



TECHNICAL FACT SHEET

NORTHWOOD PULP MILL



APRIL 20, 2007

MILL GENERAL

INTRODUCTION:

Canfor Pulp and Paper Mills, divisions of Canfor Pulp Limited Partnership, operates three mills in Prince George, the geographic centre of British Columbia. The mills, known as Intercontinental, Northwood, and Prince George Pulp are operated under common management, share a common chip furnish, and are registered under ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 management systems. The Specialty Paper Mill operates as a separate business unit, producing brown and bleached paper with stock produced by the PG Pulp Mill.

All of the mills have highly sophisticated distributed control systems, Kamyr continuous digesters and modern bleaching and screening systems. Bleaching is accomplished with chlorine dioxide, oxygen, and hydrogen peroxide resulting in environmentally superior ECF pulps.

The fibre supply is predominately lodgepole pine and white spruce. Over 90% of the chips are derived from sawmill residuals. Due to our climatic conditions – cold winters and relatively dry summers – these species develop long, slender, and thin-walled fibres. These fibre properties result in pulp with excellent tensile properties and printability, ideally suited to a wide variety of papermaking applications.

As reflected in our Quality Policy, we are committed to consistently achieving excellence in all our products and services.

HISTORY:

Northwood Pulp and Timber Limited began in 1961 when Noranda Mines Ltd., a Canadian corporation, diversified into the forest industry. In the early 60's, Noranda purchased a number of sawmills in the Prince George area and in 1964 decided to enter the pulp business. They joined with the Mead Corporation of Dayton, Ohio and on May 26, 1964 became equal shareholders in a new company known today as Northwood Pulp and Timber Limited. In November 1999, Canadian Forest Products Ltd. of Vancouver, BC, purchased the Northwood Operations.

The Northwood Pulpmill was started up in 1966 and produces a premium grade of bleached softwood kraft pulp.

In 1982 the company completed a major addition which doubled the mill's capacity. Today Northwood's pulpmill is one of the larger facilities in the world with a current capacity of 1,620 tonnes per day. The original plant was modernized and integrated with the advanced technology of the new mill. The economies of scale resulting from the increased capacity make the mill a highly productive, cost effective operation which is both environmentally clean and competitive.

PRODUCT:

Prime fully bleached softwood kraft pulp is the main product produced. Annual pulping capacity is about 560,000 tonnes or 1,620 tonnes per day when at optimum capacity. The daily production record is 2,020 tonnes/day. The best operating month and year are 1,708 and 1,608 tonnes/day respectively. The major wood species pulped are spruce and pine and constitute 90% of the total.

Northwood's pulp is sold on the open market by Canfor Pulp and Paper Marketing. It is sold in Europe, the Far East and North America.

EMPLOYEES:

There are approximately 500 staff and union employees. Union affiliation is with the Canadian Energy and Papermakers, Local 603. About 50% of the employees work in production areas, 35% in maintenance and 15% in services.

UTILITIES:

Water usage is 132 million litres per day from the Fraser River. The water is treated with chemicals for clarification for seven months of the year. The same volume of effluent undergoes both primary and secondary treatment before it is returned to the Fraser River.

Electrical requirements are 85% on-site generated. The main fuel source is from pulping residues and wood waste from area sawmills. Auxiliary fuel is natural gas.

DIGESTERS, WASHING AND SCREENING

FURNISH:

Northwood's chip supply is produced primarily from residual sawmill wood. In addition, up to 15% can be supplied from the chipping plant, located at the PG Sawmill site, which uses material that is unsuitable for saw logs. The mill chip furnish consists of approximately 20% spruce, 70% pine and 5% fir.

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE:

The chips are brought into the mill by rail and truck and are unloaded at one of the two truck dumps or two rail dumps. There is also a hog truck dump and a pit for self-unloading trucks. The chips are then conveyed to one of two chip piles. These chip piles are alternately reclaimed utilizing reclaim conveyors and a bulldozer.

SCREENING:

The chips are screened on four screening lines, consisting of Acrowood primary diamond roll screens, secondary disc screens, and tertiary diamond roll screens. All screens are protected by a scalping screen, a magnet and two reclaim magnets. The discharge from the primary screens is put through an air density separator, and next conditioned by one of two Rader conditioners, and then effectively dropped onto the digester feed belts, using a proportioning gate to control the flow to either digester. The tertiary screen handles the secondary rejects and sends the accepts to the pins feeder and the rejects to hog fuel.

Each digester is fed by two screening lines, with two lines that can be proportioned easily to either digester. The pins feeder can be used to proportion the chips to the digester that is best able to handle them.

QUALITY CONTROL:

A sample is taken from every truck and railcar and the moisture content determined. A classification using a Linden Class performed on the composite from every five trucks and every three railcars. Northwood's chip suppliers are expected to maintain acceptable levels of fines, bark and overs, within each classification to qualify for optimum reimbursement.