

CANFOR WESTERN CANADA
LOG PROCUREMENT PROGRAM

Wood Producer INFORMATION PACKAGE



Adapted from the



Wood Producer Information Package

4th Edition, Revised November 10, 2023

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Introduction

Canfor expressed interest to become certified to the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI) 2015-2019 sustainable forest management standard and fiber sourcing standard in June 2018. Canfor's objective as a SFI® Program Participant is to maintain certification to the SFI 2022 standards. Maintaining SFI Fiber sourcing certification will provide independent verification of responsible log procurement practices to our customers, our trading partners and the public.

Canfor is a member of the Western Canada Sustainable Forestry Initiative Implementation Committee (WCSIC), which is made up of Sustainable Forestry Initiative Program Participants in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. SFI Program Participants are SFI certified forest companies or organizations that believe forest landowners have an important stewardship responsibility and a commitment to society, and they recognize the importance of maintaining viable public and private forestlands. SFI Program Participants support sustainable forestry practices on forestland they manage and promote it on other lands. They support efforts to protect private property rights, and to help all landowners manage their forestland sustainably. The WCSIC performs local outreach and education activities that promote sustainable forestry, the SFI program, and SFI Standard conformance on public and private forestlands.

The WCSIC Wood Producer Information Package (WPIP) is an outreach tool for wood producers and landowners supplying wood to SFI Program Participants from North American forests. Canfor has modified the WCSIC Wood Producer Information Package for our use in providing guidance to wood producers and landowners for the purpose of managing forestlands consistent with SFI Fiber Sourcing Standard Principles and Objectives. A wood producer is defined by SFI as 'a person or organization, including loggers and wood dealers, involved in harvesting, or regularly supplying wood fiber directly from the forest for commercial purposes.

Canfor and other SFI Program Participants encourage forest landowners to participate in forest management certification. Landowners considering certifying their lands should contact Canfor, the nearest SFI Program Participant or the WCSIC at www.WCSIC.ca. Refer to section 8 of the Canfor WPIP for more information regarding SFI certification options available to landowners and wood producers.

Under the SFI standards, Canfor has an obligation to broaden the knowledge and practice of sustainable forest management and will do so through the provision of this information package to uncertified public forestland tenure holders and uncertified private forestland owners, with whom Canfor is purchasing timber.

A copy of the Canfor Wood Producer Information Package (Canfor WPIP) shall be provided by Canfor log purchase staff to all wood producers and land owners of timber that has been sourced from lands that are not certified as being managed to one of the following 3rd party sustainable forest management (SFM) certification schemes – Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI), Canadian Standards Association (CSA), or Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). In situations where the wood producer has acquired the timber from an uncertified land owner, a copy of the Canfor Wood Producer Information Package must also be provided to the land owner.

Uncertified land owners and wood producers selling logs to Canfor are expected to implement the management practices identified in the Canfor WPIP and utilize the services of qualified logging professionals (QLPs) where available. Canfor encourages wood producers who regularly sell timber to Canfor to complete the Logger Training program provided by the WCSIC or the SFI Awareness training offered by Canfor. Contact the Canfor Log Purchaser or Certification Specialist for more information regarding these training programs. Land owners and wood producers with certification to one of the acceptable SFM certification schemes will be expected to follow their own certification program.

The guidance and management practices included in the Canfor WPIP are intended to provide basic information that land owners and wood producers may not be aware of, or to supplement some of the information they are aware of in order to help them to develop harvest plans that recognize and respect other forest values so that forestlands are managed in a sustainable and responsible manner.

SFI Fiber Sourcing Standard Principles

Canfor implements sustainable forestry practices on the forestland we manage, and promote it on other lands. Canfor and other SFI Program Participants who purchase fiber from other forest owners and/or tenure holders believe that forest landowners and managers have an important stewardship responsibility to society and are committed to help private landowners and managers from whom we purchase fiber, to manage their forestland sustainably. In keeping with this responsibility to manage forestland sustainably, Canfor supports the following principles provided in the SFI 2022 Fiber Sourcing Standard (SFI FS):

1. To practice **Sustainable Forestry**.
2. To reforest after harvest and maintain long term **Forest** and soil **Productivity and Health**.
3. To implement practices that result in **Protection of Water Resources**.
4. To foster **Protection** and promotion **of Biological Diversity** including animal and plant species and wildlife habitat.
5. To manage the **Aesthetics** (visual impacts) of forest operations and provision of **Recreation** opportunities.
6. To foster **Protection of Special Sites** by managing lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that considers their unique qualities.
7. To practice **Legal Compliance** with applicable forestry and related environmental laws and regulations.
8. To support advances in sustainable forest management through forestry **Research**.
9. To foster improvement in sustainable forest management through **Training and Education**.
10. To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry on all lands through **Community Involvement and Social Responsibility** and through recognition and **Respect of Indigenous Peoples Rights** and traditional forest related knowledge.
11. To broaden the understanding of forest certification to the SFI Fiber Sourcing standard through **Transparency** in documenting certification audits.
12. To foster **Continual Improvement** in the practice of sustainable forest management and monitor and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forest management.

13. To engage in **Responsible Fiber Sourcing** use and promote sustainable forestry across a diversity of ownership and management types in the United States and Canada that is both scientifically credible and socially, environmentally, and economically responsible and to avoid sourcing from controversial sources both domestically and internationally.

In addition to supporting these principles, Canfor and other forest companies and organizations seek and maintain certification to SFI or other sustainable forest management systems to help ensure the future well-being of forest ecosystems. To demonstrate conformance with SFI or other standards, Canfor and other companies, hire independent auditors, who verify that the companies' forest practices and environmental management meet the requirements of the certification system. The audit verification is an ongoing process that ensures continuing conformance with the sustainable forest management standards. For more information on the SFI Standard please refer to the SFI website, www.forests.org.

Canfor Log Procurement Program Policy

Canfor's log procurement activities are guided by the *Canfor Log Procurement Program Policy*, noted below, which forms the foundation of our Log Procurement Program:

In support of the SFI FS Principles, Canfor is committed to the environmentally sustainable and socially responsible procurement of timber from western Canadian forests.

To support the SFI FS Principles Canfor will:

Favour timber procurement from sources that are certified to a recognized sustainable forest management standard and promote sustainable forest management on forestlands that are uncertified through the implementation of our timber procurement program. Mill inventories will not influence where we procure our timber, which will come from forestlands that meet the requirements of applicable land use plans endorsed by the governments of British Columbia or Alberta and/or the requirements of the Sustainable Forestry Initiative Fiber Sourcing Standard.

Practice sustainable forest management on tenured lands and responsible procurement activities including promotion of sustainable forestry practices to other forest land owners/managers and avoidance of controversial log and lumber sources, to protect environmental values.

Comply with all applicable forestry and environmental laws and regulations.

Manage our procurement activities to promote sustainable forest management, environmentally appropriate, economically viable and socially responsible practices and provide a safe work place for our employees and the contractors/vendors we engage with.

Promote and encourage the use of best management practices in the management of forestlands that are based on sound scientific and economic principles and are locally appropriate. Best Management Practices encouraged will include:

- consideration for the long term forest and soil productivity in harvest and silviculture activities, including prompt reforestation post harvest,

- consideration of forest health agents, invasive exotic plants and animals, and responsible management of wildfire, pests and diseases,
- protection of water resources and riparian habitat,
- protection of special sites with ecological, geological or cultural significance, in a manner that considers their unique qualities,
- protection of unique habitats to promote ecological and biological diversity,
- consideration for visual quality and recreational opportunities across the landscape.

Broaden the practice and understanding of sustainable forestry and its benefits through dialogue with adjacent landowners, local government, First Nations, stakeholder groups and the public to address potential impacts of our procurement and harvesting activities.

Foster advances in sustainable forest management through support of forestry research, science and technology and provision of training for our employees and contractors/vendors.

Commit to continually improving our sustainable forest management and procurement practices.

Conduct independent audits of our procurement and forest management programs to evaluate our efforts in achieving sustainable forest management and responsible procurement and make the results available to the public to broaden the understanding of certification to the SFI Fiber Sourcing and Forest Management Standards.

Controversial Sources of Timber

Canfor promotes and encourages forest land owners and wood producers to conduct sustainable forest management operations and to use qualified logging professionals in harvesting operations and will not purchase wood from controversial sources, unknown sources or wood producers whose practices are illegal.

For greater clarity SFI defines controversial sources as:

- a. Forest activities which are not in compliance with applicable state, provincial, federal, or international laws.
- b. Forest activities which are contributing to regional declines in habitat conservation and species protection (including biodiversity and special sites, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites and key Biodiversity Areas, threatened and endangered species).
- c. Conversion sources originating from regions experiencing forest area decline.
- d. Forest activities where the spirit of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at work (1998) are not met.
- e. Forest activities where the spirit of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) are not met.
- f. Fiber sourced from areas without effective social laws.
- g. Illegal Logging including trade in CITES (The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) listed species.
- h. Conflict Timber.
- i. Genetically modified trees via forest tree biotechnology.

SFI Fiber Sourcing Standard Objectives

The SFI FS also contains Objectives, Performance Measures and Indicators to communicate and verify conformance with the overarching SFI Principles. There are eleven Objectives that SFI Program Participants including Canfor, adhere to for their Fiber Sourcing Standard certification, supported by 25 Performance Measures and 58 Indicators applicable to fiber sourcing from North American forests. Canfor's Western Canada operations do not source fiber (sawlogs or pulpwood) from outside of North America.

We provide the listing of the SFI Fiber Sourcing Standard (2022) Objectives below. Objectives 1-11 are applicable to fiber sourcing from North American forests. We encourage readers to review the more detailed Performance Measures and Indicators on the SFI website at <https://forests.org/>

Objective 1: Biodiversity in Fiber Sourcing

- To address the practice of sustainable forestry by conserving biological diversity.
- Why it Matters: Conserving biological diversity protects wildlife habitat and ensures healthy forests.

Objective 2: Adherence to Best Management Practices

- To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry through best management practices to protect water quality.
- Why it Matters: Protecting water quality and quantity helps ensure safe and abundant drinking water for all.

Objective 3: Use of Qualified Resource and Qualified Logging Professionals and SFI Certified Logging Companies

- To promote and utilize qualified logging professionals, qualified resource professionals and SFI-certified logging companies.
- Why it Matters: Training logging professionals helps landowners implement effective forest management practices.

Objective 4: Legal and Regulatory Compliance

- To comply with all applicable laws and regulations including international, federal, provincial, state, and local.
- Why it Matters: Compliance with all laws ensures the protection of the environmental and social values of forests.

Objective 5: Forestry Research, Science and Technology

- To invest in research, science, and technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based.
- Why it Matters: Investing in forest research means healthier, more productive forests.

Objective 6: Training and Education

- To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs.
- Why it Matters: Training and educating foresters means forest management plans are more accurately implemented, ensuring the well-being of our forests.

Objective 7: Community Involvement and Landowner Outreach

- To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry through public outreach, education, and involvement and to support the efforts of SFI Implementation Committees.
- Why it Matters: Outreach and education improves the public's understanding of how important sustainable forestry is to local and global issues.

Objective 8: Public Land Management Responsibilities

- To participate and implement sustainable forest management on public lands.
- Why it Matters: Protects the environmental, social, and economic values of public forests.
- **Objective 9: Communications and Public Reporting**
 - To increase transparency and to annually report progress on conformance with the SFI Fiber Sourcing Standard.
 - Why it Matters: Reporting the results of third-party audits increases the public's understanding of forest certification.
- **Objective 10: Management Review and Continual Improvement**
 - To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry by conducting a management review and monitoring performance.
 - Why it Matters: Encouraging continual improvement of sustainable forestry practices, a cornerstone of sustainable forestry.
- **Objective 11: Avoid Controversial Sources**
 - To manage the risk of sourcing fiber products from controversial sources.
 - Why it Matters: A due diligence system minimizes the risk of sourcing from controversial sources whether in the United States, Canada or offshore.

Sustainable Forest Management

Canfor and the WCSIC supports forest land managers in conducting sustainable forest management operations. Canfor's expectation is that all log vendors will conduct their harvesting operations in a manner that recognizes and ensures compliance with all applicable federal and provincial forestry and environmental laws and regulations, laws and regulations applicable to forest worker health and safety and log transportation. As part of a log purchase contract, Canfor will check the validity of a timber mark before entering into an agreement with a log vendor. Canfor will not purchase wood from unknown sources or wood producers whose practices are illegal.

Different legislation applies to Crown and private lands in British Columbia. Land owners and wood producers are encouraged to ensure they have considered all applicable legislation in their harvest plans. Canfor will review harvest plans with log vendors to get an understanding of how the forestland owner or tenure holder plans to harvest the land and whether implementation of the harvest plan will result in legal compliance with applicable forestry and environmental laws and sustainable forest management.

Relevant BC provincial forestry legislation can be reviewed at <http://www.gov.bc.ca/for/tasb/legsregscomptoc.htm>. Other relevant BC provincial legislation can be accessed at <http://www.bclaws.ca/>.

Relevant Alberta provincial forestry legislation can be reviewed at <http://www.agric.gov.ab.ca/app21/ministrypage?cat1=Ministry&cat2=Legislation>.

Relevant federal legislation can be accessed at <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/>.

In BC, the Private Managed Forest Land Council was established in May 2004 to administer the forest practices component of the Managed Forest Program, which includes the protection of key

environmental values on private managed forest land. Managed Forest Land is a BC Assessment property classification (class 7) established in 1988 to encourage private landowners to manage their lands for long-term forest production.

The BC ***Private Managed Forest Land Act*** describes 5 key public environmental values to be protected through the implementation of best management practices. Those key environmental values and associated management objectives include:

- Soil Productivity – to protect the productivity of soil on forest lands.
- Drinking Water – to protect human drinking water before, during and after harvest.
- Fish Habitat – to retain sufficient streamside trees and vegetation during and after harvesting to protect fish habitat.
- Critical Wildlife Habitat – to facilitate the long term protection of critical wildlife habitat.
- Reforestation – to promptly regenerate harvested areas with a healthy and commercially valuable stand of trees.

As mentioned, Canfor expects that wood producers and forest landowners will conduct harvesting operations in compliance with all applicable provincial and federal legislation. Canfor encourages wood producers and forest landowners to consider the following guidance on forest land managed by the wood producer or landowner. Wood producers and landowners should contact an appropriate qualified resource professional for additional guidance particularly with respect to Best Management Practices for protecting Water Quality and other forest values.

Best Forest Management Practices

The following section highlights suggested best management practices that wood producers and forest landowners are encouraged to implement in order to protect the 5 key public environmental values identified by the BC Private Managed Forest Land Council. Where appropriate, this section includes excerpts from the Private Managed Forest Land Council's Field Practices Guide of example management practices to consider implementing.

a) Reforestation

Prompt reforestation of lands being managed for forestry will help to ensure successive crops of trees and is considered a best practice. Reforestation plans can detail the steps needed to successfully re-establish seedlings on harvested forest lands. Such a plan can allow for variations that consider:

- Residual and understorey tree retention.
- Selection of ecologically suited commercial tree species.
- Using improved planting stock and/or fertilizer to improve survival and growth.
- Pest management strategies.
- Site preparation if required to ensure sufficient plantable spots.

Canfor will, on request, support you in identifying Registered Forest Professionals in your area to assist you in developing a reforestation plan for your site. A list of seedling nurseries can also be obtained from Canfor. Note that seedlings generally need to be ordered at least

one year in advance of planting dates. On public forestlands planted seedlings must comply with the Chief Foresters Standards for reforestation. The nurseries or registered forest professionals can help you ensure your stock is best suited to your lands and that it will perform well following plantation establishment.

It is a good practice to:

- Restrict the amount of productive forest land converted to roads and logging trails to the minimum necessary for safe and efficient harvest operations.
- Plant and/or seed areas of exposed soil promptly.
- Utilize tree seed or seedlings that are adapted to the expected future climactic conditions.
- Rehabilitate and /or otherwise prepare for planting any roads or logging trails no longer required.
- Ensure that planted trees are well distributed across the harvested area.
- Fill plant as necessary to replace any mortality in order to meet stocking requirements.
- Treat brush competition that threatens initial survival and growth.
- Avoid the use of fertilizer or herbicide near streams, especially near fish streams or those with licensed water intakes.



b) Afforestation

When feasible forest land owners are encouraged to practice afforestation; converting lands back to productive forests or planting trees on lands that have not recently supported

forests. Afforestation has many benefits to the environment; two examples are increased overall land productivity and increasing carbon storage. Afforestation may qualify as carbon credits for offsetting greenhouse gas emissions. For information about carbon offset projects refer to BC Climate Change Secretariat:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/climate-change/> / or Alberta Carbon Registries (Alberta based): <https://www.csaregistries.ca/albertacarbonregistries/home.cfm>

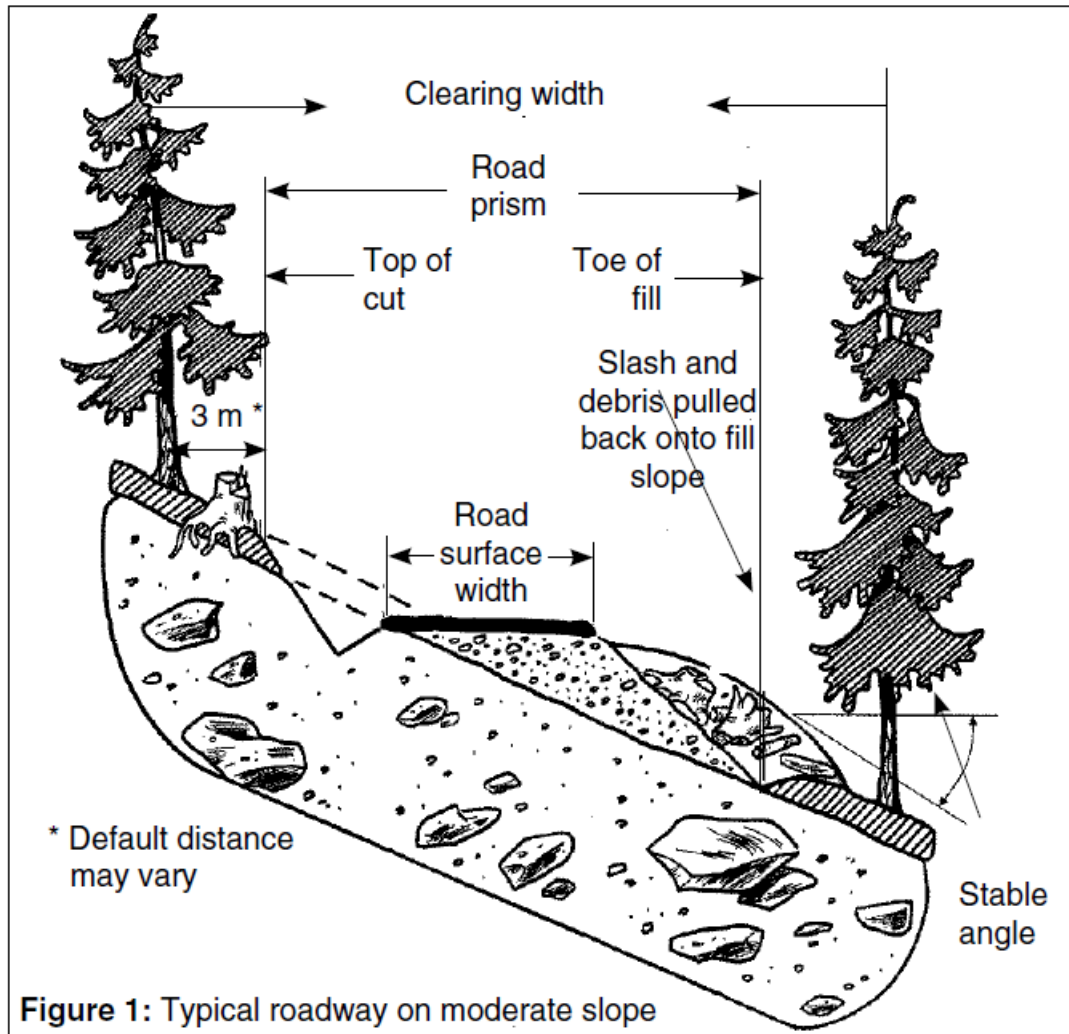


c) Road Construction, Maintenance & Deactivation

Roads that are well designed, constructed and maintained are an important asset. Whereas poorly constructed roads often result in unacceptable environmental risks. Following are suggested good practices to minimize environmental risks:

- Construct only enough road length and width needed for safe and efficient harvesting access.
- Locate and build road on benches where it is possible to reduce cuts and fills, thereby minimizing width.
- Do not construct a road within 30 m of class A or B streams or 10 m of class C, D or E streams.
- Ensure silt or debris from road construction, use and maintenance does not enter streams.
- Minimize potential sediment sources by promptly seeding /revegetating exposed mineral soil.
- Current weather patterns have resulted in higher rainfall intensities and thus stream discharges than in the past; ensure that any bridge or culvert crossing designs account for the higher discharge rate.
- Stop activity during rainy periods if there is an increased risk of causing sedimentation to enter streams.
- Install filters/sediment traps to minimize sediment transport.
- Do not allow water from ditches and cross drain culverts to discharge directly into streams.
- Maintain natural channel location for every stream encountered.
- Wherever possible, build approached and crossings perpendicular to streams.

- Conduct work from the streambank, not in the channel.
- Use silt fencing, blocks or traps to minimize erosion in ditches.
- Use rip-rap or other non-erodible material to reduce water velocity/scour potential at the culvert outlet.
- Deactivate roads and trails no longer needed and reforest with ecologically suited commercial tree species where practicable.
- Reduce the risk of slides or slumps on steep sites by ensuring culverts are functioning as intended.

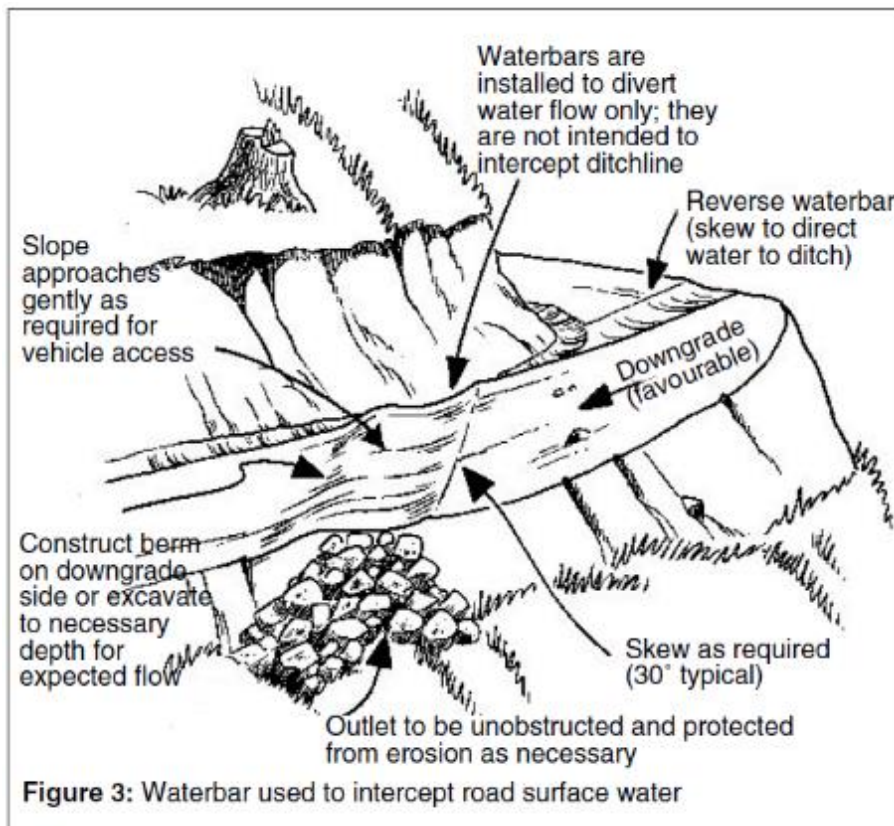
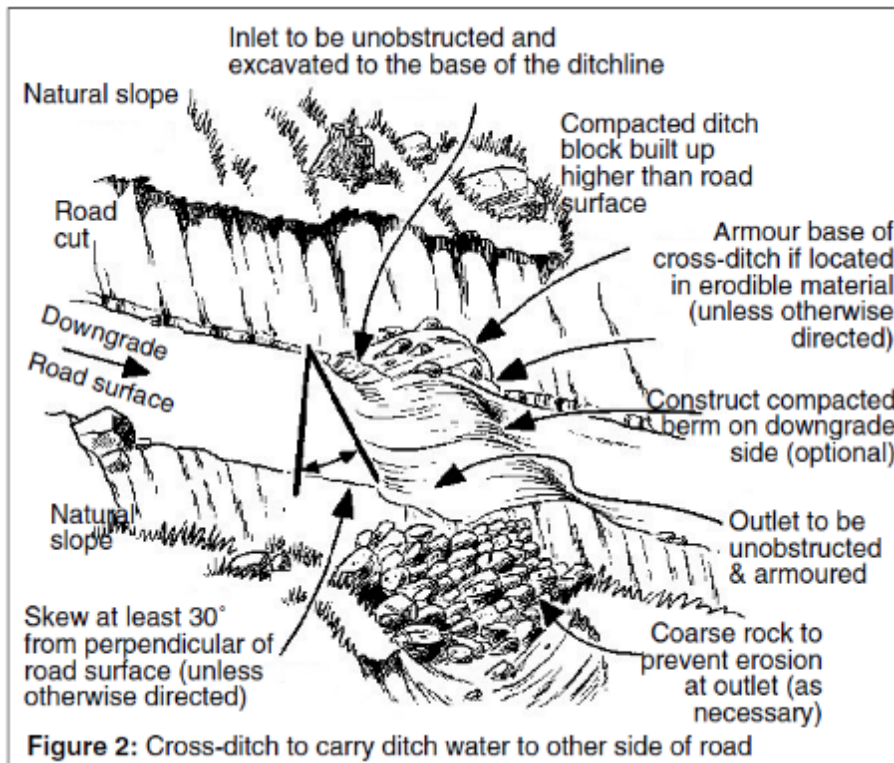




Culvert discharge armouring with rip rap.



Photo depicting armouring of culvert discharge area and diversion of runoff into vegetated area where it can be filtered.



d) Timber Harvesting

Completing an environmentally responsible and economically efficient timber harvesting operation requires a good understanding of the forest cover, the land and the capabilities of the harvesting equipment.

Harvesting trees is the first phase of forest renewal. Well managed harvesting operations can provide favorable conditions for successful reforestation. It is important to select a silviculture system, harvest method and equipment that are appropriate to the terrain, timber type and size. As with road construction, the risks associated with timber harvesting will vary according to season, daily weather conditions, equipment types, environmental factors, experienced operators and appropriate supervision.

Following are suggested good practices to minimize environmental risks:

- Maximize regeneration opportunity by minimizing loss of productive forest area impacted by soil compaction or other adverse ground disturbance.
- Post harvesting, rehabilitate roads or skid trails no longer required to reduce environmental risk and maximize available area to reforest.
- Ensure that ditches and culverts are kept open and functional so they keep water flowing as designed.
- Use protective measures when falling trees near riparian zones to protect water quality and fish habitat.
- Implement tree/understory retention practices to protect riparian habitat areas.
- Restrict operations when there is an increased risk that weather or ground conditions could adversely affect fish habitat and soil conditions (erosion, compaction).
- Ensure that any known critical wildlife habitat is identified and conserved/protected as per the harvest plan. Consider piling and burning debris from log processing areas to reduce wildfire fuel loading.
- Where ground based equipment is used, vary skid road location and pattern to reduce soil compaction and rutting.



e) Invasive Exotic Plants and Animals

The SFI Standard requires participants to limit the introduction, impact and spread of invasive exotic plants and animals that directly threaten or are likely to threaten native plant and animal communities. Information on the control of invasive plants can be found through the Invasive Species Council of British Columbia (<http://bcinvasives.ca/>) and the Alberta Invasive Species Council (<https://www.abinvasives.ca/>). The Federal Government of Canada documents incidences and develops strategies for “Invasive Alien Species in Canada”. The program includes invasive plants and animals: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/eee-ias/>

f) Water Quality and Riparian Management

Riparian habitat (area adjacent to creeks, lakes and wetlands) is very important for protecting water quality and provides high value wildlife habitat. These areas are richer in diversity as they are the transition between aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. Special measures are required in riparian habitat to ensure water quality and habitat is managed on a sustainable basis. Generally, as a best practice this means leaving a buffer between the stream edge and the harvested area and minimizing crossings of the stream. The width of the buffer and need for stream crossings is site specific and depends on the morphology of the stream and your harvest plan.

Special measures are often required in riparian habitat to ensure water quality and habitat is managed on a sustainable basis. Canfor will, on request, support you in identifying qualified resource professionals in your area to assist you in preparing prescriptions to manage riparian habitat. Local land use plans may identify strategies for riparian management that are suited to the conditions in the areas under those plans and are a good source of local information for riparian management that has been developed through a public participation process and accepted by government. In BC, the minimum legal requirements for riparian management can be found in sections 47–52 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation and Division 3 of the Private Managed Forest Land Council Regulation.

This section contains excerpts from the Private Managed Forest Land Council Field Practices Guide regarding stream classification and suggested good practices to minimize environmental risks to water quality and riparian habitat.

Stream Classification

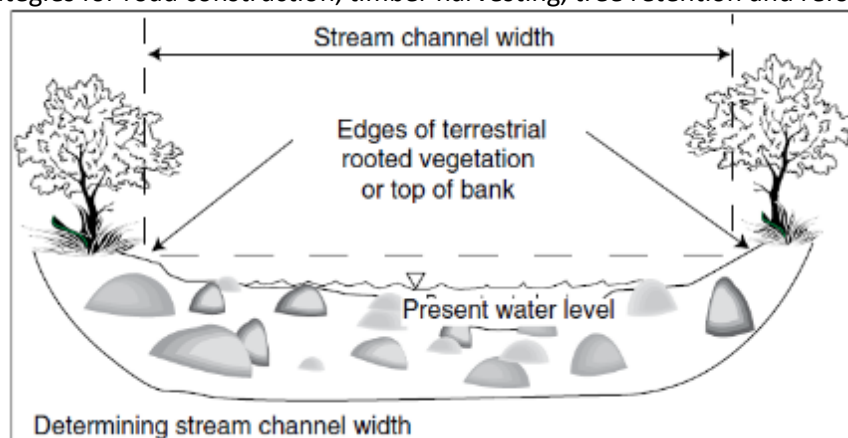
To achieve objectives for protection of water quality fish and riparian habitat an understanding of the stream values present is important to inform the management strategies to be implemented. Determining stream classification is an important step in determining the appropriate level of field activity near a stream. The following process is suggested to classify streams. LWI = Licensed Water Intake.

Stream Classification Process	
Step 1	Determine stream width Action: Measure stream width as described below
Step 2	Determine fish presence/absence Action: Treat the stream as fish stream if gradient less than 20%, or have a qualified person determine fish absence
Step 3	Determine existence of LWI and distance to the stream reach Action: Use maps, local knowledge or research
Step 4	Classify stream Action: Use information from Steps 1–3 and Stream Riparian Classes table (below)

Determining Stream Channel Width

- Measure from normal bank to bank, usually from edges of terrestrial rooted vegetation (see diagram).
- If width of stream (reach) is obvious, e.g. .10m, or between 3m and 10 m, no extra measurements needed.
- When width is close to the change between 2 stream classes, more widths should be taken to confirm an average width,
- If uncertain contact an experienced person.

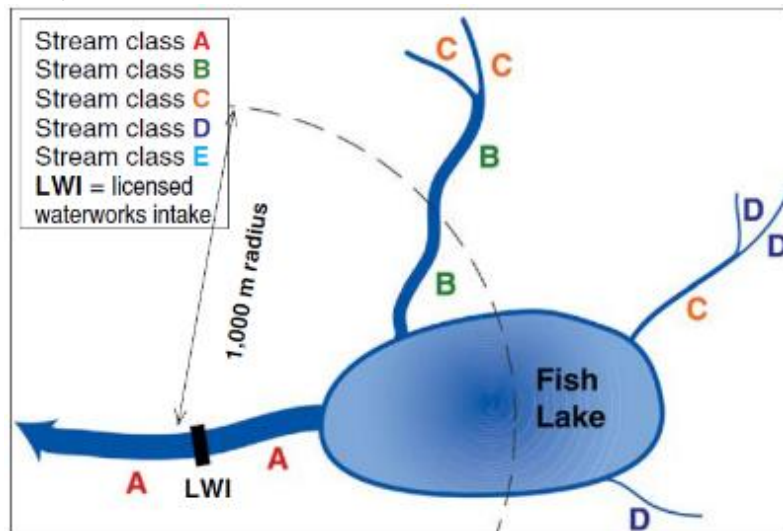
Once channel width and applicable stream class have been determined, choose appropriate strategies for road construction, timber harvesting, tree retention and reforestation.



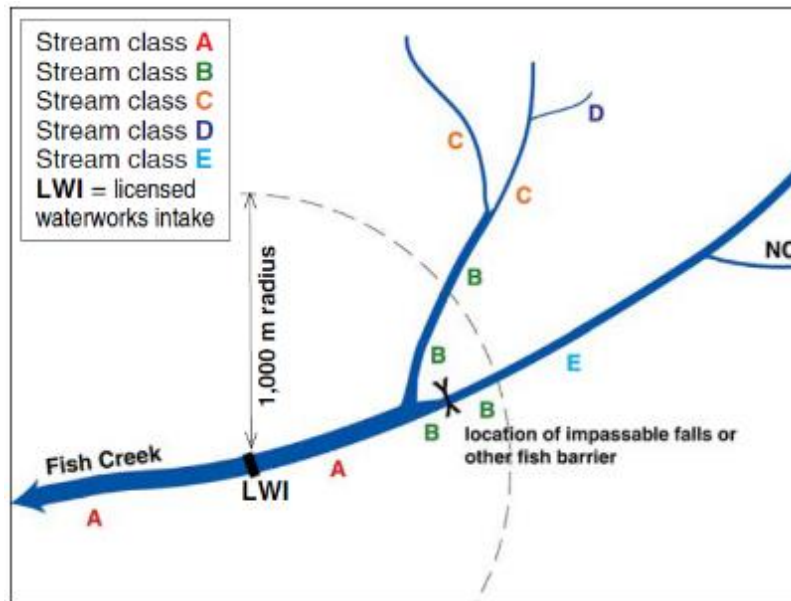
Stream Riparian Classes				
Class	Stream reach channel width	Fish	No fish, LWI within 1,000m downstream	No fish and LWI > 1,000m distance
A	10m or wider	✓	✓	No Class
B	3m – 9.9m	✓	✓	No Class
C	1.5m – 2.9m	✓	✓	No Class
D	less than 1.5m	✓	✓	No Class
E	1.5m or wider AND flows directly into class A, B, C or D stream	X	X	No Class

Interpretive Notes

- Streams or portions of streams, that support fish are assigned a stream class of **A, B, C** or **D**, depending upon channel width. The same classification applies to non-fish streams or portions of non-fish streams within 1,000m upstream of a LWI.
- Non fish streams that are greater than 1.5m wide and flow directly into a Class **A, B, C** or **D** stream are Class **E**. This includes streams greater than 1,000m upstream of a LWI.
- No classification (NC) applies to any non-fish stream where there is no LWI within 1,000m and is not class **E**.



Stream Classification Example 1: Fish presence upstream of LWI defines stream reach classification. The 1,000 m radius to the LWI does not impact classification in this example. The lake is not classified but fish streams flowing into the lake are classified.



Stream Classification Example 2: Illustrates both the influence of a fish barrier and presence within 1,000 m upstream of a LWI on stream classification.

Riparian Tree Retention

The retention of trees and understory vegetation along streams provides many benefits for fish and riparian habitat such as:

- Natural variation in water temperature,
- Sufficient cover for fish,
- Continual source of large woody debris contributing to stream channel stability, and in stream habitat structure,
- Vigorous root mats contributing to stream bank stability,
- Acting as a filter preventing transport of sediment into stream channel, and
- Providing a source of nutrients to the stream through litter fall.



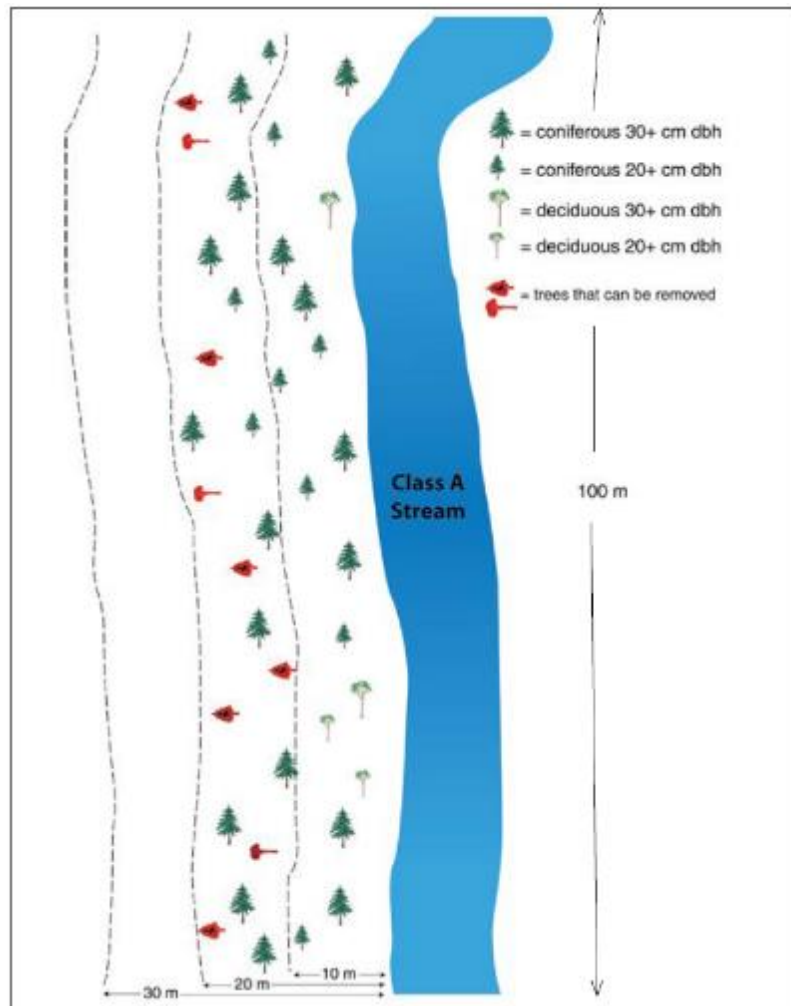
Following are suggestions regarding tree retention along stream classes provided by the Private Managed Forest Land Council Field Practices Guide.

Minimum Commercial Tree Retention Requirement		
Stream Class	Minimum number of trees per 100m of stream	Sequence for counting trees until the required number is reached
A	30	1. Within 10m of stream First, count trees \geq 30cm dbh, then count trees \geq 20cm dbh 2. Within 20m of stream First, count trees \geq 30cm dbh, then count trees \geq 20cm dbh
B	25	3. Within 30m of stream First, count trees \geq 30cm dbh, then count trees \geq 20cm dbh
C	15	Within 10m of stream Count trees \geq 20cm dbh

Note that the Private Managed Forest Land Council does not require commercial trees to be retained along stream classes D and E.

Non-commercial trees and understory vegetation also positively contribute to stream and riparian area habitat.

Non-commercial Trees And Understorey Retention		
Stream Class	Distance from stream to retain non-commercial trees and understorey vegetation	Considerations
A	30m	These minimum distances are required by stream class unless there is no risk of material adverse effect to fish habitat or water quality, or less distance is needed for specified reasons (stream crossing, safe road location, etc.)
B	30m	
C	10m	
D	10m	
E	10m	



Riparian Tree Retention Example: using Private Managed Forest Land Council guidance, Class A streams require a minimum of 30 trees be retained within 30 m of the stream along every 100m of stream length. In this example, the 30 trees to be retained are comprised of 17 trees within 10 m of the stream plus an additional 13 trees retained within the next 10 m. The nine remaining trees located in the 20 m band away from the stream could be harvested along as removing them will not cause a material adverse effect of fish habitat or water quality.



g) Soil Conservation:

Soil is an essential component of the function and productive capacity of forest ecosystems and its health is one of the criteria used by the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) to evaluate sustainable forest management in Canada. Protecting the soil resource is the key to long-term productivity of forest lands. Conducting operations in a manner that conserves the soil resource is critical to sustainable forestry and is considered a best practice.

Sensitivity of soils refers to soil properties that affect internal soil drainage, such as soil texture and structure. Increasing sand and gravel content means that soils generally drain more quickly and are less susceptible to soil disturbances such as compaction and puddling of water than are finer textured soils such as clay. However, soil disturbance can occur on soil of all textures if conditions are unsuitable for ground-based harvesting. Therefore weather conditions can be a major factor in soil disturbance. Snowmelt and rain events make the soil wetter and more at risk of harvesting induced disturbance. Harvesting operations should avoid wet soil conditions that create excessive rutting or compaction.

Plan operations with soil disturbance in mind. Weather conditions and soil disturbance should be assessed throughout the duration of harvesting operations and consideration given to curtailing or stopping activities causing soil disturbance when soils are too wet to support equipment. Frozen ground or sufficiently deep snowpacks protect the soil from harvesting disturbance. For example, in the BC Interior and Alberta, consider winter harvesting on wet ground to better support equipment. With coarser textured soils, and use of low ground pressure equipment, it may be possible to carry out some operations in wet weather without causing excessive soil disturbance. Appropriate equipment should be used to minimize soil disturbance.

Planning operations is essential to the success of a logging operation. It will determine how the harvesting system can be matched to the site soil sensitivity by recognizing inherent soil constraints. Strategies to minimize soil disturbance during harvesting consists of five groupings: scheduling and season of harvest; choice of equipment; on-the-ground strategies; rehabilitation options and minimizing access.

Scheduling and Season of Harvest

- A best management practice is to plan operations, including time of harvest, based on the sensitivities of all soils in the harvest unit. Even in areas of apparent uniform sensitivity, small wet drainages and draws should be recognized and avoided so that natural surface drainage patterns are not impeded. Consider soil moisture conditions at the time of harvest because there are continuous changes in soil water conditions within cutblocks as trees die from insect attack or other causes, road networks increase, and areas of salvage logging increase. Consider harvesting low sensitivity soils in wetter periods and the most sensitive soils only once the soil dries or in winter under sufficient snowpack.
- Focus harvesting on winter months but do not extend past spring shut-down (snowmelt and beyond) when soils are saturated and easily disturbed. Soils in the interior are generally unfrozen under a snowpack (warm wet snow, if deep enough, is the most effective in protecting the soil), and during periods of low snowpack, wet, unfrozen soils will be highly susceptible to soil disturbance.

- Avoid spring and wet summer or fall harvesting, especially on toe-slope positions and in wetter (subhygric to hygric) sites or portions of a cutblock. This includes sites where soils have restricting layers that can impede drainage.

Choice of Equipment

- If harvesting under unfavorable soil moisture conditions is unavoidable, consider using innovative or non-conventional harvesting strategies (e.g., hoe chucking, designated trails, or low ground pressure equipment).

On the Ground Strategies

- When harvesting during the snow-free season, weather-related shut-down may be needed more quickly than normal due to higher soil moisture content resulting from rain events.
- Retain areas with live trees as a first priority to maximize the potential to remove water from the soil through evapotranspiration.
- Retain advanced regeneration and understory vegetation during harvest operations whenever practicable to maximize the potential to remove water from the soil through evapotranspiration.
- During the growing season, do not cut trees too far in advance of skidding and bucking. This ensures that any live trees continue to transpire and reduce soil moisture levels until immediately before skidding, which is the riskiest ground-based operation for creating soil disturbance.

Rehabilitation options

- Plan for rehabilitation of main trails and roadside work areas if high soil moisture content during harvesting is expected. Causing soil disturbance that must be rehabilitated is a less desired approach than delaying harvesting until the soil dries.
- When a disturbed area requires rehabilitation, soil moisture conditions at the time of rehabilitation will be an important consideration for ensuring success. Soils that respond well to treatment in dry conditions may be further damaged when treated when too wet.

Minimizing Access

- As a best practice, the area in permanent roads, trails and landings should be minimized to maximize the retention of productive forestland.

Canfor will, on request, support you in identifying qualified resource professionals in your area to assist you in developing strategies for managing the soil resource on your forestlands.

h) Biodiversity:

Both regulation and government approved land use plans set out requirements at the stand level for management of wildlife habitat features such as dens, stick nests and licks, which aids in the maintenance of biodiversity. These requirements vary by province and region. Landowners are encouraged to seek assistance from Canfor, SFI Program Participants or by contacting an appropriate qualified resource professional in the development of stand level strategies to promote biodiversity.

i) Wildlife Management:

Managing forest lands for general wildlife features as well as specific management for critically imperiled (threatened) and imperiled (endangered) species are important components of sustainable forestry and is considered a best practice. Management strategies should be specific to the parcel of land being logged and consider both the site and landscape level features and the important habitat elements that may be present or in limited supply on surrounding landscape. Canfor may have guides for endangered species management that could be made available upon request. Canfor will support you in identifying qualified resource professionals in your area to assist you in developing wildlife management strategies to protect specific species of concern that may be present on your forestlands.

Canfor has developed a Standard Work Procedure (SWP) which identifies various best management practices intended to reduce the inadvertent incidental take (destruction) of nests and eggs of migratory birds. The SWP suggests avoiding the felling of forest stands during the nesting period. Where forest harvesting cannot be avoided during the nesting period, the SWP identifies a number of best management practices that should be implemented based on the risk of the forest stand to contain nesting migratory birds. Land owners and wood producers proposing harvesting activities during the nesting period are encouraged to review the SWP and implement one or more of the BMPs identified in the Canfor Migratory Bird SWP to reduce the unintended destruction of migratory bird nests and eggs. Canfor will provide information regarding the migratory bird SWP upon request.

Appropriate management of the species of concern and wildlife habitat features present, will contribute to the promotion of biodiversity and is considered a best practice.

There are also valuable resources on the Internet that can provide further information. Two sites of particular note are the Federal Government's website for species at risk <https://ec.gc.ca/nature/default.asp?lang=En&n=FB5A4CA8-1> and Nature Serve <http://explorer.natureserve.org/>. Each may have species-specific information that applies to your forestlands.

Another source of information is the British Columbia Ministry of Environment's Identified Wildlife publication available at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/iwms/wha.html>. The website also provides information on legally established Wildlife Habitat Areas and Orders issued under the Government Actions Regulation for the management of specific species of concern throughout British Columbia.

j) Special Sites:

The SFI Standard requires Program Participants to manage lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities. Identification and management of special sites covers a broad range of values: ecological, geological, historical, cultural and spiritual. Landowners may consult with local historians, archeologists, First Nations, local governments and others to determine significance to map and manage for the unique features on their forestlands.

k) Coarse woody debris/harvest residue:

The SFI Standard requires participants to manage harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, and tops) with consideration given to economic, social and environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests smoke management and carbon emissions) and other utilization needs. In the absence of landowner harvest residue management plans, landowners should contact Canfor or qualified resource professionals in their area for suggested management practices for their forest lands.

l) Visual Quality:

Managing harvesting operations to minimize visual impact is an important aspect of sustainable forestry and considered a best practice. Operations on public and private land may impact the views of many individuals and communities. The impact of alteration on the view scape can be minimized by considering the view scape, its ability to absorb change and how the change can be designed to fit within the view scape. Modelling the harvest plan using various techniques allows the forestland holder to understand the impact of harvesting and where warranted, adjust the shape/size/texture of the harvest plan to better fit with the view scape. In many cases, some modeling work prior to harvest will ensure the harvest plan fits into the view scape without becoming the dominant force when seen from various viewpoints.

Canfor recommends that the visual impact of harvesting be considered in all cases and in visually sensitive areas, a qualified registered professional who is knowledgeable in visual management techniques should be consulted. For guidance or advice, landowners are encouraged to contact a qualified resource professional knowledgeable in visual management assessment and planning.

Professional Assistance

Assistance to complete assessments and develop harvesting and reforestation plans is available from the following sources.

Canfor, the WCSIC and SFI Program Participants do not endorse specific professionals or companies as to their appropriateness to landowners. The following lists are intended to inform landowners seeking assistance from qualified resource professionals to further manage and or develop their lands consistent with SFI Principles. Canfor, the WCSIC or SFI Program Participants may assist landowners in contacting qualified resource professionals.

a) Qualified Resource Professionals

▪ Forestry:

A list of Qualified Resource Professionals (Professional Foresters, Biologists, Engineers, etc.) in BC can be accessed through the Consulting Foresters of BC website at www.cfbc.bc.ca. The membership directory can help you identify forestry consultants to assist you in planning all aspects of forest management including reforestation plans, visual management, riparian management, soil conservation and wildlife management. The Canadian Forests website offers a directory of consulting foresters in BC <http://www.canadian-forests.com/consultants-BC-YK.html>

In Alberta, please consult with the Association of Alberta Forest Management Professionals: <https://aafmp.ca/> or SFI Program Participants for a list of suggested Qualified Resource Professionals.

- **Biologists:**

The College of Applied Biology-BC has a membership database that can be accessed at www.cab-bc.org. The membership database lists biologists and their employer. The College's members could assist you in such areas as planning for riparian management and wildlife management.

In Alberta, please contact a SFI Program Participant who can assist you in identifying consulting biologists in your area. In Alberta, you may also contact the Alberta Society of Professional Biologists for a list of appropriate members at www.aspb.ab.ca/contact.

- **Engineers:**

The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC can be accessed through www.apeg.bc.ca. The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta can be accessed at www.apega.ca/. These websites have a member's section that provides information on qualified professionals to assist in such areas as operations on potentially unstable or steep terrain and engineered structures such as bridges.

- **Seedling Nurseries and Seed Procurement:**

A list of BC Forest Seedling Nurseries and services is available on the BC Ministry of Forests and Range website under the Nursery Services Section <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/organizational-structure/ministries-organizations/ministries/forests-lands-natural-resource-operations-and-rural-development>.

The nurseries listed from this webpage can assist you in selecting and procuring appropriate seedlings for a reforestation project in BC. In Alberta, please consult with a SFI Program Participant for advice on obtaining seedlings.

A list of forest tree seedling nurseries for British Columbia & Alberta be found at:

- [Canadian Forests Directory of Silviculture Contractors and Forest Nurseries](#)
- [The Forest Nursery Association of BC website](#)

b) Qualified Logging Professionals

The WCSIC and Canfor, expects wood producers and land owners to utilize the services of qualified logging professionals where available. These loggers will have successfully completed a training program recognized by the WCSIC. A list of local qualified logging professionals can be obtained from Canfor log purchasers, a SFI Program Participant, or inquiry through the WCSIC website. Wood producers who regularly sell timber to Canfor are encouraged to complete the Logger Training program provided by the WCSIC or the SFI Awareness training offered by Canfor. Completion of these training programs qualifies the participant to be recognized as a qualified logging professional. Following is a link to information regarding WCSIC training programs <https://wcsic.ca/our-initiative/training>

Use this link to access the **WCSIC online logger training program**:
<https://elearn.zimmfor.com/courses/wcsic-logger-training>



- c) **Guidebooks and sustainable forestry management practices:**
Canfor supports small forest land owners' socially responsible forestry operations through promotion of sustainable forestry management. Wood producers are expected to conduct harvesting operations in compliance with applicable provincial or federal legislation. The intent of sustainable forestry practices for these lands is to maintain or protect, where practical, forest resource values. Canfor and the WCSIC provides and/or directs small private landowners to information about sustainable forestry practices for reforestation, riparian management, soil conservation, wildlife management and visual or scenic quality. Resources for landowners can be found with the following organizations and on their websites:

- Private Forest Landowners Association
http://www.pfla.bc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/BMP_Handbook.pdf
- Private Managed Forest Land Council Field Practices Guide
http://mfcouncil.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/FPG_2015_web.pdf
- Conservation and Logging on Private Land in Alberta
<https://open.alberta.ca/publications/0773213090>
- BC Small Woodland Partnership Outreach
<http://woodlot.bc.ca/small-woodlands-program/>

Forests of Exceptional Conservation Value

Forest land owners are encouraged to evaluate their lands to determine if they have forests of exceptional conservation value (FECV). FECV are lands with critically imperiled (G1) and imperiled (G2) species and ecological communities, a conservation status determined by NatureServe that can be accessed through the link provided below. Landowners may seek assistance from Canfor, SFI Program Participants or by contacting an appropriate qualified resource professional.

NatureServe Canada: <http://www.natureserve-canada.ca/en/cdcs.htm>

The B.C. Conservation Data Centre (CDC) assists in the conservation of B.C.'s biodiversity by collecting and sharing scientific data and information about wildlife and ecosystems in B.C.

The CDC is a member of NatureServe. The programs share common methodologies for collecting and managing information, which allows them to pool data for conservation assessment and planning across geopolitical boundaries.

The CDC assigns provincial Conservation Status Ranks that reflect how at risk species and ecological communities are of being lost in B.C. These ranks can be used to inform conservation priorities.

[BC Species & Ecosystem Explorer](#) search results display provincial Conservation Status Rankings. A number of factors are used to assess the conservation status of species and ecological communities. The CDC uses methodology, standards and ranks established by NatureServe. Provincial ranks are used to list and track at risk species and ecological communities.

Canfor has completed an FECV assessment of the areas in BC and Alberta that we operate on and source purchase wood from. The results of the FECV analysis are summarised below by Canfor Fibre Sourcing / Operating Region. Land owners should refer to the Fibre Sourcing / Operating Region where the timber they are proposing to harvest and sell originated from.

List of Canfor forestry operating region divisional area groupings used in the Canfor species lists.

Canfor Fibre Sourcing / Operating Region	Canfor Divisional Areas
Northern BC	Mackenzie Prince George / TFL 30 Vanderhoof / Fort St James Houston
BC Peace	Fort St John Chetwynd / TFL 48 Grande Prairie
Alberta	Grande Prairie Whitecourt
Kootenay	Radium / TFL 14 Cranbrook / Creston

Canfor Fibre Sourcing / Operating Regions Species of Management Concern Lists

Following are excerpts from the main species lists summarized by Canfor fibre sourcing / operating regions. The Canfor fibre sourcing / operating region groupings share similar bio-geo-climactic conditions. These abbreviated species lists identify the forest dwelling species and ecological communities of management concern known to occur within Canfor’s forestry fibre sourcing / operating regions.

These condensed species lists focus on critically imperiled (G1 / S1 / Red Listed) and imperiled (G2 / S2 / Red Listed) species and ecological communities summarised by Canfor operating region.

It should be noted that the SFI standard is concerned with G1 and G2 species. There are relatively few G1 or G2 species in Canfor’s operating / fibre sourcing regions. The G1 or G2 species present in these areas include:

- 1 vertebrate species (**Northern Myotis – G2G3**) found in all of our operating areas except Prince George, Vanderhoof, Fort St James and Houston, and
- 1 invertebrate species (**Ashy Pebblesnail – G2**) found only in our Kootenay operating region.

Canfor also has 3 G1 or G2 ecological communities, found in our Northern BC fibre sourcing / operating region:

- **Douglas-fir / Douglas maple / step moss, - G2** (PG TFL 30 only)
- **hybrid white spruce / foam lichens – G1** (PG TFL 30 & Vanderhoof only), and
- **lodgepole pine / Kruckeberg's holly fern - Indian's-dream – G1** (PG TFL 30 only).

This is the extent of G1 and G2 species found in Canfor's Fibre Sourcing / Operating Regions.

However, Canfor's lists of forest dwelling species of management concern also include 'less critical' rankings such as S1 & S2 (critically imperiled and imperiled at the Provincial level, not globally), and these are included in the tables below.

In summary, our analysis confirms very few G1/G2 species, but we have gone beyond the SFI requirement by including S1/S2 species.

Canfor has developed regional specific endangered species management strategies. These documents inform and guide our management activities in habitat utilized by endangered species. These management strategies are available to land owners and wood producers selling timber to Canfor upon request. Contact your local Canfor Log Purchaser or the Canfor Certification Specialist with these requests.

Following is some brief information regarding the identification and management of the vertebrate and invertebrate G1 and G2 species noted in Canfor's operating regions.

G1 & G2 Species Identification & Management

Northern Myotis (*Myotis septentrionalis*)



Description: A medium-sized (8.7 cm) bat with dark fur on its back, paler fur on belly, and dark brown ear and flight membranes. Ears extend beyond the nose when pushed forward, edge of tail membrane is bare or with a few scattered hairs. Also known as the Northern Long-eared Myotis, or Northern Bat.

Similar Species: There are several similar species; a diagnostic key is needed for reliable and accurate field identification.

Bat Hibernaculum: Most often these sites are caves or abandoned mines, but they can also be a large fissure in a rock face or a narrow rock crevice. Karst landscapes, with their many caves and sinkholes, are significant areas for bat hibernacula. Bat droppings (similar to mouse pellets) are often present at the base of the entrance and the smell of ammonia can be detected at active hibernaculum.

Bat Maternity Roosts: Often natural sites like large hollow trees, broken-top wildlife trees, wildlife trees with sloughing bark or hollow branches and rock crevices. The roost is often on warm facing aspects, to help keep the young warm while they are developing. Bat droppings (guano) are often present at the base on the entrance and the smell of ammonia from the bats urine may be noticeable at recently used roosts.

Habits and Habitat:

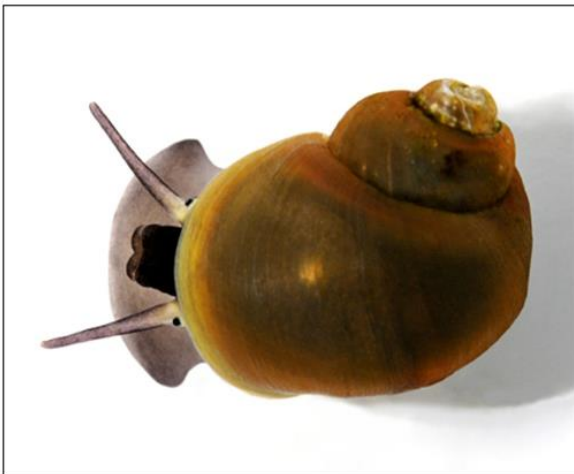
- Insectivores, consume moths, flies, leafhoppers, caddisflies, and beetles. Forage along riparian areas and forest edges.
- Associated with mature and old-growth forests (Age class 6 or older).
- Suitable habitat elements include: stands with a high proportion of old trees, multi-layered canopy, canopy gaps as a result of tree-fall, snags, and woody debris.
- Dead or decaying trees may be used for breeding, summer day roosting, and foraging.

Recommended Management Actions:

Record location, notify Canfor Log Purchaser. Bat hibernacula and breeding roosts (maternity roosts) require 100 m no harvest buffers as per Canfor's Species Management Guidelines.

In general, within blocks, especially near riparian areas, retain as many high wildlife value standing dead trees as practicable.

Ashy Pebblesnail (*Fluminicola fuscus*)



Description: A widely ranging western North American pebblesnail.

Habits and Habitat: This species is restricted to small to large rivers, in swift current on stable gravel to boulder substrate in cold, unpolluted, highly oxygenated water. This species occurs in the Pacific Northwest of North America. The current range includes the lower and middle Snake River basin in Idaho and the Grande Ronde River in Washington and Oregon. It is also found in the Okanogan and Methow rivers and the Hanford Reach of the Columbia River, all in Washington (Jordan et al. 2013, Liu et al. 2013).

Historically, this species had a widespread distribution from the Lower Snake and Columbia River drainages in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, British Columbia and possibly Montana (Frest and Johannes, 1995; Hershler and Frest, 1996). It may be extirpated from the lower Columbia River in Washington and Oregon. It has been extirpated from most of the middle and upper Columbia River in Washington and Oregon, the Spokane River in Washington, the Wigwam and Kootenai Rivers in British Columbia, and Payette River in Idaho (Frest and Johannes 1995).

This species was first reported from British Columbia as *Amnicola hindsii* by Baird (1863), based on collections made by Lord from the Kootenay and Wigwam Rivers in southeast British Columbia

(Natural History Museum Collections). The species was not reported in the province again until 2014 when Lepitzki & Lepitzki (2014) reported it from the Columbia River at Trail.

Recommended Management Actions:

Maintain non disturbed vegetated buffers on small to large rivers tributary to the Kootenai river in BC. Implement erosion control methods to eliminate / minimize sources of sediment delivery to the tributary rivers of the Kootenai River.

Non G1 & G2 Species

To assist in the development of management strategies for non G1 & G2 species, a risk assessment methodology was developed and applied to each species of management concern noted in the Canfor Species Database species lists.

To help inform the decision to recommend implementation of management strategies, the risk assessment was based on a qualitative assessment of the likelihood of an adverse effect occurring to the species of management concern as a result of current recommended forestry management practices (both strategic and operational), and the consequence of that effect. Where the risk assessment indicated high likelihood of an adverse effect occurring to the assessed species, implementation of management strategies is recommended in the Canfor Fiber Sourcing / Operating Region Species Summary Lists.

Note that grassland and wetland dwelling species are not included in the species lists that are presented below.



Grizzly bear



Wolverine



Bull trout



Woodland Caribou

Species of management concern in the Peace and Alberta Fibre Sourcing / Operating Regions.

Canfor BC Peace Region Forest Dwelling Species & Ecological Communities of Management Concern (Oct. 2022)

Species Scientific Name	Species English Name	Global / BC List Status	Species Name Category	Species Group	Management Strategy Recommended?	Occurrence Canfor Peace Fort St John (FSJ), Chetwynd (CH)
<i>Ammospiza nelsoni</i>	Nelson's Sparrow	G5 / S1B Red	Vertebrate Animal	Birds	No	Yes
<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	G5 / S1B Red	Vertebrate Animal	Birds	No	Yes
<i>Bos bison athabascaae</i>	Wood Bison	G4T3Q / S2 Red	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	Yes	Yes (FSJ)
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk	G5 / S2B Red	Vertebrate Animal	Birds	No	Yes
<i>Chrosomus eos x Chrosomus neogaeus</i>	Northern Redbelly Dace X Finescale Dace	GNA / S2 Red	Vertebrate Animal	Fish	No	Yes (FSJ)
<i>Hesperia assiniboia</i>	Assiniboine Skipper	G5 / S2 Red	Invertebrate Animal	Butterflies	No	Yes
<i>Papilio machaon hudsonianus</i>	Old World Swallowtail, hudsonianus subspecies	G5T5 / S2 Red	Invertebrate Animal	Butterflies	No	Yes (FSJ)
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i> pop. 1	Caribou (Southern Mountain Population)	G5TNR / S1 Red	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	Yes	Yes
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i> pop. 18	Caribou (Central Mountain Population)	G5T2Q (E) / S1S2 Red	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	Yes	Yes
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i> pop. 14	Caribou (Boreal Population)	G5TNR / S2? Red	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	Yes	Yes
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Myotis	G2G3 / S2S3 Blue	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	Yes	Yes
<i>Satyrrium liparops</i>	Striped Hairstreak	G5 / S2 Red	Invertebrate Animal	Butterflies	No	Yes
<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler	G5 / S2B Red	Vertebrate Animal	Birds	Yes	Yes
<i>Speyeria cybele pseudocarpenteri</i>	Great Spangled Fritillary, pseudocarpenteri subspecies	G5T5 / S2 Red	Invertebrate Animal	Butterflies	No	Yes (FSJ)

Canfor Alberta Region Forest Dwelling Species & Ecological Communities of Management Concern (Oct. 2022)

Species Scientific Name	Species English Name	Global / AB List Status	Species Name Category	Species Group	Management Strategy Recommended?	Occurrence Canfor Grande Prairie (GP), Whitecourt (WT)
<i>Ammospiza nelsoni</i>	Nelson's Sparrow	G5 / S1B Red	Vertebrate Animal	Birds	No	Yes (GP)
<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	G5 / S1B Red	Vertebrate Animal	Birds	No	Yes (GP)
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California gull	G5 / S1B, SNRN Red	Vertebrate Animal	Birds	No	Yes (GP)
<i>Planorbula armigera</i>	Thicklip Rams-horn	G5 / S1S3 Red	Invertebrate Animal	Freshwatwer Molluscs	No	Yes (GP)
<i>Promenetus umbilicatellus</i>	Umbilicate Sprite	G4/ S2S3 Blue	Invertebrate Animal	Freshwatwer Molluscs	No	Yes (GP)
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i> pop. 1	Caribou (Southern Mountain Population)	G5TNR / S1 Red	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	Yes	Yes (GP)
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i> pop. 18	Caribou (Central Mountain Population)	G5T2Q (E) / S1S2 Red	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	Yes	Yes (GP)
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i> pop. 14	Caribou (Boreal Population)	G5TNR / S2? Red	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	Yes	Yes (GP)
<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler	G5 / S2B Red	Vertebrate Animal	Birds	Yes	Yes (GP)
<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	Limber pine	G4 / At Risk	Terrestrial Forest	Conifers	Yes	Yes (GP)
<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Bull Trout	G5/S3	Vertebrate	Fish	Yes	Yes (WT)

		(BC)/S2 (AB) Blue	Animal			
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Myotis	G2G3 / S2S3 Blue	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	No	Yes (GP)
<i>Myotis volans</i>	Long-legged Myotis	G4G5 / S2 (AB)	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	Yes	Yes (WT)
<i>Valvata tricarinata</i>	Threeridge Valvata	G5 / S1S2 Red	Invertebrate Animal	Freshwater Molluscs	No	Yes (GP)
<i>Thymallus arcticus</i>	Arctic Grayling	G5 / S4 (BC)/ S2 (AB)	Vertebrate Animal	Fish	Yes	Yes (WT)
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Rainbow Trout – Athabasca River pop'n	G5TNRQ / S2 (AB)	Vertebrate Animal	Fish	Yes	Yes (WT)
<i>Colias palaeno chippewa</i>	Chippewa sulphur	G5 / S2 (AB)	Invertebrate Animal	Butterflies	No	Yes (WT)
<i>Celastrina echo nigrescens</i>	Western Spring Azure	G5T4 / S1 (AB)	Invertebrate Animal	Butterflies	No	Yes (WT)
<i>Boloria improba youngi</i>	Young's Dingy Fritillary	G5T5 / S2 (AB)	Invertebrate Animal	Butterflies	No	Yes (WT)
<i>Oeneis chryxus caryi</i>	Cary's Arctic	G5T4 / S1S2 (AB)	Invertebrate Animal	Butterflies	No	Yes (WT)

Canfor Northern Region Forest Dwelling Species & Ecological Communities of Management Concern (Oct. 2022)

Species Scientific Name	Species English Name	Global / BC List Status	Name Category	Species Group	Management Strategy Recommended?	Occurrence by Sub Region				
						Mackenzie	PG TFL30	Ft St James	Vanderhoof	Houston
<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i> pop. 5	White Sturgeon (Upper Fraser River Population)	G4T1 / S2 Red	Vertebrate Animal	Fish	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Myotis	G2G3 / S2S3 Blue	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	No	Yes	Yes		Yes	
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk	G5 / S2B Red	Vertebrate Animal	Birds	No	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i> pop. 1	Caribou (Southern Mountain Population)	G5TNR / S1 Red	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	Yes		Yes			
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i> pop. 15	Caribou (Northern Mountain Population)	G5T4T5 / S2S3 Blue	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Pekania pennanti</i> pop. 5	Fisher (Columbian Population)	G5TNR / S2 Red	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>	Sharp-tailed Grouse, columbianus subspecie	G5T3 / S2S3 Blue	Vertebrate Animal	Bird	No				Yes	
<i>Abies lasiocarpa / Cladina spp. - Cladonia</i>	Sub alpine fir / reindeer lichens - clad lichens	GNR / S1 Red	Terrestrial - Forest	Coniferous - dry	Yes		Yes			
<i>Picea engelmannii x glauca – / Spiraea douglasii / Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	hybrid white spruce / hardhack / oak fern	GNR / S2 Red	Terrestrial - Forest	Coniferous – moist/wet	Yes	Yes	Yes			
<i>Picea engelmannii x glauca – Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	hybrid white spruce / ostrich fern	GNR / S1S2 Red	Terrestrial - Forest	Coniferous – moist/wet	Yes		Yes			
<i>Thuja plicata / Oplopanax</i>	western redcedar /	GNR /	Terrestrial -	Coniferous	Yes		Yes			

<i>horridus / Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	devil's club / ostrich fern	S2 Red	Forest	– moist/wet						
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii / Acer glabrum / Hylocomium splendens</i>	Douglas-fir / Douglas maple / step moss	G2 / S2 Red	Terrestrial - Forest	Coniferous – dry	Yes		Yes			
<i>Picea engelmannii x glauca / Stereocaulon spp.</i>	hybrid white spruce / foam lichens	G1 / S1 Red	Terrestrial - Forest	Coniferous – dry	Yes		Yes		Yes	
<i>Pinus contorta / Polystichum kruckebergii – Aspidotis densa</i>	lodgepole pine / Kruckeberg's holly fern - Indian's-dream	G1 / S1 Red	Terrestrial - Forest	Coniferous – dry	Yes		Yes			
<i>Tsuga heterophylla / Menziesia ferruginea / Cladonia spp.</i>	western hemlock / false azalea / clad lichens	GNR / S2 Red	Terrestrial - Forest	Coniferous – dry	Yes		Yes			
<i>Pinus contorta / Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	lodgepole pine / kinnikinnick	GNR / S2 Red	Terrestrial - Forest	Coniferous – dry	Yes					Yes

Canfor Kootenay Region Forest Dwelling Species & Ecological Communities of Management Concern (Oct. 2022)

Species Scientific Name	Species English Name	Global / BC List Status	Species Name Category	Species Group	Management Strategy Recommended?	Occurrence Kootenay
<i>Argia vivida</i>	Vivid Dancer	G5 / S2S3 Blue	Invertebrate Animal	Dragonfly	No	Yes
<i>Ascaphus montanus</i>	Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog	G4 / S2S3 Blue	Vertebrate Animal	Amphibian	Yes	Yes
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk	G5 / S2B Red	Vertebrate Animal	Birds	No	Yes
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	G5 / S2S4B Blue	Vertebrate Animal	Birds	No	Yes
<i>Cottus sp. 9</i>	Rocky Mountain Sculpin	G3G4 / S2 Red	Vertebrate Animal	Fish	No	Yes
<i>Euphydryas gillettii</i>	Gillette's Checkerspot	G3 / S2S3 Blue	Invertebrate Animal	Butterfly	No	Yes
<i>Fluminicola fuscus</i>	Ashy Pebblesnail	G2 / S1S2 Red	Invertebrate Animal	Freshwater Molluscs (snails, mussels, clams)	No	Yes
<i>Gastrocopta holzingeri</i>	Lambda Snaggletooth	G5 / S1S2 Red	Invertebrate Animal	Terrestrial Molluscs (snails, slugs)	No	Yes
<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog	G5 / S1 Red	Vertebrate Animal	Amphibian	No	Yes
<i>Lota lota pop. 1</i>	Burbot (Lower Kootenay Population)	G5T1Q / S1 Red	Vertebrate Animal	Fish	No	Yes
<i>Lycaena dione</i>	Dione Copper	G5 / S2 Red	Invertebrate Animal	Butterfly	No	Yes
<i>Magnipelta mycophaga</i>	Magnum Mantleslug	G3 / S2S3 Blue	Invertebrate Animal	Terrestrial Molluscs (snails,	No	Yes

				slugs)		
<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Lewis's Woodpecker	G4 / S2S3B Blue	Vertebrate Animal	Bird	No	Yes
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Myotis	G2G3 / S2S3 Blue	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	No	Yes
<i>Neotamias minimus selkirki</i>	Least chipmunk	G4G5T4	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	Yes	Yes
<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi</i>	Cutthroat Trout, lewisi subspecies	G5T4 / S2S3 Blue	Vertebrate Animal	Fish	Yes	Yes
<i>Papilio machaon dodi</i>	Old World Swallowtail, dodi subspecies	G5T4T5 / S1 Red	Invertebrate Animal	Butterflies	No	Yes
<i>Rangifer tarandus pop. 1</i>	Caribou (Southern Mountain Population)	G5TNR / S1 Red	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	Yes	Yes
<i>Rhinichthys Umatilla</i>	Umatilla dace	G4 / S2 Red	Vertebrate Animal	Fish	No	Yes
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American Badger	G5 / S2 Red	Vertebrate Animal	Mammals	Yes	Yes
<i>Pinus ponderosa – Populus temuloides / Rosa woodsii</i>	ponderosa pine - trembling aspen / prairie rose	GNR / S1 Red	Terrestrial - Forest	Mixed – moist/wet	Yes	Yes
<i>Populus trichocarpa / Symphoricarpos albus – Rosa spp.</i>	black cottonwood / common snowberry - roses	GNR / S2 Red	Terrestrial - Forest	Broadleaf – moist/wet	Yes	Yes
<i>Populus trichocarpa / Cornus stolonifera – Rosa nutkana</i>	black cottonwood / red-osier dogwood - Nootka rose	GNR / S1S2 Red	Terrestrial - Forest	Broadleaf – moist/wet	Yes	Yes
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii - Symphoricarpos albus/ Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>	Douglas-fir / common snowberry / arrowleaf balsamroot	GNR / S2 Red	Terrestrial - Forest	Coniferous - dry	Yes	Yes
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii – larix occidentalis / Calamagrostis rubescens</i>	Douglas-fir - western larch / pinegrass	GNR / S2 Red	Terrestrial - Forest	Coniferous - mesic	Yes	Yes
<i>Pinus ponderosa / Pseudoroegneria spicata –Lupinus sericeus</i>	ponderosa pine / bluebunch wheatgrass - silky lupine	GNR / S1 Red	Terrestrial - Forest	Coniferous - mesic	Yes	Yes
<i>Picea engelmannii x glauca – populous tremuloides / aralia nudicaulis</i>	hybrid white spruce - trembling aspen / wild sarsaparilla	GNR / S2 Red	Terrestrial - Forest	Mixed – moist/wet	Yes	Yes

Land owners / managers are encouraged to determine if species of management concern occur on their lands. Where land owners / managers have determined that species of management concern exist in the area of the lands they intend to harvest, they are encouraged to implement management strategies or practices to mitigate the impact of forest harvesting on those species. Landowners / managers may seek assistance from Canfor, SFI Program Participants or by contacting an appropriate qualified resource professionals to develop management strategies.

*Species specific management strategies are not required where the species will benefit from implementation of general or coarse filter biodiversity management strategies such as partial cutting, retention of wildlife trees or riparian buffers and practices to protect water quality and quantity. For example, many butterfly species often benefit from forest clearing. Forest Management programs that reduce the use of broadcast / aerial herbicide are considered a good practice for butterfly habitat. In general, forestry practices implemented to benefit other biodiversity values will also help butterflies.

Similarly, forestry practices implemented to maintain water quality and quantity such as the prevention of sedimentation, and retention of overstory trees and understory vegetation along streams, lakes and wetlands also delays snow melt and moderates stream temperature which helps fish, therefore where management practices are specified to promote water quality and quantity values, the specification of species specific management strategies for identified fish species are not required.

Forestry practices implemented to protect coarse woody debris and permanent or vernal water pools, such as winter harvesting on frozen ground, coarse woody debris retention and recruitment through reservation of standing residual trees and timber buffers placed on water bodies will be beneficial for amphibians and molluscs, small fur bearers as well as cavity nesting species.



Moose



Black-throated Green Warbler

Other Considerations

a) Spill Response Plan

Fuel and other material spills have the potential to cause environmental damage. In BC, Canfor's log suppliers are encouraged to become familiar with spill reporting requirements under British Columbia's Spill Reporting Regulation. Fuel and other related dangerous goods that are transported to and from harvest sites are regulated under the federal Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.

Canfor's western Canadian log suppliers are encouraged to become familiar with spill reporting requirements and to have an action plan and a supply of spill containment and clean up equipment available on site. It is a best practice to have employees trained in spill response procedures and an action plan in place as well as a supply of spill containment, fire control and clean up equipment available on the harvest site and in the vehicles carrying the fuel or other dangerous goods used in the harvest operation. Depending on the quantity of fuel being transported it may be a legal requirement to have the training and measures to contain a spill available. Regardless of the size of the spill it is a best practice to clean up the spill and dispose of the materials in an approved location or facility.

Reportable spills must be communicated to the relevant provincial authority. In BC, you must phone Emergency Management BC at 1-800-663-3456. In BC a spill report update may be required depending upon the nature of the spill, as well, an End of Spill Report is required when the volume spilled is equal to or greater than the minimum quantity outlined in the Spill Reporting Regulation.

In Alberta, spills of a reportable level must called in to Alberta Transportation 1-800-272-9600 and spills less than the reportable levels which are resulting in an adverse effect to the environment, must be called in to Alberta Environment 1-800-222-6514.

Reportable spill quantities in BC & Alberta are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Reportable Spill Quantities in BC and Alberta

Substance	Reportable Quantity Spilled to Land *	Reportable Quantity Spilled to a Water Course
Diesel	BC - 100 + litres, AB - 200 + litres	BC & AB - Any amount
Gasoline	BC - 100 + litres, AB - 200 + litres	BC & AB - Any amount
Oils	BC - 100 + litres, AB - 200 + litres	BC & AB - Any amount
Antifreeze (product)	BC - 25 + litres, AB - 5 + litres	BC & AB - Any amount
Pesticides (product)	BC - 1 + kg, AB - 5 + litres	BC & AB - Any amount

* In Alberta, any amount of polluting substance spilled on land resulting in an adverse effect to the environment (impairment of or damage to the environment, human health, safety or property) is reportable to Alberta Environment 1-800-222-6514.

b) Fire Preparedness Plan

Wood producers are encouraged to become familiar with applicable wildfire legislation in their province. Provincial legislation will dictate what type of preparedness plan and firefighting equipment must be on hand when harvesting wood. In BC the Wildfire Act and regulations identify what is required when timber harvesting and can be accessed at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status/about-bcws/governance/legislation-regulations> . The Alberta Forest and Prairie Protection Act and regulations identify requirements when timber harvesting and can be found at [http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/acts15892](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/acts15892) .

In BC, report wildfires to the BC Wildfire Service at 1-800-663-5555.

In Alberta, call Report-A-Fire at 310-FIRE (310-3473).

It is a best practice to have staff trained in wildfire suppression activities (and a legal requirement that they are trained before responding to a wildfire), to have the fire tools and suppression equipment on site during the spring/summer harvest season and an action plan to deal with a wildfire.

Wood producers also should be aware of requirements for post-harvest wildfire hazard abatement. Guidance on wildfire hazard abatement is available at the following sources:

- BC Wildfire Service: <http://bcwildfire.ca/>
- BC Wildfire Service: A Guide to Fuel Hazard Assessment and Abatement in British Columbia
<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status>
- Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development: Wildfire Prevention & Enforcement
<http://wildfire.alberta.ca/prevention/default.aspx>
- Alberta Fire Smart Program
<http://wildfire.alberta.ca/firesmart/default.aspx>

c) Health and Safety

British Columbia and Alberta have acts and regulations for, Worker Compensation and Employment Standards. The regulations set minimum standards regarding occupational health, safety and employment. These agencies offer direction on the implementation and interpretation of the regulations through periodic training sessions, self-education guides and site visits. Information and training opportunities can be found at the following websites:

- Work Safe BC: <https://www.worksafebc.com/en>
- BC Forest Safety Council: <https://www.bcforestsafesafe.org/>
- BC Employment Standards Branch: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/employment-business/employment-standards-advice/employment-standards>
- BC Employers' Advisors Office:
<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/organizational-structure/ministries-organizations/ministries/labour>

- [Work Safe Alberta: https://www.wcb.ab.ca/](https://www.wcb.ab.ca/)
- [Alberta Safety Council: https://www.safetycouncil.ab.ca/](https://www.safetycouncil.ab.ca/)
- [Alberta Human Services – Employment Standards: https://www.alberta.ca/labour-and-immigration.aspx](https://www.alberta.ca/labour-and-immigration.aspx)

d) Climate Change

Our climate is warming and a basic principle of atmospheric physics is that warmer air has a greater capacity to hold moisture; roughly 7% more for every degree of warming. Research has shown it is reasonable to expect that extreme precipitation (rainfall events) will increase following that relationship. Research using weather data from around the world has shown this to be true.

Weather changes experienced as a result of climate warming have triggered extreme events recently: drought, warm temperatures contributed to the insect outbreaks (mountain pine beetle, spruce bark beetle), and catastrophic fires experienced in BC and Alberta. Extreme rainfall events caused severe flooding in southern Alberta in 2013 and the catastrophic flooding in southwest BC of 2021. The after effects of these events include: outright loss and damage to residences, debris flows leading to loss of life, displacement and the stranding of large numbers of people, infrastructure destruction, forest and agricultural crop loss and supply chain interruptions.

The population of British Columbia and Alberta continues to grow and more infrastructure will be built to accommodate their needs. This growth will intersect with a changing climate making both the mitigation of climate change and adaptation to it important to Canfor the regions we operate in and source timber from.

Land owners and wood producers are encouraged to implement practices that will adapt their harvesting and reforestation plans to current and expected weather extremes and its effects. Following are suggested good practices to minimize environmental risks:

- Current weather patterns have resulted in higher rainfall intensities and thus stream discharges than in the past; ensure that any bridge or culvert crossing designs account for the higher discharge rate.
- Deactivate roads and trails no longer needed and reforest with a mix of ecologically suited commercial tree species where practicable.
- Utilize tree seed or seedlings that are adapted to the expected future climatic conditions.
- Reduce green house gas emissions through:
 - minimization of harvest residues burnt by:
 - improving utilization of timber and harvest residues.
 - maximizing retention of non-commercial trees and advanced regeneration.
 - maximizing growth rates and carbon sequestration by:
 - using improved planting stock.
 - fertilizing where practicable.
 - tending the crop to reduce growth loss to brush competition.

Company Audits

As part of Canfor's commitment to sustainable forestry management, an on-site visit to the wood producers or landowner's harvesting or reforestation operations may be conducted by Canfor to answer any questions about the SFI program or Canfor's wood procurement program. The visit may also include an inspection of the conditions on the logging site as part of our requirements to meet the applicable SFI Standard(s). The inspection(s) could occur during the harvest phase or could occur post-harvest, to check on sustainable forestry practices described in this information package. The inspection is a chance for wood producers and landowners to ask questions about Canfor's wood procurement program and sustainable forestry as well as a chance for the wood producer or landowner to explain how the harvest plan and/or reforestation plans are progressing. The wood buyer will recommend practice improvements, if appropriate, and in the case that practices are considered to breach Canfor's wood procurement policy, Canfor will refuse to buy the wood.

The FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) Controlled Wood National Risk Assessment (NRA) has identified parts of northeastern BC and most of Alberta (Boreal Plains ecozone) as being at risk of conversion to non-forest uses such as agriculture, oil and gas and mining. Canfor maintains FSC Controlled Wood certification across a portion of its Kootenay division and all Canfor Pulpmills. Accordingly, part of this initial wood purchase assessment will be to determine the planned post-harvest land use, which in the case of private land may be all or in part re-establishment of a forest whether by planting or natural regeneration. Where forest land in the Boreal Plains ecozone will be converted to a non forest use, the land owner or wood producer is required to provide Canfor with a copy of the legal instrument which authorizes the land clearing, prior to selling the wood to Canfor.

Remember that Canfor will not purchase wood from unknown sources, sources/ areas considered as controversial sources or from wood producers whose practices are illegal.

SFI Small Lands Certification Modules

Canfor and other SFI Program Participants encourage forest landowners to participate in forest management certification. Landowners considering certifying their lands are encouraged to consider the recently developed SFI Small Lands Group Certification Module and the SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples, Families and Communities. These programs provide an opportunity for small forest landowners to fully participate in SFI certification.

SFI Small Lands Group Certification Module

The [SFI Small Lands Group Certification Module](#) is designed for any organization certified to the SFI Fiber Sourcing Standard. This module applies in both the U.S. and Canada. Certification to the SFI Fiber Sourcing Standard is a prerequisite to achieving the small lands group certification.

The SFI Small Lands Group Certification Module is built on the framework of the SFI 2022 Fiber Sourcing Standard. The Module uses the infrastructure of this standard to find cost effective ways for mills or wood-procurement organizations to serve as Group Managers and engage small

landowners in certification under one group certificate. Under the scope of this Module, a small forest or woodlot owner is defined as no more than 20,000 acres in total across an entire ownership.

Under the Module, any company certified to the SFI Fiber Sourcing Standard may implement a landscape plan that helps achieve sustainable forest management practices on group-member lands through additional forest-management certification requirements. This module requires a commitment from the landowner to participate in a forest management plan. It also requires the group manager to engage with the landowner after the harvest. In order to make any claims that the fiber from these lands meet the requirements for SFI label use, the group manager, along with group members must be third party audited by an accredited certification body.

SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples, Families and Communities

The [SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples, Families and Communities](#) applies in Canada. It's designed for landowners and managers in Canada that want a solution for group or individual certification.

The SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples, Families and Communities offers the owners and managers of these forests the opportunity to participate in a group certification organization and benefit from the economies of scale afforded by working with a group of forest owners and managers of forest licenses. Any small-scale forest owned or managed by Indigenous peoples, families or communities where the area in timber production does not exceed 20,000 ha is eligible for certification to the Module. The total area certified to the Module may exceed 20,000 hectares when the non-timber producing areas and areas managed for conservation or recreation purposes are included.

Requirements of the Module are scaled to align with the SFI 2022 Forest Management Standard to reflect the size and intensity of management characteristics. The module also incorporates guidance text in the main body of the document for ease of use. In order to make any claims that the fiber from these lands meet the requirements for SFI label use, the group manager, along with group members must be third party audited by an accredited certification body.

Webinar to Learn More

SFI conducted a webinar to present both of these modules in more detail. You can [download and listen to the webinar here](#), or at <https://cc.readytalk.com/cc/playback/Playback.do?id=ftkcr1>. For more information, please contact [Jason Metnick](#), jason.metnick@sfiprogram.org.

Inconsistent Practices Reporting

The Sustainable Forestry Initiative Standards make provisions for the public to report inconsistent practices through the appropriate SFI Implementation Committee.

An inconsistent practice is a non-conformance to the SFI Standards by an SFI Certified Organization. The Western Canada SFI Implementation Committee (WCSIC) maintains a secondary responsibility for receiving SFI program-related complaints against Certified Organizations in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan and determining if they warrant investigation and ensuring a credible response.

Any stakeholder or members of the public with questions or concerns about a Certified Organization are first encouraged to contact the Certified Organization directly. If contacting the Certified Organization directly does not satisfy the stakeholder's concern, the next step is to contact the WCSIC to file the concern. Further information about public inquiries and official complaints component of the SFI Standard are outlined in SFI Requirements: [Section 12 – Public Inquiries and Official Complaints](#).

For more details, please refer to the [WCSIC Procedure for Addressing Allegations of SFI Program Non-Conformance](#).

Canfor Contacts

Have a question, or looking for a qualified resource professional or qualified logging professional, we are here to help!

General Inquiries:

info@canfor.com Tel: 604-661-5241

Western Canada Lumber Manufacturing Facilities

Canfor's western Canadian facilities produce high-quality dimension lumber, value-added finishing products, and top-quality pulp & paper. We are also a leading producer of wood pellets and green energy.

Elko Sawmill

9600 Cascade Street
Elko, BC V0B 1T3
T: 250-529-7211
F: 250-529-7275

Plateau Sawmill

1399 Bearhead Road
Vanderhoof, BC V0J 3A2
T: 250-567-4725
F: 250-567-3911

Fort St. John Sawmill

9312 – 259 Road
R.R. #1, Site 13, Compartment 2
Fort St. John, BC V1J 4M6
T: 250-787-3600
F: 250-787-3622

Polar Sawmill

36654 Hart Highway
General Delivery
Bear Lake, BC V0J 3G0
T: 250-972-4700
F: 250-972-4323

Fox Creek Sawmill

19040 Hwy 43
P.O. Box 429
Fox Creek, AB T0H 1P0
T: 780-622-4296
F: 780-622-4297

Prince George Sawmill

6988 Landooz Road
PO Box 9000
Prince George, BC V2L 4W2
T: 250-962-4700
F: 250-962-4718

Grande Prairie Sawmill

9401-108 Street
Postal Bag 100
Grande Prairie, Alberta T8V 3A3
T: 780-538-7756
F: 780-538-7796

Radium Sawmill

4685 Forsters Landing Road
PO Box 39
Radium Hot Springs, BC V0A 1M0
T: 250-347-9611
F: 250-347-9630

Houston Sawmill

1397 Morice River Road
PO Box 158
Houston, BC V0J 1Z0
T: 250-845-5200
F: 250-845-5294

Spruceland Millworks

10383 - 283 Street
Acheson, Alberta T7X 6A7
T: 780-962-6333
F: 780-962-8259

WynnWood Sawmill
1140 Winlaw Road
Wynndel, BC V0B 2N1
T: 250-866-5231

Whitecourt Sawmill
5004 52 Street
Whitecourt, AB T7S 1N2
T: 780-778-2221
F: 780-778-4631

Corporate Offices

Canfor Administration Centre (CAC)
5162 Northwood Pulp Mill Road
PO Box 9000
Prince George, BC V2L 4W2
T: 250-962-3500
F: 250-962-3582

Kootenay Office - Cranbrook, BC
1000 Industrial Rd #1
PO Box 2200
Cranbrook, BC V1C 4C6
T: 250-426-6241

Western Canada Pulp Mills

Intercontinental Pulp
2533 Prince George Pulp Mill Road
PO Box 6000
Prince George, BC V2N 2K3
T: 250-563-0161
F: 250-561-3921

T: 250-962-3600
F: 250-962-3602

Northwood Pulp Mill
5353 Northwood Pulp Mill Road
PO Box 9000
Prince George, BC V2N 2K3

Prince George Pulp & Paper Mill
2789 Prince George Pulpmill Road
PO Box 6000
Prince George, BC V2N 2K3
T: 250-563-0161
F: 250-561-3627

Nurseries

J.D. Little Forest Centre

6677 Landooz Road

PO Box 9000

Prince George, BC V2L 4W2

T: 250-962-3553

F: 250-962-3381

Local Qualified Professionals

Contact Canfor Divisional Log Purchase staff for a list of local qualified professionals (professional loggers, foresters, biologists, engineers, nurseries, etc.).

Contact the Canfor Certification Specialist for information regarding certification programs or Canfor's fibre procurement program. **Canfor Certification Specialist 250 787 3651**