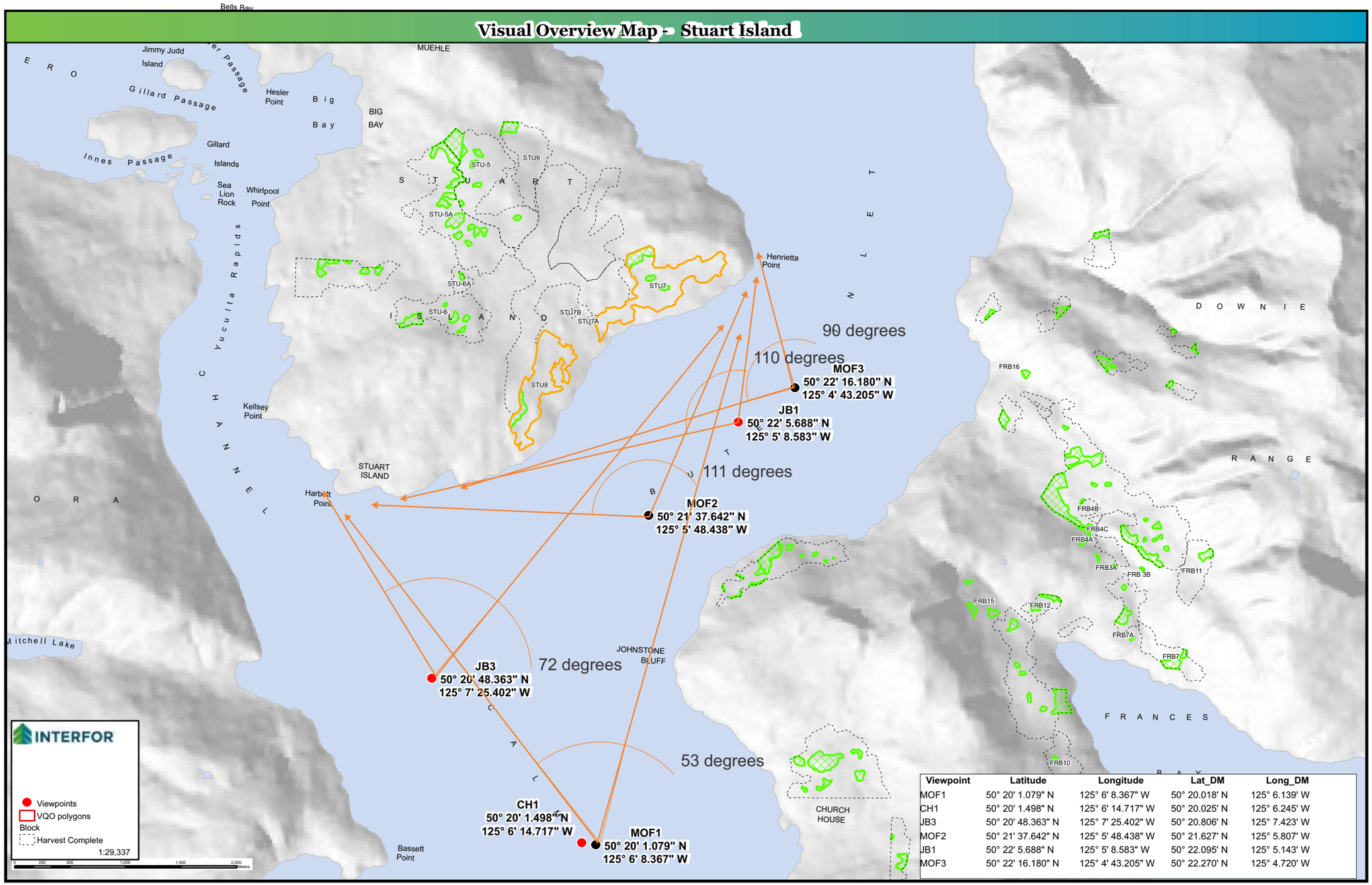
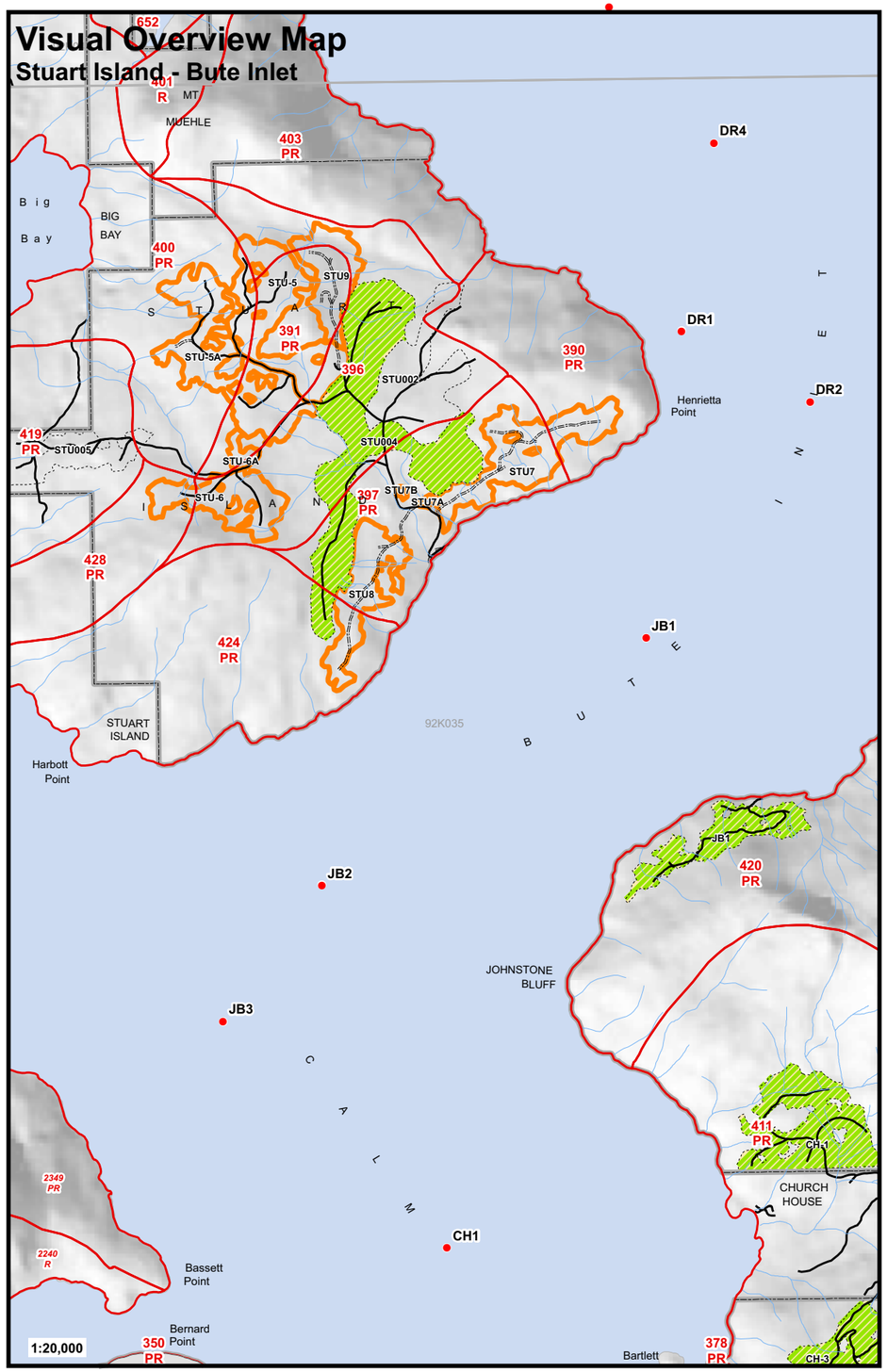


Viewpoint	Latitude	Longitude	Lat_DM	Long_DM
MOF1	50° 20' 1.079" N	125° 6' 8.367" W	50° 20.018' N	125° 6.139' W
CH1	50° 20' 1.498" N	125° 6' 14.717" W	50° 20.025' N	125° 6.245' W
JB3	50° 20' 48.363" N	125° 7' 25.402" W	50° 20.806' N	125° 7.423' W
MOF2	50° 21' 37.642" N	125° 5' 48.438" W	50° 21.627' N	125° 5.807' W
JB1	50° 22' 5.688" N	125° 5' 8.583" W	50° 22.095' N	125° 5.143' W
MOF3	50° 22' 16.180" N	125° 4' 43.205" W	50° 22.270' N	125° 4.720' W

International Forest Products Ltd. FL A19220
Stuart Island Pre-harvest and Post-harvest Visual Assessment Comparison
RDI Resource Design Inc - September 28, 2013



IFP 2011 VIA Key Map with VSU boundaries

Contents

Interfor's 2011 Stuart Island Visual Impact Assessment considered the following issues and responded to a peer review conducted by RDI as requested by Interfor in 2011:

Significant Public Viewpoints

"Significant Public viewpoints were selected based on consultation with local user groups. It was noted in discussions with the Stuart Island Community Association (SICA) that travel routes traditionally have been up from the South (through Hole-in-the-Wall) and to the West of Stuart Island towards Big Bay and Sonora Lodge. Together we selected viewpoints along this route (CH1 & JB1A) higher weight was put on these Viewpoints. Viewpoint JB1 was run as a "worst case" scenario, but its importance is ranked as minor due to the reduced boat travel, and shorter viewing period. SICA was shown the engineered shapes and digital visual runs from all three viewpoints on August 5, 2011, and on September 12, 2011, verbal support of the engineered visuals was given. Subsequently, some area was removed from the proposed harvest area, further reducing the visual impact on the landscape." Interfor 2011

Landform Approach

"In undertaking the Visual Impact assessment for planned Stuart Island development located within a government designated scenic area, Visual landscape Unit number 390, 396, 397, and 424 were combined as per Interfor's approved Sunshine Coast Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP), section 11.3.3. As the four polygons have an established Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of Partial Retention, combining the polygons allows for designing the visuals at the landform level to the objective of partial retention. As no significant terrain differences exist between government established polygons, combining allows the visual design to capture what the viewer can see in the visible landscape. No dominant terrain features likely to attract viewer attention are present on the landscape. Thus the landform is being used in this assessment rather than the Visual Unit." Interfor 2011

RDI Resource Design Inc Peer Review September 26, 2011

RDI was requested to provide a peer review of the VIA, including viewpoint selection and weighting, the landform approach, visual force analysis, block design and percent alteration. These were all contained in the Interfor VIA dated September 26, 2011.

RDI concurred with the landform approach as defined by Interfor, particularly as the new blocks crossed over VSU boundaries within the same single 4300m wide, low-lying landform. The east-most VSU - VSU 390 - contains only half of block STU 7, which continues into the middle VSU - VSU 397. The two VSUs divide the eastern hill down its front face. STU 8 is divided between the middle VSU and the west VSU - VSU 494. The back VSU - VSU 396 - was left out of percent alteration analysis by RDI as it appears distinct from the three front VSUs.

RDI considered all "viewpoints" to be transitory (i.e. no fixed viewpoints). The SICA emphasis of the travelling along the south-west side of Stuart Island was brought into consideration when evaluation the pre-harvest visual predictions and post-harvest achieved visual conditions. While views along Bute Inlet may therefor be less important, they do bring the alterations into direct focus. Always seen in relation to the complete south-east Stuart Island landform, all three selected viewpoints selected by MOF and the prior planning viewpoints selected by IFP provided important understanding of the visual effects of the two blocks interacting together, on the changing perspectives of the landform, and within the surrounding dominant, scenic mountain landscapes.

Block design scenarios, percent alteration calculations and visual force analyses were provided to RDI by Interfor in high-caliber visual simulations from 3 viewpoints: JB1, JB3, CH1. These were commented upon by RDI, with our encouragement to reduce size of openings similar to one of the options (Scenario 5, shown on the final page of this document). Windthrow potential and operational requirements dictated the final design selection which ultimately was considered by RDI to be at or reasonably close to meeting the VQO of Partial Retention from all viewpoints tested, based on the three criteria of verbal definition, design, and percent alteration.

Visual force analysis was used by Interfor, though the results indicate a greater understanding of the technique could be beneficial (not included in this report). Still, the design appears to have been inherently guided by visual force which also dictates where trees grow and how to access the landform to harvest those trees.

MOF General Inspection Report 2013

A MOF General Inspection Report, conducted on July 30, 2013 for STU 7 and STU 8 (separately), divided the low-lying 4300m landform which was utilized by Interfor in their planning. The division of the landform between the two gentle hills separated by a broad lower ridge having approximately 40% of the hills' height is not representative of the natural landform or how viewers would logically perceive the south-east Stuart Island landform. By dividing the natural landform, an excessive alteration measurement for STU 7 was determined in the eastern half while showing a low percentage for STU 8 in the western half. The report never considered the directly adjacent blocks together. The report also didn't consider the relationship of the low-lying landform and the alteration therein to the larger, dominant landscape surrounding it. The MOF findings for STU 7 in the partial landform measured were in the Modification VQC range from each of the three viewpoints tested (16.7% from MOF1, 15.1% from MOF2, and 9.02% from MOF3). When the FREP visual quality effectiveness evaluation was applied by MOF, the percent alteration for each viewpoint rose by 4.7%, 6.3%, and 2.5% for viewpoints 1, 2, and 3 respectively. The MOF findings were influenced ratings for several factors:

a) Visual force lines - moderate ratings from all 3 viewpoints ("force lines not apparent"),
b) Borrowing from natural character - moderate (partially), except for poor from MOF1 ("isolated or not at all"),
c) Edge treatments - good from all viewpoints (feathering or irregular boundaries),
d) Distance from viewpoint - moderate (>1km and <8km) except from MOF2 and 3 (poor <1km), (measured distances in the reports were 4.8km for MOF1, 1.8km for MOF2 and 1.3km for MOF3, and (the last two in Moderate range),
e) Position on the landform all received poor ratings "high on the landform or large near centre",
f) Subordinate roads (MOF 1 and 3) except significant roads (MOF2),
g) Poor tree retention - all viewpoints (this was mainly a clearcut operation).

During September, 2013, RDI completed percent alteration, visual force analysis, and FREP Visual Quality Effectiveness Evaluation on the post-harvest panoramic photography encompassing the entire south-east landform of Stuart Island from the three MOF viewpoints plus the design viewpoints used in the preparation of the 2011 VIA and subsequent harvest layout (JB1, JB3, and CH1). Viewpoint CH1 was identical MOF1 and therefore was not duplicated.

The results of the assessment are presented, in the order of the MOF FREP finding presented above, on the following page.

RDI Summary of Findings

RDI conducted percent alteration by photo analysis from all 5 viewpoints (3 MOF with 1 the same as the design viewpoints (MOF1 and CH1), and 2 other design viewpoints (JB1 and Jb3). As well, The FREP evaluations were completed from the same viewpoints by photo analysis. The results are shown in the following table:

The design elements and adjustment factors were considered to be comparable from all viewpoints. The adjustment factor of -0.86 was deducted from the base percent alteration for each viewpoint, bringing the percent alteration slightly further into a Partial Retention achieved visual condition.

a) Visual force lines - good ratings were achieved from all viewpoints ("Strong"). The visual force analyses determined a reasonable degree of conformity of the recent cutblocks with the quite strong visual forces within the landform. The surrounding landscape also provided strong visual force influence and was brought into the assessment of the achieved visual quality condition in the Stuart Island southeast landform (Partial Retention),
b) Borrowing from natural character - good ratings were achieved from all viewpoints ("fully borrowing from natural character"),
c) Edge treatments - good ratings were achieved from all viewpoints ("feathering or irregular boundaries"),
d) Distance from viewpoint - moderate ratings were achieved (>1km and <8km) from all viewpoints (4.8km for MOF1, 1.8km for MOF2 and 1.3km for MOF3, with the IFP viewpoints in the same range). Boaters see the landform continually but with varying perspectives while boating Bute Inlet, and along the more-used Calm Channel, including the design and assessment viewpoints,
e) Position on the landform were all assigned poor ratings "high on the landform or large near centre", although the blocks are actually located in the centre vertically, and clearly to one side (the ratings guide didn't provide a rating for this arrangement which would seem to warrant a better rating than "Poor"),
f) All views were assigned "Subordinate" roads, with no long sections of road visible, keeping mainly to benches, and only a few small cutbanks,
g) All views were assigned poor tree retention (this was mainly a clearcut operation with a few leave patches).Interfor could not leave more trees due windthrow threat.

Given the factors above, RDI considers Blocks STU 7 and STU 8 together in the identified landform to reasonably meet the overall concepts of Partial Retention Visual Quality Condition. The disparity between the MOF post-harvest assessment and Interfor's harvest plan and related VIA, as examined in RDI's peer review and supported through post-harvest analysis, appears to be principally due to focus. The Interfor plan worked with the full 4300m south-east landform per Interfor's *Sunshine Coast Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP), section 11.3.3.,* while the MOF approach focused in on just one-half of the slightly differentiable but contiguous landform.

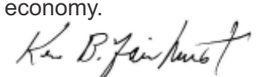
Interfor consulted the local Stuart Island Community Association (SICA) and gained their support early in their processJust as VIAs and FREP assessments are based on classifications and descriptions which may not entirely fit the alteration being evaluated, forest planning is based on factors which may not provide the ultimate possible fit in the landscape. The objective instead is to try, invite public comments, test options, and decide the best approach within the limitations of the VQO. Design that fits the landscape, generally, such as STU 7 and STU 8, has the benefits of responding quickly to nature, restoring rapidly, subsiding visually, generating new forest that the public can see and enjoy, while contributing to BC's forest economy.

Conclusions

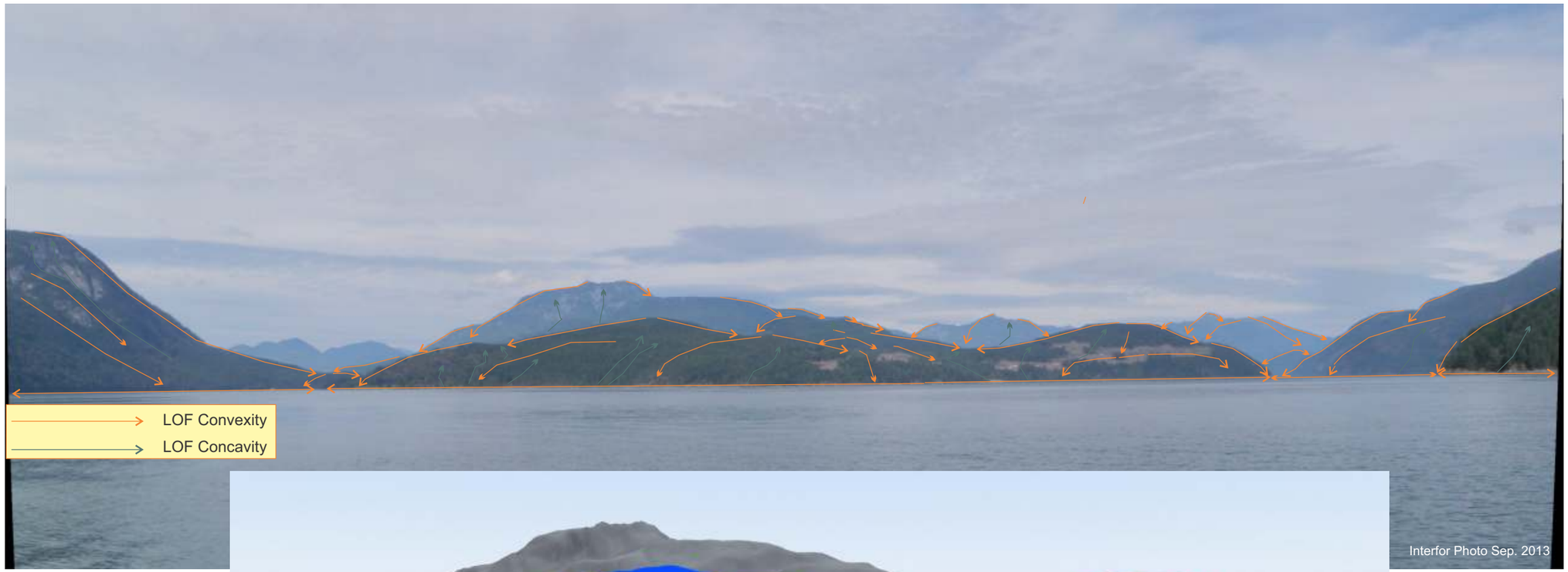
Given the factors above, RDI considers Blocks STU 7 and STU 8 together within the identified landform put forward initially by Interfor to reasonably meet the overall concepts of Partial Retention Visual Quality Condition. The disparity between the MOF post-harvest assessment and Interfor's harvest plan and related VIA, as examined in RDI's peer review and supported through post-harvest analysis, appears to be principally due to focus. The Interfor plan worked with the full 4300m south-east landform per Interfor's *Sunshine Coast Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP), section 11.3.3.,* while the MOF approach focused in on just one-half of the slightly differentiable but contiguous landform. RDI concurred with the whole landform approach in my peer review and in this post-harvest assessment.

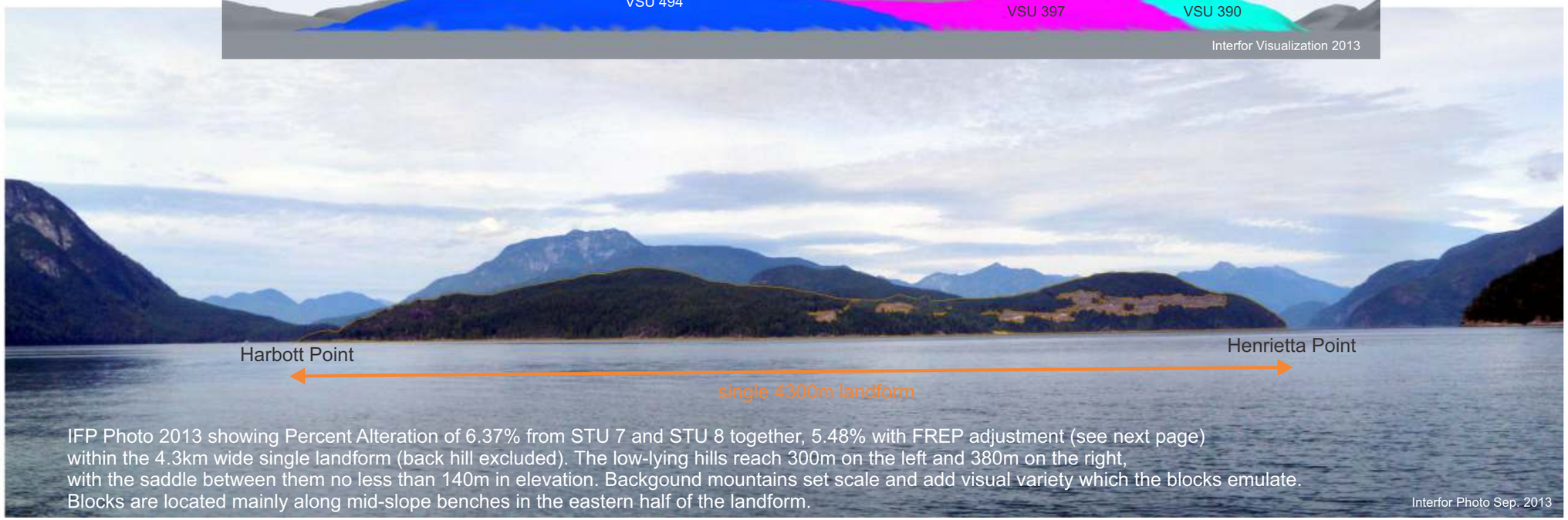
Interfor proactively consulted the local Stuart Island Community Association (SICA) and gained their support early in their design process, by showing them the engineered shapes and digital visual runs from all three viewpoints. Though they gave more weight to views from Calm Channel (MOF1/CH1; JB3), RDI found all viewpoints to be worthy of consideration in this final assessment, each providing added understanding of the landform and the blocks within. All viewpoints were found to be reasonably within the range and description of the established VQO (Partial Retention), even if initial colour contrasts may grab attention. Interfor prepared a VIA with clear graphics and detailed measures of percent alteration. Interfor obtained a peer review of their VIA from RDI in 2011 which resulted in design adjustments and a reduction of overall percent alteration (approx. 2%), and responded to RDI's request for visual force analyses (they were done but were not included in the early version of the VIA). Interfor did not respond to RDI's request for an additional viewpoint (which happened to be the MOF2 location). Final results show Interfor had already picked the best viewing location (worst-case) at viewpoint JB1, though this wasn't one of the primary ones selected by SICA. Interfor wasn't able to implement the scenario preferred by RDI (Scenario 5) due to concerns about windthrow due to strong outflow winds. That scenario would have provided more forested links through STU 7 and further reduced percent alteration. Interestingly, the broad opening of STU7 creates a new visual force, revealed by the benchlands that the block travels along. RDI accepts the reality of detailed knowledge of on-ground conditions of Interfor's engineers leading to the final decisions on block design.

Just as VIAs and FREP assessments are based on classifications and descriptions which may not entirely fit the alteration being evaluated, forest planning is based on factors which may not provide the ultimate best fit in the landscape. The objective instead is to try, invite public comments, test options, and decide the optimum approach within the limitations of the VQO. Cutblocks that fit the landscape, generally, such as STU 7 and STU 8, have the benefit of responding quickly to nature, and will subside visually, restore rapidly, and will generate new forest that the public can see and enjoy, while doing their share to contribute to BC's forest economy.



Dr. Kenneth B. Fairhurst, RPF
RDI Resource Design Inc
September 28, 2013





MOF VP1 / IFP VP CH1 6.37% post-harvest alteration and 5.48% post-harvest alteration with FREP adjustment - entire landform

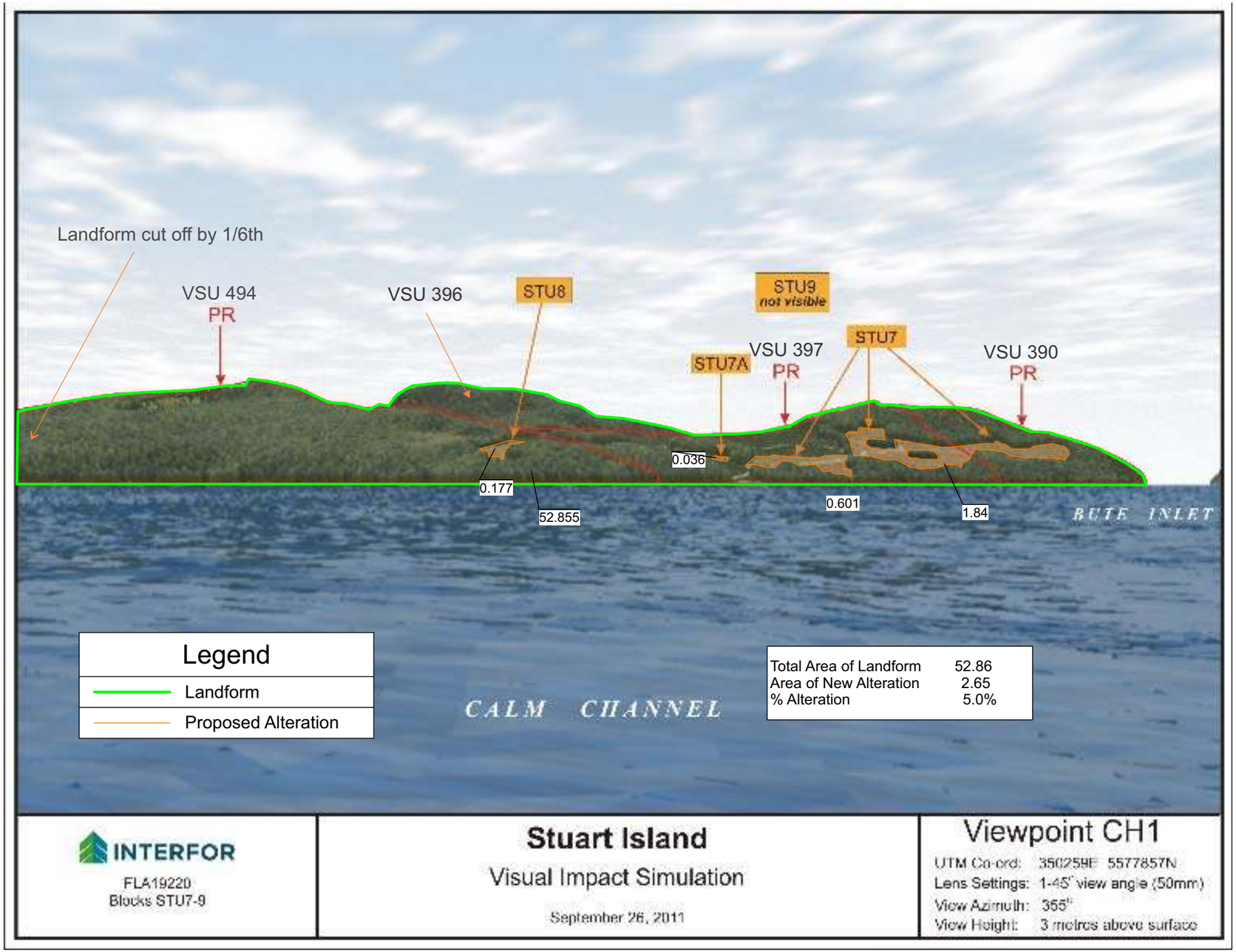
RDI FREP Visual Quality Effectiveness Evaluation Viewpoint MOF1/CH1

2.1.2 Site Information				
	District	DSC		
	Licensee	Interfor		
	Licence	FL A19220		
	General Location	Stuart Island		
	Block(s)	STU 7 and STU8		
	Date of Evaluation (RDI office)	25-Sep-13		
	Evaluator	K.B.Fairhurst, RDI		
2.1.3 VLI Information				
	VSU Number(s) forming landform composite	390, 397, 494		
	Established VQO	PR (all VSUs)		
	VAC	M		
	Date of Establishment	1997		
	Source Document	DM Letter		
2.2.1 Viewpoint				
	Viewpoint	MOF1/CH1		
	Viewing Distance	4.8 km		
	GPS	see key map		
	Elevation	2m		
	Viewing Direction	Northwest		
2.2.2 Photography				
	Viewpoint Importance(low) 1 2 3 4 5 (high)	4		
	Width of View (degrees)	53		
	Digital Photo ID Numbers	JB1, JB3, MOF1, MOF2, MOF3		
	Viewpoint Description	Mid-channel		
2.2.3 Assess Basic VQC (RDI office)				
	Basic VQC	PR		
2.2.4 Design Observations (RDI office)				
	Design Elements	G (-1)	M (0)	P (+1)
	Response to Visual Force Lines	-1		
	Borrows from natural character	-1		
	Edge treatments incorporated	-1		
	Distance from Viewpoint		0	
	Position on Landform**			1
	Total Design	**-2**		
2.3.2 Initial VQC (RDI office)				
	a) recent openings	6.37%		
	b) % of landform with disturbance outside openings	0		
	c) nonVEG contribution of old openings	0		
	X = (a+b+c) = % alteration	**6.37%**		
	Initial VQC	**Partial Retention**		
2.3.3 Adjusted VQC (RDI office)				
	d) impact of roads, sidecast in openings: none (0) subordinate (1) significant (2) dominant (3) - adj. factor:	1		
	e) Tree retention: good (-2) moderate (-1) poor (0)	0		
	f) Design Adjustment Factor (from 2.2.4) :	-2		
	Total Adjustment: Y = (d+e+f)	-1		
	Adjusted % alteration: X*(1+0.14Y) = 7.93%*(1+.14*(-1)) = 7.93%*(-.86)		**5.48%**	
2.3.4 Partial Cut Alterations		n/a		
2.3.5 Effectiveness Evaluation Rating		**PR Met (methods indicate VQO achievement but are close to the high end "maximum percent alteration limit" of 7%.**		

Evaluated by: Ken B. Fairhurst. RPF
Signature: Ken B. Fairhurst

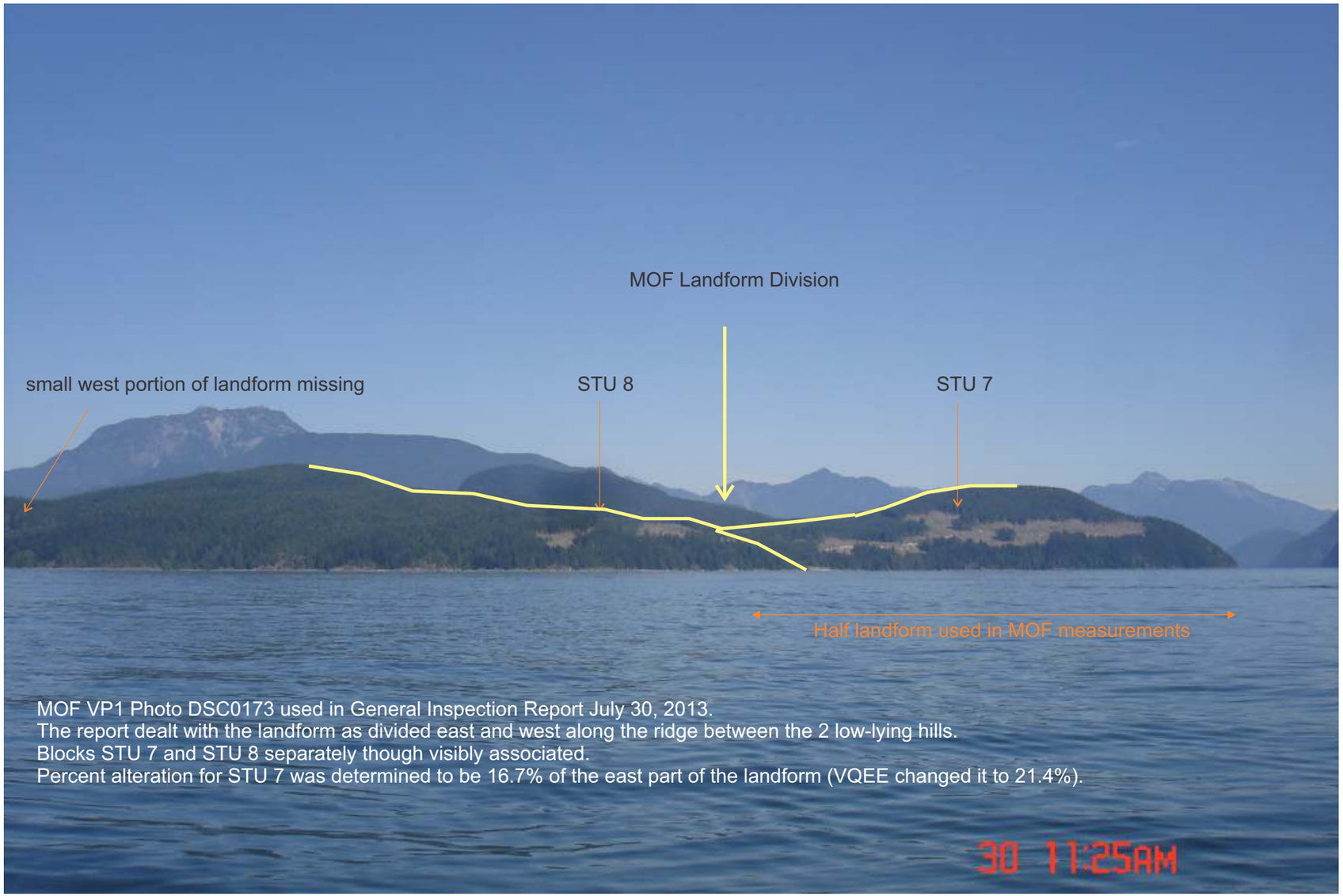
**Note: Harvesting is in centre vertically, and at one end of landform which warrants a somewhat more positive rating in 2.2.4,and would bring the adjusted % alteration further under 7%. The current definitions in the FREP form do not offer one that is "central vertically on the landform and towards one side".

MOF1 / CH1 RDI FREP Analysis - 5.48% alteration



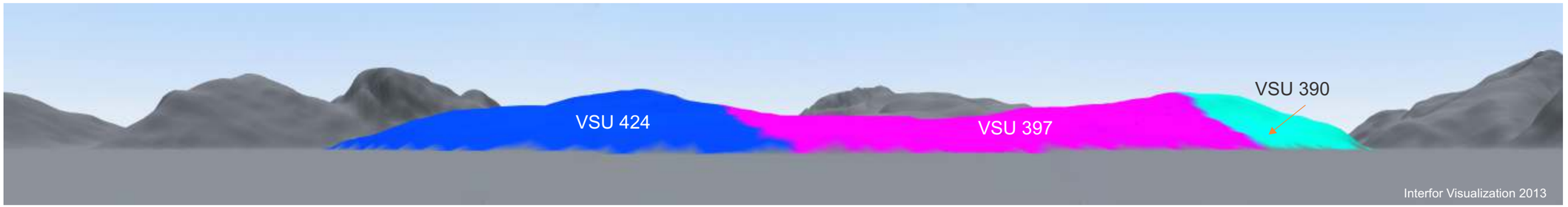
Interfor Visualization 2011

MOF1 / CH1 IFP VIA Prediction 5.0% alteration
considered nearly complete landform; back hill included (VSU 396)



MOF Photo 2013

MOF Calculation from MOF 1 / IFP VP CH1 16.7% alteration and 21.4% alteration with FREP adjustment for STU 7 only considered east half of landform only



MOF2 Post-harvest photo - IFP photo 6.92% alteration; 5.95% with FREP adjustment

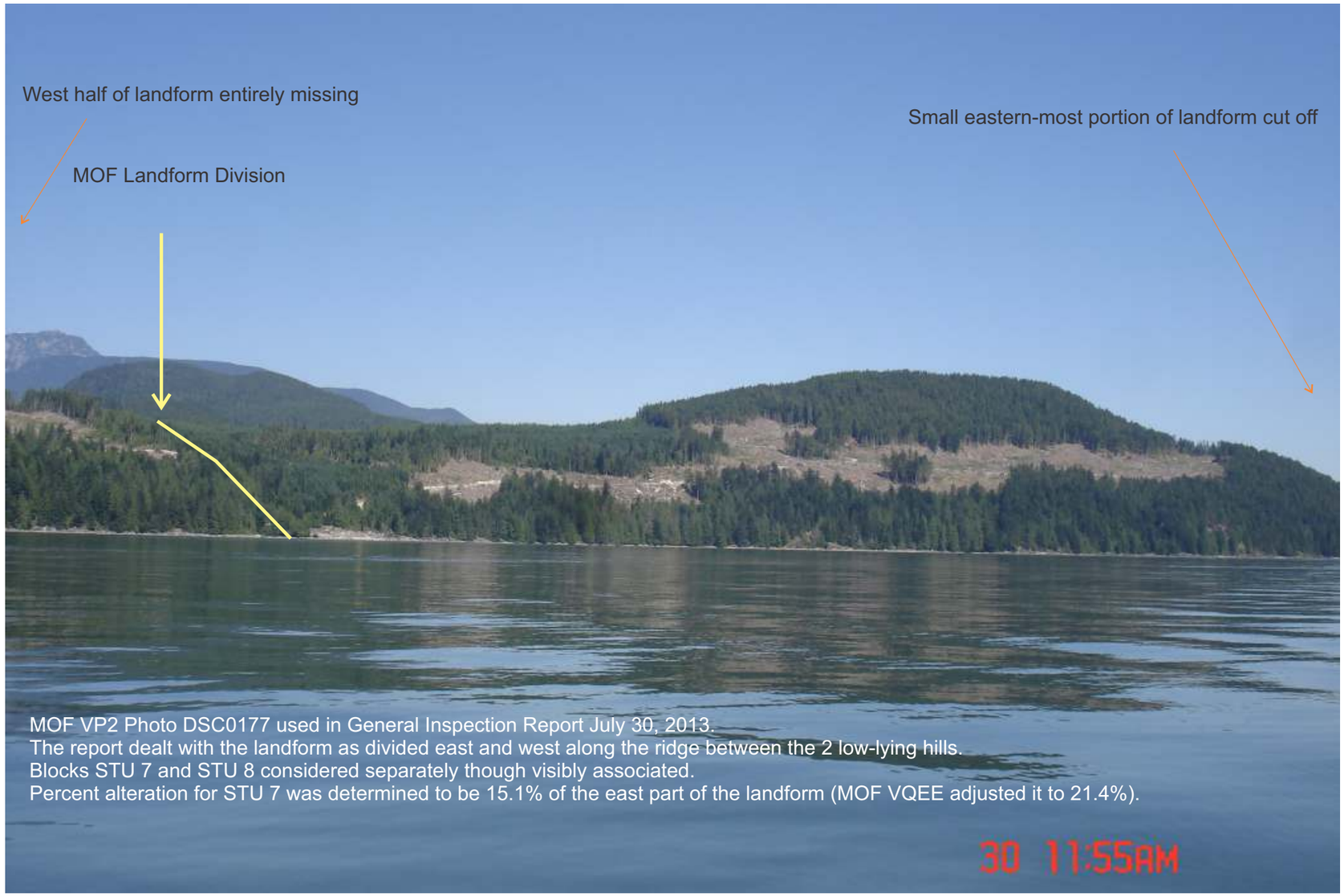
RDI FREP Visual Quality Effectiveness Evaluation Viewpoint MOF2

2.1.2 Site Information				
	District	DSC		
	Licensee	Interfor		
	Licence	FL A19220		
	General Location	Stuart Island		
	Block(s)	STU 7 and STU8		
	Date of Evaluation (RDI office)	25-Sep-13		
	Evaluator	K.B.Fairhurst, RDI		
2.1.3 VLI Information				
	VSU Number(s) forming landform composite	390, 397, 494		
	Established VQO	PR (all VSUs)		
	VAC	M		
	Date of Establishment	1997		
	Source Document	DM Letter		
2.2.1 Viewpoint				
	Viewpoint	MOF2		
	Viewing Distance	1.8 km		
	GPS	see key map		
	Elevation	2m		
	Viewing Direction	Northwest		
2.2.2 Photography				
	Viewpoint Importance(low) 1 2 3 4 5 (high)	3		
	Width of View (degrees)	111		
	Digital Photo ID Numbers	JB1, JB3, MOF1, MOF2, MOF3		
	Viewpoint Description	Mid-channel		
2.2.3 Assess Basic VQC (RDI office)				
	Basic VQC	PR		
2.2.4 Design Observations (RDI office)				
	Design Elements	G (-1)	M (0)	P (+1)
	Response to Visual Force Lines	-1		
	Borrows from natural character	-1		
	Edge treatments incorporated	-1		
	Distance from Viewpoint		0	
	Position on Landform**			1
	Total Design	**-2**		
2.3.2 Initial VQC (RDI office)				
	a) recent openings	6.92%		
	b) % of landform with disturbance outside openings	0		
	c) nonVEG contribution of old openings	0		
	X = (a+b+c) = % alteration	**6.92%**		
	Initial VQC	**Partial Retention**		
2.3.3 Adjusted VQC (RDI office)				
	d) impact of roads, sidecast in openings: none (0) subordinate (1) significant (2) dominant (3) - adj. factor:	1		
	e) Tree retention: good (-2) moderate (-1) poor (0)	0		
	f) Design Adjustment Factor (from 2.2.4) :	-2		
	Total Adjustment: Y = (d+e+f)	-1		
	Adjusted % alteration: X*(1+0.14Y) = 7.93%*(1+.14*(-1)) = 7.93%*(-.86)		**5.95%**	
2.3.4 Partial Cut Alterations		n/a		
2.3.5 Effectiveness Evaluation Rating		**PR Met (methods indicate VQO achievement but are close to the high end "maximum percent alteration limit" of 7%.**		

Evaluated by: Ken B. Fairhurst. RPF
Signature: Ken B. Fairhurst

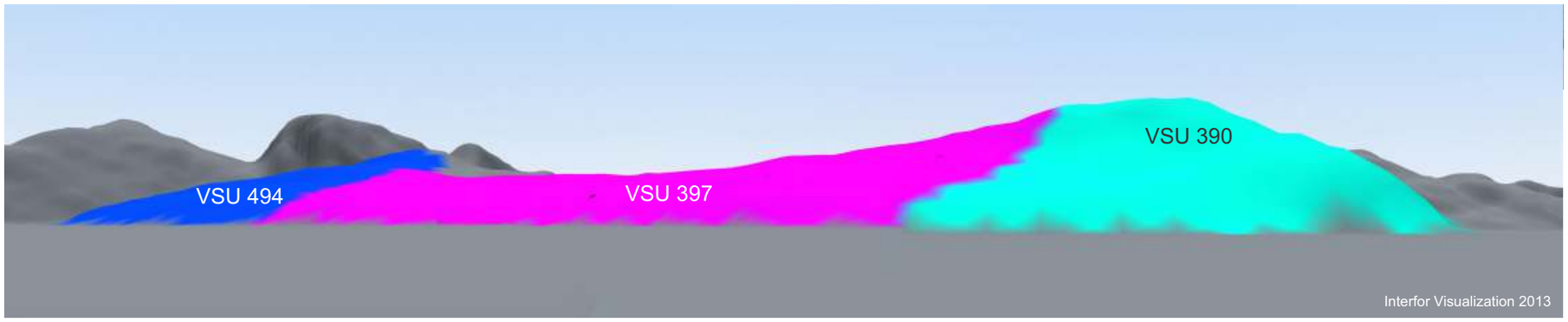
**Note: Harvesting is in centre vertically, and at one end of landform which warrants a somewhat more positive rating in 2.2.4,and would bring the adjusted % alteration further under 7%. The current definitions in the FREP form do not offer one that is "central vertically on the landform and towards one side".

MOF2 RDI FREP Analysis - 5.95% alteration



MOF Photo 2013

MOF calculation from MOF VP2 15.1% and FREP 21.4% alteration for STU 7 only
Considered east half of landform only



MOF3 Post - IFP photo 6.18% alteration, 5.32% with FREP adjustment (see next page)

RDI FREP Visual Quality Effectiveness Evaluation Viewpoint MOF3

2.1.2 Site Information				
	District	DSC		
	Licensee	Interfor		
	Licence	FL A19220		
	General Location	Stuart Island		
	Block(s)	STU 7 and STU8		
	Date of Evaluation (RDI office)	25-Sep-13		
	Evaluator	K.B.Fairhurst, RDI		
2.1.3 VLI Information				
	VSU Number(s) forming landform composite	390, 397, 494		
	Established VQO	PR (all VSUs)		
	VAC	M		
	Date of Establishment	1997		
	Source Document	DM Letter		
2.2.1 Viewpoint				
	Viewpoint	MOF3		
	Viewing Distance	1.3 km		
	GPS	see key map		
	Elevation	2m		
	Viewing Direction	Westward		
2.2.2 Photography				
	Viewpoint Importance(low) 1 2 3 4 5 (high)	3		
	Width of View (degrees)	110 deg.		
	Digital Photo ID Numbers	JB1, JB3, MOF1, MOF2, MOF3		
	Viewpoint Description	Mid-channel		
2.2.3 Assess Basic VQC (RDI office)				
	Basic VQC	PR		
2.2.4 Design Observations (RDI office)				
	Design Elements	G (-1)	M (0)	P (+1)
	Response to Visual Force Lines	-1		
	Borrows from natural character	-1		
	Edge treatments incorporated	-1		
	Distance from Viewpoint		0	
	Position on Landform**			1
	Total Design	**-2**		
2.3.2 Initial VQC (RDI office)				
	a) recent openings	6.18%		
	b) % of landform with disturbance outside openings	0		
	c) nonVEG contribution of old openings	0		
	X = (a+b+c) = % alteration	**6.18%**		
	Initial VQC	**Partial Retention**		
2.3.3 Adjusted VQC (RDI office)				
	d) impact of roads, sidecast in openings: none (0) subordinate (1) significant (2) dominant (3) - adj. factor:	1		
	e) Tree retention: good (-2) moderate (-1) poor (0)	0		
	f) Design Adjustment Factor (from 2.2.4) :	-2		
	Total Adjustment: Y = (d+e+f)	-1		
	Adjusted % alteration: X*(1+0.14Y) = 7.93%*(1+.14*(-1)) = 7.93%*(-.86)		**5.32%**	
2.3.4 Partial Cut Alterations		n/a		
2.3.5 Effectiveness Evaluation Rating		**PR Met (methods indicate VQO achievement but are close to the high end "maximum percent alteration limit" of 7%.**		

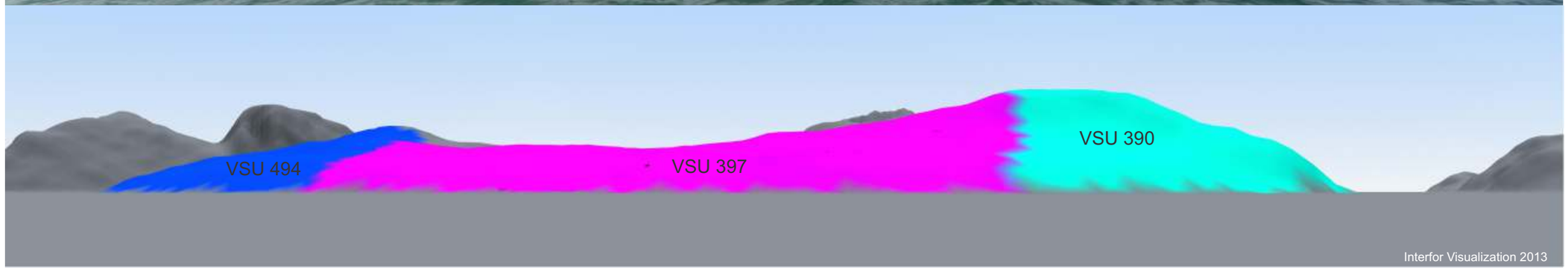
Evaluated by: Ken B. Fairhurst. RPF
Signature: Ken B. Fairhurst

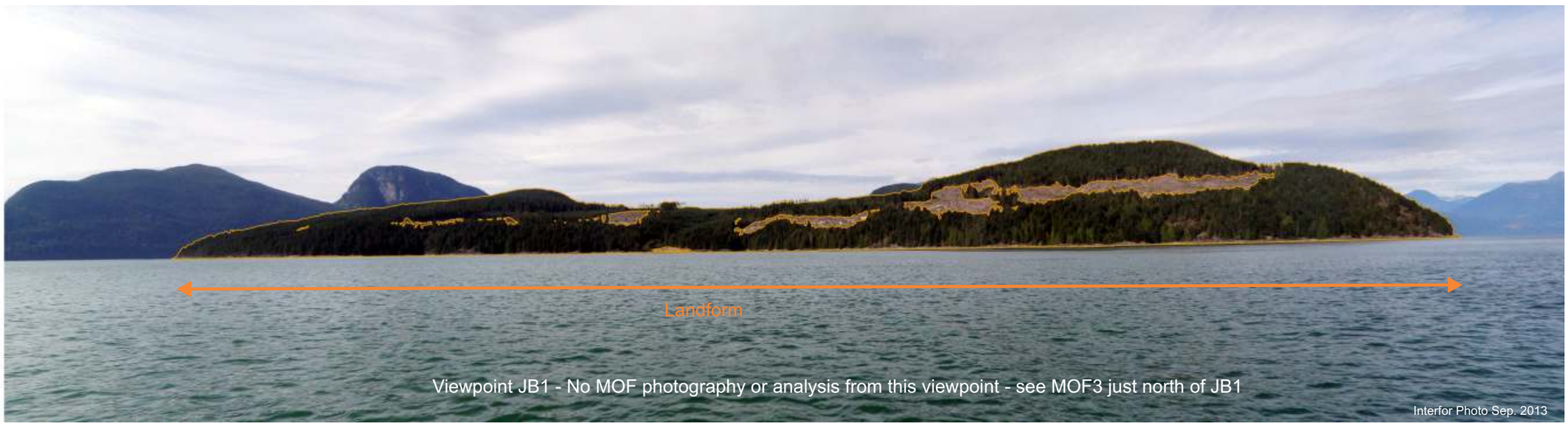
**Note: Harvesting is in centre vertically, and at one end of landform which warrants a somewhat more positive rating in 2.2.4,and would bring the adjusted % alteration further under 7%. The current definitions in the FREP form do not offer one that is "central vertically on the landform and towards one side".

MOF3 RDI FREP Analysis - 5.32% alteration

MOF Photo 2013

MOF Calculation for MOF VP3 9.02% alteration and MOF 11.54% adjusted alteration with FREP for STU 7 only - east half of landform only





IFP JB1 - IFP photo 7.93% post-alteration; 6.82% with FREP adjustment (see next page)

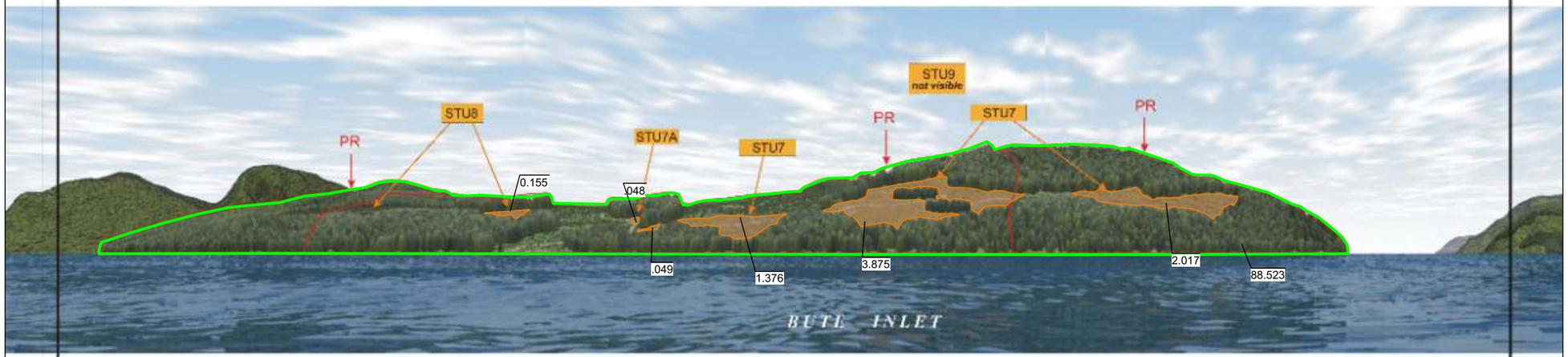
RDI FREP Visual Quality Effectiveness Evaluation Viewpoint JB1

2.1.2 Site Information				
	District	DSC		
	Licensee	Interfor		
	Licence	FL A19220		
	General Location	Stuart Island		
	Block(s)	STU 7 and STU8		
	Date of Evaluation (RDI office)	25-Sep-13		
	Evaluator	K.B.Fairhurst, RDI		
2.1.3 VLI Information				
	VSU Number(s) forming landform composite	390, 397, 494		
	Established VQO	PR (all VSUs)		
	VAC	M		
	Date of Establishment	1997		
	Source Document	DM Letter		
2.2.1 Viewpoint				
	Viewpoint	JB1		
	Viewing Distance	2.0 km		
	GPS	see key map		
	Elevation	2m		
	Viewing Direction	Westward		
2.2.2 Photography				
	Viewpoint Importance(low) 1 2 3 4 5 (high)	3		
	Width of View (degrees)	110 deg.		
	Digital Photo ID Numbers	JB1, JB3, MOF1, MOF2, MOF3		
	Viewpoint Description	Mid-channel		
2.2.3 Assess Basic VQC (RDI office)				
	Basic VQC	PR		
2.2.4 Design Observations (RDI office)				
	Design Elements	G (-1)	M (0)	P (+1)
	Response to Visual Force Lines	-1		
	Borrows from natural character	-1		
	Edge treatments incorporated	-1		
	Distance from Viewpoint		0	
	Position on Landform**			1
	Total Design	**-2**		
2.3.2 Initial VQC (RDI office)				
	a) recent openings	7.93%		
	b) % of landform with disturbance outside openings	0		
	c) nonVEG contribution of old openings	0		
	X = (a+b+c) = % alteration	**7.93%**		
	Initial VQC	**Modification**		
2.3.3 Adjusted VQC (RDI office)				
	d) impact of roads, sidecast in openings: none (0) subordinate (1) significant (2) dominant (3) - adj. factor:	1		
	e) Tree retention: good (-2) moderate (-1) poor (0)	0		
	f) Design Adjustment Factor (from 2.2.4) :	-2		
	Total Adjustment: Y = (d+e+f)	-1		
	Adjusted % alteration: X*(1+0.14Y) = 7.93%*(1+.14*(-1)) = 7.93%*(-.86)		**6.82%**	
2.3.4 Partial Cut Alterations		n/a		
2.3.5 Effectiveness Evaluation Rating		**PR Met (methods indicate VQO achievement but are close to the high end "maximum percent alteration limit" of 7%.**		

Evaluated by: Ken B. Fairhurst. RPF
Signature: Ken B. Fairhurst

**Note: Harvesting is in centre vertically, and at one end of landform which warrants a somewhat more positive rating in 2.2.4,and would bring the adjusted % alteration further under 7%. The current definitions in the FREP form do not offer one that is "central vertically on the landform and towards one side".

JB1 RDI FREP Analysis - 6.82% alteration



Legend	
Landform	
Proposed Alteration	

Total Area of Landform	88.52
Area of Alterations	7.52
% Alteration	8.5%

INTERFOR
FLA19220
Blocks STU7-9

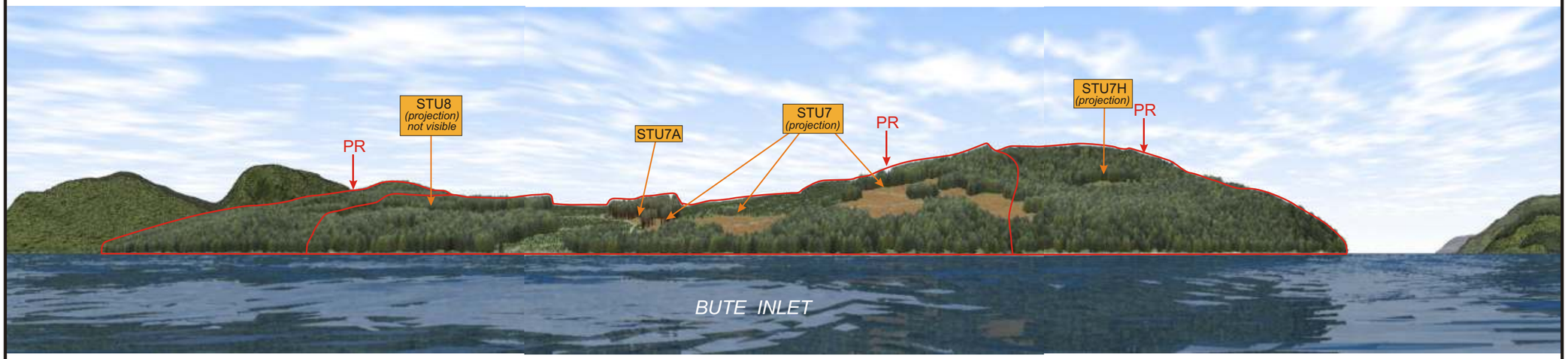
Stuart Island (Bute Inlet)
Visual Impact Simulation
September 26, 2011

Viewpoint JB1
UTM Co-ord: 351674E 5581855N
Lens Settings: 3-45° view angles (50mm)
View Azimuth: 270°, 315°, 360°
View Height: 3 metres above surface

Interfor Visualization 2011

No MOF photography or analysis from this viewpoint - see MOF3 just north of JB1

IFP JB1 near MOF3 - IFP Pre-Simulation 2011 8.5% alteration

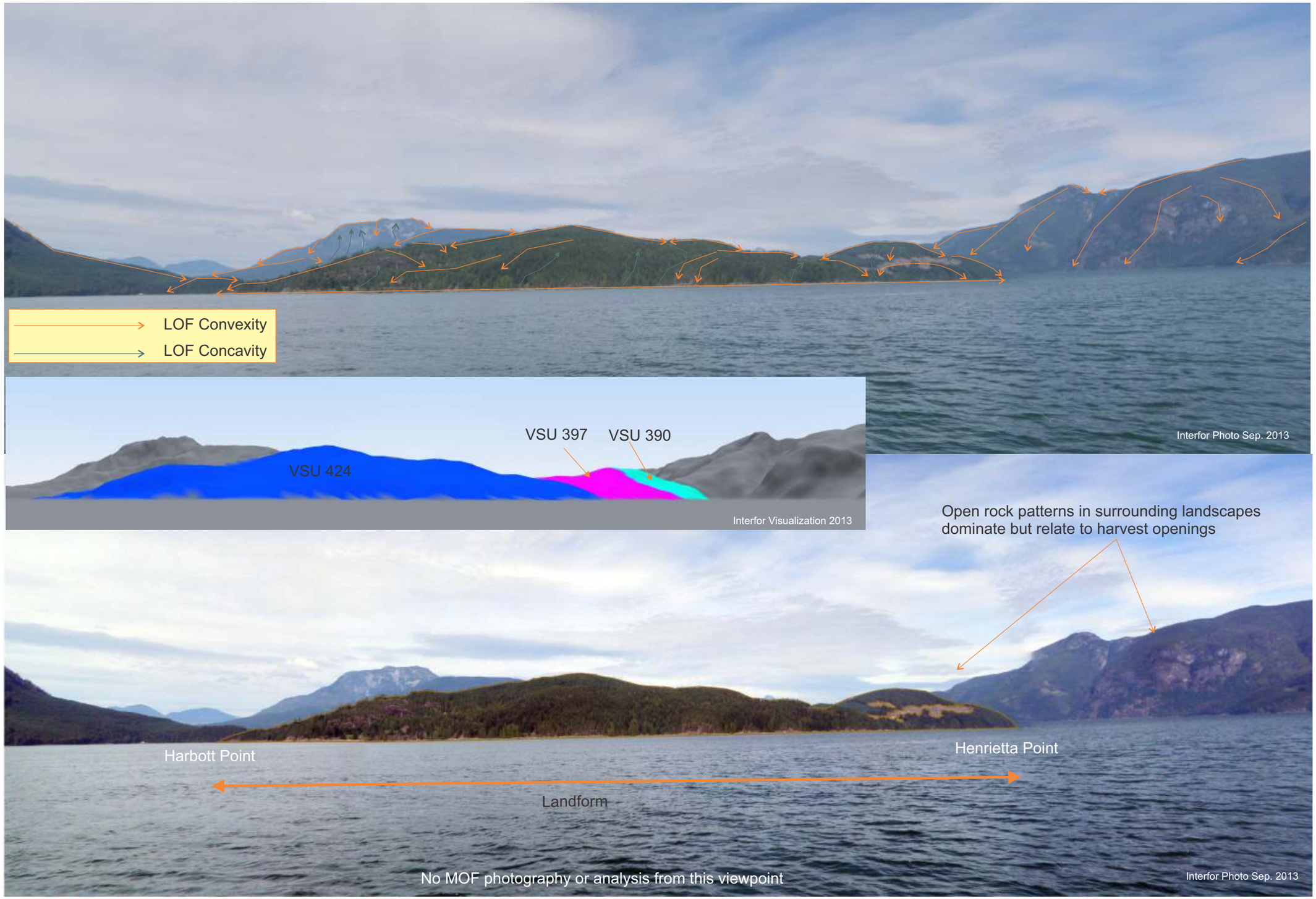


RUN# 5 Scenario

INTERFOR International Forest Products Limited FLA19220 STU7 & STU8 projections	**Stuart Island (Bute Inlet)** Visual Impact Simulation November 10, 2010	Viewpoint JB1 UTM Co-ord: 351674E 5581655N Lens Settings: 3-45° view angles (50mm) View Azimuth: 270°, 315°, 360 ° View Height: 3 metres above surface

Interfor Visualization 2011

Early IFP Scenario 5 from VP JB1 not implemented due windthrow potential and operational constraints.



JB3 - IFP photo 2.20% post-alteration, 1.89% with FREP adjustment

RDI FREP Visual Quality Effectiveness Evaluation Viewpoint JB3

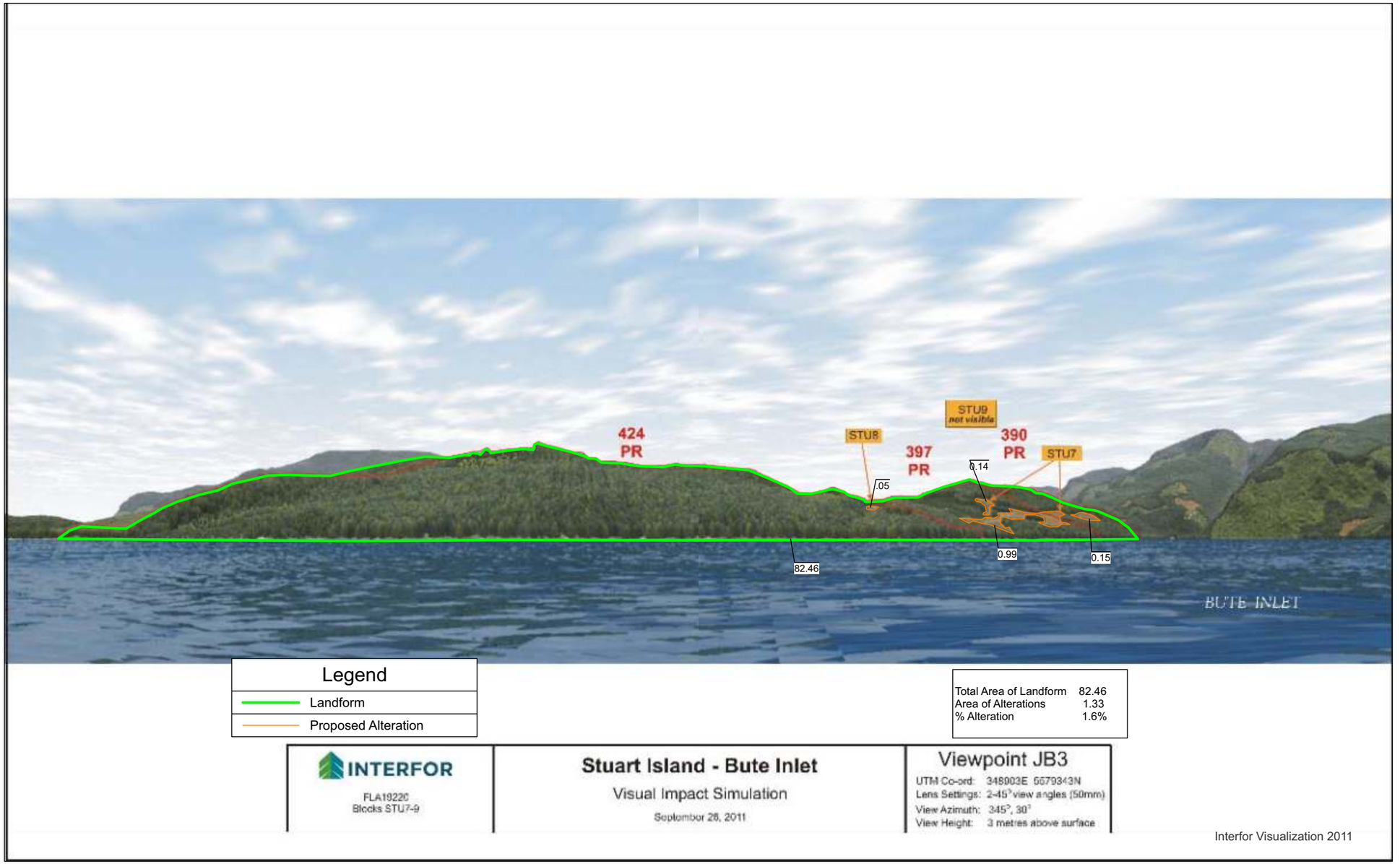
2.1.2 Site Information				
	District	DSC		
	Licensee	Interfor		
	Licence	FL A19220		
	General Location	Stuart Island		
	Block(s)	STU 7 and STU8		
	Date of Evaluation (RDI office)	25-Sep-13		
	Evaluator	K.B.Fairhurst, RDI		
2.1.3 VLI Information				
	VSU Number(s) forming landform composite	390, 397, 494		
	Established VQO	PR (all VSUs)		
	VAC	M		
	Date of Establishment	1997		
	Source Document	DM Letter		
2.2.1 Viewpoint				
	Viewpoint	JB3		
	Viewing Distance	3.0 km from STU 7		
	GPS	see key map		
	Elevation	2m		
	Viewing Direction	Northward		
2.2.2 Photography				
	Viewpoint Importance(low) 1 2 3 4 5 (high)	4		
	Width of View (degrees)	72		
	Digital Photo ID Numbers	JB1, JB3, MOF1, MOF2, MOF3		
	Viewpoint Description	Mid-channel		
2.2.3 Assess Basic VQC (RDI office)				
	Basic VQC	PR		
2.2.4 Design Observations (RDI office)				
	Design Elements	G (-1)	M (0)	P (+1)
	Response to Visual Force Lines	-1		
	Borrows from natural character	-1		
	Edge treatments incorporated	-1		
	Distance from Viewpoint		0	
	Position on Landform**			1
	Total Design	**-2**		
2.3.2 Initial VQC (RDI office)				
	a) recent openings	2.20%		
	b) % of landform with disturbance outside openings	0		
	c) nonVEG contribution of old openings	0		
	X = (a+b+c) = % alteration	**2.20%**		
	Initial VQC	**Partial Retention**		
2.3.3 Adjusted VQC (RDI office)				
	d) impact of roads, sidecast in openings: none (0) subordinate (1) significant (2) dominant (3) - adj. factor:	1		
	e) Tree retention: good (-2) moderate (-1) poor (0)	0		
	f) Design Adjustment Factor (from 2.2.4) :	-2		
	Total Adjustment: Y = (d+e+f)	-1		
	Adjusted % alteration: X*(1+0.14Y) = 7.93%*(1+.14*(-1)) = 7.93%*(-.86)		**1.89%**	
2.3.4 Partial Cut Alterations		n/a		
2.3.5 Effectiveness Evaluation Rating		**PR well met (methods indicate VQO achievement and are on the lower % alteration limit or mid-range for the class.**		

Evaluated by: Ken B. Fairhurst. RPF
Signature: Ken B. Fairhurst

No calculations made by MOF from this viewpoint

**Note: Harvesting is in centre vertically, and at one end of landform which warrants a somewhat more positive rating in 2.2.4,and would bring the adjusted % alteration further under 7%. The current definitions in the FREP form do not offer one that is "central vertically on the landform and towards one side".

JB3 RDI FREP Analysis - 1.89% alteration



No MOF photography or analysis available from this viewpoint

JB3 IFP Pre-Simulation 1.60% predicted alteration