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Forest Act
SCALING REGULATION

Note: Check the Cumulative Regulation Bulletin 2014
for any non-consolidated amendments to this regulation that may be in effect.

[includes amendments up to B.C. Reg. 237/2013, November 28, 2013]

Point in Time

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Definitions

1 In this regulation:

- "Act"** means the *Forest Act*;
- "check scale"** means a scale conducted for the purpose of checking the accuracy of another scale;
- "clear"** means free of knots and stain;
- "gross scale"** means the volume of a log inside the bark and includes unsound wood and holes in the log;
- "merchantable"** means general purpose lumber graded higher in quality than utility;
- "radius"** means half the average diameter, inside the bark, of
- (a) the small end of a log or slab, where "radius" is used in the Schedule of Coast Timber Grades, or
 - (b) the end of a log or slab, where "radius" is used other than in the Schedule of Coast Timber Grades;
- "scale site"** means a place for which a scale site authorization issued under the Act is in effect;
- "schedules"** means the schedules to this regulation;
- "slab"** means one of 2 or more parts of a log produced as a result of the log fracturing along its length;
- "timber"** means trees, whether standing, fallen, living, dead, limbed, bucked or peeled and includes special forest products.

Scaling Procedures

Time of scaling

- 2 The owner of the timber and a person who has a right to the timber as a holder of an agreement under section 12 of the Act must ensure that timber required to be scaled under the Act is scaled as soon as possible after the timber is cut.

[en. B.C. Reg. 270/97, s. 1.]

Late scale requirement

- 3 (1) If the minister determines that timber required to be scaled under the Act has not been scaled as soon as possible after the timber is cut, he or she may order that the timber be scaled using a method approved by the minister.
- (2) If the minister is not satisfied with the reliability of the scale under subsection (1), he or she may order another scale to be undertaken to replace the scale.
- (3) If, in the opinion of the minister,
- (a) the volume of the timber has changed, or
 - (b) the quality of the timber has deteriorated,

between the time the timber should have been scaled under section 2 and the time the timber is scaled under subsection (1) or (2), the scale under subsection (1) or (2)

must be done by estimating, by a method approved by the minister, the volume and grade of the timber at the time the timber should have been scaled under section 2.

[en. B.C. Reg. 270/97, s. 2; am. B.C. Reg. 89/2011, Sch. s. 1.]

Bucking at the scale site

- 4** (1) A person must not cut timber that has arrived at a scale site until the timber has been scaled, except in accordance with an order or permission under subsection (2).
- (2) The minister may, to ensure accurate scaling, order or permit a scale site owner or operator to cut the timber before scaling.
- (3) The order or permission may specify
- (a) the circumstances under which the timber may or must be cut, and
 - (b) the point at which the timber may or must be cut.
- (4) A scale site owner or operator must comply with an order under this section.

[am. B.C. Reg. 89/2011, Sch. s. 2.]

Type of scale

- 5** (1) Timber that is required by the Act to be scaled must be scaled by one of the following methods:
- (a) by determining the volume and classifying the quality of each piece of timber,
 - (b) by determining the volume and classifying the quality of samples of the timber, or
 - (c) by determining the volume and classifying the quality of timber using a method approved by the minister
 - (i) for the purposes of section 3 (1) of this regulation,
 - (ii) to account for timber lost during water transportation, as reported under section 2 (3) of the Timber Marking and Transportation Regulation, or
 - (iii) for the circumstances specified by the minister.
- (1.1) Timber scaled under subsection (1) (b) must be scaled in accordance with a sampling plan approved by the minister as follows:
- (a) all the timber is segregated by timber mark and weighed;
 - (b) the approved sampling plan requires the measuring of a sufficient number of samples to provide an estimate of the total volume of timber included under the sampling plan that has a statistical reliability of plus or minus 1%, 19 times out of 20;
 - (c) the sum of the volume of a number of pieces of timber of the same species and grade, as measured in the sample, is rounded to the nearest 0.01 m³;
 - (d) the quotient resulting from dividing the sample volume, as determined under paragraph (c), by the sample weight is calculated to 5 decimal places.
- (2) An approval under subsection (1) (b) or (c) may be withdrawn at any time by the

minister in order to ensure accurate scaling.

- (3) Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 104/2009, s. 2 (b).]
- (4) Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 241/2003, s. (c).]
- (5) Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 89/2011, Sch. s. 6.]

[am. B.C. Regs. 270/97, s. 3; 241/2003, s. (c); 257/2007, s. 2; 104/2009, s. 2; 89/2011, Sch. ss. 3 to 6.]

Type of scale — special forest products

5 . 1 Special forest products that are required by the Act to be scaled must be scaled by one of the following methods:

- (a) for special forest products other than Christmas trees, by determining either the volume or the volume and quality of the special forest products, using a method approved by the minister;
- (b) for Christmas trees,
 - (i) by classifying each tree by species and by length as less than 3 m, as 3 m to 5 m or as more than 5 m, and
 - (ii) by counting the number of trees in each classification.

[en. B.C. Reg. 89/2011, Sch. s. 7.]

Scaling procedures

6 A person who scales timber under section 5 (1) (a) or a sample of timber under section 5 (1) (b) must

- (a) measure, with a scale stick,
 - (i) the diameter of the area inside the bark of each end, and
 - (ii) where required by the minister, any other diameter,
- (b) record the radius of each end to the nearest centimetre,
- (c) if a piece of timber has an irregular cross section,
 - (i) determine the approximate area of the cross section after measuring 2 or more axes of the cross section, and
 - (ii) determine and record the radius of a circle with the area determined under paragraph (i),
- (d) if there is visible flare in a butt log, project the line of normal taper of the log to the large end and measure only the part of the diameter that is located inside the line of normal taper,
- (e) measure and record the length of a piece of timber between 2 planes that are perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the piece and situated at the geometric centre of each end face,
- (f) if the minister directs that a diameter be measured at a place other than the end, measure the length between every adjacent diameter, and measure the diameters and record the log as 2 or more pieces,
- (g) record the length measured under paragraphs (e) and (f)
 - (i) to the nearest tenth of a metre, or
 - (ii) if the measurement is 0.05 metres from the nearest tenth of a

metre, to the nearest even tenth of a metre,

- (h) if there are one or more defects in the form of rotted, holed or charred wood,
 - (i) reduce the measured radii or length of a piece of timber accordingly and record measurements that compute the firmwood volume of the piece of timber, or
 - (ii) record the type and required dimensions of the defect or defects, and reduce the gross scale of the piece of timber by the computed volume of the defect or defects,
- (i) classify and record each piece of timber by timber mark, species and grade and, in the case of parcels containing logs with no readily discernible timber mark, record the mark as "NMV" to indicate that no mark is visible,
- (j) mark each piece, unit or parcel of timber at the time of making the scale with an identifiable mark to indicate that it has been scaled, and
- (k) classify the grade of timber in accordance with sections 7 to 9.

[am. B.C. Regs. 69/2004, s. (a); 15/2006, s. 1; 89/2011, Sch. s. 8.]

Schedule of timber grades

7 Timber must be classified by grade in accordance with

- (a) the Schedule of Coast Timber Grades, if timber is cut in a forest region or part of a forest region where the policies and procedures approved by the minister under section 105 (1) (c) of the Act specify that log selling prices must be used to determine the rates of stumpage applicable to the timber, or
- (b) the Schedule of Interior Timber Grades if paragraph (a) does not apply.

[am. B.C. Regs. 270/97, s. 4; 237/2013, App. 3, s. 1.]

Timber grade selection

8 If timber matches the description in the schedules for more than one grade, it must be placed

- (a) unless paragraph (b) or (c) applies, in the grade in which it first appears in the schedules,
- (b) unless paragraph (c) applies, in the undersize grade if it matches the undersize grade description, or
- (c) in the firmwood reject grade if it matches the firmwood reject grade description.

Measurements in the schedules

9 (1) If a log or slab is measured for the purpose of determining in which grade it belongs in the schedules,

- (a) subject to subsection (2), length measurements used must be the actual unrounded measurement in metres, and
- (b) radius, width and thickness measurements must be in centimetres and must be rounded to the nearest whole centimetre except that a half

centimetre must be rounded to the nearest even whole centimetre, and if the measurement is 15 cm or less it must be the actual unrounded measurement.

(2) If timber is bucked into logs less than 5.2 metres in length on the Coast or 2.5 metres in length in the Interior

- (a) in order to facilitate the removal or transportation of the timber,
- (b) for the purpose of scaling, or
- (c) for the purpose of manufacturing a forest product

each bucked log is, for the purpose of classifying timber, deemed to be 5.2 metres in length on the Coast and 2.5 metres in length in the Interior.

(3) The radius for the purposes of classifying the grade of timber under section 7 is, if timber is greater than

- (a) 12.8 metres in length on the Coast, the radius measured 12.8 metres from the large end of the log, or
- (b) 8 metres in length in the Interior, the radius measured at the mid-point of the log.

[am. B.C. Regs. 62/2001; 256/2007, s. 1.]

Calculation of volume

10 To calculate scale volume using the British Columbia metric scale a person must determine

(a) the volume of a piece of timber in the following manner:

- (i) the area of each end must be calculated in square metres by multiplying the square of each radius by 3.141592 and dividing by 10 000;
- (ii) the sum of the areas of each end of the piece of timber expressed in square metres must be divided by 2 and the result multiplied by the measured length in metres;
- (iii) the result of the calculation must be rounded to the nearest 0.001 m³, and

(b) the sum of the volume of a number of pieces of timber of the same species, grade and having the same timber mark, by rounding the sum of the volumes to the nearest 0.1 m³ or, if measured in a sample, to the nearest 0.01 m³.

Scale return submission timing and penalty

11 (1) For the purposes of section 97 (1) of the Act, the prescribed time is 14 days after the scale return is completed in the form approved by the minister.

(2) For the purposes of section 97 (2) of the Act, a person listed in section 97 (1) (a) to (d) of the Act who does not comply with the timing requirements established under subsection (1) of this section must pay a penalty to the government in the following amount:

- (a) if no stumpage is payable, \$25;

- (b) if stumpage is payable and
 - (i) the scale return is delivered fewer than 31 days after the due date, \$25,
 - (ii) the scale return is delivered more than 30 days after the due date but fewer than 61 days after the due date, \$50, or
 - (iii) the scale return is not delivered 61 days after the due date, \$100 plus \$2 for each day following the 61 days that the scale return is not delivered to a maximum of \$200;
 - (c) if the scale return is based on the method of scaling timber described in section 5 (1) (b) of this regulation, \$100.
- (3) The minister may waive a penalty under subsection (2) if satisfied that
- (a) the delay in the delivery of the scale return was caused by circumstances beyond the control of the person who did not comply with the timing requirements established under subsection (1), or
 - (b) all other scale returns the person referred to in paragraph (a) was required to submit during the preceding year, starting on the day before the scale return was delivered, were delivered in accordance with the timing requirements established under subsection (1).

[en. B.C. Reg. 386/2008; am. B.C. Reg. 89/2011, Sch. s. 9.]

Annual volume at which electronic scale return may be required

12 For the purpose of section 97 (7) of the Act, the prescribed annual volume is 500 m³.

[en. B.C. Reg. 69/2004, s. (b).]

Scaling charges, costs and expenses — prescribed amount

12 . 1 For the purposes of section 98 (3) of the Act, the prescribed amount is \$25.

[en. B.C. Reg. 270/97, s. 6.]

Check Scale

Penalty if timber not retained for check scale

13 If timber has not been retained for check scale as required by section 94 (4) of the Act and has not been exempted under section 94 (5) of the Act, the scale site owner or operator is liable for the costs incurred by the Crown in attempting to perform the check scale.

[am. B.C. Reg. 270/97, s. 7.]

Check scale — prescribed percentage

14 For the purposes of section 97 (4) of the Act, the prescribed percentage is 3%.

[am. B.C. Reg. 270/97, s. 5.]

Second check scale — prescribed percentage

15 For the purposes of section 99 (5) (a) and (b) of the Act, the prescribed percentage is 3%.

[en. B.C. Reg. 270/97, s. 8.]

Second Scale

Second scale — prescribed percentage

16 For the purposes of section 99 (2) (a) and (b) of the Act, the prescribed percentage is 3%.
[am. B.C. Reg. 270/97, s. 9.]

Fees

Examination fee

17 The fee for a scaling licence examination is \$50.

Acting scaler appointment fee

18 (1) The application fee for appointment as an acting scaler under section 100 (3) (a) of the Act is \$100.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if, during the term of the appointment, no more than 300 m³ of timber will be scaled by the appointee.
[en. B.C. Reg. 270/97, s. 10.]

Repealed

19–20 Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 270/97, s. 11.]

Offences

Offences

21 A person who contravenes section 2 or 4 (1) or (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or to imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or to both.
[am. B.C. Reg. 270/97, s. 12.]

Schedule of Coast Timber Grades

[am. B.C. Regs. 15/2006, s. 2; 256/2007, ss. 2 to 4.]

Part 1 — All Species

1 *Firmwood Reject, Grade Code Z*

- (a) A log where
- (i) heart rot or hole runs the entire length of the log and the residual collar of the firmwood constitutes less than 50% of the gross scale of the log,
 - (ii) rot is in the log and the scaler estimates the net length of the log to be less than 1.2 m, or
 - (iii) sap rot or charred wood exists and the residual firmwood is less than 10 cm in diameter at the butt end of the log.
- (b) That portion of a log that is less than 10 cm in diameter or that portion of a slab that is less than 10 cm in thickness.

Part 2 — Coniferous Species other than Yew

2 Balsam and Hemlock

(a) No. 1 Lumber Balsam and Hemlock, Grade Code D

A log 5 m or more in length and 33 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be clear.

(b) No. 2 Lumber Balsam and Hemlock, Grade Code F

A log 5 m or more in length and 25 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 25% of that lumber will be clear.

(c) No. 2 Sawlog Balsam and Hemlock, Grade Code H

A log 5 m or more in length and

- (i) 19 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 65% of that lumber will be merchantable, or
- (ii) otherwise, Grade Code D or F, 25 cm or more in radius, where less than 75% but at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 25% of that lumber will be clear.

(d) No. 3 Sawlog Balsam and Hemlock, Grade Code I

A log

- (i) 3.8 m or more in length and 19 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be merchantable, or
- (ii) otherwise Grade Code H, 5 m or more in length and 19 cm or more in radius, where less than 75% but at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 65% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(e) No. 4 Sawlog Balsam and Hemlock, Grade Code J

A log 5 m or more in length and 8 to 18 cm in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(f) No. 5 Chipper Balsam and Hemlock, Grade Code U

A log

- (i) 5 m or more in length and,
 - (A) 5 to 7 cm in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber, or
 - (B) 8 to 18 cm in radius where at least 66 2/3% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber, or
- (ii) 3.8 m or more in length and 19 cm or more in radius where at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber

and at least 35% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(g) No. 6 Chipper Balsam and Hemlock, Grade Code X

A log 3 m or more in length and 5 cm or more in radius where at least 33 1/3% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 35% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(h) No. 7 Chipper Balsam and Hemlock, Grade Code Y

A log lower in grade than No. 6 Chipper and higher in grade than firmwood reject.

3 Cedar

(a) No. 1 Lumber Cedar, Grade Code D

(i) a log 5 m or more in length and 30 cm or more in radius, or a slab 5 m or more in length, 25 cm or more in radius and 38 cm or more in thickness, where at least 75% of the gross scale of the log or slab can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be clear, or

(ii) a log 5 m or more in length and 60 cm or more in radius where at least 66 2/3% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be clear.

(b) No. 2 Lumber Cedar, Grade Code F

A log 5 m or more in length and 25 cm or more in radius, or a slab 5 m or more in length, 25 cm or more in radius and 38 cm or more in thickness, where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 25% of that lumber will be clear.

(c) No. 2 Sawlog Cedar, Grade Code H

A log 5 m or more in length and 19 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 65% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(d) No. 3 Sawlog Cedar, Grade Code I

A log

(i) 3.8 m or more in length and 19 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be merchantable,

(ii) 9.8 m or more in length and 25 cm or more in radius where at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be merchantable, or

(iii) otherwise Grade Code H, 9.8 m or more in length and 19 cm or more in radius, where less than 75% but at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 65% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(e) No. 4 Sawlog Cedar, Grade Code J

A log 5 m or more in length and 8 to 18 cm in radius where at least 75% of the gross

scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(f) No. 1 Shingle Cedar, Grade Code K

A log 3.8 m or more in length and 25 cm or more in radius or a slab 3.8 m or more in length, 25 cm or more in radius and 38 cm or more in thickness, where at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into shingles or shakes and at least 75% of the shingles or shakes will be clear.

(g) No. 2 Shingle Cedar, Grade Code L

A log 3.8 m or more in length and 19 cm or more in radius or a slab 3.8 m or more in length, 19 cm or more in radius and 26 cm or more in thickness where at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into shingles or shakes and at least 50% of the shingles or shakes will be clear.

(h) No. 3 Shingles Cedar, Grade Code M

A log 3.8 m or more in length and 19 cm or more in radius or a slab 3.8 m or more in length, 13 cm or more in radius and 16 cm or more in thickness where at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into shingles and at least 25% of the shingles will be clear.

(i) No. 5 Utility Cedar, Grade Code U

A log

(i) 5 m or more in length and

(A) 5 to 7 cm in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber, or

(B) 8 to 18 cm in radius where at least 66 2/3% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber, or

(ii) 3.8 m or more in length and 19 cm or more in radius where at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber

and at least 35% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(j) No. 6 Chipper Cedar, Grade Code X

A log 3 m or more in length and 5 cm or more in radius where at least 33 1/3% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 35% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(k) No. 7 Chipper Cedar, Grade Code Y

A log lower in grade than No. 6 Chipper but higher in grade than firmwood reject.

4 Cypress

These grades apply to cypress, also known as yellow cedar.

(a) No. 1 Lumber Cypress, Grade Code D

A log 4 m or more in length and 30 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 50% of that

lumber will be clear.

(b) No. 2 Lumber Cypress, Grade Code F

A log

- (i) 4 m or more in length and 25 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 25% of that lumber will be clear, or
- (ii) otherwise Grade Code D, 6.2 m or more in length and 30 cm or more in radius, where less than 75% but at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be clear.

(c) No. 2 Sawlog Cypress, Grade Code H

A log 4 m or more in length and 19 cm or more in radius where at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 65% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(d) No. 3 Sawlog Cypress, Grade Code I

A log 4 m or more in length and 19 cm or more in radius where at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(e) No. 4 Sawlog Cypress, Grade Code J

A log 4 m or more in length and 8 to 18 cm in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(f) No. 5 Utility Cypress, Grade Code U

A log

- (i) 5 m or more in length and
 - (A) 5 to 7 cm in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber, or
 - (B) 8 to 18 cm in radius where at least 66 2/3% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber, or
- (ii) 3.8 m or more in length and 19 cm or more in radius where at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber

and at least 35% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(g) No. 6 Chipper Cypress, Grade Code X

A log 3 m or more in length and 5 cm or more in radius where at least 33 1/3% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 35% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(h) No. 7 Chipper Cypress, Grade Code Y

A log lower in grade than No. 6 Chipper and higher in grade than firmwood reject.

5 *Fir and Pine*

(a) No. 1 Lumber Fir and Pine, Grade Code D

A log 5 m or more in length and 38 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be clear.

(b) No. 2 Lumber Fir and Pine, Grade Code F

A log 5 m or more in length and 30 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 25% of that lumber will be clear.

(c) No. 2 Peeler Fir, Grade Code B

A log 5.2 m or more in length and 30 cm or more in radius where at least 80% of the gross scale can be manufactured on a rotary lathe into veneer.

(d) No. 3 Peeler Fir, Grade Code C

A log 5.2 m or more in length and 19 cm or more in radius where at least 80% of the gross scale can be manufactured on a rotary lathe into veneer.

(e) No. 2 Sawlog Fir and Pine, Grade Code H

A log 5 m or more in length and

(i) 19 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber, or

(ii) 25 cm or more in radius where at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber

and at least 65% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(f) No. 3 Sawlog Fir and Pine, Grade I

A log

(i) 3.8 m or more in length and

(A) 19 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber, or

(B) 25 cm or more in radius where at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber

and at least 50% of that lumber will be merchantable, or

(ii) otherwise Grade Code H, 5 m or more in length and 19 to 24 cm in radius, where less than 75% but at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 65% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(g) No. 4 Sawlog Fir and Pine, Grade Code J

A log 5 m or more in length and 8 to 18 cm in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be

merchantable.

(h) No. 5 Utility Fir and Pine, Grade Code U

A log

(i) 5 m or more in length and

(A) 5 to 7 cm in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber, or

(B) 8 to 18 cm in radius where at least 66 2/3% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber, or

(ii) 3.8 m or more in length and 19 cm or more in radius where at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber

and at least 35% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(i) No. 6 Chipper Fir and Pine, Grade Code X

A log 3 m or more in length and 5 cm or more in radius where at least 33 1/3% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 35% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(j) No. 7 Chipper Fir and Pine, Grade Code Y

A log lower in grade than No. 6 Chipper and higher in grade than firmwood reject.

6 Spruce

(a) No. 1 Premium Spruce, Grade Code D

A fine grained log 4 m or more in length and 50 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be clear.

(b) No. 2 Premium Spruce, Grade Code E

A fine grained log

(i) 4 m or more in length and 38 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 25% of that lumber will be clear, or

(ii) otherwise Grade Code D, 6.2 m or more in length and 50 cm or more in radius, where less than 75% but at least 66 2/3% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be clear.

(c) No. 1 Lumber Spruce, Grade Code F

A log 4 m or more in length and 38 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be clear.

(d) No. 2 Lumber Spruce, Grade Code G

A log 4 m or more in length and 30 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 25% of that

lumber will be clear.

(e) No. 2 Sawlog Spruce, Grade Code H

A log

(i) 4 m or more in length and 19 cm or more in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 65% of that lumber will be merchantable, or

(ii) otherwise Grade Code D, E, F or G, 4 m or more in length and 30 cm or more in radius, where less than 75% but at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber and at least 25% of the lumber will be clear.

(f) No. 3 Sawlog Spruce, Grade Code I

A log 4 m or more in length and

(i) 19 cm or more in radius where

(A) at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be merchantable, or

(B) otherwise Grade Code H, where less than 75% but at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 65% of that lumber will be merchantable, or

(ii) 25 cm or more in radius where at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(g) No. 4 Sawlog Spruce, Grade Code J

A log 4 m or more in length and 8 to 18 cm in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 50% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(h) No. 5 Utility Spruce, Grade Code U

A log

(i) 5 m or more in length, and

(A) 5 to 7 cm in radius where at least 75% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber, or

(B) 8 to 18 cm in radius where at least 66 2/3% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber, or

(ii) 3.8 m or more in length and 19 cm or more in radius where at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber

and at least 35% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(i) No. 6 Chipper Spruce, Grade Code X

A log 3 m or more in length and 5 cm or more in radius where at least 33 1/3% of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber and at least 35% of that lumber will be merchantable.

(j) No. 7 Chipper Spruce, Grade Code Y

A log lower in grade than No. 6 Chipper and higher in grade than firmwood reject.

Part 3 — Broadleaf Species and Yew

7 *All broadleaf species and Yew*

(a) Sawlog, Grade Code W

A log 2.6 m or more in length and 5 cm or more in radius, where at least 50% of the gross scale can be manufactured into merchantable lumber.

(b) Chipper, Grade Code Y

A log lower in grade than sawlog and higher in grade than firmwood reject.

Schedule of Interior Timber Grades

[en. B.C. Reg. 15/2006, s. 3; am. B.C. Regs. 80/2006; 385/2008.]

All Species

1 *Firmwood Reject, Grade Code Z*

(a) A log where

(i) heart rot or hole runs the entire length of the log and the residual collar of the firmwood constitutes less than 50% of the gross scale of the log,

(ii) rot is in the log and the scaler estimates the net length of the log to be less than 1.2 m, or

(iii) sap rot or charred wood exists and the residual firmwood is less than 10 cm in diameter at the butt end of the log.

(b) That portion of a log that is less than 10 cm in diameter or that portion of a slab that is less than 10 cm in thickness.

2 *Undersized Log, Grade Code 6*

A log higher in grade than firmwood reject and cut from a tree which was below the minimum diameter, including the bark, at stump height.

3 *Premium Sawlog, Grade Code 1*

A log 2.5 m or more in length and 10 cm or more in radius, or a slab 2.5 m or more in length and 20 cm or more in width and 20 cm or more in thickness measured at a right angle to the growth rings, where:

(a) for a hemlock, cedar or balsam log or slab, at least 90 percent of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber,

(b) Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 385/2008, s. (b).]

(c) for all other species, at least 75 percent of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber, and

(d) for all species, at least 75 percent of the lumber will be merchantable.

4 *Sawlog, Grade Code 2*

A log 2.5 m or more in length and 5 cm or more in radius, or a slab 2.5 m or more in

length and 15 cm or more in width and 15 cm or more in thickness measured at a right angle to the growth rings, where:

- (a) for a hemlock or cedar log or slab, at least 75 percent of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber,
- (b) Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 385/2008, s. (b).]
- (c) for a balsam log, at least 67 percent of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber,
- (d) for all other species, at least 50 percent of the gross scale can be manufactured into lumber, and
- (e) for all species, at least 50 percent of the lumber will be merchantable.

5 Lumber Reject, Grade Code 4

A log or slab higher in grade than firmwood reject and lower in grade than sawlog.

Note: *this regulation replaces B.C. Reg. 563/78.*

[Provisions relevant to the enactment of this regulation: [Forest Act](#), R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 157, sections 96 and 151 (1.1), (2) (n) and (n.1)]