KALESNIKOFF

TIMBER INSPIRES

Cutting Permit K081 – Grohman/Baldface Creeks
Timber Harvest Plan, Information Sharing and Feedback Form

September 15, 2020

Introduction: Collaboration between Kalesnikoff and Baldface Mountain Lodge Aims to Achieve Multiple Objectives

Kalesnikoff Lumber Company Ltd. (KLC) is proposing cutting permit (CP) K081 in the Grohman Creek area near Nelson B.C. This project is intended to achieve multiple objectives, with collaborative efforts having taken place between Kalesnikoff (KLC) and Baldface Mountain Lodge (BML), plus additional input from the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (MoFLNRORD). Objectives of this proposal include management for species at risk, enhanced recreation opportunities, utilization of marginal timber, repair of the Grohman Creek FSR, wildfire risk reduction, and creating scientific research opportunities. At this time, KLC is seeking input and feedback from indigenous communities and the public regarding CP K081. This document is intended to provide detailed information with respect to the proposal, along with an invitation to provide review and comment or to ask questions directly to us for consideration in our planning and implementation processes.

Some General Principles Kalesnikoff Applies to our Forestry Operations

Kalesnikoff has been practicing forestry in the West Kootenays for over 80 years. As science, local knowledge, and our societal values evolve, so have our management practices in order to meet the needs of our communities, customers, and the environment. Forests are dynamic, changing over time with age, the climate, and various elements of disturbance such as wildfire, insects, disease, and of course human intervention. At Kalesnikoff, we strive to adapt our management approach to local conditions and forest dynamics in order to help balance societal needs against the long-term maintenance of healthy forests that provide a number of critical services for the natural world. While we require a certain amount of timber each year to operate our business, exactly where and how it is sourced from within our operating areas is a matter of careful planning. In addition to numerous other considerations, we apply a few of the following primary management principles to help prioritize our planning process:

1. **Forest Health** – British Columbia's forests have persisted since the last ice age and have undergone significant change over time due to natural factors such as wildfire, insects, disease, and climatic events or trends. Since becoming more extensively occupied by humans, B.C.'s forests have also seen change due to resource extraction, agriculture, human settlement, and wildfire suppression. In recent history, the Mountain Pine Beetle has been one of the most dramatic agents of change across the province, and while having been perhaps the most persistent large-scale factor historically, wildfire has more recently gained widespread recognition by the public as an ongoing and likely increasing cause of forest mortality. Currently, the province is also seeing epidemic levels of bark beetles affecting Spruce, Subalpine fir, and Douglas-fir. Locally, the Kootenays are now experiencing a significant increase in Douglas-fir beetle activity which is beginning to affect many of our forests at lower elevations. While these health factors have been natural elements of B.C.'s forests for millennia, large-scale mortality of trees in our landscapes is generally undesirable from a human perspective. Kalesnikoff is actively managing for Douglas-fir beetle and other forest health factors in order to limit their effects and maintain healthy forest cover over our landscapes.

2. **Wildfire Risk Reduction** – Wildfire has been a natural element of change in B.C.'s forests for millennia, and has shaped our forests significantly over time. Given projected ecosystem responses to climate change for the Kootenay region, it is expected that wildfires will become more prevalent, with projected increases in both frequency and intensity. Aside from being a forest health factor, there is an increasing consensus that our communities are under threat both from the perspectives of being at risk of burning, and for human health risks related to airborne smoke and ash which can travel over long distances and persist for a considerable length of time. The provincial government acknowledges that forest licensees like Kalesnikoff have an important role to play in terms of reducing these risks near communities where specific strategies may be implemented to reduce fuel loading and promote healthy and fire-resilient forest types over the long term. Kalesnikoff is actively collaborating with provincial and local governments, as well as local communities to reduce the wildfire risks within our operating areas.

3. **Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation** – The changing climate is naturally of special interest in the context of forest management, as it has significant implications with respect to biodiversity, wildfire risk, ecosystem migration, carbon accounting, and more. Since forest management requires thinking in terms of long periods of time (for example, a tree planted today is not likely to be ready to harvest for 60-100+ years), climate change becomes a very relevant consideration in the planning process. While nobody can predict the future of our local climate response, scientific analysis which has been adapted to our region does predict some likely outcomes. These generally include deeper summer droughts, a shift toward more rain/less snow at lower elevations during winter, and some increased likelihood of extreme weather events. These predictions generally lead to an assumption of greater wildfire risk, changes in ecosystem dynamics, the potential for damage from storm events,

increased potential for mortality due to drought, and accompanying increased insect and/or pathogen damage where trees are stressed by the other factors. As with any ecosystem science there are no easy answers, certain conclusions, or methods to know exactly what will happen or when, but we can at least attempt to tailor our activities and attempt to mitigate these potential risks. Examples of strategies to combat potential climate change risks are as follows:

- Re-planting harvested areas with species that are more drought and fire resilient, especially at lower elevations. Tree species such as Ponderosa pine, Western larch, Douglas-fir, and Western white pine will be more likely to survive the expected future climate and wildfire conditions than Western red cedar or Western hemlock for example.

- Harvest dead and dying timber before it becomes uneconomical, in order to replace it with a young stand that will have a better chance of thriving well into the future. Harvesting timber from our forest licenses creates a legal obligation for Kalesnikoff to ensure a new forest is established and growing. Where no harvest occurs, there is no reforestation obligation and regeneration may or may not occur naturally with a desirable species mix and density.

- Design and construction of roads and infrastructure to withstand extreme weather events and the potential for rapid spring runoff. Common practice for many of our developments is to retain a professional geotechnical engineer to perform field assessments and make recommendations with respect to terrain stability and road construction techniques. We also use culverts that are sized to accommodate flow volumes in excess of natural historic levels.

- Harvest plans designed to decrease wildfire risk to nearby communities and critical infrastructure. As described above, we are actively working with local communities and government agencies to reduce wildfire risk in strategic locations within our operating areas.

- Increasing the proportion of our harvesting activity that involves partial cutting techniques. While there is room for considerable debate and difficult calculation with respect to direct human-caused CO_2 emissions from partial cutting vs. clearcutting (for example, to obtain the same volume of timber from partial cutting 50% of a stand requires twice the harvest area and also double the amount of new road construction, burning more fossil fuel per unit volume of timber extracted, but leaves more trees on site to sequester carbon), partial cutting techniques can help to mitigate climate change risks in a number of ways. Trees retained within a harvested area can provide shade, helping to cool small streams and the forest floor, act as a source of seed for natural regeneration, maintain biodiversity and stand structure for wildlife and various ecosystem functions, and continue to sequester carbon. Many stands in the West Kootenays offer a viable option for partial cutting. Where appropriate, we are increasing retention in our partial cut harvest systems to help in these ways, as well as to retain visual quality and other values.

- Increasing the proportion of harvested timber that goes into longer-lived end products. Our new mass timber facility creates engineered wood products that will be used to build much larger structures than what is possible using traditional stick-frame lumber construction techniques. Tall wood buildings will have a significantly improved carbon footprint in comparison to an equal-sized concrete and steel structure, and the carbon sequestered in the wood will remain there for much longer than it would in a shorter-lived wood product.

For more information regarding climate change science, the following web links are provided:
Climate Data Canada website https://climatedata.ca/
Kootenay Resilience website https://kootenayresilience.org/

How this Public Referral Document Works:

Kalesnikoff has developed a harvesting proposal in Grohman and Baldface Creeks within our Grohman operating area near Nelson, B.C. This proposal will result in an application for a cutting permit (CP K081) under our forest license (FL A30172), which provides rights to cut timber on Crown lands in the Kootenay Lake Timber Supply Area. We are sharing this plan with indigenous peoples, stakeholders and the local community to provide information about key factors and specific strategies we've identified and considered, the proposed harvest areas and identified forest values, and to seek your input on other information you believe should be considered in our plans.

Please review the proposed harvest plan and related information, and then provide your input in the section marked "FEEDBACK FORM" by September 30, 2020. Your Feedback Form can be completed and emailed to referrals@kalesnikoff.com, mailed to PO Box 3000 Hwy 3A, Thrums BC, V1N 4N1 or a hard copy dropped off at our main office at 2090 Hwy 3A in Thrums. You can also share your input by emailing written comments to the same address or by calling our office at 1-250-399-4211, extension 231 for Gerald Cordeiro, our Forest Development Manager.

If you would like to receive any email updates regarding this proposal and plan, plus our other activities in your area, please provide your email address and contact info in the Feedback Form, or email it to referrals@kalesnikoff.com. Please tell us briefly who you are, and advise if you hold a water license or other tenure rights on Crown land, plus any other information you think could be important. We will also post this document and additional information on the public stakeholder engagement page of our website at https://www.kalesnikoff.com/forest-stewardship

Thank you

Who We Are:

About Kalesnikoff:

Kalesnikoff Lumber Company is a local, fourth-generation family-owned company based in Thrums, B.C. We have lived and worked in the west Kootenays for over 80 years and care about our local communities and our employees, contractors and suppliers who we consider extended family.

We create our plans and make decisions based on local knowledge of our forests, environment and communities, and on evolving best practices in sustainable forestry. We live here, and our forestry and business practices reflect our ongoing pride in our legacy of taking care of the land and people in our area. We are committed to making the most of every tree we plant, harvest and process — striving to create the most benefit for our employees, the community and our customers.

We're trying to improve how we work with local communities in advance of harvest operations to better understand their priorities, concerns and interests, and we develop our final harvest plans based on community input as well as technical, regulatory and environmental considerations.

Our Commitment:

Kalesnikoff will:

a) adhere to government regulations and guidelines when planning and conducting harvesting activities.
b) adhere to the results and strategies described within our approved Forest Stewardship Plan, available on our website at https://www.kalesnikoff.com/
c) carefully consider the various risks of our harvesting activities and seek the advice of third-party Qualified Registered Professionals as necessary throughout our planning process.
d) utilize the most up-to-date imagery and technology available to help draft operational plans.
e) prepare detailed drainage plans where necessary.
f) use modern road building practices with attention to maintaining natural drainage patterns.
g) use environmentally sound timber harvesting practices.
h) carry out monitoring and maintenance of roads and related infrastructure on a regular basis to avoid issues that may be caused by weather events or improperly functioning drainage structures.
i) carry out reforestation of harvested areas in a timely fashion, with an appropriate species mix which considers site-specific conditions and potential climate change variables.
j) operate in a manner that limits environmental impact, prevents pollution, and protects the health and safety of our employees, contractors and the public.
k) incorporate scientific discovery, government direction, public feedback, and local knowledge to reduce our environmental footprint and help further the public interest by continuously improving the sustainability of our operations over time.
l) engage with indigenous peoples, local communities and the public in an open and transparent manner.

More About the Proposed Harvest Plan for Cutting Permit K081

Some Primary Planning Requirements and Considerations Specific to CP K081:

Significant planning and field assessments are required in order to undertake any timber harvest operation on public (or 'Crown') forest lands in British Columbia. Careful consideration must be given to a number of values across the landscape, and any risks to these values mitigated to the greatest extent possible in order to proceed with the harvest plan. The following are some of the main planning considerations specific to this proposal.

a) **Domestic Use Watersheds and Hydrological Function** – Maintaining the natural quality, quantity, and timing of flow for domestic use water systems is of key importance when operating within domestic use watersheds. The Grohman Creek watershed is a high-quality water source which is used by residents of the community in the vicinity of this proposal. As a part of the public referral process, Kalesnikoff attempts to contact all licensed water users and provide information regarding the proposal. We will make all reasonable efforts to address concerns with respect to water quality, quantity and timing of flow in order to ensure a low risk plan. All tributary streams within this harvest proposal have harvest buffers placed on them which significantly exceed the required minimums. Additional analysis has been conducted to ensure the cumulative effects of harvesting within this watershed do not cause negative impacts to the hydrological regime. We are confident there will be no adverse implications for water users as a result of this proposal.

b) **Species at Risk (Whitebark Pine)** – *Pinus albicaulis*, or whitebark pine, is a native species found at higher elevations in the West Kootenays. This species is federally listed as endangered, and is at risk of extirpation in Canada. Specific threats to this species include White Pine Blister Rust, Mountain Pine Beetle, climate change, and changes in wildfire regime. White Pine Blister Rust alone is projected to cause a decline of more than 50% in Whitebark pine over a 100-year time period, and has been observed to have affected local populations significantly. Whitebark pine has been identified in the Grohman watershed in several locations, including the bowl surrounding the Baldface Mountain Lodge property (Block 1 of this proposal). The management plan for this stand includes a comprehensive survey of the area to identify live trees and include them in reserves where very selective removal of dead trees and competing live trees will occur to promote their survival. In addition to this, rust-resistant whitebark pine seedlings will be planted in significant numbers in the most suitable habitats throughout the lodge bowl area. This strategy has been developed in collaboration with the local Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (MoFLNRORD) Research Pathologist. The proposed Recovery Strategy for this species can be found at the following link: https://www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/plans/rs_whitebark_pine_e_proposed.pdf

c) **Climate Change Variables Affecting Forest Health** – As discussed above, climate change expectations for our region present potential forest health outcomes that may include significant mortality of trees due to causes such as wildfire, insect attack, drought stress, storm damage, and increased levels of other pathogens. Each of these damage agents is considered in this harvest plan and are described briefly here:

Wildfire – Potentially the most drastic and rapid agent of change in BC's forests under a climate change scenario is that of wildfire. While most of the province's interior forests have burned and

regenerated cyclically many times over the millennia since the end of the last ice age, predictions for local effects of climate change generally include increased wildfire activity. This has profound implications for forests and communities in the west Kootenays, where wildfire is already a significant threat to both under the current regime. Block 1 of this proposal is intended to emulate a stand-level wildfire that would typically occur in this forest type every 200 years or so. The harvest pattern generally consists of small and medium-sized openings with timber reserved from harvest located primarily in moist areas that would be less likely to burn. Additional small reserves located around identified whitebark pine trees emulate the patchy distribution of many wildfires that burn at these higher elevations. Baldface Mountain Lodge has recently undertaken a Community Wildfire Resilience Plan (CWRP) for the area surrounding the lodge and associated infrastructure, and the bowl area surrounding the lodge has been identified in this report as a high priority for fuel treatments to reduce their vulnerability to wildfire. The harvest pattern will create openings which can then be cleared of excess fuel to reduce the rate of spread and fire intensity in this area should an ignition occur. The areas of reduced surface fuel will also help to protect the Whitebark pine reserves. Additionally, the proposed new road will provide a mineral soil fuel break and access to surface water for suppression efforts.

Insect Attack – British Columbia's forests have experienced successive waves of insect attack over the past few decades, the most notable and large-scale being that of the Mountain Pine Beetle. While most of the damaging insect species are native to our forests, epidemic population levels can devastate large swathes of forest, causing significant implications for ecosystem function, hydrological function, wildfire risk, and the economy. While the peak of Mountain pine beetle activity in B.C. has passed, the effects are still very much ongoing and will be for decades to come. Additionally, epidemic levels of bark beetles affecting spruce, subalpine fir and Douglas-fir are ongoing throughout many parts of the province. While these infestations are not occurring at the same scale as the Mountain Pine Beetle, they have significant local impacts where they occur, and the cumulative effects of increased mortality across a large spectrum of conifer tree species takes a toll on various forest values across the province. Increased stresses induced by climate change tend to exacerbate insect population levels, and the West Kootenays are currently seeing a rapid increase in Douglas-fir bark beetle activity. While none of the blocks in CP K081 host epidemic insect populations, the stands in Blocks 1 and 3 are beginning to show a steady decline in the subalpine fir components, and likely this is in part due to insect attack. Given enough time the mortality of this species will result in stands that are no longer economical for harvest. This would in turn result in an increasing risk of a stand-replacing wildfire.

Drought Stress – Climate change predictions for the West Kootenays generally include the potential for deeper summer droughts. While this may not be the case every year, and in fact some years may see wetter summers than the historical average, there is a likelihood we will experience successive drought seasons sufficient to cause tree stress and mortality. Given the long potential life spans of trees, it becomes more likely that at some point in their life cycle they will experience significant drought stress. This can lead to mortality or may reduce the trees' ability to survive other damage agents such as insects or disease. Drought conditions also exacerbate the wildfire risk by increasing the amount of dry fuel available to burn as well as potentially increasing fire behaviour due to low relative humidity and weaker overnight recoveries. An additional potential outcome of drought scenarios is a reduction in available surface water for domestic purposes. One strategy employed for CP K081 to mitigate this risk is to increase harvest buffers on small streams at higher elevations in order to maintain shade and reduce the potential for sediment delivery into these watercourses. All classified streams within this proposal have harvest buffers significantly exceeding the required minimums. Kalesnikoff will also re-plant harvested areas with a species mix that is better suited to the expected future climate, including potentially conducting trials of species such as Western larch at higher elevations, where they might be expected to survive and thrive later in their lifetimes.

Storm Damage – This damage agent is inherently difficult to predict or manage for. If increased storm intensity is experienced, each location, aspect, and elevation may fare differently than other nearby locations. General problems with any harvest plan can include increased blowdown where the canopy is opened up and wind is more able to affect trees which have been previously sheltered in a dense stand. This is often the case for partial cut systems, where retained leave trees can be severely affected by wind. In the case of CP K081, reserved timber has been located either in larger patches to avoid leaving susceptible single stems, or where single stems are to be retained, large windfirm trees are selected that will be more likely to survive.

Additionally, this project addresses a washout that occurred on the Grohman Creek FSR due to a major rain-on-snow event that occurred May 31, 2020. This rain storm caused significant damage to infrastructure throughout the West Kootenays where snowpack, already saturated during the spring melt period, experienced a large influx of additional water, resulting in high stream flows well above normal levels. CP K081 provides the economic activity necessary to cover the cost of the repair to the road, which would otherwise be susceptible to further damage and the potential for environmental risk during next spring's freshet.

Other Pathogens – White Pine Blister Rust has been detected in most of the live Whitebark pine in the area. As likely the single largest threat to this species, this fungus is expected to reduce the survivability of the local population significantly. The intent here is to protect larger live specimens which may be able to spread seed, and to plant rust-resistant seedlings which have been selectively bred from rust-resistant parent trees. This strategy should greatly increase local survival of this endangered tree species.

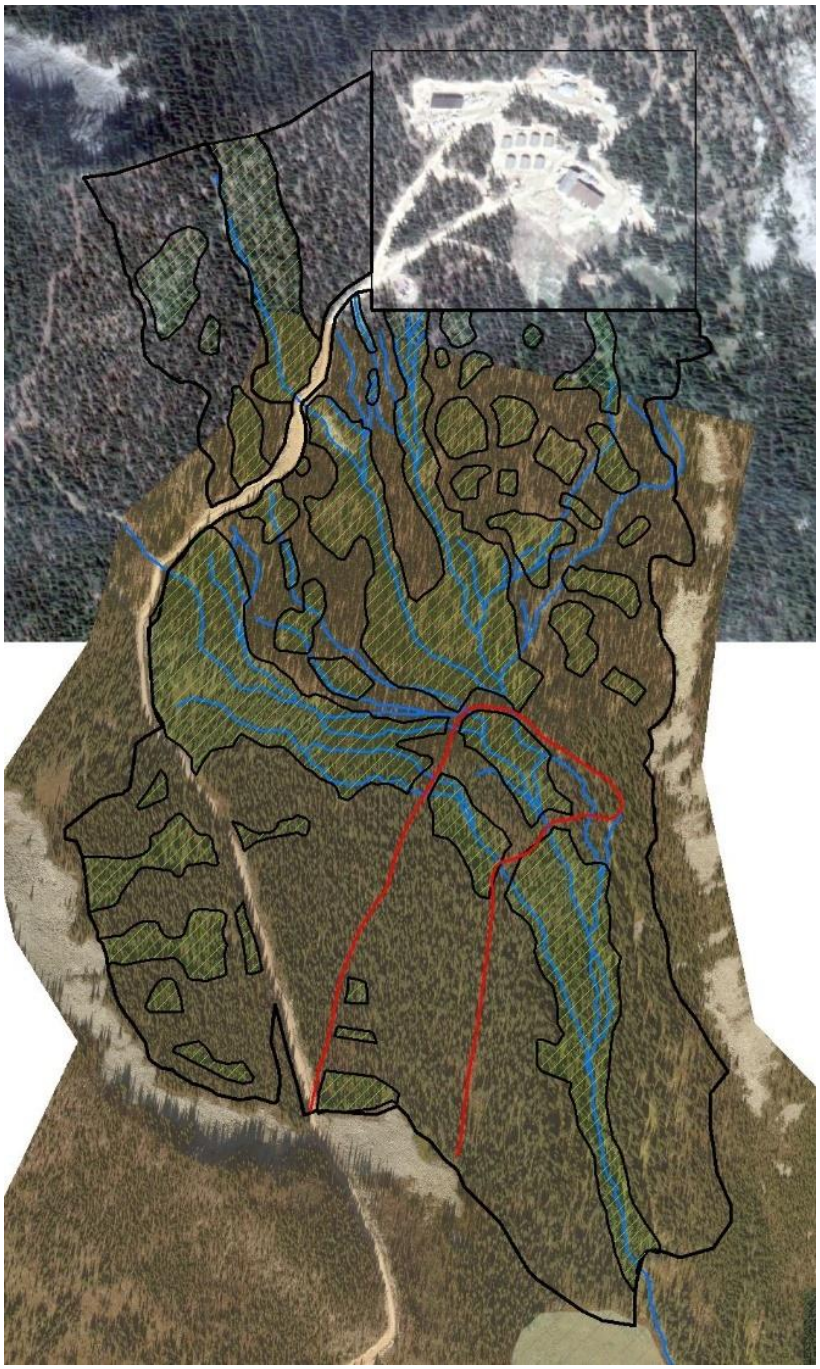
d) **Enhanced Recreation Opportunities and Collaboration with Baldface Mountain Lodge –** All three blocks in the CP K081 proposal fall within the tenured area for use by Baldface Mountain Lodge, a world-class cat ski operation that has operated locally for nearly 20 years. Accordingly, Kalesnikoff has collaborated actively with BML to ensure recreation opportunities are maintained or enhanced. We were even fortunate enough to have one of BML's guides leading the block layout effort for the project, as he spends his summers doing forestry field work for a local contractor. Having this type of insight and direct communication with Baldface staff helped us ensure the interests of both parties will be met. Topics covered in this respect include mitigating avalanche hazard, enhanced ski/ride opportunities, protection of new seedling plantations, management for Whitebark pine, wildfire risk reduction, utilization of low-value timber, and more. We believe this collaboration with Baldface has resulted in a more robust and well-rounded plan that will achieve multiple benefits.

Detailed Specifics of the Cutting Permit K081 Harvest Plan

Cutting Permit K081 consists of three cutblocks located within the Grohman Creek watershed, near Nelson, B.C. The following specifics are given with respect to the harvest plan for each proposed block:

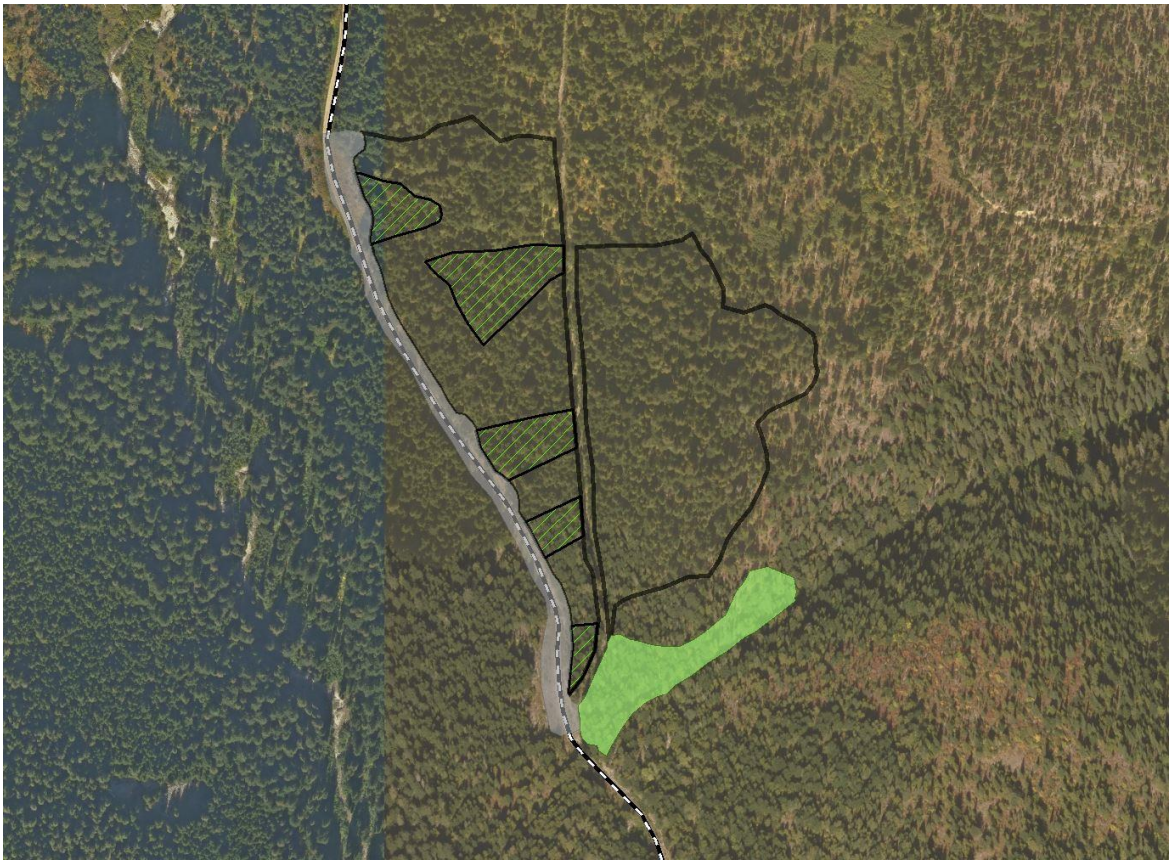
Block 1: This block is located at an elevation of approximately 1700-2100m, in the bowl near the Baldface Mountain Lodge infrastructure. In the lower portion of the block, the forest canopy is comprised of an Engelmann spruce and Subalpine fir mix. The slopes in this area are moderately steep, so an overhead cable system will be employed in the harvesting phase. The upper portion of the block is dominated by Subalpine fir on more gentle slopes. Here a conventional ground-based harvest system will be used. Whitebark pine is present here, and small reserves have been placed to protect larger and healthier specimens. Within these reserves, selective thinning and removal of dead timber will occur to promote survival of this species. In this area, BML will assist with post-harvest fuel reduction treatments and removal of low-value timber. Whitebark pine will be planted in suitable locations, and BML will

avoid skiing/riding these particular areas in order to protect them from damage. Reserves have also been placed on all classified streams, including a number which are dry during the summer months. Some designated areas will be maintained as fuel-free guards against wildfire, and these areas will double as ski/ride access to draw recreationists away from Whitebark plantations. Additional consideration is being given to conduct research into high-elevation silviculture regimes that will give insight into climate-driven species migration (for instance, planting trials for Western larch at this elevation, as it is expected to be suited to the predicted future climate for this ecotype).



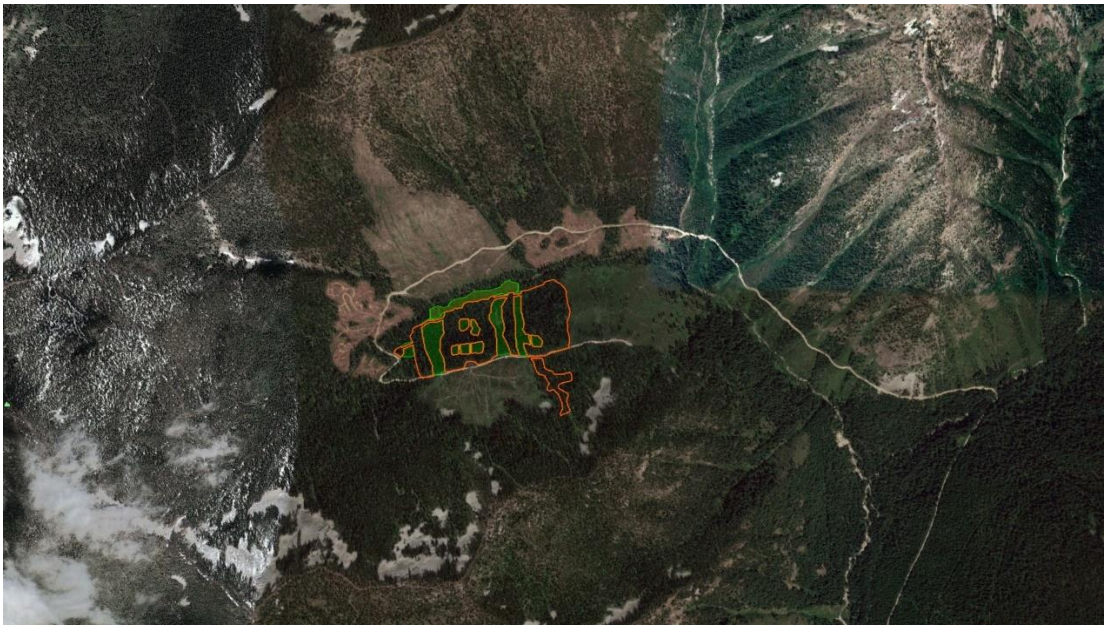
Block 1 Map: *Pictured is CP K081 Block 1, showing the harvest area (black outline), reserve areas (green hatch), proposed road (red line), and watercourses (blue line) in relation to Baldface Mountain Lodge (top right)*

Block 2: Located near the valley bottom midway up the Baldface Creek tributary of Grohman Creek, Block 2 contains a diverse mix of tree species that includes Douglas-fir, Western red Cedar, Western hemlock, and Grand fir. This block is moderately steep, and timber will be brought to the existing road using an overhead cable system. No new road construction is required for this block. The small tributary stream to the south of the block has been buffered from the harvest area with a wildlife tree retention area (WTRA), an enduring form of protection which prohibits harvesting until the new plantation has reached maturity.



Block 2 Map: *Pictured above, Block 2 consists of a cable harvest area (black outline) with several reserves (green hatch) and a wildlife tree retention area (solid green). An old road bisects the block and is visible in the image. The old road will not be re-built, as the timber will be yarded down to the current existing road (black and white dashed line). No harvest is proposed below the road in the vicinity of Baldface Creek (visible to the left in the image).*

Block 3: This block is located in the upper reaches of the Baldface tributary at an elevation of about 1600-1800m. The relatively open forest canopy is comprised of Engelmann spruce and Subalpine fir. No Whitebark pine has been observed here. This is a relatively moist site, and all classified streams have been buffered from harvest to help maintain channel stability and cool stream temperatures. While these timbered buffers present some risk for windthrow, even fallen trees will contribute to the health of the riparian areas, providing shade, nutrients, cover for small animals, and habitat for invertebrates. The riparian reserves have been supplemented with additional reserves which increase intact ecosystem connectivity and help to mitigate against potential avalanche risk. These have been designed in collaboration with BML staff who know the site intimately. Timber will be yarded using an overhead cable system up to the existing road. No new road construction is required for this block.



Block 3 Map: *Block 3 is pictured here in the context of the surrounding bowl in the upper elevation west tributary of Baldface Creek. The map shows the block outline (orange line) and reserves (green overlay). Timber will be yarded up to the existing road, so no new road construction is required.*

Summary and Further Reading:

Public Engagement Summary:

Kalesnikoff is committed to communicating with and engaging indigenous peoples, local stakeholders and community residents throughout the planning, road construction and timber harvest operations, and silviculture phases of our woodlands program. We will share updates on our website and by email with those who provide their contact information. While engagement and referral periods for individual projects will have dates specified in order to receive timely feedback, the public is welcome to contact us at any time with questions, concerns, or comments related to our activities. We will strive to respond to individual queries in a prompt and comprehensive manner. Please complete a feedback form or email us at referrals@kalesnikoff.com to ask questions or provide comments.

Thank you.

Links and Further Reading:

- **Kalesnikoff** website
  http://www.kalesnikoff.com/

- **Baldface Mountain Lodge** website
  https://baldface.com/

- **British Columbia Forest Service Whitebark Pine** web page
  https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/library/documents/treebook/whitebarkpine.htm

- **Proposed Recovery Strategy for the Whitebark Pine in Canada** web page
  https://www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/plans/rs_whitebark_pine_e_proposed.pdf

- **Climate Data Canada** website
  https://climatedata.ca/

- **Kootenay Resilience** website
  https://kootenayresilience.org/

- **Province of British Columbia Forest Health Website, Douglas-fir Beetle Page**
  http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/managing-our-forest-resources/forest-health/forest-pests/bark-beetles/douglas-fir-beetle

- **Douglas-fir Beetle Fact Sheet, Forest Health Pamphlet #2**
  https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/rsi/foresthealth/pdf/dfbpamphlet.pdf

Feedback Form:

Kalesnikoff is seeking public feedback with respect to our Cutting Permit proposal in the Grohman Creek area. We intend to begin operations within these areas in 2020. Please provide feedback or questions prior to September 30, 2020.

We are seeking input from local stakeholders and residents regarding what you think we should know and consider as we move forward in finalizing our plans. We'd like to hear from you about:

1. Climate change adaptation and mitigation in the west Kootenays.
2. Natural features or important resource values not identified in our proposed plan.
3. Wildfire risk reduction and community resiliency
4. Other information you would like to receive.
5. How you would prefer to be kept informed.
6. Any other questions, comments or concerns you may have.

We're primarily interested to hear your input on topics related to this proposal, but please feel free to give us your thoughts on related subject matter that is not directly applicable to the information above.

Topic 1: Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

Climate change presents unique challenges for every ecosystem and human community. Kalesnikoff is working to help mitigate threats posed by our changing climate and to adapt to the inevitable changes. A few initiatives we are involved with include our significant investment in mass timber technology, collaborations to reduce wildfire risks, adjusting our harvesting and silviculture practices to move toward a more sustainable model of forestry, and proposing agroforestry as a strategic local method to increase food security and diversify the use of public lands adjacent to communities.

1. ***Please give us your thoughts on how climate change might affect the west Kootenays, and how we might be able to help mitigate risks and adapt to uncertain future conditions.***

Topic 2: Natural or Otherwise Significant Features

Kalesnikoff consistently adheres to government regulations and guidelines when planning and conducting forest harvesting activities, including those protecting or maintaining features of environmental, social or historical significance. Whenever possible, we also respect significant local and informal features and landmarks of importance to the community.

2. ***Are there any key environmental, social or historical features that were not identified in our proposed harvest plan that should be considered? Please provide a <u>description and location of each feature</u>.***

Topic 3: Wildfire Risk Reduction and Community Resiliency:

Kalesnikoff has been actively collaborating with the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development, the Regional District of Central Kootenay, and others extensively for the past several years to assess and help with this issue. We see wildfire risk reduction as a high priority in the west Kootenays.

3. ***Please share your thoughts regarding community wildfire protection and in particular, Crown and private land fuel reduction treatments. Are you for or against of this type of work in any specific way? Feel free to share thoughts, concerns, or questions you may have regarding wildfire risk in your community.***

Topic 4: Other information

We are committed to ongoing community engagement and communications to help ensure local communities are aware of our harvest and related activities. We will communicate with local stakeholders and residents throughout and beyond our harvest planning processes.

4. What other information, if any, would you like to receive?

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Topic 5: Preferred Method of Communication

5. Please check your preferred form of communication for this project:

You can get in touch with us at any time using the contact information listed below. Please let us know how you would like to receive any additional information from us. If you received this referral package via email and would rather not receive further updates for this project, you can be removed from our email list by checking the third box.

☐ **Email** ☐ **Kalesnikoff website** ☐ **I know enough. I don't want more information**

If you chose "Email", please provide yours here: _____

Topic 6: Other Related Input

6. Please provide any other questions, comments or concerns you may have regarding our proposed harvest plans or other related topics.

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How Public Input Will Be Used:

Your feedback is important to us. Input received through this community consultation will be compiled, reviewed and considered by Kalesnikoff Lumber Company along with technical, environmental and social considerations in planning for this harvest. We'll do our best to alleviate any concerns and incorporate public input into our plans.

How you can return your Feedback Form or provide your comments to us:

1. Mail your response to:
   - Woodlands Team
     Kalesnikoff Lumber Company
     PO Box 3000 Hwy 3A
     Thrums, BC V1N 4N1

2. Drop your Feedback Form off at our office:
   - 2090 Hwy 3A
     Thrums, BC

3. Scan and email your completed Feedback Form to: referrals@kalesnikoff.com

4. Provide a written submission by email or regular mail (addresses above).

To sign-up for a mailing list:

Name: _____
Email address: _____
Phone # (optional): _____
Address (optional): _____
Postal Code (optional)*: _____

Please give us a brief description of your area of interest (community, neighborhood, watershed, etc.)

_____
_____

*If you don't wish to enter your address, you may still identify your neighborhood by entering a postal code only.