and Rail Ltd.	Merritt	PLE	South	Cascades	120
677	Pacific Inland Pole & Piling Co. Ltd.	Nakusp	PLE	South	Selkirk	N/A
390	Box Lake Lumber Products Ltd	Nakusp	PST	South	Selkirk	288
1114	Canwel Fibre Corp.	Cranbrook	PST	South	Rocky Mountain	1080
997	Cedar 3 Products	McBride	PST	North	Prince George	480
250	Nicola Post and Rail Ltd.	Merritt	PST	South	Cascades	480
1102	Ootsa Lake Cattle Company	Burns Lake	PST	North	Nadina	96
232	Princeton Wood Preservers Ltd	Princeton	PST	South	Cascades	360
1113	TM Fibre Corp.	Cranbrook	PST	South	Rocky Mountain	1560
188	Bell Lumber & Pole ULC Canada	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	12
40	Gorman Brothers Lumber Ltd.	Lumby	UTI	South	Okanagan Shuswap	21
181	Hampton Lumber	Burns Lake	UTI	North	Nadina	9
999	Otter Point Timber Ltd.	Ladysmith	UTI	Coast	South Island	21
48	Stella-Jones Inc.	Revelstoke	UTI	South	Selkirk	48
648	Stella-Jones Inc.	Galloway	UTI	South	Rocky Mountain	46
222	Stella-Jones Inc.	Haney	UTI	Coast	Chilliwack	36

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 assumptions for each mill (number and length of shifts and days per year as described below). 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.

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 17: Shake and Shingle Mills, 2023

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District	Estimated Annual Capacity (Thousand squares)
1026	A.K. Cedar Products Ltd.	Abbotsford	Coast	Chilliwack	3.8
688	Best Quality Cedar Products Ltd	Maple Ridge	Coast	Chilliwack	192.0
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	28.8
1028	Cape Scott Cedar Products Ltd.	Holberg	Coast	North Island - Central Coast	22.1
1029	Cedar Valley Holdings Ltd	Valemount	North	Prince George	4.8
385	Clearbrook Shake & Shingle Ltd.	Abbotsford	Coast	Chilliwack	4.8
1033	Coleman Road Shingle Ltd (Pacific Cedar)	Port Alberni	Coast	South Island	7.7
315	Comox Valley Shakes (2019) Ltd.	Campbell River	Coast	Campbell River	30.2
638	Confederate Shake & Shingle Ltd.	Youbou	Coast	South Island	19.2
69	Copper Mountain Cedar Products	Terrace	North	Coast Mountain	2.9
1062	G & R Cedar (2009) Ltd.	Chilliwack	Coast	Chilliwack	28.8
587	G & R Cedar Ltd.	Matsqui	Coast	Chilliwack	26.4
1030	Golden Ears Shingle Ltd.	Mission	Coast	Chilliwack	2.4
72	Imperial Shake Co Ltd	Maple Ridge	Coast	Chilliwack	144.0
1071	Island Cedar Products	Matsqui	Coast	Chilliwack	62.4
321	J & D Shake and Cedar Mill Ltd.	Duncan	Coast	South Island	72.0
583	Madewell Cedar Inc.	Mission	Coast	Chilliwack	103.2
1034	Pacific Chalet Ltd.	Powell River	Coast	Sunshine Coast	1.0
460	Port McNeill Shake & Shingles (2007) Ltd.	Port McNeill	Coast	North Island - Central Coast	12.0
266	Premium Cedar Products Ltd.	Ruskin	Coast	Chilliwack	76.7
1036	Riverside Shingle Products	Errington	Coast	South Island	16.8
455	S & W Forest Products	Ruskin	Coast	Chilliwack	96.0
1061	Star Lumber Canada Ltd.	Mission	Coast	Chilliwack	81.6
585	Teal Cedar Products (1977) Ltd.	Revelstoke	South	Selkirk	6.7
722	Titan Ridge Forest Products	Port McNeill	Coast	North Island - Central Coast	14.4
464	Waldun Forest Products Ltd.	Ruskin	Coast	Chilliwack	101.8

Log Home Mills

Mills producing log homes are listed in this section. No capacity information is collected through the Mill List survey.

Notes:

1. Administrative areas and natural resource districts were applied (see Figure 25 for details).
2. The List of Log Home Mills is available as an Excel spreadsheet online at https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/competitive-forest-industry/forest-industry-economics/major-timber-processing-facilities-survey.

Table 18: Log Home Mills, 2023

Mill Number	Company	Location of Mill	Administrative Area	Natural Resource District
694	1351472 B.C., Ltd. (Canada's Log People)	100 Mile House	South	100 Mile House
1117	Alpha Log & Timber	Tappen	South	Okanagan Shuswap
190	Artisan Log and Timber Homes	Ruskin	Coast	Chilliwack
697	Calija Log & Timber Homes Ltd.	93 Mile House	South	100 Mile House
522	Chinook Log Homes Ltd.	Bear Flats, Montney	North	Peace
117	Continental Pole Ltd.	Pemberton	Coast	Sea to Sky
733	DBD Log Homes	Lone Butte	South	100 Mile House
700	Durfeld Log & Timber	Whistler	Coast	Sea to Sky
46	Hamill Creek Timber Homes (2010) Ltd	Meadow Creek	South	Selkirk
216	Lake Country Log Homes (2009) Ltd.	Malakwa	South	Okanagan Shuswap
218	Maurer Construction Ltd.	Penticton	South	Okanagan Shuswap
230	Nicola LogWorks Limited	Merritt	South	Cascades
474	Pioneer Log Homes of BC	Williams Lake	South	Cariboo Chilcotin
1100	Red Dog Logging Ltd.	Burns Lake	North	Nadina
57	Roundwood Log homes	Prince George	North	Prince George
693	Sitka Log Homes Inc.	100 Mile House	South	100 Mile House
58	Sperlich Log Construction Inc	Enderby	South	Okanagan Shuswap
1022	Stonehouse Woodworks	Golden	South	Selkirk
602	T.L. Timber Ltd.	Cawston	South	Okanagan Shuswap
59	Tall Timber Log Builders	Popkum	Coast	Chilliwack
63	West Coast Log and Timber Homes	Gibsons	Coast	Sunshine Coast