

WOODLOT LICENCE W2032

WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN

TERM – 10 YEARS

Jan 1, 2023 to Dec 31, 2033

Younger Bros. Holdings Inc.
Box 118
Quathiaski Cove, BC
V0P 1N0

Registered Professional Forester Signature:

John Marlow, R.P.F.



January 1, 2022

DISCLAIMER:

Recognizing the special nature of management on a Woodlot Licence, this disclaimer forms part of the Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) for Woodlot Licence W2032 and advises that:

- The decision to operate under one or more of the Default Performance Requirements (DPR) provided in the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) is the sole responsibility of the woodlot licence holder. This disclaimer is signed under the explicit understanding of information provided by government that, the use and achievement of a DPR meets the expectations of government with respect to the management of woodlot licences.
- The undersigned Registered Professional Forester has been retained to provide advice on the practice of professional forestry with regards to items such as alternative performance requirements that do not have a default performance requirement provided in the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR).

Signed:



John Marlow, R.P.F.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Introduction..... | 4 |
| Mandatory Content for a Woodlot Licence Plan..... | 5 |
| 2.1 Plan Area..... | 5 |
| 2.2 Map and Information..... | 5 |
| 2.3 Higher Level Plans / Government Objectives..... | 5 |
| 2.4 Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will Be Avoided.... | 6 |
| 2.5 Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will Be Modified | 7 |
| 2.6 Protecting and Conserving Cultural Heritage Resources | 7 |
| 2.7 Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy..... | 9 |
| 2.8 Measures to Prevent Introduction or Spread of Invasive Plants | 11 |
| 2.9 Measures to Mitigate Effect of Removing Natural ... Range Barriers | 12 |
| 2.10 Stocking Information for Specified Areas..... | 12 |
| 2.11 Performance Requirements | 12 |
| 2.11.1 Soil Disturbance Limits..... | 12 |
| 2.11.2 Permanent Access Structures..... | 12 |
| 2.11.3 Use of Seed..... | 12 |
| 2.11.4 Stocking Standards..... | 12 |
| 2.11.5 Width of Stream Riparian Areas..... | 13 |
| 2.11.6 Width of Wetland Riparian Areas..... | 13 |
| 2.11.7 Width of Lake Riparian Areas..... | 13 |
| 2.11.8 Restrictions in a Riparian Reserve Zone..... | 13 |
| 2.11.9 Restrictions in a Riparian Management Zone... | 13 |
| 2.11.10 Wildlife Tree Retention..... | 13 |
| 2.11.11 Coarse Woody Debris..... | 14 |
| 2.11.12 Resource Features..... | 14 |

Appendices

- A1: Woodlot Licence Plan Maps
 - Map 1 – Woodlot Licence Plan Overview Map
 - Map 2 – Schedule A WLP Map (Darkwater Lake)
 - Map 3 – Schedule A WLP Map (Pye Lake)
 - Map 3 – Schedule B WLP Map
- A2: Record of Advertising
- A3: Copy of Written Comments Received
- A4: Summary of First Nation Consultation.
- A5: Visual Quality Objectives Definitions

INTRODUCTION

Woodlot Licence W2032 was offered to Younger Bros. Holdings Inc. in December 2010 and has been successfully managed under the guidance of forest management and ecological standards as outlined in the approved Management Plan and Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP). The initial WLP was approved in 2021 and was amended in 2019 to create the Manzanita Mountain Recreation Area and to revise the retention strategy accordingly. This new WLP is intended to guide operations for the next 10 year operating period.

Woodlot Licence W2032 is mostly located on Quadra Island in the vicinity of Granite Bay and more specifically around Darkwater Lake. A smaller parcel of 42 ha is included in Woodlot Licence W2032 in the vicinity of Pye Lake although there are no operations planned in that area for the term of this WLP. This Woodlot Licence contains 748ha of Schedule B (crown) land and 13.7ha of Schedule A (private) land. The biogeoclimatic zone of this area is the Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH) very dry, maritime (xm).

Younger Bros. Holdings Inc. is a company is based on Quadra Island and the logs will be sold to a variety of markets. Forest management activities area generally carried out by the licensee either 'hands-on, or by forest consultants.

Mandatory Content for a Woodlot Licence Plan

2-1 Plan Area

Woodlot Licence W2032 is located on Quadra Island and on Vancouver Island and contains 3 parcels of land. This WLP covers the entire area of the Licence.

Schedule A – Private Land

The A land is located near the end of South Gowlland Harbour Road as per the attached Exhibit A map (Appendix A1).

Schedule B – Crown Land

The Schedule B (Crown) portion of Woodlot Licence W2032 contains approximately 706 ha located South of Granite Bay on Quadra Island and 42 ha located in the vicinity of Pye Lake on Vancouver Island (Appendix A1). Darkwater Lake is entirely included in Woodlot Licence W2032. The northeast side of Woodlot Licence W2032 is bounded by Woodlot Licences W1899 (Snarpen Contracting Limited) and W1969 (Cape Mudge First Nation). The southeast side is bounded by Tree Farm Licence 47 (Timberwest Forest Limited), and the west side is Discovery Passage.

2-2 Map and Information

The 1:20,000 scale WLP maps included in Appendix A1 show the location of the crown land of Woodlot Licence W2032. The WLP map has also been created at 1:5000 scale (large mapsheet size) for the purpose of the public review and to be used as field maps. The applicable information required under section 8(1) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) is provided on this map.

All of Woodlot Licence W2032 is located in the Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH) biogeoclimatic zone and is further classified as being located in both the 'very dry /maritime (xm2) subzone, and the moist maritime subzone (mm1). As per section 8(1) (g) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation, Woodlot Licence W2032 is within the Sayward Landscape Unit.

2-3 Higher Level Plans

This WLP is consistent with the currently approved Management Plan for Woodlot Licence W2032.

2-4 Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will Be Avoided

The use of a variety of reserve types contributes to the sustainability of all forest resource values and the long-term maintenance of biodiversity values. As well, in particularly sensitive areas of Woodlot Licence W2032, timber harvesting will be avoided to protect resource features such as biodiversity, fish habitat, cultural features, and slope stability. As per the Woodlot Licence planning and Practices Regulation, the Wildlife Tree Management Area target retention is 8% of the Woodlot Licence area. This target retention will be accomplished via Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs), Riparian Reserve Zones, Marine Reserve Zones, and sensitive sites.

Reserve areas (“Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will Be Avoided”) are summarized in Table 1. Throughout Woodlot Licence W2032, approximately 14% (108ha) has been identified as permanent reserves throughout the Woodlot Licence Area.

Table 1: Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will Be Avoided.

| Reserve Name | Function | Area |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| Darkwater Lake / Stream Reserve | Riparian Reserve Zone | 13.8ha |
| Low Site / Inoperable Reserves | Poor Sites / Silv Inoperable | 24.7ha |
| Old Forest Reserves | Preservation of Old Forest Types | 20.6ha |
| Marine Reserve Zone* | Riparian Area / Biodiversity Values | 15.1ha |
| South Lakes Reserve | Riparian Area / Biodiversity Values | 7.8ha |
| Manzanita Mountain Recreation Reserve | Recreation Value/ Rare Plants / Biodiversity Values | 26.5ha |
| Total Reserve | | 108.5ha |

* Note that 2 small breaks exist in the Marine Reserve Zone which is located along the ocean foreshore. These areas are located at the location of previous log dump sites which were used during the initial harvest of this area. These areas are excluded from “Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will Be Avoided” due to the possibility that topography and logical timber development will dictate that logs be hauled to these sites for log dumping as opposed to adverse hauling to the Gowlland Harbour log dump, or to the BC Ferry Terminal at Quathiaski Cove. Timber harvesting will only occur at these sites if the areas are used for log dump purposes, and harvesting will only be what is required for the safe operation of a log dump.

2-5 Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will Be Modified

The licensee commits to the retention of all trees classified as ‘Old Growth’ at Woodlot Licence W2032. “Old Growth” is defined as trees exceeding 250 years in age. These trees are generally within polygons identified as ‘age-class 9’. Extensive reconnaissance within these areas has revealed that these areas have generally been extensively harvested in the past and contain both “Old Growth” trees, as well as thrifty second growth forests. In these areas, all old trees (>250 years) are reserved from harvest yet there are also opportunities for harvest of younger forest types and individual trees in these areas. Many of these forests were selectively harvested many years previous and healthy, 2nd growth forests have developed below the retained old trees.

Where operations are planned in these areas, extensive age verification will occur where all trees > 100cm, and all trees that clearly have ‘Old Growth’ characteristics will occur. Throughout Woodlot Licence W2032, all old trees >250 years are also reserved from harvest.

With regards to visual landscape management, Woodlot Licence W2032 is stratified into 3 Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) areas as borrowed for the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR): 1) Partial Retention along the foreshore, 2) Modification along the higher hillside further off the ocean, and 3) Non-Visible. It is expected that normal forest management activities will provide for appropriate levels of visual modification. In highly visible and sensitive areas a variety of retention silviculture systems will be utilized to manage the visual landscape resource. The VQO definitions are presented in Appendix A5.

Riparian Management Areas

All fish-bearing streams with a stream width >1.5m have both a Riparian Reserve Zone (RRZ) and a Riparian Management Zone (RMZ). Fish-bearing streams <1.5m and all non-fish streams have a RMZ only. Harvesting is prohibited in all RRZ other than for special circumstances such as stream crossings. The RMZ for all streams designates areas of riparian influence and these RMZs are often areas of high ecological value. All RMZs will be assessed site specifically and appropriate leave tree strategies will be developed for each situation.

The remainder of Woodlot Licence W2032 is managed by normal forest practices as described in the Management Plan, government legislation and regulations, and this WLP.

2.6 Protecting and Conserving Cultural Heritage Resources

Woodlot Licence W2032 is within the traditional territory of the Wei Wai Kai First Nation, Wei Wai Kum First Nation, K’omox First Nation, and the Homalco First Nation. Referrals for Wei Wai Kai, Wei Wai Kum and K’omox are all coordinated via the Nanwakolas Tribal Council. A full copy of this Woodlot Licence Plan has been sent to the following:

- Art Wilson – Nanwakolas
- Chief Darren Blaney and Council, Homalco First Nation

In addition to receiving a full copy of this WLP, all these First Nation groups have also been invited to provide information in regards to traditional uses of the Woodlot Licence area.

Should field work discover indications of CHR's, appropriate agencies will be notified immediately.

The following **Results and Strategies** apply to the management of Cultural Heritage Resources at Woodlot Licence W2032.

1. The licensee will provide copies of the Woodlot Licence Plan to the affected First Nations for review and will request information regarding traditional uses of the Woodlot area.
2. The licensee will evaluate all possible site specific cultural heritage resources identified within areas of potential timber harvesting and road construction activities. Any identified cultural heritage resource information will be shared with the applicable first nation.
3. Should any CHRs be identified by First Nations, all operations in the vicinity of that feature will cease immediately and all affected First Nations will be contacted to develop an appropriate strategy for forest management activities nearby the feature.
4. The licensee, when designing a cutblock or road, will identify
 - a. The portion of the area occupied by the CHR
 - b. The nature of the CHR
 - c. Whether the CHR is to be protected or conserved, and
 - d. If the CHR is to be conserved, what constraints, if any, are to apply to the forest practices carried out in the area.
5. For each CHR identified under subsection (3) for protection, the licensee will carry out or authorize a forest practice only to the extent that the forest practice does not damage, or render ineffective, the CHR.
6. For each CHR identified under subsection (3) for being conserved, the licensee will carry out or authorize a forest practice only to the extent that the forest practice is consistent with the constraints, if any, specified in the design for the cutblock or the road.
7. The licensee will address and respond to any First Nation comments received post WLP approval and will also engage with the First Nation appropriately in regards to any interests asserted by the First Nation.
8. The licensee commits to participating in a Forest Industry Cedar Strategy, should one develop in the district.
9. The licensee is committed to the conservation of red cedar trees which currently exist in Reserve Areas, and also commits to the recruitment of red cedar where stands will be reforested to a proportion of red cedar where ecologically appropriate.

The licensee will work toward developing a working relationship with many of the affected First Nations and will continue to be diligent in direct referrals and consultation with affected first nations. Prior to the development of this WLP, referral letters have been sent to all affected First nations. In addition to this referral of the Woodlot Licence Plan, extensive consultation / referrals will also occur for all Cutting Permit applications and the licensee will endeavor to maintain a good working relationship with all affected First Nations and to maintain open and honest 2-way communications at all times.

Under Schedule 1 of the Woodlot Licence planning and Practices Regulation (Factors), all factors indicated in section 5 have been considered in the development of this strategy. This

consideration will be completed cooperatively with the affected first nations where the first nations will be informed and included in all decision making in regards to CHR's

2.7 Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy

The use of permanent reserves, and retained trees within cutblocks will ensure a sufficient area has been preserved to retain and promote wildlife trees. For the purpose of the 'Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy', all permanent reserves are also considered to be 'Wildlife Tree patches'. Presently Woodlot Licence W2032 has approximately 14% (108ha) in reserve. The target retention under the WLPPR is 8%.

Detailed summary of all Wildlife Tree Retention Areas are presented in Table 3.

a) Table 3 – Wildlife Tree Retention Areas and Forest Cover Attributes

| Reserve Name | Function |
|---|---|
| Darkwater Lake Reserve / Stream (6.8ha) | Continuous Riparian Reserve around Darkwater Lake and associated stream, biodiversity management, preservation of riparian values. |
| Low Site / Inoperable Reserves (18.4ha) | Biodiversity management, visual landscape mngt, recreational value, preservation of ecologically sensitive sites (arbutus / Manzanita). |
| Marine Reserve Zone (18.6ha) | Visual landscape management, marine riparian values, biodiversity management. |
| South Lakes Reserve (4.9ha) | Lakeside Riparian value, biodiversity management. |
| Old Forest Reserve (20.5ha) | Old Forest Retention. |
| Manzanita Mountain Recreation Area (53.2ha) | Recreation values re Manzanita Mountain Trail, preservation of ecologically sensitive species / sites (arbutus / Manzanita), Old Forest Retention |

2.7.1 Individual Wildlife Trees

A. Species and Characteristics

On Woodlot Licence W2032, trees of all species may be selected as Individual Wildlife Trees (IWT). Snags are retained wherever possible. These identified wildlife trees will be Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Western Red Cedar, Sitka Spruce or Lodgepole Pine. Ecosystems with Arbutus and Manzanita have been observed in the NW portion of Woodlot Licence W2032 and those trees will be reserved as IWT's if safety permits. Should any other unique trees be observed such as western yew or white pine, those trees will also be considered for retention as IWT's.

The physical characteristics of preferred IWT's include signs of interior decay, forks, large dead branches, loose or cracked bark, scars, and active wildlife use such as cavities, nests, or signs of perching.

b) Conditions Under Which Individual Wildlife Trees May be Removed

IWT's may be removed if they are considered a safety hazard, or if their removal is required to build or maintain roads.

c) Replacement of Individual Wildlife Trees

If IWT's are removed, they will be replaced with trees of comparable wildlife tree value from a location nearby.

2.7.2 Wildlife Tree Retention Areas

A. Forest Cover Attributes

The reserves at Woodlot Licence W2032 generally include old forest areas, riparian areas, low sites, marine foreshore, as well as other inoperable areas. These reserves contain or have a good likelihood of developing valuable wildlife attributes as described above. These areas also provide for biodiversity, protection of riparian values, soil stability, and visual landscape management. These reserves contain a representation of trees and biological functions typical of the entire woodlot.

The Wildlife Tree Retention areas are generally Douglas Fir, Red Cedar or Western Hemlock leading and contain minor components of Lodgepole Pine.

b) Conditions Under Which Trees May be Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas.

Trees may be removed only if they are considered a safety hazard, if they become infested with insects or disease which threatens the health of adjacent trees, or if there is a need to remove the trees to provide access to adjacent stands. When providing access to adjacent stands, the number of high quality wildlife trees removed will be kept to a minimum and the clearing width for a road will be kept to less than 10m providing the narrow clearing width is safe.

c) Replacement of Trees Removed from Wildlife Tree Areas

If trees are removed from wildlife tree retention areas, they will be replaced with trees of comparable wildlife tree value from an alternate location within the Woodlot Licence area.

2.8 Measures to Prevent the Introduction or Spread of Invasive Plants

The main invasive plant species potential at Woodlot Licence W2032 is Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). This species is common on Quadra Island along roadsides and in open fields. The best method of control for this species is to cut the larger plants at ground level and to pull the smaller plants with roots attached. Once Scotch Broom is established, several control treatments are required to keep the species from spreading. Whenever Scotch Broom is encountered in Woodlot Licence W2032 the plants are removed.

Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*) is not indicated in the Invasive Plants Regulation but this is also an introduced species which can aggressively spread. For both Himalayan Blackberry and Scotch Broom, the most effective method of control is prompt and successful reforestation of cutblocks to preferred and acceptable species (thereby shading out the invasive species).

The other main group of invasive species include bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), and Canada Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) as well as a variety of grass species. These species are generally found along roadsides and are often spread via roadside seed mixtures applied for sedimentation control and slope stabilization.

It is a general policy at Woodlot Licence W2032 that native plants are allowed to vegetate skid trails and roadsides where experience has shown that natural vegetation is effective. Where roadside application of grass-seed mixture is required, seed mixtures free of invasive plant seed will be used. When roads are built at Woodlot Licence W2032, road surfacing is generally created onsite either by developing gravel quarries or drilling and blasting rock quarries. As the surface vegetation and humus layer of the soil is removed in the development of these rock sources, the surface material is 'clean' gravel or rock and will minimize the spread of invasive plants. The licensee commits to continue to use 'clean' surfacing material for road construction at Woodlot Licence W2032.

To minimize the introduction of spread of invasive plants within the Woodlot Licence area, the following Results and Strategies apply to all activities at Woodlot Licence W2032:

- The Licensee will work to ascertain known locations of invasive plants
- Minimize soil disturbance
- Where subcontractors are hired, the licensee will work to educate contractors to identify priority invasive plants that exist or threaten to exist within the plan area.
- Invasive species information will be included in all pre-work plans for operations at W2032.
- Where significant invasive species infestations occur, the licensee will report the presence of these species to the appropriate government agency and will work to prevent the establishment and spread of invasive plants.
- As necessary, seed disturbed areas with an appropriate mix of fast growing species of grasses and legumes, guaranteed to be free of weed seeds
- Minimize the transport of invasive plant seed by removing it from equipment and checking the underside of vehicles.
- Recognize the early stages of invasive plant development
- Establish well-stocked stands of trees that will suppress invasive plants

- Use only clean gravel and rock crush from local sources for road building activities.
- The Licensee commits to management activities directed at minimizing, removing invasive plants as listed in the Invasive Species Regulation as updated.

2.9 Measures to Mitigate the Effect of Removing Natural Range Barriers

As there is no range tenure over Woodlot Licence W2032, there are no measures proposed. There are no known natural range barriers within Woodlot Licence W2032.

2.10 Stocking Standards for Specified Areas

Areas subject to removal of individual trees, harvest of special forest products, or other types of intermediate cutting are considered ‘Specified Areas’ for the purpose of this Woodlot Licence Plan. Examples of this type of situation would be minor blowdown salvage, small market opportunities in special forest products, or salvage of diseased or damaged timber. At these ‘Specified Areas’ stands will be generally be maintained fully stocked post harvest. Where opening are > 0.1 ha in size, these areas will be reforested and basic silviculture (even-aged) will apply. These activities are permitted anywhere in the Woodlot Licence Area other than areas where ‘Timber Harvesting Will be Avoided’.

For these areas, the ‘Uneven-Aged Stocking Standards’ as found in the MOF Publication “Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards” are adopted.

2.11 Performance Requirements

2.11.1 Soil Disturbance Limits

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 24(1), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- 8% of Net Area to be Reforested

2.11.2 Permanent Access Structures

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 25, Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- The maximum area occupied by permanent access structures is as follows:
 - Cutblocks \geq 5ha = 7% of cutblock area
 - Cutblocks < 5ha = 10% of cutblock area
 - Total Woodlot Area = 7% of Woodlot Licence area

2.11.3 Use of Seed

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 32, Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- The Chief Forester’s Standards for seed use are adopted for this WLP.

2.11.4 Stocking Standards

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 35, Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- The stocking standards described in the MOF publication ‘Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards’ as amended from time to time, which are in effect at the time of harvest for each cutting permit. See http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/forsite/stocking_std.htm

2.11.5 Width of Stream Riparian Areas

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 36(4), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

2.11.6 Width of Wetland Riparian Areas

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 37(3), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

2.11.7 Width of Lake Riparian Areas

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 38(2), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

2.11.8 Restrictions in a Riparian Reserve Zone

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 39, Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- Cutting, modifying, or removing trees in a riparian reserve zone is limited to the purposes described in section 39(1) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.
 - felling or modifying a tree that is a safety hazard, if there is no other practicable option to address the safety hazard
 - topping or pruning a tree that is not windfirm
 - constructing a stream crossing
 - creating a corridor for full suspension yarding
 - creating guyline tiebacks
 - carrying out a sanitation treatment
 - felling or modifying a tree that has been windthrown or has been damaged by fire, insects, disease, or other causes if the felling or modifying will not have a material adverse impact on the riparian reserve zone.
 - felling or modifying a tree for the purpose of establishing or maintaining an interpretive forest site, recreation site, recreation feature or recreation trail

2.11.9 Restrictions in a Riparian Management Zone

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 40, Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- Construction of a road in a riparian management zone is limited to the conditions described in section 40(1) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation
 - the construction of the road is provided for in the WLP
 - locating the road outside the riparian management zone would create a higher risk of sediment delivery to the stream, wetland, or lake to which the riparian management zone applies
 - there is no other practicable option for locating the road
 - the road is required as part of a stream crossing

- Restrictions and conditions on road construction, maintenance, and deactivation activities, and on cutting, modifying or removing trees in a riparian management zone are as described in section 40 of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

2.11.10 Wildlife Tree Retention

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 52(1), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- The proportion of the Woodlot Licence area that is occupied by wildlife tree retention areas is no less than 8%.

2.11.11 Coarse Woody Debris

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 54(1), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- Minimum retention of 4 logs per hectare $\geq 5.0\text{m}$ in length and $\geq 30\text{cm}$ diameter at one end.

2.11.12 Resource Features

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 56(1), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation. At Woodlot Licence W2032, Karst is considered to be a 'Resource Feature'. There are no known locations or Karst Resource Features at Woodlot Licence W20332. Should any Karst features be found the licensee commits that these features are not 'damaged or rendered ineffective' as a result of forest operations.

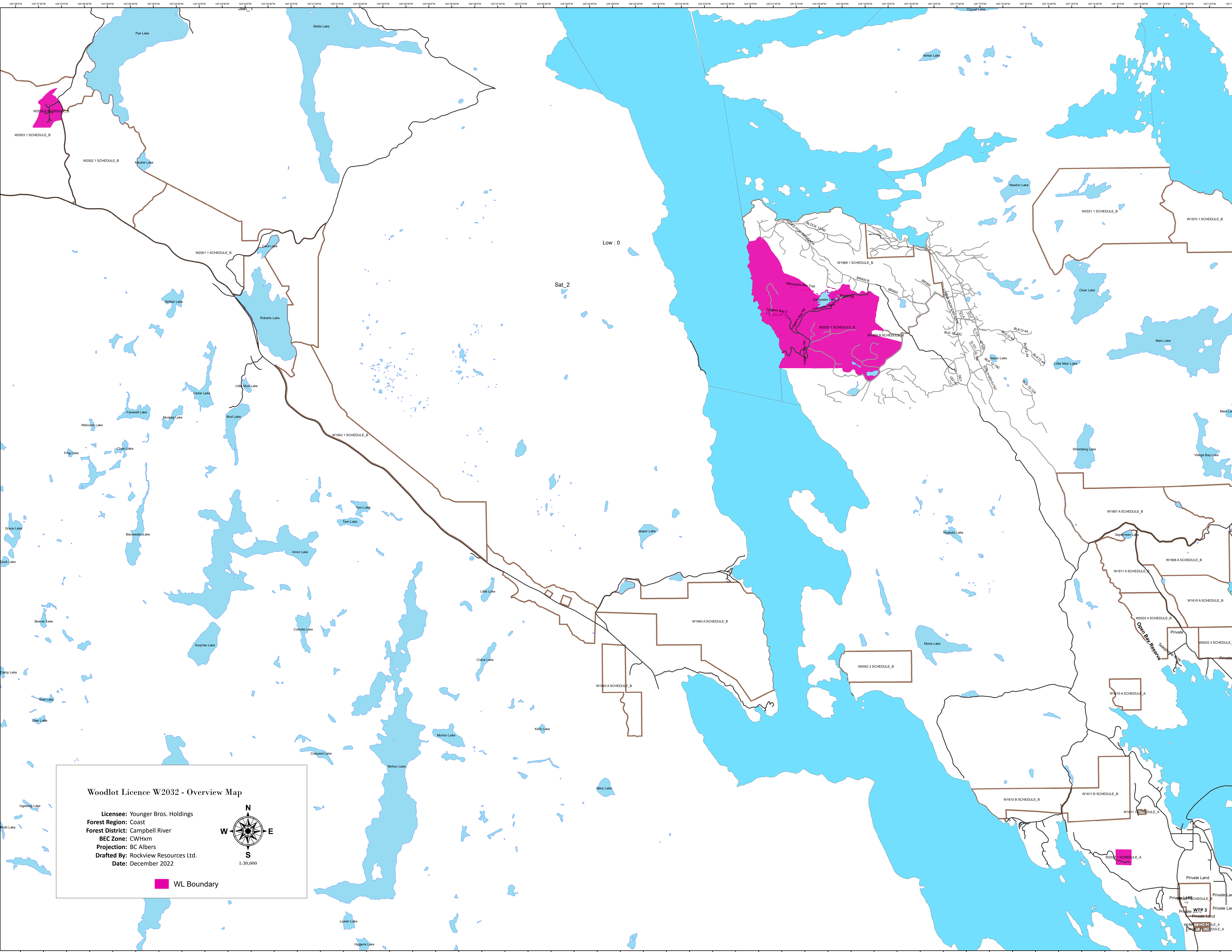
APPENDIX A1

1:5,000 Quadra Island Woodlot Licence Plan Map (1)

1:5,000 Pye Lake Woodlot Licence Plan Map (1)

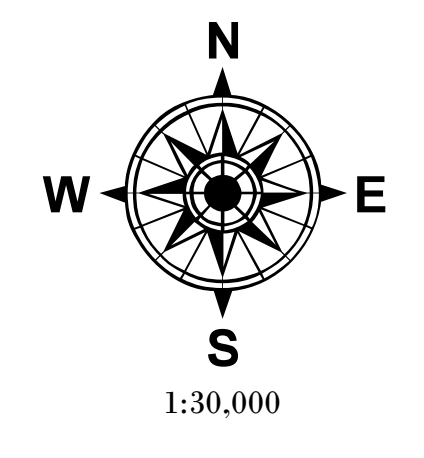
1:5,000 Schedule A Exhibit A Map


1:50,000 Schedule B Exhibit A Map



Woodlot Licence W2032 - Overview Map

Licensee: Younger Bros. Holdings
Forest Region: Coast
Forest District: Campbell River
BEC Zone: CWHxm
Projection: BC Albers
Drafted By: Rockview Resources Ltd.
Date: December 2022



 WL Boundary

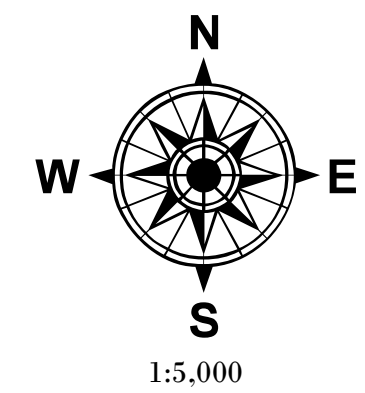
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Sat_2

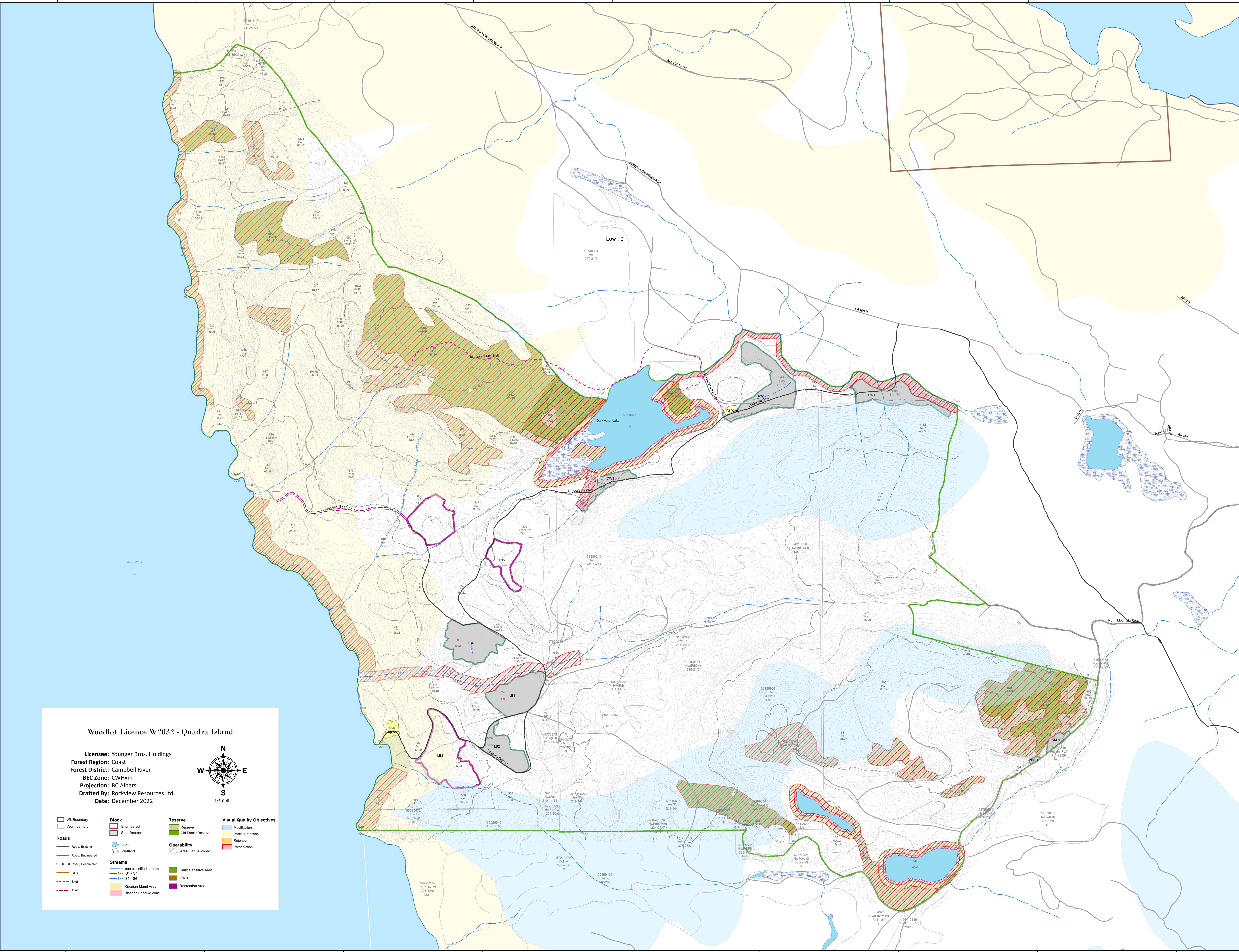
WTP 3

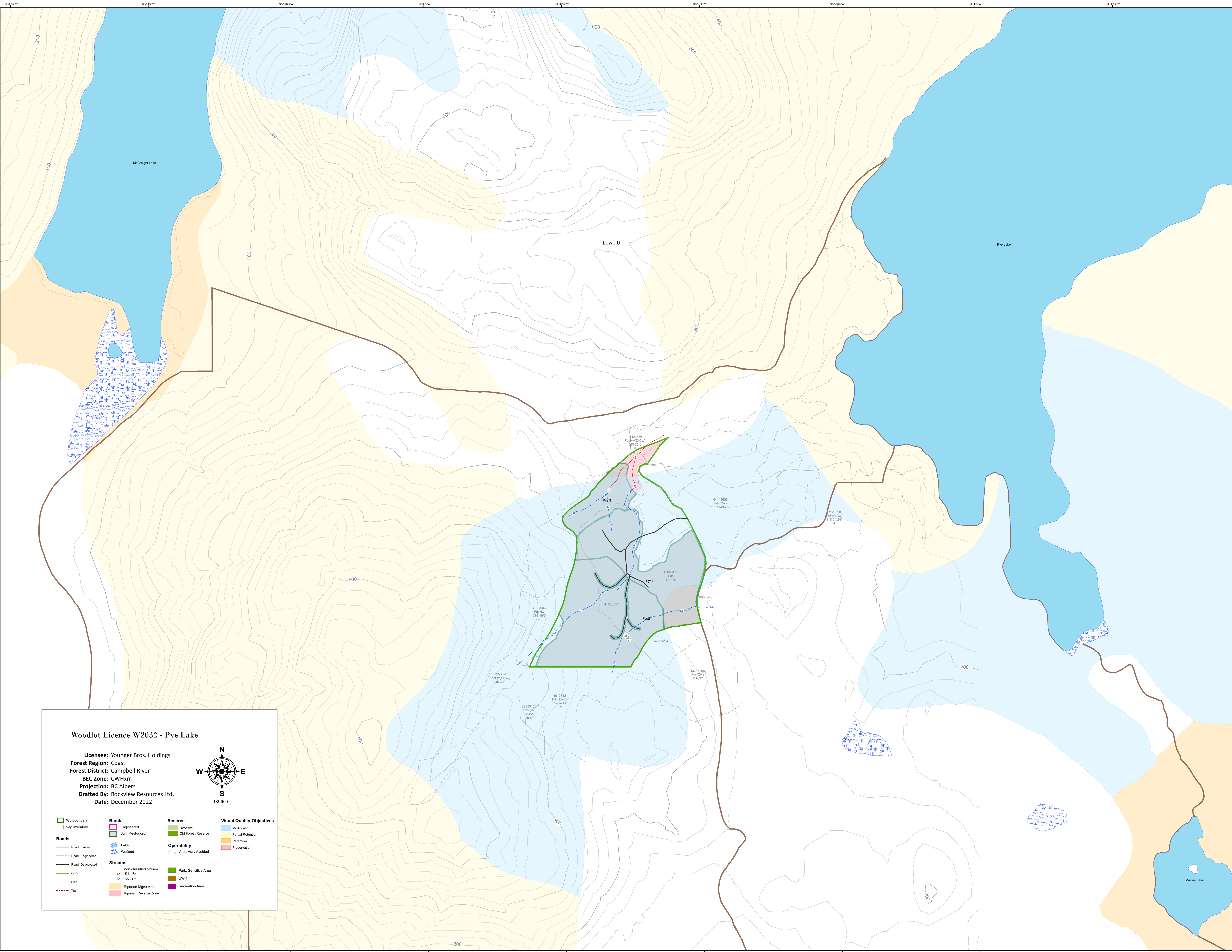
Woodlot Licence W2032 - Quadra Island

Licensee: Younger Bros. Holdings
Forest Region: Coast
Forest District: Campbell River
BEC Zone: CWHxm
Projection: BC Albers
Drafted By: Rockview Resources Ltd.
Date: December 2022



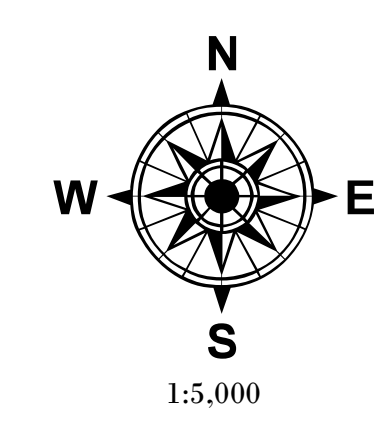
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WL Boundary Vag Inventory | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block Engineered Suff. Restocked | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reserve Old Forest Reserve | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual Quality Objectives Modification Partial Retention Retention Preservation |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road, Existing Road, Engineered Road, Deactivated Old Sd Trail | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake Wetland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streams non classified stream S1 - S4 S5 - S6 Riparian Mgmt Area Riparian Reserve Zone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park, Sensitive Area LWR Recreation Area |





Woodlot Licence W2032 - Pye Lake

Licensee: Younger Bros. Holdings
Forest Region: Coast
Forest District: Campbell River
BEC Zone: CWHxm
Projection: BC Albers
Drafted By: Rockview Resources Ltd.
Date: December 2022

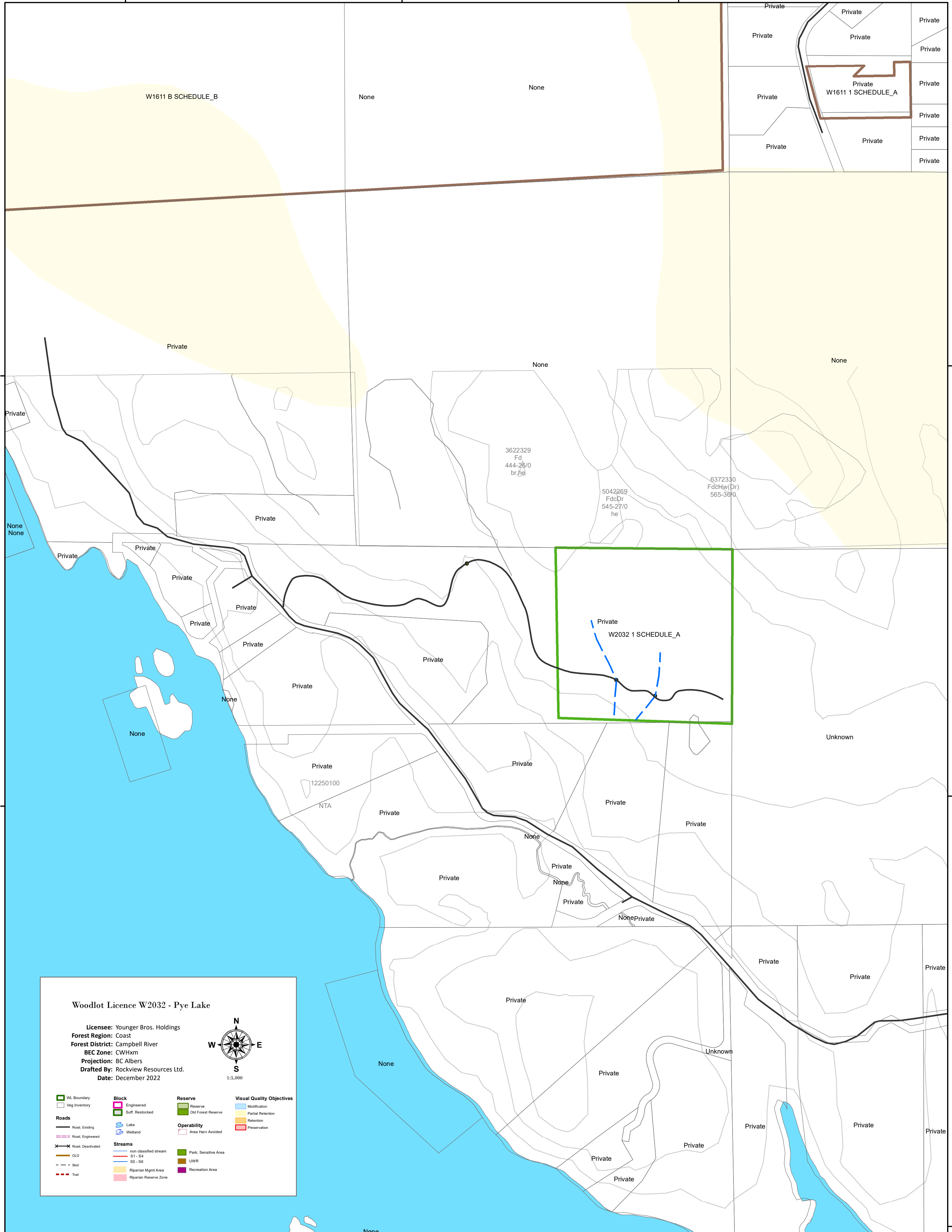


- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| WL Boundary | Block | Reserve | Visual Quality Objectives |
| Veg Inventory | Engineered | Reserve | Modification |
| | Suff. Restocked | Old Forest Reserve | Partial Retention |
| Roads | Lake | Operability | Retention |
| Road, Existing | Wetland | Area Heavy Avoided | Preservation |
| Road, Engineered | Streams | Park, Sensitive Area | |
| Road, Deactivated | non classified stream | LWR | |
| OLD | S1 - S4 | Recreation Area | |
| Bad | S5 - S6 | | |
| Trail | Riparian Mgmt Area | | |
| | Riparian Reserve Zone | | |

125°15'0"W

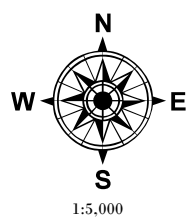
125°14'30"W

125°14'0"W



Woodlot Licence W2032 - Pye Lake

Licensee: Younger Bros. Holdings
 Forest Region: Coast
 Forest District: Campbell River
 BEC Zone: CWHxm
 Projection: BC Albers
 Drafted By: Rockview Resources Ltd.
 Date: December 2022



- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| WL Boundary | Block | Reserve | Visual Quality Objectives |
| Veg Inventory | Engineered | Reserve | Modification |
| Suff. Restocked | Lake | Old Forest Reserve | Partial Retention |
| Welland | Stream | Operability | Retention |
| Road, Existing | non classified stream | Area Harv Avoided | Preservation |
| Road, Engineered | S1 - S4 | Park; Sensitive Area | |
| Road, Deactivated | S5 - S6 | UWR | |
| OLD | Riparian Mgmt Area | Recreation Area | |
| Skid | Riparian Reserve Zone | | |
| Trail | | | |

APPENDIX A2

Record of Advertising

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC REVIEW
QUADRA ISLAND WOODLOT LICENCE W2032
WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN**

A new Woodlot Licence Plan for Woodlot W2032 has been posted to the Quadra Island Woodlot website and is available for review and comment. Woodlot Licence W2032 is managed by Younger Brothers Holdings (Dave Younger) and is located in the vicinity of Darkwater Lake (Kanish Bay) and includes approximately 690ha of crown land and 1 parcel of private land. A small parcel of land in the vicinity of Pye Lake (Campbell River) is also included in Woodlot Licence W2032. The private land is located in the vicinity of Gowlland Harbour and includes 13.7ha.

The WLP shows the location of ‘areas reserved from harvest’, ‘areas where harvesting will be modified’, and ‘general forest management areas’. The current silviculture status of land within these woodlot licences is indicated on these WLP’s. These plans are available for review by resource agencies and the public before approval is considered by the Ministry of Forests.

This WLP is available for review and comment for a 30-day period and can be found at www.quadraislandwoodlots.ca.

To discuss these WLP’s outside of the public viewing time frame, please contact Dave Younger (250 202 1553), or John Marlow (285-2520). In order to receive consideration prior to WLP approval, comments must be received in writing by Feb 1, 2023 although comments regarding these plans are appreciated at any time throughout the year.

APPENDIX A3

Copies of Written Comments Received

APPENDIX A4

First Nation Consultation

**Woodlot Licence W2032 – Summary of First Nations Consultation
Woodlot Licence Plan**

- Jan 1, 2023 – Initial referral letter and copy of Draft Woodlot Licence Plan sent to all first nation referrals
 - Nanwakolas Council
 - Nanwakolas to coordinate referrals to Wei Wai Kai First Nation, Wei Wai Kum First Nation, and K'omoks First Nations
 - Homalco First Nation

ROCKVIEW RESOURCES LTD.



Jan 1, 2023

Art Wilson
Referrals Office Manager
Nanwakolas Council Society
203-2005 Eagle Drive
Campbell River, B.C.
V9H 1V8

Re: Woodlot Licence W2032 Woodlot Licence Plan

Dear Art Wilson:

Please find enclosed the initial Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) for Woodlot W2032 located in the Darkwater Lake area of Quadra Island. This Woodlot has been offered to Younger Brothers Holding Limited subject to the Ministry of Forests approval of the Management Plan for this licence. Woodlot Licence W2032 is located along the western shoreline of Quadra Island, south of Granite Bay and includes Darkwater Lake. This is the first Woodlot Licence Plan for the area.

This letter and associated WLP follows a previous letter I sent (February 15, 2010) advising that the creation of this Woodlot Licence Plan was underway. This WLP stratifies 3 specific management areas in the Woodlot Licence :1) Areas where Timber Harvesting Will Be Avoided, 2) Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will be Modified, and 3) General Forest Management Zones. The WLP also clearly outlines forest management standards that will be followed for all aspects of Forest Management at Woodlot Licence W2032. There is no block specific content included in this Woodlot Licence Plan.

As the geographic area of Woodlot Licence W2032 is within the traditional territory of First Nations included in the Nanwakolas Council Society (K'omoks) any direct comments from nanwakolas regarding aboriginal interests or traditional uses of the area would be greatly appreciated and will be incorporated into this plan (unless otherwise advised).

Should you have any questions regarding this plan or would like a meeting or field tour please feel free to contact me at any time.

Yours Truly;

John Marlow, RPF
Rockview Resources Limited

ROCKVIEW RESOURCES LTD.



Jan 1, 2023

Chief Darren Blaney and Council
Homalco First Nation
1218 Bute Crescent
Campbell River, B.C.
V9H 1G5
(via Homalco Connect)

Re: Woodlot Licence W2032 Woodlot Licence Plan

On behalf of Younger Brothers Holdings Ltd (Dave Younger), please find enclosed the draft Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) for Woodlot W2032 located in the Darkwater Lake area of Quadra Island. Also included in the Woodlot Licence is approximately 40ha in the vicinity of Pye Lake, and 10ha of Schedule A (private land) in the vicinity of Gowlland Harbour. This WLP will replace the current WLP which expired in May, 2021.

This WLP stratifies 3 specific management areas in the Woodlot Licence :1) Areas where Timber Harvesting Will Be Avoided, 2) Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will be Modified, and 3) General Forest Management Zones. The WLP also clearly outlines forest management standards that will be followed for all aspects of Forest Management at Woodlot Licence W2032. There is no block specific content included in this Woodlot Licence Plan.

A RAAD (Remote Access to Archaeological Data) query has been conducted for all sub-blocks of the Woodlot Licence and there are no known or recorded Archaeological features. Copies of the RAAD reports are not included in the WLP due to the sensitivity of the information.

The geographic area of Woodlot Licence W2032 is within the traditional territory of the Homalco First Nation. We respectfully ask Homalco to review the attached WLP referral and provide comments regarding aboriginal interests or traditional uses of the area. Any and all comments are greatly appreciated and will be incorporated into this plan (unless otherwise advised).

Should you have any questions regarding this plan or would like a meeting or field tour please feel free to contact me at any time.

Yours Truly;

John Marlow, RPF
Rockview Resources Limited

cc: Dave Younger, Younger Brothers Holding Ltd.

APPENDIX A5
Visual Quality Objectives Definitions

**Categories of visually altered forest landscape
(Forest Planning and Practices Regulation)**

- 1.1** For the purposes of paragraph (c) of the definition of "altered forest landscape" in section 1, the following categories are prescribed, each according to the extent of alteration resulting from the size, shape and location of cutblocks and roads:
- (a) *preservation*: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint, is
 - (i) very small in scale, and
 - (ii) not easily distinguishable from the pre-harvest landscape;
 - (b) *retention*: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint, is
 - (i) difficult to see,
 - (ii) small in scale, and
 - (iii) natural in appearance;
 - (c) *partial retention*: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant viewpoint, is
 - (i) easy to see,
 - (ii) small to medium in scale, and
 - (iii) natural and not rectilinear or geometric in shape;
 - (d) *modification*: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint,
 - (i) is very easy to see, and
 - (ii) Is
 - (A) large in scale and natural in its appearance, or
 - (B) small to medium in scale but with some angular characteristics;
 - (e) *maximum modification*: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint,
 - (i) is very easy to see, and
 - (ii) is
 - (A) very large in scale,
 - (B) rectilinear and geometric in shape, or
 - (C) both.