

Kruger Inc. Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd.

Tourism Stakeholder Engagement and Impact Mitigation Plan Zone 3 and 7 – FMD5, 6, 9 and 16 June 2026

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1.0 Introduction

There are many stakeholders on Corner Brook Pulp and Paper's (CBPP) limits with interests in the social, cultural, ecological and economic benefits the forest can provide. Some draw their livelihood from the forest (outfitters and other tourism operators and commercial firewood operators), some use the forest for their recreational activities (e.g., snowmobiling, skiing, camping, fishing, hunting, hiking, boating) while others aim to conserve, restore, and manage forest habitat for wildlife and humans alike. Interactions between stakeholders and CBPPL occur on several levels, some with the Planning Department of CBPPL through details of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), and others through requirements to environmental and forestry certifications.

CBPPL is committed to ensuring the interests of stakeholders are maintained on the Defined Forest Area (DFA). This is demonstrated in the pro-active method CBPPL takes when approaching stakeholders to discuss proposed forest management operations in the vicinity of their interests. This mainly occurs during the 5-year planning process. Cooperating with stakeholders on the DFA can help to ensure their interests are considered, mitigated or protected.

1.1 Forest Stakeholder Performance Indicator

Many recreational opportunities exist throughout the DFA, which offers outstanding scenery and interesting topography, and provides opportunities for berry picking and viewing wildlife and flora. Hiking, skiing, ATVing, and snowmobiling are just a few of the activities carried out on the DFA and all are marketed as adventure tourism. This non-consumptive, recreation-based sector of the province's tourism industry is rapidly growing. Many of these activities are enhanced by or are dependent on forest resources.

As part of CBPPL's Sustainable Forest Management Plan various indicators are used to meet the requirements of forest certification objectives. One of these Objectives from the Sustainable Forestry Initiative SFI® Forest Management Certification is the management of visual quality and recreational benefits. Specifically, from the certification documentation Indicator 5.4.1 states, "Evidence of open and respectful communications with forest dependent businesses, forest users and local communities to integrate non-timber resources into forest management planning. When significant disagreement occurs, efforts towards conflict resolution are documented."

Our target for this indicator is to aim for the satisfaction of 100% of stakeholders inside CBPP's five-year operating plan for each Forest Management District, with whom CBPP has an agreement.

Table 1 describes the stakeholders we currently have an agreement with or a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on our DFA. Some historical data is included in this table.

Table 1 Stakeholder Agreements

Stakeholder	Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
Ducks Unlimited Canada - NL	Cooks Marsh Agreement Data Use Agreement
Freshwater- Alexander Bays Ecosystem Corporation	FABEC MOU
NL Fisheries Forestry and Agriculture	Hardwood Management Agreements -FMD 9 and 14
Indian Bay Ecosystem Corporation	IBEC MOU
International Appalachian Trail	IATNL MOU
Newfoundland and Labrador Snowmobile Federation	NLSF MOU and Crossings and Bridges Understanding
Airport Nordic Ski Club	Agreement
Camp 33 Trailer Park Inc	Agreement
Spruce Trails Snowshoeing Association	Spruce Trails Agreement
Town of Baie Verte	Multipurpose Trail Agreement

1.2 Five-Year Planning Process

CBPP operates in four forest management zones, comprised of seven forest management districts. The zones and districts can be found in the figure below.

Forest Management Zones and Districts

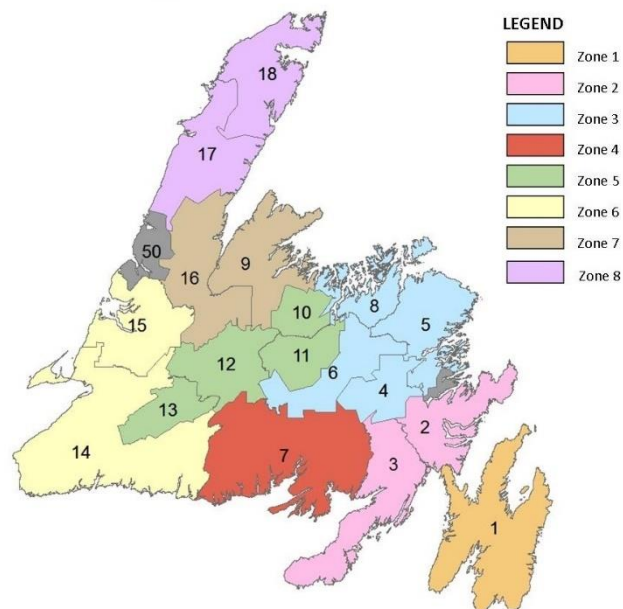


Figure 1 Zones and Districts on the island portion of the province of NL.

CBPP has tenure in Zones 3,5,6 and 7. Districts 5,6,9,10,14,15 and 16 (Figure 2).

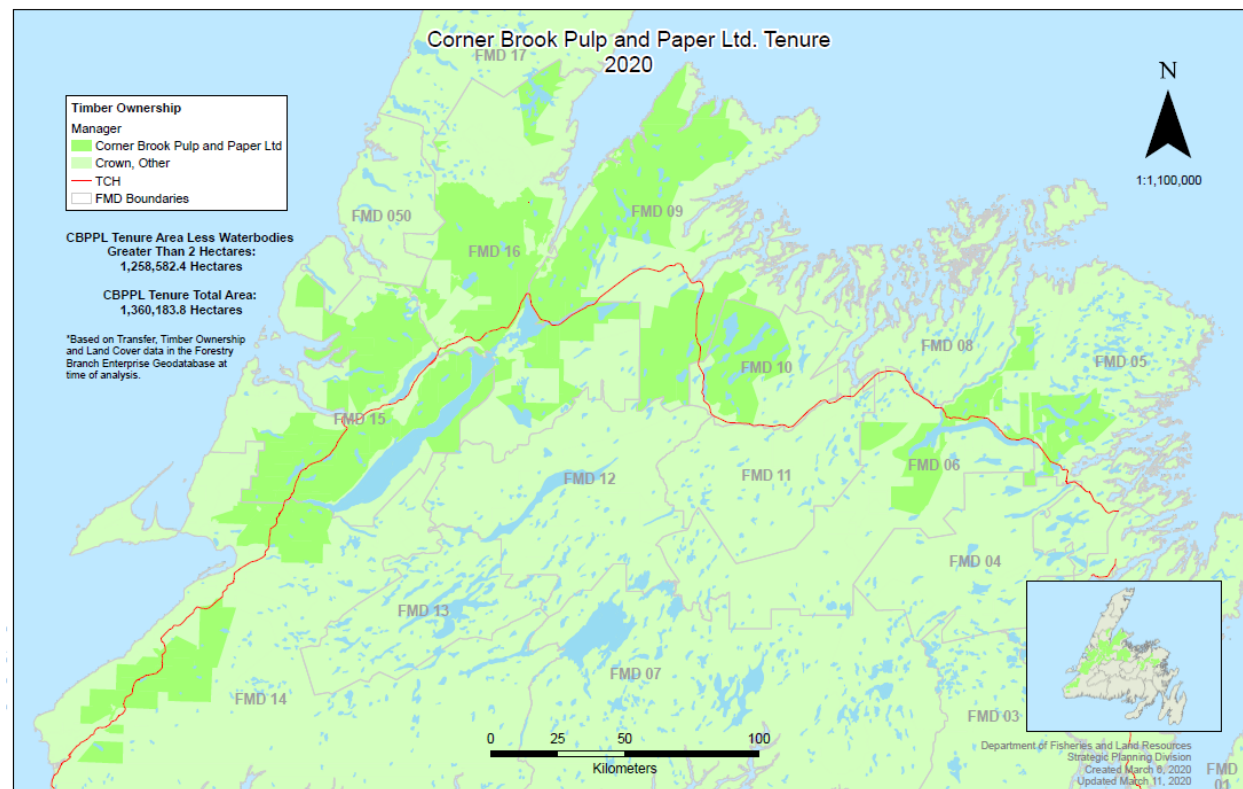


Figure 2 CBPPL Tenure

With respect to established agreements as mentioned in section 1.1, it is our intention to continue meeting with stakeholders as required in these agreements. As new Five-Year Plans are developed, we will endeavor to involve all stakeholders with interests on our DFA and get them involved in the public consultation process to develop Five-Year Forest Management Plans. Through this process we should be able to reduce any future conflicts with our plans. Any conflicts that cannot be settled at the Five-Year Planning Team level will be dealt through the process agreed to in the Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding that Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Limited signed with the stakeholder.

Stakeholders can access all CBPP plans through our website and or by request and are welcomed to submit comments and contact information to allow the conversation to initiate. At this level of planning, it is somewhat difficult to get to the fine level of detail that most stakeholders are interested in. Five-year plan boundaries are very large, and we are allowed to include 10 years' worth of harvesting to give flexibility throughout the 5-year term. In most cases an agreement is made to include stakeholders at the annual planning level.

Appendix A includes the groups that have been contacted as part of the Zone 5, five-year planning process. Appendix B is the table with mitigations from the 5YP for Zone 3 and 7 Districts 5,6,9, and 16. Only those who provided feedback are included.

Potential Impacts

As per the 5YP text submitted for Zone 5 there were multiple values listed under section 4.2. Specifically, to tourism-based operators in this zone (namely outfitting enterprises), the following were identified as important by these operators. Each will be discussed in the following sections.

1. Big Game - Moose, Caribou and Black Bear
2. Outfitting – Hunting Season
3. Recreation - Viewscapes

Biotic Value - Big Game: Moose, Caribou and Black Bear

Moose

Characterization:

Moose are not native to the island. They were introduced in 1878 (Gander Bay) and 1904 (Howley) and are now distributed throughout the island. Between 2012 and 2022, the overall population has been relatively stable with a 4% decline over 10 years. The 2022 population estimate was ~110,000 and in 2020 the population was estimated to be around 118,000 animals (Newfoundland and Labrador Moose Management Plan 2022-2026) Currently, moose are managed on an area/quota system in the province. The Island is divided into 46 Moose Management Areas (MMAs) and license quotas are set annually for each MMA. Quotas are set based upon the management objective for each area (i.e., whether it is desired that the population increase, decrease or stabilize). Generally, if an area has too high a moose population, managers will increase quotas to bring down the population to prevent damage to the habitat. However, if the habitat is in good condition and the area could support more animals, future quotas may be increased. All or portions of moose management areas 15-17, 20-25, 27,28 and 42 are located within the zone. From the Newfoundland and Labrador Moose Management Plan 2022-2026, the Wildlife Division is establishing a new Habitat Policy and Research Section which will focus on integrating habitat research with habitat management.

Critical Elements:

Harvesting is not expected to have a negative impact on moose populations in the zone because moose prefer the early serial stages of a forest and generally do well in areas after harvesting.

Guiding Principles:

The proposed forestry activity is reviewed by the staff at the Wildlife Division and recommendations are incorporated into the five-year plan.

Mitigations:

Currently no requests made regarding moose populations on CBPPL tenure.

Caribou

Characterization:

Caribou on the island of Newfoundland are part of the *Newfoundland woodland caribou population*, which has experienced substantial long-term declines since the mid-1990s, with several herds dropping by more than 60% from historical highs. Despite these declines, the island population is not currently listed as a Species at Risk under the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA); COSEWIC continues to assess it as *Not at Risk*, largely due to its still relatively large overall population size and cyclical, density-dependent dynamics. Recent estimates place the island population at approximately 27,000 animals, down from peak levels in the 1990s, with low calf survival identified as the primary driver of decline rather than habitat loss or hunting pressure. Predation—particularly by black bears and coyotes—has been consistently identified as a major limiting factor for calf recruitment. Vehicle collisions on paved roads are also another cause of mortality.

Caribou hunting remains tightly regulated on the island and is permitted only in selected Caribou Management Areas through a limited-quota licence draw, with several herds and regions fully closed to hunting due to low numbers. Hunting levels are considered a minor contributor to population declines compared to natural mortality and predation, but harvest is carefully monitored and adjusted following aerial surveys and herd assessments. Conservation and recovery efforts are guided by the province's Caribou Strategy, which emphasizes long-term population monitoring, predator-prey research, adaptive harvest management, and habitat assessment to stabilize and rebuild herds where needed. While Labrador's boreal caribou are legally listed as *Threatened* and subject to formal recovery plans, the island population is managed proactively to prevent further decline and avoid future listing under federal or provincial species-at-risk legislation.

In 2020, spatial data for caribou was revised and updated to reflect enhanced core ranges for those herds where data exists. The revised caribou model is based on identifying individual home-ranges, which, pending the degrees of overlap, define the new caribou core ranges. Based on a range of criteria those caribou herds have been divided into Conservation herds and Restoration herds. The conservation target for Conservation herds is to maintain habitat at status quo, with an objective to improve overall habitat conditions; whereas the general conservation target for restoration herds include activities that will restore habitat, especially within calving cores and migration paths.

Harvesting and road building activities in caribou habitat has been excluded or limited depending on the status of the herd.

Critical Elements:

It is unclear how forestry activities in the immediate vicinity of calving areas during the calving period may have an impact on caribou populations. Recent studies and anecdotal information have indicated that harvesting restriction zone around caribou calving zones may be significantly larger than first thought. It has also been shown that as roads are constructed and access is improved into remote areas, there is generally an increase in the number of animals which are killed due to roadkill and poaching.

Guiding Principles:

The Wildlife Division of FAL will be consulted on timber harvesting within woodland caribou habitat during the preparation of each five-year operating plan.

- Harvest and road building activities will be planned outside of existing caribou core and calving areas
- Overlaps of existing infrastructure and harvesting operations will be discussed with the Wildlife division on an annual basis to determine if any temporal restrictions are required
- Use of winter roads or road decommissioning in sensitive areas
- Reporting of species at risk to wildlife division
 - Educating harvesting operators on the status of the species and protection of habitat importance

Mitigations:

Current 5YP submission does not include any Tier 1 – Caribou Core or Tier 2 – Temporal Calving habitat.

Black Bear

Characterization:

The black bear is native to the island and is found in forested areas (Northcott, 1980). Currently, the number of black bears occurring on the island is not known but is crudely estimated to be about 6,000 - 10,000 animals (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador). In the spring of 2025, the former black bear management areas on the island of NL were consolidated into newly established regional areas to enhance hunting opportunities and improve return information that supports management. Within the zone portions of bear management areas 203, 204, 206 and 206 are found. Currently, only one license (with a bag limit at 2 bears) is required by hunters on the island to hunt bears in both spring and fall.

Critical Elements:

- Den sites for winter hibernation
- Forest cover

Guiding Principles:

A 50-metre, no harvesting activity buffer will be maintained around known bear winter denning sites or those encountered during harvesting. These den sites must be reported to the Wildlife Division.

Mitigations: Currently no requests made regarding bear populations on CBPPL tenure.

Human Value – Outfitting – Hunting Season

Characterization:

The outfitting industry has been an integral component of the tourism industry in Central Newfoundland since the early 1900s. This region has always been a popular hunting and fishing destination because of the pristine environment and abundance of fish and wildlife species. There are many outfitters operating within the boundaries of the zone that operate and maintain main and/or line camps. These operations provide seasonal employment for many local individuals.

From an article published on January 14, 2022 on the Saltwire website titled “Outfitting industry keeping a close eye on gold mining plans in Central Newfoundland” it is cited; “In a normal year about 7,000 hunters and anglers book excursions with local outfitters, said Cory Foster, Executive Director with the Newfoundland and Labrador Outfitters Association (NLOA). The industry brings about \$50 million to the province and employs approx. 1,300 people”.

Over the past 10 years, a significant number of traditional hunting and fishing facilities have diversified into the non-consumptive areas of the tourism industry. Such activities include but are not limited to: snowmobiling, dog sledding, kayaking, canoeing, nature viewing, hiking, and wildlife photography. The ability to diversify has positively impacted the viability of outfitting operations and as such, increasing numbers of operators are considering these opportunities. Diversification can lengthen seasons of operation, increase and lengthen employment, and reduce dependency on a single sector of the tourism industry. Pristine wilderness settings are necessary for many of these types of diversification.

Critical Elements:

Remote outfitting camps are dependent on their remoteness. Forest access roads inevitably impact the ability of a camp to maintain its remote status. Increasing accessibility through increased access roads can also lead to increased hunting and fishing pressures in a given area. This can in turn lead to decreased success rates of tourists. This is of particular concern since Newfoundland is often the hunting destination of choice due to success rates upwards of 80 percent. An increase in access roads also tends to lead to increased cottage development that in turn can have an impact on both remoteness and game availability. While clients of big game and fishing outfitters are primarily interested in hunting or fishing experiences, they also show a great respect and admiration for pristine conditions and a healthy-looking landscape. The landscape view experienced by clients plays a large role in leaving a lasting impression of the province. The view also has a direct impact on repeat client bookings and recommending the destination to others. Viewscapes become even more important once outfitters begin diversification into non-consumptive tourism activities. With these activities, there is no trophy to bring home and that which is taken away is that which has been experienced by the senses (i.e. sights, sounds, smells, etc.).

In some cases, past harvesting practices has resulted in increased levels of garbage (skidder tires, abandoned buses, heaps of oil containers, etc.). This can be frustrating for outfitters who concentrate on not leaving permanent marks on the landscape. Possible erosion caused by hillside logging and heavy equipment use is also a concern - particularly due to its possible effects on water quality for fish habitat.

Guiding Principles:

It is necessary that no harvest buffer zones be left around outfitting camps that are agreed to by all parties involved. Buffer zones can be difficult to negotiate due to varying ranges of activity from operator to operator. Some operators make use of areas that are 8 to 10 kilometers away from the main lodge.

- Consideration should be given to decommissioning roads and bridges (where possible) after harvesting is completed. This will eliminate damage to the hunting area by reducing the possibility of increased hunting pressure. When roads are in use actively for harvesting purposes, access to hunters should be restricted or limited.
- Where possible harvest in the winter. Winter roads are less passable in summer and fall and will help to reduce traffic. These roads will also be cheaper and easier to decommission.
- Construct new roads as far away from existing outfitting camps as possible. The benefits of this are obvious. Harvesting should be restricted around hunting and fishing camps during their season of operation. At these times, harvesting should occur as far away as possible from outfitters.
- Forest operations should be carried out in compliance with existing regulations
- Efforts should be made to ensure that the integrity of the view from outfitter cabins is maintained when conducting forest operations.
- Forest operations should ensure that whatever is brought into an area is removed from the area once harvesting is complete.

Mitigations:

Currently in this 5YP, agreements were made with the owners and operators of A1 Hunts to avoid harvesting during the hunting season (September-October annually). This agreement carries over from previous owners and previous plans in District 10. CBPPL understands the importance of this time frame and its impacts on businesses in the area. No other requests were made from outfitters in the area after meetings and or conversations.

Human Value – Recreation

Characterization: Non-timber recreational values such as hiking, skiing, canoeing/kayaking, ATV/UTV and snowmobiling constitute an important role within this Zone. Central Newfoundland has outstanding scenery, varying topography and opportunities for viewing wildlife and flora in a natural setting. Regardless of if you are canoeing/kayaking on the many rivers, walking the various hiking trails, utilizing forest access roads, or using groomed snowmobile trails, this zone provides excellent opportunities for sport hunting/fishing and adventure tourism activity.

Critical Elements:

Wilderness

Backcountry recreational activities are dependent on the existence of natural pristine wilderness areas. The temporary removal or alteration of this pristine wilderness through forest harvesting practices may result in decreased recreational activities for a given period.

Accessibility

An increase in forest access roads may increase accessibility to remote areas. In turn, this may increase the amount of traffic in an area (both vehicular and pedestrian) and decrease the value of the experience for many

recreational activities. Most individuals involved in recreational activities are concerned about viewscales. Many of the recreational activities occur because of particular viewscales.

Guiding Principles:

To prevent negative ecological effects and provide positive experiences, access and levels of recreational activities can be monitored. Public surveys can be used to measure the experiences and the levels of recreation occurring in the zone.

Wilderness

If possible, forest operations should avoid wilderness areas where high concentrations of recreational activities occur. Where operations are necessary, stakeholder meetings could prevent conflicts through temporal scheduling.

Limiting Accessibility

Decommissioning of forest access roads could be a possible option when forestry activities are completed. Where possible, harvesting should be conducted using winter forest access roads, which creates less traffic and better facilitates decommissioning. Where possible, the Land Branch of the Department of Environment and Conservation shall plan cottage development along newly developed forest access roads in conjunction with Forestry Services. This will allow for planned cottage development areas and potential Crown land reserves to help minimize potential land use conflicts.

Viewscape

Aesthetic views using landscape design techniques will be utilized in areas where forest operations occur with high concentrations of recreational activities.

Mitigations:

During meetings with the owners of A1 Hunts, the locations of Main lodges, spike lodges, moose and bear stands were shared. These locations have been added to CBPPL GIS database and will be included in our buffering regime. Main hunting lodges will maintain their remote and wilderness feel and stand locations will be provided a buffer to allow for wildlife travel within forested conditions. CBPPL will continue to maintain contact with these groups to update our database as needed.

No requests have been made for road decommissioning at this time.

1.3 Annual Operating Plan Process

Annually our plans are made available to various stakeholders as part of agreements made during five-year planning processes. It is at this level of planning detail that mitigations are sometimes made to minimize the effects of harvesting operations on certain stakeholders.

Wildlife Populations

CBPP is legally obligated to comply with all laws and regulations with respect to wildlife management in the province. Species at risk are of particular importance and both spatial and temporal landbase constraints are in place for caribou and pine marten populations. Temporal restrictions allow for denning and calving protections to the populations. Through the Annual Plan Approval, also known as the Certificate of Managed Lands, other restrictions may be enforced.

Pristine and Remote Wilderness

In 2019, CBPP Woodlands completed a certification audit to the SFI Forest Management Standard. We are proud to say that we have been certified to not only the Forest Management Standard but also to the Fibre Sourcing standard since that time. As part of this certification, we must provide proof that we are sustainably managing the forest resource as well as promoting Best Management Practices to all contractors who supply the mill. Performance measure 4.2 states that “program participants (CBPP) shall protect threatened and endangered species, Forests with Exceptional Conservation Values (FECVs) and old-growth forests. We wish to retain a minimum of 15% of the productive forest on the DFA as old growth forest (81+ years old). As of our last update to our Sustainable Forest Management Plan in 2024 we held approx. 34.9% of the productive landbase in the old-growth age class.

In 2021 an analysis of our limits was completed which allowed us to see how much of the landbase is unavailable to us for harvest because of some form of restriction. Currently CBPPL landbase is ~1.35 M hectares in size. Of that area it was revealed that the cumulative impact of restricted areas amounted to 62.7% of the landbase. These restrictions add to the amount of pristine or remote wilderness areas that are important to some stakeholders.

CBPPL implemented a Special Places program in 2007, and it was launched via the CBPPL website. Since that date we have identified 23 special places. CBPPL recognizes that our defined forest area provides more than just a supply of fibre for our mill. Other ecological, historical, cultural, and sacred values exist and should be carefully managed. The full list of Special Places can be seen in Appendix C. During the operational mapping phase of planning these special places are omitted from the cut plan.

Increased access by local residents

Providing access to the landbase by residents is something that we pride ourselves on, in most cases. Access to the land for various activities including berry picking, hunting, and fishing is usually not discouraged. In saying that we have made compromises with respect to local outfitting companies on numerous occasions. Some of the ways that we can mitigate this negative impact on their business has included: decommissioning roads, completing harvest operations in the off season, planning to harvest in winter and constructing winter roads instead of all-season, just to name a few. We will continue to meet with outfitters and the NLOA on a regular basis to mitigate road building impacts as much as possible.

2.0 Communication

CBPPL has always maintained an open communication line with the stakeholders on our landbase. There have been numerous collaboration projects with stakeholders over the years. Some of these included: bridge and culvert installations on the NLSF trail system, placing calcium along road section in Gallants,

grading road section in Gallants, placing buffers around cabin lots, permitting of softwood log harvest for Parks Canada projects, softwood log harvest for Town of Trout River fence project for example, and the list goes on.

The CBPPL website contains all our five-year plans and annual plans, as well as some historical data. Anyone who has a comment or question can use the site to initiate a dialogue with CBPPL staff. Requests for information are directed to a woodlands staff member.

As part of being certified to the SFI Forest Management Standard we are also members of the Atlantic SFI Implementation Committee. This committee provides access to a 1-800 hotline for improper forestry practices. Other information about the committee can be found on their website at www.atlanticsfi.ca.

3.0 Appendices

Appendix A – Public Consultation Lists Zone 3 and 7

Affiliation	Contact
Qalipu First Nations	Ian Sullivan Brooke Carter
Newfoundland and Labrador Snowmobile Federation	Matthew Swain Bruce Yates Mark Lamswood
International Appalachian Trail	Paul Wylezol
Atlantic Salmon Federation	Kim Thompson
Newfoundland and Labrador Outfitters Association	Cory Foster
Indian Bay Ecosystem Development Corporation	Darren Sheppard Carl Howell
Glenwood Ward Councilor, Qalipu First Nations	Francis Skeard
River and Land Guardian, Qalipu First Nations	Justin Hodge
Miawpukek First Nation	Ross Hinks, Angelina Francis, Greg Jeddore
Newfoundland Hydro	Craig Parsons
Springdale Forest Resources	Dennis Young
Meyers Minerals	Jamie Meyer
Cottles Island Lumber	Laurie Philpott
Sextons Lumber	Kevin Sexton Neil Greening
College of the North Atlantic	Peter Yates Jason Baker
Northwest Forest Resources	Craig Reid Andrew Reardon
Majors Contracting Ltd.	Desmond Major Dean Major Jim Reid Shane Keeping Luke Worthman Markus Flynn
Nobles Resources Inc	Gene Noble Grant Noble Tina Thomas Marty Bowers

Ducks Unlimited Canada	Danica Jackson Park
Birds Canada	Catherine Dale Jenna McDermott
Burttons Cove Logging and Lumber	Zeta Osmond Andrea Ropson
Canadian Wildlife Service	SydneyWorthman
Concerned Citizen former PAC Member	Wilfred Bartlett
Concerned Citizen former PAC Member	Mike Brake
Concerned Citizen former PAC Member	Overton Colbourne
MUN Grenfell Campus	Stephen Decker
Concerned Citizen former PAC Member	Sean Dolter
Town of Deer Lake	Carl Goudie
Concerned Citizen former PAC Member	Debbie Hearn
Concerned Citizen former PAC Member	Ralph Rice
Concerned Citizen former PAC Member	Tim Moulton
Concerned Citizen former PAC Member	George VanDusen
Concerned Citizen former PAC Member	Cyril Pelley
Concerned Citizen former PAC Member	John Baird
Unifor Local 60N	Kerry Anstey
Rob Clarke Motor Sports	Rob Clarke
Concerned Citizen former PAC Member	Overton Colbourne
Nakiska on the River – Gander River Outfitter	John Allan
Freshwater Alexander Bays Ecosystem Corporation	John Baird
Bear Cliff Lodge Gander River Outfitter	Robert Coates
Caribou Pond Outfitting Ltd.	Boyce Dove
Newfoundland Wilderness Outfitters Inc - Northwest Gander River Outfitter	Tom Sargent
Hinterland Outfitting Ltd. Southwest Gander River Outfitter	Craig Pomeroy
Northwest Gander River Outfitters	Matt Wettlaufer
Butts Pond Cabin Owners Association	Joe Penney
Town of Gander	General Email sent to Council and James Blackwood
Gander River Cabin Owner	Roger Scalpen
Gander River Cabin Owners Association	Steve Johnson
D5 Interested Citizen	Colin Taylor
Town of Appleton	General Email sent to Council
Town of Glenwood	General Email sent to Council
Town of Gambo	Stephen Stockley

Nature Conservancy of Canada	Piers Evans
Banting Lake Lodge	
Gander River Outfitters	
Beaver Lodge	
White Cliff Lodge	
River Run Outfitting and Tours	
Sylt Lake Tent Camp	
Mountain Top Cabin Ltd.	
Woodman's Outfitters	
Central Newfoundland Outfitters	
Sitdown Pond Lodge	
Sandy Lake Lodge Outfitting Limited	
BuckLake Adventures Inc Upper Indian Pond Buck Lake	Roger Sheppard
Rays Hunting and Fishing Lodge Ltd. Sandy Lake	Ray Broughton
Eclipse Pond Big Falls	Fred Thorne
Blackridge Outfitters Limited	Barry Strickland
Eagle Mountain Outfitters Limited	Brad Chaulk
Big River Camps	Judy Normore
Wilderness Horizons	Doreen Goobie/Graydon Rodgers
Northern Lights Adventures Ltd	George McCarthy
March & Mill Co Outfitters	Kevin Marchand
Portland Creek Outfitters	Leonard Payne/Shelley Payne House
Gros Morne National Park	Darroch Whittaker
Town of Hampden	
Town of Baie Verte	Amanda Humby
Town of Seal Cove	
Town of South Brook Halls Bay	
Flatwater Pond Park	Greg Noble
Riverside Farms	Ashley Hann
Oceanside Country Lodge	
Taylors Brook Outfitting	
Adies Lake Lodge	
Roberts Outfitting Limited	
Flynn's Services Ltd Tilt Lodge	
Leslie Lake Outfitters	
Long Pond Lodge	

Appendix B – Mitigations from Zone 3 and 7 Plans

Found in 5YP Text documents

Zone 3 Pages 83 – 88

Zone 7 Pages XX - XX

Appendix C – CBPPL Special Places with Map

Healing Forest – Corner Brook/Massey Drive

Newfoundland & Labrador Snowmobile Federation Groomed Trails

Airport Nordic Ski Park

Birchy Basin (Upper Humber Wetlands Complex)

Blow-Me-Down Trails

Bottom Brook Arboretum

Chimney Cove

Cook's Marsh

Corner Brook Stream Trail

Crescent Pond Sitka Spruce Stand

Freshwater-Alexander Bays Watershed

Hampden Downs

Indian Bay Watershed

Inner Loon Pond Forest

International Appalachian Trail Newfoundland & Labrador

**Little Grand Lake Provisional Ecological Reserve*

Lomond Sink Hole

**Main River Waterway Provincial Park*

**Pasadena Ski and Nature Park*

Spruce Trails

Thomas Howe Demonstration Forest

**T'Railway Provincial Park*

**West Brook Ecological Reserve*

* Some of these Special Places were at one time part of CBPPL's timber limits, while others are on Crown land within or adjacent to CBPPL's timber limits. None of the sites indicated are maintained by CBPPL.

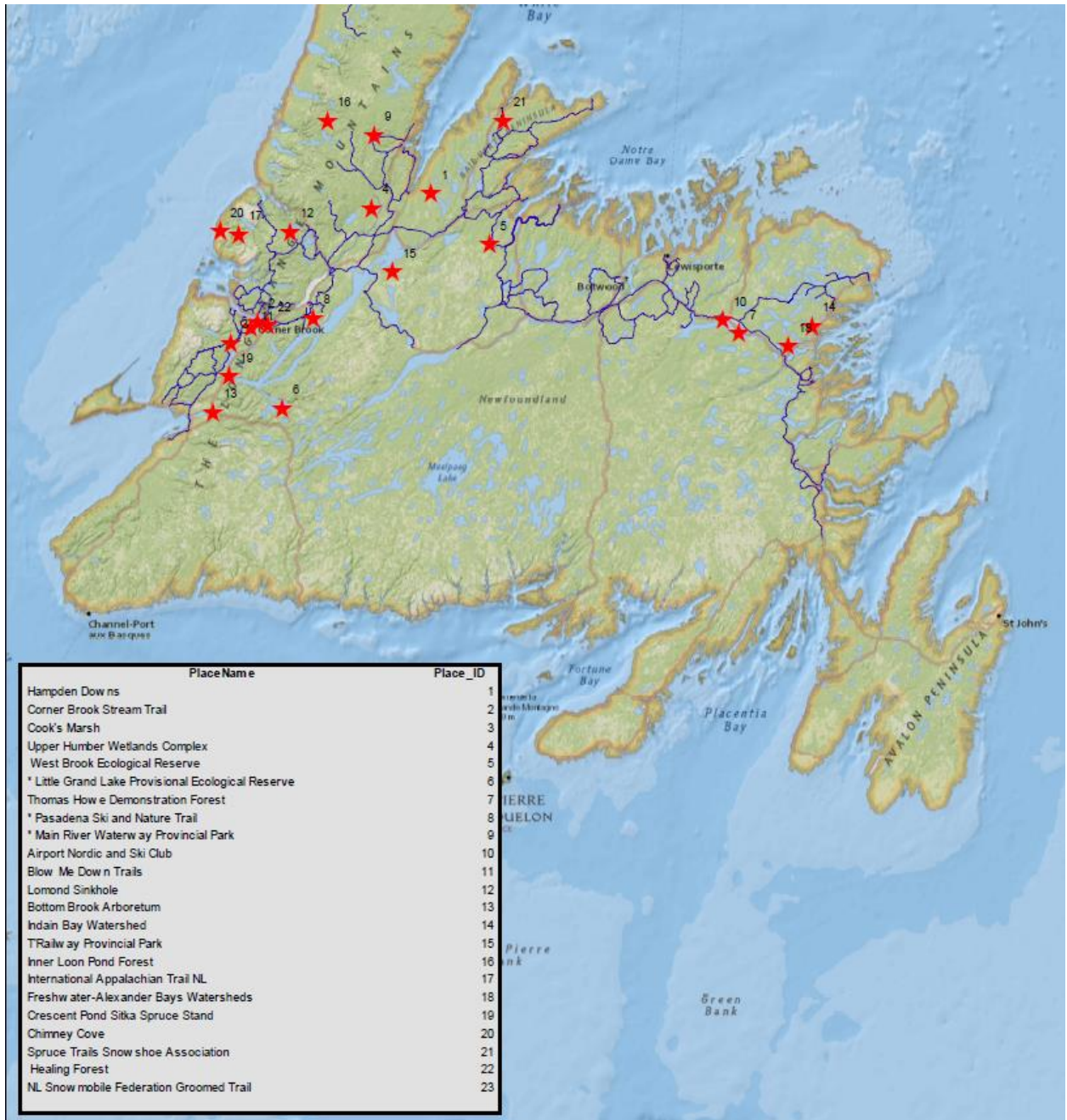


Figure 3 Special Places Map