United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Forest
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Laboratory

Research
Paper
FPL–RP–659

Profile 2009: Softwood Sawmills in the United States and Canada

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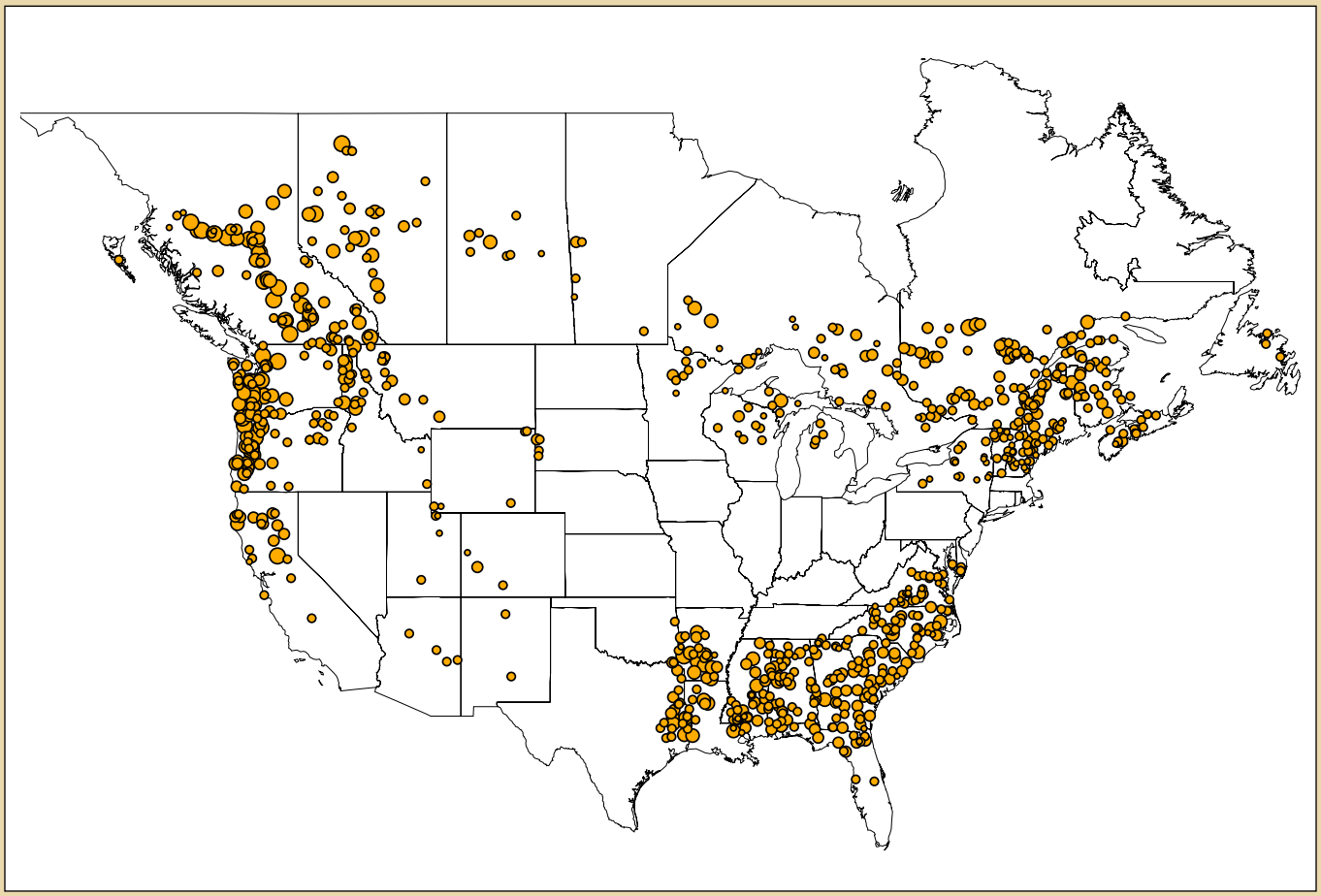

Abstract

Between 2006 and the end of 2009, the production capacity of the softwood lumber sector covered by this report in the United States and Canada has shrunk from 190.8 million m^3 (nominal) to 166.4 million m^3. The corresponding number of mills slumped from 1,025 to 875 over the same time and from 1,322 recorded in 1995. The Canadian capacity went from 88.2 million m^3 to 71.6 million m^3, a loss of 19%, while the U.S. capacity dropped from 102.6 million m^3 to 94.8 million m^3, a loss of 8%. These losses are attributable to three unprofitable years of sawmilling caused by the contraction in construction. Construction and repair and remodeling of homes each accounted for about 35% of total lumber consumption in 2006. Their downturn has caused demand to lag substantially behind the capacity that was built up to supply the prior boom. The greater drop in Canadian capacity can be deduced from a number of factors including the imposition of tariffs of up to 15% on exports to the U.S. and the strengthening of the Canadian dollar. Based on underlying population growth, the demand for home building is expected to rebound but somewhat slowly until the overhang of unoccupied homes built in the former building surge is absorbed. Further attrition of capacity is likely, as profitability is unlikely to return until a combination of recovering demand and contracting supply due to further capacity attrition equalize in the market.

Keywords: softwood sawmill capacity, sawmill employment, wood end-use markets, market review, lumber demand and supply

October 2009

Spelter, Henry; McKeever, David; Toth, Daniel. 2009. Profile 2009: softwood sawmills in the United States and Canada. Research Paper FPL-RP-659. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory. 55 p.

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Contents

Page

Introduction 1
Lumber Using Markets 1
Price and Cost Trends 5
Capacity Trends 7
- South 7
- North 7
- West 8
- Eastern Canada 8
- Interior British Columbia 8
- Coastal British Columbia 8
- Capacity Outlook 8

Economic Questions 9
- Housing Construction 9
- Market Growth Initiatives 11

Summary 12
References 13
Appendix—Sawmill Capacity and Timber Inventory by State and Province 15

Conversion Table

To convert item	To	Multiply item by
Thousand[a] board feet nominal lumber	m^3 (nominal)	2.36

Profile 2009: Softwood Sawmills in the United States and Canada

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Introduction

The cyclical nature of sawmilling often leads to capacity changes. Current economic conditions are particularly volatile and capacity changes have increased. These have implications for the status and prospects of this branch of the wood products sector, which this paper analyzes.

As of June 2009, the conventional softwood lumber industry in the United States and Canada consisted of 891 sawmills with a combined capacity of 167.7 million m^3 (71.1 billion board feet). At the end of 2008, sawmills directly employed about 77,000 people, who between them produced 124.7 million m^3 (52.8 billion board feet) of lumber. The capacities of these larger, permanent plants are laid out in Appendix A and summarized in Table 1. We note that small or seasonal operations, whose contributions to lumber production are minimal, are not in this listing.

The softwood lumber industry largely depends on the construction sector for demand for its products. We estimate that in the United States, about 80% of the sawmill industry's output ends up on a building project of some kind in a normal year. Accordingly, sawmilling enjoyed prosperity during 2003 to 2006, an era now recognized as a boom period in real estate. Sawmilling subsequently deflated hard in the crash from 2007 to the present. These changes in fortune are reflected in the capacity numbers, which show that the industry expanded strongly from 2002 to 2006 and then shrank from 2007 to now (Table 2). Prices and their effects on the industry's finances were critical conduits for these changes, as well as upheavals in major end-use markets, which this paper documents.

Lumber Using Markets

The main markets for softwood lumber in Canada and the United States are highlighted in Tables 3 and 4. For an in-depth overview of recent U.S. lumber market studies, consult McKeever (2002).

During normal economic conditions in the United States, single family homes consume the largest share of lumber. Single-family homes are also big users of lumber in Canada, but form a proportionately smaller share of the total. This is due partly to tariffs on direct lumber shipments to the United States, which exporters can avoid if the lumber is exported

Table 1—Capacity[a] and production[b] of U.S. and Canadian softwood lumber sawmills, 2004–2009

	Mills (no.)	Capacity[c] ($\times 10^6$ m^3)	Production ($\times 10^6$ m^3)	Capacity utilization (%)
2004	1,104	185.9	174.5	94
2005	1,076	189.9	176.6	93
2006	1,025	190.8	170.6	89
2007	983	188.1	153.6	82
2008	939	175.5	124.7	71
2009	891	167.7	—	—

[a] Capacity data are detailed in Table 2.
[b] WWPA 2008, Statistics Canada 2008.
[c] Cubic meters (m^3) are based on North American nominal measurements and are therefore also nominal.

Table 2—U.S. and Canadian softwood sawmill capacity estimates, 1995–2009

	Capacity ($\times 10^6$ nominal m^3)[a]		
	United States	Canada	Total
1995	83	67	150
1996	84	68	152
1997	87	70	157
1998	90	72	162
1999	92	76	168
2000	94	78	172
2001	92	80	172
2002	92	82	174
2003	96	83	179
2004	99	87	186
2005	102	88	190
2006	103	88	191
2007	102	86	188
2008	101	75	176
2009[b]	96	72	168
	Annual increase (%)		
	1.0	0.5	0.9

[a] Spelter and others 2007.
[b] Predicted.

Table 3—Canadian softwood lumber end-use by market, 2003–2009

	Volume ($\times 10^6$ nominal m^3)[a]				
	Homes, single-family	Homes, multi-family	Residential remodeling	All other inventory	Total Canada
2003	3.8	1.2	6.5	15.8	27.2
2004	4.4	1.2	7.2	15.2	28.1
2005	4.6	1.2	8.0	12.3	26.1
2006	5.0	1.2	8.8	11.0	26.0
2007	5.0	1.2	9.0	11.2	26.4
2008	4.0	1.4	9.0	9.6	24.0
2009[b]	3.5	0.8	8.0	7.3	19.6
	Shares (%)				
2006	19	5	34	42	—
2007	19	4	34	43	—
2008	17	6	37	40	—
2009	18	4	41	37	—

[a] Adair and McKeever 2009a, 2009b; CMHC 2009 (housing starts); WPC 2009a, 2009b.
[b] Estimated.

as components of fabricated assemblies, mainly wood trusses. In statistical reports, however, these internal shipments to intermediate assembly sites boost apparent consumption and decrease the share of single-family homes.

The effects on lumber end-use of the cyclical nature of home building are evident in the demand data. In both countries, the share of consumption destined for housing fell from 2007 to 2009. Other less cyclical end markets such as residential repair and remodeling, manufacturing, shipping, and railroad ties experienced less severe downturns so their market shares rose. In all, 2009 demand in the United States fell by almost 50% from the 2006 peak, while Canadian demand slipped by 30%.

In an increasingly global trading system, offshore markets form another outlet for lumber (Table 5). Two decades ago, U.S. exports were as much as seven times greater than they were in recent years, but a strong U.S. dollar from the mid-1990s onward dampened exports. Different size and grade standards overseas also complicate production when converting logs sized for imperial units to metric, leading to waste, inefficiencies, and higher costs. Accordingly, most producers have focused on North American sales. However, in slack periods such as the present, efforts have been made to rekindle offshore interest. A longer perspective of U.S. export activity shows mild upticks during recessions amidst a generally downward trend (Figure 1). Working against gains in exports is the perception that North American suppliers will allow relationships to lapse when domestic recoveries set in. For those who have cultivated overseas ties, however, the present situation has rewarded their perseverance.

Softwood lumber competes with numerous alternatives in domestic end uses. Steel and concrete dominate larger residential and nonresidential projects where fire and building codes dictate allowable material use. Brick, concrete block, poured concrete, and vinyl are also important non-wood competitors vying for low-rise residential and nonresidential uses. Within the last decade, wood–plastic composite lumber has become popular for outdoor decking, railing, trim, and fencing. Other wood-based products such as laminated veneer lumber (LVL) and I-joists have also made inroads where lumber would have been used. A historical perspective on the evolution of the latter two products in relation to softwood lumber is shown in Figure 2.

A full accounting of lumber's market share changes in relation to competing products in a time context is impossible because of the lack of consistent data on material use. For example, data on substitution between softwood and hardwood lumber in applications such as furniture, railroad ties, and pallets are unavailable. Light-gage steel studs and joists have been promoted as alternatives to wood in residential construction, but the available data for a few discreet years (i.e., WPC 2009a) indicate that its inroads have been small. Table 6 provides an accounting of softwood lumber's market position against a limited number of competing products where data are available: LVL, I-joists, concrete slabs, structural insulated panels (SIPs), siding, and decking.

Laminated veneer lumber is used mainly as a lumber replacement in window and door headers, floor girders, and flanges in I-joists. In turn, I-joists substitute for wider dimension lumber (2 by 10s and 2 by 12s) in floor construction. Available data published in lineal feet are converted to lumber equivalents at the rate of two board feet per lineal foot.

Concrete slabs are used in place of full basement or crawl-space foundations. This displaces wood that would be required in a floor assembly above the excavated void. Slabs are widely used in warmer climates where the absence of a frost line makes deep foundations superfluous. Raised floor wood systems are potentially an advantageous alternative in flood-prone areas. We calculated the potential volumes of wood in slab floors on the basis of wood use in conventional floor assemblies, or one board foot per square foot (ft^2) of floor area.

Structural insulated panels consist of a rigid core of insulating foam sandwiched between structural load-bearing panels such as OSB or plywood. These panels are used mainly for walls, but also for roof and floor assemblies. We convert square footage of SIPs to wood equivalents based on one board foot per ft^2 of panel surface area.

Various sidings, ranging from vinyl and aluminum to brick and stucco, have also been widely used in lieu of lumber. Wood sidings need periodic painting, whereas the alternatives require less maintenance. That has made these popular in contemporary construction. Use of wood siding was more

Table 4—United States softwood lumber end-use by market, 2003–2009

	Volume ($\times 10^6$ nominal m^3)[a]															
	Homes, single	North-east	Mid-west	South	West	Homes, multi	North-east	Mid-west	South	West	Homes, mobile	Residential, remodeling	Non-residential, buildings	Non-residential, other	Industrial and other	Total U.S.
2003	47.6	4.0	10.6	21.6	11.3	4.0	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.8	2.5	45.6	8.6	1.3	24.1	133.6
2004	52.3	4.5	10.7	24.0	13.0	4.3	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.9	2.5	47.8	9.1	1.2	26.2	143.3
2005	57.8	5.3	10.7	27.4	14.3	4.6	0.9	0.6	2.0	1.1	2.8	49.4	9.0	1.4	27.5	152.5
2006	50.2	4.8	8.2	25.3	11.9	4.5	0.8	0.6	1.9	1.2	2.2	50.6	8.5	1.4	26.6	144.0
2007	35.1	3.6	5.8	17.8	7.9	4.1	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.8	46.6	9.5	1.4	26.8	125.2
2008	19.8	2.3	3.3	10.1	4.1	3.3	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.5	41.2	9.3	1.3	22.6	99.0
2009[b]	12.5	1.5	2.3	6.1	2.6	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	33.6	8.6	1.3	18.3	76.7
	Shares (%)															
2006	35	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	35	6	1	18	—
2007	28	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	37	8	1	21	—
2008	20	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	42	9	1	23	—
2009	16	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	44	11	2	24	—

[a] Adair and McKeever 2009a, 2009b; U.S. Census Bureau 2009; WPC 2005a, 2005b ;WPC 2009a, 2009b.
[b] Estimated.

Table 5—U.S. and Canadian softwood lumber domestic and offshore demand, 2003–2009

	Volume ($\times 10^6$ nominal m^3)[a]					
	Domestic		Exports			
	Total U.S.	Total Canada	U.S. offshore	Canada offshore	Total demand	Offshore (%)
2003	133.6	27.2	1.4	5.3	167.5	4.0
2004	143.3	28.1	1.1	6.6	179.1	4.3
2005	152.5	26.1	1.2	5.5	185.3	3.6
2006	144.0	26.0	1.3	5.9	177.4	4.1
2007	125.2	26.4	1.3	5.9	158.7	4.5
2008	99.0	24.0	1.4	5.7	130.1	5.5
2009[b]	76.7	19.6	1.3	5.6	103.2	6.7

[a] Export data from WWPA 2008.
[b] Estimated.

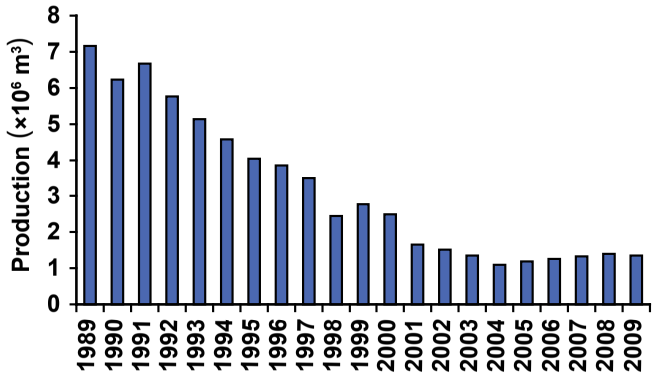

Figure 1. Softwood lumber exported from the United States to all countries but Canada.

Table 6—U.S. and Canadian consumption of softwood lumber and lumber equivalent of substitute materials[a]

	Products ($\times 10^6$ nominal m^3)								Total (%)			
	Lumber	LVL[b]	I-joists	SIPS[c]	Slabs	Siding	Decking	Total	Lumber	LVL	I-joists	Slabs
1995	135.2	0.8	1.9	—	2.2	0.4	0.2	140.7	96.1	0.6	1.3	1.6
1996	139.5	0.9	2.4	—	2.5	0.5	0.3	146.0	95.5	0.6	1.6	1.7
1997	145.7	1.1	3.0	—	2.5	0.6	0.4	153.2	95.1	0.7	1.9	1.7
1998	145.9	1.2	3.3	—	2.7	0.7	0.6	154.5	94.5	0.8	2.1	1.8
1999	154.8	1.5	4.2	—	3.1	0.9	0.7	165.2	93.7	0.9	2.6	1.9
2000	159.1	1.5	4.1	—	3.0	0.9	0.8	169.3	93.9	0.9	2.4	1.8
2001	153.2	1.7	4.4	—	3.3	1.0	0.9	164.4	93.2	1.0	2.7	2.0
2002	162.0	1.8	4.6	—	3.6	1.1	1.0	174.2	93.0	1.0	2.7	2.1
2003	162.9	1.9	5.1	0.1	4.0	1.2	1.3	176.5	92.3	1.1	2.9	2.3
2004	174.2	2.5	6.1	0.1	4.6	1.4	1.5	190.4	91.5	1.3	3.2	2.4
2005	176.8	2.6	6.0	0.1	5.0	1.5	1.8	193.8	91.2	1.3	3.1	2.6
2006	170.7	2.5	5.5	0.1	5.3	1.5	2.1	187.8	90.9	1.3	3.0	2.8
2007	153.7	2.1	4.5	0.1	3.9	1.2	2.0	167.5	91.8	1.3	2.7	2.3
2008	124.7	1.5	2.9	0.1	2.5	0.8	1.7	134.1	93.0	1.1	2.2	1.9

[a] Statistics Canada 2008.
[b] Laminated veneer lumber.
[c] Structural insulated panels.

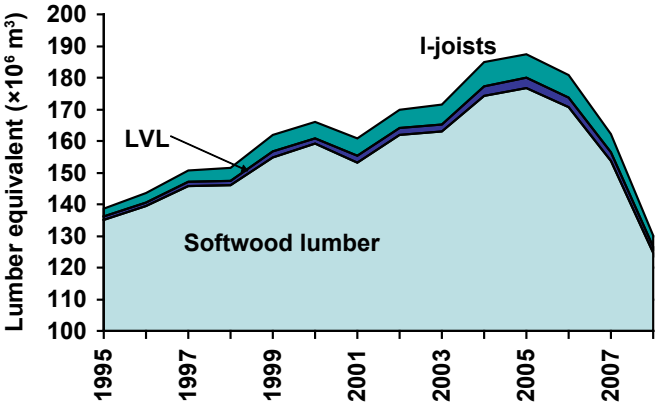

Figure 2. North American production of softwood lumber, laminated veneer lumber (LVL), and I-joists. Sources: WWPA (2008), APA—The Engineered Wood Association (2008).

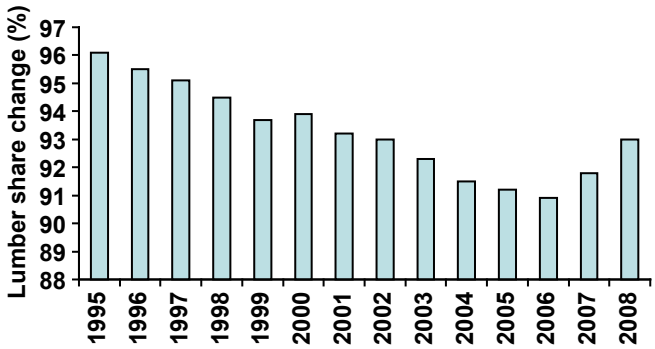

Figure 3. Five substitutes for softwood lumber (LVL, I-joists, concrete slabs, SIPs, non-wood sidings, and composite decking) have contributed to the change in the market share of softwood lumber.

widespread in the past, though never much greater than 40% of homes in the era since World War II (U.S. Census Bureau 2009). Such use has declined to single-digit shares over the past two decades, and we calculate the loss in relation to the 40% benchmark that prevailed in the late 1970s.

Composite decks made of recycled plastic and wood flour came on the market about two decades ago and made inroads as a solution to the disadvantages of lumber such as warping, splitting, cracking, and decay. The market share of composites in the decking market has grown steadily from 5% in the mid-1990s to 17% in 2006, according to analysts (Kang 2007).

Other areas where lumber is displaced in readily accessible markets include concrete block walls used frequently in hurricane and termite-prone regions, but annual data on their incidence of use is not available. Insulated poured concrete wall construction has also established a niche in residential buildings, though its use to date has been minimal.

By this partial reckoning, the market share of softwood lumber has dropped from 96% in 1995 to 91% in 2006 because of advances by LVL, I-joists, concrete slabs, SIPs, non-wood sidings, and composite decking. This seemed to reverse in 2007 and 2008 but mainly because lumber's more diverse markets provided better insulation against the decline in housing (Figure 3). Overall, lumber demand was below its potential by as much as 17 million m^3 because of the progress of these alternatives. With the slump in housing, the gap has narrowed to 9.4 million m^3 in 2008.

Competition between wood and a variety of non-wood products for market share in new residential construction in the United States and Canada was examined more extensively in a recent study conducted for the Wood Products Council (WPC 2009a). Results from the study were used to estimate

Table 7—Potential gains for lumber and engineered wood to replace nonwood building products in new residential construction in the U.S. and Canada, 2006

	Volume ($\times 10^6$ m^3)[a]						
	United States			Canada			North America total
Application	Single family	Multi-family	Total	Single family	Multi-family	Total	
Floors	6.6	0.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.4
Walls	1.6	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.0
Roofs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outdoor structures	3.8	0.2	4.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	4.6
Siding, soffits, fascia, and trim	4.6	0.3	4.9	0.8	0.2	1.0	5.9
Total	16.5	1.6	18.1	1.4	0.4	1.8	20.0

[a] Adair and McKeever 2009a.

potential gains for lumber and engineered wood products by replacing with wood the entirety of floors, walls, and roofs using concrete or steel framing, all siding and trim using non-wood materials, and plastic composite products typically used for outdoor structures (Adair and McKeever 2009a). Table 7 is based on the premise that wood products would replace nonwood products in each application at current wood usage rates. For example, if wood were to replace concrete in floors, the wood floor system would be built similarly to existing wood floors with the same mix of lumber and engineered wood structural products.

These estimates show much larger potential gains for lumber and engineered wood products in North America. For 2006, they were estimated to be 20 million m^3, of which 18 million m^3 are in the United States. Overall, the conversion of concrete floors to wood-framed floor systems provides the largest potential for wood products. Wood for exterior siding, soffits, fascia, and trim have the second largest potential, followed by outdoor structures and then walls. Roofs have very little potential.

In summary, softwood lumber is a mature product but well entrenched within its primary markets where substitution occurs mainly from other wood-based substitutes. The increasing share of construction in warmer parts of the continent also favors the more economical concrete slab floor system. Overseas markets are a potential but largely unexploited opportunity where the mainstream lumber industry is handicapped by size differences. On the other hand, in the domestic market where competition with foreign suppliers takes place on U.S. terms with respect to sizes and grades, local producers have clawed back markets as the weakness of the U.S. dollar has disadvantaged overseas suppliers.

Price and Cost Trends

To be viable, any business needs prices for its products to cover costs and yield a reasonable return on capital. This is not guaranteed in markets, such as lumber, where prices are set competitively with many buyers and sellers bidding in the context of a cyclical business. Prices therefore often adjust rapidly in response to shifts in demand or supply. Since 2003, prices have traced a circular route from lows to mid-decade highs and then back and even below starting levels (see Fig. 4).

These price movements were mostly the result of severe dislocations in demand. Supply disruptions were mostly regional factors, such as those in the interior U.S. West, where constraints on timber availability forced some mills to close. The dispute with Canada over lumber imports that culminated in a 15% export levy for some U.S.-bound shipments and quotas on others after October 2006 was also a supply changer. Another factor was a rising Canadian dollar that caused Canada's market share to fall from 33.3% in 2006 to 32.0% in 2007, 28.5% in 2008, and 25.7% through April of 2009. Under normal conditions, this would have been a major market disruption, but with demand falling to levels where the U.S. industry alone could have met needs, its effect was muted.

The counterpoint to prices is input costs and those for lumber can be classified broadly as wood, labor, and general operating expenses. Table 8 shows trends in these expenses over the past 6 years based on model sawmills that approximate typical mill configurations and input costs in three regions.

Log transactions in the United States occur for the most part at arm's-length negotiations between buyers and sellers. The sale of much of their timberland by forest products companies has furthered this tendency. Firms often enter into long-term supply contracts with timber owners in which the price is renegotiated quarterly on the basis of comparable sales and market conditions. These arrangements contribute to U.S. wood costs lagging lumber prices by about two to three quarters (Spelter 2004). In British Columbia, by contrast, wood costs have been more responsive to lumber prices because much of the timber was sold using a formula

Table 8—Typical sawmill operating costs in three North American regions, 2003–2008

	Cost ($/m³)											
	Oregon[a]				Georgia[e]				British Columbia[f]			
	Wood[b]	Labor[c]	Other[d]	Total	Wood[b]	Labor[c]	Other[d]	Total	Wood[b]	Labor[c]	Other[d]	Total
2003	88	20	18	125	88	21	23	132	52	22	16	90
2004	101	20	19	140	98	22	22	142	57	24	18	99
2005	108	21	19	148	103	23	23	148	65	26	20	111
2006	102	21	19	142	101	23	23	148	62	27	21	111
2007	86	22	19	126	81	23	23	127	52	29	22	102
2008	60	22	19	101	72	23	24	119	40	28	22	90

[a] Oregon (coast) is based on sawmill with 425 thousand m³ capacity.
[b] Wood is delivered at mill, net of revenue from byproducts. Timber Mart South 2008, Oregon Department of Forestry 2008, British Columbia Ministry of Forests 2008.
[c] Labor includes social insurance and benefits. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 2009.
[d] Other includes fuel, power, materials and supplies, general administration, overhead, and depreciation.
[e] Georgia data are based on sawmills with 265 thousand m³ capacity.
[f] British Columbia (interior) data are based on sawmills with 635 thousand m³ capacity.

Table 9—Typical sawmill operating costs, revenue, and margins[a] for three North American regions, 2003–2008

	Oregon			Georgia			British Columbia			Public firms[b]
	Costs ($/m³)	Revenue ($/m³)	Margins (%)	Costs ($/m³)	Revenue ($/m³)	Margins (%)	Costs ($/m³)	Revenue ($/m³)	Margins (%)	(%)
2003	125	131	4	132	137	4	90	90	0	1
2004	140	178	21	142	160	11	99	130	24	21
2005	148	157	6	148	177	16	111	123	9	8
2006	142	134	–6	148	140	–6	111	108	–3	–3
2007	126	110	–15	127	114	–12	102	90	–14	–12
2008	101	93	–8	119	111	–7	90	80	–12	–10

[a] Margins are before taxes and are calculated as (revenue – costs)/revenue.
[b] British Columbia public firms.

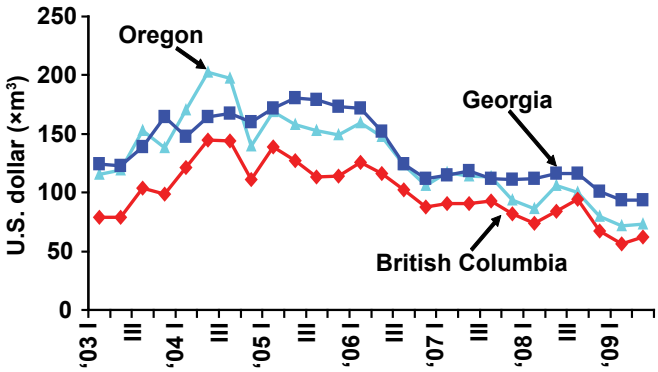

Figure 4. Mill realizations for softwood construction lumber in three regions, net of discounts and tariffs. Source: Derived from Random Lengths f.o.b. mill price quotes.

that explicitly tied stumpage to downstream product prices. Costs in Table 8 are in U.S. dollars, so substantial volatility in U.S./Canada exchange rates has amplified changes in underlying costs denoted in Canadian currency.

Labor is the second biggest component of lumber costs. Wages in America have increased at about a 3% per year rate in this decade (U.S. Department of Labor 2009). At the same time, labor productivity in sawmilling has increased by a like amount, thus largely leaving unit labor costs flat. In Canada, as before, exchange-rate fluctuations have boosted costs expressed in terms of U.S. currency.

Energy prices have been a main driver of other costs, but most mills use their own residues to generate heat for their drying needs. This has lessened the impact of rising energy prices on their balance sheets.

Table 9 summarizes the balances between revenues and costs for the period. As a point of reference and validity check, the table also contains margins on lumber operations of publicly traded corporations in British Columbia. Both these and our estimates show 3 years of generally

Table 10—Softwood sawmill capacity by region, 1995–2009

	U.S. South	U.S. North	U.S. West	B.C.[a] Interior	B.C. Coast	Other Canada	Total
	Capacity ($\times 10^6$ m^3)						
1995	37.4	4.3	41.1	26.4	9.3	30.9	149.5
1997	40.3	4.7	42.0	26.5	8.6	34.4	156.6
1999	42.7	5.2	43.7	27.3	8.7	40.3	167.9
2001	43.8	4.7	43.6	28.5	8.2	43.2	172.0
2003	45.0	4.7	46.4	31.4	7.8	44.1	179.3
2005	47.8	4.5	49.5	35.6	7.6	44.7	189.9
2007	48.3	4.8	49.1	37.0	7.4	41.5	188.1
2009	45.6	4.6	46.0	30.6	6.2	34.8	167.7
	Capacity (indexed)						
1995	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1997	1.08	1.09	1.02	1.01	0.93	1.11	1.05
1999	1.14	1.21	1.06	1.03	0.94	1.30	1.12
2001	1.17	1.08	1.06	1.08	0.88	1.40	1.15
2003	1.20	1.07	1.13	1.19	0.84	1.43	1.20
2005	1.28	1.05	1.20	1.35	0.82	1.44	1.27
2007	1.29	1.11	1.19	1.40	0.80	1.35	1.26
2009	1.22	1.05	1.12	1.16	0.67	1.12	1.12

[a]British Columbia, Canada.

profitable operating conditions followed by three lean ones, a string that is likely to extend into a fourth as 2009 unfolds. That falling costs, mainly a result of declines in wood costs, failed to stanch losses reflects the highly inelastic nature of lumber demand (Spelter 1985). Cost savings facilitate the operation of mills in the short run, but that causes supply to be out of sync with demand, feeding a downward spiral of prices. Lower prices, because of the low demand elasticity, stimulate only modest extra demand; hence, falling prices ultimately trump falling costs until the losses force capacity to shrink.

Capacity Trends

Demands for lumber in the first half of the decade were largely robust and margins were favorable. That motivated firms to expand capacity by 19 million m^3 between 2001 and 2006 (Table 2). When housing peaked in 2005, the industry became saddled with excess capacity that was difficult to unwind. In the ensuing glut, prices fell, margins contracted, and attrition of capacity began to replace growth. As of mid-2009, total North American lumber capacity had declined by 23 million m^3 (–12%). This, however, fell short of the 44% drop-off in demand (Table 5), leading to chronic oversupply (Table 1), low prices, and negative margins (Table 9). Table 10 provides a 14-year perspective on capacity trends by region.

South

The U.S. South is a timber-rich region with a good growing climate and with most timberland privately managed. That arrangement places the least constraints on managing forests for timber production and makes the region attractive for lumber investment. The predominant species are pines that grow fast, becoming merchantable for lumber in about 25 to 30 years. Southern pines exhibit higher than average mechanical properties, comparable to Douglas-fir in strength and stiffness, and are especially amenable to treatment with preservatives. Consequently, perhaps a third or more of the region's lumber is sold to treaters for further processing (Micklewright 1998).

A decade ago, we tallied 420 operating southern, mostly small, often family-owned softwood sawmills. Average size per mill was just over 100 thousand m^3. Since then, seven new mills have been added to the list while 122 were erased, 10% of those within the last 18 months (January 2008–June 2009). Yet the industry's capacity grew from 37 million m^3 in 1995 to over 48 million m^3 in 2007, mainly through the upgrading of remaining mills' capacities; the average per mill jumped to almost 150,000 m^3. Since the peak, closures have lopped 3 million m^3 from the total for a net loss of 6%. In the first quarter of 2009, the remaining mills were running at only 75% of their potential.

North

The bulk of the North's softwood lumber industry is located in Maine where the predominant species are white spruce and balsam fir. These trees are weaker than the southern pines but the lumber is convenient for light framing such as wall studs. Second growths of red pine planted in the 1930s and later have reached merchantability and have been exploited by a few firms in the lake states. Red pine is also easy to treat and much of it is so processed. Alongside this

construction-grade material are also substantial volumes of white pine, valued for millwork, joinery, and paneling. This resource supports a string of mostly small operations throughout the region.

The North has not shown much growth over the last 15 years. A few new mills were offset by the closure of others, leaving 2009 capacity at roughly the same level as that in the mid-1990s. Small operations dominate the population with the average size being around 50 thousand m^3, not much changed since the late 1990s when the average was closer to 40 thousand m^3. Attrition has reduced the number of mills from 130 in the late 1990s to 95 currently. In the first quarter of 2009, the remaining mills were running at only about 60% of capacity.

West

The U.S. West is diverse in its climate and resources. The temperate coastal Pacific Northwest contains the bulk of the timber and enjoys excellent growing conditions. Douglas-fir and hemlock dominate while farther south in northern California, redwood, suitable for outdoor applications like fences, siding and decks, enters the mix. East of these regions, in the drier interior, ponderosa pine is the dominant commercial species, valued for millwork and joinery, but often scattered across the landscape at higher elevations where moisture is more available. Northern Idaho and Montana contain large concentrations of lodgepole pine and other species suitable for light framing. Many of the forests in the West are publicly owned, and supply from these lands has contracted because of changes in management practices and conservation policies.

Besides many indefinite curtailments, since January of 2007 capacity attrition in the U.S. West has led to the permanent loss of 26 sawmills. At the same time, three large mills were opened in the coastal Pacific Northwest which, along with the ramping up of other new mills built earlier, held the overall regional loss to under 4 million m^3 (–8%). Most negatively affected were the states of Montana and California, whose losses in this period (2007–2009) were 26% and 25%, respectively. Idaho was not far behind with 15% loss. As a result of these changes, the average capacity per mill was 256 thousand m^3, up from 160 thousand m^3, a decade ago. Use of the remaining capacity, however, was constrained to only 66% in the first quarter of 2009.

Eastern Canada

Most of eastern Canada's timberlands are dominated by the boreal forest in which balsam fir, white spruce, and jack pine are the main softwood components. The region's generally severe winters and short growing seasons limit the size of its trees, making them less practical for sawmilling than larger sized trees found elsewhere. The region has been further handicapped by export restrictions to the United States in the form of tariffs and quotas as well as the strength of the Canadian currency. Last, many of these mills serve as fiber baskets for pulp mills, but the simultaneous downturn in the pulp and paper sector has reduced that source of demand for these mills.

The recession, export constraints, and reductions in allowable cuts from public timberlands have severely strained this region. Besides the outright closure of 46 mills since January 2006, at least nine other mills have gone into receivership and have sat closed for over a year. Together, these closed and paralyzed operations have cut eastern Canadian capacity by 5.6 million m^3 (–14%). Average size per mill was 171 thousand m^3 in 2009 compared with 135 thousand m^3, in 1995. The remaining mills were held to an operating rate of only two-thirds in the first quarter of 2009.

Interior British Columbia

Extensive stocks of lodgepole pine exist in the interior of British Columbia, along with white and Engelmann spruces and subalpine fir. Tree sizes are bigger than the trees in the boreal forest, making this a more favorable region for sawmilling. Exports to the United States are not constrained by quotas but have been subject to a 15% tariff since October 2006. Trade normally accounts for over two-thirds of the output, so the rise in the currency was a major disadvantage.

Operations tend to be larger than in other regions. In 1999, the 102 operating mills had an average capacity of 267 thousand m^3. By 2009, the number of mills had fallen to 76, but the average per mill jumped to 397 thousand m^3, the highest among the regions. Twenty mills have been closed since 2006, resulting in capacity loss of 6 million m^3 (–16%). In the first quarter of 2009, the remaining mills ran at less than 60% of capacity.

Coastal British Columbia

Coastal British Columbia is an extension of the temperate coastal forest ecosystem of the U.S. Pacific Northwest with the addition of a more significant presence of western redcedar, a light but durable species valued for outdoor uses. Sawmills geared to processing this large diameter old-growth resource became disadvantaged when second-growth trees appeared more prominently in the supply flow.

Mill capacities are smaller than in the interior, but as older mills were decommissioned, the average capacity per operation increased from 197 thousand m^3 to the 207 thousand m^3, average of the 30 remaining mills in 2009. The challenging economic conditions in this region were reflected in a utilization of only 35% capacity in the first quarter of 2009.

Capacity Outlook

For the sawnwood industry, 2006 to 2009 offers a case study of the speed and extent of adjustments to capacity under conditions of extreme economic duress. The sector entered the downturn with substantial financial reserves accumulated during the three prior profitable years. A settlement of a lumber trade dispute with Canada that resulted in a cash

Table 11—North American capacity closures, 2005–2009 with extrapolation to 2012

	Capacity ($\times 10^6$ m^3)	Gross shuts[a] ($\times 10^6$ m^3)	Gross shuts (% capacity)	Gross attrition rate (%)			
				United States		Canada	
				South	West	Western	Eastern
2005	189.9	—		—	—	—	—
2006	190.8	4.5	2.4	–0.6	–2.6	–0.7	–5.9
2007	188.1	6.0	3.2	–0.9	–2.6	–4.4	–5.6
2008	175.5	12.8	7.3	–3.7	–4.4	–10.0	–9.3
2009	167.7	4.2	2.5	–4.5	–4.8	0.0	–0.2
2010	161.0	—		—	—	—	—
2011	154.6	—		—	—	—	—
2012	148.0	—		—	—	—	—

a Gross shuts excludes new capacity from creep and new facilities.

payout of over 5 billion dollars, 80% of which accrued to Canadian firms, also bolstered balance sheets. Thus the relatively modest financial losses in 2006 were absorbed with only 2.4% of capacity being shuttered (Table 11). The brunt of the losses was taken by eastern Canada, where a reduction in Quebec's allowable cut contributed to a heavier 5.9% reduction.

Financial losses climbed to more burdensome levels in 2007. The attrition rate also increased with 6.0 million m^3 of mill capacity closed, though this still represented a relatively modest loss of 3.2%. Again, eastern Canada was the most heavily affected region.

By the third year of the downturn, the accumulated losses and weakened finances caused the overall attrition rate to rise to 7.3%. Heavy losses in eastern Canada were joined by similarly large capacity withdrawals in the West. The rate of attrition in the U.S rose too, though by a lesser amounts.

Through the first half of 2009, the fourth year of the downturn, the attrition rate was 2.5%, or an annual rate of 5.0%. In all, over these 3-1/2 years, 28 million m^3 of capacity were shuttered, representing a gross loss of 14%. This converts to an average attrition rate of 3.5%. Looking ahead, given the longevity of the downturn and the accumulated impact of losses on firms' balance sheets, a continuation of the recent negative margin environment would likely result in more attrition. Assuming the continuation of recessionary conditions, a further loss rate of 4% seems a conservative expectation. Applying this to the 2009 capacity results in a shrinkage to 148 million m^3 by 2012, or 22% below its 2006 peak.

Economic Questions

Housing Construction

Looking ahead, the foremost question for sawmilling is the timing and extent of recovery in home building. Home construction thrived in the earlier part of this decade when interest rates were low and relaxed credit controls made loans easily available. Underpinning growth were favorable demographics fueled in part by immigration. Legally admitted immigrants were in excess of a million persons per year (U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2009).

Problems began when the confluence of these factors began to drive home values up and beyond the underlying demographic and economic fundamentals. Spiraling prices generated their own momentum, and speculation in and purchase of homes for investment began to account for a rising share of activity. To rein in what authorities began referring to as "frothy conditions" in real estate, the central bank (Federal Reserve) gradually lifted interest rates, from 1% at the trough in June of 2003 to 5.25% by July 2006. As these measures were put into place, the rise in home prices slowed and then stopped altogether in July of 2006 (Standard & Poor's 2009).

When home prices crested, the speculative momentum reversed and the drooping home values exposed the excesses in the previous upswing. As the values of a growing number of homes fell below what was owed, borrowers began to default. This set in motion a self-reinforcing cycle of price drops, more defaults, and belated credit tightening, which sent real estate into a major correction. The deterioration of the vital signs of the real estate market is summarized in Table 12. The salient fact in the table is the increase in the unsold backlog and a related metric, the rise in the number of unoccupied units. A necessary condition for a rebound is to work this overhang off.

A context for home building activities in Table 13 is the underlying need for housing. Its primary driver is the change in the size and composition of the population from which the number of new households are formed. To the new households must also be added removals (demolitions, conversions) from the existing stock, units bought as second homes, and vacant units.

Projections of the population of potential home owners have been made by the Census Bureau (2008). This converts to the number of households by applying the rates of household heads within each age class to the number of

Table 12—Housing market conditions, 2005–2009 as of June 2009 (data in thousands)[a]

	Starts	Sales, new	Sales, existing	Unsold backlog, all	Month's supply, number	Median new home price ($)	Median existing home price ($)	Change in vacant units
2005	2,073	1,279	7,063	3,357	4.8	234	218	427
2006	1,812	1,049	6,510	3,986	6.3	243	222	1,100
2007	1,342	768	5,672	4,468	8.3	244	217	1,050
2008	900	481	4,893	4,050	9.0	230	197	1,215
2009	536	355	4,636	4,090	9.8	207	169	74
	Change, 2005–2009 (%)							
	–75	–73	–34	22	106	–12	–23	—

[a] U.S. Census Bureau 2009, National Association of Realtors 2009.

people in the class. To project future households, we used the headship rates reported for 2007. However, recognizing the possibility that current economic conditions may limit peoples' abilities to form independent households, we reduced them by up to 1% during 2008 to 2011 before phasing them back to the 2007 level by 2015. The resulting growth of households is shown in Figures 5 and 6.

A large part of the current imbalance in the housing market resulted from the construction of too many homes, resulting in homes that now sit vacant (Figure 7). A return to equilibrium conditions based on household growth requires vacancy levels to fall back to normal. We assumed the absorption process to take place over a 4-year span according to the path in Figure 7. Combined with new household formations, these result in estimates of new housing construction shown in Figure 8 and Table 14.

The salient feature of this projection is the relatively slow rebound. Previous post-war housing contractions recovered swiftly when interest rates were cut and credit loosened. This time, interest rates are at multi-decade lows, but creditors remain cautious in light of the growing defaults and the expanded backlog of unsold and unoccupied properties. Accordingly, the recovery faces unusual headwinds that are likely to slow its progress until the overhang of vacant units returns to normal, which, in our scenario, occurs near mid-decade. For comparison, we contrast these projections with a recent industry projection. With more government incentives along the lines of the $8,000 new home purchaser credit (in effect until November 2009), a more vigorous rebound, such as the industry forecast, is possible though likely to come at the expense of later activity when any incentives expire.

Changes in the population mix are also likely to have an effect on the mix of construction. According to the Census analysis, the U.S. population is aging and among older age classes the probability of inhabiting apartments instead of single family homes increases. This slants activity toward multi-unit dwellings which increase from 17% of the mix

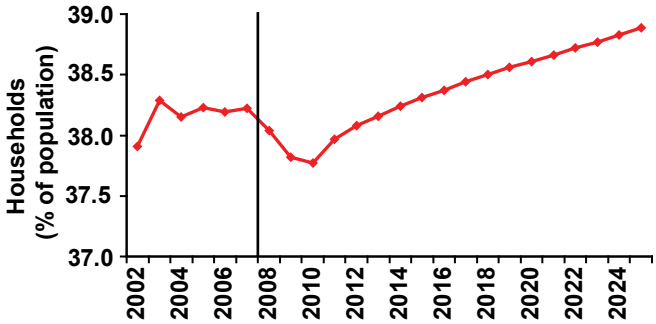

Figure 5. Total U.S. households as a percentage of population.

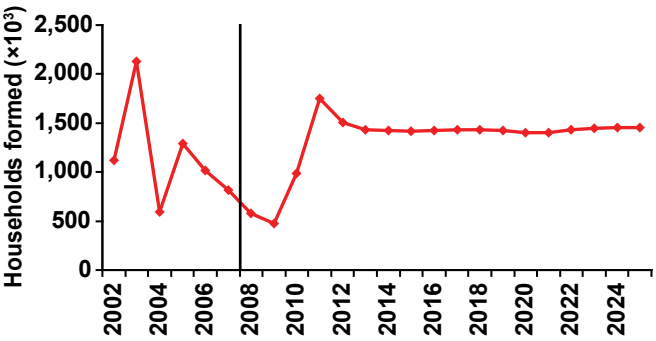

Figure 6. New U.S. household formations.

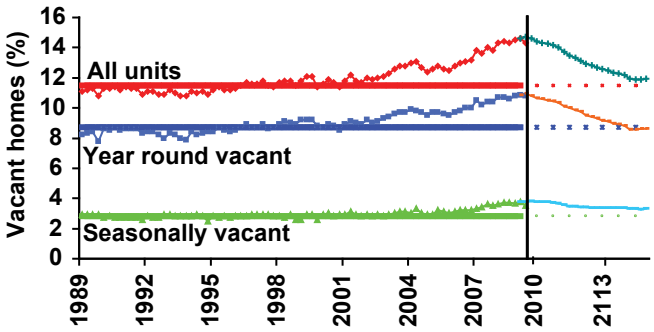

Figure 7. Shares of U.S. homes that are vacant, 1989 to 2015.

Table 13—Fundamentals of new household formation, 2010–2025

	Population increases					
	Natural increase	Immigration	Total	Total population	Average age (years)	New households, trend
2010	—	—	—	307,212	37.0	—
2015	8,556	6,653	15,209	322,423	37.6	1,507
2020	8,692	7,076	15,768	338,190	38.2	1,423
2025	8,488	7,555	16,043	354,235	38.8	1,437

Table 14—Housing market projections, average of 5-year increments, 2010–2020

	New households, trend	Removals	Vacancies		Totals			
			Seasonal	Year-round	Single-family	Multi-family	Mobile	All
2010	—	—	—	—	813	250	81	1,144
2015	1,507	232	–59	–377	890	301	111	1,303
2020	1,423	285	50	76	1,251	423	159	1,834

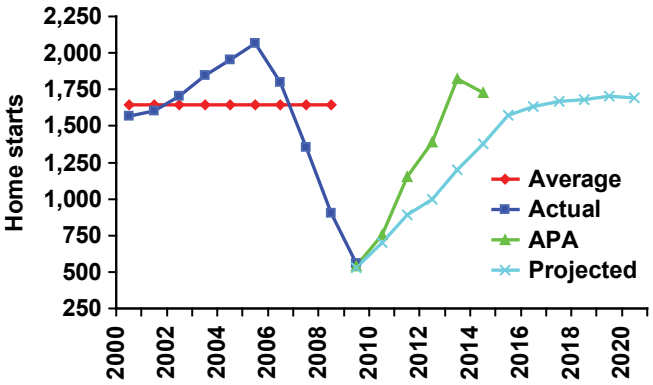

Figure 8. Total U.S. single and multi-home starts, 2000 to 2020. For comparison, a recent forecast from the American Plywood Association is also graphed (APA 2009).

over 2006–2010 to 23% in the next decade and 25% after 2020 (Table 14).

Market Growth Initiatives

As an antidote to the collapse of markets and their possible slow recovery, might offsetting demand be created by recapturing lost markets or gaining footholds in new ones? One idea being contemplated is a promotional campaign funded by an industry-wide check-off program whereby small fees on industry production are used to fund a promotion and education campaign (U.S. Endowment for Forestry & Communities, Inc. 2008). For such an initiative to work, areas of the market disposed to persuasion need to be identified and the advantages of using lumber defined.

Lumber is an economical building material but handicapped by some functional disadvantages including its tendency to warp, split, crack, and decay. In the past, decay-resistant woods such as cypress, red cedar, and redwood held sway in exposed situations, but limited availability of these species made supply unable to keep up with demand. The preservative-treated wood industry expanded to fill the void. However, issues with dimensional stability, straightness, and cracking remain and lumber requires periodic maintenance to forestall deterioration. Wood–plastic and wood–cement composites emerged as lower-maintenance alternatives and have captured significant shares in the siding, fencing, railing, and decking markets. Attempts to increase lumber use in these markets require that lumber's weaknesses be addressed.

One potential answer is heat-treated lumber. Like regular lumber, the process begins with a high-temperature drying schedule to bring the moisture down essentially to zero while avoiding internal checks. Immediately thereafter, the temperature is raised to 185–225 °C (365–437 °F) for two to three hours with steam or some inert gas (i.e., nitrogen) to shield the wood from scorching (ThermoWood Association 2003). This improves the biological durability of wood, making it equivalent to naturally durable species such as redcedar, and allows its use in exterior settings without the need for chemical preservatives. Heat treatment also decreases swelling and shrinkage caused by moisture changes. Though this greater stability and moisture resistance does not prevent flaking off of paint, waterborne and acid-curable paints on heat-treated panels have performed better than on untreated surfaces (Jämsä and others 2000). This suggests a potential opportunity to market such wood in high-value exterior uses previously lost to non-wood products as well as an alternative to preservative treated wood.

Caveats include higher greater visual requirements and thus a need for a higher grade of log for high-value uses such as

Table 15—North American standard lumber lengths and their nearest metric equivalents

Imperial (ft)	Metric equivalent (m)	Nearest metric (m)	Volume loss (%)
8	2.4	2	–18.0
9	2.7	3	–27.1
10	3.0	3	–1.6
12	3.7	3	–18.0
14	4.3	4	–6.3
16	4.9	4	–18.0
18	5.5	5	–8.9
20	6.1	6	–1.6
22	6.7	6	–10.5
24	7.3	7	–4.3

siding. Heat-treated wood darkens and may be a problem in applications where it is not painted. Where paint-holding ability is concerned, sawing wood perpendicular to the grain (edge grained) outperforms plain sawn wood, so sawing may have to be different (Williams 1999). Finally, the process makes wood more brittle, which likely increases wastage when nailing, so screw-based fastening may need to be used. Heat-treated wood has made modest inroads in Europe, especially in outdoor uses such as playgrounds, gazebos, decks, and fences where visual requirements are less demanding. One Canadian firm is also marketing such wood siding (Maibec 2009).

A second potential area of opportunity is modification of lumber coloring so that it can substitute for higher priced tropical woods in applications where coloration is a key feature. Although wood's color can be changed through steaming or heat treatment, these have negative consequences on properties such as brittleness. Complete modification of color is also possible with solvent-based systems, but often with impairment to dimensional stability. Using "supercritical carbon dioxide" (carbon dioxide held within certain temperature and pressure ranges where they remain in gaseous form but behave as a liquid) as the transport medium was found to solve wood coloration problems without imparting negative consequences. The developers of this process were one the winners of the 2009 biannual Schweighofer Awards for wood innovations (Kompetenzzentrum Holz GmbH 2009). Their process expands markets for light-colored northern hemispheric woods in flooring, furniture, and timber applications.

A further marketing prospect is framing for low-rise nonresidential buildings where metal systems are used. Wood is one of the most economical building materials and its use in light framing is deeply embedded in North American residential building practices. Periodic anecdotal reports of switching by builders in low-rise nonresidential markets when lumber prices are low have surfaced in the building trade magazines, indicating price sensitivity in this segment. Emphasizing this competitiveness of wood could drive demand where building codes are not an impediment to use.

Another potential for market development in light of the increasingly weaker U.S. dollar is offshore. Size differences in lumber, however, pose an impediment here because North American practices are based on imperial measurement units of feet and inches, whereas most offshore markets use metric measurements. Sawing logs initially sized for standard North American lengths can involve substantial volume losses, depending on the length (Table 15). European and U.K. lumber thicknesses and widths are also usually bigger and are marketed in rough and dry condition, further complicating operations for a North American oriented operation. To produce for both markets seamlessly and without excessive waste would require an expanded sorting capacity, both at the log input end and the lumber output sides.

Summary

The North American lumber industry faces difficult near-term economic conditions. The question is how soon its markets will regain their equilibrium. For that to happen, either demand rebounds, capacity shrinks, or a combination of the two equally balances the two to market clearing levels.

Since 2006, we have recorded a gross capacity shrinkage of 14%. Looking ahead, we extrapolated this to slip further to a total 22% by 2012 if margins remain near their recent depressed levels.

On the demand side, the prospects for housing starts recovering rapidly appear problematic in the face of an excess overhang of vacant homes. Using our "trend" housing projection together with an average recovery in the wider economy where lumber is used, we project U.S. demand rising by 30% from its 2009 nadir of 77 million m^3 to 100 million m^3 in 2012. We projected total North American demand (U.S. and Canadian domestic demands, offshore exports less offshore imports) to increase by 27%, from 106.5 million m^3 in 2009 to 135.5 million m^3 in 2012. When we combine these demand increases with the permanent capacity reductions, the gap between the two narrows. These result in demand-to-capacity ratios rising from 64% in 2009 to 91% in 2012 (Figure 9). Historically, at around 90% capacity utilization, pricing power begins to shift to producers. Thus under these circumstances, the peak building season of 2012 should exhibit a strong pricing trend. This prognosis, however, requires that the lumber industry emerge in a slimmed-down size.

Steps to bolster demand in other markets could improve the outlook. Potential areas include high value exterior markets that may be reclaimed through application of heat-treated lumber, marketing campaigns aimed at low-rise nonresidential builders who have discretion to switch

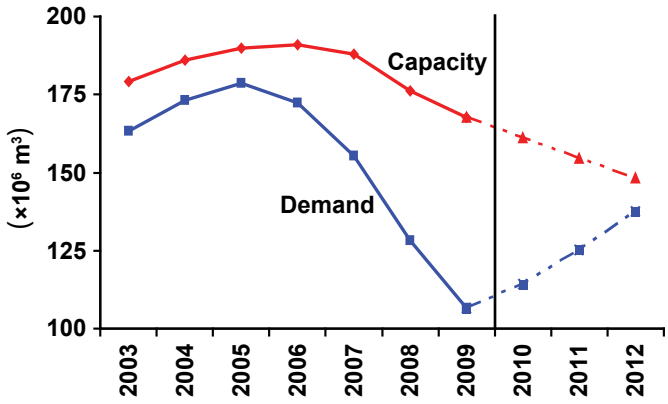

Figure 9. North American capacity and demand curves, 2003 to 2009 and projections to 2012.

framing materials, or offshore markets where the current weak state of the dollar provides U.S. suppliers with an edge.

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Appendix—Sawmill Capacity and Timber Inventory by State and Province

The following maps and tables show past and current capacity of sawmills and the availability of timber, by county, in the vicinity of these mills in 30 States. Information on timber density by county in Canada is not available; hence, those maps contain only sawmill sites. The maps, and their associated tables, are arranged in alphabetical order, as follows:

Alabama

Alberta

Arizona

Arkansas

British Columbia, Coastal

British Columbia, Interior

California

Colorado—*see* Arizona

Florida

Georgia—*see* Florida

Idaho

Louisiana—*see* Arkansas

Maine

Manitoba

Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island)

Maryland

Michigan

Minnesota—*see* Michigan

Mississippi—*see* Alabama

Montana—*see* Idaho

New Brunswick—*see* Maritime Provinces

Newfoundland—*see* Maritime Provinces

New Hampshire—*see* Maine

New Mexico—*see* Arizona

New York

North Carolina

Nova Scotia— *see* Maritime Provinces

Oklahoma—*see* Arkansas

Ontario

Oregon

Quebec

Prince Edward Island—see Maritime Provinces

Saskatchewan —*see* Manitoba

South Carolina—*see* North Carolina

South Dakota—*see* Arizona

Texas, eastern—*see* Arkansas

Utah—*see* Arizona

Vermont—*see* Maine

Virginia—*see* Maryland

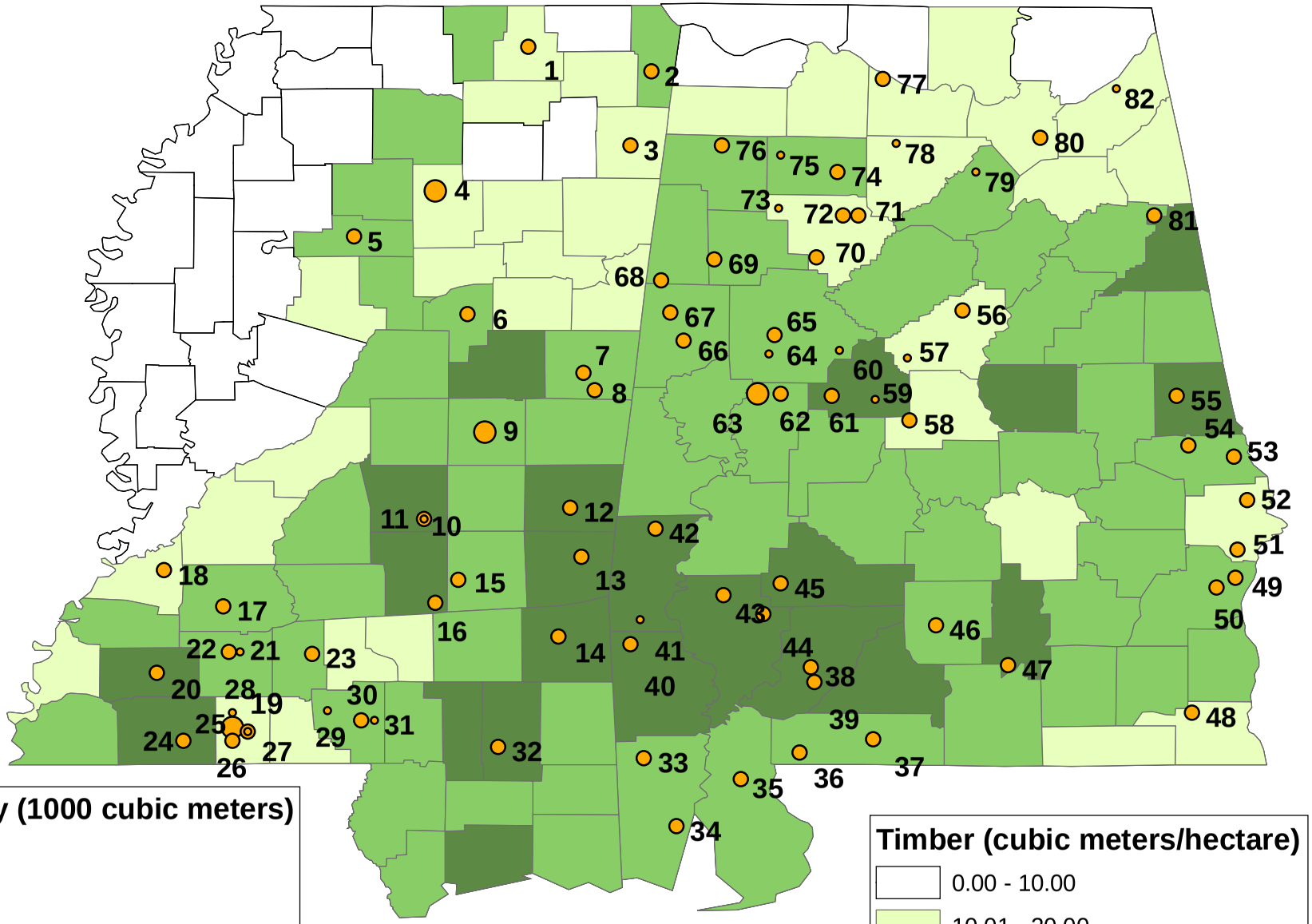
Washington

Wisconsin—*see* Michigan

Wyoming—*see* Arizona

Alabama & Mississippi

Softwood Roundwood Inventory & Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Alabama, Mississippi

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
						Closed Mills			
	A C Swindle		Quinton	8					
	Newton Lum Co		Tuscaloosa	11					
	Robins Lum Co		Double Springs	12					
	J H Nash Lum Co		Haleyville	19					
	Garrison Sawmill		Haleyville	36					
	Vance Lum Co		Vance	59					
	Hankins Lum Co		Winona	47					
	Broadhead Lum & Mfg		Mendenhall	12	12				
	Sterling Lum & Sup Co		Goodwater	8	8				
	Columbus Lbr Co	Phillips Bros Lum	Brookhaven	24	12	2			
	McKinney Lum Co		Muscle Shoals	7	7	7	7		
19	GeorgiaPacificKoch Co		Roxie	158	0	158	35		
	M C Dixon Lum Co		Eufaula	212	273	271	271	271	
80	AbitibiBowater		Albertville	271	271	271	271	271	204
46	Chapman For Prod	Int Pap	Chapman	142	142	142	142	142	71
22	Columbus Lbr Co		Brookhaven	189	189	189	189	189	132
45	Weyerhaeuser Co	McMillanBloedell	Pine Hill	401	401	401	401	401	33
						Timber Mills			
7	Barge For Prod		Macon	61	61	61	71	68	68
26	Byrd Lum Co		Fernwood	42	42	42	42	42	42
3	Homan For Prod		Fulton	33	33	33	33	33	33
11	Jack Batte & Sons		Forest	94	94	94	94	9	9
21	Lincoln Lum Co		Brookhaven	12	12	12	12	12	12
30	Rogers Lum		Columbia	18	18	18	18	18	18
39	Roy O Martin Lum Co	Rocky Creek Lum	Mexia	165	165	165	165	165	165
76	Valley Lum Co		Hackleburg	35	35	35	35	35	35
62	Westervelt	Gulf States Pap	Moundville	118	118	118	118	118	118
						Stud Mills			
16	GeorgiaPacificKoch		Taylorsville	158	158	158	158	158	158
68	Weyerhaeuser Co		Millport	238	248	260	260	260	260
						Dimension Mills			
2	A V Littrell Lum Mill		Tishomingo	83	83	83	83	83	83
56	AbitibiBowater	Prod For Alliance	Westover	130	130	130	130	127	127
13	Bazor Lum Co	Hankins Lum	Quitman	153	153	153	153	153	153
12	Buchanan Lum	Mid South Lum	Meridian	76	76	76	76	76	76
53	Dudley Lum Co		Salem	61	61	61	61	61	61
20	Franklin Tim Co		Bude	111	111	111	111	111	111
15	GeorgiaPacificKoch		Bay Springs	290	290	283	283	283	283
32	GeorgiaPacificKoch		New Augusta	236	283	283	283	283	283
31	GeorgiaPacificKoch		Columbia	271	271	271	271	271	271
69	GeorgiaPacificKoch		Fayette	288	288	288	288	288	288
74	Grayson Lum		Houston	153	153	153	153	153	153
	Gulf Lum Co	Boise Cascade	Jackson	130	153	153	118	142	142
34	Gulf Lum Co		Mobile	260	264	264	271	271	271
1	Hankins Inc		Ripley	212	224	236	217	224	224
5	Hankins Lum Co		Grenada	295	295	295	295	283	283
38	Harrigan Lum Co		Monroeville	283	260	283	283	260	260
17	Hazlehurst Lum Co		Hazlehurst	130	130	130	130	130	130
14	Hood Ind	Longleaf For Prod	Waynesboro	389	401	401	401	401	401

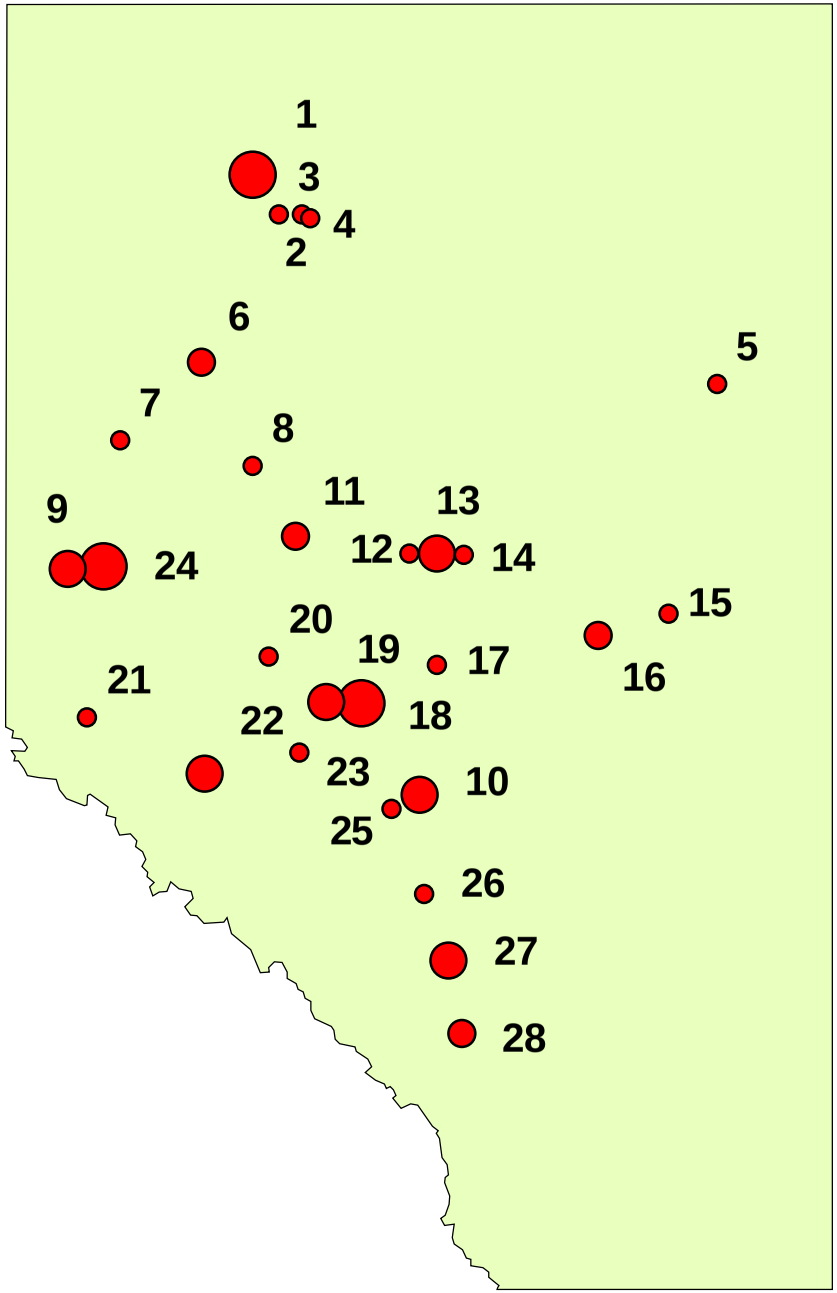
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Estimated capacity	12461	12483	12845	12718	12549	11714
Reported output (U.S. Census)	11040	11498	11068	9615	7533	
Capacity utilization	89%	92%	86%	76%	60%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
72	Jasper Lum Co		W Jasper	198	212	218	224	224	224
71	Jasper Lum Co	SE Wood	Jasper	118	118	118	118	153	153
23	Joe N Miles & Sons		Silver Creek	401	425	401	401	401	401
24	Mabry Lum Co		Liberty	47	47	57	57	57	57
51	Mead Westvaco	Georgia Kraft	Cottonton	319	342	361	361	361	361
61	Olon Belcher Lum Co		Brent	65	65	65	65	65	65
6	Packaging	Tenneco	Ackerman	276	276	276	276	278	278
66	Pate Lum Co		Carrollton	50	50	52	52	52	52
44	Scotch Lum Co		Fulton	236	236	307	307	307	307
8	Shuqualak Lum Co		Shuqualak	278	278	295	307	295	295
18	Southern Lum Co		Hermanville	194	194	191	198	203	203
37	T R Miller Mill Co		Brewton	236	236	255	255	255	255
43	Thomasville Lum Co	Coastal Lum	Thomasville	47	47	47	47	47	47
58	West Fraser Tim Co	Int Pap	Maplesville	271	271	271	271	271	271
33	West Fraser Tim Co	Int Pap	Citronelle	212	212	212	212	177	177
54	West Fraser Tim Co	Int Pap	Opelika	224	224	224	224	224	224
63	Westervelt	Gulf States Pap	Moundville	401	566	590	590	590	590
25	Weyerhaeuser Co	Cavenham	Fernwood/McCo	543	555	566	566	566	566
9	Weyerhaeuser Co		Philadelphia	543	543	543	543	543	543
4	Weyerhaeuser Co		Bruce	543	543	543	543	543	543
						Board Mills			
42	Jachin Lum Co		Jachin	34	34	34	34	34	34
10	King Lum Co		Forest	65	65	65	65	71	71
59	Kornegay Lum Co		Centreville	14	14	14	14	14	14
78	Littrell Bros Lum Co		Vinemont	15	15	15	15	15	15
77	Littrell Lum Mill		Decatur	42	42	42	42	57	57
67	McShan Lum Co		McShan	63	63	63	63	63	63
27	Seago Lum Co	3 S Enterprises	McComb	84	101	101	101	101	101
						Specialty or Unknown			
81	Bennett Lum Co		Piedmont	53	53	53	53	53	53
50	Brabham Lum Co		Eufaula	30	30	30	30	30	30
35	Crosby Lum Co		Bay Minette	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	Custom Lum Mfg Co		Dothan	28	28	28	28	28	28
47	Dozier Lum Co		Dozier	28	28	28	28	28	28
73	Earley Lum Co		Carbon Hill	7	7	7	7	7	7
55	East Alabama Lum Co		Lafayette	132	132	132	132	132	132
82	F G Lum Co		Sylvania	7	7	7	7	7	7
29	Foxworth & Thompson		Foxworth	9	9	9	9	9	9
49	Garrison Bros Lum Co		Eufaula	35	35	35	35	35	35
75	Great Southern Enterprises		Haleyville	16	16	16	16	16	16
60	KyKenKee		Vance	21	21	21	21	21	21
41	Lassiter Lum Co		Silas	15	15	15	15	15	15
70	LKL Lum Co	Guthrie Lum	Oakman	47	47	47	47	47	47
28	Magnolia Lum Co		Fernwood	17	17	17	17	17	17
40	Millry Mill Co		Millry	24	24	24	24	31	31
79	Mooneyham Lum Co		Blountsville	4	4	4	4	4	4
64	Pearson Lum Co		Tuscaloosa	23	23	23	23	23	23
52	Phenix Lum Co		Phenix City	59	59	59	59	94	106
57	Seaman Tim Co		Montevallo	18	18	18	18	18	18
36	Swift Lum Co		Atmore	71	71	94	94	94	94
65	W G Sullivan Lum Co		Northport	66	66	66	66	66	66

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of sawmills	95	87	86	85	83	82
Number employed ('000)	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.4	
Output per employee (m³)	1530	1650	1580	1380	1180	

Alberta

Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Plant Capacity (1000 cubic meters)

- 10
- 210
- 405
- 605
- 800+

1 centimeter equals 66 kilometers

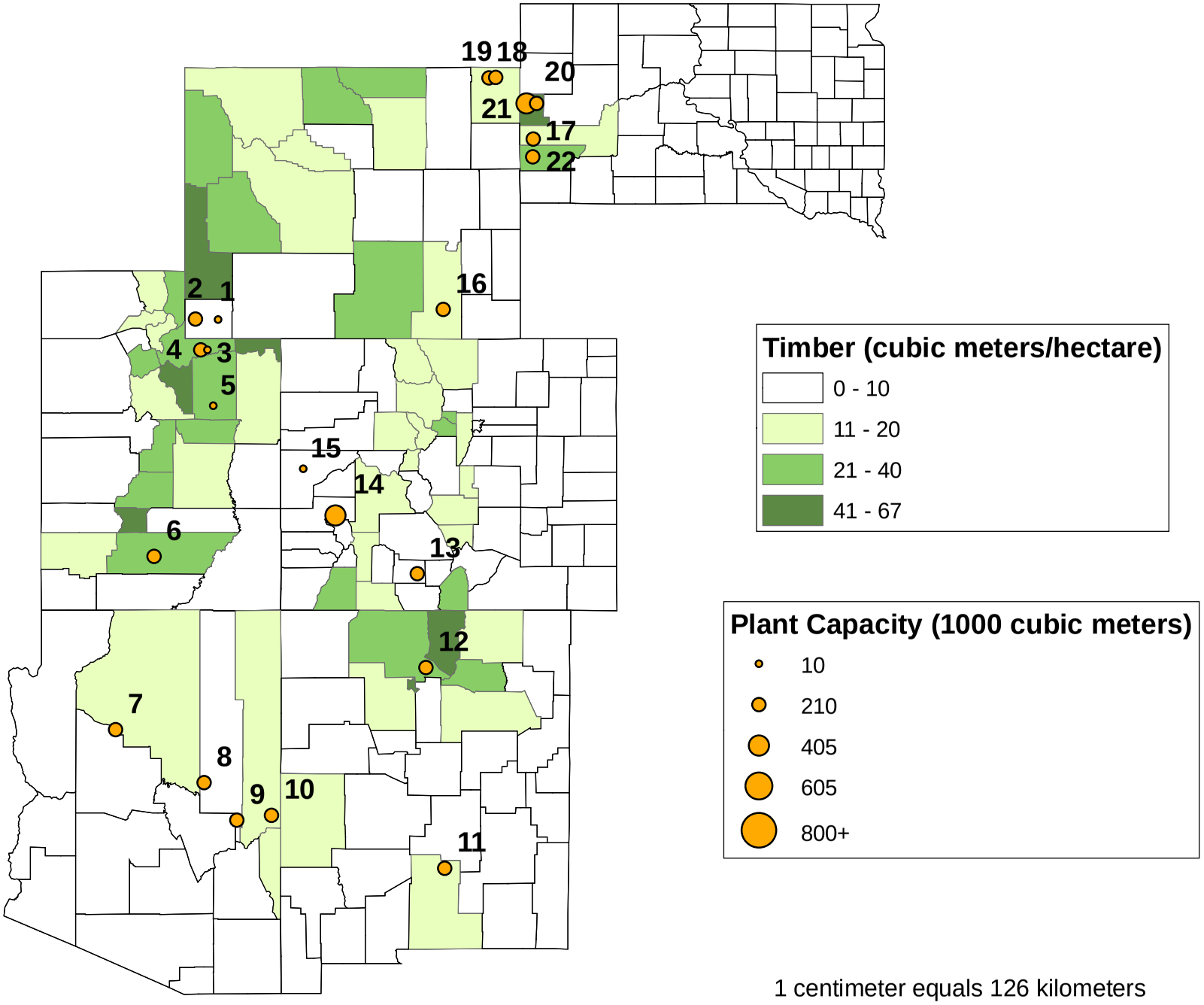
Alberta

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
						Closed Mills			
	Calling Lake Lum		Athabasca	24					
	CanFor		Hines Creek	201	94				
	Carrier Janvier F P		Ft. McMurray	130	130				
	West Fraser Tim Co	Seehta For Prod	Red Earth Creek	142	142				
	Atlas Lum		Blairmore	66	66	66	66		
	Carrier Lum Ltd		Trout Lake	89	89	89	89	89	
	Hansen For Prod		Eckville	12	12	12	12	12	
						Timber Mills			
25	Tall Pine Tim		Lodgepole	21	21	21	21	19	19
						Stud Mills			
12	Alberta Plywood	West Fraser	Slave Lake	83	83	71	71	71	71
2	LaCrete Sawmills		LaCrete	113	113	142	165	165	165
						Dimension Mills			
8	Boucher Bros		Nampa	99	101	106	106	106	106
11	Buchanan Lum		High Prairie	236	236	236	248	248	248
9	CanFor		Grande Prairie	555	562	562	562	562	562
4	Crestview Sawmills		LaCrete	24	24	24	24	24	24
15	Ed Bobocel Lum		Lac La Biche	35	35	35	35	35	35
6	Manning Diversified		Manning	224	224	224	224	224	224
	Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Estimated capacity			7953	8180	8083	7905	7908	7666
	Production (Stats Can)			7812	7348	7283	7569	7344	
	Capacity utilization			98%	90%	90%	96%	93%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
16	Millar Western Ind		Boyle	319	319	319	319	319	319
19	Millar Western Ind		Whitecourt	448	531	531	531	543	543
20	Millar Western Ind	Mostowich Lum	Fox Creek	113	113	113	109	113	118
5	Northland F P		Fort McMurray	142	142	142	142	142	142
26	Rocky Wood Presvrs		Rocky Mtn Hse	28	28	38	38	38	38
28	Spray Lake		Cochrane	165	165	165	236	236	236
23	Sundance		Edson	201	201	201	201	201	201
17	Timeu For Prod	Spruceland	Fort Assinibone	83	83	83	83	83	83
1	Tolko	Daishowa	High Level	628	637	708	779	944	897
13	Vanderwell		Slave lake	448	448	448	448	448	448
14	West Fraser Tim Co	Zeidler For Ind	Slave Lake	71	71	71	71	71	71
22	West Fraser Tim Co	Hinton Wood Prod	Hinton	578	578	663	663	666	495
27	West Fraser Tim Co	Sunpine	Sundre	510	510	597	602	602	602
18	West Fraser Tim Co	Blue Ridge	Whitecourt	614	644	649	684	720	720
10	Weyerhaeuser Can		Grande Prairie	529	529	675	750	755	755
24	Weyerhaeuser Can		Drayton Valley	326	326	378	425	425	425
						Specialty or Unknown			
3	Evergreen Lum		LaCrete	19	19	19	19	42	42
21	Foothills For Prod	C & C Wood Prod	Grande Cache	297	297	71	118	118	118
7	Zavisha Sawmills		Hines Creek	24	24	32	32	32	32
				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Number of sawmills			35	34	31	31	30	28
	Number employed ('000)			3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	
	Output per employee (m³)			2150	2160	2100	2160	2180	

Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

Softwood Roundwood Inventory & Softwood Sawmill Capacity



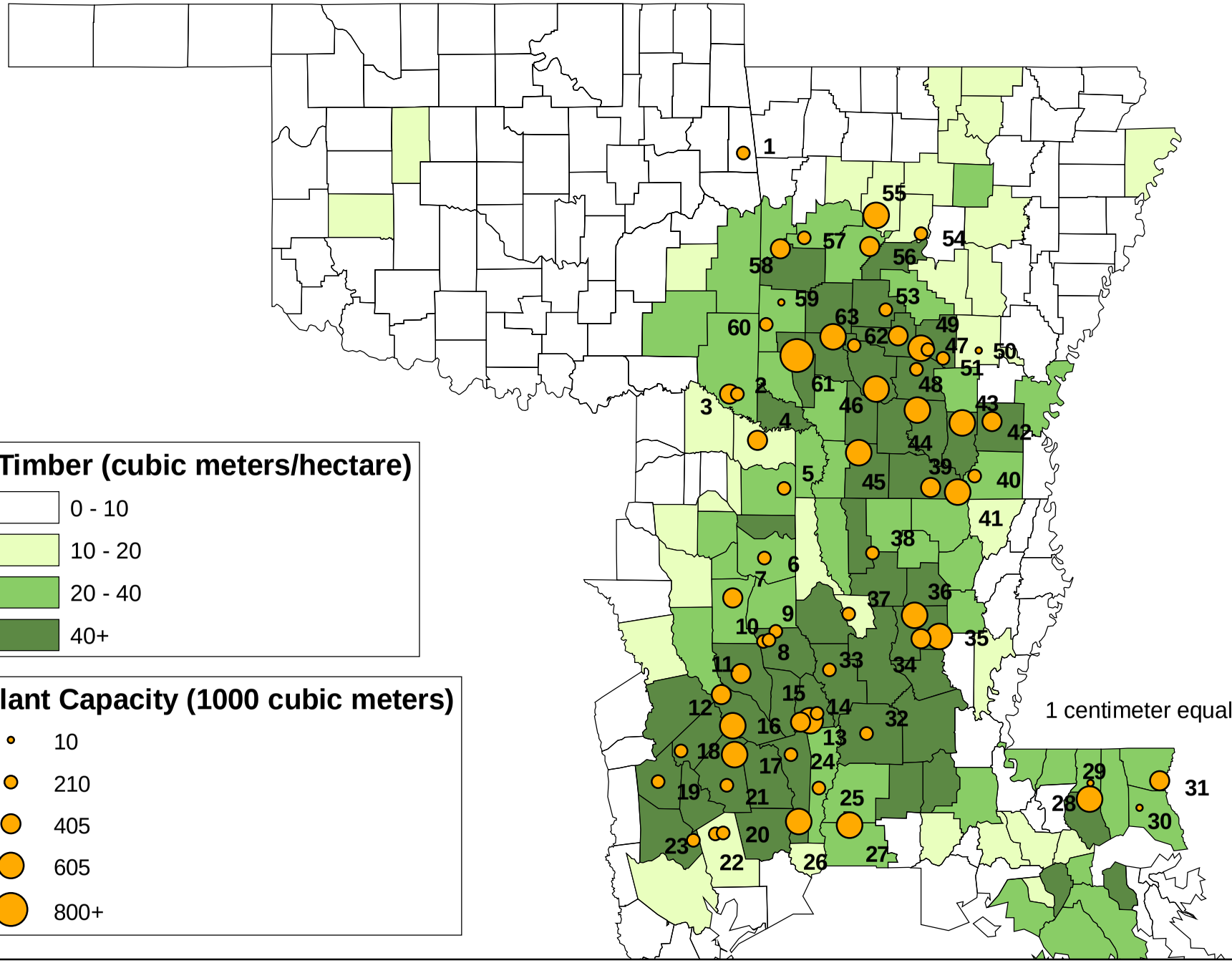
Colorado/S. Dakota/Wyoming

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
						Closed Mills			
	Mescalero For Prod	Allied For Prod	Alamogordo	73	71	71			
	Cody Lum Co		Cody	12	12	12			
	R L Hammer Tim & Lum Co		Enampment	23	23	23	23		
	Wyoming Sawmills		Sheridan	94	94	94	94	47	
16	Big Horn Lum Co		Laramie	52	57	59	71	71	
						Timber Mills			
1	Ayres & Baker		Mt. View	7	7	7	9	9	9
19	Bear Lodge For Prod	Hullett Post & Pole	Hulett	14	14	14	14	14	14
7	Southwest Forest Products		Ash Fork	0	24	24	24	24	24
						Stud Mills			
14	Intermountain For Prod		Montrose	94	94	201	224	224	224
						Dimension MIlls			
9	Fort Apache Tim Co		White River	177	177	165	142	142	142
11	Mescalero For Prod		Mescalero	41	41	41	41	41	41
22	Neimann/Rushmore	Continental Lum Co	Hill City	137	137	142	142	142	142
						Board Mills			
21	McLaughlin Sawmill Co		Spearfish	17	14	14	14	14	14
18	Neimann Sawmill	Devils Tower FP	Hulett	118	118	106	106	106	106
20	Neimann/Spearfish	Pope & Talbot	Spearfish	297	295	295	295	295	295
13	Pleasant Logging&Milling		Monte Vista	30	30	30	30	30	30
8	Precision Pine	Evergreen Lum	Heber	28	28	24	24	24	24
10	Reidhead Bros Lum Co		Nutrioso	19	19	19	19	19	19
						Specialty or Unknown			
4	Blazzard Lum Co		Kamas	16	16	17	17	17	17
15	Doug Jones Sawmill		Grand Junctior	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	Fabrizzio Sawmill		Duchesne	14	14	7	7	7	7
3	Leavitt Lum Co		Kamas	7	7	7	7	7	7
17	R E Linde Sawmills		Custer	12	12	12	12	12	12
6	Skyline For Res	Utah For Prod	Escalante	47	47	47	47	47	47
2	South & Jones		Evanston	24	24	24	24	24	24
12	Vallecitos	Vaugn Bros	Vallecitos	19	19	19	19	19	19

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Estimated capacity	1377	1399	1477	1409	1338	1220
Production (WWPA)	1107	1074	1102	1239	1071	
Implied capacity utilization	80%	77%	75%	88%	80%	
Number of sawmills	25	26	26	24	23	21
Number employed ('000)	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	
Output per employee (m³)	730	760	810	920	840	

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Eastern Texas

Softwood Roundwood Inventory & Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Arkansas,Oklahoma,Texas,Louisiana

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
						Closed Mills			
	Leesville Lum	Louisiana-Pacific	Bernice	47					
	C & M Lum		Waldron	14	14				
	S tt unty Lum Prod		Waldron	23	23				
	Eas-Tex Lum		Livingston	9	9				
	PBS Lum Manufac	Garland Gaston Lu	Camden	12	47	47			
	Potlatch		Prescott	531	543	425	425	118	
	GeorgiaPacificKoch		El Dorado	260	260	260	260	260	
	GeorgiaPacificKoch	Int Pap	Springhill	271	271	271	271	271	
	Hood Ind	Int Pap	Coushatta	260	260	260	260	59	
53	Buddy Bean Lum Co		Hot Springs	59	59	71	59	59	
38	Weyerhaeuser Co	Willamette Ind	Taylor	189	189	194	194	194	94
	Weyerhaeuser		Wright City	543	543	543	543	543	137
						Timber Mills			
25	Southern For Prod	Hughes Sawmill	Bon Wier	39	38	38	38	38	38
						Stud Mills			
22	GeorgiaPacificKoch	Louisiana-Pacific	Cleveland	153	153	165	165	165	165
41	GeorgiaPacificKoch		Crossett	165	165	165	165	130	130
15	Temple-Inland		Pineland	248	248	248	248	260	260
28	Weyerhaeuser	Cavenham	Holden	378	401	401	401	401	401
33	Weyerhaeuser	Willamette Ind	Zwolle	165	165	165	165	165	165
						Dimension Mills			
5	Anthony For Prod		Atlanta	177	177	189	189	196	196
39	Anthony For Prod		Strong/Urbana	224	224	238	248	248	248
44	Anthony Timberlands	Bearden Lum	Bearden	319	319	460	460	413	413
52	Anthony Timberlands		Malvern	271	283	283	283	283	283
18	Atchley Lum & Sup		Trinity	31	31	31	31	31	31
62	Bean Lum		Glenwood	413	413	413	413	413	413
55	Bibler Brothers	Nekoosa Pap	Russellville	389	389	389	389	389	389
11	Cal-Tex Lum		Nacogdoches	241	241	260	278	278	278
12	Clemsa Lum	Hampton Affiliates	Pollok	186	201	203	203	203	203
20	CLW		Cleveland	47	47	47	47	47	47
21	CLW		Livingston	47	47	47	47	47	47
23	CLW	Duke City Lum .	Splendora	47	47	47	47	47	47
63	Curt Bean Lum		Amity	201	201	201	201	201	201
56	Deltic Tim		Ola	248	271	271	271	283	283
45	Deltic Tim		Waldo	330	366	401	401	401	401
17	GeorgiaPacificKoch	Int Pap	Camden	382	382	408	408	408	408
46	GeorgiaPacificKoch	Int Pap	Gurdon	295	401	415	415	415	415

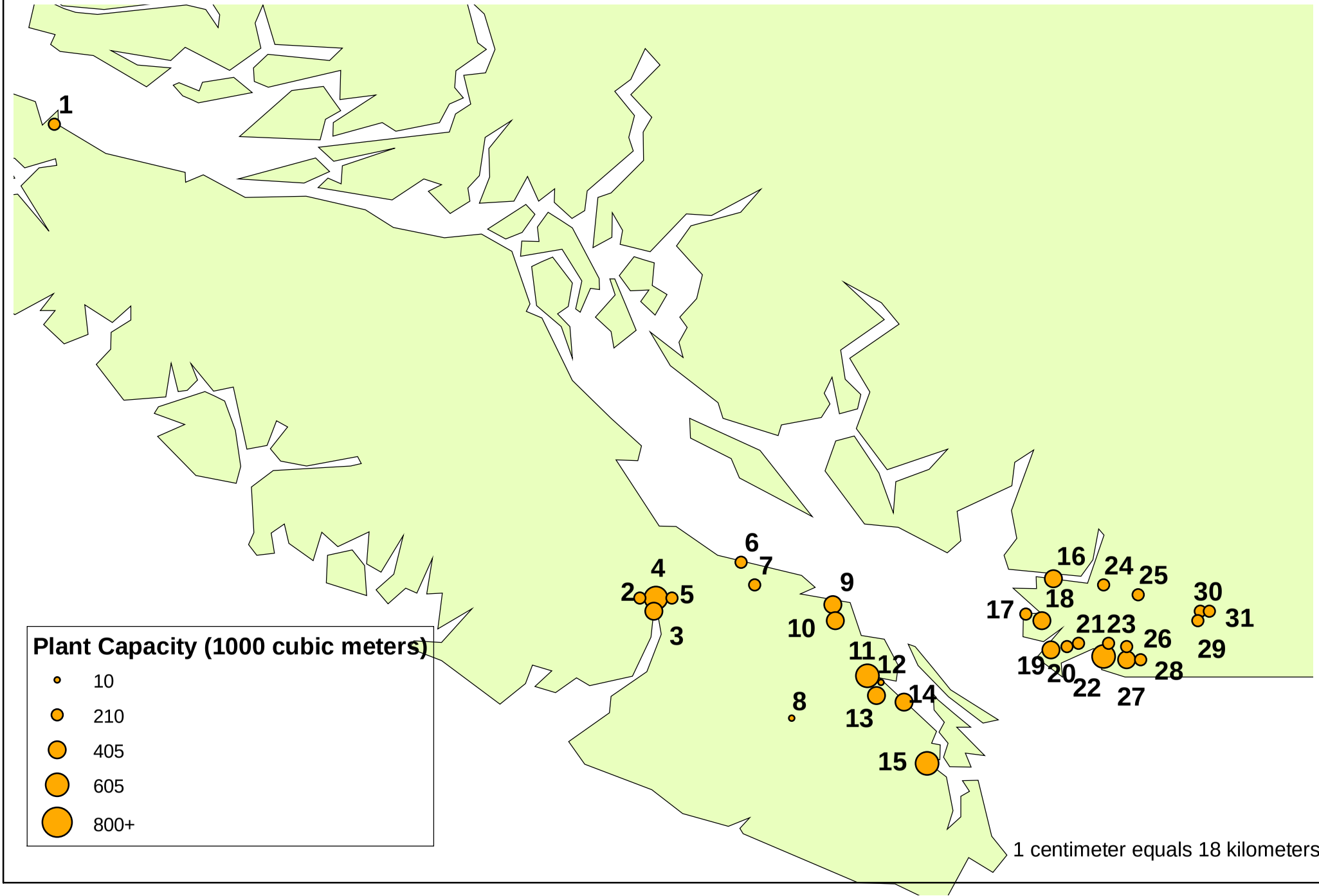
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Estimated capacity	14357	14951	15131	15032	15015	13742
Reported output (U.S. Census)	13275	13997	14280	11857	9926	
Implied capacity utilization	92%	94%	94%	79%	66%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
54	Green Bay Pkg	Pinecrest Lum	Plumerville	160	165	151	118	142	142
48	Idaho Tim		Carthage	83	83	83	83	83	83
31	Joe N Miles & Sons		Bogalusa	354	366	378	378	378	378
42	JP Price Lum		Monticello				24	212	212
32	Leesville Lum		Leesville	106	106	118	118	118	118
34	PBS Lum Mfg	Freestone Sawmill F	Winnfield	165	202	202	202	203	202
43	Potlatch		Warren	531	531	472	401	401	401
19	Steely Lum		Huntsville	83	94	94	94	94	94
26	Temple-Inland		Buna	373	413	413	413	467	467
27	Temple-Inland		Dequincy	378	401	439	439	467	467
16	Temple-Inland		Diboll	378	378	342	342	413	413
13	Temple-Inland		Pineland	283	283	283	283	472	472
58	Travis Lum		Mansfield	248	248	248	248	283	283
57	US Tim South		Booneville	118	118	118	118	118	118
7	West Fraser Tim	Int Pap	Henderson	307	321	330	330	330	330
40	West Fraser Tim	Plum Creek Tim	Huttig	330	519	519	519	477	477
35	West Fraser Tim	Plum Creek Tim	Joyce	460	472	496	496	496	496
49	West Fraser Tim	Int Pap	Leola	401	401	401	401	378	378
4	West Fraser Tim	Int Pap	New Boston	354	378	396	401	375	375
61	Weyerhaeuser		Dierks	661	661	708	708	708	708
36	Weyerhaeuser	Willamette Ind	Dodson	425	425	425	425	425	425
3	Weyerhaeuser	Bibler Brothers	Idabel	309	319	319	319	319	319
						Board Mills			
9	Arkansas For Prod		Tenaha	59	59	59	59	59	59
51	H G Toler & Son		Leola	71	71	71	71	71	71
24	Hart Lum		Jasper	35	35	35	35	35	35
10	Nix For Ind		Timpson	52	52	52	52	52	52
47	Ray White Lum		Sparkman	61	66	66	66	66	66
6	Snider Ind		Marshall	106	106	106	106	118	118
						Specialty or Unknown			
37	Almond Bros Lum		Coushatta	53	52	52	59	64	64
1	Conner Ind		Stilwell	15	15	15	15	42	42
29	Conway Guiteau Lum		Amite	8	8	8	8	8	8
14	G D Edgar Lum		Hemphill	13	13	13	13	13	13
50	Hixson Lum Sales		Pine Bluff	7	7	7	7	7	7
60	Lewis Lum & Mfg		Cove	71	71	71	71	71	71
59	Mid-South Wood Prod		Mena	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	Ross Lum		Timpson	17	17	17	17	17	17
30	Ryan For Prod		Covington	5	5	5	5	5	5
2	Wood Lum		Idabel	54	54	54	54	54	54

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of sawmills	71	71	68	68	68	61
Number employed ('000)	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	6.3	
Output per employee (m³)	1770	1870	1930	1610	1570	

British Columbia - Coast

Softwood Sawmill Capacity



British Columbia - Coast

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
						Closed Mills			
	Howe Sound	West Coast Cellufibre	Vancouver	142					
	InterFor Prod	Primex(Field mill)	Courtenay	330					
	A J For Prod		Brackendale	23	23				
	Western For Prod Inc	Doman	Vancouver/Silvertree	250	283				
	Brascan	Weyerhaeuser Can	Nanaimo/Isl Phoenix	142	142				
	Western FP Inc	Cascadia For Prod	New Westminster	319	319	319	24		
	InterFor Prod (Queensl	Western Whitewood	N Westminster/Queer	189	189	342	425		
	Fraser Pulp Chips, Ltd		Surrey	47	47	47	47		
	TimberWest For	FletchChall/CFI	Campbell R/Elk Falls	401	401	425	425	142	
						Timber Mills			
8	Cowichan Lake Timber		Youbou	9	9	9	9	9	9
26	Mill & Tim Prod		Surrey	132	132	132	132	132	132
23	Stag Timber	Teal Cedar Prod	Surrey	153	153	153	153	153	153
						Dimension Mills			
27	J S Jones Timber		Surrey	354	354	354	354	354	354
15	Western FP Inc	Cowichan Bay Div	Duncan	356	382	413	413	413	413
13	Western FP Inc	Duke Pt Div	Nanaimo	271	415	413	413	413	413
12	Western FP Inc	Chemainus Div	Chemainus	307	271	271	307	307	307
11	Western FP Inc	Saltair Div	Ladysmith	290	242	0	472	507	507
4	Western FP Inc	Ladysmith Div	Ladysmith	238	260	260	260	65	0
14	Western FP Inc	APD Div	Pt Alberni	406	413	425	425	425	425

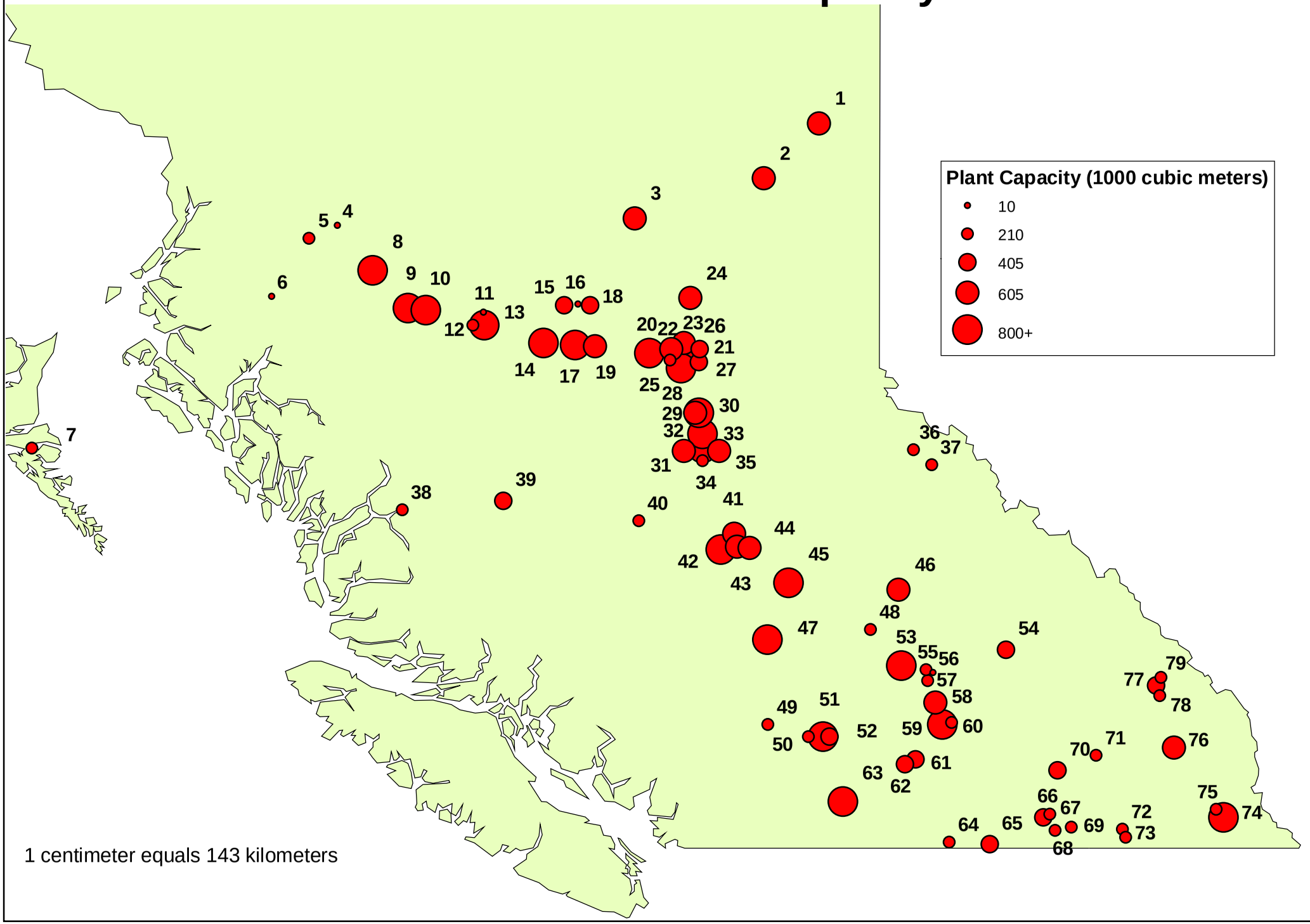
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Estimated capacity	7802	7624	7114	7381	6407	6201
Production (Stats Can)	6288	5899	5503	3915	3180	
Implied capacity utilization	81%	77%	77%	53%	50%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
						Cedar Mills			
29	Andersen Pac For Prod		Ruskin	40	40	40	40	40	40
2	Coulson Manufacting L		Port Alberni	125	125	125	130	130	130
21	Delta Cedar	Halo For Prod	Delta	85	90	90	90	90	90
7	Errington Cedar		Errington	20	20	20	20	20	20
17	Goldwood Industries, L		Richmond	71	71	71	71	71	71
9	InterFor Prod (Hammo	FletchChall/BCFP	Maple Ridge	425	425	425	425	389	389
24	Mill & Tim Prod	Flavelle Cedar	Port Moody	170	170	170	170	170	170
16	Terminal FP Ltd	(Mainland Div)	Vancouver	241	241	241	241	241	241
18	Terminal FP Ltd	(Woodlands Div)	Richmond	340	340	340	340	340	340
30	Twin River Cedar	Empire Cedar	Maple Ridge	71	71	71	71	71	71
10	Western FP Inc	Somass Div	Port Alberni	182	283	283	260	260	260
						Specialty or Unknown			
5	Franklin For Prod		Port Alberni	57	57	57	47	47	47
25	Halo Sawmill Ltd	Y.N. For Corp	Pitt Meadows	35	35	35	35	35	35
19	InterFor Prod (Acorn D	Primex	Delta	425	425	378	378	378	378
6	Longhouse Trading Co		Qualicum Beach	111	111	111	111	111	111
1	Lukwa Mills Ltd		Port Hardy	24	24	24	24	24	24
28	MacKenzie Sawmill Ltd	InterFor Prod	Surrey	76	116	116	116	116	116
22	S and R Sawmills Ltd		Surrey	453	453	448	448	448	448
31	Silvermere For Prod	Slave Lake Cedar	Maple Ridge	24	24	24	24	24	24
3	Western FP Inc	Nanaimo Div	Nanaimo	340	340	354	354	354	354
20	Weyerhaeuser Can	Coast Mtn Hardwds	Delta	130	130	130	130	130	130

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of sawmills	40	39	34	35	32	30
Number employed ('000)	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.3	
Output per employee (m³)	1340	1310	1320	970	960	

British Columbia - Interior

Softwood Sawmill Capacity



British Columbia - Interior

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				Closed Mills					
	C GED For Prod	Westar Ind	Kitwanga	113					
	Canfor-B	Slocan - B	Quesnel	118					
	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Evans For Prod	Malakwa	118					
	CanFor (Tackama FP I	Slocan	Fort Nelson	260	127				
	Tolko	Riverside FP	Lumby/Lavington	12	9				
	Terrace Lum Co	Skeena Cellulose	Terrace	0	59	89			
	FSJ All Nations For Co		Fort St James	28	28	28			
	Paragon Wood Prod (C	Custom Pre-Cut Stud	Vernon	45	45	45			
	McBride For Ind Ltd	West Fraser Tim Co	McBride	52	52	52			
	Pope & Talbot	Pope & Talbot	Midway	385	385	278			
	Weyerhaeuser Can		Okanagan Falls	548	548	543			
	Joe Kozek Sawmills		Revelstoke	12	12	9			
	Gateway For Prod		Prince George		17	118			
49	Lytton Lum Ltd		Lytton	71	71	71			
	CanFor	Slocan	MacKenzie	543	578	578	578	289	
	CanFor		Chetwynd	566	566	566	576	94	
	Weyerhaeuser Can		Kamloops	486	496	496	496	165	
	AbitibiBowater	Donohue/Finlay	MacKenzie	791	944	1239	1298	24	
				Timber Mills					
77	North Star Planing		Athalmer	17	17	17	17	17	17
				Stud Mills					
26	CanFor	Clear Lake Div	Pr George	354	354	354	354	248	248
39	Carrier Lum Ltd	West Chilcotin FP	Anahim Lake	250	250	250	250	250	250
11	Cheslatta FP	Carrier Lum Ltd	Burns Lake	146	146	146	0	0	0
27	Lakeland Mills Ltd		Prince George	316	337	337	337	337	337
18	Sinclair	Apollo FP Ltd	Fort St James	330	389	389	389	389	389
19	Sinclair/L & M Lum	Nechako Lum	Vanderhoof	396	396	496	496	496	496
58	Tolko	Riverside FP	Armstrong	474	496	496	496	496	496
61	Tolko	Riverside FP	Kelowna	387	385	385	385	385	385
44	Tolko (Soda Creek Div	Riverside FP	Williams Lk	484	484	484	484	484	484
				Dimension Mills					
52	Aspen Planers		Merritt	238	354	354	354	354	354
68	Atco		Park Siding	94	94	94	94	94	94
24	CanFor	Polar Div	Bear Lake	623	623	623	623	496	496
1	CanFor	Ft. St. John Div	Fort St. John	708	708	496	519	519	519
9	CanFor	Northwood	Houston	1345	1421	1421	1421	1421	1421
20	CanFor	Isle Pierre	Isle Pierre	618	618	625	637	637	637
3	CanFor	Slocan	MacKenzie	566	602	602	602	471	421
21	CanFor	Northwood	Pr George	826	826	826	826	826	826
28	CanFor	Rustad Div	Pr George	885	885	902	902	614	614
32	CanFor	Slocan - A	Quesnel	944	944	944	944	944	944
78	CanFor	Radium Div	Radium Hot Spr.	378	401	401	401	401	401
17	CanFor	Plateau Div	Vanderhoof/Plateau/E	979	1121	1405	1440	1440	1440
46	CanFor	Vavenby Div	Vavenby/Clearwater	519	595	595	595	595	595
22	Carrier Lum Ltd		Pr George	472	472	472	472	472	472
16	Conifex	Pope & Talbot	Fort St. James	647	647	647	647	0	212
30	Dunkley Lum		Strathnaver	472	472	472	472	472	472
29	Dunkley Lum		Strathnaver	732	732	732	732	732	732
75	Galloway Lum		Galloway	118	118	118	118	118	118
13	Hampton Affiliates	Babine FP	Burns Lake	642	642	661	661	673	673
36	Hauer Bros Lum Ltd		Valemount	33	33	33	33	33	33

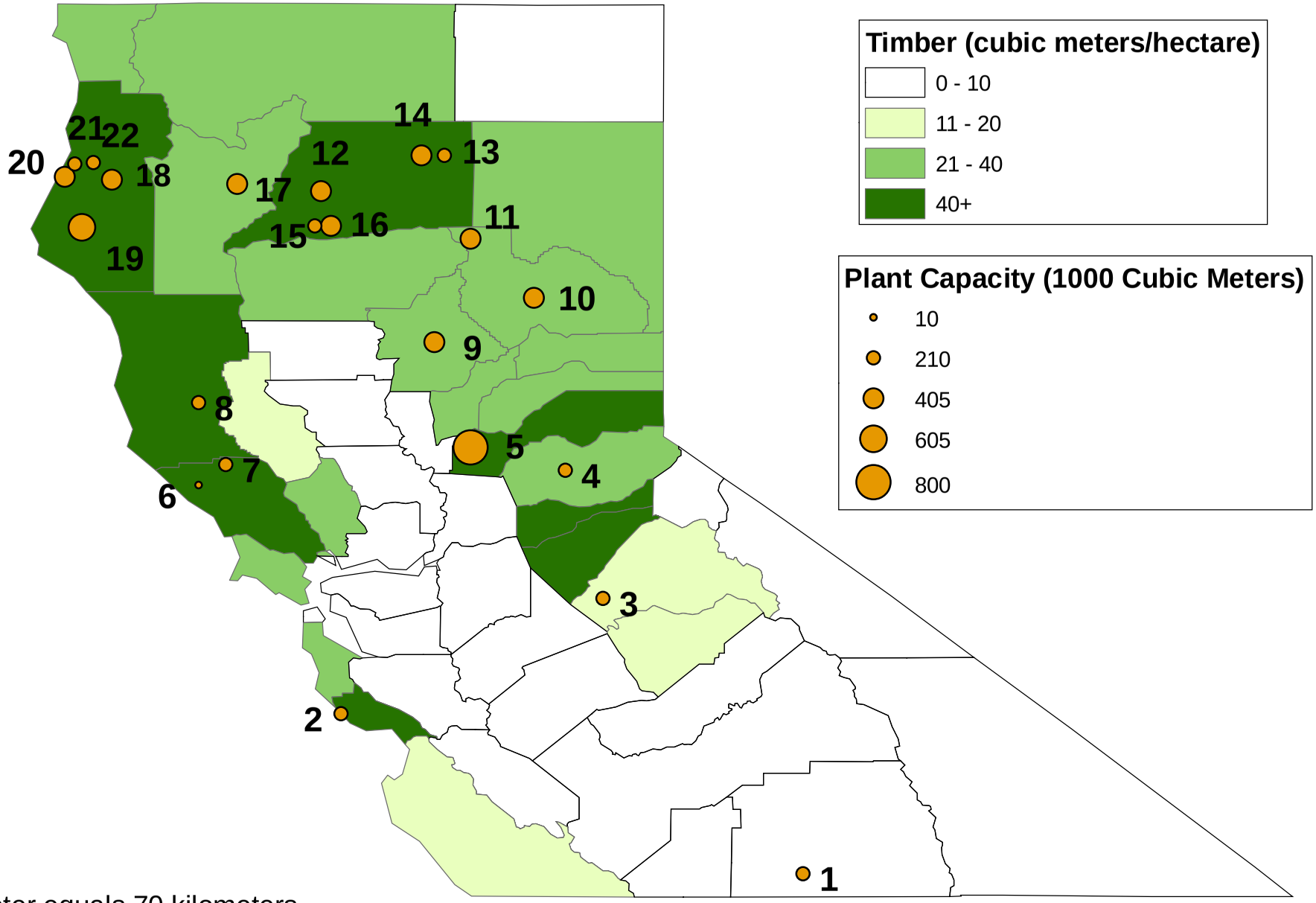
Softwood lumber (million m³)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Estimated capacity	34.2	35.6	37.5	37.0	30.6	30.9
Production (Stats Can)	33.6	35.1	35.5	32.8	25.0	
Implied capacity utilization	98%	99%	95%	89%	82%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
66	InterFor Prod	Pope & Talbot	Castlegar	566	590	614	614	401	401
53	InterFor Prod	Adams Lake	Chase	519	649	649	441	0	661
65	InterFor Prod	Pope & Talbot	Grand Forks	319	363	545	590	378	378
5	Pacific BioEnergy	Kitwanga Lum Co	Kitwanga	59	59	71	71	71	71
8	Pac Inl Res	West Fraser Mills Lt	Smithers	684	684	743	743	743	743
40	Sigurdson Bros Log Co		Williams Lake/Ha	47	47	47	47	47	47
70	Springer Creek For Prod	CanFor	Slocan	363	363	363	264	264	264
76	Tembec	Crestbrook For Ind	Canal Flats	425	425	425	425	425	425
74	Tembec	Crestbrook For Ind	Elko	590	637	637	637	637	637
43	Tolko	Riverside	Lakeview/William	720	720	720	720	504	504
42	Tolko (Creekside Div.)	Riverside FP	Creekside/Willian	614	614	736	826	826	826
60	Tolko (Lavington Div.)		Vernon	389	389	602	614	614	614
51	Tolko (Nicola Valley Div.		Merritt	413	578	767	826	826	826
31	Tolko (Quest Wood Div.	Ernst FP	Quesnel	481	519	496	460	460	460
2	West Fraser Mills Ltd	Chetwynd For Ind	Chetwynd	590	602	602	602	602	602
47	West Fraser Mills Ltd	Ainsworth	Clinton/Chasm	602	602	673	673	673	673
15	West Fraser Mills Ltd	Stuart Lake Lum Co	Fort St. James	255	255	255	255	255	255
10	West Fraser Mills Ltd	Houston FP	Houston	779	850	968	968	968	968
14	West Fraser Mills Ltd	Eurocan Pulp&Pap	LeJac/Fraser Lk	826	826	936	903	903	903
33	West Fraser Mills Ltd		Quesnel	892	1133	1227	1227	1227	1227
41	West Fraser Mills Ltd		Williams Lake	566	566	566	566	566	566
35	West Fraser Mills Ltd	Northstar	Quesnel	382	382	394	406	406	406
6	West Fraser Mills Ltd		Terrace	191	191	212	212	0	0
45	West Fraser Tim Co	Weldwood	100 Mile House	581	590	673	673	673	673
63	Weyerhaeuser Can		Princeton	552	625	614	614	614	614
23	Winton Global Lumber	The Pas Lum Co	Prince George/Be	649	743	826	826	578	578
				Cedar Mills					
7	Abfam Enterp		Queen Charlotte	34	33	33	33	33	33
38	C & C Wood Prod	Little Valley For Proc	Bella Coola	38	38	38	38	38	38
57	Cooper Creek Cedar		Salmon Arm	57	57	57	57	57	57
48	Gilbert Smith FP Ltd	Glenn Propty	Barriere	52	52	52	52	52	52
55	Lakeside Tim		Tappen	33	33	24	28	28	28
71	Meadow Creek Cedar		Kaslo	125	125	125	125	125	125
59	Paragon Wood Prod	Custom Pre-Cut Stu	Lumby	68	68	68	68	68	68
				Board Mills					
62	Gorman Bros		Westbank	295	307	366	366	354	354
73	J H Huscroft		Creston	71	71	71	71	71	71
				Specialty and Unknown					
50	Ardrew		Merritt	127	127	127	127	127	127
34	C & C Wood Prod		Quesnel	64	64	64	64	64	64
37	Carrier Lum Ltd	NW Specialty Lum	Valemount	189	189	189	189	189	189
54	Downie Timber Ltd		Revelstoke	175	175	212	212	212	212
56	Federated Coop		Canoe	203	283	283	321	0	0
12	Hampton Affiliates	Decker Lake	Burns Lake	177	177	189	189	189	189
64	Hilmoe FP		Rock Creek	23	24	24	24	24	24
67	Kalesnikoff		Thrums	61	61	61	61	61	61
4	Kispiox FP	Stage Logging	New Hazelton	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	Lytton Lum Ltd		Lytton	71	71	71	71	0	0
69	Porcupine Wood Prod		Salmo	45	45	47	52	52	52
79	Seel For Prod		Edgewater	42	42	42	42	42	42
25	Woodland Lum		Prince George	68	68	68	68	68	68
72	Wynndel Box & Lumber		Wynndel	83	83	104	104	106	106

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of sawmills	94	93	91	87	81	78
Number employed ('000)	13.7	13.8	13.8	12.7	10.9	
Output per employee (m³)	2450	2550	2570	2590	2290	

Northern California

Softwood Roundwood Inventory & Softwood Sawmill Capacity



1 centimeter equals 70 kilometers

California

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
						Closed Mills			
	Pacific Lum	Louisiana-Pacific	Carlotta	12					
	Sierra Pacific Ind		Susanville	59					
	Eel River Lum Prod		Fortuna	177	47				
	Pacific Lum		Fortuna	315	157				
	Britt Lum Co		Arcata	212	212	212	212		
	Sierra Cedar Products		Marysville	94	94	94	94		
	Harwood Prod		Branscomb	307	354	354	354		
	Sierra Pacific Ind		Standard/Sonc	248	236	229	231	231	118
4	Sierra Pacific Ind	Michigan-Cal	Camino	283	283	283	283	283	142
22	California Redwood	Gr Diamond Timb	Arcata/Orick	94	94	94	94	94	71
						Timber Mills			
6	Berry's Sawmill		Cazadero	7	7	7	7	7	7
21	Sierra Pacific Ind		Arcata	219	227	227	189	189	189
						Stud Mills			
15	Sound Stud		Anderson	52	52	52	52	52	52
						Redwood Mills			
2	Big Creek Lum		Davenport	52	54	59	59	59	59
18	California Redwood	Gr Diamond Timb	Korbel	557	583	583	583	583	342

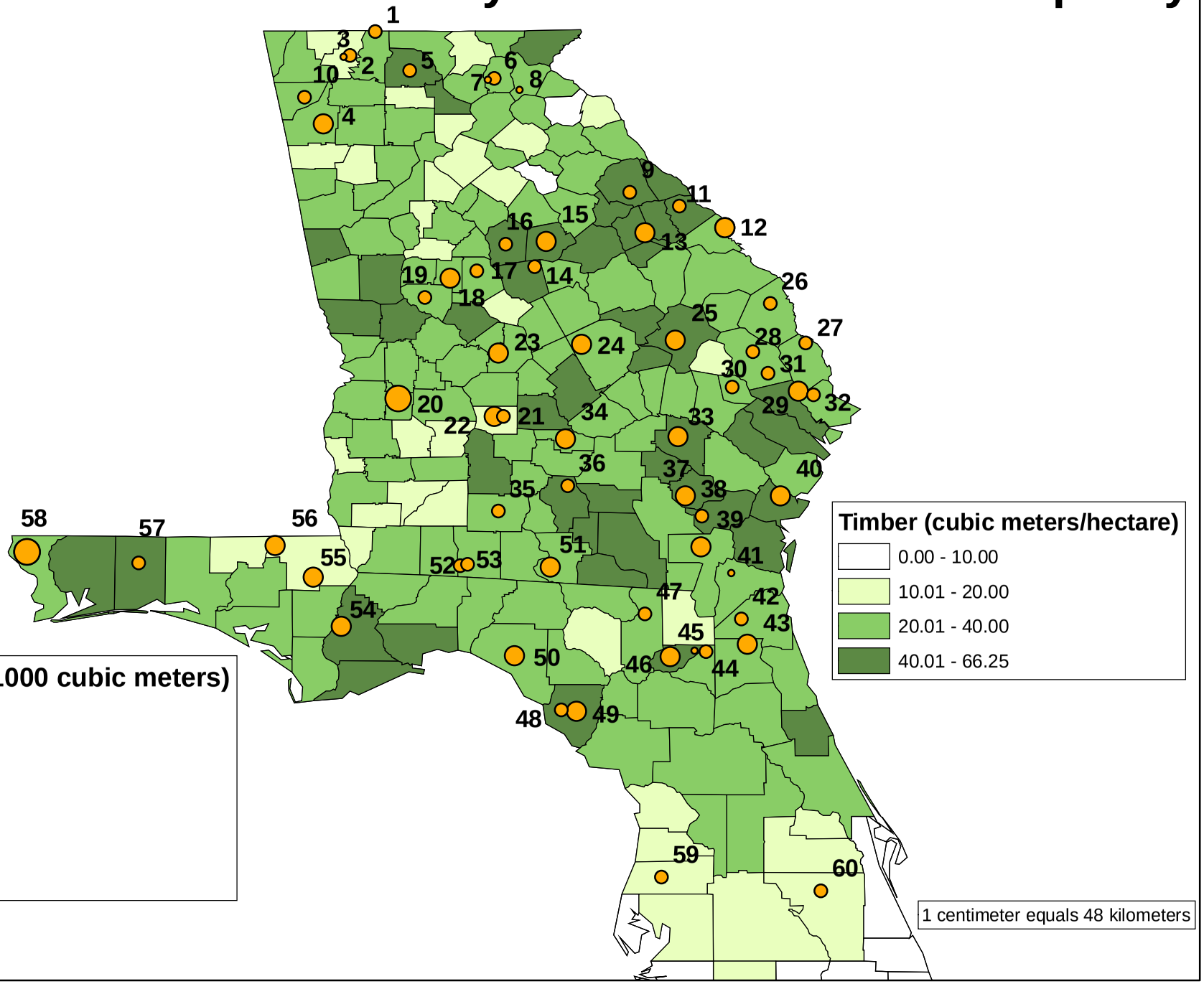
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Estimated capacity	6940	7186	6910	6898	6186	5423
Production (WWPA)	6521	6344	6112	5449	4956	
Implied capacity utilization	94%	88%	88%	79%	80%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
8	Humboldt Redwood	Mendocino Rdwd	Ukiah	189	189	189	189	149	153
7	Redwood Empire	Pacific States Ind	Cloverdale	224	224	224	224	201	201
20	Schmidbauer Lum		Eureka	236	241	260	260	260	260
						Fencing mills			
3	Sierra Pacific Ind		Chinese Camp	244	244	179	177	177	177
						Dimension Mills			
11	Collins Pine		Chester	236	283	283	283	283	283
19	Humboldt Redwood	Pacific Lum Co	Scotia	177	590	590	590	590	590
1	Sierra For Prod		Terra Bella	153	153	153	153	165	165
16	Sierra Pacific Ind		Anderson	413	413	413	401	401	401
14	Sierra Pacific Ind		Burney	396	404	378	401	401	401
5	Sierra Pacific Ind		Lincoln	607	614	614	625	637	637
10	Sierra Pacific Ind		Quincy	548	550	552	555	555	307
12	Sierra Pacific Ind		Shasta Lake	250	255	255	255	255	255
17	Trinity River Lum		Weaverville	312	337	330	319	307	307
						Cedar Mills			
9	Sierra Pacific Ind		Oroville	172	194	201	212	212	212
13	Shasta Green Inc	Big Valley Lum Co	Burney	94	94	94	94	94	94

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of sawmills	28	29	30	28	26	26
Number employed ('000)	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.3	
Output per employee (m³)	1500	1610	1620	1470	1500	

Florida & Georgia

Softwood Roundwood Inventory & Softwood Sawmill Capacity



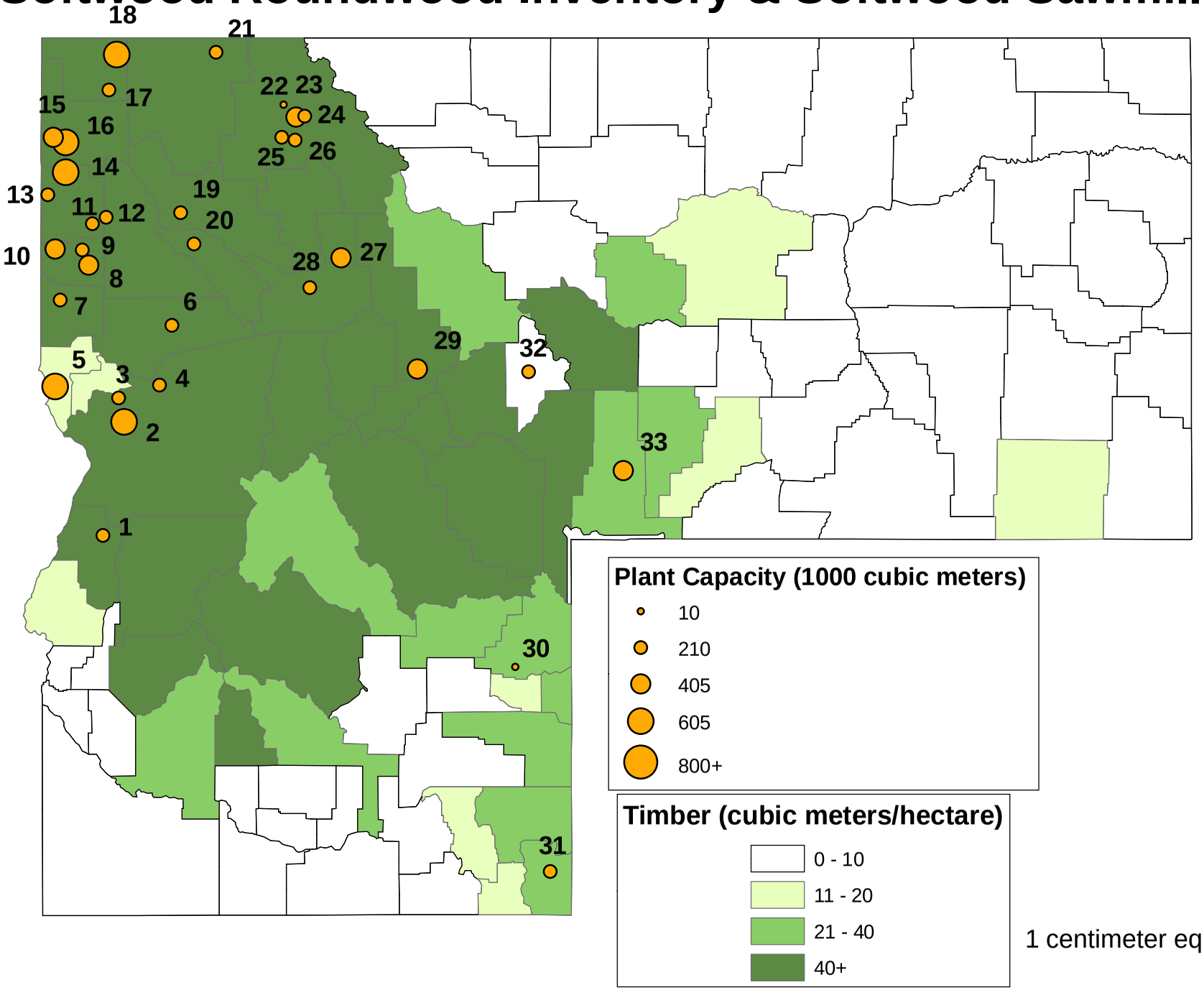
Florida, Georgia

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				Closed Mills					
	Edgy Planing Mill		Darien	9	9				
	S L Miller & Sons Lum		Armuchee	30	30				
17	Vaughn Lum		Forsyth	21	21	21			
	Little Suwannee Lbr		Homerville	20	20	20	20		
26	Evans Lum		Sylvania	15	15	15	15		
	Sherrod Lum		Greenville	30	30	30	30	30	
6	Mount Yonah Lum		Cleveland	19	19	19	19	19	
	GeorgiaPacificKoch	ITT Rayonier	Palatka	184	184	184	184	184	
				Timber Mills					
9	Burt Lum		Washington	59	59	59	59	59	59
10	Hogan&Storey Wood Prod		Armuchee	18	18	18	18	18	18
45	Pride of Florida		Raiford	9	10	10	10	10	10
44	Tatum Bros Lum		Lawtey	33	33	31	31	31	31
2	W D Cline & Sons Lum		Dalton	12	12	12	12	12	12
				Stud Mills					
16	GeorgiaPacificKoch		Monticello	177	177	177	177	177	177
55	Grayson Lum	Louisiana-Pacific	Marianna/Cypr	236	236	236	255	255	255
29	W M Sheppard Lum		Brooklet	123	123	123	123	118	118
				Dimension Mills					
53	Balfour Lbr	Beadles Lum	Thomasville	142	142	149	163	151	151
35	Beadles Lum		Moultrie	130	130	137	142	151	153
28	Claude Howard Lum		Statesboro	165	165	149	151	165	165
57	Fleming Lum		Crestview	27	27	27	27	27	27
49	GeorgiaPacificKoch		Cross City	236	245	245	245	245	245
40	GeorgiaPacificKoch		Brunswick/Ste	167	250	250	250	250	250
30	GeorgiaPacificKoch		Claxton	201	201	201	201	201	201
13	GeorgiaPacificKoch		Warrenton	201	201	271	271	271	271
46	Gilman Building Prod		Lake Butler	224	236	236	236	236	236
24	Gilman Building Prod		Dudley	243	255	255	255	255	255
37	Gilman Building Prod		Blackshear	227	236	255	255	255	255
43	Gilman Building Prod		Maxville	212	224	224	224	224	224
34	Gilman Building Prod		Fitzgerald	241	248	248	248	248	248
50	Gilman Building Prod		Perry	198	201	224	224	224	224
47	Great South Tim & Lum	Daniels Lum	Lake City	54	54	59	59	59	59
21	Griffin Lum		Cordele	111	111	125	125	135	135
7	Hogan Lum		Cleveland	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Estimated capacity			9228	9845	10110	10137	10055	9817
	Reported output (U.S. Census)			8777	9072	8227	7127	6405	
	Implied capacity utilization			95%	92%	81%	70%	64%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
52	Hood Industries	Metcalf Lbr	Metcalf	177	177	177	177	212	212
18	Jordan Lum & Sup	Weyerhaeuser	Barnesville	236	295	378	378	378	378
19	Keadle Lbr Enterpr		Thomaston	153	160	180	184	184	184
51	Langdale For Prod		Valdosta	331	342	342	342	342	342
54	North Florida Lum		Bristol	248	248	248	248	248	248
11	Pollard Lum		Appling	130	130	130	130	118	118
15	Rayonier	Louisiana-Pacific	Eatonton	189	189	212	212	212	212
33	Rayonier		Baxley	389	389	425	425	378	378
25	Rayonier	Champion	Swainsboro	283	283	283	283	297	297
56	Rex Lum LLC	U.S. For Ind	Graceville	248	269	269	283	283	283
31	Simpson Tim	International Pap	Meldrim	307	307	319	319	319	319
48	Suwannee Lum Mfg		Cross City	142	142	142	142	142	142
4	Temple-Inland	Inland ntainer	Rome	319	319	319	319	319	319
20	Tolleson Lum	Container Inc	Preston	271	519	532	522	507	507
23	Tolleson Lum		Perry	307	378	354	354	354	354
22	US Timber	SE For Prod	Cordele	236	236	236	236	236	236
38	Varn Wood Prod		Hoboken	94	130	130	130	118	118
12	West Fraser Tim	Int Pap	Augusta	307	314	323	323	323	323
58	West Fraser Tim	Int Pap	McDavid	463	472	472	472	472	472
12	West Fraser Tim	Int Pap	Augusta	307	307	307	314	323	323
58	West Fraser Tim	Int Pap	McDavid	366	413	463	472	472	472
42	West Fraser Tim	Int Pap	Whitehouse	210	210	210	210	210	210
39	West Fraser Tim	Int Pap	Folkston	189	212	212	212	217	217
				Specialty or Unknown					
3	Baldridge Bros		Dalton	5	5	5	5	5	5
59	Crossroads Sawmill		Land O'Lakes	12	12	12	12	12	12
41	Franklin Lum		Hilliard	6	6	6	6	6	6
14	Hallman Wood Prod		Eatonton	16	16	16	16	16	16
36	Hubert Moore Lum		Alapaha	59	59	59	59	59	59
8	Irvin Lum		Cornelia	7	7	7	7	7	7
27	J W Exley Lum		Clyo	12	12	12	12	12	12
60	Kempfer Sawmill Inc		St Cloud	14	14	14	14	14	14
6	Mount Yonah Lum		Cleveland	19	19	19	19	19	19
32	Shearouse Lum		Pooler	28	40	40	40	40	40
5	Sparks Lum		Ellijay	11	11	11	11	11	11
1	Sutton Lum		Tennga	14	14	14	14	14	14
				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Number of sawmills			65	65	63	62	60	57
	Number employed ('000)			5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	4.9	
	Output per employee (m³)			1640	1690	1500	1300	1320	

Idaho & Montana

Softwood Roundwood Inventory & Softwood Sawmill Capacity



1 centimeter equals 69 kilometers

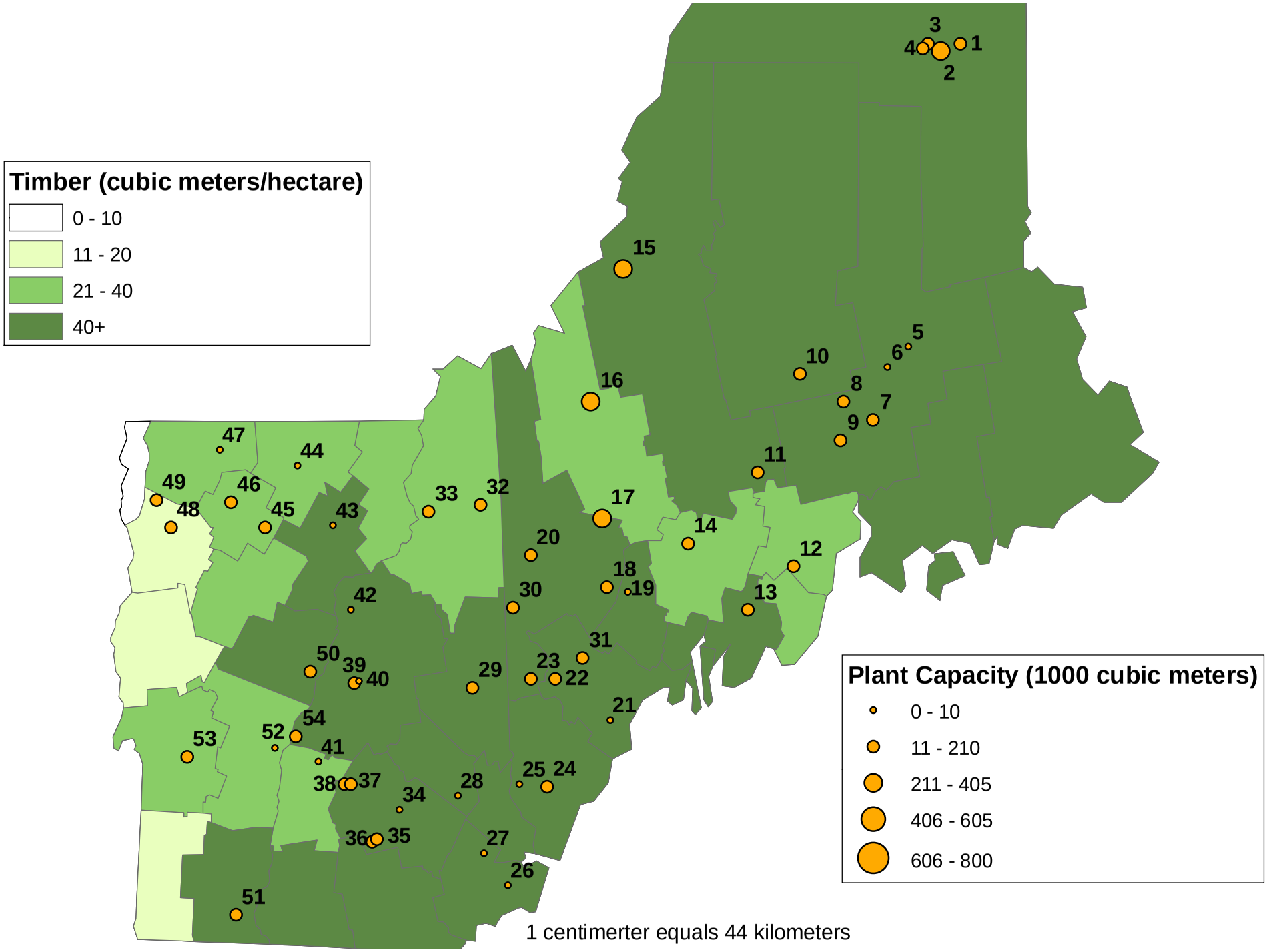
Idaho/Montana

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				Closed Mills					
	Cascade Tim		Laurel	30	0				
	Bennett For Ind	Shearer Lum Prod	Elk City	153	102				
	Stimson Lum	Idaho For Ind Inc	Coeur d'Alen	94	83				
	Owens and Hurst		Eureka	189	94				
	Blackfoot River Lum		Victor	30	30				
	D & G Lum		Three Forks	59	59				
	Stillwater For Prod		Kalispell	94	94	94			
	North End Tim Prod		Olney	59	59	59	59		
	Stimson Lum	Idaho For Ind	Coeur d'Alen	321	321	321	321	134	
	Idaho Forest Group	JD Lumber	Priest River	319	319	319	319	239	
	Three Rivers Tim		Kamiah	137	137	165	212	212	
	Stimson Lum		Bonner	142	142	142	142	71	
	Plum Creek Tim		Fortine	234	248	248	248	248	59
	Plum Creek Tim		Pablo	212	230	177	177	177	87
				Timber Mills					
25	Klinger Lum		Kalispell	21	21	21	21	21	21
				Stud Mills					
28	Eagle Stud Mill		Missoula	54	54	54	54	54	54
18	Idaho Forest Group	Riley Creek Lum	Moyie Spring	484	389	453	453	453	453
13	Idaho Veneer	Ceda-Pine Veneer	Post Falls	59	59	59	59	59	59
26	Plum Creek Tim		Kalispell/Eve	248	271	208	264	182	182
32	R Y Tim		Townsend	189	189	189	189	177	177
33	R Y Tim		Livingston	212	212	212	212	212	212
10	Stimson Lum	Plummer FP	Plummer	224	224	224	224	224	224
15	Stimson Lum	Merritt Bros	Priest River	319	319	319	319	319	319
9	Stimson Lum	Regulus Stud Mill	St Maries	177	177	177	177	177	177
	Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Estimated capacity			7975	7811	7755	7808	7353	6426
	Reported output (WWPA)			6960	7144	6521	5230	3696	
	Implied capacity utilization			87%	91%	84%	67%	50%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
29	Sun Mountain Lum	Louisiana-Pacific	Deer Lodge	319	319	260	260	201	201
				Dimension Mills					
20	Tricon Timber		Saint Regis	165	165	150	159	165	165
4	Clearwater For Ind		Kooskia	201	201	189	142	142	142
5	Clearwater Lum	Potlatch rp	Lewiston	413	425	472	496	484	484
3	Empire Lum	Kamiah Mills	Kamiah	118	118	118	118	118	118
24	F H Stoltze Land&Lu		Columbia Falls	142	142	165	165	170	177
16	Idaho Forest Group	Riley Creek Lum	Laclede	543	566	590	590	590	590
14	Idaho Forest Group	Riley Creek Lum	Chilco (Athol)	566	566	566	566	566	566
21	Lone Pine Tim Ind		Eureka	90	90	90	90	90	90
8	Potlatch rp		St Maries	271	271	283	295	295	295
1	Tamarack Mill LLC	Evergreen For Prod	New Meadows	123	123	123	123	142	142
19	Thompson River Lum		Thompson Falls	94	94	94	94	94	94
				Board Mills					
2	Idaho Forest Group	Riley Creek Lum	Grangeville			307	425	472	472
7	Idaho Forest Group	Bennett Lum	Princeton	224	224	236	203	205	205
12	Malloy Lum		Kingston	59	59	59	21	21	21
23	Plum Creek Tim		Columbia Falls	189	212	217	217	212	212
27	Pyramid Mountain Lu		Seely Lake	177	177	177	177	212	212
6	Tri Pro	Konkolville Lum	Orofino	68	71	71	71	71	71
				Specialty or Unknown					
31	Jensen Lum		Ovid	19	19	19	19	19	19
22	RBM Lum		Columbia Falls	4	4	5	5	5	5
17	Wel Lum		Naples	106	106	106	106	106	106
11	Whiteman Lum		Cataldo	14	14	14	14	12	12
30	Willmore Lum	Stoddard Lum	St Anthony	12	12	5	3	3	3
				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Number of sawmills			45	45	41	40	39	35
	Number employed ('000)			4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.0	
	Output per employee (m³)			1660	1760	1690	1370	1230	

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont

Softwood Roundwood & Softwood Sawmill Capacity



New England (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont)

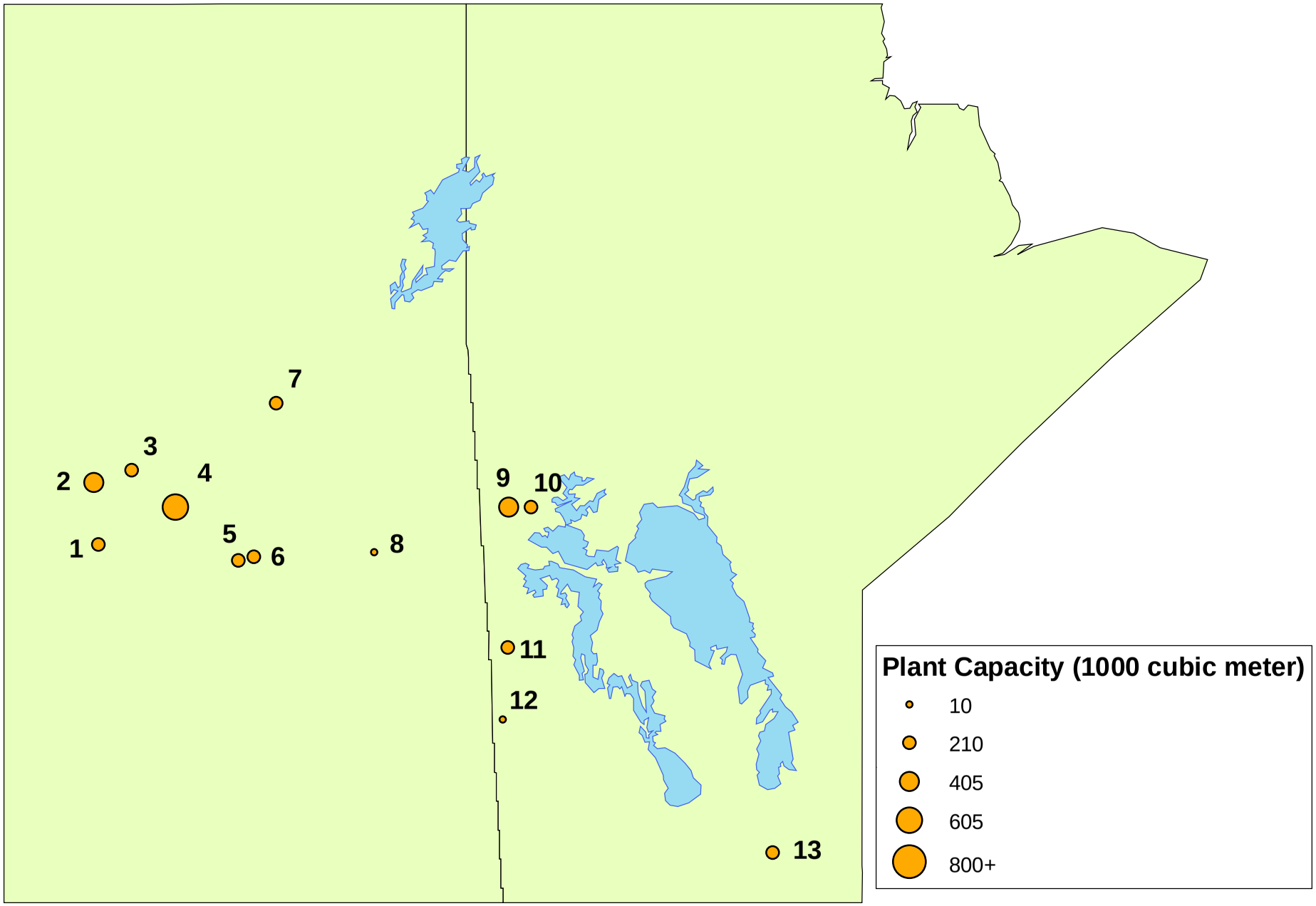
Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
						Closed Mills			
	Cherokee Lum		Newport	7	7				
	Crestwoods Inc	Beaman Lum	Winchester	24	24				
	Pleasant River Lum	Cold Stream Lum	West Enfield	24	28	14			
	Choco rua Valley Lum	Bellingham Lum	South Tamworth	18	18	3	4		
	J D Irving	Pinkham Lum	Ashland	153	153	153	153	92	
						Timber Mills			
25	Great Brook Lum		Lebanon	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	Parker Lum		Bradford	24	24	24	24	24	24
35	Perras Lum		Groveton	17	17	14	14	14	14
7	Stillwater Lum		Stillwater	12	12	12	12	12	12
						Stud Mills			
3	Fraser Tim Ltd	J Paul Levesque	Ashland	165	153	153	153	153	153
6	Pleasant River Lum *		W Enfield						
						Dimension Mills			
1	Beaulieu Bros Lum		Chapman	17	17	17	17	17	17
2	Fraser Tim Ltd	J Paul Levesque	Masardis	295	271	307	307	307	307
15	Moose River Lum		Moose River	215	215	215	215	215	215
10	Pleasant River Lum	Gerard Crete & Fils	Dover-Foxcroft	189	201	201	201	201	201
16	Stratton Lum	Fontaine, Inc	Stratton	130	165	307	307	307	307
32	Vallee Lum		Milan	28	24	71	71	71	71
						Board Mills			
28	Barton Lum		Barnstead	7	7	7	7	7	7
50	Britton Lum		Fairlee	24	24	24	24	24	24
51	Cersosimo Lum		Brattleboro	62	62	62	62	62	62
54	Cersosimo Lum		W Lebanon	12	12	12	12	12	12
34	Colby Lum		Boscawen	9	9	9	9	9	9
41	Cote & Reney Lum		Grantham	12	12	9	9	9	9
49	Cyr Lum		Milton	12	12	12	12	12	12
38	Durgin-Crowell Lum		New London	66	66	78	78	78	78
27	Fernald Lum		Nottingham	8	8	8	8	8	8
4	Fraser Tim Ltd	J Paul Levesque	Ashland	24	24	24	24	24	24
	Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Estimated capacity			2609	2638	2853	2855	2793	2701
	Reported output (U.S. Census)			2554	2589	2643	2688	2247	
	Implied capacity utilization			98%	98%	93%	94%	80%	

* **Note: New mill planned**

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
36	Granite State For Prod		Henniker	31	31	31	31	31	31
43	Greenwood Mill	Calendar Brook Lum	Lyndonville	8	9	9	9	9	9
46	H G Wood Prod		Bath	24	24	24	24	24	24
14	Hammond Lum		Belgrade	13	13	13	13	13	13
20	Hancock Lum	P.H. Chadbourne	Bethel	61	68	85	89	89	89
11	Hancock Lum		Pittsfield	41	41	55	58	58	58
31	Hancock Lum		Casco	40	40	49	50	50	50
5	Haskel Lum		Lincoln	9	12	9	9	9	9
42	Heath Lum		North Hyde Park	5	5	5	5	5	5
21	Hillside Lum		Westbrook	9	8	8	8	8	8
17	J D Irving	Highland Lum	Dixfield	236	236	236	236	236	236
39	King For Ind		Wentworth	59	59	59	59	59	59
48	Lamell Lum rp		Essex Junction	21	21	21	21	21	21
24	Lavalley Lum		Sanford	35	35	35	35	35	35
22	Limington Lum		East Baldwin	28	31	33	35	38	38
30	Lovell Lum		Lovell	12	12	12	12	12	12
47	Lussier's Sawmill		Enosburg Falls	7	7	7	7	7	7
44	M Piette & Sons		Irasburg	6	6	6	6	6	6
29	Madison Lum Mill	Int Pap	West Ossipee	111	111	111	111	111	111
37	Middleton Bldg Sup	Diprizio Pine Sls	Middleton	35	35	40	40	40	40
53	Mill River Lum		N. Clarendon	35	35	35	35	35	35
19	Moose Creek Lum		Turner	9	9	9	9	9	9
13	N C Hunt		Jefferson	30	30	19	24	24	24
9	Old Town Lum		Kenduskeag	35	35	35	35	35	35
45	Patenaude Lum		Henniker	12	12	12	12	12	12
33	Precision Lum		Wentworth	28	28	35	35	35	35
40	P&R Lum		Wolcott	5	5	5	5	5	5
18	R E Lowell Lum		Burkfield	12	12	12	12	12	12
12	Robbins Lum		Searsmont	64	70	70	70	70	70
26	Sea ast Mills		Brentwood	7	7	9	9	9	9
23	T. Hammond & Son		East Hiram	14	14	14	14	14	14
52	Vermont Log Buildings		Hartland	9	9	9	9	9	9
				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Number of sawmills			58	58	56	55	54	53
	Number employed ('000)			2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	
	Output per employee (m³)			980	980	1030	1100	920	

Manitoba & Saskatchewan

Softwood Sawmill Capacity



1 centimeter equals 99 kilomters

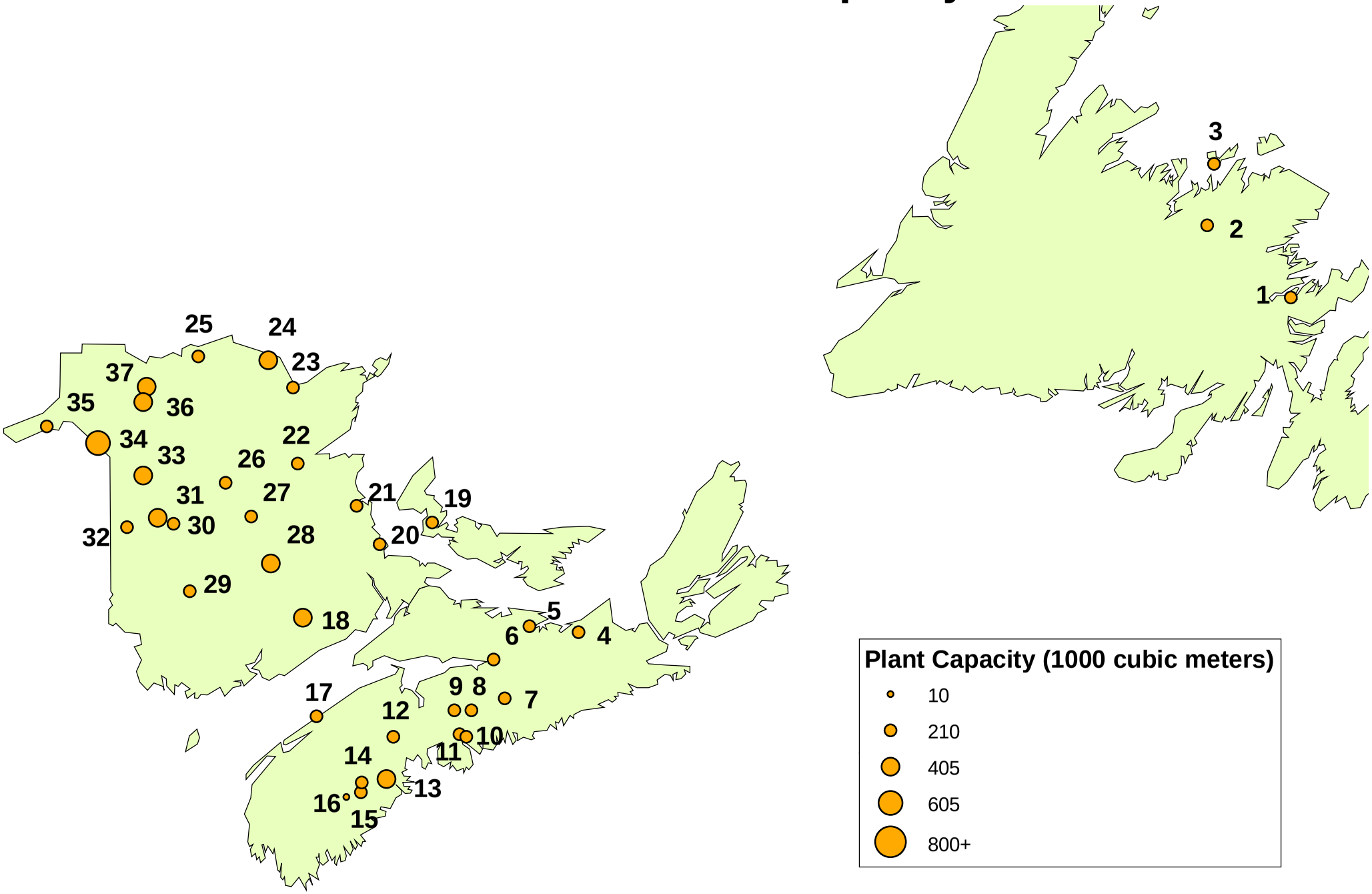
Saskatchewan/Manitoba

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
						Stud Mills			
8	Weyerhaeuser Can		Carrot River,SAS	189	189	189	0	0	0
3	Green Lake Metis		Green Lake,SAS	47	47	47	47	47	47
1	L&M Prod		Glaslyn ,SAS	19	24	24	24	24	24
						Dimension Mills			
2	Norsask For Prod		Meadow Lake,SAS	271	271	271	271	271	271
6	Carrier Lum Ltd	Provincial For Prod	Prince Albert,SAS	14	14	14	14	99	99
5	Wapawekka Lum Ltd	Domtar	Buckland,SAS	170	170	85	85	85	177
4	Domtar	Weyerhaeuser Can	Big River,SAS	507	578	578	543	145	578
7	Zelensky-LaRonge		LaRonge,SAS	48	48	48	48	48	48
9	Tolko		The Pas,MAN	437	437	437	448	472	319
12	Roblin For Prod		Roblin	8	8	8	8	8	8
13	South East For Prod		Blumenort,MAN	47	47	53	53	53	53
11	Spruce Prod Ltd		Swan River,MAN	78	83	90	90	90	90
						Specialty or Unknown			
10	Waugh's Woods Ltd		The Pas,MAN	14	14	14	14	14	14

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Estimated capacity	1858	1835	1545	1728	978	931
Production (Stats Can)	1765	1450	1006	867	566	
Implied capacity utilization	95%	79%	65%	50%	58%	
Number of sawmills	13	13	13	13	13	12
Number employed ('000)	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	
Output per employee (m³)	1860	1480	1100	1140	1300	

Maritime Provinces & Newfoundland

Softwood Sawmill Capacity



1 centimeter equals 76 kilomters

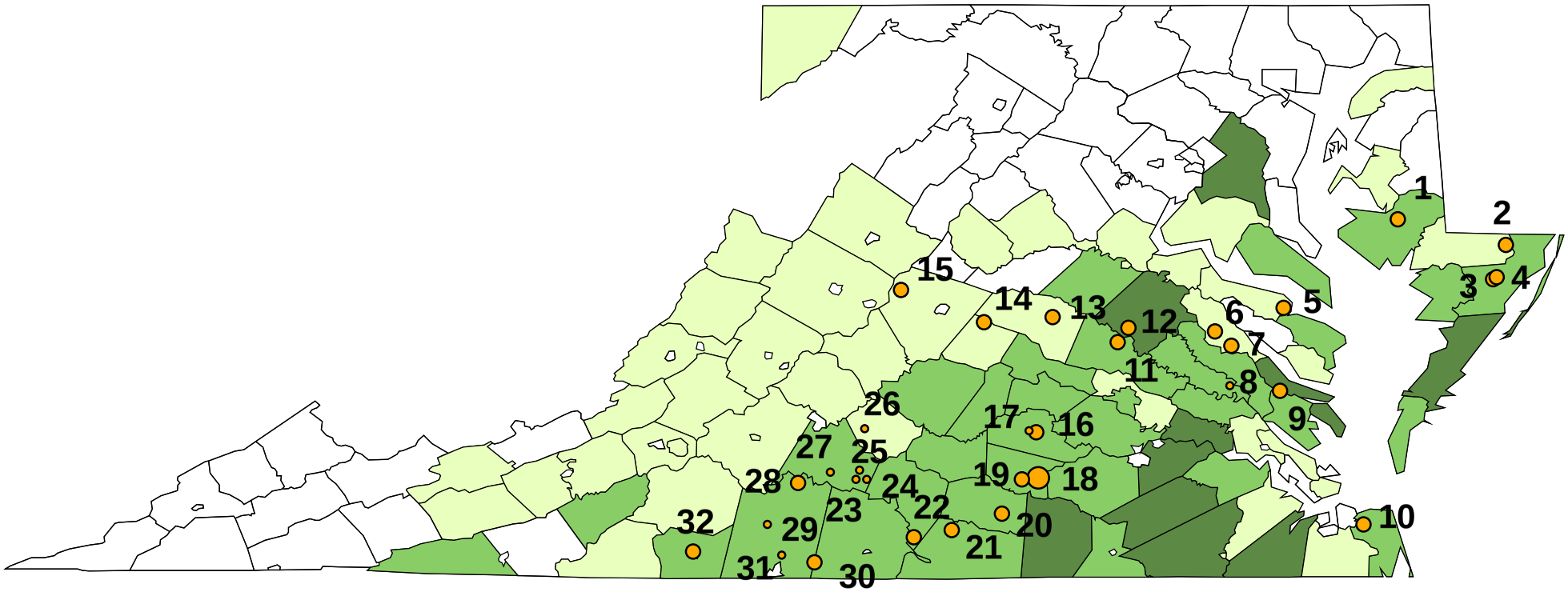
New Brunswick/Newfoundland/Nova Scotia/Pr. Edward Island

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				Closed Mills					
	C F Dickson For Prod		Westville	28	28				
	Hugh Park & Son		Thorburn	9	9				
	Kingston Lum&Bldg Sup		Kingston	12	12				
	Lakeburn Lum		Moncton	35	35				
	J D Irving	Lewis Sawmill	Weymouth	133	89				
	Julimar Lum		Brookfield	70	70	47			
	Blackville Lum	UPM Kymmene	Blackville	70	70	70	70		
	H A Fawcett&Son Ltd		Petitcodiac	210	210	210	210		
	Enligna	McTara Ltd	Upp.Musquodoboit	396	396	280	280		
	J D Irving	Georgetown Tim	Georgetown	175	175	175	175		
	Jamestown Lum Ltd		Lethbridge	22	22	28	28		
	T P Downey & Sons		Hillsborough	35	35	35	30		
	Canada Bay Lum	Holson For Prod	Roddickton	29	29	29	29	14	
	Adrien Arsenault Sawmi		Balmoral	58	58	58	58	58	
	Russel White Lum		Kennetcook	35	35	35	35	35	
	M L Wilkins&Son Ltd		Fredericton	105	105	100	100	100	
	Comeau Lum		Meteghan	26	26	61	61	35	
22	Newcastle Lum Co		Newcastle	54	66	66	66	66	28
				Timber Mills					
32	H J Crabbe & Sons Ltd		Bristol	47	47	47	47	47	47
				Stud Mills					
23	Bathurst Lumber	UPM Kymmene	Bathurst	117	117	117	117	117	117
24	Chaleur Sawmill Assoc	Scieries Chaleur	Belledune	245	256	256	256	256	256
21	Delco For Prod		W. Branch	51	51	51	51	51	51
29	Devon Lum		Fredericton	58	58	47	47	47	47
15	Harry Freeman & Son		Greenfield	163	163	163	163	163	163
11	Hefler For Prod Ltd		Lower Sackvill	23	23	23	23	23	23
37	J D Irving	Deniso Lebel	Kedgwick	256	256	256	256	256	256
34	J D Irving		St. Leonard	457	457	457	457	457	457
	Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Estimated capacity			6117	6231	5904	5852	5041	4758
	Production (Stats Can)			5563	5191	4964	4430	3122	
	Implied capacity utilization			91%	83%	84%	76%	62%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
18	J D Irving	Bayshore Lum	Sussex	291	291	291	291	291	291
8	Ledwidge Lum		Enfield	156	175	175	175	175	175
5	Ligni Bel Ltd	Deniso Lebel	Scotsburn	163	256	175	175	175	175
1	Sexton Lumber	Bloomfield Lum Ltd	Bloomfield	52	52	106	106	106	106
				Dimension Mills					
2	A L Stuckless & Sons	N Atlantic Lum	Glenwood	28	28	28	28	28	28
13	AbitibiBowater		Bridgewater	307	319	323	323	356	356
14	Barrett Lum		Lower Sackville	12	12	12	12	12	12
3	Cottle's Isl Lum		Summerford	24	24	24	24	24	24
9	Elmsdale Lum		Elmsdale	52	52	59	59	59	59
31	Fraser Timber Ltd	Juniper Lum Ltd	Juniper	378	354	307	307	307	307
33	Fraser Timber Ltd	Nexfor	Plaster Rock	274	283	307	307	307	307
28	J D Irving	Grand Lake Tim	Chipman	295	295	295	295	295	295
30	J D Irving		Deersd/Juniper	153	153	153	153	153	153
35	J D Irving	Bowater	Baker Brook	156	156	156	156	156	156
6	J D Irving	Sproule Lum Ltd	Truro/Valley	189	189	189	189	189	189
26	Miramichi Lum Prod	Newcastle Lum	Boiestown	24	47	47	47	47	47
36	N American For Prod	Belanger	St. Arthur	118	118	118	118	118	118
25	N American For Prod		St. Quentin	236	236	236	236	236	236
				Board Mills					
20	Goguen Lumber		Cocagne R	14	14	14	14	14	14
16	Holdwright Lum Prod		Caledonia	9	9	9	9	9	9
27	J D Irving		Doaktown	83	83	83	83	83	83
10	N F Douglas Lumber		Caldonia	19	19	19	19	19	19
7	Taylor Lum		Mid. Musquodoboit	15	15	15	15	15	15
				Specialty or Unknown					
19	Arseanult Sawmill Ltd		Richmond	59	59	59	59	59	59
17	Hoeg Bros Lum		Southampton	24	24	24	24	24	24
12	Murray Reeves		New Ross	11	11	12	12	12	12
4	Williams Bros Ltd		Barney's River	15	15	19	19	19	19
				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Number of sawmills			54	54	49	48	42	37
	Number employed ('000)			4.0	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	
	Output per employee (m³)			1380	1320	1330	1320	1000	

Maryland & Virgina

Softwood Roundwood Inventory & Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Plant Capacity (1000 cubic meters)

- 10
- 210
- 405
- 605
- 800+

Timber (cubic meters/hectare)

- 0.00 - 10.00
- 10.01 - 20.00
- 20.01 - 40.00
- 40+

1 centimeter equals 37 kilometers

Maryland, Virginia

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				Closed Mills					
	Rappahannock Lum		Saluda	7					
	Nottoway Lum		Blackstone	24					
	St Laurent Papbd	Chesapeake Bldg Pı	Princess Anne	64	64				
	Dominion For Prod		Martinsville	5	5				
	J V Wells Lum		Sharptown	83	83	60			
	Earl W. Withers Inc		Callao	14	19	19			
	J Franklin Jones Lum		Accomac	21	21	2			
	Gibson Lum		Gretna	17	17	17	17		
	Kirk Lum		Suffolk	5	5	5	5	5	
	International Pap		Franklin	314	314	314	314	307	105
				Timber Mills					
18	ArborTech		Blackstone	194	215	222	231	231	231
14	Chips		Troy	85	85	85	85	109	113
3	Millville Lum	J. Milton Laws	Snow Hill	28	28	28	28	24	24
28	Robertson Lum		Hurt	12	12	12	12	12	12
				Dimension Mills					
17	Amelia Lum		Amelia	28	28	28	28	28	28
11	Flippo Lum		Doswell	80	80	80	80	85	85
32	Pine Prod Inc		Martinsville	99	99	99	99	99	99
6	Tidewater Lum		Tappahannock	35	35	35	35	35	35
				Board Mills					
20	Barnes Manufacturing		Kenbridge	24	24	24	24	24	24
9	Carlton & Edwards		Saluda	12	12	12	12	12	12

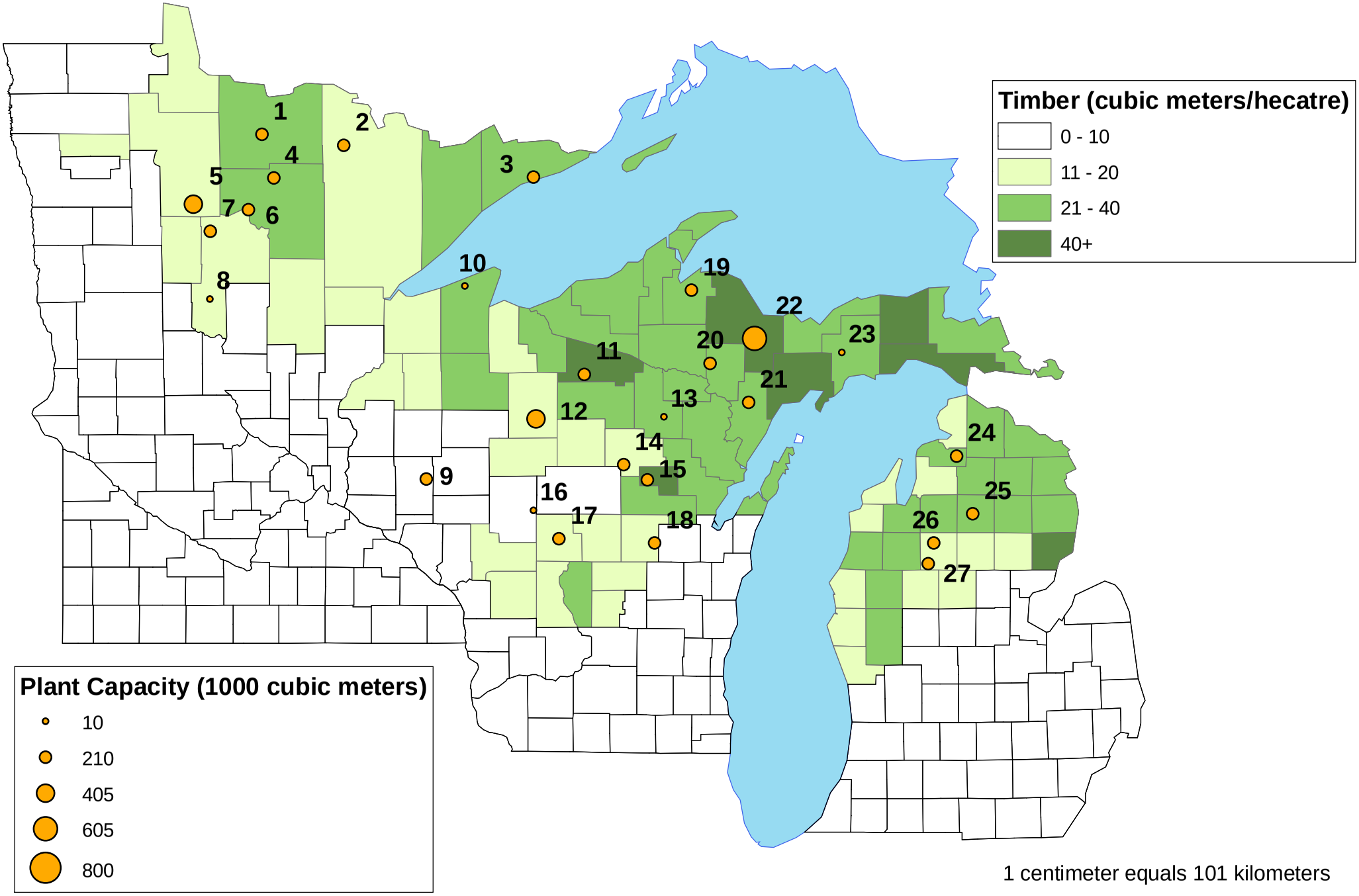
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Estimated capacity	1734	1753	1650	1581	1581	1386
Production (U.S. Census)	1815	1869	1775	1638	1366	
Implied capacity utilization	105%	107%	108%	104%	86%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
31	M Kendall Lum		Blairs	5	5	5	5	9	9
22	Morgan Lum		Red Oak	61	61	61	64	64	71
5	Potomac Supply		Kinsale	165	189	189	189	189	189
15	R A Yancey Lum		Crozet	79	79	79	79	79	79
29	Saunders Lum		Chatham	5	5	5	5	5	5
8	West Pt Logging		West Point	9	9	9	9	9	9
				Specialty or Unknown					
24	Adams Lum		Brookneal	9	9	9	9	9	9
16	Anderson Bros Lum		Amelia	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	Ball Lum		Millers Tavern	42	47	47	47	47	47
30	Cloverdale Lum		Sutherlin	14	14	14	14	14	14
2	Cropper Brothers Lum		Willards	33	33	33	33	28	28
1	Dorchester Lum		Linkwood	17	17	17	17	17	17
27	Gladys Tim Prod	The Burruss Co	Gladys	9	5	6	6	6	6
26	J D Martin Lum		Spout Spring	6	6	6	6	6	6
12	J H Knighton Lum		Ruther Glen	14	14	14	14	14	14
10	Kempsville Bldg Mat		Virginia Beach	12	12	12	12	12	12
4	Paul M Jones Lum		Snow Hill	24	24	24	24	24	24
21	Spaulding Lum		Chase City	21	21	21	21	21	21
19	Taylor Ramsey		Blackstone	17	17	17	17	17	17
23	Tucker Sawmill		Brookneal	6	6	6	6	6	6
13	Walton Lum		Mineral	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	Williams Lum Sup		Brookneal	6	6	6	6	6	6

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of sawmills	42	40	38	35	34	33
Number employed ('000)	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	
Output per employee (m³)	1160	1250	1400	1370	1190	

Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin

Softwood Roundwood Inventory & Softwood Sawmill Capacity



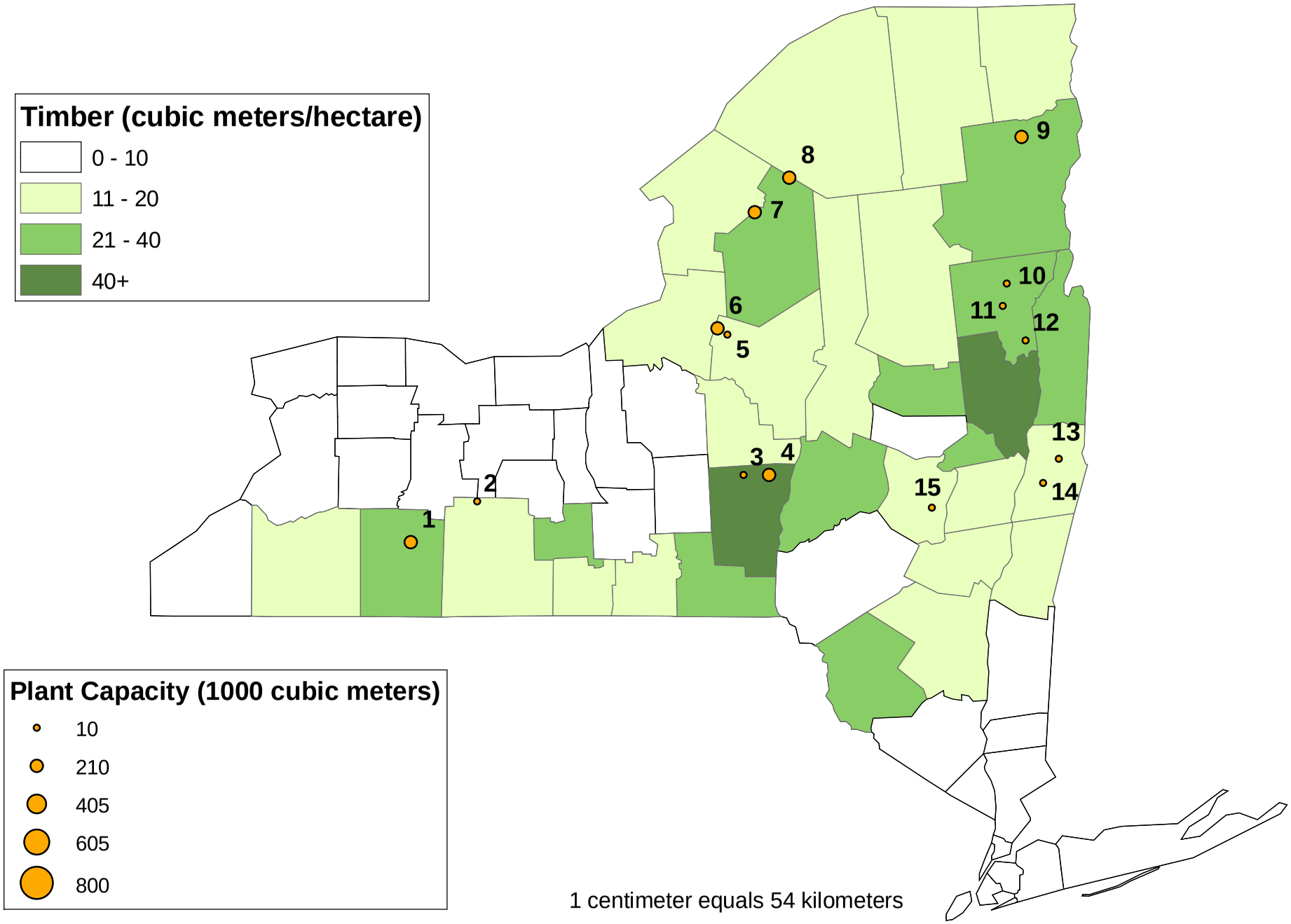
Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
						Closed Mills			
2	Nagel Lum		Land O'Lakes	94	94	94	94	94	
1	Roosevelt Lum		Roosevelt	5	5	5	5	5	
						Timber Mills			
21	Cedar River Lum		Powers	42	42	35	24	24	24
1	Page & Hill For Prod		Big Falls	14	14	14	14	14	14
26	Pine Tech		Lake City	125	137	142	142	142	142
16	Wolf Sawmill		Spencer	8	8	8	8	8	8
						Stud Mills			
5	Potlatch		Bemidji	260	260	260	260	260	260
22	Potlatch	Louisiana-Pacific	Gwinn	437	413	413	413	413	413
6	Rajala Tim		Deer River	42	28	28	28	28	28
						Dimension Mills			
7	Cass For Prod		Cass Lake	24	24	24	24	24	24
3	Hedstrom Lum		Grand Marais	47	47	47	47	47	47
27	John A Biewer Lum		McBain	118	130	130	158	165	165
12	John A Biewer Lum		Prentice	130	130	172	212	212	212
11	Pukall Lum		Woodruff	31	31	31	31	31	31
17	Ralph Hamel For Prod		Vesper	47	47	47	47	24	24
						Board Mills			
25	AJD For Prod		Grayling	52	52	52	52	52	52
20	Aspen Lum		Sagola	21	21	21	21	21	21
10	Isaksson Lum		Herbster	6	6	6	6	6	6
15	Menominee Tribal Ent		Neopit	33	33	33	33	33	33
13	Nicolet Lum		Laona	5	5	5	5	5	5
4	Rajala Tim		Bigfork	24	24	24	24	24	24
9	Woods Run Forest Products		Colfax	17	17	17	17	17	17
						Specialty or Unknown			
8	Christensen For Prod		Pine River	5	5	5	5	5	5
19	Erickson Lum		L'Anse	15	15	15	15	15	15
14	Kretz Lum		Antigo	24	24	24	24	24	24
23	Manistique Saw & Planing		Manistique	7	7	7	7	7	7
24	Matelski Lum		Boyne Falls	14	14	14	14	14	14
18	Ort Lum		New London	28	28	28	28	28	28
2	Wilderness Wood Prod	N Lights Tim & Lum	Orr	14	14	14	14	14	14

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Estimated capacity	1688	1674	1714	1770	1754	1654
Production (Census)	1567	1869	1706	1676	1595	
Implied capacity utilization	93%	112%	100%	95%	91%	
Number of sawmills	29	29	29	29	29	27
Number employed ('000)	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Output per employee (m³)	980	1240	1280	1260	1220	

New York

Softwood Roundwood Inventory & Softwood Sawmill Capacity



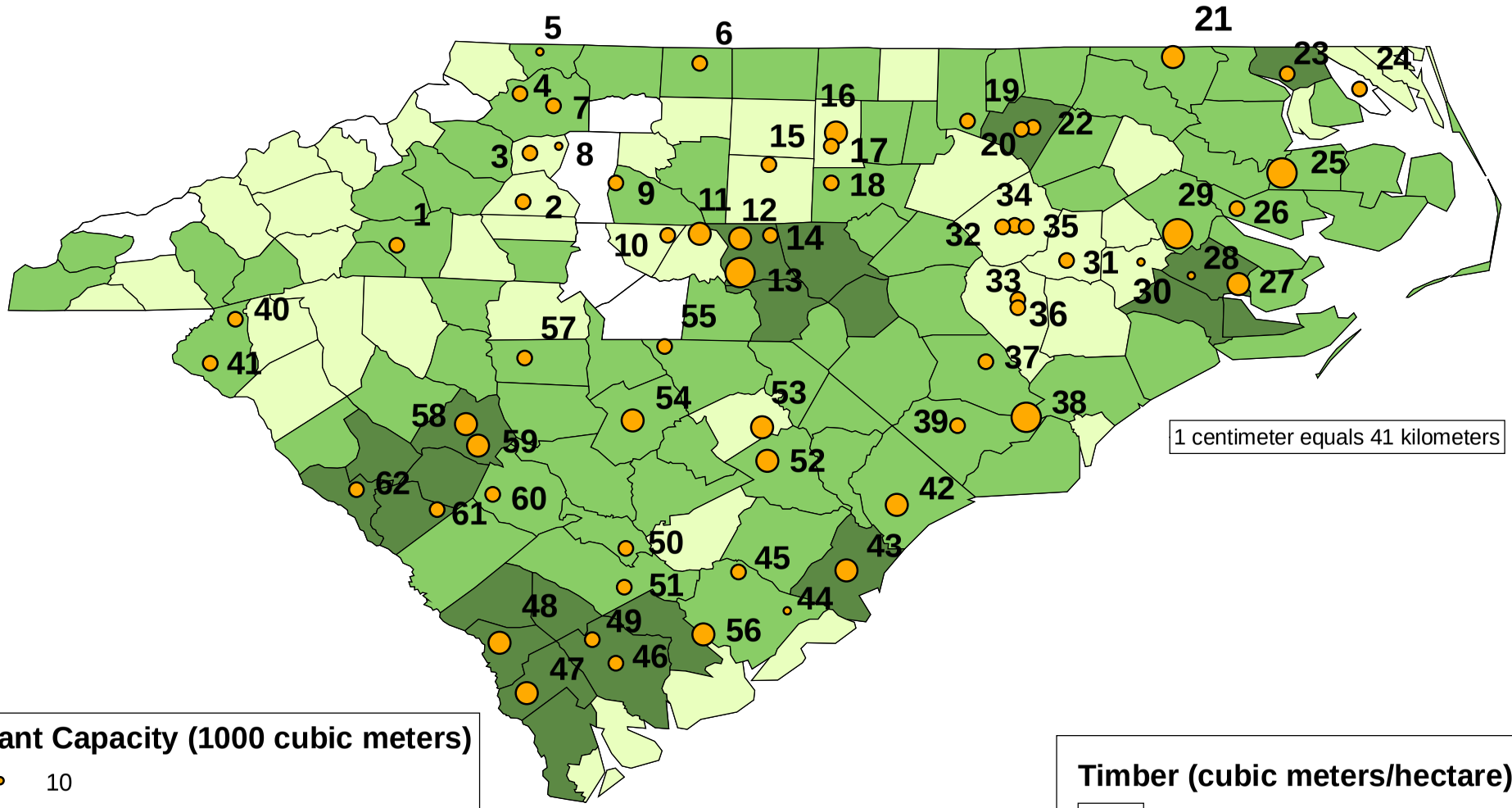
New York

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
						Closed Mills			
	Brothers Lum		Norwood	7	7				
	Brown & Son Lum Co		Chestertown	7	7				
	Cornwright Lum Corp		Lewis	11	11				
	Cote Wood Prod		Groton	7	12				
	Drake Lum Corp		Schroon Lake	9	9				
	Wood Prod Inc		Ausable Forks	9	9				
						Timber Mills			
1	Angelica For Prod		Angelica	19	19	31	31	31	31
4	Lok-N-Logs		Sherburne	12	12	12	12	12	12
9	Ward Lum Co		Jay	33	33	29	21	21	21
						Dimension Mills			
3	Edmonds Lum		Smyrna	7	7	1	1	1	1
2	Fleischman Farms		Atlanta	7	7	5	5	5	5
6	G W Platt & Sons		Westdale	18	18	18	18	18	18
14	L J Valente, Inc		Averill Park	5	5	6	6	6	6
13	Rynard G Gundrum Lum		Grafton	7	7	7	7	7	7
5	Spink Lum		Camden	7	7	7	7	7	7
15	Urrey Lum		Middleburgh	7	7	5	5	5	5
						Board Mills			
10	Cooper Lum Inc		Chestertown	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	HDK Wood Products	Bestway Enterprises	Harrisville			12	33	33	33
7	Johnson Lum Co		Carthage	31	31	28	28	28	28
12	Mead Lum		Queensbury	7	7	9	9	9	9
11	Richard Baker & Sons		Warrensburg	7	7	7	7	7	7

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Estimated capacity	224	229	184	197	197	197
Production (U.S. Census)	165	172	186	208	203	
Implied capacity utilization	74%	75%	102%	105%	103%	
Number of sawmills	20	20	15	15	15	15
Number employed ('000)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Output per employee (m³)	760	790	680	760	740	

North Carolina & South Carolina

Softwood Roundwood Inventory & Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Plant Capacity (1000 cubic meters)

- 10
- 210
- 405
- 605
- 800+

Timber (cubic meters/hectare)

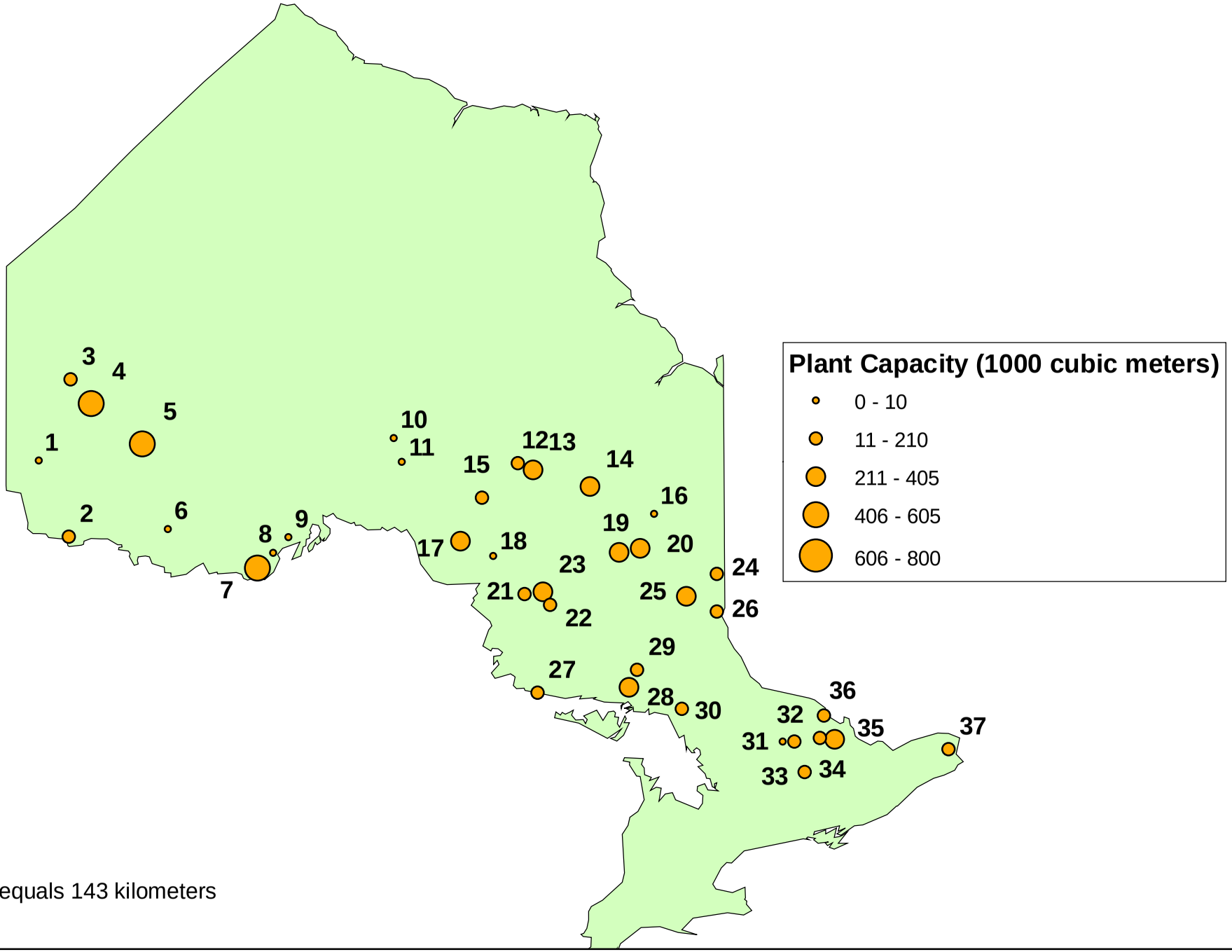
- 0 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 40
- 41 - 83

North, South Carolina

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				Closed Mills					
	Mebane Lum		Mebane	8					
	Umphlett Lum		Moncks Corner	57					
	Hillsville Lum		Trinity	8					
	Younce & Ralph Lum		Pantego	19					
	Waters Lum		Bostic	19					
	King Lum		Seagrove	24					
	G & G Lum		Union Grove	42	24				
	Evans Lum	Albemarle For Prod	Edenton	24	24				
	Evans Lum		Lewiston	71	71				
	American Pallet Leasing	Cherokee Wd Prod	Blacksburg	28	28				
	Troy Lum Sales		Norman	25	25				
	A & M Lum	Eck Wood Prod	Hodges	24	24				
	M L rley&Sons Sawmill		Lexington	59	59	59			
	Hofler & Sons Lum		Sunbury	24	24	24			
	GeorgiaPacificKoch		Ahoskie	184	184	184	138		
	Brittain Lum		Statesville	9	9	12	12		
	F B Davis Sawmill		Richland	11	11	11	11		
				Stud Mills					
57	Chester Wood Prod	Weyerhaeuser	Chester	118	118	130	142	142	142
45	GeorgiaPacificKoch		Russellville	170	170	165	165	165	165
58	West Fraser Tim	Int Pap	Newberry	330	330	330	330	330	330
27	Weyerhaeuser		New Bern	271	260	260	260	260	260
				Dimension Mills					
17	Braxton Sawmill		Graham	24	24	24	24	24	24
42	Canfor	New South	Conway	307	354	354	366	366	366
54	Canfor	New South	Camden	378	378	378	401	401	401
53	Canfor	Chesterfield Lum	Darlington	201	201	236	236	236	236
16	Canfor	New South	Graham	231	236	253	253	319	319
52	Charles Ingram Lum		Effingham	184	205	205	243	248	248
46	Coastal Lum		Walterboro	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	Collums Lum Prod		Allendale	330	354	354	340	342	342
47	Elliott Sawmilling		Estill	271	271	354	354	354	354
39	GeorgiaPacificKoch		Whiteville	94	94	94	94	94	94
19	GeorgiaPacificKoch	Champion	Creedmoor	168	168	168	168	177	177
59	GeorgiaPacificKoch		Prosperity	212	212	212	212	212	212
31	GeorgiaPacificKoch		Dudley	198	198	198	198	198	198
62	GeorgiaPacificKoch		McCormick	118	118	118	118	118	118
11	H W Culp Lum		New London	189	219	219	219	219	219
13	Jordan Lum & Sup		Mount Gilead	472	519	531	531	531	531
56	KapStone Paper & Pckg	Mead Westvaco	Summerville	221	221	221	221	221	221
26	Mason Lum		Washington	38	28	28	28	28	28
	Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Estimated capacity			8611	8710	8706	8701	8709	8723
	Production (U.S. Census)			8005	8052	7934	7179	0	
	Implied capacity utilization			93%	92%	91%	83%	0%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
43	Simpson Tim	Int Pap	Sampit	260	260	260	283	283	283
61	Simpson Tim	Int Pap	Johnston	106	106	106	106	106	106
12	Troy Lum		Troy	170	170	196	196	224	236
38	West Fraser Tim	Armour	Riegelwood	500	500	507	507	507	507
21	West Fraser Tim	Int Pap	Seaboard	224	224	224	241	260	260
25	Weyerhaeuser		Plymouth	590	590	590	590	590	590
29	Weyerhaeuser		Ayden/Greenv	590	590	590	590	590	590
				Board Mills					
44	Charleston Heartpine		Jamestown	6	6	6	6	6	6
36	F L Turlington Lbr		Clinton	13	13	13	13	13	13
24	J W Jones Lum		Elizabeth City	64	66	67	67	67	67
33	Jerry G Williams & Sons		Smithfield	24	24	24	24	24	24
32	Keener Lum		Smithfield	59	66	66	66	77	77
35	Keener Lum		Clinton	42	42	42	42	47	47
34	Lampe&Malphrus Lum		Smithfield	97	109	109	109	109	109
1	Parton		Rutherfordton	94	94	94	94	94	94
15	Randleman Lum		Randleman	12	12	12	12	12	12
7	Sale Lum		N. Wilkesboro	11	11	11	12	12	12
37	Ward Lum		Elizabethtown	24	24	24	24	24	24
28	Warmack Lum		Cove City	8	8	8	8	7	7
49	Warren & Griffin		Williams	26	26	21	21	21	21
				Specialty or Unknown					
23	Ashton Lewis Lum	Coxe Lewis Lum	Gatesville	54	54	54	54	59	59
6	Bill Hanks Lum		Danbury	11	11	11	11	11	11
55	C M Tucker Lum		Pageland	57	57	57	57	57	57
50	Cameron Lum	Mead Westvaco	Cameron	28	28	31	31	33	33
3	F S Childers&Sons Lbr		Taylorsville	44	44	44	44	44	44
8	Fortner Lum		Hiddenite	6	6	2	2	2	2
2	Gregory Wood Products	G & G Lum	Newton	5	83	83	94	113	113
5	L F Delp Lum		Sparta	4	4	4	4	4	4
14	McIntosh Lum		Star	12	12	12	12	12	12
10	Piedmont Hardwd Lbr		Mount Pleasar	21	21	21	21	21	21
20	Pruitt Lum		Louisburg	35	35	35	35	35	35
4	Randy Miller Lum		Millers Creek	26	26	26	26	26	26
60	Ridge Lum		Leesville	14	14	14	14	14	14
30	Roger Carter		Kinston	5	5	5	5	5	5
9	Shaver Wood Prod		Cleveland	21	21	21	21	21	24
41	Thrift Brothers Lum		Westminster	18	18	24	24	24	24
22	Toney Lum		Louisburg	54	54	54	57	54	54
51	V P Kiser Lum		Bowman	21	21	24	21	21	21
40	Winchester Brothers		Salem	24	24	24	24	24	24
18	Wrenn Bros		Siler City	23	23	23	23	23	23
				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Number of sawmills			79	73	67	65	62	62
	Number employed ('000)			6.1	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.8	
	Output per employee (m³)			1320	1410	1490	1380		

Ontario
Softwood Sawmill Capacity



1 centimeter equals 143 kilometers

Ontario

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
						Closed Mills			
	Tembec	Malette	Kirkland Lake	125					
	Domtar	E B EDDY/JE Martell	Chapleau	101	25				
	Tembec	Excel For prod	Opasatika	196	53				
	Devlin Tim	Tri Lake Tim inc	Kenora	19	19				
	Portelance Lum Cap		Hanmer	47	47	47			
	Trilake Tim		Keewatin	24	24	24			
	Isidore Roy		Sturgeon Falls	25	25	25			
	Goulard Lum (1971)		Sturgeon Falls	106	106	106			
	Bowater	Ignace Saw	Ignace	45	165	184			
						Timber Mills			
26	L Heidemann & Son		Eganville	35	35	42	42	47	47
						Stud Mills			
7	AbitibiBowater	Bowater	Thunder Bay	330	448	496	496	491	531
5	Buchanan Lum *	McKenzie Forest Prod	Hudson/Sioux Lo	507	507	531	531	531	0
29	Domtar	Gogama For Prod Ltd	Levack	165	165	153	153	153	153
4	Domtar Inc	Domtar	Ear Falls	304	354	378	472	448	448
1	Kenora For Prod ***	Prendiville Industries	Kenora	189	189	178	178	117	0
14	Tembec	Spruce Falls Inc	Kapuskasing	293	293	293	293	248	248
16	Tembec ***	Malette/Normick P	Cochrane	330	330	330	330	0	0
						Dimension Mills			
9	Buchanan Lum *	Northern Sawmills	Thunder Bay	378	378	378	378	378	0
10	Buchanan Lum *	Nakina For Prod	Nakina	283	283	283	283	283	0
11	Buchanan Lum *	Long Lake For Prod	Longlac	283	283	283	283	283	0
18	Buchanan Lum *	Dubreuil For Prod Ltd	Dubreuilville	283	283	283	283	283	0
6	Buchanan Lum *	Atikokan For Prod Ltd	Atikokan/Sapawe	307	307	307	307	307	0

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Estimated capacity	8060	8167	8137	7754	7200	4302
Production (Stats Can)	8340	8572	8622	7301	5187	
Implied capacity utilization	103%	105%	106%	94%	72%	

* Company in receivership, long term status uncertain
*** Indefinite shut

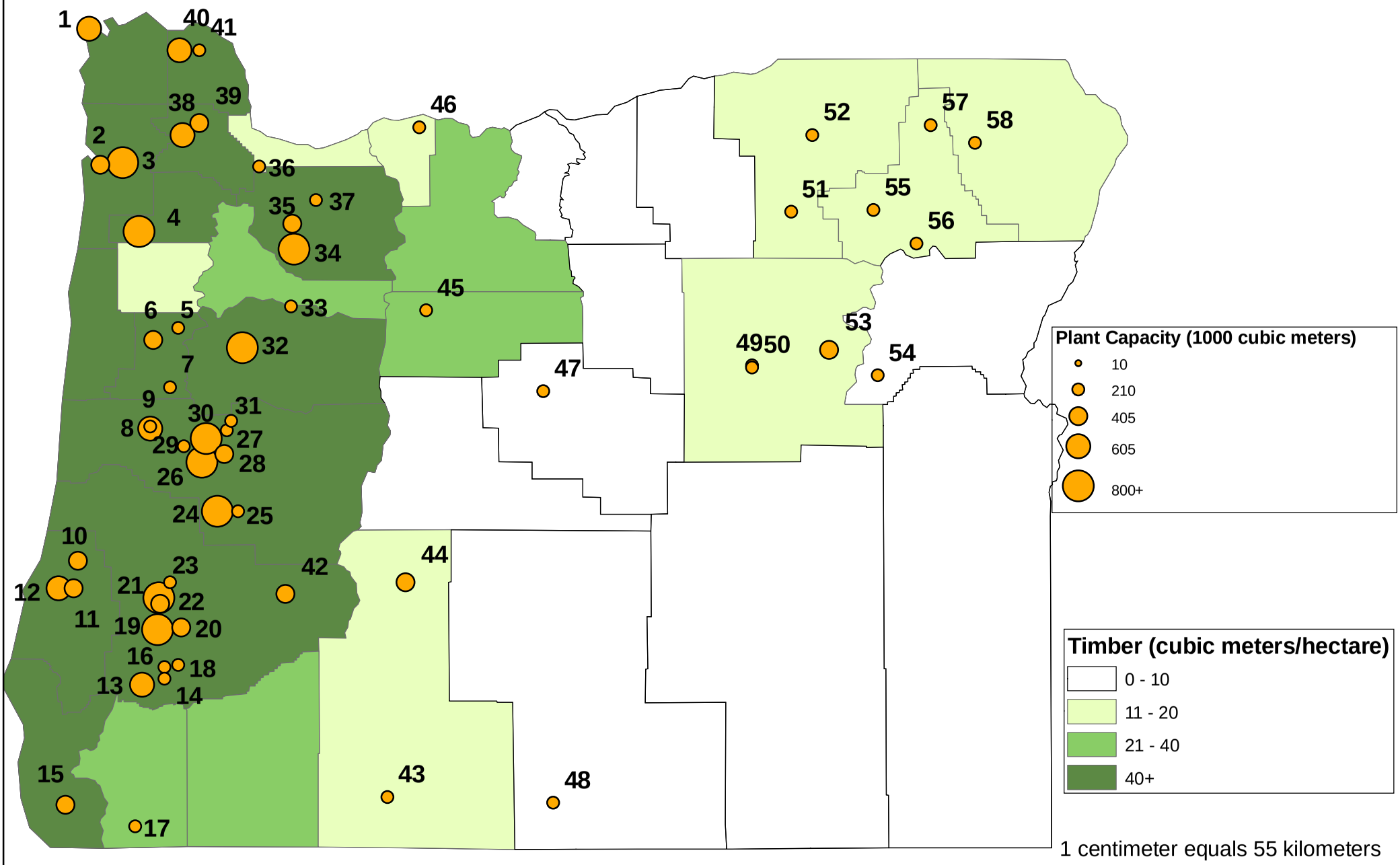
Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
8	Buchanan Lum *	Great West Tim Ltd	Thunder Bay	519	519	472	472	472	0
28	Domtar		Nairn Center	413	378	354	354	354	307
25	Domtar	Elk Lake Planing Mills	Elk Lake	236	293	328	342	293	293
19	Domtar		Timmins	283	295	330	330	330	330
17	Domtar		White River	295	295	260	260	260	0
35	Lecours Lum		Calstock	260	260	260	260	260	260
12	Liskeard Lum		New Liskeard	71	71	71	71	71	71
15	Olav Haavaldsrud Tim		Hornepayne	153	153	153	153	153	153
21	Pineal Lake Lum		Chapleau	83	83	83	83	83	83
20	Tembec	Malette	Timmins	342	342	342	236	236	236
13	Tembec	Malette	Hearst	283	366	366	366	366	366
23	Tembec	Weyerhaeuser	Chapleau	283	330	354	354	319	319
						Cedar Mills			
22	Niska North		Chapleau						24
						Board Mills			
34	Ben Hokum & Son		Killaloe	94	94	94	94	94	94
36	Herb Shaw & Son		Petawawa	21	21	21	21	21	21
2	Manitou For Prod		Emo	12	12	14	14	14	14
27	Midway Lum Mills		Thessalon	42	42	42	42	42	42
32	Murray Brothers Lum		Madawaska	83	83	83	83	83	83
						Specialty or Unknown			
37	C A Spencer		Lochiel	24	24	24	24	24	24
24	Cheminis Lum		Larder Lake	26	26	26	26	26	26
33	Freymond Lum		Bancroft	12	12	12	12	12	12
30	H&R Chartrand		Noelville	59	59	59	59	59	59
3	LKGH Contracting		Red Lake	59	59	59	59	59	59
31	McRae Mills **		Whitney	31	31	9	9	0	0

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of sawmills	45	44	41	36	36	37
Number employed ('000)	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.5	3.1	
Output per employee (m³)	1630	1740	1780	1640	1700	

** Mostly hardwoods

Oregon

Softwood Roundwood Inventory & Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Oregon

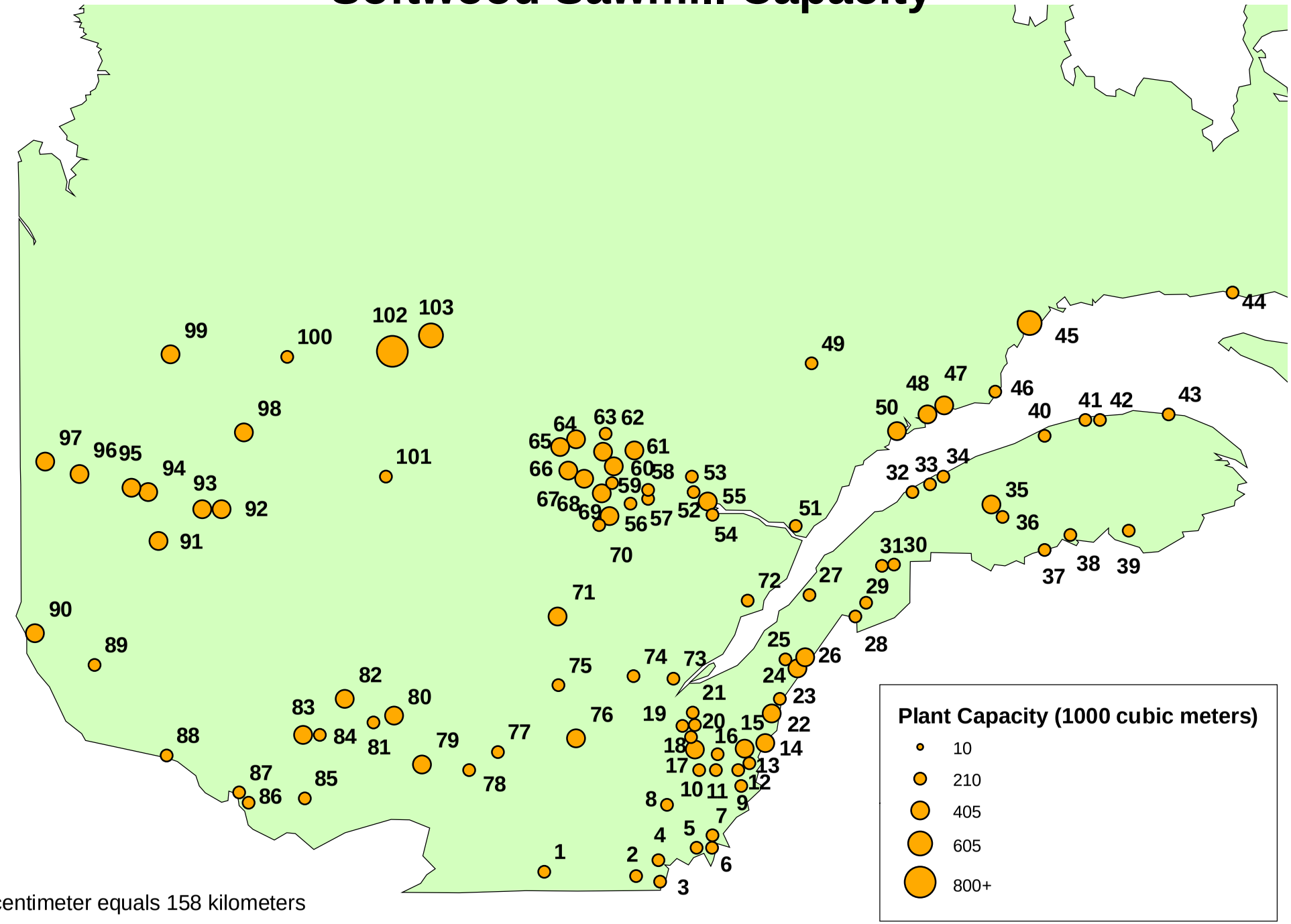
Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
						Closed Mills			
	Davidson Ind		Mapleton	6					
	Interfor Pacific Inc	Floragon	Molalla	177					
	Hampton Affiliates	Fort Hill Lum	Grand Ronde	55					
	Allen For Prod		Hillsboro	57	57				
	Weyerhaeuser	Willamette Ind	Lebanon	165	165	110			
	Stimson Lum	Friesen Lum	St. Helens	286	286	286			
	Triple T Studs		Sweet Home/Ca	94	94	94			
	Weyerhaeuser	Bauman	Lebanon	260	260	260	54		
	Boise Cascade		Medford/White (	94	94	94	94	24	
	Arrowhead Tim		Carver	53	53	53	53	53	
	U S Timber		Baker City	118	118	118	118	118	
	Stimson Lum		Forest Grove	201	201	201	201	201	
	Weyerhaeuser	Willamette Ind	Dallas	590	590	590	590	590	148
						Timber Mills			
54	Burnt River Lum	Great Wood Prod	Unity	14	14	14	14	14	14
7	Hull-Oakes Lum		Monroe	127	127	59	59	59	59
41	Stimson Lum		Clatskanie	148	148	148	148	148	148
29	Zip-O-Log Mills		Eugene	59	59	59	59	59	59
						Stud Mills			
57	Boise Cascade		Elgin	165	165	165	165	177	177
22	Douglas unty FP		Winchester	519	708	708	708	708	708
53	DR Johnson Lum	Prairie Wood Prod	Prairie City	264	264	264	264	264	264
20	DR Johnson Lum	Umpqua Lum	Dillard	236	236	260	283	295	295
58	DR Johnson Lum	Wallowa FP	Wallowa	142	153	153	153	153	153
56	DR Johnson Lum	North Powder L C	North Powder	137	137	137	137	137	137
35	Interfor Pacific Inc	Floragon	Molalla	366	366	366	378	378	378
28	Rosboro LLC	Mill "B"	Springfield	425	519	358	321	321	321
19	Roseburg	Dillard stud	Dillard	779	932	944	944	1062	1062
15	South ast Lum		Brookings	165	295	255	274	274	274
10	Southport FP LLC	Southport Lum	North Bend			142	190	236	236
38	Stimson Lum		Forest Grove	496	507	507	507	507	507
2	Stimson Lum	Trask Riv Lum	Tillamook	321	321	340	337	337	337
21	Superior Studs LLC	Sun Studs LLC	Roseburg	342	366	378	401	401	401
42	Superior Studs LLC	Glide Lum Prod	Glide	342	342	342	342	342	342
32	Weyerhaeuser		Lebanon					355	1060
						Dimension Mills			
36	Alder Creek Lum		Portland	87	87	87	87	87	87
39	Banks Lum		Banks	295	295	295	295	253	253

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Estimated capacity	18240	18827	18698	18193	18675	18550
Reported output (WWPA)	16817	17542	16598	14575	11149	
Implied capacity utilization	92%	93%	89%	80%	60%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
52	Blue Mountain Lum Prod		Pendleton	57	57	57	57	59	59
16	DR Johnson Lum	Umpqua Lum	Riddle	182	182	182	182	189	189
33	Frank Lum		Mill City	177	177	179	189	189	189
12	GeorgiaPacificKoch rp		Coos Bay	472	472	472	472	472	472
6	GeorgiaPacificKoch rp	Diamond-B	Philomath	396	396	396	396	396	396
3	Hampton Lumber Mills I	Tillamook Lum	Tillamook	630	630	630	630	637	637
4	Hampton Lumber Mills I	Willamina Lumb	Willamina	1180	1180	1204	1204	1204	1204
51	Boise Cascade	Kinzua Resources	Pilot Rock	153	153	153	153	153	153
5	Mary's River Lum		Corvallis/Phil	83	83	78	78	78	78
46	Mt Hood For Products	QVL/Hanel	Hood River	0	142	142	142	142	142
27	Rosboro LLC	Mill "A"	Springfield	196	207	207	182	182	182
34	RSG FP Inc		Molalla	807	807	755	814	755	755
40	RSG FP Inc	Olympic For Prod	Mist	543	543	543	566	543	543
37	RSG FP Inc	Estacada Lum	Estacada	189	189	201	201	201	201
30	Seneca Sawmill		Eugene	767	767	767	767	802	802
11	Southport FP LLC		Coos Bay	99	99	142	190	236	236
31	Sundance		Springfield	118	118	118	118	118	118
13	Superior Lum LLC	Swanson Group	Glendale	484	496	496	496	496	496
9	Swanson-Superior LLC	Swanson Group	Noti	519	531	543	543	543	543
8	Swanson Bros		Noti	54	54	76	76	76	76
45	Warm Springs FP		Warm Springs	170	170	170	170	170	170
1	Weyerhaeuser	Willamette Ind	Warrenton	448	472	472	472	472	472
24	Weyerhaeuser		Cottage Grove	850	850	850	850	961	968
26	Weyerhaeuser	Willamette Ind	Eugene/Coburg	755	802	826	826	826	826
						Cedar Mills			
23	Keller Lum		Roseburg	52	52	52	52	52	52
						Board Mills			
55	Boise Cascade		LaGrande	189	189	189	189	201	201
47	Consolidated Pine		Prineville	47	47	47	47	47	47
50	DR Johnson Lum	Malheur Lum	John Day	118	118	83	83	83	83
44	Interfor Pacific	Crown Pacific	Gilchrist	425	389	389	378	366	366
17	Rough & Ready Lum		Cave Junction	83	83	83	83	76	76
43	Thomas Lumber	Jeld-Wen	Klamath Falls	94	94	94	94	94	94
						Specialty or Unknown			
18	C and D Lum		Riddle	165	165	165	165	165	165
48	Collins Pine	Fremont Sawmill	Lakeview	153	153	153	153	142	142
14	Herbert Lum		Riddle	45	45	45	45	78	78
49	Ocho Lum	Malheur Lum	John Day	76	76	78	83	83	83
25	Starfire Lum		Cottage Grove	83	83	78	78	78	78

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of sawmills	65	63	63	60	60	56
Number employed ('000)	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.6	5.4	
Output per employee (m³)	2290	2410	2360	2220	2050	

Quebec
Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Quebec

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				Closed Mills					
	Domtar	Les Industrie Grondin Itee	Saint Aurelie	212					
	Scierie Laterriere		Laterriere	128					
	Richard Pelletier et Fils	Bowater	Lac des Aigles	59					
	Gerard Crete & Fils	Scierie Paquin	Notre-Dame-de-Montauban	35					
	Tembec		La Sarre	276	115				
	Tembec	Scierie Davidson	Mansfield et Pontefract	68	34				
	Gerard Crete & Fils	Kruger	Riviere Windigo	142	142				
	Scierie Tessier&LaChance		Sainte Elizabeth	19	19				
	Domtar		Malartic	177	177	59			
	Domtar	Prod For. Gatineau	Grand Remous	177	181	30			
	Bowater	P For Alliance	Girardville	71	71	59			
	Scierie Pekan		St Anne-des-Monts	33	33	35			
	Fernand Bois Ltee	Bowater Métis	Lac des Aigles	38	38	19			
	Scierie Norbois		Rivière-Pentecôte	59	59	7			
	Coop des Travailleurs		Saint Tite	52	52	26			
	J D Irving	La Scierie Aime Gaudreau	Pohenegamook/Estcourt	201	201	94			
	Scierie Saguenay Ltee	50% Abit-Cons	La Baie	103	103	24			
	AbitibiBowater	Donohue	Champneuf	166	166	130			
	Domtar		Lebel sur Quevillon	330	330	330			
	Bois Omega Ltee		Lac Superieur	35	40	40			
	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Forex	St Michel de Saints	151	158	142			
	AbitibiBowater	Produits For La Tuque	La Tuque	170	170	170			
	Kruger	Gerard Crete & Fils	La Tuque	118	118	118			
	Scierie LeMay	Arbec	L'Ascension-de-Notre-Seign	118	118	118			
	Norbord-Optibois	Precibois	Barraute	47	47	47	47		
	Kruger	Scierie Gallichan	Launay	177	177	177	177		
	Kruger	Scierie HCN	Forestville	177	177	177	177		
	AbitibiBowater	P For Alliance	Degelis	0	0	24	24		
	Les Produits For Dube		L'Isle-Verte	35	35	35	26		
	AbitibiBowater	Donohue	Chibougamou	359	359	359	359		
	AbitibiBowater	Produits For Saguenay	Petit Saguenay	78	78	78	78	28	
	Produits For Saguenay	Coop For Laterriere	Laterriere	127	189	189	189	189	
				Timber Mills					
2	Beaubois Coaticook		Coaticook	35	35	35	35	35	35
28	Groupe NBG	Bowater	Riviere-Bleue	71	71	71	71	71	71
58	La Scierie Martel Ltee		Alma	14	14	14	14	14	14
				Stud Mills					
98	AbitibiBowater	Comtois	Lebel sur Quevillon/Comtois	342	354	354	354	340	330
92	AbitibiBowater	Donohue	Senneterre	241	241	241	267	201	201
67	AbitibiBowater	P For Alliance	St Felicien	366	366	366	295	295	236
47	AbitibiBowater	Donohue/Quno Corp	Baie Comeau/Pt Outardes	278	278	278	278	177	177
65	AbitibiBowater	Donohue	Saint Thomas Didyme	222	236	236	236	212	212
46	Almassa Baie Trinité	Bowater	Baie Trinite	83	83	109	109	109	109
45	Arbec For Prod	Uniforet (Port Cartier)	Port Cartier	378	378	507	453	453	453
102	Barrette Chapais Ltee		Chapais	684	684	684	684	684	684
22	Canfor	Bois Daaquam	St Just de Bretenieres	264	330	354	354	354	354
34	Cedrico Lum		Price	87	87	87	71	71	71
36	Cedrico Lum	Scierie Causap	Causapscal	201	201	201	201	201	201
41	Cedrico Lum	Prod For LMC	La Martre	54	54	71	71	71	71
27	Deniso Lebel		St. Josef de Kamouraska	35	35	35	35	35	35
31	Deniso Lebel		Saint Michel du Squatec	44	44	47	47	47	47
40	Deniso Lebel		Cap Chat	62	62	42	42	42	42
100	Domtar	Nabakatuk For Prod	Wasnawipi	106	106	106	106	106	106
99	Domtar		Matagami	201	201	201	236	236	236
20	Domtar		Sainte Marie	137	142	142	142	165	165
91	Domtar		Val D'Or	271	271	354	354	378	378
43	GDS Bois Granval		Grand Vallee	142	142	142	142	142	142
42	GDS Bois Marsoui		Marsoui	142	142	142	142	142	142
37	GDS Industries		Pointe-à-la-Croix	142	142	142	142	142	142
26	Ind Maibec		Saint-Pamphile	236	236	236	236	236	236
103	Les Chantiers de Chibogamo		Chibougamou	472	472	472	472	472	472
32	Lulumco		Luceville	83	83	83	83	83	83
95	Materiaux Blanchet		Amos	248	248	248	248	248	248
70	Produits for Ouiatchouan	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Lac Bouchette	71	71	71	71	71	71
19	Scierie Alexandre Lemay&Fils		Saint-Bernard	47	47	50	50	50	50
73	Scierie LeDuc	Daishowa	Saint Emile	118	118	118	118	118	118
101	Scierie Opitciwan	45% Abit-Cons	Obedjiwan	85	85	85	71	71	71
97	Tembec	Nexfor	La Sarre	260	260	224	224	224	224
96	Tembec		Taschereau	236	236	272	272	248	248
93	Tembec	Nexfor	Senneterre	378	378	378	378	354	354

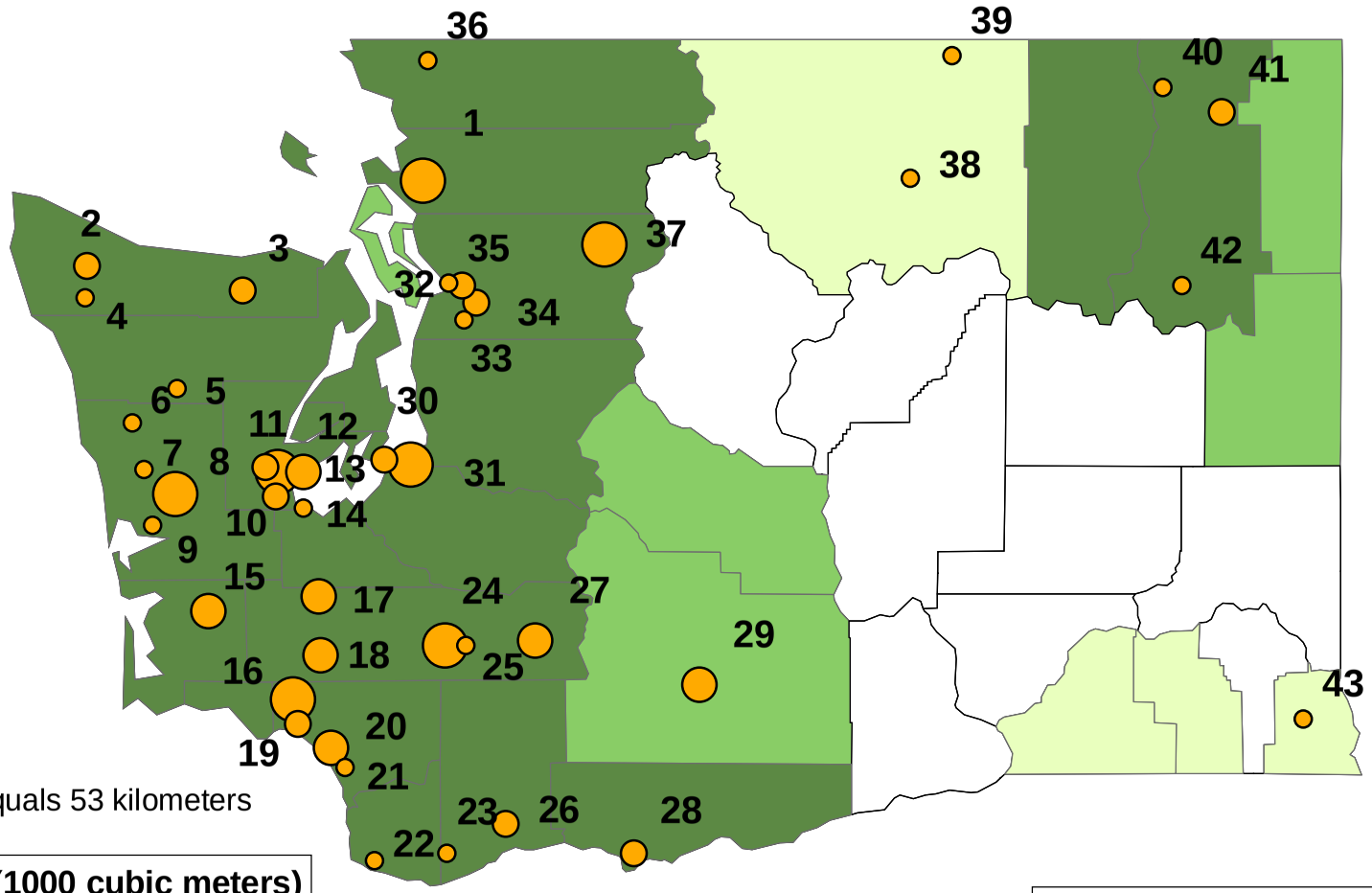
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Estimated capacity	20586	20214	19878	18313	17234	17187
Reported output (Stats Can)	19414	17599	16302	13798	11729	
Implied capacity utilization	94%	87%	82%	75%	68%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				Dimension Mills					
54	AbitibiBowater	Produits For Saguenay	Saint Fulgence	241	241	263	264	448	448
48	AbitibiBowater	Donohue/Quno Corp	Baie Comeau/Pt Outardes	385	385	354	354	236	236
68	AbitibiBowater	Stone Consolidated	Roberval	330	330	330	283	248	236
62	AbitibiBowater	P For Alliance	Mistassini	378	378	378	330	340	413
64	AbitibiBowater	Donohue	Girardville	342	250	250	255	269	413
83	AbitibiBowater	Manifor	Maniwaki	232	236	283	283	271	295
72	AbitibiBowater	Donohue/Scierie du Gouffr	Saint Hilarion	135	135	135	135	120	118
71	AbitibiBowater	Stone Consolidated	La Tuque	212	212	212	243	295	307
66	AbitibiBowater	Donohue	La Dore	373	373	373	373	373	373
33	AbitibiBowater	P For Alliance /Sc Mitis	Price	201	189	189	189	189	189
80	Arbec For Prod	Uniforet (Peribonka)	L'Ascension	354	392	401	401	401	401
18	Assoc Coop For de St Elze		St. Elzear	83	83	83	83	83	83
51	Boisaco	Prod For Saguenay	Sacre-Coeur	236	236	236	142	142	142
52	Carrier & Begin		Saint Honore	90	90	90	90	90	90
35	Cedrico Lum	Bois Saumon /Theriault & T	Lac du Saumon	153	153	212	212	212	212
79	Claude Forget	Scierie G M Dufour	St. Faustin	106	260	307	283	283	283
10	Clermond Hamel		St. Ephrem de Beauce	118	118	118	132	132	132
81	Dallaire	Henri Rademacher et Fils	Sainte-Veronique	59	59	59	59	59	59
14	Francois Giguere		Sainte Aurelie	260	260	260	260	260	260
44	GDS Industries	Scierie St Margurite	Rivière-Saint-Jean	24	24	24	24	24	24
74	Gestofor	43% Abitibi-Cons	Saint Raymond	118	118	118	118	118	118
13	Irenee Grondin & Fils		St. Zacharie	52	52	52	52	52	52
6	J A Fontaine & Fils		St. Augustine de Woburn	113	113	113	113	113	113
78	Jean Riopel		St.-Theodore-de-Chertsy	92	99	99	99	99	99
75	Kruger	Gerard Crete & Fils	St.-Roch-de-Mekinac	177	177	177	177	177	177
76	Kruger	Scierie Parent	Trois Rivieres	330	330	330	330	330	330
17	Kruger	Gerard Crete & Fils	St. Severin/Proulxville	248	248	248	248	248	248
50	Kruger	Scierie Manic	Ragueneau	354	307	307	307	307	307
56	La Scieries du Lac St Jean		Metabechouan	45	45	45	45	45	45
59	Les Ind Piekougame		Mashteuiatsh	59	59	59	59	59	59
5	Les Manuf Warwick Itée		Saint-Augustin-de-Woburn	59	59	59	59	59	59
15	Les Produits For DG		Saint Aurelie	342	342	392	399	399	399
3	Marcel Lauzon		East Hereford	85	85	85	85	85	85
24	Materiaux Blanchet		Saint-Pamphile	283	283	295	295	295	295
82	Max Meilleur & Fils		Ferme Neuve	257	260	260	260	260	260
7	Multibois		St. Augustine de Woburn	52	52	52	52	52	52
23	Preparabois		Lac Frontiere	57	57	57	57	57	57
38	Products Forestier Temrex	Tembec	Nouvelle-Ouest	201	201	201	201	201	201
39	Products Forestier Temrex	Produit For St. Alphonse	St.-Alphonse-de-Caplan	165	153	153	153	153	153
49	Produit For Labrieville		Lac au Brochet	189	189	189	189	189	189
60	Produits For Canbo		Dolbeau	260	283	283	283	283	283
63	Scierie Gaston Morin		Mistassini	24	24	24	24	24	24
55	Scierie Gauthier Ltee		La Baie	59	59	59	59	59	59
94	Scierie Landrienne		Landrienne	260	260	260	283	283	283
69	Scierie P H LeMay&Fils	Rabotage Lemay/Cascade	St. Francois-de-Sales	142	165	212	212	212	212
90	Tembec		Beam	271	260	260	260	260	260
				Cedar Mills					
84	Scierie Ced-Or		Maniwaki	50	50	50	50	50	50
				Board Mills					
88	La Comp Common Plywd		Rapides des Joachims	26	26	26	26	26	26
89	La Comp Common Plywd		Riviere-Kipawa	28	28	28	28	28	28
61	Produits For Petit Paris	50% Abit-Cons	St.-Ludger-de-Milot	224	224	224	224	189	189
16	Rene Bernard		Beauceville-Ouest	59	59	59	59	59	59
53	Usine Sartigan		Saint Honore	118	118	165	177	177	177
				Specialty or Unknown					
21	Alexandre Cote		Scott-Junction	59	59	59	59	59	59
1	Armand Duhamel & Fils		Saint-Ignace-de-Stanbridge	30	30	30	30	30	30
8	Blanchette & Blanchette		Saint Gerard	40	40	40	40	40	40
25	Bois de Sciage Lafontaine		Sainte-Perpétue	47	47	47	47	47	47
11	Busque&Laflamme	Scierie Jules LaFlamme	St. Benoit Labre	111	111	111	111	111	111
57	E Tremblay & Fils	Sodexfor	Saint Bruno/Alma	32	32	32	32	32	32
12	GDS Linière	Les Prod For Linière	Saint-Côme-Linière	52	59	47	47	47	47
29	GDS Pabaced		St. Eusebe	47	47	47	47	47	47
85	Les Enterprises Atlas		Low	47	47	47	47	47	47
4	Paul Vallee Lum Co		St Isidore de Clifton	33	33	33	33	33	33
86	Produits For Coulonge		Fort Coulonge	12	12	12	12	12	12
30	Richard Pelletier & Fils		Saint-Michel-du-Squatec	24	24	24	24	24	24
87	Scierie Lefebvre&Pharande		Davidson	11	11	11	11	11	11
77	Scierie Rivest	Scierie St Jean Matha	St. Jean de Matha	18	18	18	18	18	18
9	Wilfrid Paquet & Fils		St. Theophile	142	142	142	142	142	142

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of sawmills	134	130	127	112	105	103
Number employed ('000)	11.8	11.2	9.9	9.0	7.6	
Output per employee (m³)	1640	1580	1640	1540	1540	

Washington

Softwood Roundwood Inventory & Softwood Sawmill Capacity



1 centimeter equals 53 kilometers

Plant Capacity (1000 cubic meters)

- 10
- 210
- 405
- 605
- 800+

Timber (cubic meters/hectares)

- 0 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 40
- 40+

Washington

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
						Closed Mills			
	Frontier	Boise Cascade	Yakima	212	44				
	Caffal Bros		Longview	260	195				
	Weyerhaeuser Co		Aberdeen	307	307				
	TreeSource	Tumwater Lum co	Tumwater	236	260				
	Inter For Prod	Crown Pacific	Marysville	71	71				
	Layman Lum Co		Naches	80	80	41			
	Hampton Affiliates	Longview Fibre	Leavenworth	236	236	224			
	Pony Lum LLC	Louisiana-Pacific Cor	Tacoma	189	236	177			
	Welco Lum Co		Marysville	189	189	75	64		
	Portac		Tacoma	236	236	236	236		
	Oakville For Prod		Oakville	59	71	165	165	47	
	Weyerhaeuser Co		Aberdeen	413	425	472	425	425	
	Weyerhaeuser Co		Longview/Gr.Mt	708	802	802	802	295	
	Stimson Lum Co	Plum Creek Mfg	Colville/Arden	176	176	203	203	212	12
						Timber Mills			
34	Buse Timber & Sales		Everett	202	210	208	208	212	212
35	Canyon Lum Co Inc		Everett	52	52	52	52	52	52
23	Hambleton Lum Co		Washougal	42	42	42	42	42	42
42	Springdale Lum Co		Springdale	35	35	35	35	35	35
						Stud Mills			
4	Allen Logging Co		Forks	71	71	71	71	71	71
24	Hampton Affiliates	Pac Lum&Ship	Randle	604	649	649	708	708	708
27	Hampton Affiliates	Pac Lum&Ship	Morton	437	448	453	472	505	505
3	Interfor Pacific	Crown Pacific	Port Angeles	295	295	295	330	363	366
18	Lewis County FP		Winlock	319	472	472	472	472	0
5	Mary's River Lum Co		Montesano	104	104	104	104	104	104
10	Mason County For Pro	Olympic Wood Prod	Shelton		177	354	354	354	354
28	SDS Lum		Bingen	177	189	189	189	212	212
17	Sierra Pacific Ind	Centralia Sawmill Co	Centralia			83	319	330	590
13	Simpson Tim Co	Mill #5	Dayton	472	472	484	484	472	472
19	Simpson Tim Co	Caffal Bros	Longview		42	566	566	401	401
						Dimension Mills			

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Estimated capacity	13533	14146	14283	14598	13977	13802
Reported output (WWPA)	12874	13520	12107	11241	9169	
Implied capacity utilization	95%	96%	85%	77%		

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
43	Bennett Lum Co	Idaho Forest Grou	Clarkston	177	177	177	177	177	177
37	Hampton Affiliates	Summit Tim Co	Darrington	500	501	567	649	649	649
26	High Cascades	Wilkins Kaiser Ols	Carson	307	307	307	314	283	283
2	Interfor Pacific	Portac	Beaver	333	333	333	333	389	389
30	Manke Lum		Tacoma	369	369	248	248	236	236
11	Mason County For Pr		Shelton			177	354	354	354
20	RSG For Prod		Kalama	543	543	590	590	590	590
33	Seattle-Snohomish		Snohomish	401	401	401	413	389	389
1	Sierra Pacific Ind		Mt. Vernon				401	472	708
8	Sierra Pacific Ind		Aberdeen	708	732	802	826	826	826
12	Simpson Tim Co	Mill #3	Shelton	649	708	795	682	649	649
31	Simpson Tim Co	Commencement B	Tacoma	1062	1062	850	850	850	850
41	Vaagen Bros		Colville	319	319	319	354	401	401
15	Weyerhaeuser Co		Raymond	425	496	496	496	472	472
16	Weyerhaeuser Co		Longview					295	1062
39	Zosel Lum Co		Oroville	42	52	52	52	52	52
						Cedar Mills			
6	Crane Creek Cedar C		Amanda Park	26	26	26	26	26	26
7	Premier For Prod		Humptulips	24	24	24	24	24	24
21	RSG For Prod	Gram Lum Co	Kalama	94	94	177	177	177	177
25	TMI For Prod	Tubafor Mill	Morton	245	286	319	153	153	153
14	Welco-Skookum	Delson Lum Sales	Shelton	71	71	87	94	94	94
						Board Mills			
40	Boise Cascade		Kettle Falls (2)	177	177	177	177	177	177
38	Colville Precision Pin		Omak	196	196	196	196	196	196
29	Yakama For Prod		White Swan	448	448	448	448	448	448
						Specialty or Unknown			
22	Columbia Vista Corp		Vancouver/Cama	118	118	138	138	138	138
9	Dahlstrom	Little River, Inc	Hoquiam	24	24	24	24	42	42
32	Fritch FP Inc		Snohomish	17	17	17	17	19	19
36	Great Western		Everson	78	83	85	85	83	83

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of sawmills	51	53	50	48	47	44
Number employed ('000)	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.1	
Output per employee (m³)	2080	2240	2030	2000	1810	