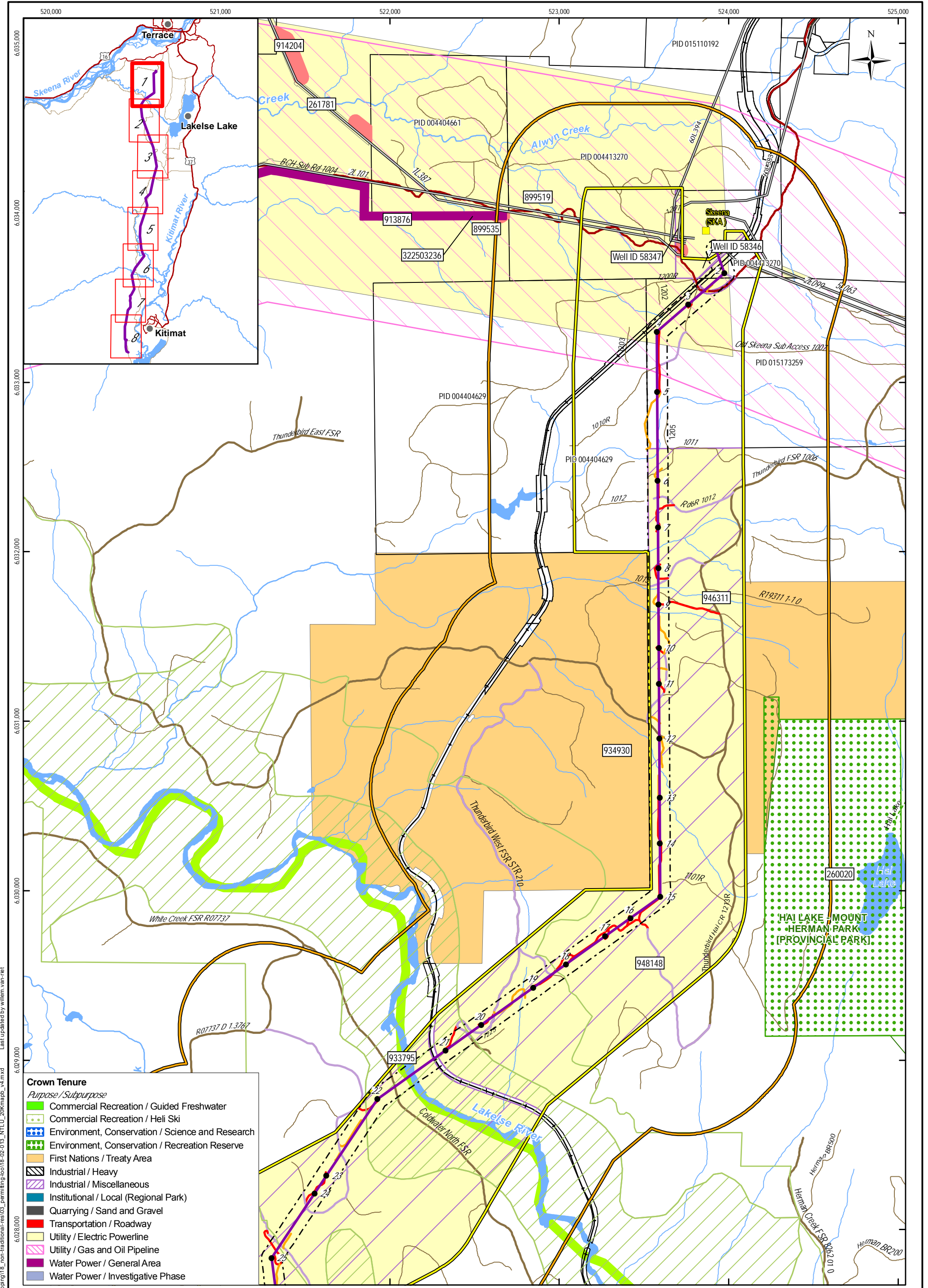


Appendix E

Non-Traditional Land Use

Appendix E.1

Licences and Tenures Intersecting the Non-Traditional Land Use Local Study Area



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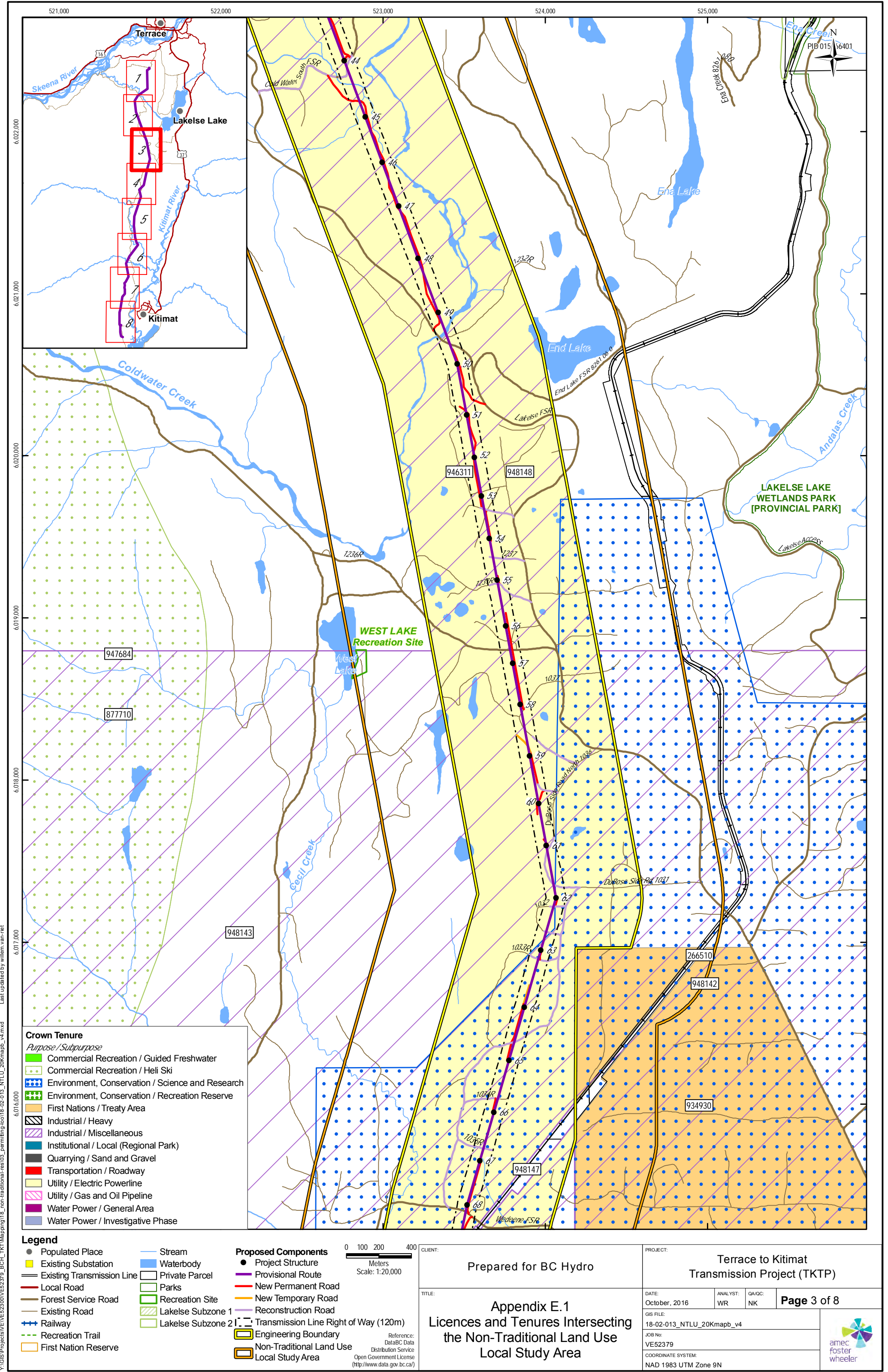
- Crown Tenure**
Purpose / Subpurpose
- Commercial Recreation / Guided Freshwater
 - Commercial Recreation / Heli Ski
 - Environment, Conservation / Science and Research
 - Environment, Conservation / Recreation Reserve
 - First Nations / Treaty Area
 - Industrial / Heavy
 - Industrial / Miscellaneous
 - Institutional / Local (Regional Park)
 - Quarrying / Sand and Gravel
 - Transportation / Roadway
 - Utility / Electric Powerline
 - Utility / Gas and Oil Pipeline
 - Water Power / General Area
 - Water Power / Investigative Phase

- Legend**
- Populated Place
 - Existing Substation
 - Existing Transmission Line
 - Local Road
 - Forest Service Road
 - Existing Road
 - Railway
 - Recreation Trail
 - First Nation Reserve
 - Stream
 - Waterbody
 - Private Parcel
 - Parks
 - Recreation Site
 - Lakelse Subzone 1
 - Lakelse Subzone 2

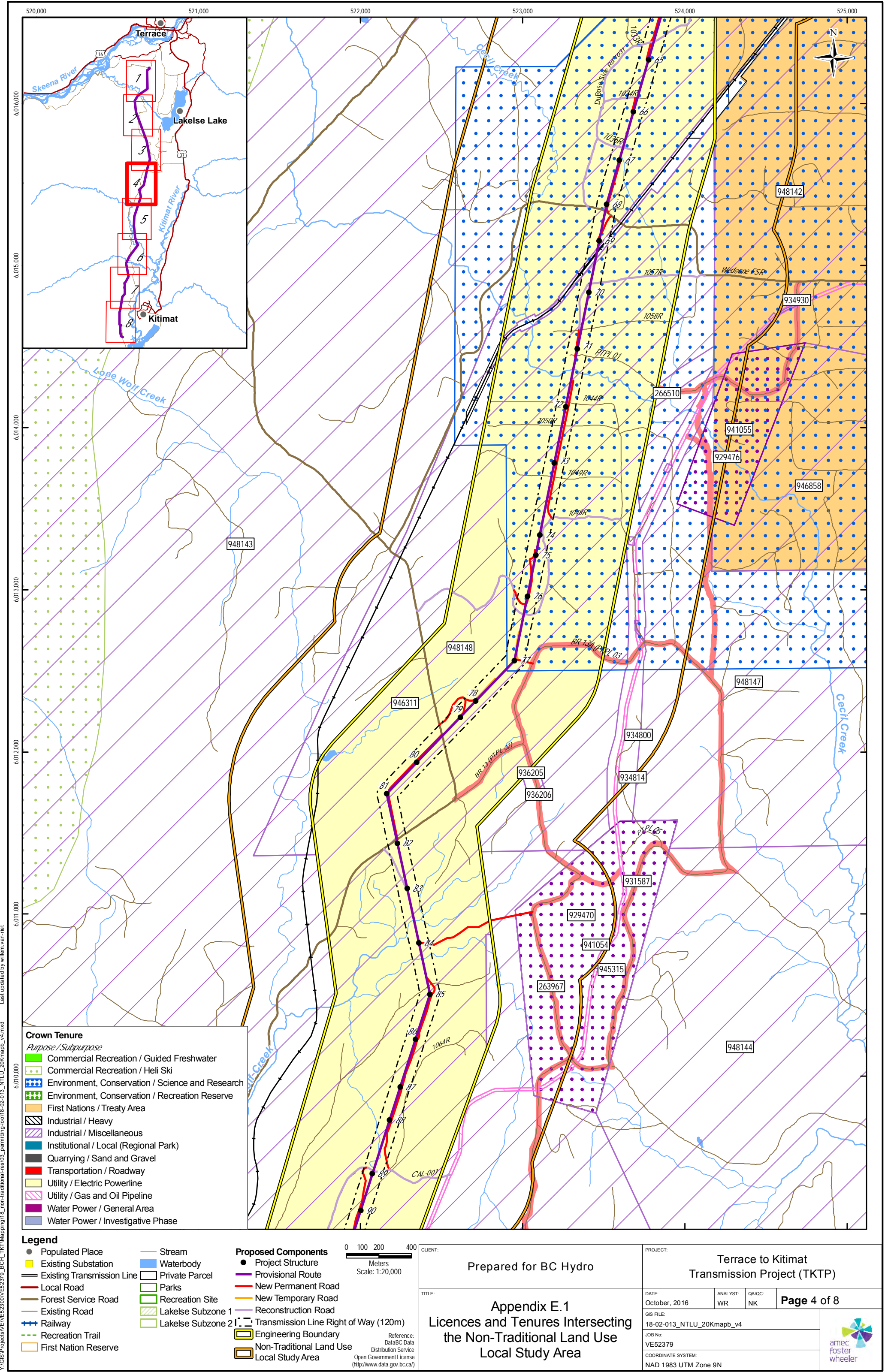
- Proposed Components**
- Project Structure
 - Provisional Route
 - New Permanent Road
 - New Temporary Road
 - Reconstruction Road
 - Transmission Line Right of Way (120m)
 - Engineering Boundary
 - Non-Traditional Land Use
 - Local Study Area

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Meters
Scale: 1:20,000
Reference:
DataBC Data
Distribution Service
Open Government License
(http://www.data.gov.bc.ca/)

CLIENT: Prepared for BC Hydro	PROJECT: Terrace to Kitimat Transmission Project (TKTP)	
TITLE: Appendix E.1 Licences and Tenures Intersecting the Non-Traditional Land Use Local Study Area	DATE: October, 2016	ANALYST: WR
	QA/QC: NK	Page 1 of 8
	GIS FILE: 18-02-013_NTLU_20Kmapb_v4	
	JOB No: VE52379	
	COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 9N	

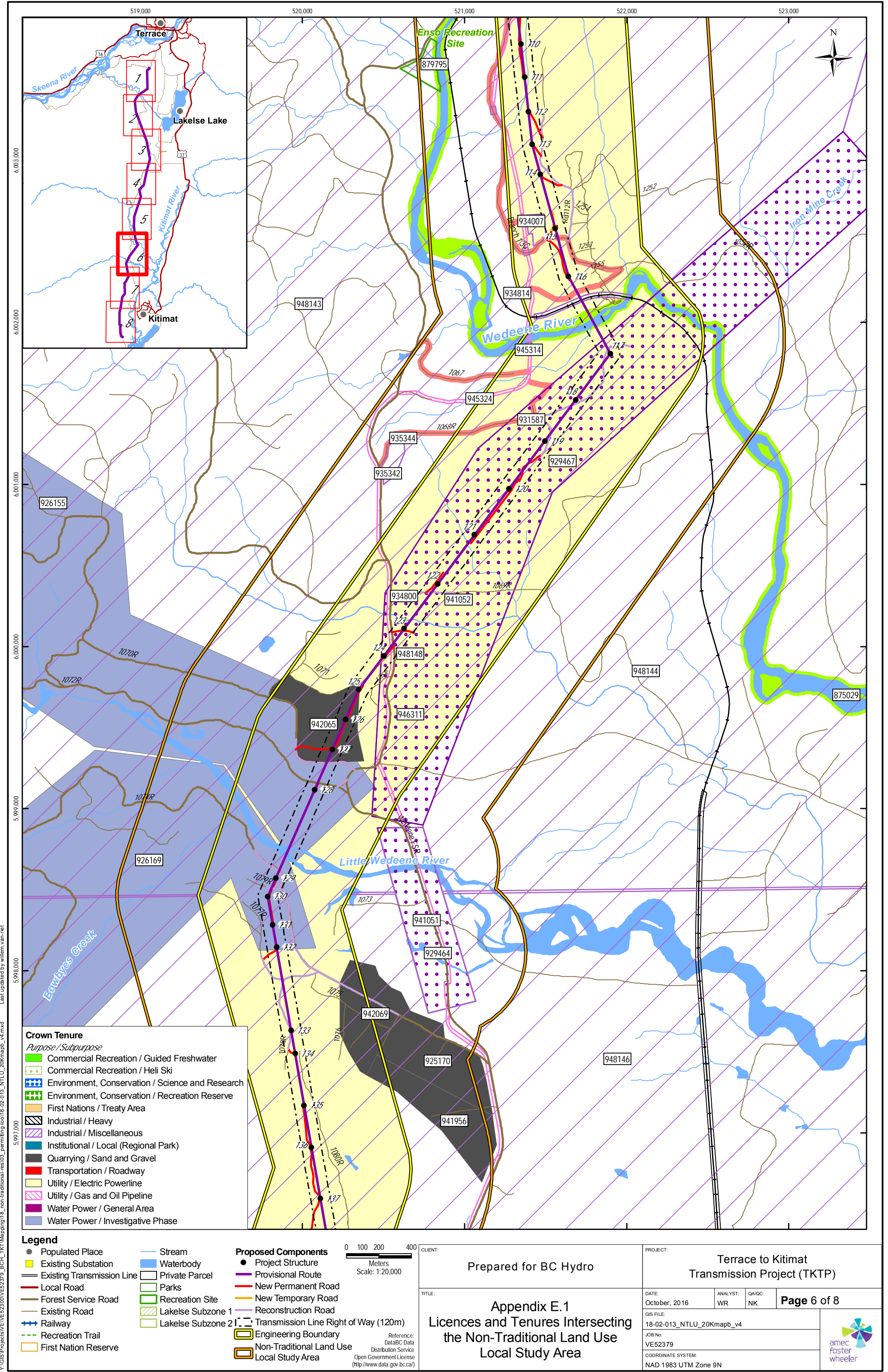


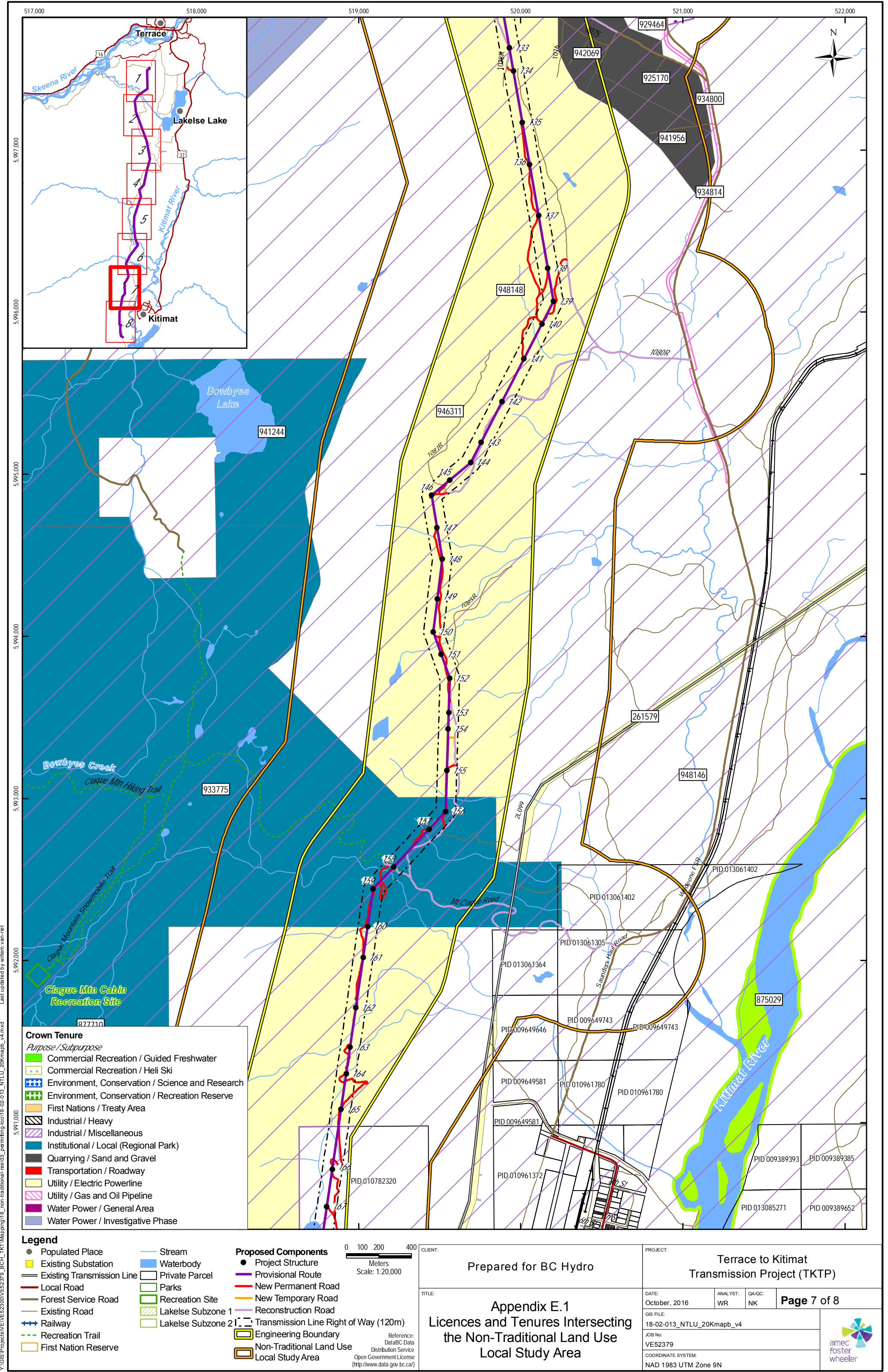
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CLIENT: Prepared for BC Hydro		PROJECT: Terrace to Kitimat Transmission Project (TKTP)	
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		QA/QC: NK	Page 4 of 8
		GIS FILE: 18-02-013_NTLU_20Kmapb_v4	
		JOB No: VE52379	
		COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 9N	





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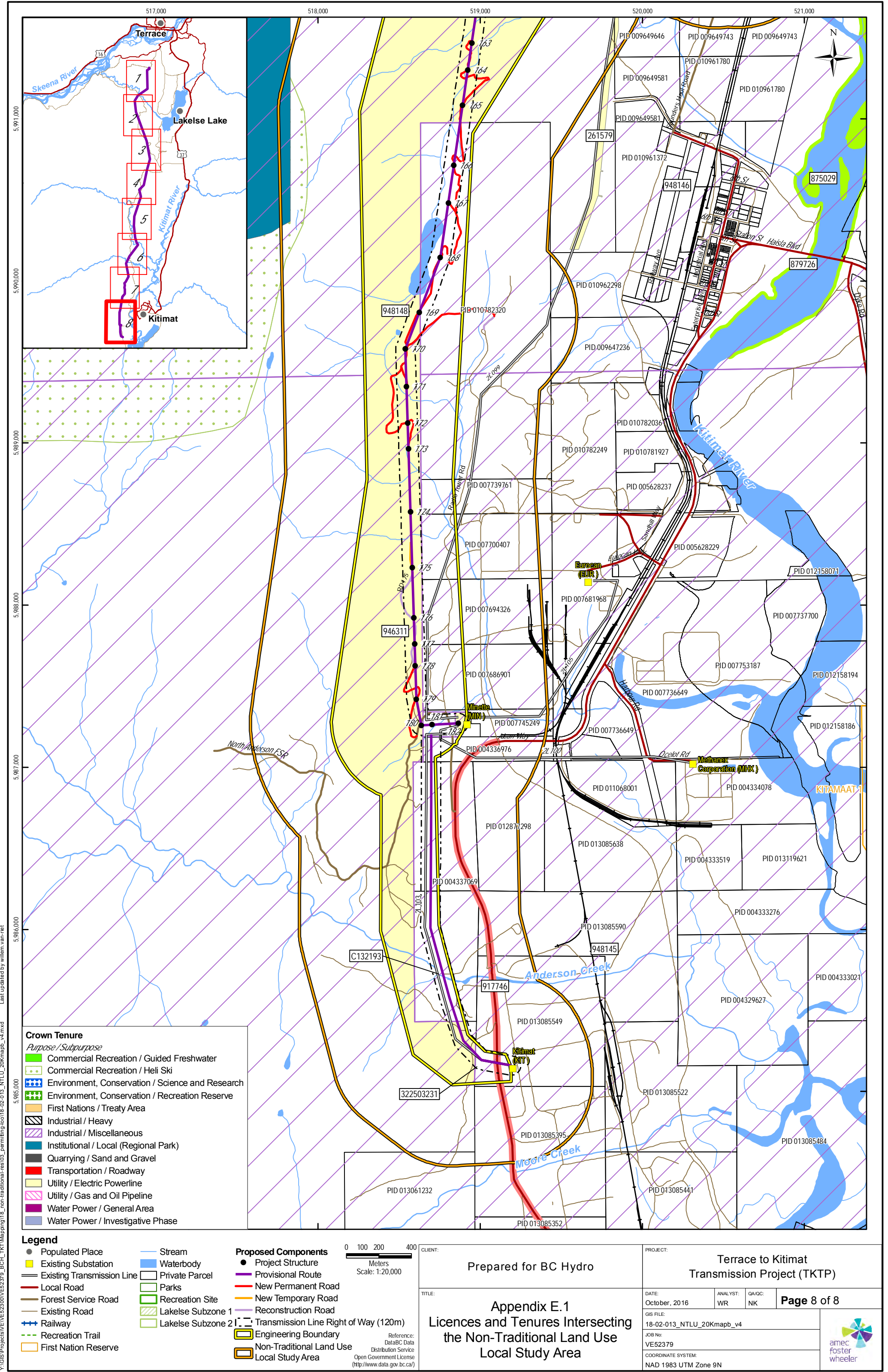
DATE: October, 2016 ANALYST: WR QA/QC: NK Page 7 of 8

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JOB No: VE52379

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 9N





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CLIENT:
Prepared for BC Hydro

TITLE:
Appendix E.1
Licences and Tenures Intersecting
the Non-Traditional Land Use
Local Study Area

PROJECT:
Terrace to Kitimat
Transmission Project (TKTP)

DATE:
October, 2016

ANALYST:
WR

QA/QC:
NK

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GIS FILE:
18-02-013_NTLU_20Kmapb_v4

JOB No:
VE52379

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 9N

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wheeler

Appendix E.2

Terrace-Kitimat Transmission Line Timber Assessment
Chartwell Consultants Ltd.
January 22, 2016



CHARTWELL
Consultants Ltd.

Terrace-Kitimat Transmission Line Timber Assessment

Supplement Appendix E.2 to the
Environmental and Socio-Economic Effects Report

Terrace to Kitimat, BC

Prepared For:



BC Hydro

*6911 Southpoint Dr.
Burnaby, BC
V3N 4X8*

Prepared by: Mike Bowering, RPF
Western Rainforest Contracting - Associate
Reviewed by: Warren Hansen, RPF
Project #: 13-737
January 22, 2016

Chartwell Consultants Ltd.

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Terrace-Kitimat Transmission Line Timber Assessment

Chartwell Consultants Ltd. prepared a merchantable timber assessment to evaluate the impacts on timber volume and impact on the timber harvesting land base (THLB) as a result of the Terrace to Kitimat Transmission Line project. Two forest inventories for the area were assessed using GIS and Provincial modeling software to quantify both current and future impacts on timber production in the project components.

Methodology

A GIS file was prepared by combining the two forest inventories with the project components. A November 10, 2015 version of the statutory Right-of-Way clearing boundary, along with the proposed road networks and the overall study area that surrounds the proposed Right-of-Way were linked to the forest inventory files. The Provincial ownership, Forest Tenures, legal OGMA's and the Results inventory were acquired to identify Crown and privately owned land, the area-based Provincial Forest Tenures, legal Old Growth Management Areas and recent harvest depletions, respectively.

The inventory files were intersected with the project components in the November 2015 GIS file to create a resultant dataset. Roads openings were reviewed in January 2016 and amendments were made to the resultant to incorporate the most recent road locations. The resultant database included the following procedures:

- New road lines in GIS were buffered 10m either side to estimate a 20m wide road clearing width, while the proposed transmission line was buffered 21m either side to represent the 42m wide statutory Right-of-Way.
- Inventory files were updated for recent timber harvesting from the Results inventory.
- Provincial Ownership, Forest Tenure and established OGMA inventories were added to the resultant to identify these areas
- The THLB was approximated using the Forest Management Land Base Indicator field where the 2014 VRI was used in the project components. Approximately 10 ha of project component area was identified as Not Sufficiently Restocked (NSR) and had null values for species or site index attributes and were excluded from the THLB.
- Where TFL41 overlaps the project components, the THLB was approximated by the non-productive descriptor in the 2002 Forest Cover rollover inventory. Polygons with null species or site index values were excluded from the THLB, as were those areas with non-productive descriptors (river, gravel, rock, no typing available, swamp)

Inventory volumes and culmination MAI values were projected with VDYP7 using inventory attributes. Basal area and stand density (trees per hectare) attributes were used to project yield curves for treed polygons in the 2014 VRI. Crown closure was used to estimate stand density where no basal area or stand density attributes were provided in the TFL41 inventory. Other than zeroing inventory volumes and resetting ages for recent harvest depletions, no adjustments were made to inventory attributes, or to projected volume or culmination Mean Annual Increment (MAI) as predicted with VDYP7. A table showing the predicted current

stand volume and the culmination MAI was created for each resultant polygon. Summary Inventory attribute tables were compiled from the resultant inventory database and modeling output from VDYP7 and are shown in this report.

Project Components

Inventory polygons were spatially linked to the following Project Components:

1. *Project Footprint*— includes all areas within the November 10, 2015 GIS file. The Project Footprint is predominantly surrounded by the Study Area with exception of a small (0.13ha) portion that extends beyond the Study Area on the North boundary. The Project Footprint is further stratified to include:
 - a. A 42m wide *Statutory Right-Of-Way* that surrounds the proposed transmission line (21m each side of centerline). These areas are assumed to be de-forested and not regenerated to commercial tree species. New road openings within the Statutory Right-of-Way clearing area were identified separately but were included in the Statutory Line Right-of-Way clearing area.
 - b. *New Road Openings* (or portions) outside the 42m wide Statutory Right-of-Way were identified separately. All new road lines in the GIS file were buffered 10m on either side to represent a 20m wide road opening. All road openings are assumed to be permanently deforested.
 - c. *Areas Outside the 42m wide Statutory Right-of-Way Clearing and Outside the New Road Openings* proposed for an one time danger tree clearing. These areas are not assumed to be a permanent loss to the Timber Harvesting Land Base.
2. *New Roads outside the Project Footprint but within Study Area*—proposed new road openings built outside of the Project Footprint in the November 10, 2015 GIS file, but within the boundaries of the identified Study Area. All new road lines in the GIS file were buffered 10m on either side to represent a 20m wide road opening.
3. *New Roads Outside Study Area*— proposed new road openings built outside the Study Area. New road lines were buffered 10m on either side to represent a 20m wide road opening.
4. *Study Area*— area of interest that includes items 1 & 2 above, plus a buffer area that surrounds them. It is assumed there will be no clearing of timber for project development in the buffer area that surrounds items 1 & 2; therefore, this area was not assessed in this report.

Figure 1 provides a diagram of the project components.

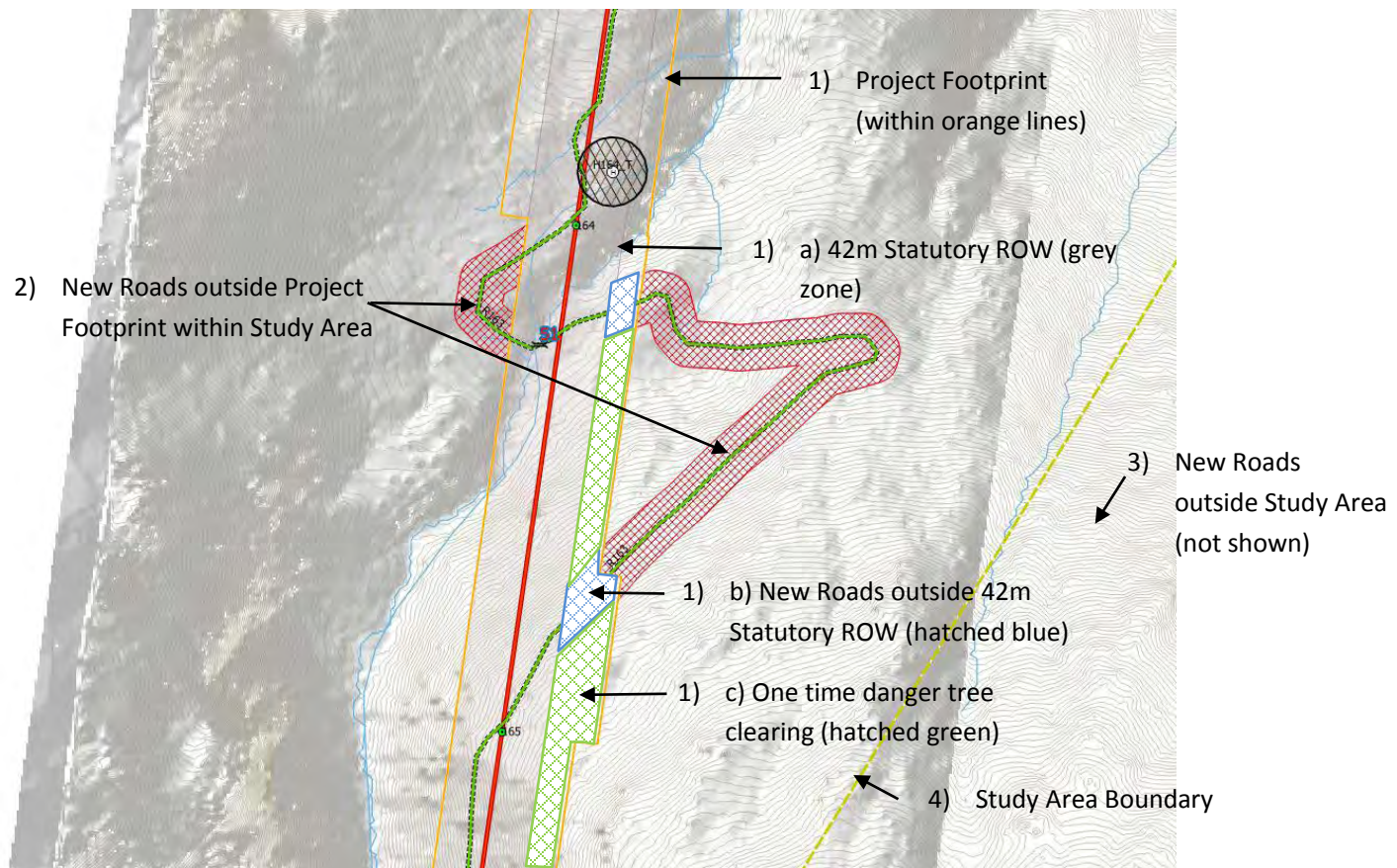


FIGURE 1: PROJECT COMPONENT DIAGRAM

The THLB is an estimate of the forested area available for growing trees for commercial harvest. For this assessment, all timbered inventory polygons were included in the THLB except those areas with obvious deficiencies in timber production. Such polygons include those without site productivity information, non-forested areas like lakes, gravel pits and rock and non-productive areas and areas that were classified as NSR. No allowances were made for non-spatial attributes that may reduce the harvestable land base component in a conventional timber supply analysis such as old seral targets, visual constraints or ungulate winter range.

There are legally established Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA) overlapping the Project Footprint and new road openings to be developed outside the Project Footprint. Unlike a conventional timber supply analysis, the OGMA areas were not excluded from the THLB.

All forested land, both crown and private, was assumed to be in the THLB for this analysis. Table 1 shows the ownership and THLB/Non-timber areas for each project components. Areas proposed for clearing and new road openings comprise nearly 290ha, of which 11ha are non-timbered areas. Approximately 39ha of timbered area is within the Project Footprint and proposed for temporary clearing to address danger trees surrounding the 42m wide transmission line Statutory Right-of-Way.

TABLE 1 – AREA BY PROJECT COMPONENT AND OWNERSHIP FOR THE THLB AND NON-TIMBERED AREA.

Project Component	Owner	Area (ha)		
		THLB	Non-Timber	Total
Statutory ROW in Project Footprint	Crown	192.7	6.5	199.2
	Private	9.0	3.3	12.3
New Roads outside Statutory ROW within Project Footprint	Crown	4.1	0.0	4.1
	Private	0.1	0.0	0.1
New Roads outside Project Footprint within Study Area	Crown	25.3	0.6	25.9
	Private	4.7	0.0	4.7
New Roads outside Project Footprint and Study Area	Crown	3.7	0.0	3.8
	Private	0.5	0.0	0.5
Total in the Permanently Cleared Area		240.0	10.6	250.6
Project Footprint outside Statutory ROW and New Roads	Crown	36.3	0.2	36.5
	Private	2.2	0.3	2.5
Total in the Temporarily Cleared Area		38.5	0.5	39.0
Total Area		278.5	11.1	289.6

Inventory Description

The forest inventories for the project components come from two distinct sources: an older Forest Cover to VRI rollover inventory for TFL41 and the Provincial Vegetation Resources Inventory (VRI) for the area outside TFL41. The Province does not provide VRI data for the TFL41 tenure. The inventory attributes for the TFL41 inventory was last projected and updated for depletions in 2002. The current VRI was used for all areas outside of TFL41 including TFL1 and the Terrace Community Forest. The VRI attributes and harvest depletions were projected up to January 01, 2014 in the VRI source file. Inventory adjustments were made in this analysis for recent harvest openings in the Terrace Community Forest as shown in the Provincial Results Opening inventory. No other harvest depletions in the project components were found on Provincial Results-Openings inventory file that were not shown as openings in the two forest inventories.

Inventory attributes for both the TFL41 inventory and the VRI were projected to 2015 using the Province's inventory projection model VDYP7 to predict current year stand volumes. For quality assurance purposes, both inventories were modelled with VDYP7 to their respective inventory projection year to assess the accuracy of the modelled volumes against the inventory file volume. The modelled volume was comparable (slightly less than 6%) to the actual volume found in the inventory file for the 214ha of project component area that was assessed with the VRI. If the 3,147ha portion of Study Area outside of the Project Footprint and new roads is included, the inventory accuracy of modelled versus inventory volumes is less than 3%.

Volumes projected with VDYP7 to the 2002 projection year of the TFL41 inventory were 12.4% less than the TFL41 inventory volumes. This may be due to a number of factors such in an old inventory notwithstanding subsequent changes to Provincial inventory projection models. Yield projections for smaller areas may be

more sensitive to percentage differences and younger stands may also be more variable when using input attributes like crown closure instead of basal area and stems per hectare (not found in the TFL41 inventory). While the projected versus actual inventory difference for the 2002 TFL41 inventory seems significant, the area only comprises approximately 26% (76ha) of the 290ha of project component area under this assessment.

All inventory volumes projected with VDYP7 are merchantable volumes to the 17.5cm diameter at breast height limits. Comparisons were made to the 17.5 diameter limit volumes in the forest inventories. Use of these diameter limits is consistent with the 2010 Data Package for the Kalum Timber Supply Review¹.

Table 2 shows the project components by ownership category and the relevant area-based forest tenure. The area-based tenures are TFL41, TFL1 and the Terrace Community Forest. Volume based tenures are within the Crown owned lands inside the Kalum Timber Supply Area (TSA). The THLB is further distinguished to those areas where the current stand volume is greater than or less than 250m³/ha as a proxy for stand merchantability. Consistent with the 2010 Data Package for the Kalum Timber Supply Review, stands with less than 250m³/ha are assumed to be unsuitable for harvest.

¹ B.C. Ministry of Forests and Range. 2010. *Kalum timber supply area timber supply review - updated data package following completion of the timber supply analysis*. B.C. Min. For. Range., Victoria.

TABLE 2 – AREA BY PROJECT COMPONENT, OWNERSHIP, TENURE AND TIMBER MERCHANTABILITY IN THE THLB AND NON-TIMBERED AREA

Project Component	Owner	Tenure	Area (ha)		Non-Timber	Total
			<250m ³ /ha	>250m ³ /ha		
Statutory ROW in Project Footprint	Crown		89.3	26.2	5.8	121.4
	Crown	ComFrst	13.4	5.4	0.1	18.9
	Crown	TFL41	52.4	6.0	0.6	59.0
	Private		8.9	0.2	3.3	12.3
New Roads outside Statutory ROW within Project Footprint	Crown		2.2	0.6	0.0	2.8
	Crown	ComFrst	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6
	Crown	TFL41	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7
	Private		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
New Roads outside Project Footprint within Study Area	Crown		11.2	3.6	0.5	15.3
	Crown	ComFrst	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.8
	Crown	TFL41	5.7	4.0	0.2	9.9
	Private		4.7	0.0	0.0	4.7
New Roads outside Project Footprint and Study Area	Crown		3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7
	Crown	TFL41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private		0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total in the Permanently Cleared Area			193.1	46.9	10.6	250.6
Project Footprint outside Statutory ROW and New Roads	Crown		15.8	9.5	0.0	25.3
	Crown	ComFrst	3.1	1.6	0.0	4.7
	Crown	TFL41	5.1	1.3	0.2	6.5
	Private		2.2	0.0	0.3	2.5
Total in the Temporarily Cleared Area			26.2	12.3	0.5	39.0
Total Area			219.2	59.3	11.1	289.6

Standing Timber Volume

Standing timber inventory as projected with VDYP7 to the 2015 year is shown in Table 3. The inventory is broken down by ownership, forest tenure and stand merchantability (greater or less than 250m³/ha).

TABLE 3 - TOTAL VOLUME BY PROJECT COMPONENT, OWNERSHIP, TENURE AND TIMBER MERCHANTABILITY IN THE THLB

Project Component	Owner	Tenure	Total Volume (m3)			TOTAL
			<250m3/ha	>250m3/ha	Non-Timber	
Statutory ROW in Project Footprint	Crown		9,288	13,856	0	23,144
	Crown	ComFrst	2,043	1,517	0	3,559
	Crown	TFL41	4,379	3,081	0	7,460
	Private		837	57	0	894
New Roads outside Statutory ROW within Project Footprint	Crown		234	358	0	592
	Crown	ComFrst	45	47	0	92
	Crown	TFL41	37	79	0	116
	Private		14	0	0	14
New Roads outside Project Footprint within Study Area	Crown		1,002	1,731	0	2,732
	Crown	ComFrst	56	119	0	176
	Crown	TFL41	515	1,808	0	2,323
	Private		373	0	0	373
New Roads outside Project Footprint and Study Area	Crown		526	0	0	526
	Crown	TFL41	0	0	0	0
	Private		17	0	0	17
Total in the Permanently Cleared Area			19,367	22,652	0	42,019
Project Footprint outside Statutory ROW and New Roads	Crown		1,881	5,062	0	6,943
	Crown	ComFrst	513	433	0	945
	Crown	TFL41	558	707	0	1,265
	Private		347	0	0	347
Total in the Temporarily Cleared Area			3,299	6,201	0	9,501
Total Volume			22,666	28,853	0	51,519

Clearing the Statutory Right-of-Way and building new roads will result in a harvest of 42,019 m³, while removing timber from the one-time danger tree clearing area will add another 9,501 m³. Although stands considered non-merchantable (less than 250m³/ha) comprise 77% of the THLB area within the proposed clearing areas and roads, these same stands only contribute 46% of the standing volume. Nearly 4,772m³ of inventory volume in the area proposed for Right-of-Way clearing, new roads and the danger tree clearing would come from the Terrace Community Forest while 11,164m³ would be cleared from TFL41. Most of the 28,853m³ of merchantable volume within the proposed clearing areas, new roads and danger tree areas comes from volume based tenure areas in the Kalum TSA (21,006m³).

Table 4 shows the proportion of total timber volume by timber type. Softwood volume makes up nearly 96% of the total timber volume in the project components.

TABLE 4 - TOTAL VOLUME BY TIMBER TYPE, SHOWN BY PROJECT COMPONENT, OWNERSHIP, TENURE AND TIMBER IN THE THLB

Project Component	Owner	Tenure	Total Vol (m3)	Hardwood Vol (m3)	Softwood Vol (m3)
Statutory ROW in Project Footprint	Crown		23,144	704	22,440
	Crown	ComFrst	3,559	410	3,149
	Crown	TFL41	7,460	168	7,292
	Private		894	229	665
New Roads outside Statutory ROW within Project Footprint	Crown		592	6	586
	Crown	ComFrst	92	20	72
	Crown	TFL41	116	0	115
	Private		14	5	9
New Roads outside Project Footprint within Study Area	Crown		2,732	82	2,650
	Crown	ComFrst	176	10	166
	Crown	TFL41	2,323	1	2,322
	Private		373	38	335
New Roads outside Project Footprint and Study Area	Crown		526	1	525
	Crown	TFL41	0	0	0
	Private		17	0	17
Total in Permanently Cleared Area			42,019	1,674	40,345
Project Footprint outside Statutory ROW and New Roads	Crown		6,943	135	6,808
	Crown	ComFrst	945	103	842
	Crown	TFL41	1,265	80	1,185
	Private		347	91	255
Total in Temporarily Cleared Area			9,501	409	9,092
Total Volume			51,519	2,083	49,436

Table 5 shows the softwood timber volume by species type (hemlock (H), balsam (B), cedar (C), pine & larch (P & L) and spruce (S)), differentiated by the merchantability limit of 250m³/ha. Species volume reflects the summation of all stand volume proportioned by the inventory species component within each stand.

TABLE 5 - SOFTWOOD VOLUME BY SPECIES, WHERE STAND VOLUME IS GREATER OR LESS THAN 250M³/HA.

Project Component	Own	Tenure	H (m3)		B (m3)		C (m3)		P & L (m3)		S (m3)	
			>250	<250	>250	<250	>250	<250	>250	<250	>250	<250
Statutory ROW in Project Footprint	C		8,525	6,442	2,011	1,301	1,616	519	48	4	1,452	521
	C	ComFrst	829	1,568	237	349	0	26	0	23	116	2
	C	TFL41	1,191	3,013	1,290	1,056	149	252	0	21	304	15
	P		7	505	0	9	4	82	0	0	11	47
New Roads outside of Statutory ROW within Project Footprint	C		169	161	45	47	63	14	0	0	81	6
	C	ComFrst	23	33	6	8	0	1	0	0	1	0
	C	TFL41	54	27	6	7	18	4	0	0	1	0
	P		0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Roads outside Project Footprint within Study Area	C		1,455	678	123	130	141	59	0	1	11	52
	C	ComFrst	86	40	23	11	0	2	0	0	6	0
	C	TFL41	1,115	385	512	94	177	35	0	0	4	0
	P		0	309	0	14	0	12	0	0	0	0
New Roads outside Project Footprint and Study Area	C		0	408	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	58
	C	TFL41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	P		0	15	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total in Permanently Cleared Area			13,454	13,591	4,252	3,083	2,169	1,008	48	50	1,987	702
Project Footprint outside Statutory ROW and New Roads	C		3,400	1,296	754	276	522	82	7	1	372	99
	C	ComFrst	260	391	71	86	0	7	0	6	22	0
	C	TFL41	131	378	285	146	14	28	0	2	199	2
	P		0	172	0	7	0	45	0	0	0	33
Total in Temporarily Cleared Area			3,791	2,235	1,109	516	536	161	7	8	592	134
Total Volume			17,245	15,827	5,361	3,599	2,705	1,169	56	58	2,580	837

Table 6 shows the same information as Table 5, but for the hardwood species (aspen & cottonwood (A), red alder (Dr) and birch (Ep)). Most of the hardwood volume is red alder.

TABLE 6: TOTAL HARDWOOD VOLUME BY SPECIES, WHERE STAND VOLUME IS GREATER OR LESS THAN 250M3/HA.

Project Component	Own	Tenure	A (m3)		Dr (m3)		Ep (m3)	
			>250	<250	>250	<250	>250	<250
Statutory ROW in Project Footprint	C		0	0	203	493	0	9
	C	ComFrst	189	0	146	75	0	0
	C	TFL41	136	0	10	21	0	0
	P		0	0	35	80	0	114
New Roads outside of Statutory ROW within Project Footprint	C		0	0	0	6	0	0
	C	ComFrst	13	0	4	3	0	0
	C	TFL41	0	0	0	0	0	0
	P		0	0	0	3	0	1
New Roads outside Project Footprint within Study Area	C		0	0	0	82	0	0
	C	ComFrst	4	0	1	4	0	0
	C	TFL41	0	0	0	1	0	0
	P		0	0	0	28	0	9
New Roads outside Project Footprint and Study Area	C		0	0	0	1	0	0
	C	TFL41	0	0	0	0	0	0
	P		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total in Permanently Cleared Area			342	0	399	798	0	134
Project Footprint outside Statutory ROW and New Roads	C		0	0	7	125	0	3
	C	ComFrst	56	0	23	23	0	0
	C	TFL41	78	0	1	2	0	0
	P		0	0	0	25	0	66
Total in Temporarily Cleared Area			134	0	31	175	0	69
Total Volume			476	0	430	974	0	203

The area under the project components was distinguished into the Age Class descriptions shown in Table 7. The non-forested areas outside the THLB were classified as Age Class 0.

TABLE 7 - AGE CLASS DESCRIPTIONS

Age Class	Age Range
0	Non-timbered
1	1 to 20
2	21 to 40
3	41 to 60
4	61 to 80
5	81 to 100
6	101 to 120
7	121 to 140
8	141 to 250
9	>250

Table 8 shows the different project component areas by the age class. Nearly 85% of the THLB in the proposed Right-of-Way clearing area and road openings is 60 years of age or less. An age class gap exists across the project component areas for stands between 61 and 140 years of age (age classes 4 to 7). Old seral stands (i.e. Age Class 9 or those >250 years) represent about 13% or 36ha of the project component areas while Age Class 8 stands in the project components only comprise 4.8ha. The project components overlap 5.9 ha of legally established OGMA's, the majority of which are in Age Classes 8 and 9 (2.7ha and 3ha respectively).

TABLE 8 - PROJECT COMPONENT AREA (HA) SHOWN BY AGE CLASS (NON-TIMBERED AREA NOT SHOWN).

Project Component	Owner	Tenure	THLB Area (ha) by Age Class								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Statutory ROW in Project Footprint	Crown		2.3	49.9	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	18.9
	Crown	ComFrst	3.4	1.4	13.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Crown	TFL41	0.0	45.2	9.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.3
	Private		0.0	5.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Roads outside Statutory ROW within Project Footprint	Crown		0.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
	Crown	ComFrst	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Crown	TFL41	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Roads outside Project Footprint within Study Area	Crown		0.3	8.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
	Crown	ComFrst	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Crown	TFL41	0.0	5.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
	Private		0.0	3.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
New Roads outside Project Footprint and Study Area	Crown		0.0	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Crown	TFL41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private		0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total in Permanently Cleared Area			6.2	121.4	79.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.0	28.0
Project Footprint outside Statutory ROW and New Roads	Crown		0.1	8.7	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.5
	Crown	ComFrst	0.7	0.3	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Crown	TFL41	0.0	3.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6
	Private		0.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total in Temporarily Cleared Area			0.7	12.3	16.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	8.0
Total Area			7.0	133.7	95.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.8	36.1

Future Timber Volume

In order to quantify future stand production, the mean annual increment (MAI) at culmination age was calculated using VDYP7 for each inventory polygon and represents the maximum rate of annual growth of a stand. Multiplying MAI values by the area of stand gives a maximum theoretical sustainable harvest rate for that stand referred to as the long run sustained yield (LRSY). In practice and over long time projections, the maximum sustainable harvest rate of a land base can never exceed the LRSY volumes of all stands in the land base. Short term harvest rates may in fact be greater than LRSY and sustainable over the short term if the inventory volume comes from stands older than their respective age of culmination MAI. Any short term harvest levels that exceed LRSY will not be sustainable over the long term however.

Typically a timber supply forecast will project a sustainable long term harvest level in a given land base is less than the theoretical harvest level of LRSY. This may be due to legacy harvesting or to a number of management constraints that are applied to a land base, like requiring a certain proportion of the inventory to be old seral or requiring harvest areas to be considered greened up before adjacent harvesting is allowed to occur.

The LRSY estimate is considered a theoretical estimate of land base productivity. Stand management practices that increase the overall yield and growth rate of a stand will correspondingly increase LRSY values. Planting with preferred stock to an appropriate density, fertilizing, abating pests and disease are but a few factors that may increase MAI and therefore LRSY.

Table 9 shows the LRSY values and average culmination MAI for each project component category. LRSY values in the table are a summation of individual polygon LRSY values within each project while mean culmination MAI values are simply LRSY divided by THLB area. Unique LRSY and MAI values have been prepared for each inventory polygon within the GIS resultant file in the preparation of Table 9.

TABLE 9 - LRSY AND CULMINATION VALUES BY PROJECT COMPONENT

Project Component	Owner	Tenure	THLB (ha)	LRSY (m3/ha/yr)	MAI (m3/yr)
Statutory ROW in Project Footprint	Crown		115.5	671.6	5.8
	Crown	ComFrst	18.8	160.8	8.6
	Crown	TFL41	58.4	360.0	6.2
	Private		9.0	45.8	5.1
New Roads outside of Statutory ROW within Project Footprint	Crown		2.8	16.0	5.8
	Crown	ComFrst	0.6	5.0	8.6
	Crown	TFL41	0.7	5.0	6.8
	Private		0.1	0.4	5.3
New Roads outside Project Footprint within Study Area	Crown		14.8	74.8	5.1
	Crown	ComFrst	0.8	7.2	9.3
	Crown	TFL41	9.7	59.4	6.1
	Private		4.7	20.0	4.3
New Roads outside Project Footprint and Study Area	Crown		3.7	24.9	6.7
	Crown	TFL41	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private		0.5	2.1	4.6
Total in Permanently Cleared Area			240.0	1,453.0	6.1
Project Footprint outside Statutory ROW and New Roads	Crown		25.3	150.4	5.9
	Crown	ComFrst	4.7	40.5	8.6
	Crown	TFL41	6.3	40.4	6.4
	Private		2.2	11.9	5.5
Total in Temporarily Cleared Area			38.5	243.3	6.3
Total			278.5	1,696.3	6.1

The values in Table 9 show that permanently removing the productive areas under proposed Statutory Right-of-Way clearing and new road openings will impact the future AAC by up to 1,453m³ per year. Within the Statutory Right-of-Way clearing and new road openings, approximately 68m³ per year of this LRSY volume is held in privately held land and not a factor in AAC projections of volume on Crown owned forest. TFL41 and the Terrace Community Forest may lose timber growing sites that are capable of producing 424m³ per year and 173m³ per year respectively. The Crown owned land in the Kalum Timber Supply Area (i.e. those crown owned areas outside of TFL41 and the Terrace community forest) may see a short fall in future harvest volumes of up to 787m³ per year.

Removing the one-time danger trees area is considered a temporary removal of timber and therefore these areas will not impact the future timber volume in the Project Footprint outside of the Statutory Right-of-Way or new road openings. In Table 9 these areas show a combined area of 38.5 ha and a LRSY value of 243m³ per year.

The LRSY values and culmination MAI estimates are based solely on the VDYP7 inventory model forecasts using current inventory attributes and are estimates do not consider any stand enhancement treatments.

Mitigation Measures

A number of mitigation measures can be employed by the proponent to reduce both direct and indirect effects on forestry activities-as a result of project development.

Direct Effects

Direct effects on timber production and yield primarily involves the harvest of existing stands of timber and the lost opportunity to grow timber in areas that are proposed for permanent clearing (i.e. Statutory Right-of-Way and road openings) as described in the Standing Timber Volume and Future Timber Volume sections of this report. Mitigation measures to reduce these direct effects may include such things as:

- Minimize clearing where practicable.
- Use best efforts to utilize merchantable timber and provide harvest opportunities and access to this timber by the respective tenure holder or private land owner, where possible.
- Use best management practices and following the EMP/EPPs developed for the project.

Timber production is also related to the amount of productive area and site productivity of the area. Project activities that reduce the productive area or hinder the site productivity in some manner will result in lower timber yields. Mitigation measures to reduce these direct effects may include such things as sorting, separating and storing top soil on sites where short-term soil stripping and grubbing is required during construction, where practicable. This material can be spread back onto sites during reclamation and will help increase the success rate of establishing commercial species.

Indirect Effects

Transmission lines have the potential to isolate adjacent stands of timber and may restrict conventional logging activities when the lines are located across or along forestry roads. Transmission lines also have the potential to restrict aerial harvesting flight paths as helicopters carrying logs cannot cross transmission lines without risk to the circuit (i.e. potential for logs and or debris to fall on the circuit). These effects have the potential to affect the economic and practical feasibility of harvesting timber.

It is suggested that Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO), surrounding area based forest tenure holders and private land representatives have an opportunity to review the proposed project and provide comment. Access (i.e. roads and bridges) may be improved during construction. Improved road access may have a favorable effect on forest tenure and private land holders. This may be an appropriate discussion point with surrounding tenure holders and FLNRO when consideration is given to lost timber production areas.

In summary, to reduce the indirect effects of isolating timber and increasing the material cost of wood delivery, the project should consider such things as:

- Ensuring design considers appropriate limits of approach under Transmission Lines on Forest Service Roads for forestry harvesting equipment to cross, even when travelling on a low-bed
- Where timber harvesting activities are planned, review the proposed project with FLNRO and affected area based forest tenure holders to minimize flight path impacts and potential timber isolation.
- Review access plans with FLNRO, area based tenure holders and private land owners to minimize potential timber access conflicts.
- Design bridge crossings to a minimum BCL 625 Load Rating (legal highway load rating).
- Give consideration to road and crossing improvements in any offset negotiation discussions with adjacent area based forest tenure and private land holders for lost timber growing space.



Mike Bowering, RPF
January 22, 2016



JAN 22, 2016

Appendix F

Visual Resource

Appendix F.1

Observation Points Screened from the Project

Appendix F.1: Observation Points Screened from the Project

OP #	Observation Point	Type
OP-01	Lakelse Park (11518)	Major Recreation Viewpoint
OP-02	Catt Point Road (11521)	
OP-03	Hwy 37 (11524)	Recreation Photopoint
OP-04	Hatchery Creek (11520)	
OP-05	Hwy 37 (11516)	
OP-06	Clearwater Lake (11511)	
OP-07	Onion Lake (11508)	
OP-08	Hwy 37 (11504)	
OP-09	Hwy 37 (11503)	
OP-10	Hwy 37 (11501)	
OP-12	Oolichan Ave (11488)	
OP-13	Hirsch Creek (11487)	
OP-14	Onion Lake (11513)	Potential Viewpoint
OP-16	Hwy 37 (11505)	
OP-17	Hwy 37 (11491)	
OP-18	Jugwees 5	First Nation Reserve
OP-19	Kitamaat 1	
OP-23	Lakelse 25	
OP-24	Hai Lake	Park
OP-25	Lakelse Lake	
OP-26	Lakelse Lake Wetland	
OP-27	Nalbeelah Creek	
OP-28	Kitamat River	
OP-29	West Lake	Recreation Site
OP-30	Enso	
OP-31	Mount Claque Cabin	
OP-32	Robinson Lake	
OP-37	Terrace Airport	Urban Area
OP-38	Lakelse River Fishing Spot	Other Viewpoint
OP-39	Adele Road	
OP-40	Iron Mountain	

Appendix F.2

Photographs taken from Observation Points towards the Project



Photo 1: OP-02 Catt Point Road (11521)

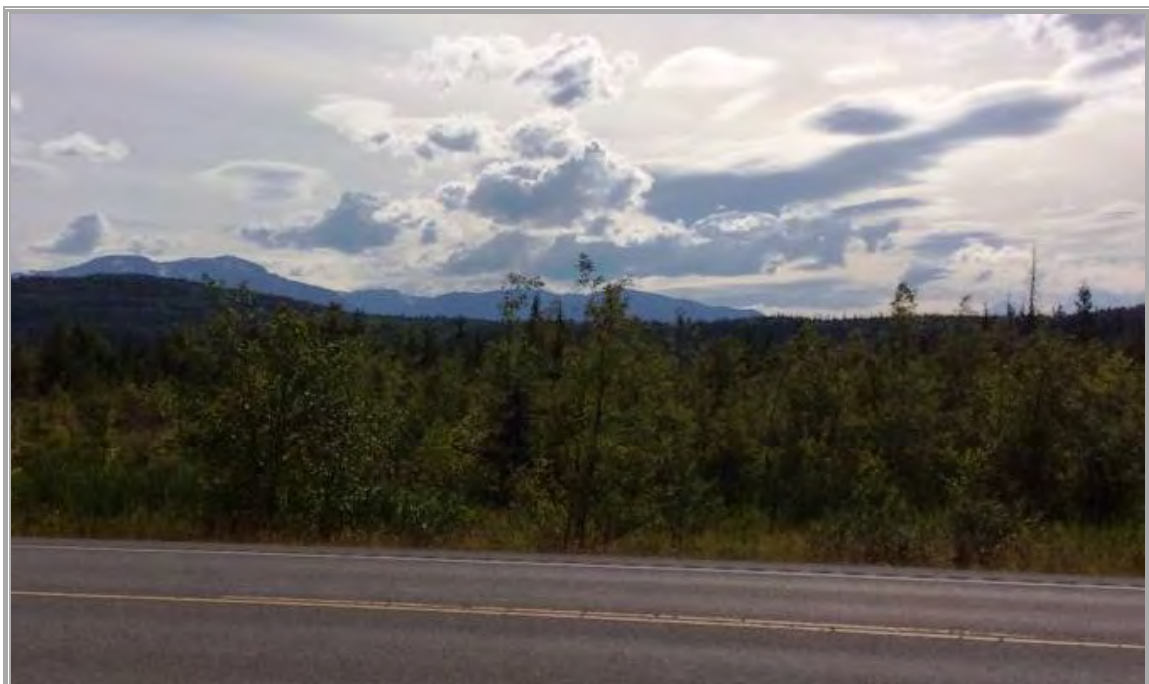


Photo 2: OP-03 Hwy. 37 (11524)



Photo 3: OP-04 Hatchery Creek (11520)



Photo 4: OP-05 Hwy. 37 (11516)



Photo 5: OP-07 Onion Lake (11508)



Photo 6: OP-08 Hwy. 37 (11504)



Photo 7: OP-09 Hwy. 37 (11503)



Photo 8: OP-10 Hwy. 37 (11501)



Photo 9: OP-11 Hwy. 37 (11489)

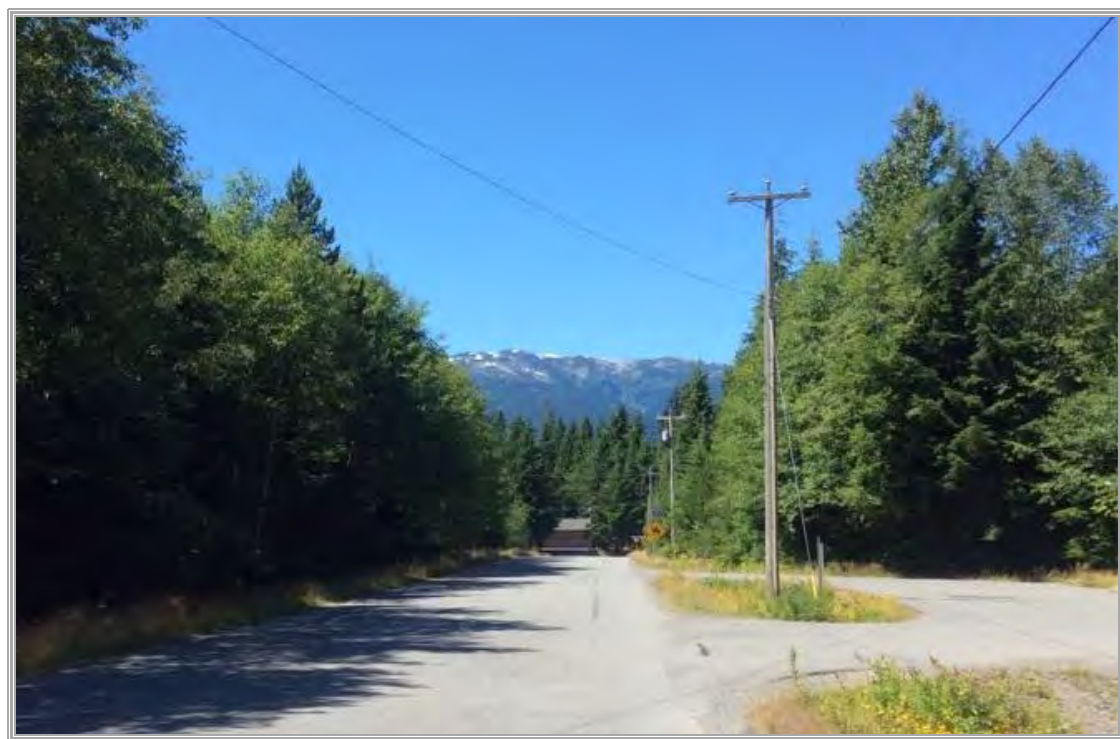


Photo 10: OP-12 Oolichan Ave (11488)



Photo 11: OP-13 Hirsch Creek (11487)



Photo 12: OP-14 Onion Lake (11513)



Photo 13: OP-17 Hwy. 37 (11491)

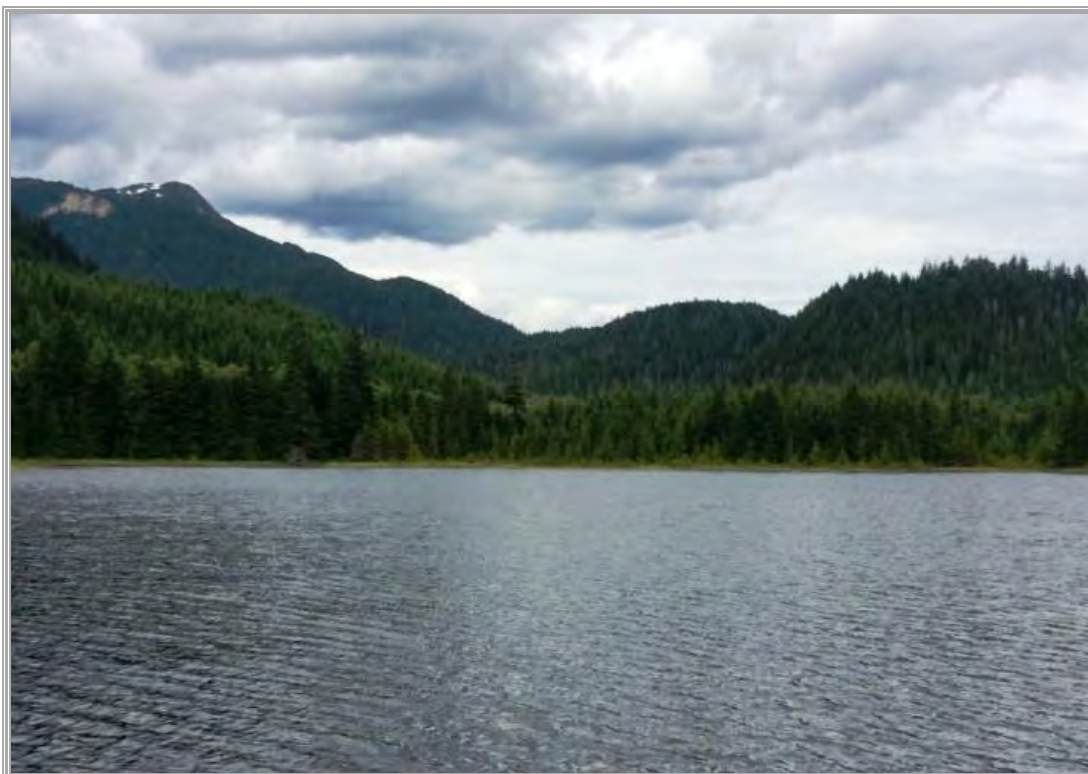


Photo 14: OP-29 West Lake



Photo 15: OP-39 Adele Road



Photo 16: OP-40 Iron Mountain

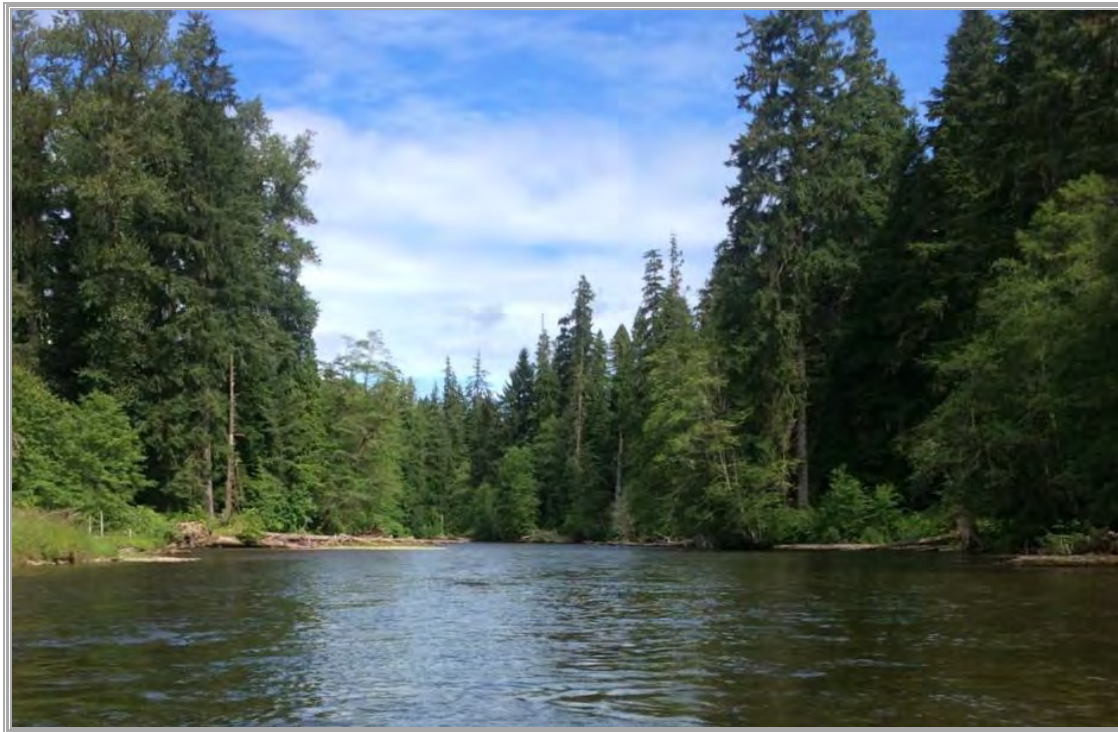


Photo 17: OP-42 Lakelse River



Photo 18: OP-43 Coldwater Creek



Photo 19: OP-44 Wedeene River



Photo 20: OP-45 Little Wedeene River

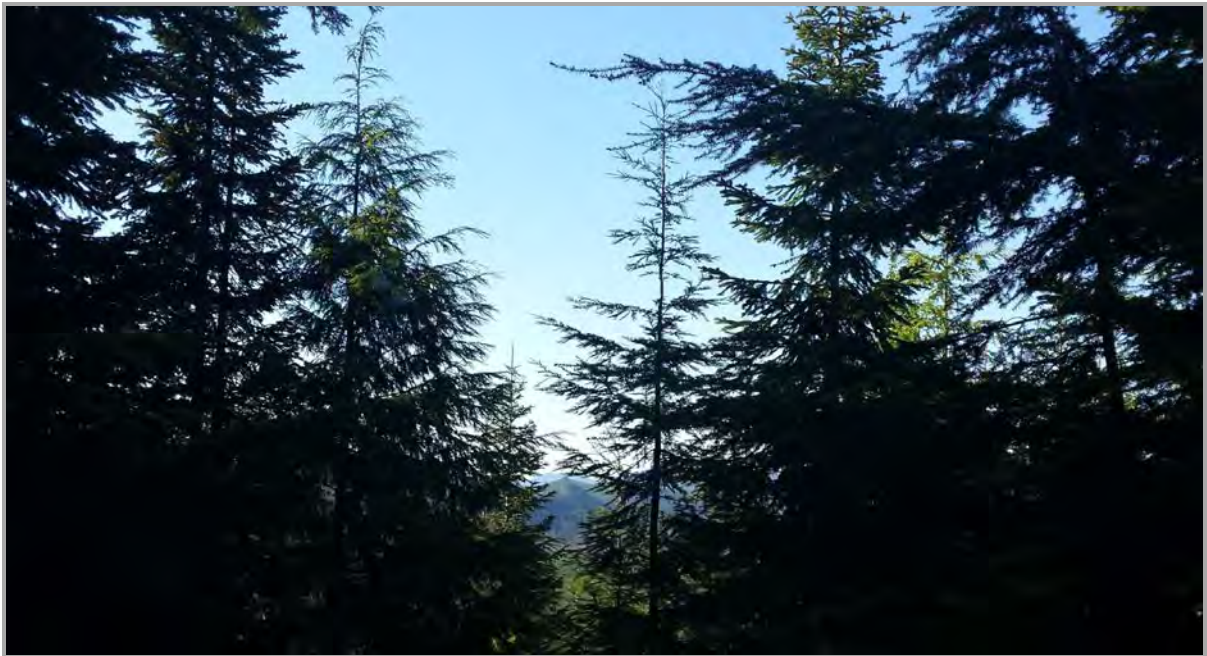


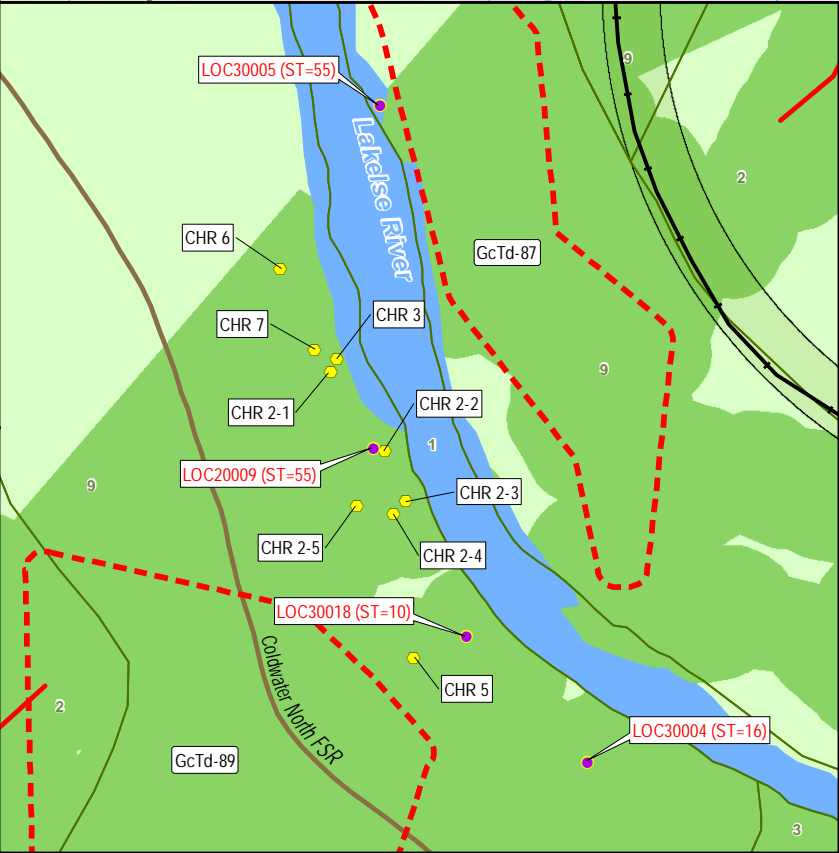
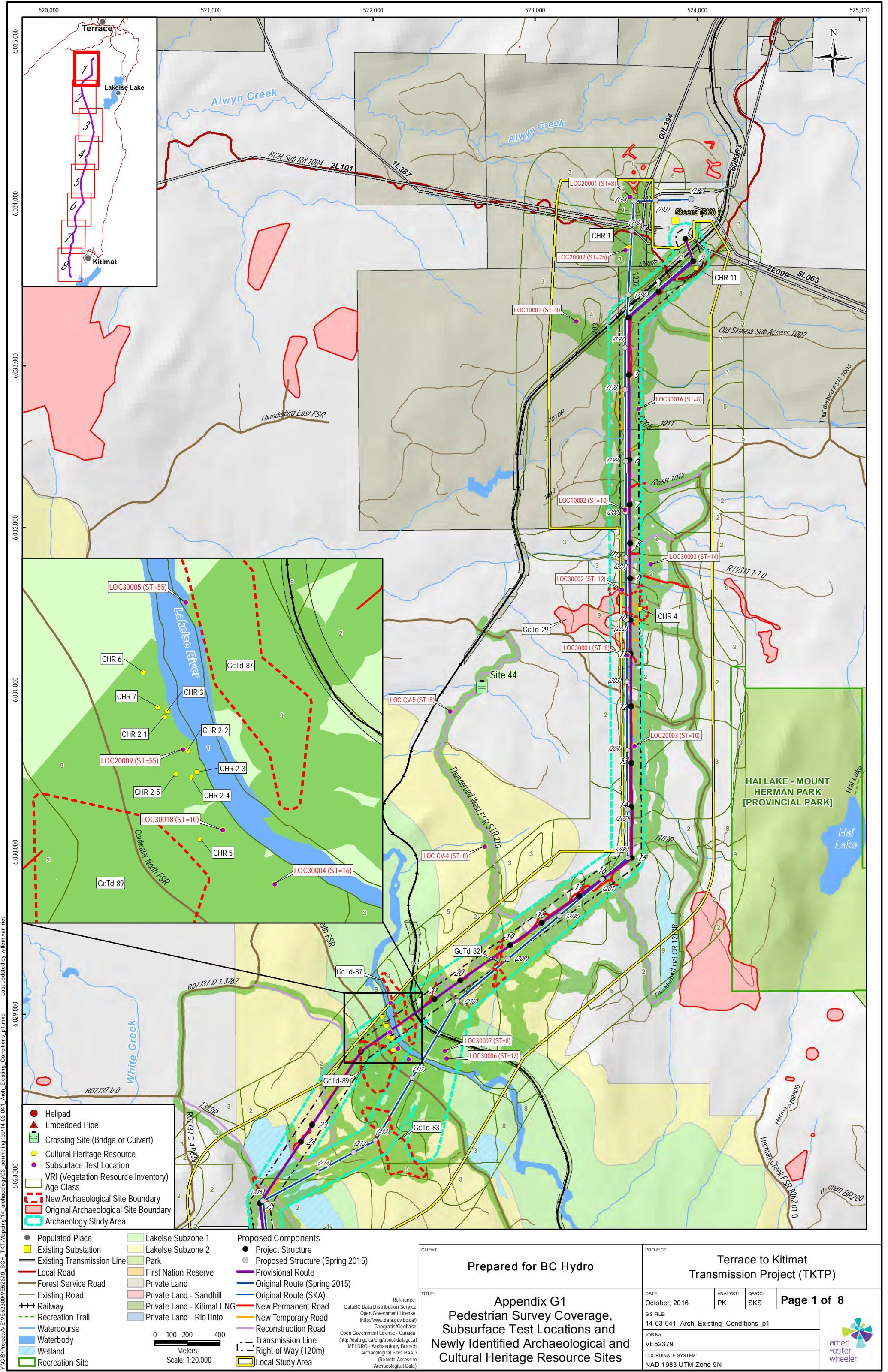
Photo 21: OP-15 Onion Lake Ski Trail (RVP-11515)

Appendix G

Archaeology

Appendix G.1

Pedestrian Survey Coverage, Subsurface Test Locations and Newly Identified Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Resource Sites

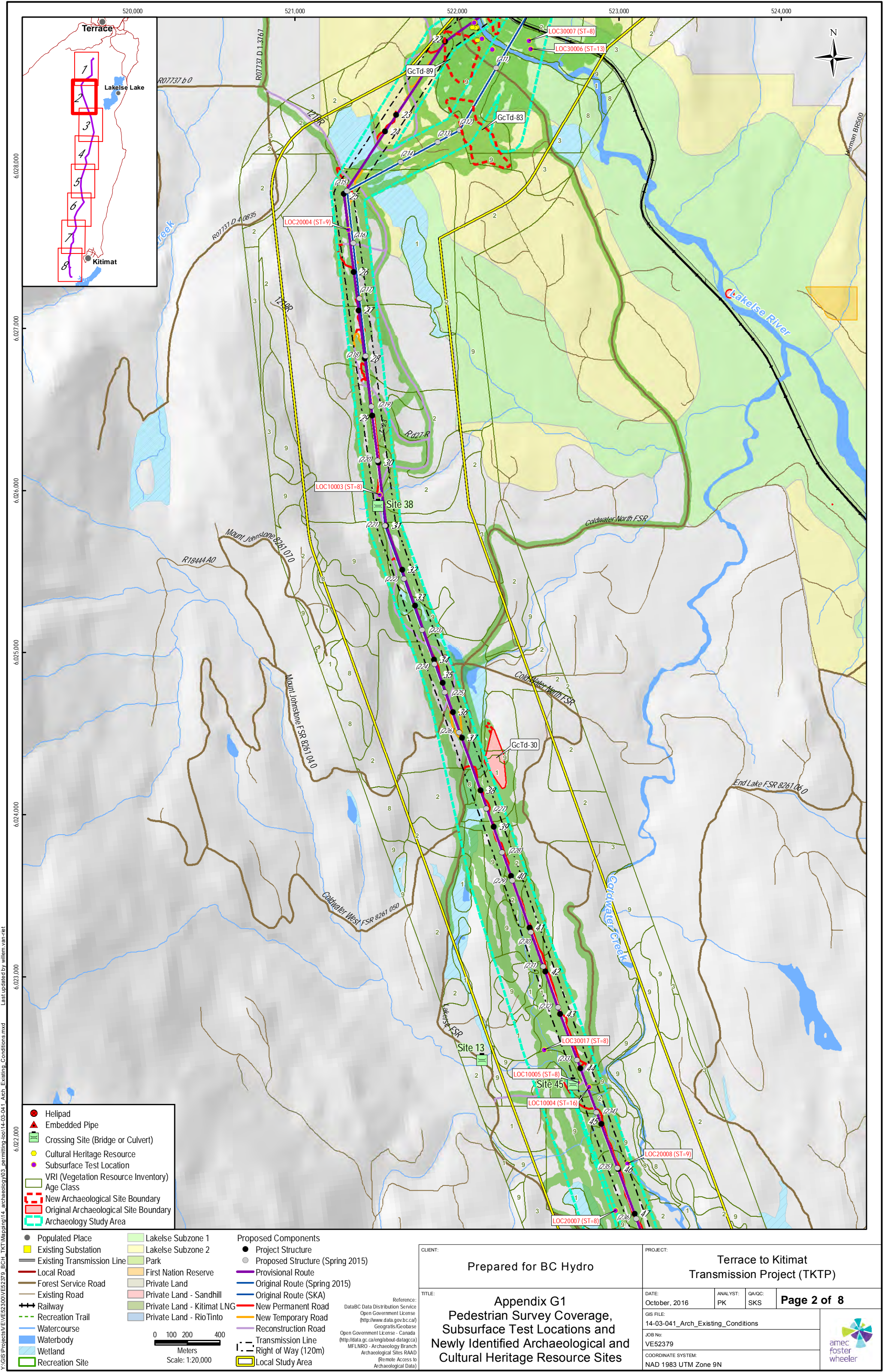


- Heliport
- Embedded Pipe
- Crossing Site (Bridge or Culvert)
- Cultural Heritage Resource
- Subsurface Test Location
- VRI (Vegetation Resource Inventory) Age Class
- New Archaeological Site Boundary
- Original Archaeological Site Boundary
- Archaeology Study Area

- Populated Place
 - Existing Substation
 - Existing Transmission Line
 - Local Road
 - Forest Service Road
 - Existing Road
 - Railway
 - Recreation Trail
 - Watercourse
 - Waterbody
 - Wetland
 - Recreation Site
- 0 100 200 400
Meters
Scale: 1:20,000

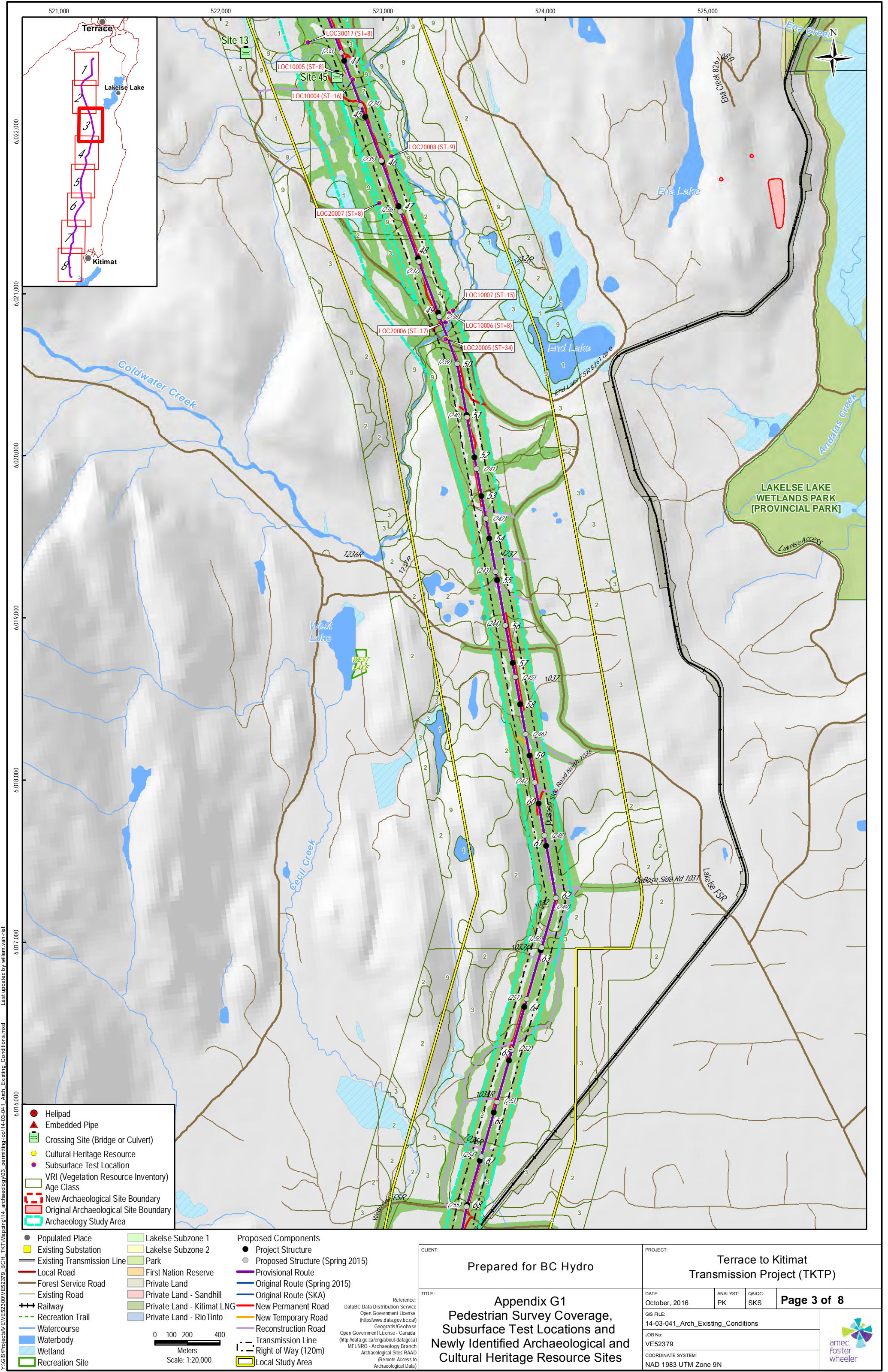
- Proposed Components
- Project Structure
 - Proposed Structure (Spring 2015)
 - Provisional Route
 - Original Route (Spring 2015)
 - Original Route (SKA)
 - New Permanent Road
 - New Temporary Road
 - Reconstruction Road
 - Transmission Line
 - Right of Way (120m)
 - Local Study Area
- Reference:
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TITLE: Appendix G1 Pedestrian Survey Coverage, Subsurface Test Locations and Newly Identified Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Resource Sites		DATE: October, 2016	ANALYST: PK
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		COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 9N	



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Reference: DataBC Data Distribution Service Open Government License (http://www.data.gov.bc.ca/) Geogratis/Geobase Open Government License - Canada (http://data.gc.ca/english/about-data/gca) MFLNRO - Archaeology Branch Archaeological Sites RAAD (Remote Access to Archaeological Data)		QA/QC: SKS	Page 2 of 8
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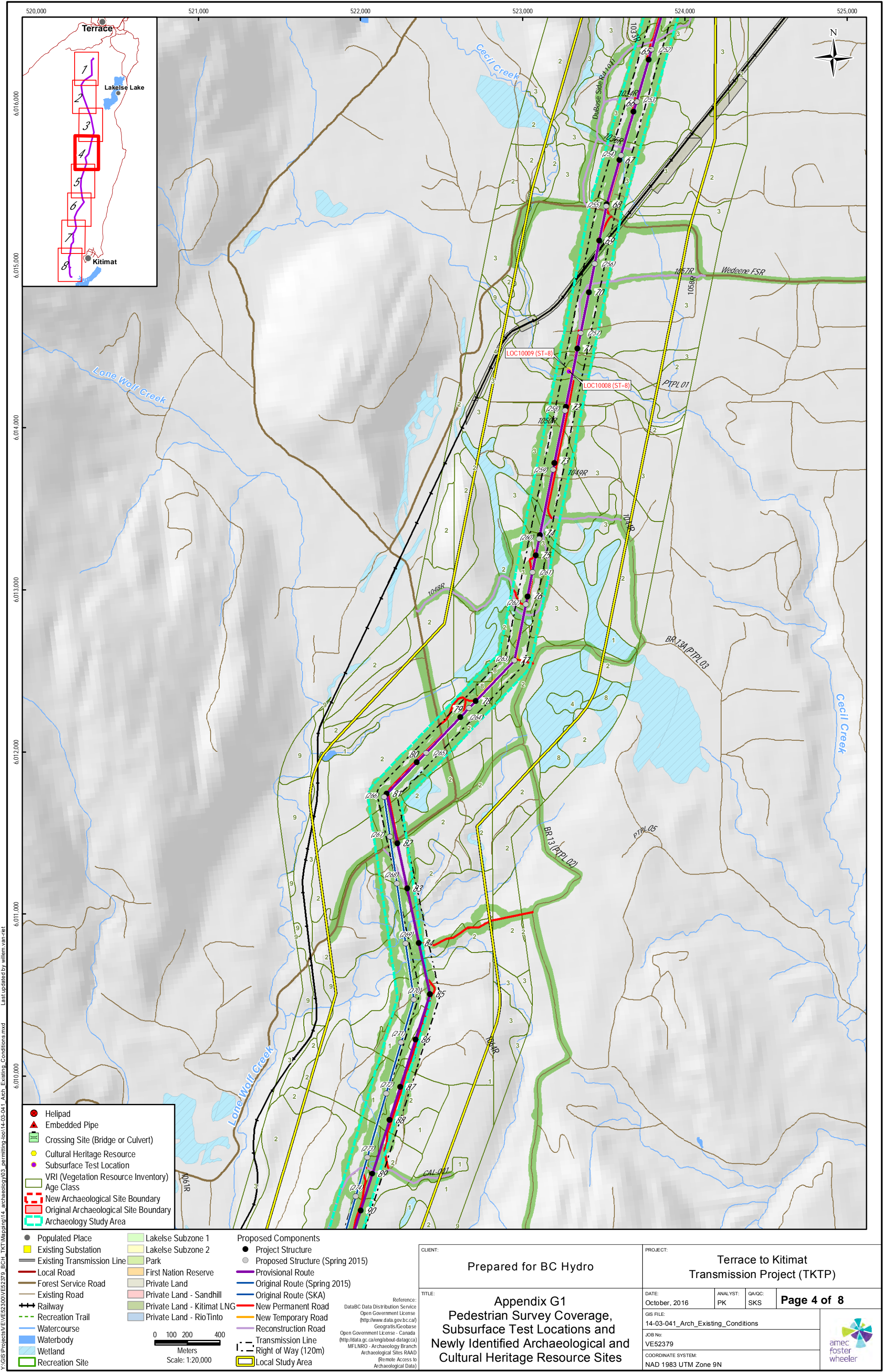
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- ▲ Embedded Pipe
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- VRI (Vegetation Resource Inventory) Age Class
- New Archaeological Site Boundary
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 - Watercourse
 - Waterbody
 - Wetland
 - Recreation Site
- 0 100 200 400
Meters
Scale: 1:20,000

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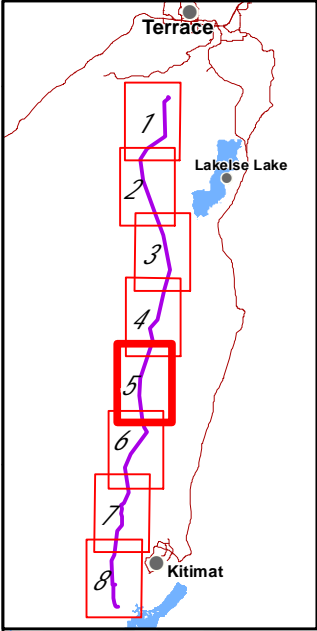
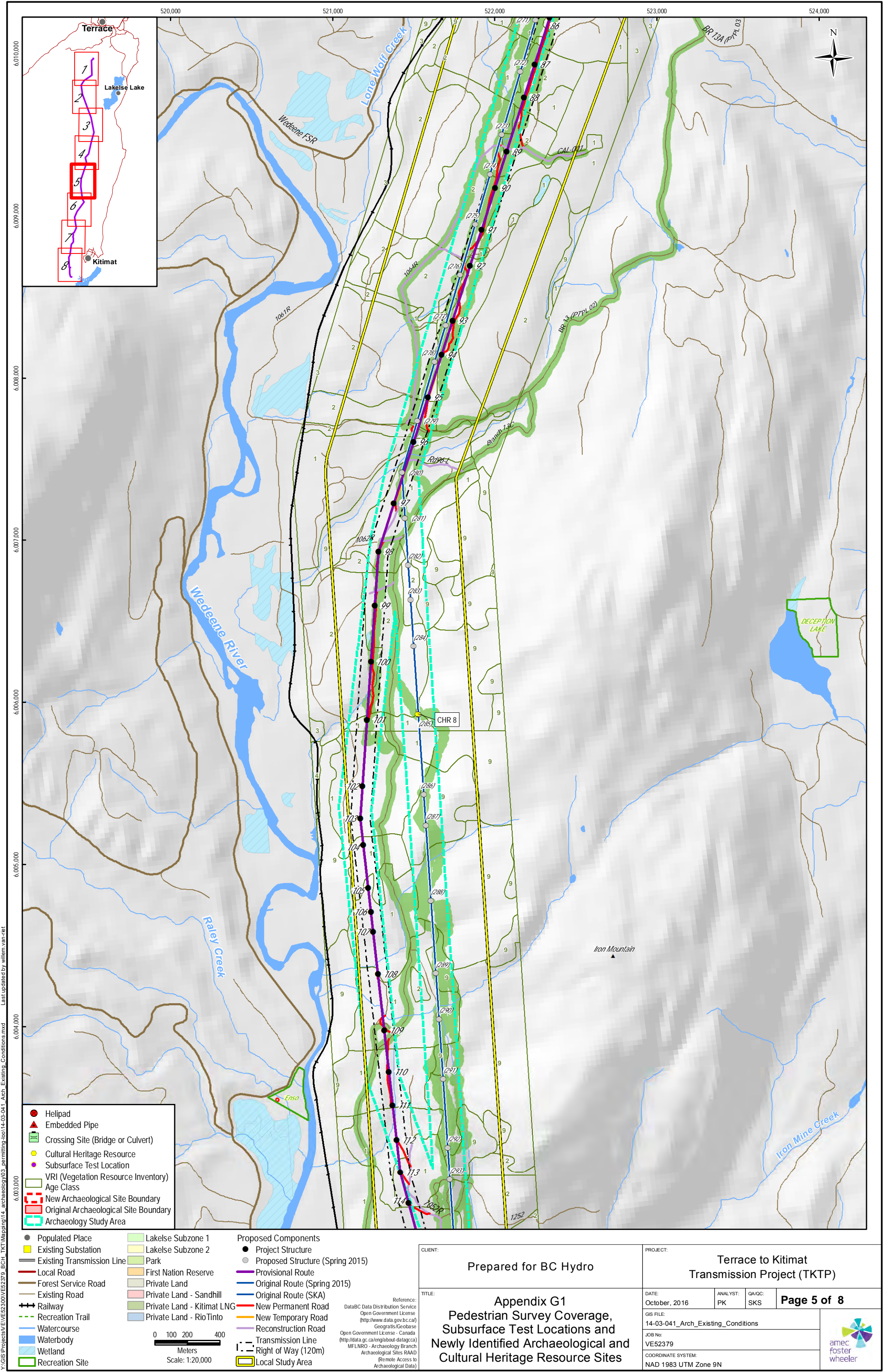
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- Existing Substation
- Existing Transmission Line
- Local Road
- Forest Service Road
- Existing Road
- Railway
- Recreation Trail
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Wetland
- Recreation Site
- Lakelse Subzone 1
- Lakelse Subzone 2
- Park
- First Nation Reserve
- Private Land
- Private Land - Sandhill
- Private Land - Kitimat LNG
- Private Land - RioTinto

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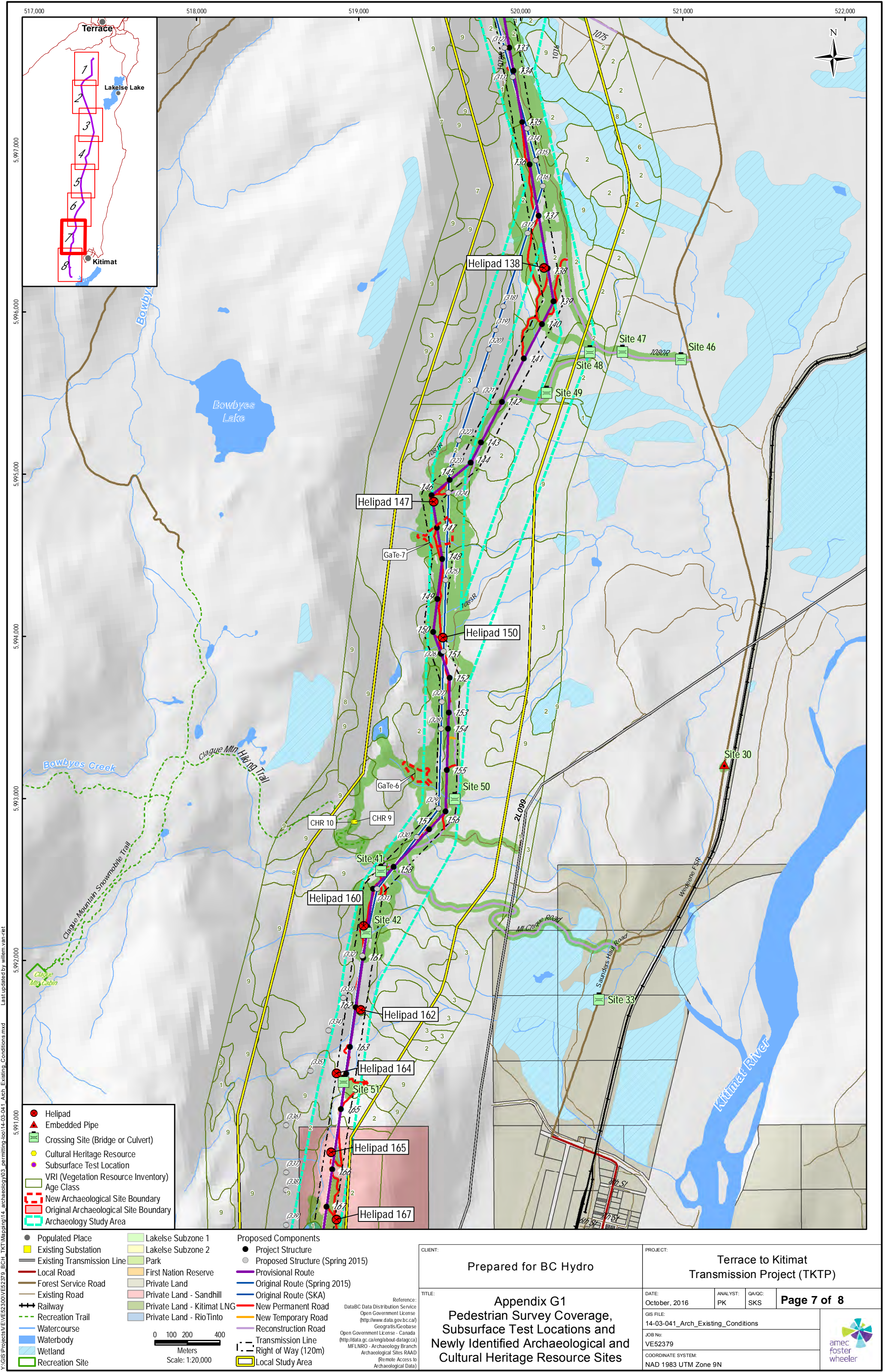
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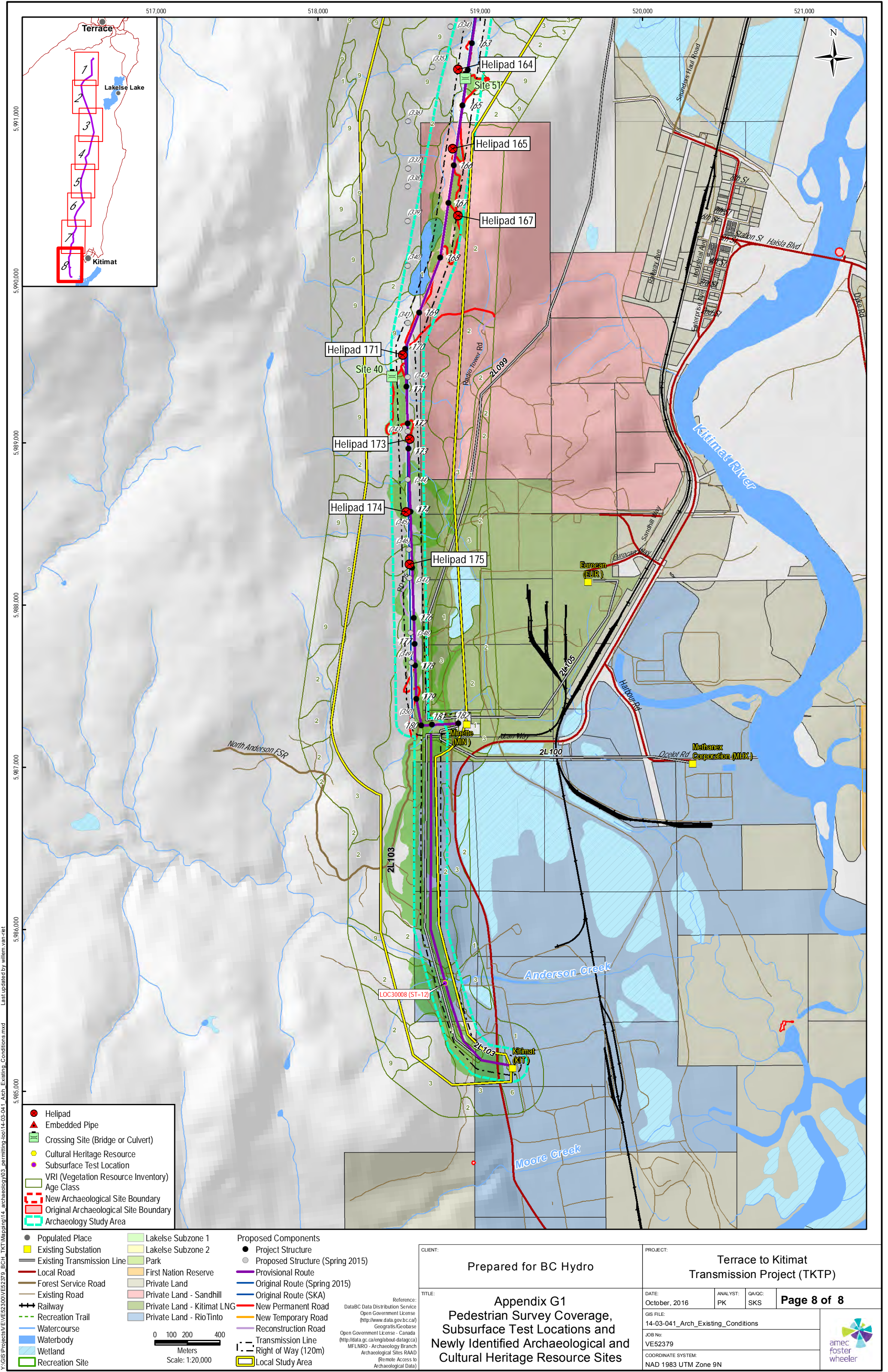
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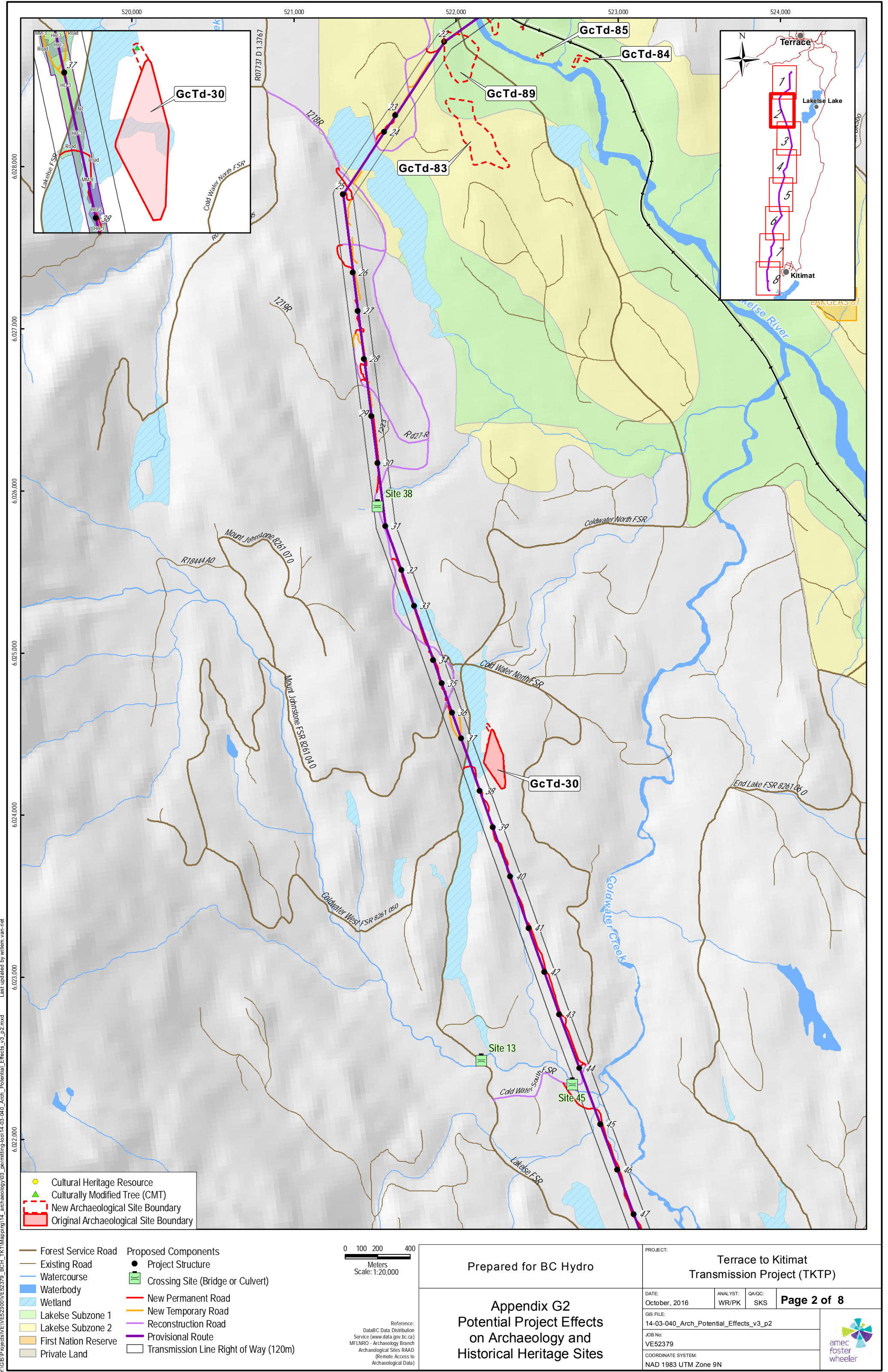
CLIENT: Prepared for BC Hydro		PROJECT: Terrace to Kitimat Transmission Project (TKTP)	
TITLE: Appendix G1 Pedestrian Survey Coverage, Subsurface Test Locations and Newly Identified Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Resource Sites		DATE: October, 2016	ANALYST: PK
Reference: DataBC Data Distribution Service Open Government License (http://www.data.gov.bc.ca/) Geogratis/Geobase Open Government License - Canada (http://data.gc.ca/english/about-data/gc) MFLNRO - Archaeology Branch Archaeological Sites RAAD (Remote Access to Archaeological Data)		QA/QC: SKS	Page 7 of 8
		GIS FILE: 14-03-041_Arch_Existing_Conditions	
		JOB No: VE52379	
		COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 9N	





Appendix G.2

Potential Project Effects on Archaeology and Historical Heritage Sites



Y:\GIS\Projects\VE\VE52300\VE52379_BCH_TKTP\Mapping\14_Archaeology\03_Potential_Effects_v3_p2.mxd Last updated by willem.van-riet

- Forest Service Road

Existing Road

Watercourse

Waterbody

Wetland

Lakelse Subzone 1

Lakelse Subzone 2

First Nation Reserve

Private Land

●

Project Structure

Crossing Site (Bridge or Culvert)

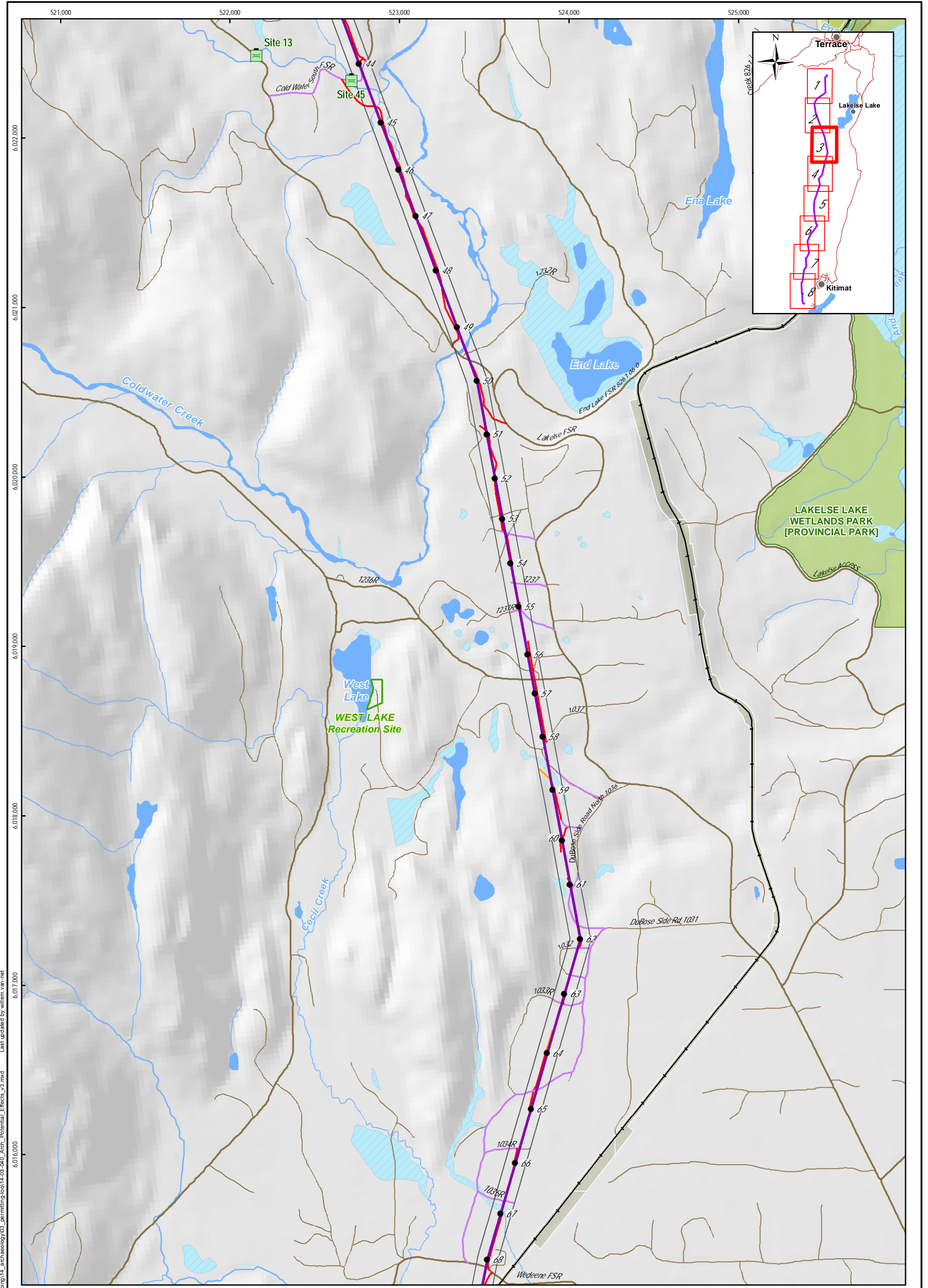
New Permanent Road

New Temporary Road

Reconstruction Road

Provisional Route

Transmission Line Right of Way (120m)
-
- Reference:
DataBC Data Distribution
Service (www.data.gov.bc.ca)
MLNRO - Archaeology Branch
Archaeological Sites RAAD
(Remote Access to
Archaeological Data)
- Prepared for BC Hydro
- ## Appendix G2 Potential Project Effects on Archaeology and Historical Heritage Sites
- PROJECT:
**Terrace to Kitimat
Transmission Project (TKTP)**
- DATE: October, 2016 ANALYST: WR/PK QA/QC: SKS **Page 2 of 8**
- GIS FILE:
14-03-040_Arch_Potential_Effects_v3_p2
- JOB No:
VE52379
- COORDINATE SYSTEM:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 9N
-



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Forest Service Road

Existing Road

Railway

Watercourse

Waterbody

Wetland

Recreation Site

Lakelse Subzone 2

Park

Private Land

Proposed Components

Project Structure

Bridge Site

New Permanent Road

New Temporary Road

Reconstruction Road

Provisional Route

Transmission Line Right of Way (120m)

0100200400

Meters

Scale: 1:20,000

Reference:

DataBC Data Distribution Service (www.data.gov.bc.ca/)

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Appendix G2
Potential Project Effects
on Archaeology and
Historical Heritage Sites

PROJECT:
Terrace to Kitimat
Transmission Project (TKTP)

DATE:
October, 2016

ANALYST:
WR

QA/QC:
SS

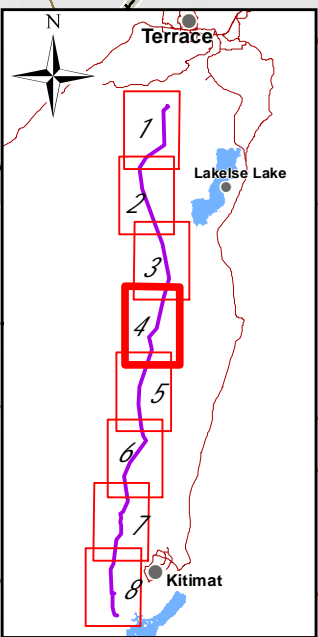
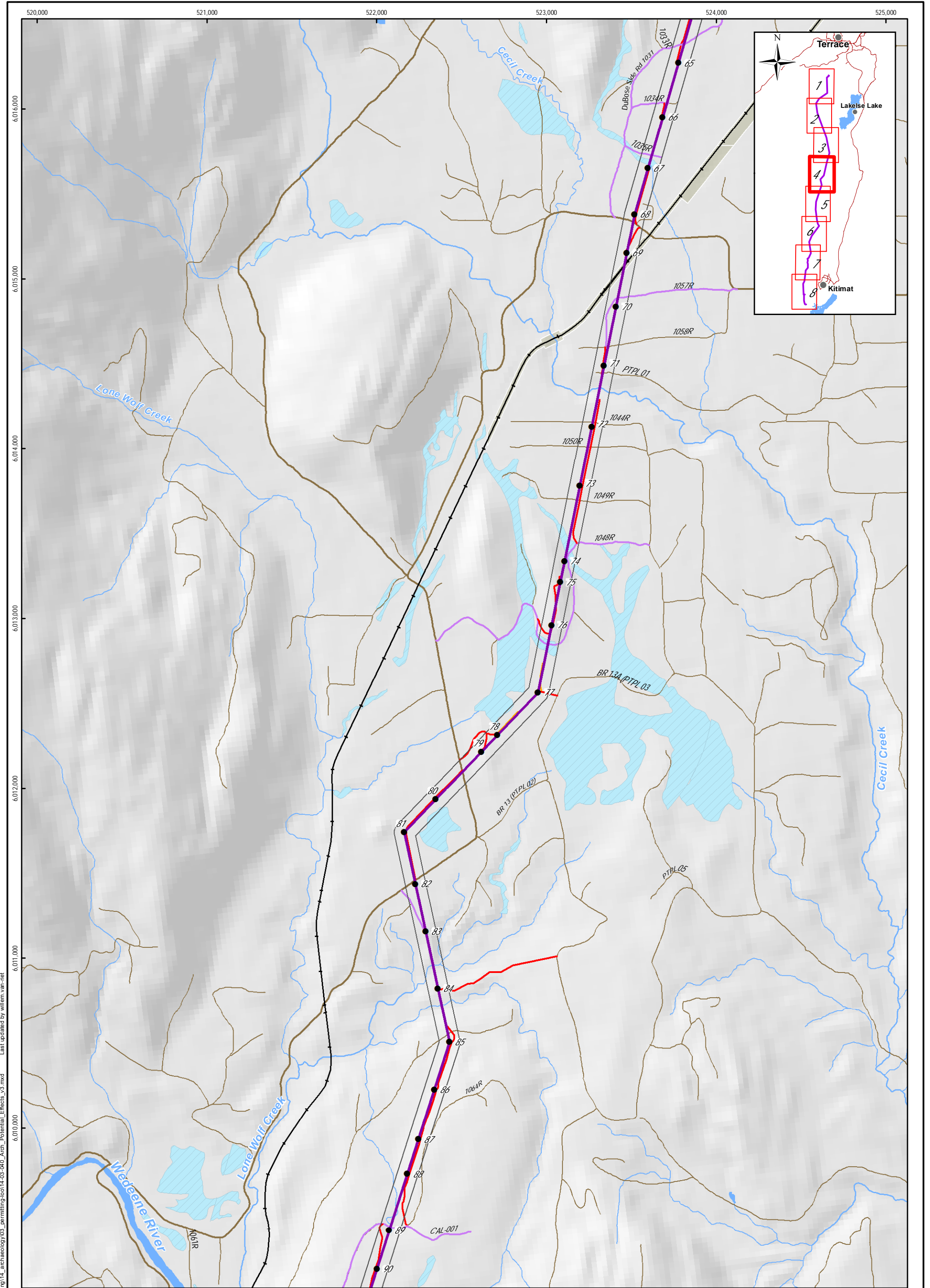
Page 3 of 8

GIS FILE:
14-03-040_Arch_Potential_Effects_v3

JOB No:
VE52379

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 9N

amec
foster
wheeler



Forest Service Road

Existing Road

Railway

Watercourse

Waterbody

Wetland

Private Land

Proposed Components

Project Structure

New Permanent Road

New Temporary Road

Reconstruction Road

Provisional Route

Transmission Line Right of Way (120m)

0100200400

Meters

Scale: 1:20,000

Reference:

DataBC Data Distribution Service (www.data.gov.bc.ca/)

MFLNRO - Archaeology Branch

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Appendix G2
Potential Project Effects
on Archaeology and
Historical Heritage Sites

PROJECT:
Terrace to Kitimat
Transmission Project (TKTP)

DATE:
October, 2016

ANALYST:
WR

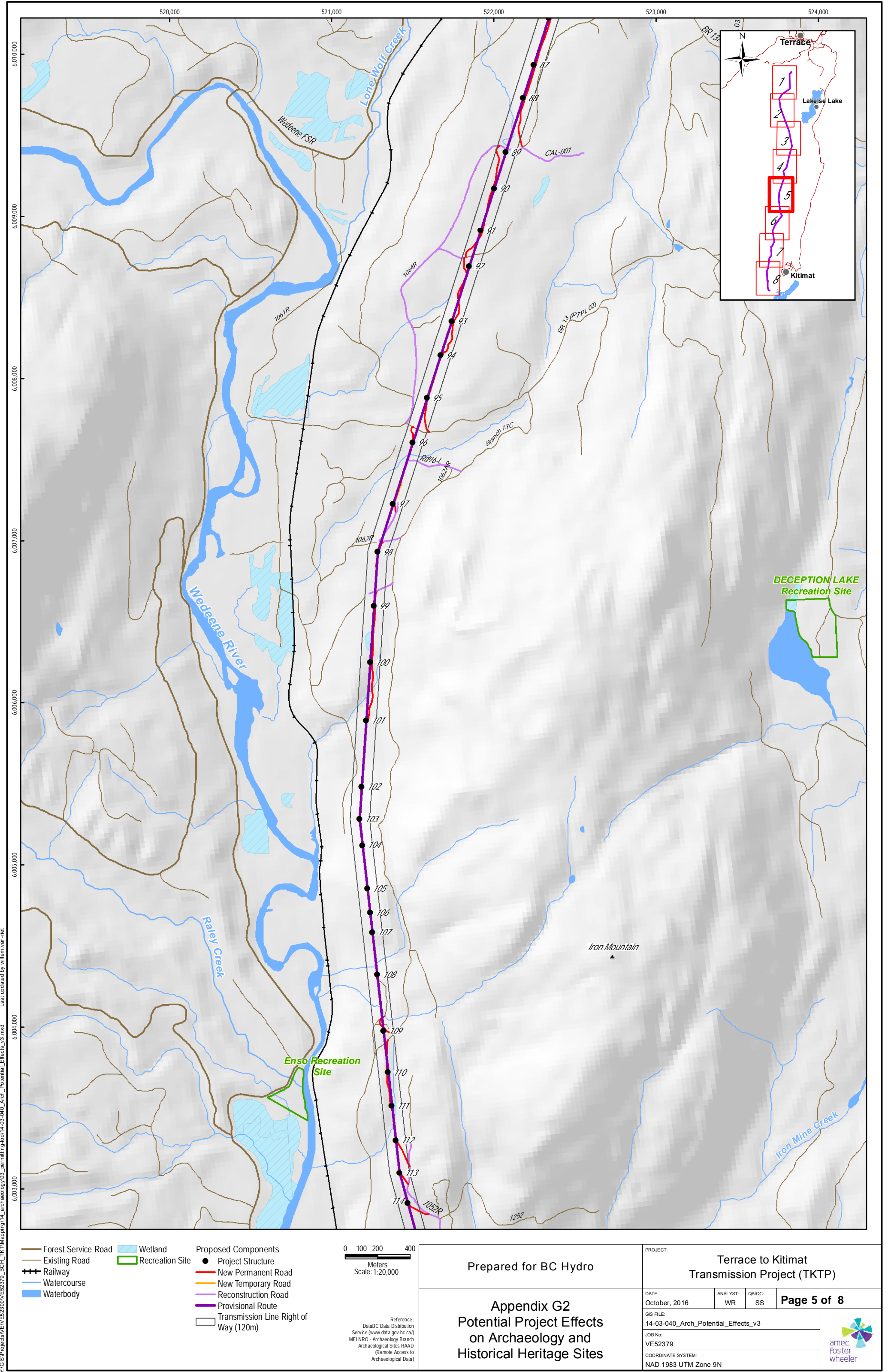
QA/QC:
SS

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GIS FILE:
14-03-040_Arch_Potential_Effects_v3

JOB No:
VE52379

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
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- Forest Service Road

Existing Road

Railway

Watercourse

Waterbody

Wetland

Recreation Site
- Proposed Components

Project Structure

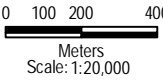
New Permanent Road

New Temporary Road

Reconstruction Road

Provisional Route

Transmission Line Right of Way (120m)



Reference:
DataBC Data Distribution
Service (www.data.gov.bc.ca/)
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Appendix G2
Potential Project Effects
on Archaeology and
Historical Heritage Sites

PROJECT:
**Terrace to Kitimat
Transmission Project (TKTP)**

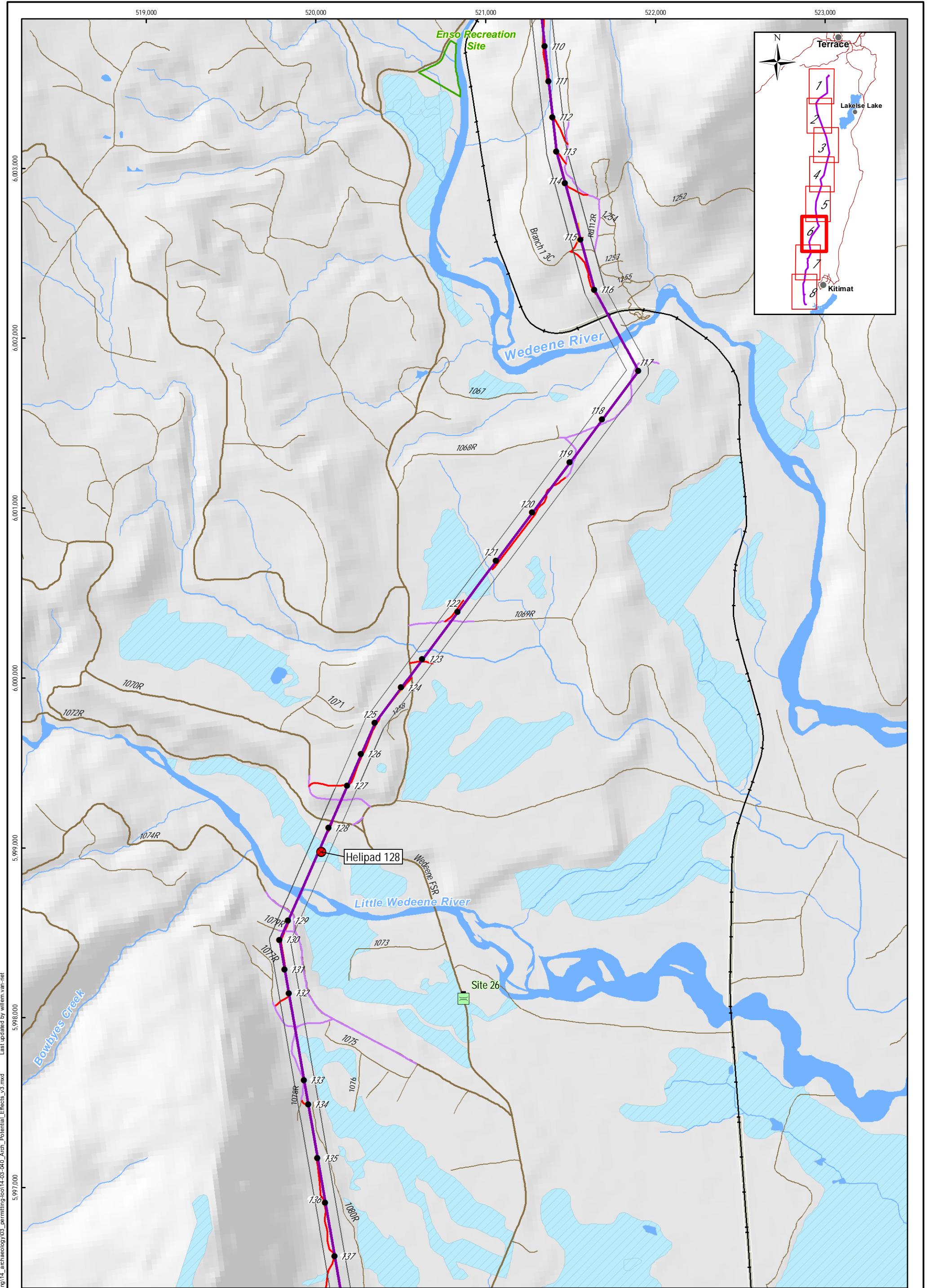
DATE: October, 2016 ANALYST: WR QA/QC: SS **Page 5 of 8**

GIS FILE:
14-03-040_Arch_Potential_Effects_v3

JOB No:
VE52379

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
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- Forest Service Road

Existing Road

Railway

Watercourse

Waterbody

Wetland

Recreation Site

Private Land

Proposed Components

Project Structure

Helipad

Bridge Site

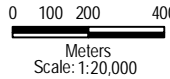
New Permanent Road

New Temporary Road

Reconstruction Road

Provisional Route

Transmission Line Right of Way (120m)



Reference:
DataBC Data Distribution
Service (www.data.gov.bc.ca/)
MLNRO - Archaeology Branch
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Appendix G2
Potential Project Effects
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Historical Heritage Sites

PROJECT:
**Terrace to Kitimat
Transmission Project (TKTP)**

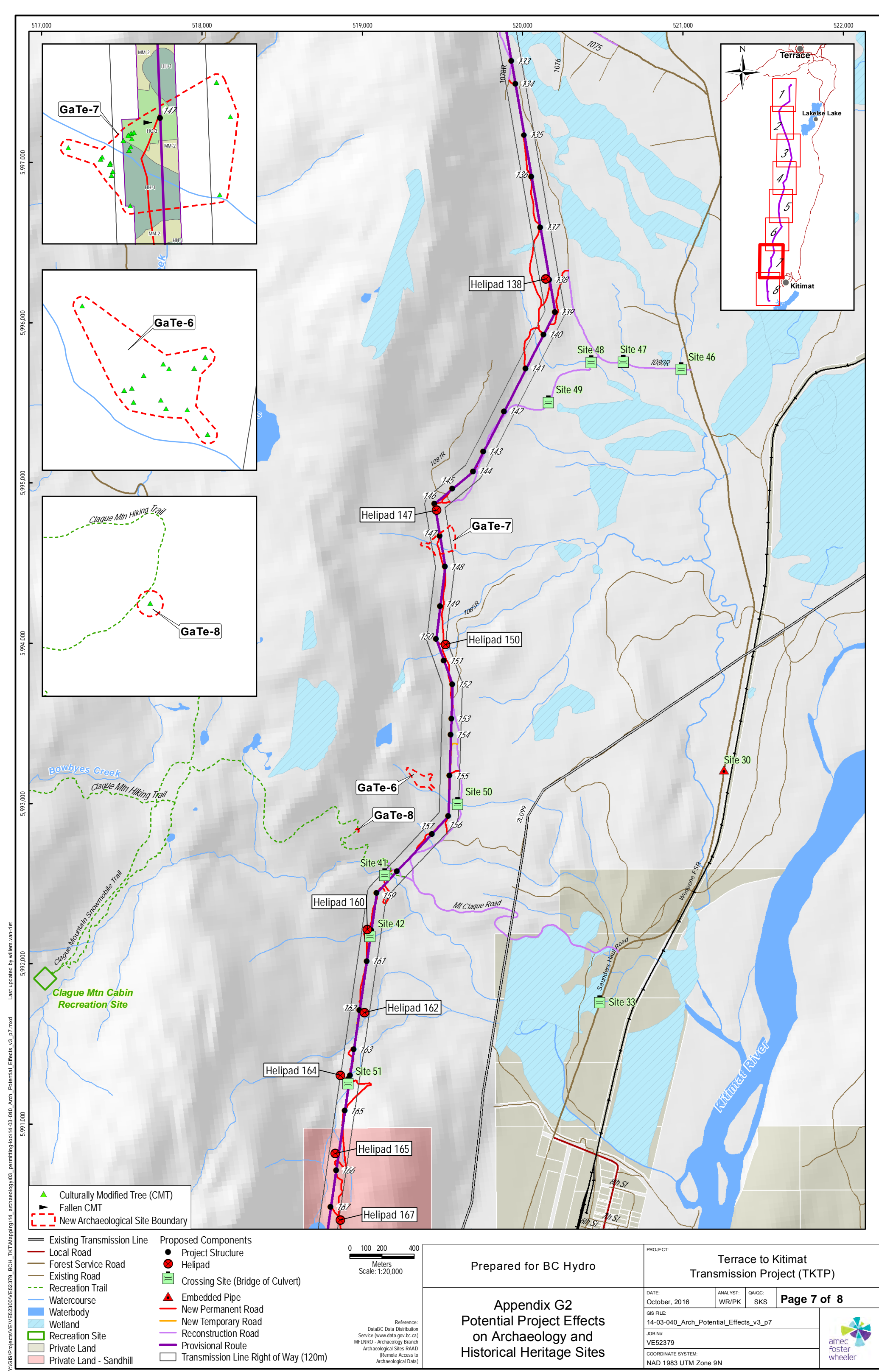
DATE: October, 2016 ANALYST: WR QA/QC: SS **Page 6 of 8**

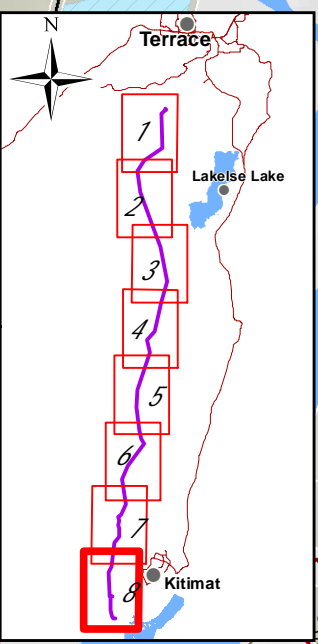
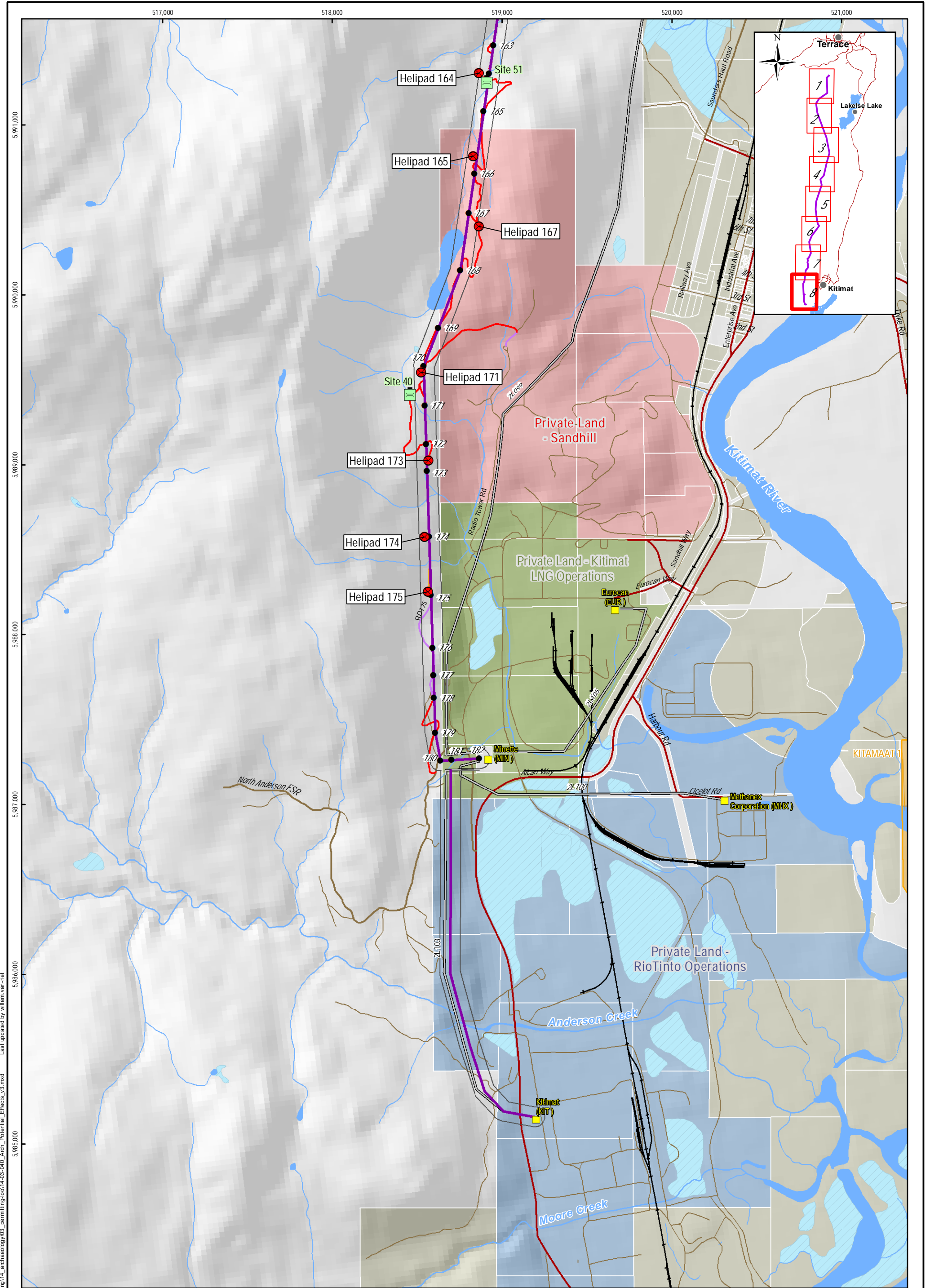
GIS FILE:
14-03-040_Arch_Potential_Effects_v3

JOB No:
VE52379

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 9N







Existing Substation

Existing Transmission Line

Local Road

Forest Service Road

Existing Road

Railway

Watercourse

Waterbody

Wetland

First Nation Reserve

Private Land

Private Land - Sandhill

Private Land - Kitimat LNG

Private Land - RioTinto

Proposed Components

Project Structure

Helipad

Bridge Site

New Permanent Road

New Temporary Road

Reconstruction Road

Provisional Route

Transmission Line Right of Way (120m)

Reference:

DataBC Data Distribution Service (www.data.gov.bc.ca/)

MFLNRO - Archaeology Branch

Archaeological Sites RAAD (Remote Access to Archaeological Data)

0100200400

Meters

Scale: 1:20,000

Prepared for BC Hydro

Appendix G2
Potential Project Effects
on Archaeology and
Historical Heritage Sites

PROJECT:
**Terrace to Kitimat
Transmission Project (TKTP)**

DATE:
October, 2016

ANALYST:
WR

QA/QC:
SS

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GIS FILE:
14-03-040_Arch_Potential_Effects_v3

JOB No:
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NAD 1983 UTM Zone 9N