



West Fraser

Sustainability Report



March 2011



A MESSAGE FROM OUR CHAIR, PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

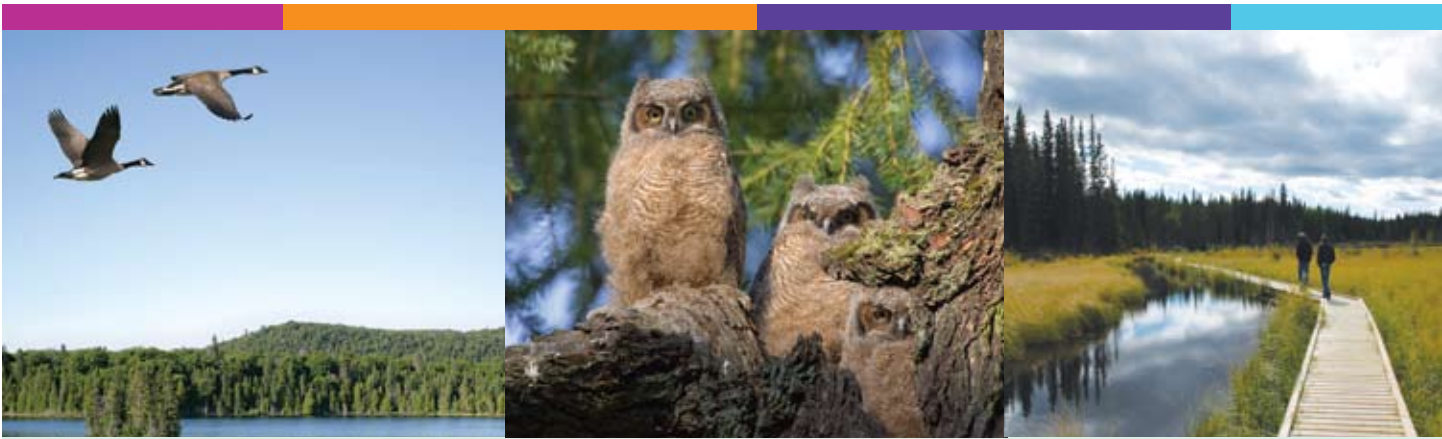
Operating Sustainably Means More Than Just Planting Trees

At West Fraser, we are proud of our reforestation record. We have planted over 1.2 billion trees since the Company was founded in 1955, including 44 million in 2010 alone. However, operating in a sustainable manner means more than just planting trees. We see our commitment to sustainability as a promise to utilize our resources responsibly and to take meaningful and ongoing steps to reduce our impact on the environment. This means reducing greenhouse gas emissions and chemical, energy and material consumption, recycling chemicals, oil products and other materials, protecting wildlife and other forest values, and improving our reforestation programs and the quality of air and water discharged from our manufacturing plants.

In May 2010, West Fraser, along with 20 other industry members of the Forest Products Association of Canada and nine leading environmental organizations announced the signing of the Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement. This historic agreement applies to more than 72 million hectares of Canada's boreal forest, stretching from Newfoundland to British Columbia. It has a term of three years with provisions for extension and commits the signatories to develop joint recommendations to governments which balance environmental objectives, such as protected areas and species at risk, with economic objectives, such as investment, employment and community stability. We see this agreement as a new chapter in the long-standing debate over environmental issues in Canada's forests and it will position our products as the environmental products of choice in world markets.

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In addition to our environmental responsibilities, we have significant social responsibilities. We are an integral part of the towns and regions in which we operate and we strive to provide economic stability to the employees, families and communities that depend on us. We also contribute significant funding and other resources towards enhancing the social well-being of our communities. We support initiatives related to sports and recreation, education, health care, the arts and more.

In this Sustainability Report, we will share information about our environmental performance and social contributions. As a company, we are committed to continual improvement in everything we do, and that includes our reporting efforts on sustainability and other important issues. I hope you find this report useful in understanding the many ways in which our company is working to lessen our environmental impact, while helping to improve the lifestyles of our employees and the prosperity of the communities in which we operate. We welcome your comments and questions. Please contact us at trees@westfraser.com should you require any additional information about our sustainability practices and performance.

Hank Ketcham

West Fraser Environmental Policy

West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd. is committed to responsible stewardship of the environment. A philosophy of continual improvement of our forest practices and manufacturing procedures has been adopted to optimize the use of resources and minimize or eliminate the impact of our operations on the environment.

West Fraser recognizes that environmental excellence is an integral aspect of long-term business success. Our Company and its employees are committed to the following:

- Complying with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, and with other requirements to which the organization subscribes.
- Preventing pollution and continuing to improve our environmental performance by setting and reviewing environmental objectives and targets.
- Conducting periodic environmental audits.
- Providing training for employees and contractors to ensure environmentally responsible work practices.
- Communicating our environmental performance to employees, customers, shareholders, local communities and other stakeholders.
- Reviewing, on a regular basis, this policy to ensure that it reflects the Company's ongoing commitment to environmental stewardship.



ABOUT WEST FRASER

West Fraser is a North American wood products company. Its main product is lumber (spruce/pine/fir ("SPF") and southern yellow pine ("SPY")), and it also produces panels (plywood, MDF, and LVL), pulp (NBSK and BCTMP), newsprint and wood chips. Its linerboard and kraft paper mill in Kitimat was permanently shut down January 2010. The operations located in western Canada manufacture all of the products described above except SYP lumber. The sawmills located in the southern United States produce SYP lumber and wood chips.



LUMBER

Canada

1. Quesnel
2. Williams Lake
3. Smithers
4. Chetwynd
5. Fraser Lake
6. Terrace
7. Chasm
8. Houston
9. 100 Mile House
10. Blue Ridge
11. Slave Lake
12. Hinton
13. Sundre

U.S.

14. Joyce
15. Huttig
16. Henderson
17. New Boston
18. Leola
19. Citronelle
20. Maplesville
21. Opelika
22. McDavid
23. Seaboard
24. Armour
25. Newberry
26. Augusta
27. Folkston
28. Whitehouse

PULP & PAPER

29. Hinton
30. Quesnel (2)
31. Slave Lake
32. Whitecourt
33. Edmonton
34. Quesnel
35. Williams Lake

PLYWOOD

34. Quesnel
35. Williams Lake

MDF

36. Blue Ridge
37. Quesnel

VENEER & LVL

38. Rocky Mountain House
39. Slave Lake



FOREST MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

West Fraser manages approximately 6.8 million hectares (16.8 million acres) of Crown forest land in western Canada. This translates into 68,000 square kilometers (26,300 square miles). West Fraser does not own or manage any forestland in the U.S. where all of the fibre for our mills is secured from third party sources.



West Fraser manages over 6.8 million hectares of Crown forestland in British Columbia and Alberta.

The fibre for West Fraser’s Canadian operations is primarily derived from provincially-owned forestland that we manage in British Columbia and Alberta. Timber harvesting operations are regulated by government under various license agreements. All actions related to harvesting and reforestation must be approved by government. To obtain these approvals, our forestry staff must prepare detailed long-range plans that illustrate how the trees will be harvested, how we will protect wildlife, biodiversity and value for other stakeholders, and how and when harvested areas will be reforested. These plans are prepared with community consultation.

Our forestry professionals examine everything from wildlife habitat needs to fire risk and insect infestations. In addition to looking after the values of the forest, they also look at other uses of the land base and ensure the forestlands we manage are available to multiple stakeholders for recreation, education and employment.

Reforestation for the Future

West Fraser planted approximately 44 million trees in 2010. Since the Company was founded in 1955, our operations have planted over 1.2 billion trees. All harvested areas are reforested following harvest completion. This is accomplished by planting native species and managing natural regeneration to maintain the historic natural forest landscape. This continuous cycle of regeneration, growth and replacement perpetuates the natural historic diversity of the native forests in a manner that mimics the cycles inherent in nature over past centuries.



West Fraser operations have planted over 1.2 billion trees by the end of 2009.



Making History

In 1994, West Fraser made history with a decision to permanently relinquish harvesting rights to the Kitlope Valley in northwestern B.C. This decision resulted in the Company returning 317,000 hectares or 1,125 square miles of land within our Kitimat tree farm license to the provincial government, without compensation, to allow for the creation of a new protected area called the Kitlope Heritage Conservancy.

The Kitlope is the largest intact coastal temperate rainforest on earth and West Fraser's action was the largest voluntary relinquishment of harvesting rights in North American history. This decision will allow future generations to enjoy a wilderness area seven times the size of America's Redwood National Park and more than one-half the size of Germany's entire Black Forest region.

Mountain Pine Beetle

One of the most significant issues facing the wood products industry in British Columbia and Alberta is the mountain pine beetle (MPB). This small insect that measures less than 1 centimetre (1/2 inch) in length has spread throughout the central interior region of B.C. over the past two decades and has more recently spread to the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains and central areas of Alberta.

Along with the provincial and federal governments, West Fraser is aggressively addressing the MPB infestation in B.C. and Alberta. Approximately 70% of the wood processed by West Fraser in B.C. at the present time is derived from MPB-damaged stands. The Company's objective is to control the spread of MPB, particularly as it threatens to spread in Alberta, and to salvage trees killed by MPB for as long as possible.

Although the logs affected by MPB are dry, they can have a shelf life of many years and can be processed into lumber and other products. Our woodlands staff have made modifications to our harvest plans so that MPB affected timber can be harvested before healthy timber, maximizing value from the affected timber and slowing the spread of MPB to nearby green (unaffected) forest stands. In addition, by harvesting the affected timber, we can re-plant these areas with healthy young trees that are more resistant to MPB.

West Fraser is Committed to Protecting Wildlife

At West Fraser, protecting wildlife and preserving wildlife habitat are key components of our forest management planning process. Our woodlands staff, which includes professional foresters and biologists, monitors and protects wildlife in our operating areas and actively works with government and other stakeholders to maintain healthy wildlife populations.



In 2007, West Fraser made two major harvesting deferrals to support government-led caribou recovery initiatives.

Caribou Recovery

Protecting caribou habitat is a high priority. The Company's Hinton, Alberta based wildlife biologist studies caribou populations while assessing impacts of harvesting on caribou and researching ways to conserve caribou habitat. In 2007 West Fraser deferred harvesting on 50,000 hectares (123,500 acres) of the Hinton Forest Management Agreement (FMA) in support of government-led recovery initiatives, which more than doubled a prior 1994 deferral for caribou habitat protection on the same FMA and now encompasses all critical caribou habitat.

In addition to conducting our own research into caribou habitat needs, West Fraser supports the research of other groups interested in caribou protection.

This includes the Foothills Research Institute (formerly the Foothills Model Forest) in Alberta. West Fraser is a major sponsor of the Foothills Research Institute Program, which takes various approaches to caribou and other wildlife management and develops innovative and sustainable forest management tools.

In May 2010, West Fraser along with 20 other forest companies and nine Environmental Non-Government Organizations signed the Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement ("CBFA"). One of the key goals of this landmark agreement is the recovery of species at risk within the Canadian boreal forest, including woodland caribou. As part of the CBFA, forest company participants, including West Fraser, agreed to a package of 3-year harvest deferrals in caribou habitat which included existing as well as new deferrals. This is intended to allow for the orderly development of caribou recovery plans in concert with provincial governments.

Grizzly Bear Conservation

Grizzly bears inhabit most of the B.C. and Alberta forests managed by West Fraser. The food source created by natural disturbance or recent harvesting attracts grizzly bears which currently are considered a species of special concern in both provinces. In late 2010 Alberta's Minister of Sustainable Resource Development recommended that grizzly bear be listed as 'threatened' under the Wildlife Act. West Fraser supported this recommendation in order to enhance conservation efforts.

West Fraser is a founding member of the decade-old Grizzly Bear Research Program managed by the Foothills Research Institute. Through the GPS-collaring of hundreds of bears over the years in combination with resource inventory modeling developed by the program, researchers have learned that human-caused mortality remains the principal cause of bear mortality. West Fraser is working with Government and other partner organizations to reduce mortality rates through coordinated access management, integrated operational planning and ongoing research.

Third Party Certification Demonstrates Sustainability

All of the woodlands operations directly managed by West Fraser are certified by the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (“SFI”), which is an internationally-recognized sustainable forest management certification program. Certification demonstrates to our customers that the products they purchase are derived from sustainably-managed forests. Independent auditors verify that standards are met for a number of key criteria, including biodiversity, habitat protection, reforestation and harvest levels..

In addition to meeting the rigorous requirements of SFI, all of the woodlands operations we directly manage have been certified to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001 Environmental Management System standard.

SFI is endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (“PEFC”), which is a global organization that provides a mutual recognition framework for national certification systems. PEFC recognizes more than 25 national certification systems and assures customers that differing systems provide a consistent level of sustainable forest management according to PEFC criteria. Chain of custody verification is also important to our customers, and all of West Fraser’s Canadian manufacturing operations adhere to the PEFC Chain of Custody system. Chain of Custody allows customers to track the fibre from its origin to its final destination and demonstrates that the fibre meets all criteria of the respective certification system.

Advantages of Sustainable Forestry Initiative Certification

There are many advantages to SFI certification, including:

- **Independent Governance** – SFI is a fully independent, registered non-profit organization with a governance structure. SFI places equal importance on three key areas related to sustainable forest management – social, economic and environmental.
- **International Acceptance** – SFI is endorsed by PEFC, a globally recognized organization with strict requirements. SFI is also recognized by many governments, including the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan.
- **Legality** – All SFI certified wood must come from well-managed forests and cannot include any wood that has been sourced illegally.
- **Protection of Special Sites** – SFI member companies must manage lands of special significance – biological, geological, historical, or culturally important.

As well as the PEFC Chain of Custody certification, West Fraser’s Hinton Pulp operation was registered to the Forest Stewardship Council’s (FSC) Standard for Chain of Custody Certification (FSC-STD-40-004 v2-0) and the Standard for Company Evaluation of FSC Controlled Wood (FSC-STD-40-005 v2-0) in 2008. Certification under the same standards was granted in 2009 to Slave Lake Pulp, Quesnel River Pulp and Cariboo Pulp and Paper. Certification of WestPine and Ranger Board MDF mills followed in 2010.

Through the FSC Chain of Custody and Controlled Wood certifications it is verified that pulp products are not derived from controversial sources. Specifically, fibre used in the manufacture of pulp is not derived from:

- Illegally harvested wood;
- Wood harvested in violation of traditional and civil rights;
- Wood harvested in forests where high conservation values are threatened by harvesting activities;
- Wood harvested in forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use; and
- Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted.



MANUFACTURING

Investing in Our Future

At West Fraser, we have made substantial investments at our solid wood, panel, and pulp and paper manufacturing facilities to reduce the amount of energy we consume and the amount of greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions we generate. We strive to maximize the utilization of byproducts and minimize waste. At many of our operations we have invested in new technology that allows us to extract the most value from every log. This has resulted in a high recovery or yield from our raw materials. By increasing our recycling and using more of our by-products and waste, we are reducing materials sent to landfills.

Alternative Energy Generation and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The facilities we own in Canada have reduced annual GHG emissions by more than 181,000 tonnes (excluding the reductions resulting from the Eurocan linerboard and kraft paper mill (“Eurocan”) closure) or 32% since 2000. This decline in emissions reflects the use of wood residuals such as sawdust, bark and other residual by-products to produce energy, displacing natural gas previously used to dry lumber and to create steam used in the pulp manufacturing process. GHGs are primarily produced by burning fossil fuels such as natural gas.

Reducing Energy and GHG Emissions at Our Lumber and Panel Operations in Canada

The energy systems installed at many of West Fraser’s Canadian lumber and panel operations have allowed these mills to significantly reduce natural gas consumption by converting wood waste to energy. In the past, wood waste from a number of the sawmills that are now equipped with energy systems was sent to incineration burners. Some West Fraser operations that don’t have an energy system have hogfuel processing equipment that prepares wood waste material for use in the energy systems at other operations. This has allowed for the permanent decommissioning of incineration burners in several of our communities.

ABOUT WEST FRASER’S LUMBER AND PANEL OPERATIONS

West Fraser is one of the largest lumber manufacturers in the world, producing lumber and wood by-products at 28 sawmills in western Canada and the southern United States. In total, West Fraser has an annual production capacity of approximately 5.5 billion board feet of spruce-pine-fir (SPF) and southern yellow pine (SYP) lumber. This is enough lumber to build more than 415,000 average sized homes (2,000 square ft. each). West Fraser’s panel operations include three plywood mills that primarily produce standard softwood sheathing plywood, two medium density fibreboard (MDF) mills, each with the flexibility to manufacture varying thicknesses and sizes, and a laminated veneer lumber (LVL) mill. The annual production capacities for these products are 830 million square feet (3/8” basis) of plywood, 300 million square feet (3/4” basis) of MDF and 3.2 million cubic feet of LVL .

In conjunction with energy systems, additional projects related to energy efficiency, such as the installation of new dryer technology in our plywood mills and improvements in our kiln drying processes, have helped our operations realize downward trends in the amount of energy consumed and GHGs generated per unit of product produced.

Lumber Operations in the U.S.

West Fraser acquired 13 sawmills in the southern United States in 2007. These mills, along with two others in the U.S. south already owned by West Fraser, began tracking GHG emissions in 2007. The direct GHG emissions at our U.S. operations for 2010 totaled 12,000 tonnes. This low level of GHG emissions is the result of a long-term practice of utilizing waste wood instead of fossil fuels in boilers to make steam for the lumber drying process. Fine tuning of these energy systems and improvements in kiln efficiencies have further reduced GHGs.

Reducing GHG Emissions and Energy Consumption at Pulp and Paper Operations

A continuous focus on reducing energy consumption and the use of fossil fuels at all of West Fraser's pulp and paper operations has resulted in an overall reduction in GHGs at these plants of more than 30% from 2000 to 2010, excluding the closed Eurocan mill. Burning fossil fuels is one of the largest contributors to GHG emissions, so our pulp and paper operations have initiated energy efficiency programs along with projects aimed at replacing fuels such as natural gas with energy created by burning wood waste in efficient energy systems and utilizing power produced by on-site generators.



Electricity is generated at three of our pulp and paper mills.

Other Climate Change Initiatives

West Fraser has taken additional measures to help track, report and reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions, including participation in numerous industry, government and special interest group projects related to these initiatives.

Carbon Disclosure Project —

In 2010, West Fraser participated in the Conference Board of Canada's Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) – Canada 200 Initiative. The CDP aims to create a dialogue between investors, purchasers and corporations with the goal of developing a rational response to climate change.

FPAC Carbon Neutrality Project – As a member of the Forest Products Association of Canada (FPAC), we participate in the FPAC Carbon Neutrality Project. In 2007 FPAC announced jointly with World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Canada, a collective industry goal to achieve carbon neutrality of the Canadian forest product value chain by 2015, without the purchase of offset credits.

Green Transformational Project – In 2009 the Government of Canada confirmed an allocation of credits totaling \$88 million to West Fraser under the Green Transformation Program (the "GTP") which was created to improve energy efficiency and environmental performance for Canadian pulp and paper mills. By early 2010, most of the funding under the GTP had been formally approved for our Company.

ABOUT WEST FRASER'S PULP AND NEWSPRINT OPERATIONS

West Fraser has five operations in British Columbia and Alberta, including two joint ventures in which the Company has an interest, that produce pulp and newsprint. All of these operations have taken measures aimed at sustainability, including energy reduction, GHG reduction, and improved effluent and air quality.

The Company produces softwood Bleached Chemical Thermo-Mechanical Pulp (BCTMP) at its Quesnel River pulp mill, primarily from residual chips, and hardwood BCTMP at its Slave Lake pulp mill, primarily from hardwood aspen. These pulps are used by paper manufacturers to produce printing and writing papers, paperboard products and a variety of other paper grades. The mechanical pulps produced at these two mills are high yield pulps that require approximately half of the wood required by the traditional kraft pulping process.

Northern Bleached Softwood Kraft (NBSK) is

produced at the Hinton and Cariboo pulp mills and is used by paper manufacturers to produce a variety of paper products, including printing and



writing papers and tissues. Cariboo Pulp is a joint venture that is 50% owned by West Fraser.

Until the end of January, 2010, the Company produced unbleached linerboard and kraft paper at its Eurocan mill in Kitimat B.C. The mill was subsequently closed.

West Fraser also owns 50% of Alberta Newsprint Company in Whitecourt, Alberta, which produces newsprint.

In total, West Fraser's production capacity is 620,000 tonnes of BCTMP, 530,000 tonnes of NBSK and 135,000 tonnes of newsprint.

Recycling and Waste Reduction

At West Fraser, we recycle consumable products whenever possible, including standard items such as paper and cardboard to products such as oily rags, fluorescent light bulbs, computer equipment, batteries and anti-freeze.

We also recycle by-products such as residuals from our sawmills and sander dust and edge and end trim materials from our MDF plants. Utilizing this fibre for energy and ensuring we recycle other materials whenever possible reduces the amount of waste that would otherwise be sent to landfills.

Maintaining Clean Air and Water

Maintaining clean air and water is an important consideration for West Fraser and the Company has invested considerable resources on improvements to air and water systems aimed at improving the quality of air emissions and effluent discharges at our operations.

Lumber and Panels — Several of our solid wood operations have moved forward in eliminating on-site burners, resulting in improved air quality for the surrounding communities. Wood waste that was being disposed of in these burners is now consumed by West Fraser and others for energy generation, composite panels and wood pellets.

A number of West Fraser's solid wood and panel operations are also contributing to cleaner air through the use of electrostatic precipitators (ESPs), which remove particulates prior to releasing air into the atmosphere, and allow our operations to achieve reduced particulate levels.

Pulp and Paper — West Fraser's pulp and paper operations have made considerable strides forward in reducing air and effluent discharges, including an overall downward trend in key effluent measurements. These include total suspended solids (TSS) and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), two areas where we have consistently achieved results that are significantly better than our government-issued permit levels.

IT ALL ADDS UP TO BIG SAVINGS

At many of our operations, smaller initiatives are also adding up to big savings in energy. Between 2004 and 2010, these items resulted in an average annual reduction in our electricity consumption of 23 million kilo-watt hours, which is enough electricity to power a city of 30,000 residents for one month. Some of these initiatives include:

Turning Off the Lights – We encourage our employees to turn out the lights when they go home at night and where practical, we have implemented energy-saving measures such as installing individual light switches in each office and timers on lights in areas that are used sparingly.

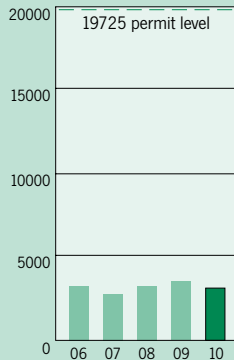
Shutting Down Computers – We encourage our employees to turn off their computers at the end of the day and if they are off between 6 pm and 8 am, that will conserve enough energy to power 36 average-sized homes for the same time period.

Conserving Fuel – Our employees are encouraged to conserve fuel wherever possible by shutting off the engines in Company vehicles and yard equipment to reduce periods of idling.

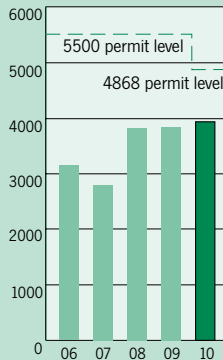
TSS and BOD Levels at Pulp and Paper Operations

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

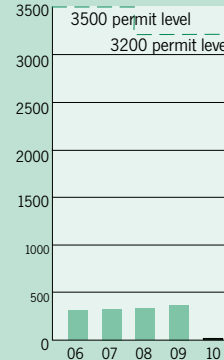
Cariboo Pulp & Paper
(kilograms per day)



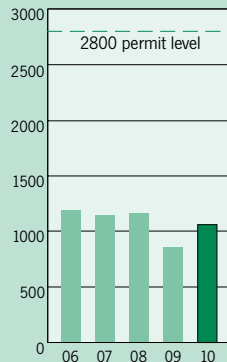
Hinton Pulp & Paper
(kilograms per day)



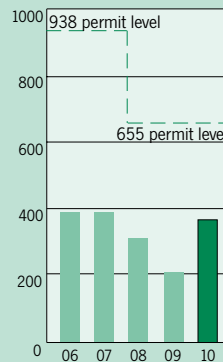
Alberta Newsprint
(kilograms per day)



Slave Lake Pulp
(kilograms per day)

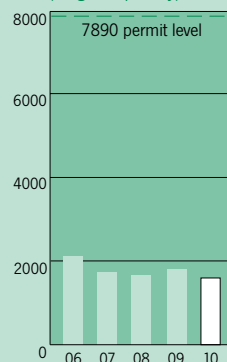


Quesnel River Pulp
(milligrams per litre)

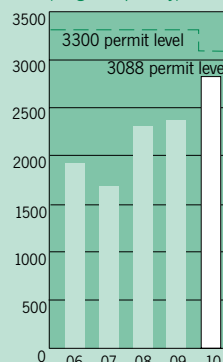


Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

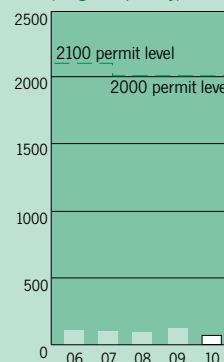
Cariboo Pulp & Paper
(kilograms per day)



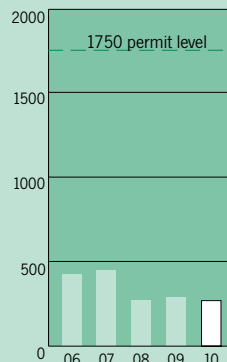
Hinton Pulp & Paper
(kilograms per day)



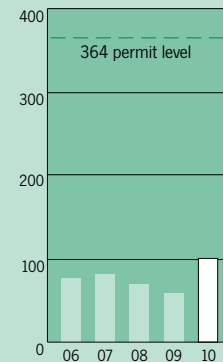
Alberta Newsprint
(kilograms per day)



Slave Lake Pulp
(kilograms per day)



Quesnel River Pulp
(milligrams per litre)





SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

At December 31, 2010 West Fraser employed approximately 6,700 employees, including those in joint venture operations, located in communities from Smithers in northwestern, B.C. to Whitehouse in Florida.

West Fraser plays a major role in the social and economic development of many towns and regions. Our property tax contributions help to support schools, parks, emergency services, health care and other important programs. In addition, our payroll for direct employees adds up to over half a billion dollars annually.

West Fraser supports communities in many ways. Through our donations, we have provided support for scholarships, reading programs, libraries, community centres, health care initiatives, parks, skating arenas, swimming pools, baseball diamonds and more.



The Company has been a major contributor to the West Fraser Timber Park in Quesnel.

In Quesnel, B.C., where West Fraser employees number more than 1,200, the Company has been a major contributor to the West Fraser Timber Park. In 1993, West Fraser provided 90 acres of land and today the West Fraser Timber Park offers a venue for athletes, families, outdoor enthusiasts and others. Since the initial land grant, West Fraser has contributed financially to the further development of the park and the Company continues to support the many activities that take place there.

In Hinton, Alberta, West Fraser was a key contributor to an interpretive boardwalk where visitors can view beavers, birds and aquatic life from a raised boardwalk that is manufactured from West Fraser wood and designed with donated time from Company staff.

West Fraser has been a strong supporter of education over the years and the Company has made significant contributions to regional and provincial colleges, universities and trade and technical schools. The Company has provided multi-year scholarship and research chair support to the University of British Columbia, the University of Alberta and the University of Northern B.C. (UNBC). In addition to this more recent support for UNBC, West Fraser was a founding supporter of this university, which provides opportunities for students in B.C.'s north.

The Company was responsible for initiating the Pete Ketcham Memorial Scholarship in 1996, which is administered by the Vancouver Foundation. This fund provides scholarships to students who are pursuing post secondary education. The Company also supports numerous scholarships at the regional level throughout western Canada and the southern U.S.



When it comes to health care, West Fraser has contributed to numerous research causes and it recently announced a commitment of a \$1 million contribution to a 36-bed lodge in Prince George, B.C. to serve cancer patients from central and northern B.C. receiving treatment in Prince George.

Our employees also take community support personally, and in many communities West Fraser employees contribute to, and actively participate in programs such as United Way campaigns, Terry Fox runs and many other regional and local charitable initiatives.

Looking Forward

As West Fraser moves forward, the commitments we have made to operating sustainably will continue to benefit the communities in which we operate – both environmentally and socially.

Our actions of yesterday, today and tomorrow will provide benefits to future generations, including healthy forests that can provide wood for shelter, residual fibre for paper and panel products and energy, employment opportunities, and community support to the towns and regions where our employees live and work.

Glossary of Terms

Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) — The volume of timber that may be harvested annually under a specific timber tenure.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) — A measurement of the oxygen consumption of organic material in pulp mill effluent, which gives an indication of its effect on the waters the effluent is discharged into.

Forest Management Agreement (FMA) — An FMA is granted by the Alberta government and entitles the holder to establish, grow and harvest timber on specified lands.

Greenhouse Gases (GHG) — A gas that absorbs and re-emits infrared radiation, warming the lower atmosphere.

Hogfuel — Bark and wood debris.

Incineration Burner — A wood waste incinerator, sometimes referred to as a beehive burner.

Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) — Large sheets of veneer bonded together with resin, then cut to lumber equivalent sizes.

Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF) — A composite product made from wood fibre.

Tonne — A unit of weight in the metric system equal to one thousand kilograms or approximately 2,204 pounds. Mtonne means one thousand tonnes.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS) — The total of all settleable and non-settleable solids in a sample of wastewater, measured in milligrams per litre by weight.

Wood Residuals — Wood by-products generated in sawmills that cannot be used for pulp, including sawdust and fine wood.



West Fraser

858 Beatty Street, Suite 501

Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1C1

Phone: 604-895-2700

www.westfraser.com