



The Chinook Community Forest Licence K4R was signed by Lake Babine Nation, Wet'suwet'en First Nation, Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation, Nee Tahi Buhn Band, Skin Tyee First Nation, Cheslatta Carrier Nation, Village of Burns Lake, and Regional District of Bulkley Nechako on February 12, 2016.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP



Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation



Cheslatta Carrier Nation



Lake Babine Nation



Nee Tahi Buhn Band



Skin Tyee First Nation



Wet'suwet'en First Nation



Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako

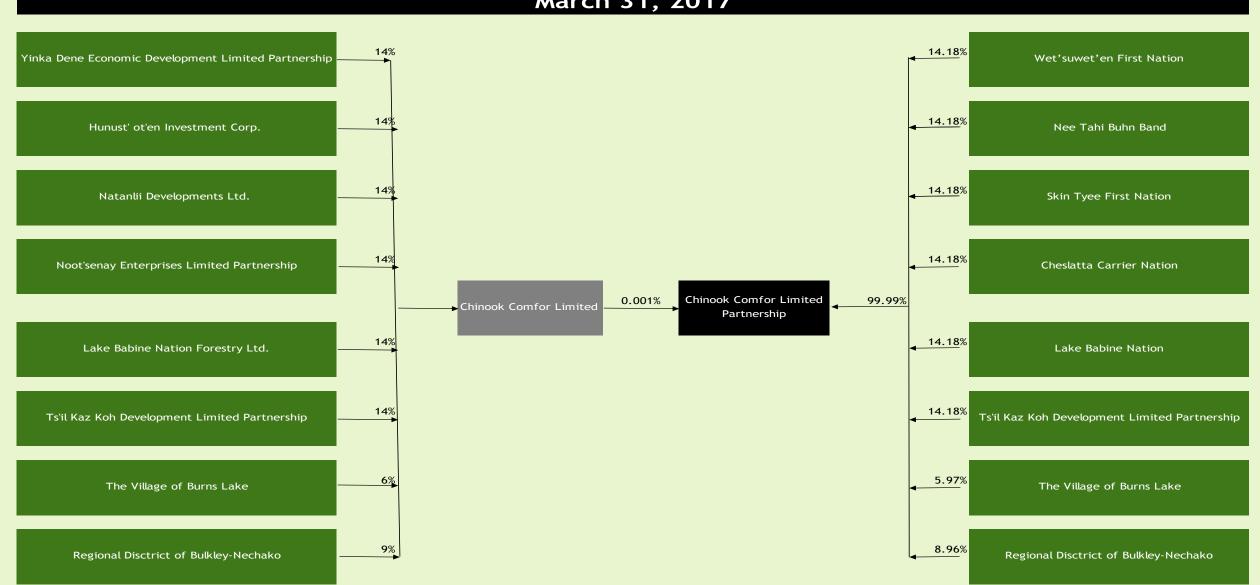


Village of Burns Lake



CHINOOK COMFOR LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ORGANIZATION CHART

March 31, 2017



| Name | Common Shares | Percentage of Ownership | Name | Net Income \$1,617,918 | Distribution Payments | % | Name | Unit |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|---|---|---|------|---|------|
| | | | | | | | Chinook Comfor Ltd. | 1 |
| Tinka Dene Economic Development Limited Partnership | 1,415 | 14% | Wet'suwet'en First Nation | \$229,371.00 | \$80,279.85 | 35% | Wet'suwet'en First Nation | 1,4 |
| lunust' ot'en Investment orp. | 1,415 | 14% | Nee Tahi Buhn Indian Band | \$229,371.00 | \$80,279.85 | 35% | Nee Tahi Buhn Band | 1,4 |
| Natanlii Developments Ltd. | 1,415 | 14% | Skin Tyee First Nation | \$229,371.00 | \$80,279.85 | 35% | Skin Tyee First Nation | 1,4 |
| Noot'senay Enterprises Limited Partnership | 1,415 | 14% | Cheslatta Carrier Nation | \$229,371.00 | \$80,279.85 | 35% | Cheslatta Carrier Nation | 1,4 |
| Lake Babine Nation Forestry Ltd. | 1,415 | 14% | Lake Babine Nation | \$229,371.00 | \$80,279.85 | 35% | Lake Babine Nation | 1,4 |
| Гs'il Kaz Koh Development ∟imited Partnership | 1,415 | 14% | Ts'il Kaz Koh Development Limited Partnership | \$229,371.00 o | \$80,279.85 | 35% | Ts'il Kaz Koh Development Corporation | 1,4 |
| The Village of Burns Lake | 596 | 6 % | The Village of Burns Lake | \$96,611.00 | \$33,813.85 | 35% | The Village of Burns Lake | 5 |
| Regional District of Bulkley- Nechako | 894 | 9% | Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako | \$144,917.00 | \$50,720.95 | 35% | Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako | 8 |
| | 9,980 | 100% | | \$1,617,754.00 | \$566,213.90 | | | |
| | | | income to | nfor Board of Directors passed o Chinook's partners based on imited Partnership will retain silviculture, an | their percentage of owners 65% of earnings for operating | hip. | | 9,98 |

Percentage of

Ownership

0.01%

14.18%

14.18%

14.18%

14.18%

14.18%

14.18%

5.97%

8.96%

100%

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP



General Partner Chinook Comfor Limited



Board of Directors



General Manager



Staff, Contractors, Local Business

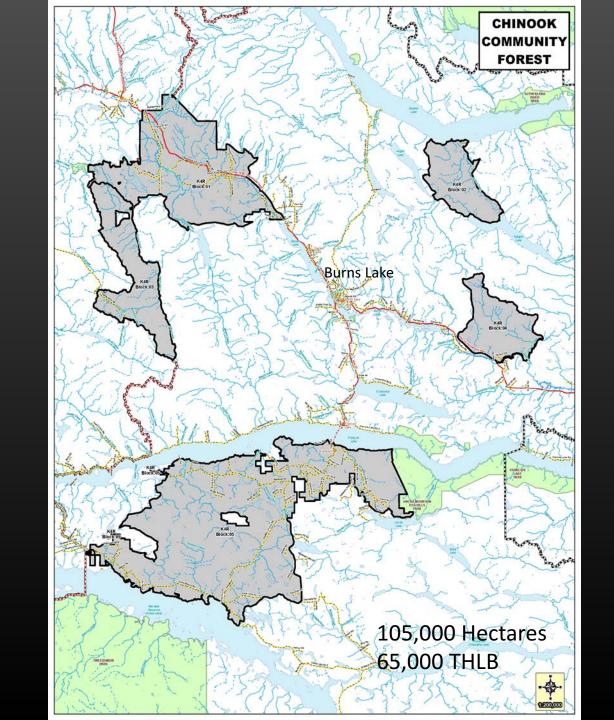


Mission Statement

Chinook Comfor Ltd is committed to managing our renewable resource by collaborating to build community capacity. We will achieve this by creating self reliance through long-term environmental sustainability for economic and social growth.

Vision Statement

Chinook Comfor Ltd. will be a leader in forest practice management, social values, and economic development.





Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)

Chinook Community Forest has an AAC of 150,000 cubic meters per year for the first three years.

The AAC drops to 63,000 cubic meters per year for the last two years of the five year cut.

2021 Chinook Community Forest will perform an AAC calculation to determine its long-term AAC.



COLLABORATION

RESEARCH PAPERS

NEW TECHNOLOGY LIGHT DETECTION RANGING/ DRONES

> CHINOOK UTILIZING



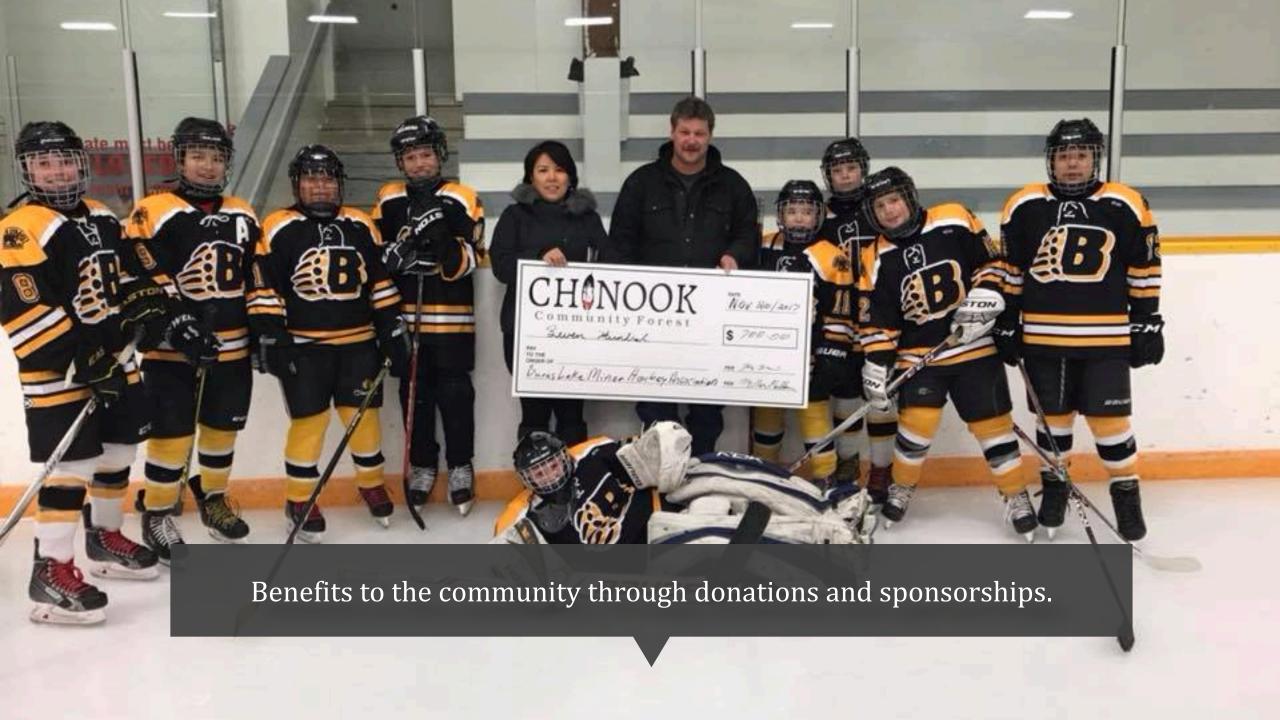




- FireMitigation
- CulturalValues
- Social Values
- Economics
- Agriculture
- Silviculture

BEYOND the PINE BEETLE for FUTURE GENERATIONS















LOGGING OPERATIONS



SILVICULTURE



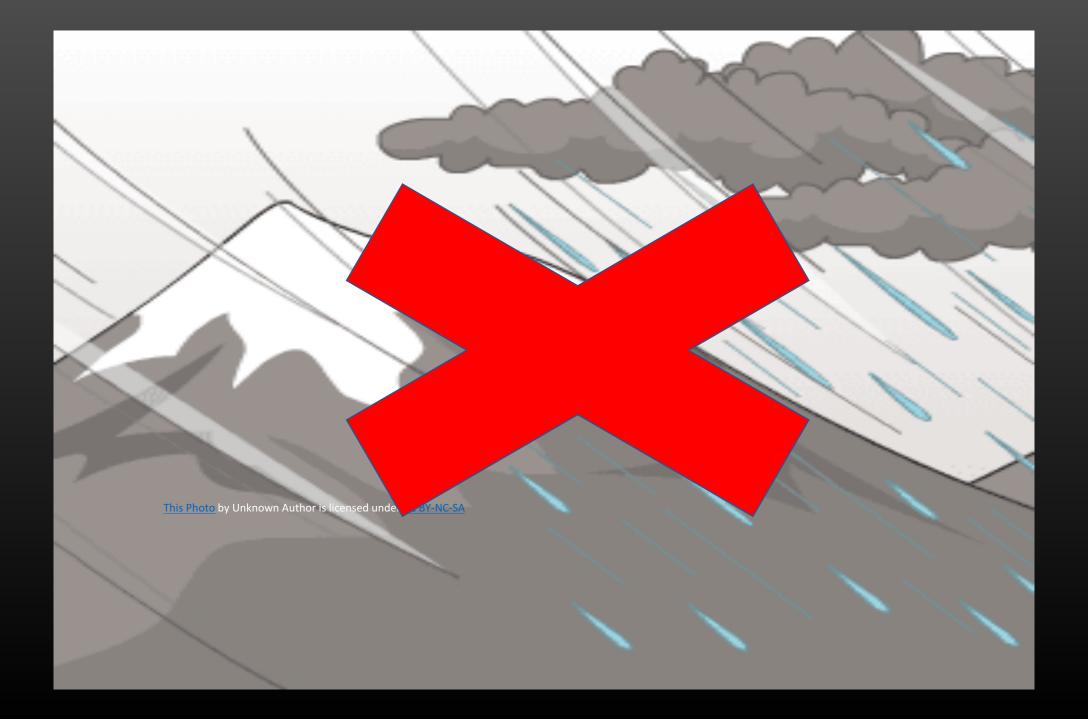
Chinook will require
4.8 million seedlings
in it's first 5 year
cut control

Chinook is planting 649,000 seedlings this year

Includes Douglas
Fir/Pine/Larch and
Spruce







Chinook Jargon gave travellers and traders from very <u>diverse cultures</u> with completely different languages the ability to communicate with each other thereby promoting the exchange of goods, services, and ideas over vast areas of country.

A common belief was that Indigenous Peoples were living in isolated communities, limited by topography. This isolation was thought to prohibit them from moving large numbers of goods, services, or ideas. In fact, prior to contact by European explorers, Indigenous Peoples had extensive trade networks in place allowing for the movement of people and goods over hundreds of miles at a time.

The language really exploded, but in an altered state, with the <u>arrival of Europeans</u>, and their need to trade, and the need for First Nations and Native Americans to have words to identify unfamiliar objects. The original Chinook Jargon had a number of sounds that were difficult for Europeans to pronounce so early settlers and traders adapted the more commonly used words into ones they could pronounce. Thus, a simplified version of the language was created. By the end of the 1900s, this simplified version of the Jargon was extensively used throughout the Pacific Northwest.

















CHINOOK Community Forest

....Our strength is our cultural diversity