



tahsis
COMPANY LTD.

GOLD RIVER PULP MILL

OFFICIAL OPENING — 28th SEPTEMBER, 1967

NOOTKA SOUND



TAHSIS TREE FARM



CENTRES OF TAHSIS COMPANY OPERATIONS

FAIR HARBOUR
■ LOGGING

ZEBALLOS

TAHSIS

▲ SAWMILL

● SANDPOINT
SORTING GROUND

GOLD RIVER ●

■ LOGGING

▲ PULP MILL

PACIFIC OCEAN



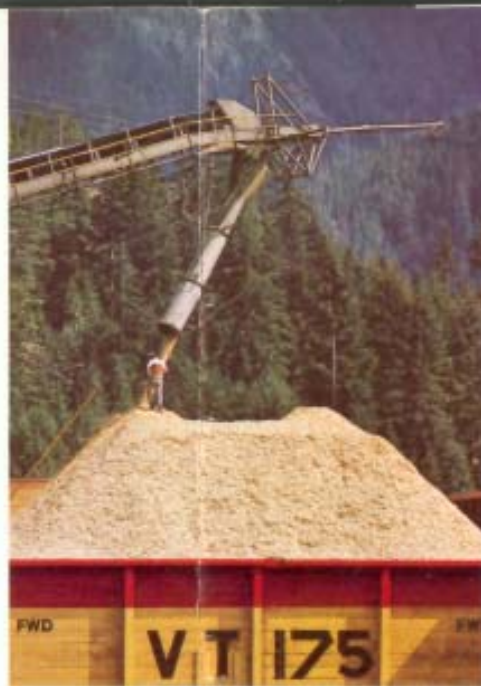
PULP MILL

The Gold River Pulp Mill stands at the mouth of the Gold River, near the head of Muchalat Inlet, an arm of Nootka Sound. It lies in the heart of the Tahsis Tree Farm, nine miles from the town of Gold River, and about 36 miles from the sawmilling centre of Tahsis. As late as the spring of 1965 there was nothing but a logging camp on the edge of the forest where the \$60 million mill stands today, an industrial complex that has sparked the opening up of the whole northwest coast of Vancouver Island.

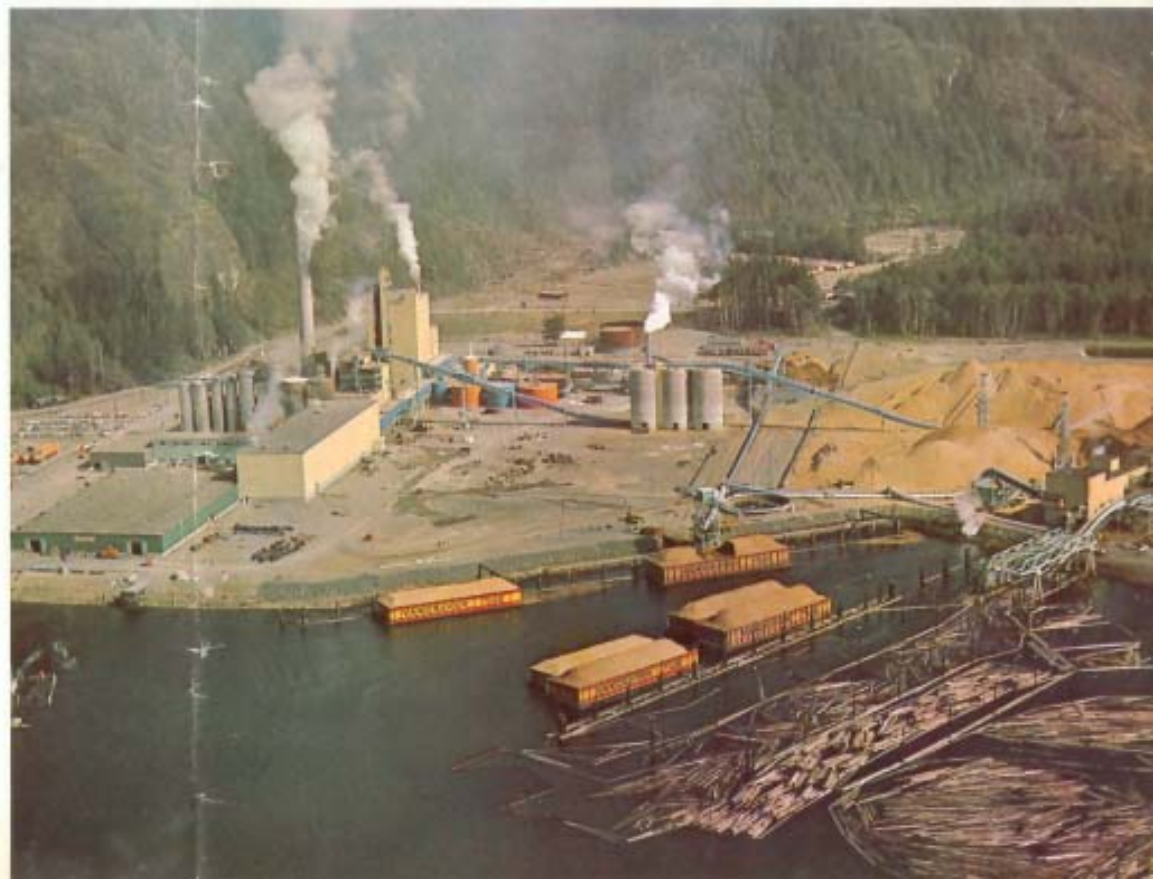
The Gold River Pulp Mill, which incorporates the latest equipment and numerous innovations, is designed to produce 750 tons per day of fully bleached kraft pulp. It is particularly noteworthy for the way it carries the concept of centralized control much farther than most pulp mills. The heart of this system is a control aisle 500 feet long that varies in elevation no more than four feet along its length. It contains three control rooms, so that with the aid of the latest electronic equipment (designed for ultimate computerization), and with walkie-talkies and the most extensive closed circuit television system yet installed in a B.C. pulp mill, the operators can keep in close and efficient contact with one another at all times.

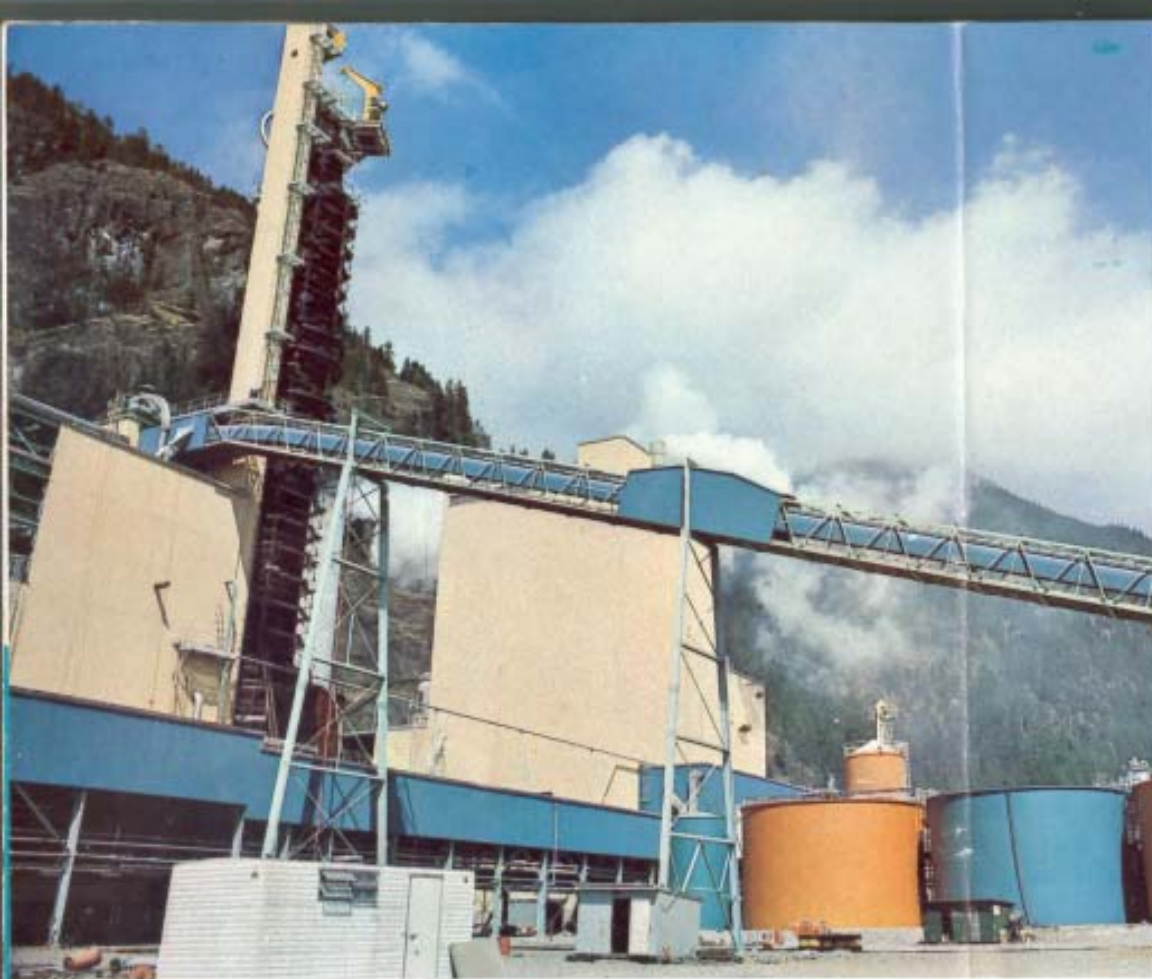
The mill's design also includes provision for continuous maintenance as well as operation. It is, in a way, compartmentalized, so that any one of six parts can be shut down for minor repairs while the remaining five continue operating.

Pollution control has been another primary consideration in the whole concept of the Gold River Pulp Mill. About six per cent of the mill's total cost has been spent assuring that the air and waters in the vicinity are not seriously harmed by wastes from the mill.



Wood chips produced at the company's sawmill in Tahsis are barged 36 miles down Tahsis Inlet to provide 25 per cent of the pulp mill's chip supply.





Extra stages of cleaning and screening have been installed, wastes are collected for re-use or sale rather than being dumped. Great care is taken to collect any spills that may occur and to prevent wastes that might be harmful from escaping. Chemicals which produce the characteristic pulp mill odors are collected at their source to reduce unpleasantness to a minimum, though an odorless pulp mill is still, with even the most modern technology, an impossibility.

Finally, great care is taken with the disposal of the mill's effluent. It is carefully cleaned of fibres and the acids and alkalis in it are neutralized before it goes into the outfall. At this point it contains the same amount of impurity as the water of the Gold River itself. Even so, a 1700-foot tunnel was drilled through solid rock to carry the wastes into the main body of Muchalat Inlet, well away from the mouth of the river. The effluent is carried deep beneath the surface and diffused so that it mixes in the natural sea water at a ratio considered safe by the federal Department of Fisheries, which has highly praised the Tahsis Company's efforts to control pollution and protect marine life.

Wood, of course, is the basic raw material of a pulp mill. It arrives at Gold River in two ways. Pulp logs from the Gold River Logging Division, which are dumped into the sea at the millsite, are immediately separated out for conversion into chips in the mill's woodroom. Other chips come by barge from the Tahsis Sawmill. They are in three main species – a combination of hemlock and balsam, cedar, and Douglas fir. The chips are stored in the open in huge piles in the mill yard and 8 hours supply in three concrete 90 ft. silos.

The chips are metered into the continuous digester in varying proportions, dependent upon the type of pulp being made. Once the



Opposite page: At top, continuous digester towers above conveyor feeding chips to pulp mill. Below, chips are blown onto piles to await utilization in the mill.

Right: Centralized control keeps mill functioning smoothly.

Far right: Block-long dryer removes moisture from pulp, produces hard, continuous sheet of pulp.

Bottom right: 500-pound bales of pulp are loaded four tons at a time onto specially built barges for shipment to Vancouver railhead.



chips have been digested, they are bleached, washed and screened under carefully controlled conditions to produce the finest possible white pulp. In addition to all the chemicals, the mill uses about 40 million gallons of water a day.

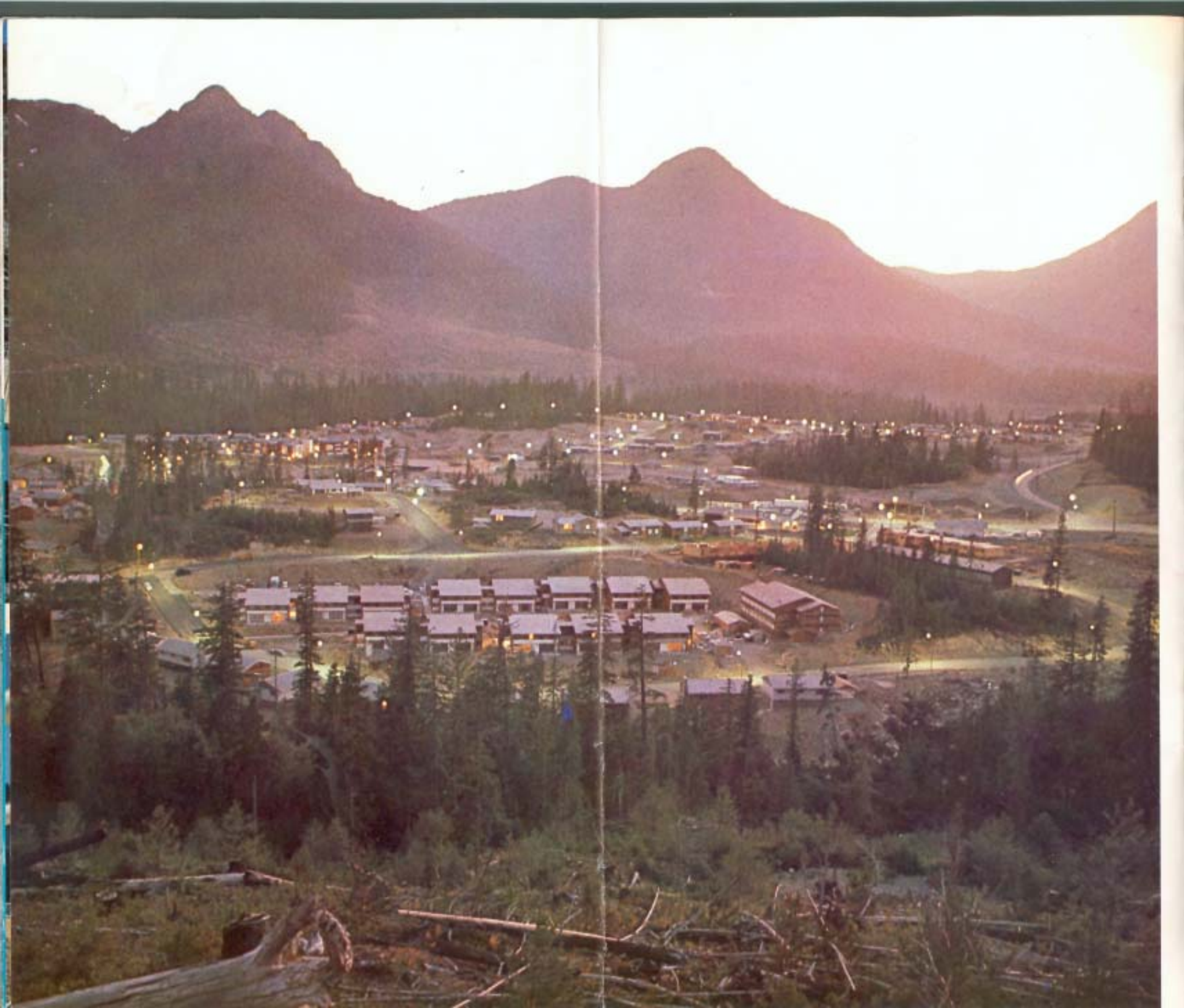
The pulp enters the wet end of the dryer as a thick liquid. It emerges as a continuous sheet rather like heavy cardboard. This sheet is automatically cut and baled, ready for shipment around the world for conversion into all kinds of paper products, including the finest quality papers.

Much of the baled pulp goes to Vancouver for trans-shipment by rail to paper-makers throughout North America. This pulp travels on unique barges specially built to carry chemicals to the pulp mill and take the finished pulp back to the mainland.

Gold River Pulp destined for other markets around the world is loaded directly on to deepsea freighters that travel 25 miles from the open Pacific Ocean on Muchalat Inlet to load at the 700-foot long concrete dock, first of its kind at a B.C. pulp mill.

Of course, even the best machines cannot make pulp alone. A skillful, highly trained crew is the backbone of the Gold River Pulp Mill.







Opposite page: New town of Gold River twinkles like a small metropolis as daylight fades.
Far left: Pace-setting elementary school provides latest educational aids for Gold River children.
Near left: Exciting design makes apartment blocks a major attraction at Gold River.
Bottom left: Landscaping adds the final touch to make Gold River's modern dwellings attractive family homes.

GOLD RIVER

Once it was decided to build a pulp mill on the hitherto undeveloped west coast of Vancouver Island, a major question had to be answered immediately – where were the employees going to live and raise their families? The town of Gold River was born.

Planners, engineers and architects were retained to find a site, to estimate the town's immediate and future needs – and then to get it built in time. The town was incorporated as a self-governing municipality with its own reeve and council before it had any permanent residents. Although it is located nine miles away, the pulp mill is included in the municipal boundaries, giving the new community a solid tax base.

The best site was located on the edge of the Tahsis Tree Farm, at the junction of the Gold and Heber Rivers, where the Gold River Canyon opens into a wide and beautiful valley. Work began at once and the first residents moved into their homes six months later, in October 1965.

Today, Gold River is home to about 2,000 people. It is in every way a thoroughly modern community, the only all-electric town in Canada. It has broad, curved streets, all black-topped and curbed. All its services – including electric, telephone and television cables – are underground. It is one of only half a dozen towns in B.C. with complete secondary treatment of its sewage.

Its birth sparked construction of the first public road to the northwest coast of Vancouver Island. It boasts not only an advanced elementary school but the first full secondary school in the region. A fine hotel and shopping centre indicate its future growth as a distributing centre and as a tourist mecca for the fishing, hiking and camping that abound in the district, just a stone's throw from Strathcona Provincial Park.



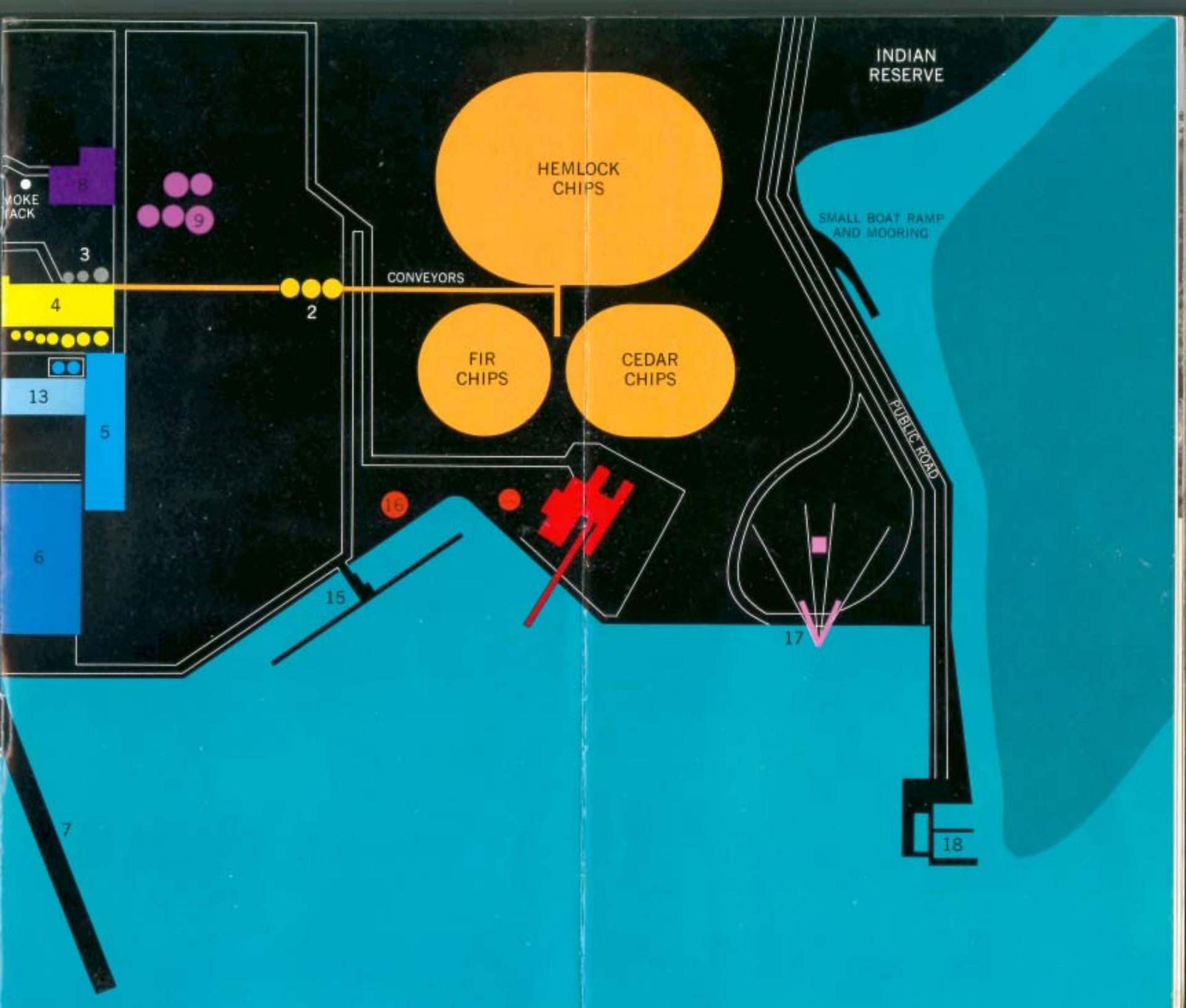
PULP MILL LAYOUT

1. WOOD ROOM
2. CHIP SILOS
3. DIGESTER
4. PULPING GROUP
5. MACHINE ROOM
6. WAREHOUSE
7. DEEP SEA WHARF
8. POWER GROUP
9. CHEMICAL RECOVERY AND LIME KILN
10. CHEMICAL STORAGE AREA
11. OIL STORAGE TANKS
12. OFFICE
13. STORES AND MACHINE SHOP
14. CHEMICAL UNLOADING AND PULP LOADING
15. CHIP UNLOADING
16. BARKING WATER CLARIFIER
17. LOG DUMP
18. PUBLIC DOCK



Chemical and storage tanks create brilliant patterns around mill.





TAHSIS TREE FARM

The Tahsis Company Ltd. is responsible to the people of British Columbia, through Tree Farm Licence 19 granted by the Provincial Government, for the efficient management of the Tahsis Tree Farm. It covers an area of nearly half a million acres in a region of heavy rainfall. Its forest cover runs heavily to hemlock and balsam, with good stands of cedar and a small percentage of Douglas fir.

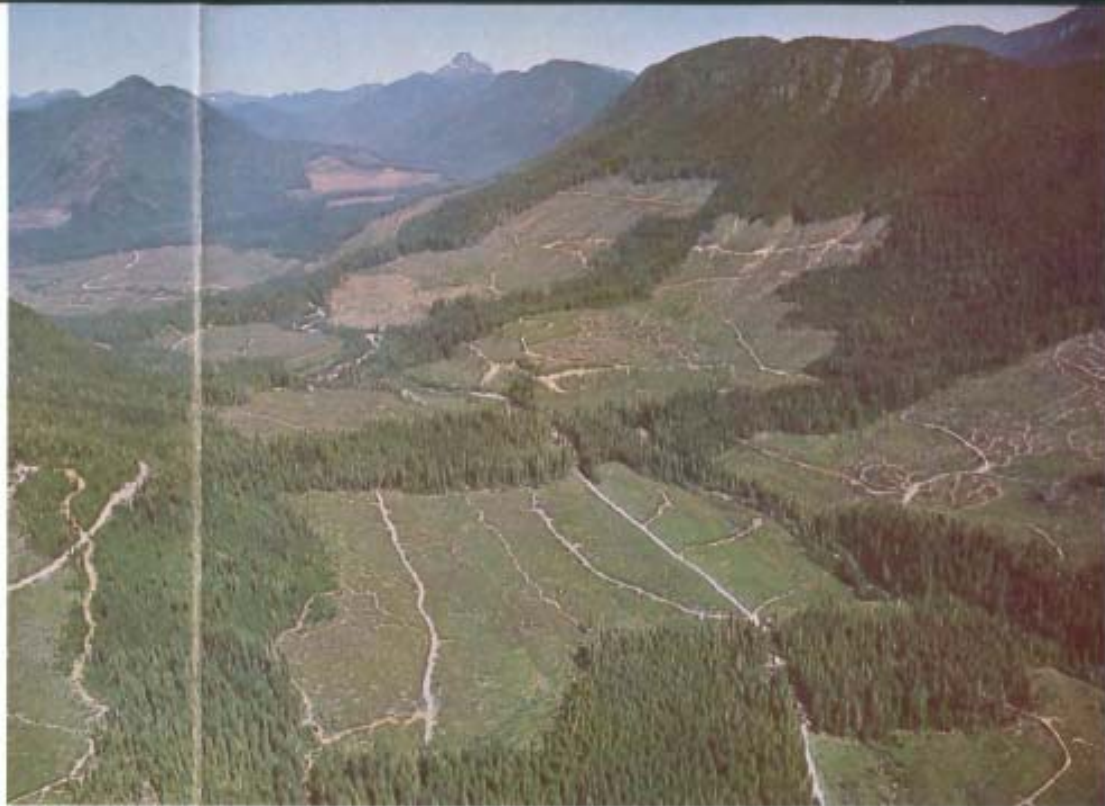
Perpetual yield of this forest is assured by the advanced scientific forestry methods and research carried out continuously by Tahsis foresters, who are leaders in the field in British Columbia.

The company is also the major operator in the Nootka Public Sustained Yield Unit.

Below: Fertilized Douglas fir cones are checked by Tahsis foresters.

Top right: Patch-logging, a fire-prevention measure, leaves hillsides looking like giant checkerboards.

Lower right: Resident families and visitors alike enjoy swimming in lakes within Tahsis Tree Farm.





RECREATION

Tahsis Company is dedicated to the idea of multiple use of forest lands, and makes the public welcome to come and share the sport and beauty of the region. Campsites and picnic sites are provided and the public is asked only to obey the few restrictions necessary and to be supremely careful about fire – everyone's enemy.

Hiking and hunting can be found throughout the region, and of course it is a prime area for the sports fisherman and hunters during the fall.

LOGGING

The latest equipment and the most modern methods of logging are employed in all Tahsis Company operations. Long before the loggers move into a region, it has been carefully selected by the company's foresters, and engineers have built roads into it. The fallers go in to cut the trees, then the tall steel spar "trees" and loaders yard the logs off the hillside to load them on the massive trucks which haul them to tidewater.

After logging, an area is carefully burned, both to reduce the hazard from "accidental" fires and to clear off the brush for replanting. Tahsis Company plants about a million seedlings a year, often within weeks of logging, thus ensuring perpetual yield from its forests.

The "patch logging" system is followed, the logged-off areas alternating with standing timber like a checkerboard. The standing

trees in this wet climate help check fires which may start.

The pulp mill, which can use smaller logs than a sawmill, has made it possible for Tahsis Company to adopt "close utilization" logging methods. Naturally, taking more wood out of the same area reduces waste and increases the economic benefits of the forest for all British Columbians.

Top left: Skilled fallers topple giants of forest in minutes.

Lower left: Huge steel spar trees yard the logs off the side-hills.

Centre: Trucks haul 100-ton loads of logs over costly roads to tidewater.

Top right: Entire loads are lifted off the trucks and dumped into the sea for transport to sawmill or pulp mill.

Lower right: Boom boats nudge the logs into position so they can be towed by tugs.



SAWMILL

Although its entry into the manufacture of pulp is a new venture, the Tahsis Company is no Johnny-come-lately to the B.C. woods. It has been logging in the Nootka Sound region for about twenty years, and for most of that time has been operating the big sawmill at Tahsis.

The mill has recently been modernized and expanded at a cost of about \$1.5 million and today produces about 140 million board feet of lumber a year. All its output is exported to buyers in the United Kingdom, on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, in Japan, South Africa, Australia and, of course, Europe. About eighty ships a year call at Tahsis to take its lumber abroad.

Saw-logs come to Tahsis from all the company's operations in Nootka and Kyuquot Sounds, and from its contractors as well. They are cut into lumber in a highly efficient mill, with what used to be called waste being converted into chips for the Gold River Pulp Mill.

Tahsis lumber is treated against staining and packaged by the most modern equipment so that it will arrive at the farthest markets in the best possible condition.

Tahsis itself is a beautiful community of about 1,300, clinging picturesquely to the steep side of the inlet. "Tahsis" is the name the Nootka Indians gave to their winter village which was located nearby and means "a low pass." The old Tahsis was the scene one



Top: Tahsis is the site of the Tahsis Company's newly modernized sawmill.

Bottom: A freighter loads packaged lumber for overseas markets.

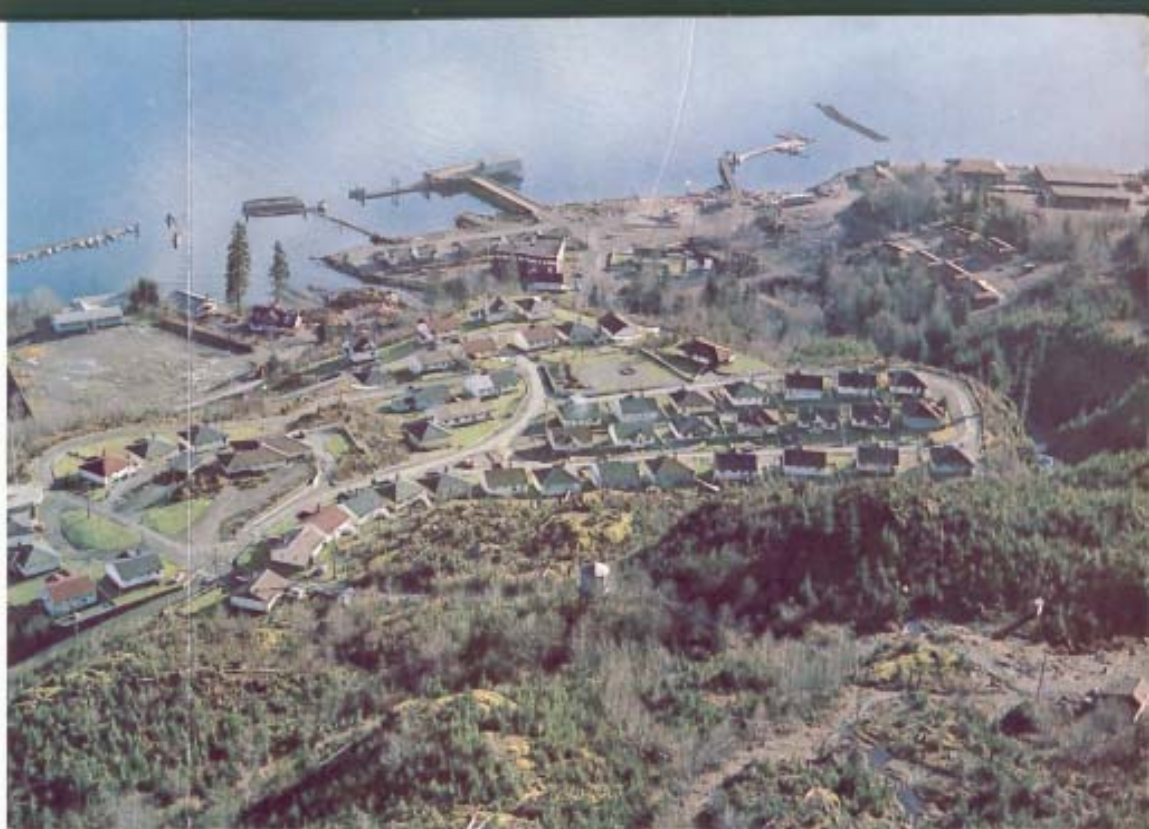
memorable night in 1792 of a "dinner party" given by Chief Maquinna to Spanish and British negotiators, when sailors' hornpipes alternated with Indian dances around the potlatch fires.

Today's Tahsis can be reached readily by sea or air. Although it was developed, of necessity and in another era, as a company-owned town, private interests have already built a modern hotel and shopping centre in what is hoped to be just the first infusion of private ownership that will lead to an eventual conversion to self-government.

Below: Big lumber-carriers move lumber about the sawmill yard and transport it to ship's side.

Top right: Residential area of Tahsis climbs up the hillside, a spectacular place to live.

Lower right: A freighter completes its deck-load of packaged lumber at the efficient Tahsis dock.

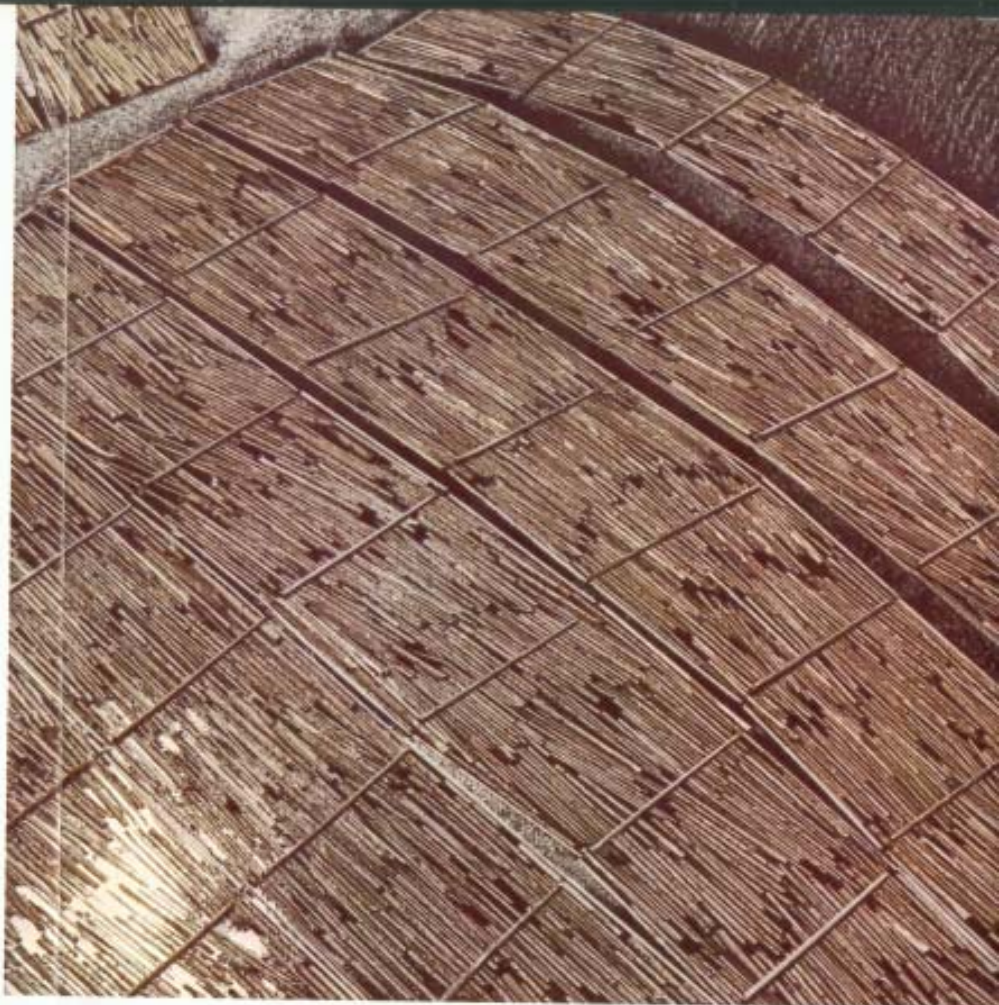


OTHER LOGGING CAMPS

In addition to the Gold River Logging Division, Tahsis Company operates another big logging camp at Fair Harbour, to the north and within the Nootka Public Sustained Yield Unit. Apart from this camp, a number of private logging companies work under contract to Tahsis, both within the Tahsis Tree Farm and the Nootka PSYU, supplying more than half the company's total log production. Logs from all these operations are towed to the sorting works at Sandpoint, on Tahsis Inlet, for sorting into species and delivery to either the sawmill at Tahsis or the Gold River pulp mill.

Top: Rafts of logs form fantastic patterns on the protected water ways of Nootka Sound.

Below: Logs are cut for Tahsis Company at many points in the region. At left is Stoltze Logging camp in Kendrick Arm; centre, Green's floating camp on Tahsis Inlet; right, the company's own big camp at Fair Harbour, in Kyuquot Sound.





East Asiatic House, at 1201 West Pender Street, Vancouver, is the headquarters of the Tahsis Company Ltd., and of The East Asiatic Company (Canada) Ltd.



J. V. Christensen



Mogens Pagh



I. H. Peck

TAHSIS COMPANY LTD.

with head offices in East Asiatic House, 1201 West Pender Street, Vancouver, is jointly and equally owned by The East Asiatic Company (Canada) Ltd. and Canadian International Paper Company. J. V. Christensen is president of Tahsis Company Ltd.

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY (CANADA) LTD.

of Vancouver, is the Canadian subsidiary of The East Asiatic Company, giant worldwide trading firm with headquarters in Copenhagen, Denmark. Mogens Pagh, chairman of the parent company, is also chairman of the board of Tahsis Company Ltd.

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

of Montreal, is the largest subsidiary of International Paper Company of New York, world's largest pulp and paper concern. I. H. Peck, president of CIP, is also chief executive officer of Tahsis Company Ltd.



FRIENDLY COVE,
at the entrance to Nootka
Sound, is one of the most
historic spots in British
Columbia. Capt. James
Cook visited the great
whale-hunting Indians of
Chief Maquinna here in
1778. And it was here that
Capt. George Vancouver
and Capt. Juan Francisco
de la Bodega y Quadra
met to try to settle the

territorial dispute between
Britain and Spain. Friendly
Cove was the centre of
a great fur trade with China
in the latter part of the
eighteenth century. Nootka
Indians still make it home.