



Canadian Forest Products Ltd.

Western Canadian Woodlands Group

Sustainable Forest Management System

SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY INITIATIVE® (SFI®)

2015-2019 Forest Management Standard

2015-2019 Fibre Sourcing Standard

Version 2.0

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Executive Summary

Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Canfor) is fully committed to responsible and sustainable forest management of the lands where it conducts its operations. This Sustainable Forest Management System (SFMS) document describes how Canfor will meet the objectives of the 2015-2019 SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY INITIATIVE® (SFI®) Forest Management and Fibre Sourcing Standards on those Canfor Divisions certified to the SFI standards. Canfor is committed to meeting the performance measures and indicators contained within the SFI objectives and upholding the principles of the SFI standard.

The Canfor Forest Management System (FMS) will act as the primary mechanism used to ensure this SFMS will be successfully implemented, monitored and measured.

This SFMS is designed to assist Canfor in achieving and maintaining SFI certification on the Woodlands Group Divisional Operating Areas outlined in Table 1. Divisional Objective Matrices found in Appendix 3 provide detail on how each indicator is met and lists the parties (Corporate and Divisional roles) responsible for meeting obligations related to the SFI performance measures and indicators.

Version 2.0 of the Canfor SFMS has been revised to include an updated Forest Management matrix for Canfors, Prince George, Fort St James and Houston operations.



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1 Introduction

This Sustainable Forest Management System (SFMS) is adapted from the December 2017 SFM Plan prepared by Canfor's Wynndell Division, and accordingly, recognition goes to Don Vaillancourt and to the Wynndell staff involved in generating the SFMP template that this document is based on. The December 2017 Wynnwood SFMP will be replaced by incorporation into this Canfor wide SFMS, which includes Wynnwood and all of Canfor's western Canadian Divisional Operating areas previously certified to the CSA Z809 standard. As of June 7, 2019, these Divisions have officially completed the transition to SFI certification. Transition audits began in October 2018 and were completed in March 2019. Upon the successful certification of these Divisions to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management and Fibre Sourcing Standards, the December 2017 Wynnwood SFMP has been replaced by incorporation into this multi divisional SFMS document.

Although this public document is intended to be useful to a wide variety of readers, emphasis is placed towards:

- Employees of the Canfor Divisions who will use the plan to guide plans and activities;
- Certification bodies auditing Canfor's performance in achieving the requirements of the SFI Forest Management and Fibre Sourcing standards.

Several authors and many reviewers contributed in developing key components of this document. Preparation and submission of the SFMS was coordinated on behalf of Canadian Forest Products Ltd. by:



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1.1 Background

Canfor is one of the world’s largest producers of sustainable lumber, pulp and paper. We’ve built our reputation on the quality of our products, the reliability of our supply and our superior customer service. The company traces its roots to the late 1930s and today maintains woodland and manufacturing operations in numerous communities in western Canada, the majority of which are located in British Columbia.

The vast majority of the commercial timber produced in BC and Alberta comes from public lands, also known as Crown lands. Forest management of crown lands in BC and Alberta involves interacting with both the government and the public. Processes involving land and resource management plans and local land use plans bring interest groups together to identify forest values and management objectives for a particular area of land. Subsequently, operational plans describe those forest values and guide implementation of related management objectives.

The Sustainable Forestry Initiative Program provides parameters (principles, objectives, performance measures, and indicators) that are described within the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management and Fibre Sourcing Standards. They are used to measure success in determining achievement in meeting the SFI standards.

The Canfor SFMS addresses the parameters contained within the SFI standard and identifies the programs, plans and activities that support them. The SFI Program is overseen by the Sustainable Forestry Board (SFB), which is an independent board responsible for maintaining and enhancing the SFI standard certification procedures. The SFB contains members from conservation and environmental organizations, regulatory agencies, professional forestry organizations, logging professionals and landowners. For more information on the Sustainable Forestry Initiative, visit the SFI website at: <http://www.sfiprogram.org/>

1.2 Scope

This SFMS applies to sustainable forest management planning and practices (roads, harvesting and reforestation) conducted on crown land quota areas managed by Canfor and the timber procurement activities conducted by Canfor staff and through agreements with various contractors within our Western Canadian Divisional Operating Areas certified to the SFI standard. The Canfor Woodlands Group (WG) Divisional Operating Areas to be certified to the SFI Forest Management and Fibre Sourcing Standards are noted in table 1. For greater clarity, this SFMS applies to the following Canfor Divisional Operating Areas:

Table 1 Canfor Divisions to which this SFMS applies

Wynndell	Chetwynd	Fort Nelson	Fort St James	Grande Prairie	Houston
Fort St. John	Mackenzie	Prince George	Radium	Vanderhoof	Vavenby

A map showing the location of Canfor's Divisional Operating Areas to be certified to the SFI FM & FS standards can be found in Appendix 2.

1.3 Commitment to SFI Principles

Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Canfor) is fully committed to responsible and sustainable forest management of the lands where it conducts its operations. This Sustainable Forest Management System (SFMS) document describes how Canfor's Western Canadian divisions will meet the objectives of the 2015-2019 SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY INITIATIVE® (SFI®) Forest Management (FM) and Fibre Sourcing (FS) Standards on those areas certified to the SFI FM & FS standards. Canfor is committed to meeting the Objectives, Performance Measures and Indicators contained within the SFI FM & FS Principles.

Canfor implements sustainable forestry practices on the forestland we manage, and promote it on other lands. Canfor believes 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 forest land sustainably. In keeping with this responsibility to manage forest land sustainably, Canfor supports the following principles provided in the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management & Fibre Sourcing Standards (SFI FM & 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 implement and promote *Responsible Fiber Sourcing Practices in North America*.
8. To practice *Legal Compliance* with applicable forestry and related environmental laws and regulations.
9. To support advances in sustainable forest management through forestry *Research*.
10. To foster improvement in sustainable forest management through *Training and Education*.
11. 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.
12. To broaden the understanding of forest certification to the SFI Fiber Sourcing standard through *Transparency* in documenting certification audits.

13. To foster *Continual Improvement* in the practice of sustainable forest management and monitor and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forest management.
14. To practice *Avoidance of Controversial Sources including Illegal Logging in Offshore Fiber Sourcing* when procuring fiber outside of North America.

Canfor's commitment to uphold these Principles is identified in the Canfor Environment Policy, Canfor Sustainable Forest Management Commitments and the Canfor Log Procurement Program Policy. These policy statements are available on the Canfor external website at <https://www.canfor.com/our-company/policies-and-documents> or from our Divisional Offices and are reproduced in Appendix 1 of this SFMS document.

Canfor currently maintains a framework to control, monitor and document company activities through an environmental Forest Management System (FMS). The FMS will act as the primary mechanism used to ensure this SFMS will be successfully implemented, monitored and measured.

This SFMS is designed to assist Canfor in achieving and maintaining SFI certification on those Western Canadian Divisional Operating Areas outlined in Appendix 3. Canfor has developed Standard Working Procedures (SWPs) to direct company supervisors to inspect and monitor activities and ensure the specifics of SFI Principles will be met.

2 Forest Management Standard Requirements

The following section details how Canfor meets the requirements of the SFI FM standard requirements. An Objective Matrix is provided to identify how Canfor's BC Divisions meet the Performance Measures and Indicators of each SFI FM standard Objective. The matrix distinguish between Corporate and Divisional level involvement in achieving the indicators. Divisional specific matrices, noting the specific nuances associated with each of the Western Canadian Divisional Operating areas, such as the Grande Prairie Division operating under Alberta provincial forestry legislation and Fort St John operating under the *Fort St John Pilot Project Regulation*, are included in the Appendix of this SFMS.

2.1 OBJECTIVE 1: Forest Management Planning

To ensure forest management plans include long-term sustainable harvest levels and measures to avoid forest conversion.

Long term harvest levels are calculated through the Timber Supply Review process. The Canfor apportionment of the allowable annual cut (AAC) is assigned by the Provinces for each management unit. Timber Supply Reviews are carried out periodically by the Provinces using the most up to date inventory information and considering current management practices.

The AAC is determined as a result of extensive analyses, including growth and yield modeling, socio-economic factors, forest health factors, biodiversity at landscape scales and sustainable long term harvest levels. Assumptions are also made considering activities such as planting, stand tending and other activities that enhance the long term sustainability of the forest. These activities are tracked after entering them into the Land Resource Manager (database system which replaced Cengea Forest – Resources, fall 2018) and BC provincial RESULTS databases. Canfor contributes to the timber supply analyses by participating in the timber supply review processes led by the Provinces.

Canfor tracks apportionments and volume. This information is tracked to ensure trends are monitored and actual harvest levels are consistent with apportionments assigned by the Provinces.

Canfor does not generally convert from one forest cover type to another unless that conversion is in compliance with relevant policy and does not impact any rare or ecologically significant native forest types.

Reforestation is carried out with species that are designated in stocking standards approved by the Provinces.

Table 2 Canfor SFI FM Objective 1 Performance Measure Indicator Matrix

Objective 1. Forest Management Planning. To ensure forest management plans include long-term sustainable harvest levels and measures to avoid forest conversion.	
Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.	
Indicators:	
1. Forest management planning at a level appropriate to the size and scale of the operation, including:	
a) a long-term resource analysis;	Corporate Woodlands Group (WG) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TSR documents for Forest Licences & TFL's
b) a periodic or on-going forest inventory;	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VRI maintained by government & Canfor for TFL's
c) a land classification system;	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BEC system with PEM layers at select divisions
d) biodiversity at landscape scales;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LRMP's (and LRUP's in some TSA's) identify priority biodiversity set asides for each region/TSA. In addition, WHA's/UWR's and OGMA's placements at the landscape level by TSA/TFL
e) soils inventory and maps (where available);	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mapping (detailed/reconnaissance) and where necessary, TSFA's at the stand level. In addition, soil classification maps are available at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soils/index.html and at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/terrain/terrain_files/access.html#soils
f) access to growth & yield modeling capabilities;	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part of TSR, WINTIPSY/other models.

g) up-to-date maps or a GIS.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WIM maintains a functional GIS across the Woodlands Group Group (WG)
h) recommended sustainable harvest levels for areas available for harvest; and	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AAC rationale's provided at the TSA/TFL level with apportionments for TSA's made by the provinces, based on Growth and Yield data and timber supply modeling.
i) a review of non-timber issues (e.g. recreation, tourism, pilot projects, and economic incentive programs to promote water protection, carbon storage, bioenergy feedstock production, or biological diversity conservation, or to address climate-induced ecosystem change.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TSR documents for Forest Licences & TFL's. Non-timber issues are considered and documented during the Timber Supply Reviews with net downs used to account for non-timber resources.
2. Documentation of current harvest levels fall within long term sustainable levels identified in the forest management plan.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut/control letters issued annually by government. AAC's are identified in tenure documents and the WG tracks the volume of timber harvested annually, by licence to harvest levels permitted in the tenure documents. Given the concession harvest areas (NRFL agreements) with others harvest volumes may be attributed by licence to meet TSA level apportionments. Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSA SFMPs such as the Prince George SFMP Indicator 2.2.2 measures harvest level for the management units.
3. A forest inventory system and a method to calculate growth and yield.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TSR process and documents for Forest Licences & TFL's. Where required the WG utilizes specialists (i.e. Forsite/Ecora) to shadow TSR's and calculate growth and yield.
4. Periodic updates of forest inventory and recalculation of planned harvest to account for changes in growth due to productivity increases or decreases (e.g. improved data, long-term drought, fertilization, climate change, forestland ownership changes, etc.).	Corporate Woodlands Group <p>VRI updates on an ongoing basis by TSA/TFL. Supported by RESULTS data for harvest updates</p>
5. Documentation of forest practices (e.g. planting, fertilization and thinning) are consistent with assumptions in harvest plans.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TSR process and documents for Forest Licences & TFL's outline the management regimes followed at the management unit level

Performance Measure 1.2: Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:	
<i>Indicators:</i> Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless the conversion a. Is in compliance relevant national and regional policy and legislation related to land use and forest management; and	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WG does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the FSP document/s which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and Land Resource Manager records provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS. Any conversion to PAS (roads/ldgs/SUP's/Camps/other) is legal and controlled as part of the measure of PAS at the TSA level and monitored through the periodic TSR process.
b. Would not convert native forest types that are rare and ecologically significant at the landscape level or put any native forest types at risk of becoming rare; and	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WG does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the FSP document/s which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and Land Resource Manager records provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS.

c. Does not create significant long term adverse impacts on FECVs, old growth forests and forests critical to threatened and endangered species and special sites	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LRMP's (and LRUP's in some TSA's) identify priority biodiversity set asides for each region/TSA. In addition, WHA's/UWR's and OGMA's placements at the landscape level by TSA/TFL. ▪ Red/blue listed sites not captured in set asides or the NTHLB, may be identified and set aside at the stand level if/when encountered.
<p>2. In limited situations where a conversion of forest cover type is planned, an assessment considers:</p> <p>a. Productivity/stand quality conditions and impacts including social and economic values</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WG does not convert forest types. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the FSP documents which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards.
b. Specific ecosystem issues related to the site such as invasive species, insect/disease issues, riparian protection needs and others as appropriate to site including regeneration challenges	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WG does not convert forest types. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the FSP documents which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards
c. Ecological impacts of conversion including a review at the site and landscape scale as well as consideration for any appropriate mitigation measures	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WG does not convert forest types. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the FSP documents which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards.
Performance Measure 1.3: Program participants shall not have within their scope of certification to this SFI Standard, forest lands that have been converted to a non-forest land use.	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Forest lands converted to other land uses shall not be certified to this SFI Standard. This does not include forest lands used for forest and wildlife management such as wildlife food plots or infrastructure such as forest roads, log processing areas, trails etc.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WG does not convert forest types. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the FSP documents which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards.

2.2 OBJECTIVE 2: Forest Health and Productivity

To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forests from damaging agents.

Canfor commits to reforesting/regenerating all harvested areas. Related to this performance measure, Canfor must comply with the legal standards that are in place for regeneration timeframes as specified by the Provinces in which we operate. This standard is consistent with the SFI Objective 2. The maximum regeneration delay specified by the applicable legal standards may exceed 5 years, based on the site factors that apply and if natural regeneration methods are suitable. Generally, all sites that are prescribed for artificial regeneration are planted within 2 years after harvest and prior to the establishment of competing brush. Sites for which natural regeneration is relied upon are assessed for regeneration success prior to the expiry of the regeneration delay period and stocking is supplemented through planting as necessary.

A reforestation prescription is written based on approved stocking standards which are based on biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification, are included in the legal operating plan (Forest Stewardship Plan for BC divisions, except Fort St John which uses a SFMP and Forest Management Plan in Grande Prairie) for the Divisional Operating Area. The reforestation prescription forms part of the Silviculture Plan that is contained within the Site Plan for each harvest area. Site Plans are prepared by professional foresters for every planned harvest block. The approved stocking standards specify the preferred and acceptable species for the site and the time period required to achieve adequate reforestation. This period, known as the regeneration delay period, must be consistent with the applicable legal standard and is measured from when harvesting commences, not the completion of harvest as in the SFI standard.

Canfor is committed to reforest blocks as soon as possible following harvest and to maintain a consistent level of stocking in order to ensure long term forest productivity. Successful regeneration is maintained by undertaking scheduled surveys to assess treatment needs. Treatment needs may include brushing and weeding, conifer release, and/or forest health treatments.

These types of treatment activities generally use a mix of manual chemical herbicide brushing methods. Where chemical herbicides are used, applications are conducted according to government approved plans or prescriptions. Canfor does not use World Health Organization (WHO) type 1A and 1B pesticides or pesticides banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001).

The Site Plan identifies the limits for allowable soil disturbance and for permanent and temporary access on harvest blocks. Temporary access also contributes to allowable soil disturbance. The soil disturbance limits are monitored through progress inspections and post-harvest assessments (soil disturbance surveys if necessary) and are established to avoid detrimental soil disturbance and to maintain soil productivity. If operational or final inspections identify that these limits are exceeded, rehabilitation efforts are undertaken by the company to comply with maximum disturbance levels. At the landscape level, soil conservation is managed by minimizing the total amount of road required to enable safe and efficient forest harvesting activities. This is done through the development of total chance plans, operating plans, access management plans and/or through road deactivation and rehabilitation planning, as applicable. It is through these activities that Canfor seeks to minimize the amount of road required for successful operations.

Forest health information is obtained through forest health surveys, silviculture surveys, pest mapping and management unit-level annual forest health plans developed by the Provinces (where available). This information is incorporated into Site Plans and used to schedule harvesting, determine block layout, and plan post-harvest site treatments (e.g. stumping). Where timber harvesting is not feasible, the application of other measures to reduce the risk of spread is considered. Fire preparedness is addressed through the Emergency Preparedness & Response Plan (EPRP) that is prepared by the company.

Table 3 Canfor SFI FM Objective 2 Performance Measure Indicator Matrix

<p>Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity. To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 2.1: Program participants shall promptly reforest after final harvest.</p>	
<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards with a site level plan identified for each cutblock, ▪ The number of months after harvest completion that regeneration delay is met for planted areas and for naturally regenerated areas, annually, ▪ Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, Section 16 & divisional FSP's.
<p>1. Documented reforestation plans and activities based on site specific environmental, ecological or forest health considerations or legal requirements. Where feasible, planting within two years or two planting seasons or by planned natural regeneration methods within 5 years.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards with a site level plan identified for each cutblock, ▪ All regeneration information (site preparation, planting or natural regeneration, surveys, stand tending) is entered into Land Resource Manager & RESULTS, ▪ Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, Section 16 & divisional FSP's.
<p>2. Clear criteria to judge adequate regeneration and appropriate actions to correct under-stocked areas and achieve acceptable species composition and stocking rates for both artificial and natural regeneration.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor does not plant exotic tree species on Crown Land, ▪ All seed used by Canfor complies with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forest and Range Practices Act, Section 31, ✓ Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, Section 43, ✓ Chief Foresters Standards for seed use.
<p>3. Plantings of exotic tree species should minimize risk to native ecosystems.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site Plans retention requirements identify any pathogens/pests and the suitability pole/sapling/other for retention. ▪ Where practicable, advanced regeneration is maintained favouring clumps over singletons for wind firmness.
<p>4. Protection of desirable or planned advanced natural regeneration during harvest.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor does not complete afforestation treatments.
<p>5. Afforestation programs that consider potential ecological impacts of the selection and planting of tree species in non-forested landscapes.</p>	

Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Minimized chemical use required to achieve management objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions utilizing herbicide maintain an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The plan identifies the methods used for vegetation management, ▪ In addition, Canfor Divisions may have agreements with several First Nations regarding chemical use in vegetation management
2. Use of least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides necessary to achieve management objectives.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions utilizing herbicide maintain an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, ▪ Mixing of chemicals follows a regime to ensure least toxicity required to meet vegetation control objectives, ▪ Herbicide treatment records are maintained as is an annual report submitted to government as part of the Pesticide Use Notice Confirmation.
3. Use of pesticides registered for the intended use and applied in accordance with label requirements.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions utilizing herbicide maintain an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, ▪ Mixing of chemicals follows a regime to ensure least toxicity required to meet vegetation control objectives, ▪ Herbicide treatment records are maintained as is an annual report submitted to government as part of the Pesticide Use Notice Confirmation.
4. The World Health Organization type 1A and 1B , pesticides shall be prohibited except where no other viable alternative is available.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions utilizing herbicide maintain an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, ▪ The chemicals in use are not listed as World Health Organization type 1A or 1B.
5. Use of pesticides banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001) shall be prohibited	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions utilizing herbicide maintain an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, ▪ The chemicals in use are not listed as banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001).
6. Use of integrated pest management where feasible.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions utilizing herbicide maintain an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The plan identifies the methods used for vegetation management which include non chemical treatments, ▪ Records are maintained to support manual brushing treatments and are summarized in the annual report submitted to government.
7. Supervision of forest chemical applications by state- or provincial-trained or certified applicators.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions maintain a relationship with a firm specializing in herbicide treatments who monitor ground and aerial crews, ▪ Applicators maintain applicator licences which are checked by Canfor WG staff at pre-works and are available at application/mixing sites, ▪ Projects follow the most current Management System document that outlines the process and provides

	procedures for applications, mixing and checks/inspections of the project.
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Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.	
8. Use of management practices appropriate to the situation, for example:	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications
a) notification of adjoining landowners or nearby residents concerning applications and chemicals used;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Copies of notices provided are available in COPI and hardcopy.
b) appropriate multilingual signs or oral warnings;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Signs/warning notifications are used as appropriate and documented in pre-work records.
c) control of public road access during and immediately after applications;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Signs/warning notifications are used as appropriate and documented in pre-work records.
d) designation of streamside and other needed buffer strips;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Buffers are used for all riparian and other sensitive areas to minimize overspray and drift. ▪ Aerial spraying uses GPS to track flight paths and identify any overspray areas which are checked the following year for any damage, ▪ Layout crews physically mark the buffers prior to application, ▪ Overspray's are reported as part of the Confirmation requirements.
e) use of positive shutoff and minimal-drift spray valves;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Applicators equipment is calibrated and uses the latest technology for minimizing drift, ▪ Wind speed is also monitored to minimize drift.
f) aerial application of forest chemicals parallel to buffer zones to minimize drift;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Pilots plan their aerial swaths that may be parallel to a buffer but depends on block shape, internal reserves and other buffers.
g) monitoring of water quality or safeguards to ensure proper equipment use and protection of streams, lakes, and other water bodies;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Water samples are not taken however buffers and weather monitoring are used to protect water quality.
h) appropriate transportation and storage of chemicals;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Storage and handling of herbicides follows the PCA and SDS requirements.
i) filing of required state or provincial reports; or	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ An annual report is prepared and submitted to government annually.
j) use of methods to ensure protection of threatened and endangered species.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Red/blue listed and other protected species are identified in the Site Plan and any features (stick nests/dens/licks) are protected either by removal of the block from the spray schedule with a manual treatment or buffering the feature/s.

Performance Measure 2.3: Program Participants shall implement management practices to protect and maintain forest and soil productivity.	
Indicators: 1. Process to identify soils vulnerable to compaction and use of appropriate methods including the use of soil maps where available, to avoid excessive soil disturbance.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Given soil maps are of broad scale and have limited value soils are assessed during layout for all blocks to be harvested and documented in Site Plans. ▪ Soil disturbance limits for sensitive and non-sensitive are identified in the FSP and use the default practice requirements in the FPPR, ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in the Site Plan.
2. Use of erosion control measures to minimize the loss of soil and site productivity.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The applicable limit/s are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plan must identify the constraint, ▪ Operations are monitored by WG staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, ▪ Indicator 2.2.1(a) measures the loss of forest landbase to roads/landings/other on an annual basis.
3. Post-harvest conditions conducive to maintaining site productivity (e.g., limited rutting, retained down woody debris, minimized skid trails).	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The applicable limit/s are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plan must identify the constraint, ▪ Operations are monitored by WG staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, ▪ CWD requirements are set in the FSP and checked during operations, ▪ Indicator 3.1.1 measures soil disturbance levels on blocks harvested annually, ▪ Indicator 3.1.2 measures CWD levels on blocks harvested annually.
4. Retention of vigorous trees during partial harvesting, consistent with silvicultural standards for the area.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Site Plan for each block identifies the retention requirements for mature trees and pole/sapling layers, ▪ Indicator 1.1.4(a) measures stand structure across the blocks harvested annually.
5. Criteria that address harvesting and site preparation to protect soil productivity.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Post harvest assessments are used to prescribe any site preparation, ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in the Site Plan, ▪ Operations are monitored by WG staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met.
6. Road construction and skidding layout to minimize impacts to soil productivity and water quality.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil disturbance limits for sensitive and non-sensitive are identified in the FSP and use the default practice requirements in the FPPR, ▪ The applicable limit/s for roads/landings and temporary/permanent skid trails are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ The Site Plan identifies any riparian areas or areas with sensitive terrain, ▪ Geometric road designs and TSFA's are prepared and followed when required to protect both the soil and water resources, ▪

Performance Measure 2.4: Program Participants shall manage so as to protect forests from damaging agents, such as environmentally or economically undesirable wildfire, pests, diseases and invasive exotic plants and animals, to maintain and improve long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.	
Indicators:	
1. Program to protect forests from damaging agents.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Site Plan for each block identifies any pests/pathogens and the actions to control them (stumping, trap trees/pheromone baits, etc.), ▪ Aerial flights and TSA committee work focused on pest/pathogens provides higher level planning information to address pests/pathogens, ▪ TSR documents may provide direction on addressing damaging agents through partitioned cuts and or other direction (i.e. IBM, IBS and IBB salvage). <p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An annual EPRP provides direction for fire preparedness inclusive of equipment, fire watch, early shift/shut down and fire fighting actions, ▪ Contractors must have fire training that is refreshed annually.
2. Management to promote healthy and productive forest conditions to minimize susceptibility to damaging agents.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WG strategy is focused on wise use of the forest estate including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ que stands that have been attacked by damaging agents for priority salvage harvest, ✓ harvest old stands first and reforest with young thrifty stands, ✓ maintain a forest estate that is supported by science in terms of patch size and seral stages to both protect the forest estate and address requirements for wildlife and biodiversity. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the FSP identifies legal requirements for patch size and seral stages, ▪ Stand level plans must fit within the parameters for patch size and seral stage unless exempted to address a forest health concern.
3. Participation in, and support of, fire and pest prevention and control programs.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions works with the Wildfire Branch to ensure operations comply with the Wildfire Act/regulation requirements ▪ Canfor Divisions works with the applicable Forest Ministry district offices to address forest health concerns and maintain membership on the TSA steering committees. <p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor pays an annual fee for fire fighting as part of the annual rent on their licences.
Performance Measure 2.5: Program Participants that deploy improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings shall use sound scientific methods	
Indicator:	
1. Program for appropriate research, testing, evaluation, and deployment of improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions follows the Chief Forests standards for seed use, ▪ Class A, then B+, then B seed are used with stocking stands identified in the FSP and Site Plan, ▪ Indicator 1.2.3 measures compliance with the seed use rules for all cutblocks planted each year, ▪ The Silviculture Group maintains a report to measure compliance with seed transfer rules (lat/long and elevation).

2.3 OBJECTIVE 3: Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources

To protect the water quality of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding best management practices.

Canfor is committed to maintaining water quality through following the results and strategies stated within each legally required Divisional Operating Plan and by following the requirements of the FMS. The Operating Plans are consistent with current provincial legislation and applicable higher level plans. Criteria for carrying out activities around streams, wetlands and riparian areas are addressed within the Operating Plans and the FMS. Wet Weather Shutdown Procedures are described in environmental instructions provided to contractors during pre-work meetings designed to identify critical environmental and safety factors to consider in the management of each harvest block. The procedures are provided to harvesting, road and bridge contractors, and silviculture contractors and reviewed at pre-work meetings.

Protection requirements for community watersheds, riparian areas, streams, lakes and other significant water bodies are identified and evaluated by professionals during operational planning. This is documented in Site Plans, Project Plans and associated maps. Riparian Reserve Zones and other areas to protect significant water bodies are marked in the field. The contract package includes Project Plans and maps as well as the pre-work checklist provided through the FMS. All of this information is reviewed during the pre-work meeting, monitored and inspected on-site as precautionary measures to avoid accidental encroachment on significant water bodies.

Table 4 Canfor SFI FM Objective 3 Performance Measure Indicator Matrix

Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources. To protect the water quality of rivers, streams, lakes, <i>wetlands</i> and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding <i>best management practices</i> .	
Performance Measure 3.1. Program Participants shall meet or exceed all applicable federal, provincial, state, and local water quality laws and meet or exceed best management practices developed under Canadian or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency–approved water quality programs.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Program to implement federal, state or provincial water quality BMPs during all phases of management activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pre-works define riparian requirements at the stand level for harvesting, road/structure construction and silviculture operations, ▪ Canfor Divisions use harvest and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed, ▪ SWP’s direct supervision efforts, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ The WG Access and Erosion Control Standards provide direction on deactivation to control sedimentation and protect water quality.
2. Contract provisions that specify conformance to BMPs.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contracts include a clause requiring contractors to conform with the FMS requirements which includes training and following SWP’s and pre-works/plans.
3. Monitoring of overall BMPs implementation.	Divisional

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions uses harvest and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed with team meeting used to identify trends and concerns, <p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS includes a review of the impact of aspects of our operations that may impact environmental features such as riparian objectives. Riparian management strategies, designed to protect riparian areas, are identified in Operational plans (FSPs, Fort St John SFMP, Grande Prairie Forest Management plan). Where Divisional activity monitoring identifies non conformities with management strategies, the non-conformities are recorded in the Cengea Forest Resources FMS Incident Tracking System, root cause is assessed and action plans developed to correct the non-conformities. This is part of the FMS Plan, Do, Check, Act continual improvement process. ▪ The annual FMS review assesses overall performance inclusive of SWP conformity, trends and concerns.
<p>Performance Measure 3.2. Program Participants shall have or develop, implement water, wetland and riparian area protection measures based on soil type, terrain, vegetation, ecological function, harvesting system, state BMP's, provincial guidelines and other applicable factors.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program addressing management and protection of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies and riparian areas during all phases of management, including the layout and construction of roads and skid trails to maintain water reach, flow and water quality.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisional FSPs identify the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Pre-works review the riparian features and restrictions prior to harvest/silviculture activity, ▪ SWP's identify no harvest activity or re-fuelling within the RMA of a classified riparian features, ▪ Contractor training includes riparian features and their management,
<p>2. Mapping of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies as specified in state or provincial BMP's and, where appropriate, identification on the ground.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions' stand and landscape level maps identify riparian features using the FC1/TRIM data and fish stream inventory mapping available from the province, ▪ The WIM group maintains the data for the mapping process.
<p>3. Document and implementation of plans to manage or protect rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, other water bodies and riparian areas.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisional FSPs identify the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Inspections monitor activities with any non-conformity identified documented in ITS with suitable action plans developed to address the incident, ▪ Indicator 1.1.4(c) measures riparian impacts across harvested blocks annually.
<p>4. Plans that address wet weather events in order to maintain water quality.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisional FSPs identify the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Soil disturbance limits identified in the Site Plan are used to determine season of harvest/constraints to harvesting, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP identifies shut down requirements.

2.4 OBJECTIVE 4: Conservation of Biological Diversity

To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value, old-growth forests and ecologically important sites.

Canfor operations are consistent with legislation, regulations, government orders, and higher level plans regarding wildlife habitats and biodiversity. This consistency is focused at both the landscape and stand levels. At the landscape level, habitats that are significant for biodiversity objectives or to conserve sites with viable occurrences of significant species of concern are identified, e.g. Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA), Aspatial Old Growth Biodiversity Orders, Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR), and Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs). Landscape level targets are established for various attributes and Canfor collaborates with other land managers to ensure consistency with these targets across the landscape. The Provinces collects forest inventory data that includes forest cover type, age, height, and habitat information. Current Vegetation Resource Inventories (VRIs) are maintained across all timber supply areas and Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping (TEM) and Predictive Ecosystem Mapping (PEM) are conducted where ecosystem mapping is required to enable ecosystem based management or for other purposes as determined by provincial agencies.

At the stand level, field reconnaissance is completed to determine the forest cover types to be managed and to identify wildlife habitats that may be of concern or require special management. For each block harvested, a percentage of the area is retained as Wildlife Trees as specified in the Operational Plan. Wildlife Tree Retention Areas (WTRAs) must be identified and mapped to ensure their integrity over the long term. Some areas also utilize Retention type silviculture systems, which results in the identification of Retention Patches, individual or groups of trees, to provide for biodiversity values at the stand level.

Divisional Operating Plans contain specific measures to mitigate the introduction, spread and impact of invasive plants. Vegetation seeding to limit or prevent soil erosion utilizes only seed mixes that are certified as not containing invasive or damaging species.

Non-forested wetlands including bogs, fens and marshes, and vernal pools of ecological significance are classified according to the current Provincial forest planning and regulations. Wetlands too small to meet the legal classification requirements may still be identified as ecologically significant and any specific management requirements will be included in the site plan documents.

To ensure the protection of threatened and endangered species, Canfor provides information to staff and contractors on Species at Risk in and around the planned operating areas, including lists of species that may be encountered and how these species can be identified. Site Plans include practices to minimize impact to these species.

Table 5 Canfor SFI FM Objective 4 Performance Measure Indicator Matrix

Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.	
Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.	
Indicators:	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor Divisional FSPs identify the landscape level set asides for biodiversity (OGMA's, UWR's, WHA's, FSW's and

<p>1. Program to incorporate the conservation of native biological diversity, including species, wildlife habitats, and ecological community types at the stand and landscape levels.</p>	<p>PA's) and any constraints to harvesting that is prescribed in the Site Plan,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FSP provides targets for patch size and seral stages that stand level planning must adhere to, ▪ Ecological representation mapping has identified rare ecosystem associations for protection with indicator 1.1.1 used to measure and track any harvest of rare ecosystem associations, ▪ The Migratory Bird SWP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ Indicators 1.1.2, 1.1.3 a & b, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.4.1 measure specific biodiversity elements across the population of blocks harvested annually.
<p>2. Development and implementation of criteria and practices, as guided by regionally based best scientific information , to retain stand-level wildlife habitat elements such as snags, stumps, mast trees, down woody debris, den trees, and nest trees.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisional FSPs identify the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention, CWD retention) that are required, ▪ Indicator 1.1.4 is focused on within stand structural retention to create complex structure in the regenerating stand, ▪ as well as any constraints to harvesting that is prescribed in the Site Plan as well as wildlife habitat features (stick nests/dens/licks).
<p>3. Document diversity of forest cover types and age or size classes at the individual ownership or forest tenure level, and where credible data are available, at the landscape scale. Working individually or collaboratively to support diversity of native forest cover types and age or size classes that enhance biological diversity at the landscape scale.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inventory used to support TSR identifies the forest cover age class and composition, ▪ The FSP identifies targets for seral and patch size distributions that must be met across the operating areas ▪ Indicators 1.1.2, 1.1.3 a & b measure the impacts of harvesting against the seral and patch targets and the distribution of stand types across the operating area.
<p>4. Program Participants shall participate in or incorporate the results of state, provincial, or regional conservation planning and priority-setting efforts to conserve biological diversity and consider these efforts in forest management planning. Examples of credible priority setting efforts include state wildlife action plans, state forest action plans, relevant habitat conservation plans or provincial wildlife recovery plans.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisional FSPs identify the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention, CWD retention) that are required as well as the landscape level set asides that stem from LRMP's and government land planning processes.
<p>5. Program to address conservation of known sites with viable occurrences of significant species of concern.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisional FSPs identify the landscape level set asides that stem from LRMP's and government land planning processes for species of concern including Mountain & Northern Caribou, Mountain Goat and Mule Deer and the constraints that may apply when harvesting in those areas, ▪ Layout planning and Site Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements, ▪ Indicator 1.1.1 measures any harvest of rare ecosystem associations/plant communities while indicator 1.2.1 & 1.2.2 measure impacts to species of concern.

Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.	
6. Identification and protection of non-forested wetlands, including bogs, fens and marshes, and vernal pools of ecological significance.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisional FSPs identify the requirements for wetlands inclusive of reserve zones and management zone retention levels, ▪ Non-classified wetlands are used as an anchor for retention patches and protected during harvest operations, ▪ Site Plans prescribe treatments at the stand level, ▪ Indicator 1.1.4 (c) measures riparian conformity at the block level across the population of blocks harvested annually.
7. Participation in programs and demonstration of activities as appropriate 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.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisional FSPs identify the requirements for re-vegetation to prevent the spread of invasive weeds, ▪ Canfor does not engage in the transport/production of exotic plants/animals.
8. Consider the role of natural disturbances, including the use of prescribed or natural fire where appropriate, and forest health threats in relation to biological diversity when developing forest management plans.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions uses fire to decrease the risk of wildfire by burning waste piles at the roadside, ▪ Prescribed burning is not used in a widespread manner due to in block retention and smoke concerns.
Performance Measure 4.2. Program Participants shall protect threatened and endangered species, forests with exceptional conservation values (FECV) and old growth forests.	
1. Program to protect threatened and endangered species.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisional FSPs identify the landscape level set asides that stem from LRMP's and government land planning processes for species of concern including Mountain & Northern Caribou, Mountain Goat and Mule Deer and the constraints that may apply when harvesting in those areas, ▪ Layout planning and Site Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements, ▪ The Migratory Bird SWP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ Indicator 1.1.1 measures any harvest of rare ecosystem associations/plant communities while indicator 1.2.1 & 1.2.2 measure impacts to species of concern.
2. Program to locate and protect known sites flora and fauna associated with viable occurrences of critically imperiled and imperiled species and communities also known as Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. Plans for protection may be developed independently or collaboratively and may include Program Participant management, cooperation with other stakeholders, or use of easements, conservation land sales, exchanges, or other conservation strategies.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisional FSPs identify the landscape level set asides that stem from LRMP's and government land planning processes for species of concern including but not limited to Mountain & Northern Caribou, Mountain Goat and Mule Deer, etc. and the constraints that may apply when harvesting in those areas as well as OGMA's designed to provide a representation of old growth forest across the landscape, ▪ Block layout and Site Plans address any requirements when harvesting in proximity to these features and assess planned blocks for overlap to ensure they are avoided.
3. Support of and participation in plans or programs for the conservation of old-growth forests in the region of ownership or forest tenure.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisional FSPs identify the landscape level set asides for OGMA's designed to provide a representation of old growth forest across the landscape, ▪ Any encroachment is subject to the replacement policy with specific requirements.

Performance Measure 4.3. Program Participants shall manage ecologically important sites in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities	
1 Use of information such as existing natural heritage data and expert advice in identifying or selecting ecologically important sites for protection.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions identify, maps and manage special sites that may be present following provincial government legislation and policy (bird nests/significant mineral licks, etc.), ▪ Site Plans prescribe conditions for the management of special sites which are identified through BEC mapping, soil identification at the stand level, Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOA), Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA), LRMP information and information gained through conversations with interested parties (historic trails/cabins, etc.),, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas.
2 Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified ecologically important sites.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special sites are identified on Site Plans maps and added to the divisional coverage as necessary.
Performance Measure 4.4. Program Participants shall apply knowledge gained through research, science, technology, and field experience to manage wildlife habitat and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity.	
Indicators: 1. Collection of information on Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value and other biodiversity-related data through forest inventory processes, mapping, or participation in external programs, such as NatureServe, state or provincial heritage programs, or other credible systems. Such participation may include providing non-proprietary scientific information, time, and assistance by staff, or in-kind or direct financial support.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value may be identified during the Regional Land Use Planning processes (PA's, OGMA budgets) and further government planning initiatives (UWR's/WHA's) and are incorporated into higher level planning through the FSP, ▪ Site Plans incorporate, as necessary, FECV's.
2. A methodology to incorporate research results and field applications of biodiversity and ecosystem research into forest management decisions.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Science based data informed LRMP decisions as is used for UWR, WHA's, OGMA's that are incorporated through legislative amendments, ▪ Other science based information is incorporated into landscape level (patch size/seral stages) and stand level planning (CWD/riparian requirements).

2.5 OBJECTIVE 5: Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits

To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.

Where operating areas have known scenic areas with established Visual Quality Objectives, Canfor addresses these designations through the commitments described in the Operational Plan and by completing analysis of visual impact and incorporation of visual design elements in cutblock design.

Guidance respecting maximum block sizes is provided in provincial forestry legislation, which is reflected in Divisional Operating Plans. Where applicable, Biodiversity Orders, higher level plans and Natural Disturbance Unit guidelines also contain patch size distribution targets that may allow some blocks to exceed the maximum limit, based on the current size and distribution of blocks in a particular landscape unit. In BC, when a cut block is planned to exceed the maximum size limit, the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*

stipulates the conditions under which this can be done - mimicking the spatial and temporal effects of natural disturbance. Average cut block size is tracked and monitored through the Canfor Land Resource Manager Forest - Resources database.

Green-up requirements outlined in provincial forestry regulation are used to determine the availability of adjacent blocks for harvest and whether to allow further harvesting in visually sensitive landscape units.

Canfor identifies a strategy to minimise impact to established recreation sites and trails (managed by the Provinces) in Divisional Operating Plans and must follow established objectives for those sites where they exist. Canfor provides recreation opportunities for the public within Divisional Operating Areas as part of the Operating Plan commitments to the established legal objectives set for recreation sites and trails. Canfor Divisional Operating Areas may also provide or improve access to recreation sites and may work with recreation stakeholders to manage recreation site maintenance and to prevent or mitigate any impacts on recreation opportunities by Canfor activities which are proximal to established recreation sites and trails.

Table 6 Canfor SFI FM Objective 5 Performance Measure Indicator Matrix

Objective 5. Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits. To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.	
Performance Measure 5.1. Program Participants shall manage the impact of harvesting on visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program to address visual quality management.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor Divisional FSPs provide the strategy for cutblock/road design in areas with Visual Quality Objectives such that the result will meet the definition of the VQO expressed in the FPPR, Blocks/roads in visually sensitive areas have differing levels of analysis to demonstrate the applicable visual objective will be met.
2. Incorporation of aesthetic considerations in harvesting, road, landing design and management, and other management activities where visual impacts are a concern.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor Divisions uses visual design and retention to aid in meeting the applicable visual quality objective, The result is documented in the assessment and described in the Site Plan.
Performance Measure 5.2. Program Participants shall manage the size, shape, and placement of clear-cut harvests.	
Indicators: 1. Average size of clear-cut harvest areas does not exceed 120 acres (50 hectares), except when necessary to meet relevant regulatory requirements, achieve ecological objectives or to respond to forest health emergencies or other natural catastrophes.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor Divisional FSPs incorporate spatial and temporal targets that manages openings rather than cutblocks into size into size categories with seral stage requirements also in place with the intent of natural disturbance emulation.
2. Documentation through internal records of clear-cut size and the process for calculating average size.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor Divisions' method of cutblock size calculation includes the gross area with WTP/reserve areas subtracted to provide the net cutblock area.
Performance Measure 5.3. Program Participants shall adopt a green-up requirement or alternative methods that provide for visual quality.	
Indicators:	Divisional

1. Program implementing the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisional FSPs identify the seral stage and patch size targets that are used to manage the placement of cutblocks on the landscape rather than maximum size and adjacency default practice rules in the FPPR, ▪ Analysis is updated periodically to ensure the trends are moving towards the desired future condition.
2. Harvest area tracking system to demonstrate conformance with the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisional FSPs identify the seral stage and patch size targets that are used to manage the placement of cutblocks on the landscape rather than maximum size and adjacency default practice rules in the FPPR, ▪ Analysis is updated periodically to ensure the trends are moving towards the desired future condition.
3. Trees in clear-cut harvest areas are at least 3 years old or 5 feet (1.5 metres) high at the desired level of stocking before adjacent areas are clear-cut, or as appropriate to address operational and economic considerations, alternative methods to reach the performance measure are utilized by the Program Participant.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisional FSPs identify the seral stage and patch size targets that are used to manage the placement of cutblocks on the landscape rather than maximum size and adjacency default practice rules in the FPPR, ▪ Analysis is updated periodically to ensure the trends are moving towards the desired future condition.
Performance Measure 5.4. Program Participants shall support and promote recreational opportunities for the public	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Provide recreational opportunities for the public, where consistent with forest management objectives.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisional FSPs identify known recreation sites/trails, ▪ Additional areas identified through stakeholders (fishing sites/trails) are managed through accommodations at the stand level and documented in Site Plans.

2.6 OBJECTIVE 6: Protection of Special Sites

To manage lands that are geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities.

Sites of historical significance are protected by federal and provincial legislation. These sites include parks and protected areas and various provincial and national historic sites. The areas are shown on map databases maintained by the Provinces. Canfor has online access to the databases and they are utilized in stand and landscape level planning. Outside of these existing protected sites, Canfor conforms to Operational Plan strategies designed to protect sites of geological significance. For example, sites containing karst limestone topography are assessed and any development in the area will be conducted so as not to impact the karst features.

Sites of cultural significance, that are known to have existed prior to 1846, are protected by provincial legislation such as the BC Heritage Conservation Act (HCA); post 1846 sites are also protected if they are designated under the HCA. Canfor utilizes Archaeological Overview Mapping and may also conduct Preliminary Field Reconnaissance (PFR), Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA) and / or Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOA) to determine the possibility of locating culturally significant sites during field reconnaissance. Site-specific cultural information can also be found within reports produced from Traditional Use Studies carried out by individual First Nations, from provincial websites, and from consultation with First Nations. Canfor will implement recommendations from Archaeological Impact Assessment reports if sites of potential significance are identified during operational planning or field reconnaissance or during processes for the exchange of cultural heritage information.

The FMS Standard Work Procedures (SWPs) require that operators stop work and contact their project supervisor and the Canfor representative if a previously unidentified resource feature, resource value or sensitive area is found. Site Plans include prescriptions to manage special sites of geological or cultural significance.

Table 7 Canfor SFI FM Objective 6 Performance Measure Indicator Matrix

Objective 6. Protection of Special Sites. To manage lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities	
Performance Measure 6.1. Program Participants shall identify special sites and manage them in a manner appropriate for their unique features.	
Indicators: 1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data, expert advice or stakeholder consultation in identifying or selecting special sites for protection.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions identify, map and manage special sites that may identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA survey, ▪ Site Plans have prescriptions to address the management of special sites, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas.
2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified special sites.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions identify, maps and manages special sites that may identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA survey, ▪ Identified sites inclusive of archaeological sites protected under the Heritage Conservation Act are captured in WIM's coverages.

2.7 OBJECTIVE 7: Efficient Use of Fiber Resources

To minimize waste and ensure the efficient use of fiber resources.

Canfor completes waste assessments on harvested blocks by sampling process. Timber merchantability specifications are provided by the Provinces. Waste assessments are reported to the Provinces and blocks in excess of the maximum allowable waste is billed back to the company.

Canfor is required to comply with coarse woody debris retention requirements specified in provincial legislation, such as the BC *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* and applicable strategies specified in Divisional Operating Plans, as well as provincial requirements in relation to management of harvest residue to reduce wildfire hazard. Canfor completes harvest activity inspections to ensure conformance with Operating Plan and Site Plan strategies respecting these provincial requirements.

Table 8 Canfor SFI FM Objective 7 Performance Measure Indicator Matrix

Objective 7. Efficient Use of Forest Resources. To minimize waste and ensure the efficient use of forest resources	
Performance Measure 7.1. Program Participants shall employ appropriate forest harvesting technology and “in-woods” manufacturing processes and practices to minimize waste and ensure efficient utilization of harvested trees, where consistent with other SFI Standard objectives.	
Indicators: 1. Program or monitoring system to ensure efficient utilization, which may include provisions to ensure:	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions manage harvest cutovers to remove maximum value while retaining CWD beneficial to the site and stand level biodiversity, ▪ Canfor Divisions such as Prince George, may allow grinding of slash piles by others for biofuel production where the waste fibre is economically viable to remove, ▪ Waste and Residue surveys measure waste on scale based Cutting Permits with waste payments made where waste is above the thresholds, ▪ Woodlands Group inspections assess waste during operations to ensure waste is within reasonable levels and CWD is retained on site. ▪ Canfor corporate Residual Fibre Group seek opportunities to utilize waste fibre at both the mill site and harvest block site.
a) management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests and of increased fuels build-up) and other utilization needs;	
b) training or incentives to encourage loggers to enhance utilization;	
c) exploration of markets for underutilized species and low-grade wood and alternative markets (e.g., bioenergy markets);	
d) periodic inspections and reports noting utilization and product separation.	

2.8 OBJECTIVE 8: Recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples’ Rights

To recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples’ rights and traditional knowledge

The Canfor SFM Commitments includes a commitment to respect and recognize Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights. Divisional Operating Plans specify strategies to share information with local First Nations, consistent with obligations, current case law, and government policy and procedures.

Canfor Planning Supervisors are responsible for information sharing with local First Nations, consistent with obligations, current case law, and informed by government policy and procedures. Records of First Nations information sharing undertaken by Canfor are maintained for each First Nation.

Canfor Planning Supervisors work with provincial government staff to communicate and become aware of aboriginal interests and concerns. Proposed Canfor forest operations are referred to applicable First Nations in keeping with the company’s duty to consult and as committed to in Divisional Operating Plans. A request for additional information on aboriginal interests which WynnWood operations have the potential to impact is made upon referral.

Divisional Operating Plans include strategies to “conserve or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are a) the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people and b) not regulated under the Heritage

Conservation Act (HCA)”. Where Canfor is made aware of cultural heritage resources that are of interest to a local First Nation, efforts will be made to ensure Canfor activities do not diminish the opportunity for First Nations to access and utilize those resources.

Archaeological features are managed as regulated under the Provincial legislation such as the BC Heritage Conservation Act. Canfor employs qualified archaeologists when required to identify archaeological features and develop strategies to avoid or mitigate potential impacts of forestry activities on those features.

Table 9 Canfor SFI FM Objective 8 Performance Measure Indicator Matrix

Objective 8. Recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples’ Rights. To recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples rights and traditional knowledge.	
Performance Measure 8.1 Program Participants shall recognize and respect indigenous people’s rights.	
Indicator: 1. Have a written policy acknowledging a commitment to recognize and respect the rights of indigenous people.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s Sustainable Forest Management Commitments addresses the policy requirement.
Performance Measure 8.2 Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands confer with affected indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forestry management practices.	
Indicator: 1. Program that includes communicating with affected indigenous peoples to enable Program Participants to:	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains protocol agreements with several First Nations aimed at partnerships and reconciliation. Each agreement is specific to the first nation and the agreements and relationships continue to develop.
a) understand and respect traditional forest-related knowledge;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FSP/CP referral process, ▪ FSPs contain a strategy to identify First Nations values and resources potentially impacted by forest management activities and a process to identify mitigative strategies to reduce/eliminate negative impact to these values and resources and communicate said strategies with the affected First Nations.
b) identify and protect spiritually, historically, or culturally important sites;	
c) address the use of non-timber forest products of value to indigenous peoples in areas where Program Participants have management responsibilities on public lands;	
d) have a process to respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	
Performance Measure 8.3. Program Participants are encouraged to communicate with and will respond to local indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forest management practices on their private lands.	

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Awareness of traditional forest-related knowledge, such as known cultural heritage sites, the use of wood in traditional buildings and crafts, and flora that may be used in cultural practices for food, ceremonies or medicine.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FSP/CP referral process, ▪ FSPs contain a strategy to identify First Nations values and resources potentially impacted by forest management activities and a process to identify mitigative strategies to reduce/eliminate negative impact to these values and resources and communicate said strategies with the affected First Nations.
<p>2. Respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.</p>	

2.9 OBJECTIVE 9: Legal and Regulatory Compliance

To comply with all applicable federal, provincial, state, and local laws and regulations.

For all Canfor Divisional Operating Areas, there is an Operating Plan prepared within the framework of Provincial forestry legislation. Operating Plans are consistent with all laws and regulations applicable to forestry and the environment. The Canfor Environment Policy and SFM Commitments identify an ongoing commitment to all relevant legislation and other requirements to which Canfor subscribes.

All non-conformances, potential non-compliances and action items are documented during Canfor harvesting and reforestation activity inspections. All significant non-conformances, potential non-compliances and action items are tracked through Canfor’s Cengea Forest Resources FMS Incident Tracking Systems (ITS). Canfor staff are responsible for creating action plans to address issues and tracking the progress in rectifying the issues. Canfor is committed to reporting all potential non-compliances to the appropriate enforcement agency.

Canfor staff are aware of all legal and other requirements that apply to their roles and responsibilities and through companywide correspondence and use of web based tools such as the BC Laws website (www.bclaws.ca) or Quickscribe Services (www.quickscribe.bc.ca).

Table 10 Canfor SFI FM Objective 9 Performance Measure Indicator Matrix

<p>Objective 9. Legal and Regulatory Compliance. To comply with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local laws and regulations.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 9.1. Program Participants shall comply with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local forestry and related social and environmental laws and regulations</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WG maintains web based access to regulatory information with updates from in house council and industry associations.

2. System to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, or local laws and regulations.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS includes a system (ITS) to record non-compliance incidents and reporting within/outside of Canfor
3. Demonstration of commitment to legal compliance through available regulatory action information.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WG maintains web based access to regulatory information is committed to compliance with relevant legislation, ▪ Staff training includes the use of ITS and incident reporting requirements.
Performance Measure 9.2. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state, and local levels in the country in which the Program Participant operates	
Indicator: 1. Written policy demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, antidiscrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, indigenous peoples' rights, workers' and communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains policies governing conduct and processes within the company which are managed by the Human Resources Dept and include a code of conduct policy and health and safety policy.
2. Forestry enterprises will respect the rights of workers and labor representatives in a manner that encompasses the intent of the International Labour Organization (ILO) core conventions.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor 's Human Resources Dept policies address workplace legislation in BC and Alberta which meets the intent of ILO core conventions, ▪ The WG is largely non-union however union sites are managed according to the applicable local collective agreements.

2.10 OBJECTIVE 10: Forestry Research, Science, and Technology

To invest in forestry research, science and technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based and broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.

Initiatives that Canfor participates in that directly support ongoing forest research include the Western Canada Sustainable Forestry Initiative Implementation Committee (WCSIC), FP Innovations and the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI). Canfor has also provided monetary and in-kind support for local forestry research initiatives partnering with federal and provincial forest agencies and industry Associations such as Council of Forest Industries (COFI) and Forest Products Association of Canada (FPAC).

Table 11 Canfor SFI FM Objective 10 Performance Measure Indicator Matrix

Objective 10 Forestry Research, Science, and Technology. To invest in forestry research, science and technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based and broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.
Performance Measure 10.1 Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SIC's, associations or other partners provide in-kind support or funding for forest research to improve forest health, productivity and sustainable management of forest resources, and the environmental benefits and performance of forest products.

<p>1. Financial or in-kind support of research to address questions of relevance in the region of operations. Examples could include, but are not limited to, areas of forest productivity, water quality, biodiversity, community issues, or similar areas which build broader understanding of the benefits and impacts of forest management:</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor is a member of FP Innovations who conducts research on Forest Management projects including environmental best management practices, feed stocks for bio-energy, wildfire management and other forest related research. ▪ Canfor's membership in the WCSIC also furthers research into forest related issues/concerns.
<p>2. Research on genetically engineered trees via forest tree biotechnology shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and provincial regulations and international protocols ratified by Canada depending on jurisdiction of management.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor does not carry out research on genetically engineered trees.
<p>Performance Measure 10.2. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners develop or use state, provincial, or regional analyses in support of their sustainable forestry programs</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Participation, individually or through cooperative efforts involving SICs and/or associations at the national, state, provincial, or regional level, in the development or use of some of the following:</p> <p>a) regeneration assessments;</p> <p>b) growth and drain assessments;</p> <p>c) BMPs implementation and conformance;</p> <p>d) biodiversity conservation information for family forest owners; and</p> <p>e) social, cultural or economic benefit assessments.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives.
<p>Performance Measure 10.3. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Where available, monitor information generated from regional climate models on long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Climate change is monitored and adaptation through the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use are integrated into FSP stocking standards, ▪ Deactivation focuses on water control recognizing a change in weather patterns and storm intensity.
<p>2. Program participants are knowledgeable about climate change impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitats and conservation of biological diversity through international, national, regional or local programs.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Membership in FPAC, COFI, CBFA, FP Innovations and other groups allows for information flow on relevant topics and integration into each operation as required.

2.11 OBJECTIVE 11: Training and Education

To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs.

Canfor utilizes a Training Matrix, which specify the safety, FMS and general training requirements for Canfor staff and contractors. Awareness training for new staff takes place through use of on-line tools (Woodlands Group Sharepoint & Eclipse) and in person training resources during the new employee orientation period. Ongoing awareness training is scheduled in the Training Matrix as required by legislation or Canfor direction.

Canfor provides specific FMS/SFM awareness training to staff and contractors and in some situations, may recommend use of the BC Timber Sales on-line EMS/SFM awareness training course that is targeted towards Timber Sale License holders. This is acceptable for Canfor contractors who operate on BC Timber Sales timber sales on behalf of Canfor. This training is available free of charge through the following website:

<http://publish.myudutu.com/published/launch/41627/Course98256/Launch.html>

Contractors are required to train their crews and maintain training records. Training updates are delivered to staff and information provided to contractors when there are new legislative requirements and/or changes to FMS Standard Working Procedures, or other Canfor FMS program documents.

Canfor is a member of WCSIC and is represented regionally by the FMS and Tenure Coordinator, Certification Specialist, WynnWood’s Silviculture Supervisor, Grande Prairie Forestry Superintendent and Kootenay planning Supervisor.

Table 12 Canfor SFI FM Objective 11 Performance Measure Indicator Matrix

Objective 11. Training and Education. To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs	
Performance Measure 11.1. Program Participants shall require appropriate training of personnel and contractors so that they are competent to fulfill their responsibilities under SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
Indicators: 1. Written statement of commitment to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard communicated throughout the organization, particularly to facility and woodland managers, fiber sourcing staff and field foresters.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains the Sustainable Forest Management Commitments that articulates Canfor’s commitment to SFM and the SFI FM/FS standards, ▪ Responsibility for adhering to the FMS is part of each employees documented role inclusive of log purchasers, ▪ Meetings between mill staff and WG staff occur regularly to assess production levels and balance log deliveries to meet mill needs but are subject to weather/other constraints that may affect mill performance.

2. Assignment and understanding of roles and responsibilities for achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS manual and Roles & Responsibility Matrix defines roles and responsibilities across the WG.
3. Staff education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WG maintains an internal training program to support the FMS with requirements defined in the WG training matrix, ▪ Training records include FMS training as well as external training,
4. Contractor education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WG maintains an external training program to support contractors in FMS implementation, ▪ WG staff are responsible to verify contractor training records annually.
5. Program Participants shall have written agreements for the use of qualified logging professionals and/or certified logging professionals (where available) and/or wood producers that have completed training programs and are recognized as qualified logging professionals.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WG supports the WCSIC and its training direction for qualified loggers and recognizes the contractor FMS training meets the requirements set by the WCSIC.
<p>Performance Measure 11.2. Program Participants shall work individually and/or with SFI Implementation Committees, logging or forestry associations, or appropriate agencies or others in the forestry community, to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria and identify delivery mechanisms for wood producers' training courses and continuing education that address:</p> <p>a) awareness of sustainable forestry principles and the SFI Program;</p> <p>b) BMPs, including streamside management and road construction, maintenance, and retirement;</p> <p>c) reforestation, invasive exotic plants and animals, forest resource conservation, aesthetics, and special sites;</p> <p>d) awareness of responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act, and other measures to protect wildlife habitat (e.g. Forests With Exceptional Conservation Value);</p> <p>e) Awareness of rare forested natural communities as identified by provincial agencies or by credible organizations such as Nature Serve, Nature Conservancy etc;</p> <p>f) logging safety;</p> <p>g) U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration(OSHA) and Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (COHS) regulations, wage and hour rules, and other provincial, state and local employment laws;</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives. ▪ The Canfor Wood Producer Information Package is adapted from the Wood Producer Information Package developed by the WCSIC for use by WCSIC members.

h) transportation issues;	
i) business management	
j) public policy and outreach; and	
k) awareness of emerging technologies	
2. The SIC approved wood producer's training programs shall have a continuing education component with coursework that supports the current training programs, safety and the principle of sustainable forestry.	
3. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria for recognition of logger certification programs, where they exist, that include:	
a) Completion of SFI Implementation Committee recognized logging training programs and meeting continuing education requirements of the training program;	
b) Independent in-the-forest verification of conformance with the logger certification program standards;	
c) Compliance with all applicable laws and regulations including responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act and other measures to protect wildlife habitat;	
d) Use of BMP's to protect water quality;	
e) Logging safety;	
f) Compliance with acceptable silviculture and utilization standards;	
g) Aesthetic management techniques employed where applicable; and	
h) Adherence to a management or harvest plan that is site specific and agreed to by the forest landowner	

2.12 OBJECTIVE 12: 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.

Canfor is committed to ensure that the public is knowledgeable about sustainable forest management as noted by the Canfor Environment Policy and SFM Commitments.

Canfor encourages this by initiating and participating in various forestry related events in the communities where it operates. These events may include National Forest Week, local trade shows, local schools, field tours and engaging with public advisory groups initially struck to support canfor’s CSA Z809 SFM certification or as required by Provincial forestry regulation Grande Prairie and Fort St John).

Educational and informative material is also available on the Canfor external website at:

www.canfor.com/responsibility/overview

Canfor is a member of the Western Canada Sustainable Forestry Initiative Implementation Committee (WCSIC). The committee’s responsibilities include performing local outreach and education activities that promote sustainable forestry, the SFI program, and SFI standard compliance. Further information is available at <http://wcsic.ca/>. Canfor supports the WCSIS activities to further the SFI objectives.

Canfor welcomes inquiries from the public regarding its sustainable forest management activities and will take time to respond to any questions or concerns raised by the public.

Table 13 Canfor SFI FM Objective 12 Performance Measure Indicator Matrix

Objective 12. 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.	
Performance Measure 12.1. Program Participants shall support and promote efforts by consulting foresters, state, provincial and federal agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, conservation organizations, indigenous peoples and governments, community groups, sporting organizations, labour, universities, extension agencies, the American Tree Farm System® and/or other landowner cooperative programs to apply principles of sustainable forest management.	
Indicators:	Corporate Woodlands Group
1. Support, including financial, for efforts of SFI Implementation Committees.	
2. Support, individually or collaboratively for education and outreach to forest landowners, describing the importance and providing implementation guidance on:	
a) Best management practices;	
b) Reforestation and afforestation;	
c) Visual quality management;	
d) Conservation of critical wildlife habitat elements, biodiversity, threatened and endangered species, and FECV;	
e) Management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests) and other utilization needs;	
f. control of exotic invasive plants and animals;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives. ▪ The Canfor Wood Producer Information Package is adapted from the Wood Producer Information Package developed by the WCSIC for use by WCSIC members. ▪ The Canfor Wood Producer Information Package describes and encourage the use of best management practices.

g. characteristics of special sites and	
h. reduction of wildfire risk.	
3. Participation in efforts to support or promote conservation of managed forests through voluntary market-based incentive programs such as current-use taxation programs, Forest Legacy Program, or conservation easements.	
Performance Measure 12.2. Program Participants shall support and promote, at the state, provincial or other appropriate levels, mechanisms for public outreach, education, and involvement related to sustainable forest management.	
Indicator: 1. Periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry such as:	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The corporate group provides opportunities for individuals and groups which are documented on the website (http://www.canfor.com/our-company/media-center/blog). <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor Divisions conduct tours/field trips, participate in trade fairs and provides speakers at schools/colleges as requested from time to time.
a) field tours, seminars, websites, webinars or workshops;	
b) educational trips;	
c) self-guided forest management trails;	
d) publication of articles, educational pamphlets, or newsletters; or	
e) support for state, provincial, and local forestry organizations and soil and water conservation districts.	
Performance Measure 12.3. Program Participants shall establish, at the state, provincial, or other appropriate levels, procedures to address concerns raised by loggers, consulting foresters, employees, the public, or Program Participants regarding practices that appear inconsistent with the SFI Standard principles and objectives.	
Indicators: 1. Support for SFI Implementation Committee efforts (toll-free numbers and other efforts) to address concerns about apparent nonconforming practices.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's WG will maintain membership and support of the WCSIC inclusive of non-conforming practices reporting. Canfor divisions utilize the COPI database to capture complaints made by the public regarding forest management activities.
2. Process to receive and respond to public inquiries. SFI SIC's shall submit data annually to SFI Inc. regarding concerns received and responses.	

2.13 OBJECTIVE 13: Public Land Management Responsibilities

To participate and implement sustainable forest management on public lands.

All of Canfor's forest planning, harvesting, road construction and reforestation activities are consistent with legal requirements in applicable provincial higher level plans. These plans are prepared with input from the public, First Nations, stakeholders (including Canfor) and industry groups.

Canfor staff participate in national, provincial, regional and local planning processes where appropriate and available. For example this includes, but is not limited to, participation on local Timber Supply Area Steering Committees, regional species at risk recovery planning groups, and national planning initiatives such as the Boreal Forest Agreement.

Table 14 Canfor SFI FM Objective 13 Performance Measure Indicator Matrix

Objective 13. Public Land Responsibilities. To participate and implement sustainable forest management on public lands.	
Performance Measure 13.1. Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall participate in the development of public land planning and management processes.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Involvement in public land planning and management activities with appropriate governmental entities and the public.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions maintain representation on regional TSA steering committees and where applicable land use planning programs initiated by the provinces, ▪ Where land use planning process are initiated the WG will provide representation.
2. Appropriate contact with local stakeholders over forest management issues through state, provincial, federal, or independent collaboration.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor Divisions maintains records of contact with First Nations and other stakeholders in the COPI database, ▪ Broad referral occurs for the FSP and area specific referral occurs for each Cutting Permit that strives to solicit information and concerns and further informed discussion aimed at incorporating values/concerns into operational plans.

2.14 OBJECTIVE 14: Communications and Public Reporting

To increase transparency and to annually report progress on conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.

Canfor is committed to providing a public summary audit, report prepared by it's certification body, to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of certification, recertification or a surveillance audit to the 2015-2019 SFI Forest Management Fibre Sourcing Standards. The public report shall include as a minimum, the following:

- a. description of the audit process, objectives, and scope;
- b. description of substitute *indicators*, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each;
- c. the name of *Program Participant* that was audited, including its SFI representative;
- d. a general description of the *Program Participant's* forestland included in the audit;
- e. the name of the *certification body* and *lead auditor* (names of the *audit team* members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the *audit team* and *Program Participant*);
- f. the dates the audit was conducted and completed;
- g. a summary of the findings, including general descriptions of evidence of conformity and nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and
- h. the certification decision.

The public report will be posted on the SFI Inc. website and be available for public review.

Canfor shall also report annually on progress and accomplishments in conforming to the SFI FM & FS standards.

Table 15 Canfor SFI FM Objective 14 Performance Measure Indicator Matrix

Objective 14. Communications and Public reporting. To increase transparency and to annually report progress on conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
Performance Measure 14.1. A certified Program Participant shall provide a summary audit report, prepared by the certification body, to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of a certification, recertification or surveillance audit to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
Indicator:	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s contract with their CB includes the requirement to prepare an annual certification report on SFM and submit it to the certification scheme body for public posting.
1. The summary public report (one copy must be in English), shall include, at a minimum and be posted on the SFI Inc. website:	
a) a description of the audit process, objectives, and scope;	
b) a description of substitute indicators, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each;	
c) the name of Program Participant that was audited, including its SFI representative;	
d) a general description of the Program Participant’s forestland and manufacturing operations included in the audit;	
e) the name of the certification body and lead auditor (names of the audit team members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the audit team and Program Participant);	
f) the dates the certification was conducted and completed;	
g) a summary of the findings, including general descriptions of any nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and	
h) the certification decision.	
Performance Measure 14.2. Program Participants shall report annually to the SFI Program on their conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard	
Indicators:	Corporate Woodlands Group
1. Prompt response to the SFI annual progress report survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Corporate Woodlands Group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI.
2. Recordkeeping for all the categories of information needed for SFI annual progress report surveys.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Corporate Woodlands Group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI
3. Maintenance of copies of past reports to document progress and improvements	Corporate Woodlands Group

to demonstrate conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.

- The Corporate Woodlands Group will maintain past copies of the online submission in their certification folders.

2.15 OBJECTIVE 15: Management Review and Continual Improvement

To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry by conducting management review and monitoring performance.

Canfor will demonstrate its commitment to continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry by following the continual improvement principles of adaptive management expressed in its SFM Commitments statement and FMS programs. An effectiveness evaluation program forms part of the FMS process. This involves monitoring the effectiveness of corrective actions and operational controls with the aim of continuously improving our environmental performance.

Canfor conducts internal audits through of our FMS system performance. An SFI internal audit protocol has been developed to ensure adherence to the SFI standard.

Progress in achieving the SFI standard objectives and performance measures is conveyed to management during the annual Management Review Process. Following this review, changes and improvements necessary to continually improve FMS and SFI conformance are identified and passed on to appropriate staff members for incorporation into the Canfor FMS and SFI procedures. Any changes to these procedures are then communicated to staff, licensees, permittees and contractors to ensure all parties concerned are kept current with the most up-to-date information.

Table 16 Canfor SFI FM Objective 14 Performance Measure Indicator Matrix

Objective 15. Management Review and Continual Improvement. To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry by conducting management review and monitoring performance.	
Performance Measure 15.1. Program Participants shall establish a management review system to examine findings and progress in implementing the SFI Forest Management Standard, to make appropriate improvements in programs, and to inform their employees of changes.	
Indicators:	Corporate Woodlands Group
1. System to review commitments, programs, and procedures to evaluate effectiveness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the WG. ▪ The FMS manual and FMS Management Review SWP provide guidance regarding the topics to be included in the review of trends toward the SFM commitments made in the Environment Policy, SFM Commitments and Log Procurement Program policies and the SFMS.
2. System for collecting, reviewing, and reporting information to management regarding progress in achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives and performance measures.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The internal audit process provides information on SFM performance for consideration by management. ▪ The FMS manual and FMS Management Review SWP provide guidance regarding the topics

	<p>to be included in the review of trends toward the SFM commitments made in the Environment Policy, SFM Commitments and Log Procurement Program policies and the SFMS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This includes, among other things, instances of non-compliance or non-conformance, audit results, communications from interested external third parties including complaints, trends with corrective & preventive actions, the need to modify the SFMS and or FMS, etc.
<p>3. Annual review of progress by management and determination of changes and improvements necessary to continually improve conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the WG. ▪ The FMS manual and FMS Management Review SWP provide guidance regarding the topics to be included in the review of trends toward the SFM commitments made in the Environment Policy, SFM Commitments and Log Procurement Program policies and the SFMS.

3 Fibre Sourcing Standard Requirements

Canfor’s log procurement activities are guided by the Canfor Log Procurement Program Policy, found in Appendix 1, 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. A Fibre Sourcing Objective Matrix is provided below, to identify how Canfor’s BC and Alberta Divisions meet the Performance Measures and Indicators of each of the SFI FS standard Objectives. The matrix distinguishes between Corporate and Divisional level involvement in achieving the indicators. Divisional specific matrices are not employed.

Table 17 Canfor SFI FS Standard Objective Matrix

<p>Objective 1. Biodiversity in Fiber Sourcing. To address the practice of <i>sustainable forestry</i> by conserving <i>biological diversity</i>.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. <i>Program Participants</i> shall address <i>conservation of biodiversity</i>, individually or collaboratively, through a <i>program</i> which includes one or more of the following:</p>	
<p>a) promotion of <i>biological diversity</i> utilizing information from organizations such as World Resources Institute, The Nature Conservancy, NatureServe, Conservation International, State Wildlife Action Plans, State Forest Action Plans and assessments;</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor has developed a Wood Producers Information Package (WPIP) dated July 26, 2018 that identifies priority biodiversity elements fashioned after the Western Canada SFI Implementation Committee that is intended to be localized at the divisional level and identifies the resources to be managed (Legal Compliance, Riparian Management, Soil Conservation, Harvesting Methods, Endangered Species, Visual Quality and Reforestation, et al). <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The divisional refinements to the WPIP may include localized biodiversity information such as local parks/protected areas as well as Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value (FECV’s),

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Divisional audits will be used to confirm this is occurring.
b) conducting local and regional level <i>landscape</i> assessments;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landscape level assessments are completed for Canfor's tenures at the divisional level and can be used to assess log purchases, if required, to ensure FECV's are not impacted noting local and regional assessments are not completed specifically for the local purchase fibre basket areas and that the majority of purchases are from certified forest lands which are subject to third party audits.
c) involvement with local or regional <i>conservation</i> efforts;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's divisions are engaged with local and regional conservation groups with varying levels noting the Boreal Forest Agreement engagement for the northern divisions and southern divisions having varying levels of engagement with The Nature Conservancy, Ducks Unlimited and others.
d) use of relevant information on <i>biological diversity</i> from credible sources (such as those noted above) in approved training and education programs; or	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's FMS training for their tenure loggers who are listed in the divisional specific WPIP's include training on priority biodiversity elements, are based on sound science and updated as required (i.e. Migratory Birds training), ▪ The WPIP provides a basic level of information on biodiversity for uncertified/untrained land owners/log producers.
e) other credible approaches.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ n/a
2. Program to address <i>Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value</i> in harvests of <i>purchased stumpage</i> .	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The divisional refinements to the WPIP may include localized biodiversity information such as local parks/protected areas as well as Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value (FECV's), ▪ Divisional audits will be used to confirm this is occurring.

<p>Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity. Adherence to Best Management Practices. To broaden the practice of <i>sustainable forestry</i> through the use of <i>best management practices</i> to protect water quality.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 2.1: Program Participants shall clearly define and implement <i>policies</i> to ensure that facility inventories and <i>fiber sourcing</i> activities do not compromise adherence to the <i>principles</i> of <i>sustainable forestry</i>.</p>	
<p>Indicators</p> <p>1. Program to require that harvests of <i>purchased stumpage</i> comply with <i>best management practices</i>.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor has developed a Wood Producer Information Package (WPIP) that contains Best Management Practices and is fashioned after the Western Canada SFI Implementation Committee with clause 6(c) revised in the Timber Purchase Agreement (TPA) that requires uncertified vendors to follow Canfor's BMP's articulated in the WPIP. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each division is required to use the standardized TPA to address the SFI and PEFC certification scheme requirements as well as address risk/liability for Canfor, ▪ Divisional audits will be used to confirm this is occurring.
<p>2. Use of written agreements for the purchase of raw material sourced directly from the forest is required and must include provisions requiring the use of <i>best management practices</i>.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor uses a standardized LPA across their Woodlands Group operations for all purchases except where a trade arrangement may include an agreement from another licensee (i.e. West Fraser trade agreement), ▪ The revision to the TPA includes clause 6(c) that requires log vendors to follow Canfor's BMP's on uncertified lands noting purchases from certified lands are subject to the relevant land owner/licensees BMP's and/or SOP's applicable to their certification scheme/s. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each division is required to use the standardized LPA to address the SFI and PEFC certification scheme

	requirements as well as address risk for Canfor, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Divisional audits will be used to confirm this is occurring.
3. <i>Program</i> to address adverse weather conditions.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The WPIP includes information on soils and water quality as well as weather conditions that may result in BMP's not being achieved.
4. Program Participants shall clearly define their fiber sourcing policies in writing and make them available to wood producers.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The WPIP includes Canfor's procurement policy and is to be provided to uncertified vendors and can be made available to certified vendors upon request. Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each division is required to provide the WPIP to uncertified vendors, ✓ Divisional audits will be used to confirm this is occurring.

Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall monitor the use of best management practices.	
Indicators: 1. A <i>verifiable monitoring system</i> to: a. monitor the use of <i>best management practices</i> by wood producers supplying the <i>Program Participant</i> ; and b. evaluate use of <i>best management practices</i> across the <i>wood and fiber supply area</i> .	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor has developed a BMP tracking system that capitalizes on the Wynnwood division's BMP tracking system, ▪ The system will be used to track BMP conformity through inspections completed over the course of a calendar year focusing on uncertified forest lands/untrained log suppliers, ▪ At the time of development of the SFI FS matrix there were no inspections tracked in the matrix and the new SWP and Fiber sourcing program was being rolled out to staff, ▪ The annual management review is the forum where the SFI FS standard/finings inclusive of the results of BMP conformity are reviewed.
2. Use of information from the <i>verifiable monitoring system</i> to maintain rates of conformance to <i>best management practices</i> and to identify areas for improved performance.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review is the forum where the SFI FS standard/finings inclusive of the results of BMP conformity are reviewed and future management reviews should provide information on what efforts are required, if any, to improve BMP conformity across Canfor's purchase fibre basket.

Objective 3. Use of Qualified Resource and Qualified Logging Professionals To encourage forest landowners to utilize the services of qualified logging professionals, certified logging professionals (where available) and qualified resource professionals.	
Performance Measure 3.1. Program Participants shall encourage landowners to utilize the services of qualified logging professionals, certified logging professionals (where available), qualified resource professionals and to apply principles of sustainable forest management on their lands.	
Indicators: 1. Program to promote the use of qualified logging professionals, certified logging professionals (where available), and qualified resource professionals.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains a comprehensive training program for their tenure loggers who often log on purchase forest lands on Canfor or the land owners/tenure holder's behalf, ▪ Canfor's WPIP is intended to be used to provide basic training for smaller/other wood producers, untrained wood producers or wood producers they are unfamiliar with, ▪ The localized WPIP identified Qualified Resource Professionals that can be used by log vendors, ▪ There are no Certified Logging Professionals in Western Canada. Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Divisional audits will confirm the use of Qualified Logging Professionals/other wood producers as defined in the

<p>2. List of qualified logging professionals, certified logging professionals and qualified resource professionals maintained by a Program Participant, state or provincial agency, loggers' association or other organization.</p>	<p>WCSIC policy.</p> <p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's WPIP is intended to be localized at the divisional level and provide localized listings of Qualified Logging Professionals that may be utilized by a purchase vendor. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Divisional audits will confirm the use of Qualified Logging Professionals/other wood producers as defined in the WCSIC policy.
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<p>Objective 4. Legal and Regulatory Compliance. To comply with applicable federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall comply with applicable federal, provincial, state and local forestry and related social and environmental laws and regulations and take steps to avoid illegal logging.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group & Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor staff have web based access to statutes/regulations applicable to forest management and log purchases.
<p>2. System to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state or local laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TPA provides clauses regarding ownership, rights and stumpage and royalty payments for purchase logs, ▪ The inspection program for higher risk/uncertified purchases allows contact with the log vendor and the forest lands the logs originate from, ▪ In addition, the provincial PEFC risk assessments and requirement that the logs do not originate from a controversial source as defined in that standard makes the risk of procuring logs that are from a non-legal source low.
<p>3. Demonstration of commitment to legal compliance through available regulatory action information.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group & Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TPA, inspection process and BMP provision/assessment allows a documented trail for each purchase as well as follow up inspections and where required, actions that can include suspension of the TPA demonstrate the commitment to legal compliance.
<p>4. Program to assess the risk that the Program Participant's fiber sourcing program could acquire material from <i>illegal logging</i> by considering some of the following:</p> <p>a. communications with suppliers;</p> <p>b. independent research;</p> <p>c. contract documentation; and</p> <p>d. maintaining records.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group & Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's provincial PEFC risk assessments, the TPA, the provision of the WPIP/BMP's and the inspection process form the program for address the risk of procuring controversial source timber derived from illegal logging activities noting the timbermark system in place in both BC and Alberta also provide a comprehensive method tracking logs/reporting to the provincial governments on log purchase/movement.
<p>5. Program to address any significant risk identified under 4.1.4.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Given the provincial PEFC Risk Assessments do not indicate a significant risk in BC or Alberta there is no formalized program other than the steps identified in the PEFC ST 2002:2013 standard for significant risk supplies should it be required,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should significant risk logs be identified divisional records can be checked to ensure the PEFC process for significant risk supplies was followed.
<p>Performance Measure 4.2. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state and local levels in the country in which the Program Participant operates.</p>	
<p>1. Written <i>policy</i> demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, anti-discrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, <i>Indigenous Peoples'</i> rights, workers' and communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's SFM Commitments, Health & Safety Policy as well as Code of Conduct Policy and other internal policies from the management manual address the requirements of the indicator, Canfor's manufacturing sites are unionized and follow local agreements while the Woodlands Group follows provincial and federal statutes/regulations pertaining to workers rights and obligations.

<p>Objective 5. Forestry Research, Science and Technology. To invest in <i>forestry</i> research, science and technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based and broaden the awareness of <i>climate change</i> impacts on forests, <i>wildlife</i> and <i>biological diversity</i>.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 5.1. Program Participants shall — individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SFI Implementation Committees, associations or other partners — provide in-kind support or funding for forest research to improve forest health, productivity, and sustainable management of forest resources, and the environmental benefits and performance of forest products.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Financial or in-kind support of research to address questions of relevance in the region of operations. Examples could include, but are not limited to, areas of forest productivity, water quality, biodiversity, community issues, or similar areas that build broader understanding of the benefits and impacts of forest management.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor is a member of the WSIC and contributes through both its membership and its membership fees, Canfor has expanded their membership on the WCSIC as they pursue the transition to the SFI FM/FS standards.
<p>2. Research on genetically engineered trees via forest tree biotechnology shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and provincial regulations and international protocols ratified by the U.S. or Canada depending on jurisdiction of management.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor does not engage in research on genetic modification, Canfor is active in the Tree Breeding program in both BC (Vernon Seed Orchard Company Ltd.) and Alberta (government orchards) and uses improved seed consistent with regulatory requirements in each province that is addressed in the SFI FM standard.
<p>Performance Measure 5.2. Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SFI Implementation Committees, associations or other partners develop or use state, provincial or regional analyses in support of their sustainable forestry programs.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Participation, individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving <i>SFI Implementation Committees</i> and/or associations at the national, state, provincial or regional level, in the development or use of some of the following:</p> <p>a. regeneration assessments;</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's expanded membership on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC's work around BMP implementation/conformity inclusive of biodiversity information in the WPIP addresses the requirements of the indicator.

<p>b. <i>growth and drain</i> assessments;</p> <p>c. <i>best management practices</i> implementation and conformance;</p> <p>d. <i>biodiversity</i> conservation information for family forest owners; and</p> <p>e. social, cultural or economic benefit assessments.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 5.3. Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SFI Implementation Committees, associations or other partners broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Where available, monitor information generated from regional climate models on long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s expanded membership on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC’s work addresses the requirements of the indicator. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The BC division’s legacy SFMP’s include limited information on climate change but are specific to their tenures, ▪ TSR’s for each management unit address climate change to some degree as do the government’s continued actions in amendments to the Chief Foresters standards for seed use.
<p>2. Program Participants are knowledgeable about climate change impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitats and conservation of biological diversity through international, national, regional or local programs.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s expanded membership on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC’s work with conservation groups addresses the requirements of the indicator.

<p>Objective 6. Training and Education. To improve the implementation of <i>sustainable forestry</i> practices through appropriate training and education <i>programs</i>.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 6.1. Program Participants shall require appropriate training of personnel and contractors so that they are competent to fulfill their responsibilities under the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Written statement of commitment to the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard communicated throughout the organization, particularly to facility and woodland managers, fiber sourcing staff and field foresters.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WPIP includes Canfor’s commitment to the SFI Fiber Sourcing standard. The package and the commitment has been rolled out to Woodlands Group Managers and General Managers as well as log purchase staff and relevant others.
<p>2. Assignment and understanding of roles and responsibilities for achieving SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard Objectives.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of training and understanding of responsibilities will be assessed during divisional audits.
<p>3. Staff education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s FMS training is being revised to remove references to the CSA Z809-16 FM standard and replace it with SFI FM/FS noting the concepts of sustainable management do not change and the specific training (Migratory Birds, soil conservation, etc.) will not change. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of training and understanding of responsibilities will be assessed during divisional audits.

4. Contractor education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of training and understanding of responsibilities will be assessed during divisional audits.
5. Program Participants shall have written agreements for the use of qualified logging professionals and/or certified logging professionals (where available) and/or wood producers that have completed training programs and are recognized as qualified logging professionals.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's revised TPA is the written agreement coupled with training for contractors and the WPIP BMP's for uncertified log vendors will be assessed during divisional audits.
<p>Performance Measure 6.2. Program Participants shall work individually and/or with SFI Implementation Committees, logging or forestry associations, or appropriate agencies or others in the forestry community to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria and identify delivery mechanisms for wood producer training courses and periodic continuing education that address: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. awareness of sustainable forestry principles and the SFI Program; b. best management practices, including streamside management and road construction, maintenance and retirement; c. reforestation, invasive exotic plants and animals, forest resource conservation, aesthetics and special sites; d. awareness of responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act, and other measures to protect wildlife habitat (e.g., Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value); e. awareness of rare forested natural communities as identified by provincial or state agencies, or by credible organizations such as NatureServe and The Nature Conservancy; f. logging safety; g. U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS) regulations, wage and hour rules, and other provincial, state and local employment laws; h. transportation issues; i. business management; j. public policy and outreach; and k. awareness of emerging technologies. 	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's expanded membership on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC's work around BMP implementation/conformity inclusive of biodiversity information in the WPIP addresses the requirements of the indicator.

<p>2. The SFI Implementation Committee-approved wood producer training programs shall have a continuing education component with coursework that supports the current training programs, safety and the principles of sustainable forestry.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s expanded membership on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC’s work around BMP implementation and the logging training policy addresses the requirements of the indicator.
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Performance Measure 6.2. Program Participants shall work individually and/or with SFI Implementation Committees, logging or forestry associations, or appropriate agencies or others in the forestry community to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers.

<p>3. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria for recognition of logger certification programs, where they exist, that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. completion of SFI Implementation Committee recognized wood producer training programs and meeting continuing education requirements of the training program; b. independent in-the-forest verification of conformance with the logger certification program standards; c. compliance with all applicable laws and regulations including responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act and other measures to protect wildlife habitat; d. use of best management practices to protect water quality; e. logging safety; f. compliance with acceptable silviculture and utilization standards; g. aesthetic management techniques employed where applicable; and h. adherence to a management or harvest plan that is site specific and agreed to by the forest landowner. 	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s expanded membership on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC’s work around BMP implementation and the logging training policy addresses the requirements of the indicator.
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<p>Objective 7. Community Involvement and Landowner Outreach. To broaden the practice of <i>sustainable forestry</i> through public outreach, education, and involvement and to support the efforts of SFI Implementation Committees.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 7.1. Program Participants shall support and promote efforts by consulting foresters, state, provincial and federal agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, conservation organizations, Indigenous Peoples and governments, community groups, sporting organizations, labor, universities, extension agencies, the American Tree Farm System® and/or other landowner cooperative programs to apply principles of sustainable forest management.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Support, including financial, for efforts of SFI Implementation Committees.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s expanded membership on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC’s work around BMP implementation and the logging training policy addresses the requirements of the indicator.
<p>2. Support, individually or collaboratively, education and outreach to forest landowners describing the importance of and providing implementation guidance on:</p> <p>a. best management practices;</p> <p>b. reforestation and afforestation;</p> <p>c. visual quality management;</p> <p>d. conservation objectives, such as of critical wildlife habitat elements, biodiversity, threatened and endangered species, and Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value;</p> <p>e. management of harvest residue (e.g., slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests) and other utilization needs;</p> <p>f. control of invasive exotic plants and animals;</p> <p>g. characteristics of special sites; and</p> <p>h. reduction of wildfire risk.</p>	
<p>3. Participation in efforts to support or promote conservation of managed forests through voluntary market-based incentive programs such as current-use taxation programs, Forest Legacy Program or conservation easements.</p>	
<p>4. Program Participants are knowledgeable about credible regional conservation planning and priority-setting efforts that include a broad range of stakeholders and have a program to take into account the results</p>	

of these efforts in planning.	
5. Program Participants with fiber sourcing programs, either individually or collaboratively with SFI Implementation Committees, encourage forest landowners to participate in forest management certification programs.	
Performance Measure 7.2. Program Participants shall support and promote, at the state, provincial or other appropriate levels, mechanisms for public outreach, education and involvement related to sustainable forest management.	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry, such as:</p> <p>a. field tours, seminars, websites, webinars or workshops;</p> <p>b. educational trips;</p> <p>c. self-guided forest management trails;</p> <p>d. publication of articles, educational pamphlets or newsletters; or</p> <p>e. support for state, provincial, and local forestry organizations and soil and water conservation districts.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's completes significant public education and cooperates with community groups, First Nations and others to promote sustainable forest management with information found at http://www.canfor.com/our-company/media-center/blog. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Divisional efforts will be assessed during divisional audits. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George Divisional and Corporate Woodlands staff participating in UNBC forestry curriculum development and teaching opportunities. ▪ Chetwynd and Fort St John Divisional staff organising Careers in Resource Management Workshops with School District 60 & Council of Forest Industries. ▪ Sponsoring school presentations by groups including "Earth Rangers". ▪ Participating in local trade shows to provide information to the public. ▪ Conducting field trips to review forest management topics with interested public, First Nations and stakeholders, etc.

Performance Measure 7.3. Program Participants shall establish, at the state, provincial, or other appropriate levels, procedures to address concerns raised by loggers, consulting foresters, employees, unions, the public or other Program Participants regarding practices that appear inconsistent with the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard principles and objectives.	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Support for SFI Implementation Committees (e.g., toll-free numbers and other efforts) to address concerns about apparent nonconforming practices.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's expanded membership on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC's work around inconsistent practices addresses the indicator.
<p>2. Process to receive and respond to public inquiries. SFI Implementation Committees shall submit data annually to SFI Inc. regarding concerns received and responses.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's expanded membership on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC's work around inconsistent practices addresses the indicator. ▪ Canfor is expected to submit a report for the divisions that have been certified to the SFI FM/FS standards in early 2019 for the 2018 calendar year.

Objective 8. Public Land Management Responsibilities. To participate and implement sustainable forest management on <i>public lands</i> .	
Performance Measure 8.1 Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall participate in the development of public land planning and management processes.	
Indicator:	Divisional
1. Involvement in <i>public land</i> planning and management activities with appropriate governmental entities and the public.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each division maintains membership on their local TSA steering committee and interacts with the relevant agency staff on matters of sustainability.
2. Appropriate contact with local stakeholders over forest management issues through state, provincial, federal or independent collaboration.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each division maintains records of contact with stakeholders documented in the COPI database.

<p>Objective 9. Communications and Public Reporting. To increase transparency and to annually report progress on conformance with the <i>SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard</i>.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 9.1. A Program Participant shall provide a summary audit report, prepared by the certification body, to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of a certification, recertification or surveillance audit to the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard.</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. The summary audit report submitted by the Program Participant (one copy must be in English), shall include, at a minimum:</p> <p>a. a description of the audit process, objectives and scope;</p> <p>b. a description of substitute indicators, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each;</p> <p>c. the name of the Program Participant that was audited, including its SFI representative;</p> <p>d. a general description of the Program Participant’s forestland, fiber procurement and/or manufacturing operations included in the audit;</p> <p>e. the name of the certification body and lead auditor (names of the audit team members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the audit team and Program Participant);</p> <p>f. the dates the audit was conducted and completed;</p> <p>g. a summary of the findings, including general descriptions of evidence of conformity and any nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and</p> <p>h. the certification decision.</p> <p>The summary audit report will be posted on the SFI Inc. website (www.sfiprogram.org) for public review.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Once certified to the SFI FM/FS standards Canfor’s CB will prepare an audit summary for submission to SFI Inc. ▪ Future audits will assess whether this is occurring.
<p>Performance Measure 9.2. Program Participants shall report annually to SFI Inc. on their conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Prompt response to the SFI annual progress report survey.</p> <p>2. Record keeping for all the categories of information needed for SFI annual progress report surveys.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Corporate Woodlands Group is expected to submit a progress report in early 2019 once the divisions are registered to the SFI FM and FS standards. <p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Future audits will assess the indicator.

3. Maintenance of copies of past survey reports to document progress and improvements to demonstrate conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Future audits will assess the indicator.
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<p>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.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 10.1. Program Participants shall establish a management review system to examine findings and progress in implementing the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard, to make appropriate improvements in programs, and to inform their employees of changes.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. System to review commitments, programs, and procedures to evaluate effectiveness.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the Woodlands Group group.
<p>2. System for collecting, reviewing and reporting information to management regarding progress in achieving SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard objectives and performance measures.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The internal audit process provides information on SFM performance for consideration by management.
<p>3. Annual review of progress by management and determination of changes and improvements necessary to continually improve conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the Woodlands Group, ▪ Corporate Woodlands Group completed a management review in early July 2018 and forwarded the minutes of that review to the Woodlands Group management staff in early August 2018, ▪ The management review included a review of needs/plans to migrate to the SFI FM and FS standards.

APPENDIX 1 - Policy Statements

The Canfor management team has set out a number of commitments which define the mission, vision, policies and guiding principles for the company. These include the Canfor Environment Policy, Log Procurement Program Policy and Sustainable Forest Management Commitments. These commitments enable and guide the development and implementation of the Canfor FMS and this Sustainable Forest Management Plan.

Canfor's Environmental Policy, Log Procurement Program Policy and Sustainable Forest Management Commitments detail our commitments to Environmental and Sustainable Forest Management for our Western Canadian operations managed to the SFI FM & FS. In addition, they also commit to continual improvement of performance through implementation of the of adaptive management principles. These commitments are communicated internally and externally to all interested parties.

These commitments are available at <https://www.canfor.com/our-company/policies-and-documents>, within this SFMS and /or within the Canfor Log Procurement Program Wood Producer information Package.

Figure 1: Canfor Environment Policy



The image shows the cover of the Canfor Environment Policy document. At the top, there is a header with a background of a dense forest. The text "ENVIRONMENT POLICY" is written in large, white, bold letters on the left, and the Canfor logo is on the right. Below the header, a red banner contains the text "WE ARE COMMITTED TO RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT THROUGHOUT OUR OPERATIONS." in white. A horizontal line follows. Below that, the text "WE WILL:" is followed by a bulleted list of eight commitments. At the bottom, there are two signatures: Don Kayne, President and Chief Executive Officer, and Michael Korenberg, Chairman. The date "JUNE 2016" is on the left. The footer contains "CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS LTD. and affiliated companies" and "CANFOR.COM".

ENVIRONMENT POLICY

WE ARE COMMITTED TO RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT THROUGHOUT OUR OPERATIONS.

WE WILL:

- Comply with or exceed legal requirements.
- Comply with other environmental requirements to which the company is committed.
- Achieve and maintain sustainable forest management.
- Set and review objectives and targets to prevent pollution and to continually improve our sustainable forest management and environmental performance.
- Provide opportunities for interested parties to have input into our sustainable forest management planning activities.
- Promote environmental awareness throughout our operations.
- Conduct regular audits of our forest and environmental management systems.
- Communicate our sustainable forest management and environmental performance to our Board of Directors, shareholders, employees, customers and other interested parties.

JUNE 2016

DON KAYNE
President and Chief Executive Officer

MICHAEL KORENBERG
Chairman

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Figure 2: Canfor Sustainable Forest Management Commitments



SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITMENTS

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

WE WILL MANAGE FORESTS TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE THE LONG TERM HEALTH AND PRODUCTIVITY OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS, WHILE PROVIDING ECOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF CURRENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS. IN THE MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS, WE WILL HONOUR RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS TO WHICH CANADA IS A SIGNATORY.

ACCOUNTABILITY
We will be accountable to the public for managing forests to achieve current and future values. One way we will demonstrate this is by certifying our forestry operations to internationally recognized, third-party verified sustainable forest management certification standards. We will broaden the understanding of forest certification by documenting our certification audits and making the findings publicly available.

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT
We will use adaptive management to continually improve sustainable forest management by identifying values, setting objectives and targets for the objectives, and monitoring and reporting results. We will modify management practices as necessary to achieve the desired results.

SCIENCE
We will utilize science, research and technology to improve our knowledge of forests and sustainable forest management and will monitor and incorporate advances in sustainable forest management science and technology where applicable.

MULTIPLE VALUE MANAGEMENT
We will manage forests for a multitude of values, including biodiversity, timber, water quality, soil, wildlife, fish/riparian, visual quality, recreation, resource features and cultural heritage resources. We will manage lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that considers their unique qualities.

HEALTH AND SAFETY
We will conduct our operations in a manner which will provide a safe environment for employees, contractors, and others who use roads and forest areas we manage.

ABORIGINAL PEOPLES
We recognize and will respect Aboriginal rights, title and treaty rights when planning and undertaking forest management activities.

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SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITMENTS



OPPORTUNITIES FOR PARTICIPATION

We will provide opportunities for the public, communities, Aboriginal Peoples and other stakeholders with rights and interests in sustainable forest management to participate in the development and monitoring of our Sustainable Forest Management Plans and activities, thereby broadening the understanding of sustainable forestry.

SCALE

We will define objectives over a variety of time intervals (temporal scales) and at spatial scales of stand, landscape and forest. This produces ecological diversity and allows for the management of a range of conditions, from early successional to old growth, thereby promoting biological diversity of animal and plant species, wildlife habitats and ecological communities.

TIMBER RESOURCE

We will advocate for a continuous supply of affordable timber from legal sources in order to carry out our business of harvesting, manufacturing and marketing forest products for the sustained economic benefit of our employees, the public, communities and shareholders, today and for future generations.

FOREST LAND BASE

We will advocate for the maintenance of the forest land base as an asset for current and future generations through use and promotion among forest landowners of sustainable forestry practices that are scientifically credible and economically, environmentally and socially responsible.

TRAINING

We will improve the practice of sustainable forest management by providing training and education programs to our employees and contractors.

September
2018

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Don Kayne".

DON KAYNE
President and Chief Executive Officer

Figure 3 Canfor Log Procurement Program Policy

WE ARE COMMITTED TO THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AND SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE PROCUREMENT OF TIMBER FROM WESTERN CANADIAN FORESTS.

WE 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 our procurement activities and procured timber 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.
 - **Broaden** the practice and understanding of sustainable forestry and it's 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.
-

SEPTEMBER 2018



MARK FELDINGER

Senior Vice President, Global Supply Chain

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APPENDIX 2 - Divisional Operating Areas

Figure 4 Map of Canfor Western Canada Divisional Operating Areas



APPENDIX 3 - Canfor Divisional SFI FM Standard Objective Matrices

An Objective Matrix is provided for each of Canfor's Western Canadian Divisional Operating Areas to identify how each Division meets the Performance Measures and Indicators of each SFI FM standard Objective.

The matrices distinguish between Corporate and Divisional level involvement in achieving the indicators. The matrices reference indicators in Divisional SFM plans prepared to meet the requirements of the CSA Z809 standard. These are provided as evidence of the Divisions achievement in meeting the intent of the related SFI indicators.

Divisional specific matrices are provided to note the specific nuances associated with each of the Western Canadian Divisional Operating areas, which set them apart from each other, such as the Grande Prairie Division operating under Alberta provincial forestry legislation and Fort St John operating under the *Fort St John Pilot Project* Regulation, and the remaining Divisions Operating under the *BC Forest and Range Practices Act*.

These matrices provide information on how the majority of performance measures and indicators are achieved. In some cases, comments are identified in blue font noting efforts that are underway to address opportunities to improve performance.

APPENDIX 3.1 - Chetwynd SFI FM Objective Matrix

Objective 1. Forest Management Planning. To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.	
Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.	
Indicators:	
1. Forest management planning at a level appropriate to the size and scale of the operation, including:	
a) a long-term resource analysis;	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TSR document for TFL #48.
b) a periodic or on-going forest inventory;	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VRI maintained by Canfor for TFL #48.
c) a land classification system;	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BEC system with PEM layer.
d) biodiversity at landscape scales;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Dawson Creek LRMP identifies priority biodiversity set asides including parks, UWR's (Moose, Mule Deer, Elk, Bighorn and Stones Sheep and Mountain Goat), WHA's (Mountain Goat, Black-throated Green Warbler and Connecticut Warbler) and non-legal/aspatial OGMA's placements at the landscape across the Dawson Creek TSA and TFL #48. The Dunlevy Creek Management Plan directs priority biodiversity set asides and operations in the Dunlevy area that overlaps TFL #48.
e) soils inventory and maps (where available);	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mapping (detailed/reconnaissance) and where necessary, TSFA's at the stand level. In addition, soil classification maps are available at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soils/index.html and at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/terrain/terrain_files/access.html#soils, ▪ TSFA's are completed based on terrain mapping and/or signs of instability with the recommendations incorporated into the Site Plans.
f) access to growth & yield modeling capabilities;	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WINTIPSY/other models used in the TSR data package for TFL #48.
g) up-to-date maps or a GIS.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WIM group maintains a functional GIS across the Woodlands Group Group, ▪ No longer a dedicated WIM technician on site at the Chetwynd operation.
h) recommended sustainable harvest levels for areas available for harvest; and	Woodlands Group GROUP Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AAC rationale's provided at the TSA/TFL level with apportionments for TSA's, ▪ TFL #48 current AAC decision October 15, 2015 – 1,550, 000³/yr until Oct 16, 2020 stepping down to 871,000m³/yr until the next determination. The uplift determination is intended to address Mountain Pine Beetle salvage across the TFL, ▪ Canfor has entered into an agreement with West Fraser Timber Ltd. to aid in addressing the uplift volume.
i) a review of non-timber issues (e.g. recreation, tourism, pilot projects, and economic incentive programs to promote water protection, carbon storage, bioenergy feedstock production, or biological diversity conservation, or to address climate-induced	Woodlands Group GROUP Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR document/data package for the TFL #48 provides information on how non-timber resources are addressed and considered, ▪ The Dawson Creek LRMP and Dunlevy Management Plan provide guidance on non-timber resource management that is incorporated in the FSP.

ecosystem change.	
2. Documentation of current harvest levels fall within long term sustainable levels identified in the forest management plan.	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cut/control letters are issued annually by government, ▪ The FMS & Tenures Coordinator tracks harvest to ensure cut/control requirements are met, ▪ The May 3, 2017 cut/control statement for TFL #48 shows 3,958,726 m³ billed for the five year cut/control period (2012-2016) inclusive of uplift AAC adjustments, ▪ Canfor has entered into an agreement with West Fraser Timber Ltd. to address the MPB salvage through 2020. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFM indicators 2.21/Harvest Levels and 2.22/Allowable Annual Cut measures volume harvested versus the TFL AAC.
3. A forest inventory system and a method to calculate growth and yield.	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR process and TSR document for TFL #48 provides insight into the current inventory, ▪ Canfor utilizes specialists (i.e. Forsite/Ecora/etc.) to shadow TSR's and calculate growth and yield as or if necessary.
4. Periodic updates of forest inventory and recalculation of planned harvest to account for changes in growth due to productivity increases or decreases (e.g. improved data, long-term drought, fertilization, climate change, forestland ownership changes, etc.).	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VRI updated on an ongoing basis by TSA/TFL supported by RESULTS data for harvest updates, ▪ Government recalculates the AAC at least every 10 years to address changes in the THLB, non-timber resources and social interests with recent AAC determinations for TFL #48 dated October 15, 2015.
5. Documentation of forest practices (e.g. planting, fertilization and thinning) are consistent with assumptions in harvest plans.	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR documents for TFL #48 outlines the management regimes followed and used in the analysis to support the AAC rationale, ▪ Site Plans provide stand level direction for harvests that are consistent with the TSR noting an uplift for MPB salvage and Canfor committing to increased steep slope/cable harvesting.

Performance Measure 1.2: Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:	
<p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p>Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless the conversion</p> <p>a. Is in compliance relevant national and regional policy and legislation related to land use and forest management; and</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and Land Resource Manager records provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS. Reports provide a summary of planted seedlots and compliance with the Chief Forester's standards as well as milestone obligation compliance, ▪ Any conversion to PAS (roads/lrgs/SUP's/Camps/other) is legal and controlled as part of the measure of PAS at the TFL level and monitored through the periodic TSR process, ▪ SFM indicators 2.19/Area of Forested Land Lost to Non-forest industry and 2.20/Permanent Access Corridors measures losses to the TFL #48 landbase and THLB with a running total of 1.45% identified in the latest annual report, ▪ Oil and gas industry activity as well as coal mining are the primary non-forest industry activities that contribute to a loss in area and are controlled by the government of BC.
<p>b. Would not convert native forest types that are rare and ecologically significant at the landscape level or put any native forest types at risk of becoming rare; and</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Indicators 2.10/Habitat Supply for Species of Management Concern and #2.15/Known Values and Uses addressed in Operational Planning measures any reduction in special sites (red/blue-listed plant communities, nests, carnivore dens, wallows, ungulate licks and any unique geological features,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Plans and Land Resource Manager identify any special sites protected at the stand level and also provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS.
c. Does not create significant long term adverse impacts on FECVs , old growth forests and forests critical to threatened and endangered species and special sites	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Dawson Creek and Dunlevy Management Plan identify priority biodiversity set asides for TFL #48, The Dawson Creek and Dunlevy Management identifies priority biodiversity set asides including parks, UWR's and WHA's as well as non-legal/aspatial OGMA's placements at the landscape across TFL #48, Red/blue listed sites not captured in set asides, the NTHLB or the representation model may be identified and set aside at the stand level if/when encountered and are measured by indicator #2.15/Known Values and Uses addressed in Operational Planning
2. In limited situations where a conversion of forest cover type is planned, an assessment considers: a. Productivity/stand quality conditions and impacts including social and economic values	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, SFM indicators 2.19/Areas of Forested Land Lost to Non-forest Industry and 2.20/Permanent Access Corridors measures losses to the THLB with a target of 2.4% across TFL #48, Losses due to non-forest industry activity are primarily oil & gas and coal mining activity regulated by the provincial government.
b. Specific ecosystem issues related to the site such as invasive species, insect/disease issues, riparian protection needs and others as appropriate to site including regeneration challenges	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, SFM indicators 2.19/Areas of Forested Land Lost to Non-forest Industry and 2.20/Permanent Access Corridors measures losses to the THLB with a target of 2.4% across TFL #48, Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS, Losses due to non-forest industry activity are primarily oil & gas and coal mining activity regulated by the provincial government.
c. Ecological impacts of conversion including a review at the site and landscape scale as well as consideration for any appropriate mitigation measures	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS, Losses due to non-forest industry activity are primarily oil & gas and coal mining activity regulated by the provincial government.
Performance Measure 1.3: Program participants shall not have within their scope of certification to this SFI Standard, forest lands that have been converted to a non-forest land use.	
Indicator: 1. Forest lands converted to other land uses shall not be certified to this SFI Standard. This does not include forest lands used for forest and wildlife management such as wildlife food plots or infrastructure such as forest roads, log processing areas, trails etc.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites, Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformity with FSP stocking standards, Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS, Losses due to non-forest industry activity are primarily oil & gas and coal mining activity regulated by the provincial government. Where land is removed from the Crown forest landbase it is captured in the TSR process and then removed from

	the land coverage should it fall within TFL #48.
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Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity. To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.	
Performance Measure 2.1: Program participants shall promptly reforest after final harvest.	
Indicators	Divisional
1. Documented reforestation plans and activities based on site specific environmental, ecological or forest health considerations or legal requirements. Where feasible, planting within two years or two planting seasons or by planned natural regeneration methods within 5 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards with a site level plan identified for each cutblock. In general time of plant regeneration surveys are used with planting occurring the season following harvest unless delayed for seedling availability or site preparation, ▪ Stocking standards in the FSP allow four years to re-establish a crop with seven years for natural regenerated sites which is seldom used. ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group tracks regen delay dates with all blocks meeting the re-establishment milestone in the 2017 population of blocks meeting regen delay in 2.4 years since harvest (2017_contractor_regen_performance_program.xlsx), ▪ SFM indicator 2.18 measures re-stocking achievement annually with a target of < 2 years, ▪ <i>The Woodlands Group may wish to develop a report that measures the time from harvest to planting/regen delay survey achievement, by operation and licence to address the indicator using data in Cengea. This could be a "data add on" to the existing regen delay and free growing reports produced monthly.</i>
2. Clear criteria to judge adequate regeneration and appropriate actions to correct under-stocked areas and achieve acceptable species composition and stocking rates for both artificial and natural regeneration.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stocking standards are identified in sec. 8 of the FSP, ▪ Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards with a site level plan identified for each cutblock, ▪ Natural regeneration is not the preferred method however it is used to compliment planted stock and add species diversity ▪ All regeneration information (site preparation, planting or natural regeneration, surveys, stand tending) is entered into Land Resource Manager & RESULTS, ▪ Planting records show mixed species planting; primarily Pli and Sx.
3. Plantings of exotic tree species should minimize risk to native ecosystems.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor and Chetwynd Woodlands Group do not plant exotic tree species on Crown Land, ▪ Seed used by Chetwynd Woodlands Group complies with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forest and Range Practices Act, Section 31, ✓ Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, Section 43, ✓ Chief Foresters Standards for seed use.
4. Protection of desirable or planned advanced natural regeneration during harvest.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site Plans retention requirements identify any pathogens/pests and the suitability pole/sapling/other for retention. ▪ Where practicable, advanced regeneration is maintained favouring clumps over singeltons for windfirmness, ▪ Sites Plans reviewed included green tree retention, understory retention retained for biodiversity purposes.
5. Afforestation programs that consider potential ecological impacts of the selection and planting of tree species in non-forested landscapes.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group does not complete afforestation treatments.
Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.	

Indicators: 1. Minimized chemical use required to achieve management objectives.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and uses herbicides for vegetation treatments where appropriate. Use is tracked and reported on an annual basis as a condition of the IPMP and includes the area treated by non- chemical means. 2017 operations included 450.2ha broadcast aerial, 313.8ha aerial discretionary treatment and 38.4ha backpack treatment with another 88.7ha treated manually.
2. Use of least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides necessary to achieve management objectives.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and uses herbicides for vegetation treatments where appropriate, Herbicides used are narrow spectrum and approved for use under federal legislation, The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity. Use is tracked and reported on an annual basis as a condition of the IPMP and includes the area treated by non- chemical means.
3. Use of pesticides registered for the intended use and applied in accordance with label requirements.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity.
4. The World Health Organization type 1A and 1B , pesticides shall be prohibited except where no other viable alternative is available.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, The chemicals in use are not listed as World Health Organization type 1A or 1B.
5. Use of pesticides banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001) shall be prohibited	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, The chemicals in use are not listed as banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001).
6. Use of integrated pest management where feasible.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The plan identifies the methods used for vegetation management which include non chemical treatments, Records are maintained to support manual brushing treatments and are summarized in the annual report submitted to government. Chetwynd combines their treatment summary with Fort St. John’s operations as they operate under one IPMP and report under that plan.
7. Supervision of forest chemical applications by state- or provincial-trained or certified applicators.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group maintains a relationship with a firm specializing in herbicide treatments who monitor ground and aerial crews, Applicators maintain applicator licences which are checked by Canfor Woodlands Group staff at pre-works and are available at application/mixing sites, Projects follow the most current Management System document that outlines the process and provides procedures for applications, mixing and checks/inspections of the project.
8. Use of management practices appropriate to the situation, for example:	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications

a) notification of adjoining landowners or nearby residents concerning applications and chemicals used;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Copies of notices provided are available in COPI and hardcopy.
b) appropriate multilingual signs or oral warnings;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Signs/warning notifications are used as appropriate and documented in pre-work records.
c) control of public road access during and immediately after applications;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Signs/warning notifications are used as appropriate and documented in pre-work records.
d) designation of streamside and other needed buffer strips;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Buffers are used for al riparian and other sensitive areas to minimize overspray and drift. ▪ Aerial spraying uses GPS to track flight paths and identify ant overspray areas which are checked the following year for any damage, ▪ Layout crews physically mark the buffers prior to application, ▪ Overspray's are reported as part of the Confirmation requirements.
e) use of positive shutoff and minimal-drift spray valves;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Applicators equipment is calibrated and uses the latest technology for minimizing drift, ▪ Wind speed is also monitored to minimize drift.
f) aerial application of forest chemicals parallel to buffer zones to minimize drift;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Pilots plan their aerial swaths that may be parallel to a buffer but depends on block shape, internal reserves and other buffers.
g) monitoring of water quality or safeguards to ensure proper equipment use and protection of streams, lakes, and other water bodies;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Water samples are not taken however buffers and weather monitoring are used to protect water quality.
h) appropriate transportation and storage of chemicals;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Storage and handling of herbicides follows the PCA and SDS requirements.
i) filing of required state or provincial reports; or	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ An annual report is prepared and submitted to government annually, ▪ 2017 operations reported the Chetwynd and Fort St. John herbicide treatments and manual treatments early in 2018.
j) use of methods to ensure protection of threatened and endangered species.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Red/blue listed and other protected species are identified in the Site Plan and any features (stick nests/dens/licks) are protected either by removal of the block from the spray schedule with a manual treatment or buffering the feature/s.
Performance Measure 2.3: Program Participants shall implement management practices to protect and maintain forest and soil productivity.	
Indicators: 1. Process to identify soils vulnerable to compaction and use of appropriate methods including the use of soil maps where available, to avoid excessive	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil disturbance limits for sensitive and non-sensitive are identified in sec. 6.2 of the FSP and use the default practice requirements in the FPPR (sec. 35 & 36), ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Plan, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand soil conservation requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention,

soil disturbance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Contract Worker and Supervisor SWP's identify shutdown requirements for contractors, ▪ SFM indicators 2.23/Soil Degradation and 2.24/Soil Disturbance Surveys measures soil conservation compliance across TFL #48.
2. Use of erosion control measures to minimize the loss of soil and site productivity.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The applicable limit/s are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plan must identify the constraint, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand soil conservation requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ Operations are monitored by Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, ▪ SFM indicators 2.23/Soil Degradation and 2.24/Soil Disturbance Surveys measures soil conservation compliance across TFL #48.
3. Post-harvest conditions conducive to maintaining site productivity (e.g., limited rutting, retained down woody debris, minimized skid trails).	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plan must identify the constraint, ▪ Operations are monitored by Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, ▪ CWD requirements are not set in the FSP but rather the Site Plan and checked during operations. The FSP silently accepts the interior practice requirement (FPPR 68(1)b) with a more appropriate target set in each Site Plan, ▪ SFM indicator 2.27 measures CWD levels across a series of plots established on TFL #48 annually.
4. Retention of vigorous trees during partial harvesting, consistent with silvicultural standards for the area.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FSP at sec. 6.6 requires a minimum of 3.5% of the gross area in WTP and over the course of a year a minimum of 8% considering 6.6(b) that requires 8% WTP at the cutblock level, ▪ The Site Plans for each block identify retention requirements for mature trees and pole/sapling layers, ▪ WTP and singelton WT's are prescribed in cutblock Site Plans with two green tree or stubs/ha prescribed in addition to WTP's, ▪ SFM indicator 2.5/Snags/Live Tree Retention and 2.6/Wildlife Tree Patches measures stand structure retained across the blocks harvested annually.
5. Criteria that address harvesting and site preparation to protect soil productivity.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Post harvest assessments are used to prescribe any site preparation with minimal site preparation occurring and none during the 2017 field season, ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Plan, ▪ Operations are monitored by Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ The Contract Supervisor and Worker SWP's address shutdown requirements coupled with training in site disturbance.
6. Road construction and skidding layout to minimize impacts to soil productivity and water quality.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil disturbance limits for sensitive and non-sensitive are identified in the FSP sec. 6.2 as using the default practice requirements in the FPPR (sec. 35 & 36), ▪ The applicable limit/s for roads, landings and temporary/permanent skid trails are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ The Site Plan identifies any riparian areas or areas with sensitive terrain, ▪ Geometric road designs and TSFA's are prepared and followed when required to protect both the soil and water resources, ▪ SFM indicator 2.20 measures permanent access structures across TFL #48 while indicator 2.28, 2.29, 2.30 and 2.31 measure watersheds and stream crossings at the watershed level across TFL #48.
<p>Performance Measure 2.4: Program Participants shall manage so as to protect forests from damaging agents, such as environmentally or economically undesirable wildfire, pests, diseases and invasive exotic plants and animals, to maintain and improve long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.</p>	
Indicators:	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Site Plan for each block identifies any pests/pathogens and the actions to control them (stumping, trap

1. Program to protect forests from damaging agents.	<p>trees/pheromone baits, etc.),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aerial flights and TSA committee work focused on pest/pathogens provides higher level planning information to address pests/pathogens, ▪ The TSR documents address non-salvageable losses, ▪ Salvage planning and operations is proceeding in the White fore complex with some direction provided to planning and operations in the Wildfire Salvage documents. <p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An annual EPRP provides direction for fire preparedness inclusive of equipment, fire watch, early shift/shut down and fire fighting actions, ▪ Contractors must have fire training that is refreshed annually.
2. Management to promote healthy and productive forest conditions to minimize susceptibility to damaging agents.	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group strategy is focused on wise use of the forest estate including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ que stands that have been attacked by damaging agents for priority salvage harvest, ✓ harvest old stands first and reforest with young thrifty stands, ✓ maintain a forest estate that is supported by science in terms of patch size and seral stages to both protect the forest estate and address requirements for wildlife and biodiversity. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd's FSP at sec. 6.5 identifies the use of spatial and temporal cutblock patterning to resemble natural disturbance and may be used for larger scale pest and fire salvage harvesting, ▪ Stand level plans are supported by analysis (patch size) to demonstrate any larger cutblocks fits within the appropriate natural disturbance regime, ▪ SFM indicator 2.4 measures patch size at the landscape level and allows salvage of disturbed forest areas considering the natural range of variation.
3. Participation in, and support of, fire and pest prevention and control programs.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group works with the Wildfire Branch to ensure operations comply with the Wildfire Act/regulation requirements ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group works with the Dawson Creek FLNRO & RD office to address forest health concerns and maintains membership on the TSA steering committee. <p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor pays an annual fee for fire fighting as part of the annual rent on their licences.
Performance Measure 2.5: Program Participants that deploy improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings shall use sound scientific methods	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Program for appropriate research, testing, evaluation, and deployment of improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group follows the Chief Foresters standards for seed use, ▪ Class A, then B+, then B seed are used with stocking stands identified in the FSP and Site Plan, ▪ SFM indicator 2.12 measures compliance with the seed use rules for all cutblocks planted each year, ▪ The Silviculture Group maintains a report to measure compliance with seed transfer rules (lat/long and elevation) with a deviation of 4.93% found for the 2017 planting program attributed to minor elevation shifts in steep cutblocks.

Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources. To protect the water quality of rivers, streams, lakes, <i>wetlands</i> and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding best management practices.
Performance Measure 3.1. Program Participants shall meet or exceed all applicable federal, provincial, state, and local water quality laws and meet or exceed best management practices developed under Canadian or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency–approved water quality programs.

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to implement federal, state or provincial water quality BMPs during all phases of management activities.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pre-works define riparian requirements at the stand level for harvesting, road/structure construction and silviculture operations, ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group uses harvest/road and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed, ▪ SWP's direct supervision efforts, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ The Woodlands Group Access and Erosion Control Standards provide direction on deactivation to control sedimentation and protect water quality, ▪ SFM indicators 2.28, 2.29, 2.30 and 2.31 measure watersheds and stream crossings at the watershed level across TFL #48.
<p>2. Contract provisions that specify conformance to BMPs.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contracts include a clause requiring contractors to conform with the FMS requirements which includes training and following SWP's and pre-works/plans.
<p>3. Monitoring of overall BMPs implementation.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group uses harvest/road and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed with team meeting used to identify trends and concerns, ▪ SFM indicator 2.71 measures average riparian reserve and management zone widths and in the process, assesses conformity. <p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The environmental program includes a riparian objective with targets that assesses performance across the Woodlands Group, ▪ The annual FMS review assesses overall performance inclusive of SWP conformity, trends and concerns.
<p>Performance Measure 3.2. Program Participants shall have or develop, implement water, wetland and riparian area protection measures based on soil type, terrain, vegetation, ecological function, harvesting system, state BMP's, provincial guidelines and other applicable factors.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program addressing management and protection of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies and riparian areas during all phases of management, including the layout and construction of roads and skid trails to maintain water reach, flow and water quality.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group's FSP at sec. 6.4 identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ There are no community watersheds or fisheries sensitive watersheds within The TFL #48 boundaries, ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Pre-works review the riparian features and restrictions prior to harvest/silviculture activity, ▪ SWP's identify no harvest activity or re-fuelling within the RMA of a classified riparian features, ▪ Contractor training includes riparian features and their management, ▪ SFM indicators 2.28, 2.29, 2.30 and 2.31 measure watersheds and stream crossings at the watershed level across TFL #48.
<p>2. Mapping of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies as specified in state or provincial BMP's and, where appropriate, identification on the ground.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group's stand and landscape level maps identify riparian features using the FC1/TRIM data and fish stream inventory mapping, ▪ The WIM group maintains the data for the mapping process.
<p>3. Document and implementation of plans to manage or protect rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, other water bodies and riparian areas.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group's FSP at sec. 6.4 identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Inspections monitor activities with any non-conformity identified documented in ITS with suitable action plans developed to address the incident,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFM indicator 2.7 measures riparian reserve and management zone widths and assesses compliance across harvested blocks annually.
4. Plans that address wet weather events in order to maintain water quality.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group's FSP at sec. 6.4 identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Soil disturbance limits identified in the Site Plan are used to determine season of harvest/constraints to harvesting, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP identifies shut down requirements.
<p>Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.</p>	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Program to incorporate the conservation of native biological diversity, including species, wildlife habitats, and ecological community types at the stand and landscape levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides for biodiversity (aspatial OGMA's, UWR's, PA's) and any constraints to harvesting is prescribed in the Site Plan, ▪ The FSP identifies the use of natural disturbance analysis via spatial and temporal considerations identified in the FPPR (i.e. patch size) that stand level planning must adhere to, ▪ Ecological representation mapping has identified rare ecosystem associations for protection with conformation completed during layout, ▪ The Migratory Bird SWP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ SFM indicators 2.1/Ecosystem representation, 2.2/Forest Types, 2.3/Late Seral Forest, 2.4Patch Size Distribution, 2.5/Snags and Live Tree Retention, 2.6/Wildlife Tree Patches, 2.7/Average Width of RRZ/RMZ, 2.8/Shrubs and Early Forest, 2.9/Wildlife Habitat Areas, UWR's and Dunlevy Mgmt Plan and 2.10/Habitat supply for Species of Management Concern measure specific biodiversity elements across the population of blocks and the forest estate.
2. Development and implementation of criteria and practices, as guided by regionally based best scientific information , to retain stand-level wildlife habitat elements such as snags, stumps, mast trees, down woody debris, den trees, and nest trees.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention) required at the stand level with CWD targets prescribed at the stand level that meets the minimum practice requirement, ▪ SFM indicators 2.5/Snags & Live Tree Retention, 2.6/Wildlife Tree Patches, 2.7/Average Width of RRZ & RMZ, 2.27/CWD are focused on within stand structural retention to create complex structure in the regenerating stand and measured annually, ▪ The Site Plan identifies any constraints to harvesting such as stand level wildlife habitat features (stick nests/dens/licks).
3. Document diversity of forest cover types and age or size classes at the individual ownership or forest tenure level, and where credible data are available, at the landscape scale. Working individually or collaboratively to support diversity of native forest cover types and age or size classes that enhance biological diversity at the landscape scale.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inventory used to support the TSR identifies the forest cover age class and composition, ▪ SFM indicator 2.2/Forest Types, 2.3/Late Seral Forest, 2.4/Patch Size Distribution, target #2.8/Shrubs and Early Forest all measure and describe the forest estate on TFL #48.
4. Program Participants shall participate in or incorporate the results of state, provincial, or regional conservation planning and priority-setting efforts to conserve biological diversity and consider these efforts in forest management planning. Examples of credible priority setting efforts include state wildlife action plans, state forest action plans, relevant habitat conservation plans or provincial wildlife recovery plans.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention, CWD retention) as well as the landscape level set asides that stem from the Dawson Creek LRMP/Dunlevy Management Plan land planning process, ▪ Stand level direction for these features is identified in Site Plans.
5. Program to address conservation of known sites with viable	Divisional

occurrences of significant species of concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides that stem from the Dawson Creek LRMP for species of concern that is comprehensive and applies to FDU's that fall within order areas or within UWR's, ▪ Layout planning and Site Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements.
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Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.

6. Identification and protection of non-forested wetlands, including bogs, fens and marshes, and vernal pools of ecological significance.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group's FSP at sec.6.4 identifies the requirements for riparian management with wetlands inclusive of reserve zones and management zone retention levels, ▪ Non-classified wetlands are used as a anchor for retention patches and protected during harvest operations, ▪ Site Plans prescribe treatments at the stand level, ▪ SFM indicator 2.7/ Average Minimum Width of RRZ and RMZ measures riparian reserve/management zone widths and conformity at the stand level across the population of blocks harvested annually.
7. Participation in programs and demonstration of activities as appropriate 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.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group's FSP at sec. 7 identifies the requirements for re-vegetation to prevent the spread of invasive weeds, ▪ Canfor does not engage in the transport/production of exotic plants/animals.
8. Consider the role of natural disturbances, including the use of prescribed or natural fire where appropriate, and forest health threats in relation to biological diversity when developing forest management plans.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group uses fire to decrease the risk of wildfire by burning waste piles at the roadside, ▪ Prescribed burning is not used in a widespread manner due to in block retention and smoke concerns.

Performance Measure 4.2. Program Participants shall protect threatened and endangered species, forests with exceptional conservation values (FECV) and old growth forests.

1. Program to protect threatened and endangered species.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides and strategies that stem from the Dawson Creek LRMP for species of concern/listed species, ▪ Layout planning and Site Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements, ▪ The Migratory Bird SOP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ SFM indicator 2.10/Habitat Supply for Species of Public Concern and 2.11/Species of Management Concern address FECV's (Forest with Exceptional Conservation Value) and species of management concern such that their habitat is protected.
2. Program to locate and protect known sites flora and fauna associated with viable occurrences of critically imperiled and imperiled species and communities also known as Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. Plans for protection may be developed independently or collaboratively and may include Program Participant management, cooperation with other stakeholders, or use of easements, conservation land sales, exchanges, or other conservation strategies.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides and strategies that stem from the Dawson Creek LRMP requirements for species of concern/listed species and protection is dependant on which FDU the species WHA/UWR overlaps, ▪ In addition, the ecological representation model is used at the block planning stage to identify any rare/endangered ecological communities that if confirmed on the ground, are reserved from harvest, ▪ Block layout and Site Plans address any requirements when harvesting in proximity to these features and assess planned blocks for overlap to ensure they are avoided, ▪ SFM indicators 2.9/ Wildlife Habitat Areas, Ungulate Winter Ranges and Dunlevy Creek Management Plan and 2.10/ Habitat Supply for Species of Public Concern measure impacts on the FECV's and conformity of plans with identified site management across the population of blocks harvested annually.

3. Support of and participation in plans or programs for the conservation of old-growth forests in the region of ownership or forest tenure.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group’s FSP identifies the landscape level set asides for OGMA’s designed to provide a representation of old growth forest across the landscape, ▪ OGMA targets are aspatial with OGMA areas identified on planning and Site Plan maps.
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Performance Measure 4.3. Program Participants shall manage ecologically important sites in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities

1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data and expert advice in identifying or selecting ecologically important sites for protection.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group identifies, maps and manage special sites that may be present following provincial government legislation and policy (bird nests/significant mineral licks, etc.), ▪ Site Plans prescribe conditions for the management of special sites which are identified through BEC mapping, soil identification at the stand level, Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOA), Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA), KBLUP information and information gained through conversations with interested parties (historic trails/cabins, etc.), ▪ The Migratory Bird SOP directs stand level planning, based on habitat richness, should operations be planned during the nesting season in zones of diverse/rich habitat important for nesting migratory birds, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas, ▪ SFM indicators 2.9/ Wildlife Habitat Areas, Ungulate Winter Ranges and Dunlevy Creek Management Plan and 2.10/ Habitat Supply for Species of Public Concern measure impacts on the FECV’s and conformity of plans with identified site management across the population of blocks harvested annually.
2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified ecologically important sites.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special sites are identified on Site Plans maps and added to the divisional coverage as necessary. ▪ SFM indicators 2.9/ Wildlife Habitat Areas, Ungulate Winter Ranges and Dunlevy Creek Management Plan and 2.10/ Habitat Supply for Species of Public Concern measure impacts on the FECV’s and conformity of plans with identified site management across the population of blocks harvested annually.

Performance Measure 4.4. Program Participants shall apply knowledge gained through research, science, technology, and field experience to manage wildlife habitat and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity.

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Collection of information on Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value and other biodiversity-related data through forest inventory processes, mapping, or participation in external programs, such as NatureServe, state or provincial heritage programs, or other credible systems. Such participation may include providing non-proprietary scientific information, time, and assistance by staff, or in-kind or direct financial support.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value were identified during the Dawson Creek LRMP (PA’s, OGMA budgets) and further government planning initiatives (UWR’s/WHA’s) and are incorporated into higher level planning through the FSP, ▪ Site Plans incorporate, as necessary, FECV’s that are identified with strategies to achieve the result in the FSP (UWR’s – Mule Deer, Sheep [Mountain/Stones] Moose & Mountain Goat) strategies for rare and endangered species or ecosystems).
2. A methodology to incorporate research results and field applications of biodiversity and ecosystem research into forest management decisions.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Science based data informed the Dawson Creek LRMP and other government processes is used for UWR, WHA’s, aspatial OGMA’s that are incorporated through legislative amendments, ▪ Other science based information is incorporated into landscape level (UWR orders/WHA’s) and stand level planning (CWD/riparian requirements).

Objective 5. Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits. To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.	
Performance Measure 5.1. Program Participants shall manage the impact of harvesting on visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program to address visual quality management.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group's FSP provides the strategy for cutblock/road design in areas with Visual Quality Objectives in sec. 6.7 of the FSP such that the result will meet the definition of the VQO expressed in the FPPR by using visual design in scenic areas and using landscape design principles outside scenic areas, The sample of blocks reviewed were not in areas with established visual quality objectives.
2. Incorporation of aesthetic considerations in harvesting, road, landing design and management, and other management activities where visual impacts are a concern.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group uses visual design and retention to aid in meeting the applicable visual quality objective, The result is documented in the assessment and described in the Site Plan.
Performance Measure 5.2. Program Participants shall manage the size, shape, and placement of clear-cut harvests.	
Indicators: 1. Average size of clear-cut harvest areas does not exceed 120 acres (50 hectares), except when necessary to meet relevant regulatory requirements, achieve ecological objectives or to respond to forest health emergencies or other natural catastrophes.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group's FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of patch size analysis that considers the natural range of variation rather than the requirements of sec. 64 (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR. The sample of cutblocks reviewed were either under 40ha or greater than 40 ha and incorporated characteristics of natural disturbance into the Site Plan and on the grouped in terms of block shape and retention mimicking fire skips.
2. Documentation through internal records of clear-cut size and the process for calculating average size.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor and Chetwynd Woodlands Group's method of cutblock size calculation includes the gross area with WTP/reserve areas subtracted to provide the net cutblock area,
Performance Measure 5.3. Program Participants shall adopt a green-up requirement or alternative methods that provide for visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program implementing the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group's FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of patch size analysis that considers the natural range of variation rather than the requirements of sec. 64 (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR.
2. Harvest area tracking system to demonstrate conformance with the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group's FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of patch size analysis that considers the natural range of variation rather than the requirements of sec. 64 (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR. SFM indicator 2.4 (Patch Size Distribution) is used to control block placement across the landscape.
3. Trees in clear-cut harvest areas are at least 3 years old or 5 feet (1.5 metres) high at the desired level of stocking before adjacent areas are clear-cut, or as appropriate to address operational and economic considerations, alternative methods to reach the performance measure are utilized by the Program Participant.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chetwynd Woodlands Group's FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of patch size analysis that considers the natural range of variation rather than the requirements of sec. 64 (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR.

Performance Measure 5.4. Program Participants shall support and promote recreational opportunities for the public	
Indicator: 1. Provide recreational opportunities for the public, where consistent with forest management objectives.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group’s FSP identifies known recreation sites/trails and includes strategies from the Dawson Creek LRMP, ▪ Additional areas identified through stakeholders (fishing sites/trails) are managed through accommodations at the stand level and documented in Site Plans.

Objective 6. Protection of Special Sites. To manage lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities	
Performance Measure 6.1. Program Participants shall identify special sites and manage them in a manner appropriate for their unique features.	
Indicators: 1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data, expert advice or stakeholder consultation in identifying or selecting special sites for protection.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group identifies, maps and manages special sites that may identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA survey, ▪ Site Plans have prescriptions to address the management of special sites when required however the sample of blocks reviewed did not have any recommendations from PFR surveys, ▪ Some PFR’s were completed for Chetwynd Woodlands Group where overview assessments indicated a moderate or higher level of potential, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas.
2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified special sites.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group identifies, maps and manages special sites that may be identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA surveys, ▪ Identified sites inclusive of archaeological sites protected under the Heritage Conservation Act are captured in WIM’s coverages with the coverage updated as new sites/occurrences are found, ▪ The FSP under review includes measures for sites/occurrences of features that are not protected by the Heritage Conservation Act but are of importance to First Nations in sec. 6.8 of the FSP.

Objective 7. Efficient Use of Forest Resources. To minimize waste and ensure the efficient use of forest resources	
Performance Measure 7.1. Program Participants shall employ appropriate forest harvesting technology and “in-woods” manufacturing processes and practices to minimize waste and ensure efficient utilization of harvested trees, where consistent with other SFI Standard objectives.	
Indicators: 1. Program or monitoring system to ensure efficient utilization, which may include provisions to ensure:	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group manages harvest cutovers to remove maximum value while retaining CWD beneficial to the site and stand level biodiversity, ▪ There is no program for grinding slash piles for biofuel production on TFL #48 at this time however the Chetwynd sawmill supplies chips from lumber trim to the Taylor TMP mill and hog fuel and sawdust/shavings to the Chetwynd Pellet Plant, ▪ Waste and Residue surveys measure waste on scale based Cutting Permits with waste payments made where waste is above the thresholds, ▪ Woodlands Group inspections assess waste during operations to ensure waste is within reasonable levels and CWD is retained on site,
a) management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests and of increased fuels build-up) and other utilization needs;	
b) training or incentives to encourage loggers to enhance utilization;	

c) exploration of markets for underutilized species and low-grade wood and alternative markets (e.g., bioenergy markets);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFM indicator 2.27 measures CWD across TFL #48 using a series of sample plots.
d) periodic inspections and reports noting utilization and product separation.	

<p>Objective 8. Recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples' Rights. <i>To recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples rights and traditional knowledge.</i></p>	
<p>Performance Measure 8.1 Program Participants shall recognize and respect indigenous peoples rights.</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Have a written policy acknowledging a commitment to recognize and respect the rights of indigenous people.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's current Sustainable Forest Management Commitments address the policy requirement.
<p>Performance Measure 8.2 Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands confer with affected indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forestry management practices.</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Program that includes communicating with affected indigenous peoples to enable Program Participants to:</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains protocol agreements with several First Nations aimed at partnerships and reconciliation. Each agreement is specific to the First Nation and the agreements and relationships continue to develop. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FSP/CP/RP referral process, ▪ The Woodlands Group North has varied agreements with the First Nations in the Peace/Treat 8 lands area, ▪ SFM indicators 3.16/Conformance to Elements Pertinent to Treaty Rights, 3.49/Level of Aboriginal Participation in the Forest Economy, 3.50/First Nations Awareness Training and 3.61/Effectiveness Communication – Aboriginal Communities measures the efforts and opportunities to further relationships and adjust operational plans to address First Nations concerns and interests, ▪ Records of communication with First Nations, referral and response are documented in COPI.
a) understand and respect traditional forest-related knowledge;	
b) identify and protect spiritually, historically, or culturally important sites;	
c) address the use of non-timber forest products of value to indigenous peoples in areas where Program Participants have management responsibilities on public lands;	
d) have a process to respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	
<p>Performance Measure 8.3. Program Participants are encouraged to communicate with and will respond to local indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forest management practices on their private lands.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Awareness of traditional forest-related knowledge, such as known cultural heritage sites, the use of wood in traditional buildings and crafts, and flora that may be used in cultural practices for food, ceremonies or medicine.</p> <p>2. Respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FSP/CP/RP referral process, ▪ SFM indicators 3.16/Conformance to Elements Pertinent to Treaty Rights, 3.49/Level of Aboriginal Participation in the Forest Economy, 3.50/First Nations Awareness Training and 3.61/Effectiveness Communication – Aboriginal Communities measures the efforts and opportunities to further relationships and adjust operational plans to address First Nations concerns and interests, ▪ The Woodlands Group North has varied agreements with the First Nations in the Peace/Treat 8 lands area, ▪ Records of interaction, referral and response are documented in COPI.

Objective 9. Legal and Regulatory Compliance. Compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local laws and regulations.	
Performance Measure 9.1. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to avoid illegally harvested wood and to comply with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local forestry and related social and environmental laws and regulations	
Indicator: 1. Access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Woodlands Group maintains web based access to regulatory information with updates from in house council and industry associations.
2. System to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, or local laws and regulations.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FMS includes a system (ITS) to record non-compliance incidents and reporting within/outside of Canfor, The internal audit did not reveal any instances of non-compliance.
3. Demonstration of commitment to legal compliance through available regulatory action information.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Woodlands Group maintains web based access to regulatory information is committed to compliance with relevant legislation, Staff training includes the use of ITS and incident reporting requirements for both compliance and conformance incidents.
Performance Measure 9.2. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state, and local levels in the country in which the Program Participant operates	
Indicator: 1. Written policy demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, antidiscrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, indigenous peoples' rights, workers' and communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor maintains policies governing conduct and processes within the company which are managed by the Human Resources Dept and include a code of conduct policy, bullying and harassment policy, a health and safety policy and a host of other related policies.
2. Forestry enterprises will respect the rights of workers and labor representatives in a manner that encompasses the intent of the International Labour Organization (ILO) core conventions.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's Human Resources Dept policies address workplace legislation in BC and Alberta which meets the intent of ILO core conventions, The Woodlands Group is largely non-union however union sites are managed according to the applicable local collective agreements.

<p>Objective 10 Forestry Research, Science, and Technology. To support forestry research, science, and Technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 10.1 Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SIC's, associations or other partners provide in-kind support or funding for forest research to improve forest health, productivity and sustainable management of forest resources, and the environmental benefits and performance of forest products.</p>	
<p>1. Financial or in-kind support of research to address questions of relevance in the region of operations. Examples could include, but are not limited to, areas of forest productivity, water quality, biodiversity, community issues, or similar areas which build broader understanding of the benefits and impacts of forest management:</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor is a member of FP Innovations who conducts research on Forest Management projects including environmental best management practices, feed stocks for bio-energy, wildfire management and other forest related research, ▪ Canfor's membership in the WCSIC also furthers research into forest related issues/concerns, ▪
<p>2. Research on genetically engineered trees via forest tree biotechnology shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and provincial regulations and international protocols ratified by Canada depending on jurisdiction of management.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor does not carry out research on genetically engineered trees.
<p>Performance Measure 10.2. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners develop or use state, provincial, or regional analyses in support of their sustainable forestry programs</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Participation, individually or through cooperative efforts involving SICs and/or associations at the national, state, provincial, or regional level, in the development or use of some of the following:</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪
<p>a) regeneration assessments;</p>	
<p>b) growth and drain assessments;</p>	
<p>c) BMPs implementation and conformance;</p>	
<p>d) biodiversity conservation information for family forest owners; and</p>	
<p>e) social, cultural or economic benefit assessments.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 10.3. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.</p>	

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Where available, monitor information generated from regional climate models on long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Climate change is monitored and adaptation through the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use are integrated into FSP stocking standards, ▪ Deactivation focuses on water control recognizing a change in weather patterns and storm intensity, ▪ Indicator 4.1.4/Target #30 a-c/Climate Change Adaptation uses three sub-indicators to measure actions put in place to respond to expected changes in climate.
<p>2. Program participants are knowledgeable about climate change impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitats and conservation of biological diversity through international, national, regional or local programs.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Membership in FPAC, COFI, CBFA, FP Innovations and other groups allows for information flow on relevant topics and integration into each operation as required.

<p>Objective 11. Training and Education. To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 11.1. Program Participants shall require appropriate training of personnel and contractors so that they are competent to fulfill their responsibilities under SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Written statement of commitment to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard communicated throughout the organization, particularly to facility and woodland managers, fiber sourcing staff and field foresters.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains the Sustainable Forest Management Commitments that articulates Canfor's commitment to SFM. . ▪ Responsibility for adhering to the FMS is part of each employees documented role inclusive of log purchasers, ▪ Meetings between mill staff and Woodlands Group staff occur regularly to assess production levels and balance log deliveries to meet mill needs but are subject to weather/other constraints that may affect mill performance.
<p>2. Assignment and understanding of roles and responsibilities for achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS manual and Roles & Responsibility Matrix defines roles and responsibilities across the Woodlands Group, ▪
<p>3. Staff education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group maintains an internal training program to support the FMS with requirements defined in the Woodlands Group training matrix, ▪ Training records include FMS training as well as external training,
<p>4. Contractor education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group maintains an external training program to support contractors in FMS implementation, ▪ Woodlands Group staff are responsible to verify contractor training records annually, ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group maintains records of contractor training in the network.
<p>5. Program Participants shall have written agreements for the use of qualified logging professionals and/or certified logging professionals (where available) and/or wood producers that have completed training programs and are recognized as qualified logging</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group supports the WCSIC and its training direction for qualified loggers and recognizes the contractor FMS training meets the requirements set by the WCSIC.

professionals.	
Performance Measure 11.2. Program Participants shall work individually and/or with SFI Implementation Committees, logging or forestry associations, or appropriate agencies or others in the forestry community, to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers.	
Indicators: 1. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria and identify delivery mechanisms for wood producers' training courses and continuing education that address:	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪
a) awareness of sustainable forestry principles and the SFI Program;	
b) BMPs, including streamside management and road construction, maintenance, and retirement;	
c) reforestation, invasive exotic plants and animals, forest resource conservation, aesthetics, and special sites;	
d) awareness of responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act, and other measures to protect wildlife habitat (e.g. Forests With Exceptional Conservation Value);	
e) Awareness of rare forested natural communities as identified by provincial agencies or by credible organizations such as Nature Serve, Nature Conservancy etc;	
f) logging safety;	
g) U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration(OSHA) and Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (COHS) regulations, wage and hour rules, and other provincial, state and local employment laws;	
h) transportation issues;	
i) business management	
j) public policy and outreach; and	
k) awareness of emerging technologies	
2.The SIC approved wood producer's training programs shall have a continuing education component with coursework that supports the current training programs, safety and the principle of sustainable forestry.	

3. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria for recognition of logger certification programs, where they exist, that include:	
a) Completion of SFI Implementation Committee recognized logging training programs and meeting continuing education requirements of the training program;	
b) Independent in-the-forest verification of conformance with the logger certification program standards;	
c) Compliance with all applicable laws and regulations including responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act and other measures to protect wildlife habitat;	
d) Use of BMP's to protect water quality;	
e) Logging safety;	
f) Compliance with acceptable silviculture and utilization standards;	
g) Aesthetic management techniques employed where applicable; and	
h) Adherence to a management or harvest plan that is site specific and agreed to by the forest landowner	

Objective 12. Community Involvement in the Practices of Sustainable Forestry. To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by encouraging the public and forestry community to participate in the commitment to sustainable forestry, and publicly report progress.	
Performance Measure 12.1. Program Participants shall support and promote efforts by consulting foresters, state, provincial and federal agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, conservation organizations, indigenous peoples and governments, community groups, sporting organizations, labour, universities, extension agencies, the American Tree Farm System® and/or other landowner cooperative programs to apply principles of sustainable forest management.	
Indicators:	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪
1. Support, including financial, for efforts of SFI Implementation Committees.	
2. Support, individually or collaboratively for education and outreach to forest landowners, describing the importance and providing implementation guidance on:	
f) Best management practices;	
g) Reforestation and afforestation;	
h) Visual quality management;	
i) Conservation of critical wildlife habitat elements, biodiversity, threatened and endangered species, and FECV;	
j) Management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests) and other	

utilization needs;	
f. control of exotic invasive plants and animals;	
g. characteristics of special sites and	
h. reduction of wildfire risk.	
3. Participation in efforts to support or promote conservation of managed forests through voluntary market-based incentive programs such as current-use taxation programs, Forest Legacy Program, or conservation easements.	
Performance Measure 12.2. Program Participants shall support and promote, at the state, provincial or other appropriate levels, mechanisms for public outreach, education, and involvement related to sustainable forest management.	
Indicator:	Woodlands Group Corporate
1. Periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry such as:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The corporate group provides opportunities for individuals and groups which are documented on the website (http://www.canfor.com/our-company/media-center/blog). Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group conducts tours/field trips and provides speakers at local schools or with other public groups as requested from time to time.
a) field tours, seminars, websites, webinars or workshops;	
b) educational trips;	
c) self-guided forest management trails;	
d) publication of articles, educational pamphlets, or newsletters; or	
e) support for state, provincial, and local forestry organizations and soil and water conservation districts.	
Performance Measure 12.3. Program Participants shall establish, at the state, provincial, or other appropriate levels, procedures to address concerns raised by loggers, consulting foresters, employees, the public, or Program Participants regarding practices that appear inconsistent with the SFI Standard principles and objectives.	
Indicators:	Woodlands Group Corporate
1. Support for SFI Implementation Committee efforts (toll-free numbers and other efforts) to address concerns about apparent nonconforming practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's Woodlands Group will maintain membership and support of the WCSIC inclusive of non-conforming practices reporting, ▪
2. Process to receive and respond to public inquiries. SFI SIC's shall submit data annually to SFI Inc. regarding concerns received and responses.	

Objective 13. Public Land Responsibilities. To promote and implement sustainable forest management on public lands.	
Performance Measure 13.1. Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall participate in the development of public land planning and management processes.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Involvement in public land planning and management activities with appropriate governmental entities and the public.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group maintains representation on the Peace/Dawson Creek TSA steering committee given land use planning programs have been disbanded, ▪ Where land use planning process are initiated Canfor/ Woodlands Group North will provide representation where it affects their interests.
2. Appropriate contact with local stakeholders over forest management issues through state, provincial, federal, or independent collaboration.	

	<p>stakeholders in the COPI database,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broad referral occurs for the FSP and area specific referral occurs for each Cutting/Road Permit that strives to solicit information and concerns and further informed discussion aimed at incorporating values/concerns into operational plans, ▪ Chetwynd Woodlands Group meets with and works to address stakeholder concerns including First Nations, trappers, guides and water licence holders, ▪ Work with Salteau First Nation includes a database/interest list that is constantly updated by Salteau First nation that focuses the conversation on referral blocks based on Salteau's interests identified in their spatial database making for more meaningful discussion given clear interests are identified, ▪ In addition, the use of ortho-rectified aerial photos of candidate herbicide areas allows confirmation of vegetation rather than a mapped polygon again focusing conversations and providing for more meaningful discussion.
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<p>Objective 14. Communications and Public reporting. To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by documenting progress and opportunities for improvement.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 14.1. A certified Program Participant shall provide a summary audit report, prepared by the certification body, to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of a certification, recertification or surveillance audit to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.</p>	
<p>Indicator: 1. The summary public report (one copy must be in English), shall include, at a minimum and be posted on the SFI Inc. website:</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's contract with their CB includes the requirement to prepare an annual certification report on SFM and submit it to the certification scheme body for public posting on Canfor's website, ▪ <i>Under the SFI FM/WP schemes the CB will prepare and submit a public summary audit report for posting to the SFI website.</i>
<p>a) a description of the audit process, objectives, and scope;</p>	
<p>b) a description of substitute indicators, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each;</p>	
<p>c) the name of Program Participant that was audited, including its SFI representative;</p>	
<p>d) a general description of the Program Participant's forestland and manufacturing operations included in the audit;</p>	
<p>e) the name of the certification body and lead auditor (names of the audit team members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the audit team and Program Participant);</p>	
<p>f) the dates the certification was conducted and completed;</p>	
<p>g) a summary of the findings, including general descriptions of any nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and</p>	
<p>h) the certification decision.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 14.2. Program Participants shall report annually to the SFI Program on their conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The Woodlands Group corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the</i>

1. Prompt response to the SFI annual progress report survey.	<i>standard and have completed a year to measure performance.</i>
2. Recordkeeping for all the categories of information needed for SFI annual progress report surveys.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The Woodlands Group corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.</i>
3. Maintenance of copies of past reports to document progress and improvements to demonstrate conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The Woodlands Group corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.</i>

Objective 15. Management Review and Continual Improvement. To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry and monitor, measure, and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.	
Performance Measure 15.1. Program Participants shall establish a management review system to examine findings and progress in implementing the SFI Forest Management Standard, to make appropriate improvements in programs, and to inform their employees of changes.	
Indicators:	Woodlands Group Corporate
1. System to review commitments, programs, and procedures to evaluate effectiveness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the Woodlands Group.
2. System for collecting, reviewing, and reporting information to management regarding progress in achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives and performance measures.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The internal audit process provides information on SFM performance for consideration by management.
3. Annual review of progress by management and determination of changes and improvements necessary to continually improve conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the Woodlands Group, ▪ At the time of Chetwynd’s internal audit the 2017 Woodlands Group management review had not occurred, ▪ <i>At the time of writing this SFMS, the Woodlands Group had completed a management review.</i> <p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>

APPENDIX 3.2 - Fort Nelson SFI FM Objective Matrix

<i>Objective 1. Forest Management Planning.</i> To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.	
Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.	
Indicators:	
1. Forest management planning at a level appropriate to the size and scale of the operation, including:	
a) a long-term resource analysis;	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The most recent data package for the Fort Nelson Timber Supply area (TSA) is dated August 2018 and updates the February 2017 data package. The updated data package is supported by a Discussion Paper dated July 2018 that identifies the issues and current status in the TSA with a new AAC determination expected.
b) a periodic or on-going forest inventory;	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VRI maintained by the province of BC for the Timber Supply Area (TSA), ▪ The November 2006 TSR determination is supported by the inventories identified in the outdated data package (July 9, 2004) and the new/revised data package (August 2018) noting there has not been any substantial harvest since late 2008, ▪ The status/dates of the current inventories is documented in the current discussion paper.
c) a land classification system;	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BEC system with some PEM/TEM coverage.
d) biodiversity at landscape scales;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Fort Nelson LRMP (no date) identifies priority biodiversity set asides including Parks/Protected Areas and Major River Corridors to address biodiversity and special values. In addition, government orders for ungulate winter ranges (Northern/Boreal Caribou and Stone Sheep) and Wildlife Habitat Areas compliment the restrictions in the Muskwa-Kechika management areas, ▪ Aspatial OGMA's are placed on the land base and old forest managed consistent with the targets provided in the government order, ▪ Species at Risk are managed at the landscape and stand levels and include song bird species, Northern/Boreal caribou and Stones Sheep, Rocky Mountain Elk with Site Plans identifying the actions taken to manage habitat, ▪ Canfor rare ecosystem coverage is used to ensure representation of rare/uncommon ecosystems across the TSA.
e) soils inventory and maps (where available);	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mapping (detailed/reconnaissance) and where necessary, Terrain Stability Field Assessment at the stand level are completed. In addition, soil classification maps are available at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soils/index.html and at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/terrain/terrain_files/access.html#soils, ▪ TSFA's are completed based on terrain mapping and/or signs of instability with the recommendations incorporated into the Site Plans.
f) access to growth & yield modeling capabilities;	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WINTIPSY/other models used in the TSR data package for the TSA.
g) up-to-date maps or a GIS.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WIM group maintains a functional GIS across the woodlands group. Any work required for the Fort Nelson licences is completed by the WIM analysts in Fort St. John.
h) recommended sustainable harvest levels for areas available for harvest; and	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AAC rationale (November 10, 2006) provides a description of the sustainable harvest level at the TSA level with apportionment information,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The current AAC of 1,625,000m³ with no partition has not been utilized in any appreciable manner since that decision due to the indefinite shutdown in 2008.
i) a review of non-timber issues (e.g. recreation, tourism, pilot projects, and economic incentive programs to promote water protection, carbon storage, bioenergy feedstock production, or biological diversity conservation, or to address climate-induced ecosystem change.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR document/data package for the TSA provides information on how non-timber resources are addressed and considered, ▪ The Fort Nelson LRMP provides guidance on non-timber resource management that is incorporated into the CSA aligned SFMP #3 dated May 9, 2018.
<p><i>Objective 1. Forest Management Planning.</i> To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.</p>	
2. Documentation of current harvest levels fall within long term sustainable levels identified in the forest management plan.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cut/control letters are issued annually by government, ▪ The FMS & Tenures Coordinator tracks harvest to ensure cut/control requirements are met, ▪ Cut control status by licence reveals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A17007 – no harvest since the indefinite shutdown in late 2008, ▪ PA #14– no harvest since the indefinite shutdown in late 2008. <p>The updated data package states harvesting of ~1,000m³ in 2016 and 2017 primarily due to oil/gas development with the logs either sold to the local sawmill or left decked in the forest.</p> <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFM indicator #2.2.2/<i>Proportion of the calculated long term sustainable harvest level that is actually harvested</i> measures the annual harvest volumes with the latest annual report indicating no volume harvested in the 2017 period.
3. A forest inventory system and a method to calculate growth and yield.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR process and TSR document for the Fort Nelson TSA provides insight into the current inventories, ▪ Canfor utilizes specialists (i.e. Forsite/Ecora/etc.) to shadow TSR's and calculate growth and yield as or if necessary.
4. Periodic updates of forest inventory and recalculation of planned harvest to account for changes in growth due to productivity increases or decreases (e.g. improved data, long-term drought, fertilization, climate change, forestland ownership changes, etc.).	<p>Corporate Woodlands,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government recalculates the AAC at least every 10 years to address changes in the THLB, non-timber resources and social interests with the most recent AAC determination for the Fort Nelson TSA dated November 2006 which is beyond the period government is required to prepare a determination largely due to the lack of harvesting in the TSA.
5. Documentation of forest practices (e.g. planting, fertilization and thinning) are consistent with assumptions in harvest plans.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The legacy and updated TSR documents for the Fort Nelson TSA outlines the management regimes followed and used in the analysis to support the current AAC rationale, ▪ Site Plans used for past harvests provide stand level direction that are consistent with the TSR assumptions.

<p><i>Objective 1. Forest Management Planning.</i> To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 1.2: Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:</p>	
<p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p>1. Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless the conversion</p> <p>a. Is in compliance relevant national and regional policy and legislation related to land use and forest management; and</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson managed through Canfor's Fort St. John woodlands group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the FSP, ▪ Site Plans and Cengea records provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS. Reports provide a summary of planted seedlots and compliance with the Chief Forester's standards as well as milestone obligation compliance, ▪ Any conversion to PAS (roads/lggs/SUP's/Camps/other) is legal and controlled as part of the measure of PAS at the TSA level and monitored through the periodic TSR process, ▪ Oil and gas industry activity is the primary non-forest industry activity that contributes to a loss in area and is controlled by the government of BC. The TSR process and Canfor track Oil & Gas development to understand it's affect on the THLB, ▪ SFMP indicator #18 Additions and deletions to the forest area measures losses to the TSA landbase and with a target of 3% across the TSA. Table #24 tracks deletions over time while table including oil and gas activity.
<p>b. Would not convert native forest types that are rare and ecologically significant at the landscape level or put any native forest types at risk of becoming rare; and</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson operations managed through Fort St. John woodlands does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the FSP with no new harvesting since late 2008 and ongoing silviculture treatments to ensure plantations reach free growing, ▪ Indicators 1-4.1/ Proportion of identified sites with implemented management strategies and 1-4.2/Protection of identified sacred and culturally important sites measures cutblocks that follow the stand and landscape level habitat protection strategies with additional indicators that identify/track set asides and controlled areas to maintain suitable habitat for rare/endangered (i.e. imperilled/critically imperilled) species including nests, carnivore dens, wallows, ungulate licks. etc. as well as any unique geological features, ▪ Past Site Plans and Cengea records identify any special sites protected at the stand level and also provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS.
<p>c. Does not create significant long term adverse impacts on FECVs , old growth forests and forests critical to threatened and endangered species and special sites</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson operations managed through Fort St. John woodlands with reforestation following the stocking standards identified in the FSP, ▪ The Fort Nelson LRMP identifies priority biodiversity set asides for the TSA including the Parks/Protected Areas, Major River Corridors and the Muskwa-Kechika management area as well as biodiversity set asides including UWR's and WHA's for Rocky Mountain Elk, Northern/Boreal Caribou and Stones Sheep as well as aspatial OGMAs' placements at the landscape across the TSA, ▪ Red/blue listed sites not captured in set asides, the NTHLB or the representation model may be identified and set aside at the stand level if/when encountered and are measured by indicators 1-4.1/ Proportion of identified sites with implemented management strategies and 1-4.2/Protection of identified sacred and culturally important sites.
<p>2. In limited situations where a conversion of forest cover type is planned, an assessment considers:</p> <p>a. Productivity/stand quality conditions and impacts including social and economic values</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson operations managed through Fort St. John woodlands with reforestation following the stocking standards identified in the FSP, ▪ Past Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, ▪ SFMP indicator #18 Additions and deletions to the forest area measures losses to the TSA landbase and with a target of 3% across the TSA. Table #24 tracks deletions over time including tracks oil and gas activity. ▪ Losses due to non-forest industry activity are primarily oil & gas and coal mining activity regulated by the provincial government.

<i>Objective 1. Forest Management Planning.</i> To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.	
Performance Measure 1.2: Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:	
b. Specific ecosystem issues related to the site such as invasive species, insect/disease issues, riparian protection needs and others as appropriate to site including regeneration challenges	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson operations managed through Fort St. John woodlands with reforestation following the stocking standards identified in the FSP, ▪ Past Site Plans and RESULTS records provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, ▪ SFMP indicator #18 Additions and deletions to the forest area measures losses to the TSA landbase and with a target of 3% across the TSA. Table #24 tracks deletions over time including oil and gas activity., ▪ Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS, ▪ Losses due to non-forest industry activity are primarily oil & gas and coal mining activity regulated by the provincial government.
c. Ecological impacts of conversion including a review at the site and landscape scale as well as consideration for any appropriate mitigation measures	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson operations managed through Fort St. John woodlands with reforestation following the stocking standards identified in the FSP, ▪ Past Site Plans and RESULTS records provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, ▪ SFMP indicator #18 Additions and deletions to the forest area measures losses to the TSA landbase and with a target of 3% across the TSA. Table #24 tracks deletions over time including oil and gas activity. ▪ Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS, ▪ Losses due to non-forest industry activity are primarily oil & gas and coal mining activity regulated by the provincial government.
Performance Measure 1.3: Program participants shall not have within their scope of certification to this SFI Standard, forest lands that have been converted to a non-forest land use.	
<i>Indicator:</i>	Divisional
<i>1. Forest lands converted to other land uses shall not be certified to this SFI Standard. This does not include forest lands used for forest and wildlife management such as wildlife food plots or infrastructure such as forest roads, log processing areas, trails etc.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson operations managed through Fort St. John woodlands with reforestation following the stocking standards identified in the FSP, ▪ Past Site Plans and RESULTS records provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, ▪ SFMP indicator #18 Additions and deletions to the forest area measures losses to the TSA landbase and with a target of 3% across the TSA. Table #24 tracks deletions over time including oil and gas activity. ▪ Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS, ▪ Losses due to non-forest industry activity are primarily oil & gas and coal mining activity regulated by the provincial government, ▪ Where land is removed from the Crown forest landbase it is captured in the TSR process (i.e. updated Data Package) and then removed from the land coverage should it fall within the Crown forested landbase.

<i>Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity.</i> To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.	
Performance Measure 2.1: Program participants shall promptly reforest after final harvest.	
Indicators	Divisional
1. Documented reforestation plans and activities based on site specific environmental, ecological or forest health considerations or legal requirements. Where feasible, planting within two years or two planting seasons or by planned natural regeneration methods within 5 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson’s silviculture program would follow the normal schedule of planting followed by an establishment regeneration survey completed as per the approved stocking standards identified in each Site Plan derived from the FSP should harvesting commence. In general time of plant regeneration surveys are used with planting occurring the season following harvest unless delayed for seedling availability, site preparation or access. ▪ The SFMP target for reforestation is three years or less (indicator 14 reforestation success) however no new cutblocks were harvested and silviculture obligations remain legacy cutblocks being managed until they achieve free growing status, The FSP stocking standards specify a maximum reforestation target of 5 years for artificial conifer reforestation and 7 years for natural conifer regeneration. ▪ Fort Nelson tracks establishment delay dates with all legacy blocks meeting the regeneration delay milestone.
2. Clear criteria to judge adequate regeneration and appropriate actions to correct under-stocked areas and achieve acceptable species composition and stocking rates for both artificial and natural regeneration.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stocking standards are identified in Appendix A of the FSP, ▪ Surveys are to be completed as per the approved stocking standards identified in the Site Plan for each cutblock should new harvesting occur, ▪ Natural regeneration is not the preferred method for coniferous blocks however it is used to compliment planted stock and add species diversity while natural regeneration is the preferred method for deciduous cutblocks, ▪ All regeneration information (site preparation, planting or natural regeneration, surveys, stand tending) is entered into Cengea and transferred to RESULTS.
3. Plantings of exotic tree species should minimize risk to native ecosystems.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor and Fort Nelson as managed by Fort St. John woodlands do not plant exotic tree species on Crown Land, ▪ Seed used complies with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forest and Range Practices Act, Section 31, ✓ FSJPPR sec. 99, ✓ Chief Foresters Standards for seed use.
4. Protection of desirable or planned advanced natural regeneration during harvest.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should new harvesting occur Site Plan retention requirements will identify any pathogens/pests and the suitability pole/sapling/other for retention. ▪ Where practicable, advanced regeneration is maintained favouring clumps over singeltons for windfirmness, ▪ Understory retention is often prescribed in riparian/NCD areas within cutblocks for biodiversity purposes.
5. Afforestation programs that consider potential ecological impacts of the selection and planting of tree species in non-forested landscapes.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor and Fort Nelson as managed by Fort St. John woodlands does not complete afforestation treatments.

<i>Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity.</i> To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.	
Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Minimized chemical use required to achieve management objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson operations managed through Fort St. John woodlands maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and uses herbicides for vegetation treatments where appropriate. ▪ Use is tracked and reported on an annual basis as a condition of the IPMP and includes the area treated by non- chemical means. ▪ Current operations are minimized as treatments to achieve the last few free growing blocks represent the only herbicide use, ▪ COPI records show areas referred adjusted downwards for concerns from First Nations as well as operational constraints.
2. Use of least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides necessary to achieve management objectives.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson operations managed through Fort St. John woodlands maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and uses herbicides for vegetation treatments where appropriate. ▪ Herbicides used are narrow spectrum and approved for use under federal legislation, ▪ The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity. ▪ Use is tracked and reported on an annual basis as a condition of the IPMP and includes the area treated by non- chemical means.
3. Use of pesticides registered for the intended use and applied in accordance with label requirements.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson operations managed through Fort St. John woodlands maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2014 – 2019) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. ▪ The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. ▪ The plan identifies the chemical that are used (Glyphosate & Triclopyr) which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity.
4. The World Health Organization type 1A and 1B , pesticides shall be prohibited except where no other viable alternative is available.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson operations managed through Fort St. John woodlands maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2014 – 2019) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. ▪ The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, ▪ The chemicals in use are not listed as World Health Organization type 1A or 1B.
5. Use of pesticides banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001) shall be prohibited	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson operations managed through Fort St. John woodlands maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2014 – 2019) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. ▪ The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. ▪ The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, ▪ The chemicals in use are not listed as banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001).

<i>Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity.</i> To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.	
Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.	
6. Use of integrated pest management where feasible.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson operations managed through Fort St. John woodlands maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2014 – 2019) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. ▪ The plan identifies the methods used for vegetation management which include non-chemical treatments, ▪ Records are maintained to support manual brushing treatments and are summarized in the annual report submitted to government.
7. Supervision of forest chemical applications by state- or provincial-trained or certified applicators.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson operations managed through Fort St. John woodlands maintains a relationship with a firm specializing in herbicide treatments who monitor ground and aerial crews, ▪ Applicators maintain applicator licences which are checked by Canfor's woodlands staff at pre-works and are available at application/mixing sites, ▪ Projects follow the most current Management System document that outlines the process and provides procedures for applications, mixing and checks/inspections of the project.
8. Use of management practices appropriate to the situation, for example:	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications
a) notification of adjoining landowners or nearby residents concerning applications and chemicals used;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Copies of notices provided are available in COPI and hardcopy.
b) appropriate multilingual signs or oral warnings;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Signs/warning notifications are used as appropriate and documented in pre-work records.
c) control of public road access during and immediately after applications;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Signs/warning notifications are used as appropriate and documented in pre-work records.
d) designation of streamside and other needed buffer strips;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Buffers are used for al riparian and other sensitive areas to minimize overspray and drift. ▪ Aerial spraying uses GPS to track flight paths and identify ant overspray areas which are checked the following year for any damage, ▪ Layout crews physically mark the buffers prior to application, ▪ Overspray's are reported as part of the Confirmation requirements.
e) use of positive shutoff and minimal-drift spray valves;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Applicators equipment is calibrated and uses the latest technology for minimizing drift, ▪ Wind speed is also monitored to minimize drift.
f) aerial application of forest chemicals parallel to buffer zones to minimize drift;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Pilots plan their aerial swaths that may be parallel to a buffer but depends on block shape, internal reserves and other buffers.
g) monitoring of water quality or safeguards to ensure proper equipment	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications,

use and protection of streams, lakes, and other water bodies;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water samples are not taken however buffers and weather monitoring are used to protect water quality.
h) appropriate transportation and storage of chemicals;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Storage and handling of herbicides follows the PCA and SDS requirements.

<i>Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity.</i> To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.	
Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.	
i) filing of required state or provincial reports; or	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, An annual report is prepared and submitted to government annually.
j) use of methods to ensure protection of threatened and endangered species.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Red/blue listed and other protected species are identified in the Site Plan and any features (stick nests/dens/licks) are protected either by removal of the block from the spray schedule with a manual treatment or buffering the feature/s.
<i>Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity.</i> To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.	
Performance Measure 2.3: Program Participants shall implement management practices to protect and maintain forest and soil productivity.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Process to identify soils vulnerable to compaction and use of appropriate methods including the use of soil maps where available, to avoid excessive soil disturbance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil disturbance limits are set in sec. 5.3 using the FPPR default practice requirements and further articulated in the FSP section 5.1 and SFMP through indicator #20/Level of soil disturbance , Soil disturbance levels use the FRPA default practice requirements of 5% for sensitive soils, 10% for non-sensitive soils and 25% disturbance in roadside work areas, The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Plan, Training is used to help contractors understand soil conservation requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, The Contract Worker and Supervisor SWP's identify shutdown requirements for contractors.
2. Use of erosion control measures to minimize the loss of soil and site productivity.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The applicable limit/s are set in the Site Plan for each block noting no harvesting since the 2008 indefinite shutdown, If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plan identifies the constraint, Training is used to help contractors understand soil conservation requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, Should operations resume they will be monitored by Fort St. John woodlands staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, Road deactivation with erosion control is used post harvest to minimize erosion and sedimentation.
3. Post-harvest conditions conducive to maintaining site productivity (e.g., limited rutting, retained down woody debris, minimized skid trails).	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plans must identify the constraint, Should operations resume they will be monitored by Fort St. John woodlands staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, CWD requirements use the FPPR default practice requirement given the FSP is silent on CWD retention with SFMP indicator #21/Level of downed woody debris with any target set in the Site Plan for each cutblock.
4. Retention of vigorous trees during partial harvesting, consistent with silvicultural standards for the area.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WTR targets are set at the Landscape Unit (LU) level in FSP section 5.5.1 with the target of 7% to be met or exceeded annually with any one cutblock > 15ha varying up to 50% of the target, Any new harvesting will have a Site Plans that identify retention levels/placement, SFMP indicators # 4 and 5/ <i>Degree of within stand structural retention – WTP percentage</i> and <i>Degree of Within stand structural retention – Dispersed retention</i> will measure stand structure retained across each cutblock and the suite of blocks that may be harvested (annually) should operations resume.
5. Criteria that address harvesting and site preparation to protect soil productivity.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should operations resume post harvest assessments are to be used to prescribe any site preparation, The applicable soil disturbance limit/s as described above and identified in each Site Plan apply to site preparation activities as well as harvesting, Operations would be monitored by Fort St. John woodlands staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, The Contract Supervisor and Worker SWP's address shutdown requirements coupled with training in site disturbance.
6. Road construction and skidding layout to minimize impacts to soil productivity and water quality.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil disturbance limits are set in sec. 5.3 using the FPPR default practice requirements and further articulated in the FSP section 5.1 and SFMP through indicator #20/Level of soil disturbance, Block specific limit/s for roads, landings and temporary/permanent skid trails are set in the Site Plan for each block, The Site Plan identifies any riparian areas or areas with sensitive terrain as well as the strategies to be followed to manage the water resource for no impact, Geometric road designs and TSFA's are prepared and followed when required to protect both the soil and water resources, The FSP strategies and SFMP indicators focus on riparian protection at the stand level as well as the watershed level.
<p><i>Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity.</i> To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 2.4: Program Participants shall manage so as to protect forests from damaging agents, such as environmentally or economically undesirable wildfire, pests, diseases and invasive exotic plants and animals, to maintain and improve long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.</p>	
Indicators:	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should operations resume the Site Plan for each block will identify any pests/pathogens and the actions to control them (stumping, trap trees/pheromone baits, etc.), The TSR document addresses non-salvageable losses, SFMP indicators 16/Percentage of silviculture obligation areas with significant detected forest health agents which have treatment plans and #17/ Evidence of efforts being made to manage known significant forest health damaging agents focus on efforts to treat damaged stands across the tenures. <p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2018 EPRP provides direction for fire preparedness inclusive of equipment, fire watch, early shift/shut down and fire fighting actions, Contractors must have fire training that is refreshed annually, Fort St. John woodlands staff check contractor training periodically to ensure all required training is current inclusive of any work done on the Fort Nelson tenure.
1. Program to protect forests from damaging agents.	

<p>2. Management to promote healthy and productive forest conditions to minimize susceptibility to damaging agents.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s woodlands strategy is focused on wise use of the forest estate including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ que stands that have been attacked by damaging agents for priority salvage harvest, ✓ harvest old stands first and reforest with young thrifty stands, ✓ maintain a forest estate that is supported by science in terms of patch size and seral stages to both protect the forest estate and address requirements for wildlife and biodiversity. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson’s FSP at sec. 5.4.1 identifies the use of young patch size by LU as a means of temporal cutblock patterning to resemble natural disturbance within the Natural Range of Variation, ▪ Any new Site Plans must follow the analysis and fit within the available budget by patch size class, ▪ SFMP does not have a patch size indicator but does include indicator # 3.0 Seral stage that measures the seral stage distribution by FDU/LU across the forest estate noting adjacency is of no effect when using natural disturbance regimes for cutblock patterning.
<p>3. Participation in, and support of, fire and pest prevention and control programs.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodlands and Fort Nelson should operations resume work with the Wildfire Branch to ensure operations comply with the Wildfire Act/regulation requirements, ▪ Fort St. John woodlands works with the Dawson Creek and Fort Nelson FLNRO & RD office to address forest health concerns and maintains membership on the TSA steering committee. <p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor pays an annual fee for fire fighting as part of the annual rent on their licences.
<p>Performance Measure 2.5: Program Participants that deploy improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings shall use sound scientific methods</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Program for appropriate research, testing, evaluation, and deployment of improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson and Fort St. John woodlands follows the Chief Forests standards for seed use, ▪ Class A, then B+, then B seed are used with stocking standards identified in the SFMP and Site Plans, ▪ Seed used by Fort Nelson woodlands has complied with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forest and Range Practices Act, Section 31, ✓ FSJPPR sec. 99, ▪ Chief Foresters Standards for seed use. ▪ SFMP indicators #10/<i>Proportion of regeneration comprised of native species</i> and #11/<i>Percentage of stands reforestation programs free of genetically modified organisms</i> measures compliance with the Chief Foresters Standards for seed use.

<p>Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources. To protect the water quality of rivers, streams, lakes, <i>wetlands</i> and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding <i>best management practices</i>.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 3.1. Program Participants shall meet or exceed all applicable federal, provincial, state, and local water quality laws and meet or exceed best management practices developed under Canadian or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency–approved water quality programs.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to implement federal, state or provincial water quality BMPs during all phases of management activities.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should any works occur such as bridge/road maintenance activities and herbicide treatments a FMS pre-work is used to define riparian requirements at the stand level for harvesting, road/structure construction and silviculture operations, ▪ Fort St. John woodlands uses harvest/road and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed with the same process used on the Fort Nelson tenures, ▪ SWP’s direct supervision efforts, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ The (FMG) Access and Erosion Control Standards provide direction on deactivation to control sedimentation and protect water quality, ▪ SFMP indicator #22/Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand replacing events – Watersheds and #23/Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand replacing events – Roads measure watersheds, stream crossings and riparian impacts at the watershed and stand level across the TSA.
<p>2. Contract provisions that specify conformance to BMPs.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s contracts include a clause requiring contractors to conform with the FMS requirements which includes training, following SWP’s and pre-works/plans which are the operational controls designed to control aspects identified in the FMS.
<p>3. Monitoring of overall BMPs implementation.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Given there are no active operations BMP implementation is not monitored for the Fort Nelson tenures however, should operations resume Canfor’s inspection program addresses BMP implementation with specific indicators focused on water management at the stand and watershed level. <p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The environmental program includes a riparian objective with targets that assesses performance across the woodlands group, ▪ The annual FMS review assesses overall performance inclusive of SWP conformity, trends and concerns.

<p>Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources. To protect the water quality of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding best management practices.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 3.2. Program Participants shall have or develop, implement water, wetland and riparian area protection measures based on soil type, terrain, vegetation, ecological function, harvesting system, state BMP's, provincial guidelines and other applicable factors.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson's FSP at sec. 5.3 identifies the requirements for stream, wetland and lake riparian reserves and management zones inclusive of minimum levels of retention within any statutory management zones, ▪ There are no fisheries sensitive watersheds identified in the TSA, ▪ Riparian requirements are to be prescribed specific to the block in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossings and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Should operations resume pre-works are to review the riparian features and restrictions prior to harvest/silviculture activity, ▪ SWP's identify no harvest activity or re-fuelling within the RMA of a classified riparian features, ▪ Contractor training includes riparian features and their management, ▪ SFMP indicator# 16/ Degree of within stand structural retention – Riparian Management measures Site Plan conformity with the regulatory requirements.
<p>1. Program addressing management and protection of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies and riparian areas during all phases of management, including the layout and construction of roads and skid trails to maintain water reach, flow and water quality.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John's WIM group base coverages and landscape level maps identify riparian features using the FC1/TRIM data and any fish stream inventory mapping, ▪ The WIM group maintains the data for the mapping process.
<p>2. Mapping of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies as specified in state or provincial BMP's and, where appropriate, identification on the ground.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson's FSP at sec. 5.3 identifies the requirements for stream, wetland and lake riparian reserves and management zones inclusive of minimum levels of retention within any statutory management zones, ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the block in any Site Plans and include road/trail crossings and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Inspections monitor activities with any non-conformity identified documented in ITS with suitable action plans developed to address the incident, ▪ SFMP indicator #16/ Degree of within stand structural retention – Riparian Management measures Site Plan conformity with the regulatory requirements.
<p>3. Document and implementation of plans to manage or protect rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, other water bodies and riparian areas.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson's FSP at sec. 5.3 identifies the requirements for stream, wetland and lake riparian reserves and management zones inclusive of minimum levels of retention within any statutory management zones, ▪ Soil disturbance limits and site edaphic factors identified in any Site Plans are used to determine season of harvest/constraints to harvesting, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP identifies shut down requirements.
<p>4. Plans that address wet weather events in order to maintain water quality.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson's FSP at sec. 5.3 identifies the requirements for stream, wetland and lake riparian reserves and management zones inclusive of minimum levels of retention within any statutory management zones, ▪ Soil disturbance limits and site edaphic factors identified in any Site Plans are used to determine season of harvest/constraints to harvesting, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP identifies shut down requirements.

Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.

Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to incorporate the conservation of native biological diversity, including species, wildlife habitats, and ecological community types at the stand and landscape levels.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson’s FSP at sec. 5.2/Biodiversity Objective – old forest, 5.4.2/Wildlife – Northern and Boreal Caribou, Stones Sheep and Rocky Mountain Elk and 5.4.1/Biodiversity – young patch size identify either the set asides or strategies to achieve government’s objectives with the a description of how the objectives are to be achieved to be prescribed in the Site Plan, ▪ The SFMP identifies the use of natural disturbance regime analysis via temporal consideration and the range of natural variation as the biodiversity strategy for management at the landscape level, ▪ Ecological representation mapping has identified rare ecosystem associations for protection with conformation completed during layout, ▪ The Migratory Bird SWP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season with several blocks reviewed having either Migratory Bird BMP’s implemented or harvest outside of the nesting period, ▪ SFMP indicators # 1 – Ecosystem aerea by type, #2 Foresat area by type or species, #3 Forest area by seral stage or age class #4 – Degree of within stand structural retention – WTP %, #5 - Degree of within stand structural retention – dispersed retention and #6 - Degree of within stand structural retention – riparian management address stand and landscape level biodiversity.
<p>2. Development and implementation of criteria and practices, as guided by regionally based best scientific information, to retain stand-level wildlife habitat elements such as snags, stumps, mast trees, down woody debris, den trees, and nest trees.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson’s FSP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP’s/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention) required at the stand level with CWD targets prescribed at the stand level to achieve the default practice requirement, ▪ Any Site Plans must identify constraints to harvesting such as stand level wildlife habitat features (stick nests/dens/licks) with strategies to protect those stand level features, ▪ Given no harvesting since late 2008 there are no examples.
<p>3. Document diversity of forest cover types and age or size classes at the individual ownership or forest tenure level, and where credible data are available, at the landscape scale. Working individually or collaboratively to support diversity of native forest cover types and age or size classes that enhance biological diversity at the landscape scale.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inventory used to support the TSR identifies the forest cover age class and composition, ▪ SFMP indicators #1/Ecosystem area by type, #2/Forest area by type or species composition and #3 Forest area by seral stage or age class measure and describe the forest estate in the Fort Nelson TSA.
<p>4. Program Participants shall participate in or incorporate the results of state, provincial, or regional conservation planning and priority-setting efforts to conserve biological diversity and consider these efforts in forest management planning. Examples of credible priority setting efforts include state wildlife action plans, state forest action plans, relevant habitat conservation plans or provincial wildlife recovery plans.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson’s FSP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP’s/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention) required at the stand level with CWD targets prescribed at the stand level to achieve the default practice requirement, ▪ Stand level direction for these features is to be identified in Site Plans should harvesting resume.
<p>5. Program to address conservation of known sites with viable occurrences of significant species of concern.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson’s FSP identifies the landscape level set asides that stem from the Fort Nelson LRMP for species of concern and applies to specific portions of the TSA that fall within order areas or within UWR’s/WHA’s as described earlier, ▪ Any layout and Site Plan development must consider rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements.

<p><i>Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value.</i> To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.</p>	
<p>6. Identification and protection of non-forested wetlands, including bogs, fens and marshes, and vernal pools of ecological significance.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson’s FSP at sec. 5.3 identifies the requirements for riparian management of wetlands inclusive of reserve/management zone retention levels in table 4, ▪ Non-classified drainages and wetlands are often used as anchors for retention patches and protected during harvest operations, ▪ Site Plans prescribe treatments at the stand level, ▪ SFMP indicator #6 - Degree of within stand structural retention – Riparian Management measures riparian reserve/management zone and conformity at the stand level
<p>7. Participation in programs and demonstration of activities as appropriate 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.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson’s FSP at sec. 6.2 identifies the requirements for re-vegetation and actions to prevent the spread of invasive weeds, ▪ Canfor does not engage in the transport/production of exotic plants/animals.
<p>8. Consider the role of natural disturbances, including the use of prescribed or natural fire where appropriate, and forest health threats in relation to biological diversity when developing forest management plans.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson has used pile burning to decrease the risk of wildfire burning waste piles at the roadside, ▪ Prescribed burning is not used in a widespread manner due to in block retention and smoke concerns.
<p>Performance Measure 4.2. Program Participants shall protect threatened and endangered species, forests with exceptional conservation values (FECV) and old growth forests.</p>	
<p>1. Program to protect threatened and endangered species.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson’s FSP identifies the landscape level set asides and strategies that stem from the Fort Nelson LRMP for species of concern/listed species, ▪ Any layout and Site Plan development must consider rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements, ▪ The Migratory Bird SOP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ SFMP indicators address stand and landscape level biodiversity.
<p>2. Program to locate and protect known sites flora and fauna associated with viable occurrences of critically imperiled and imperiled species and communities also known as Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. Plans for protection may be developed independently or collaboratively and may include Program Participant management, cooperation with other stakeholders, or use of easements, conservation land sales, exchanges, or other conservation strategies.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson’s FSP identifies the landscape level set asides and strategies that stem from the Fort Nelson LRMP for species of concern/listed species, ▪ Any layout and Site Plan development must consider rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements, ▪ The Migratory Bird SOP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ SFMP indicators address stand and landscape level biodiversity.
<p>3. Support of and participation in plans or programs for the conservation of old-growth forests in the region of ownership or forest tenure.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort Nelson’s FSP identifies the aspatial budget for OGMA’s legislated by government to provide representation of old growth forest across the landscape, ▪ The SFMP indicator #3/Forest Area by Seral Stage or Age Class tracks seral stages including old seral using the targets from the aspatial order. ▪ Any development must consider the old seral requirements and work within the targets identified by LU.

<p><i>Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value.</i> To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 4.3. Program Participants shall manage ecologically important sites in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities</p>	
<p>1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data and expert advice in identifying or selecting ecologically important sites for protection.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legacy Fort Nelson Site Plans identify, map and managed special sites that may be present following provincial government legislation and policy (bird nests/significant mineral licks, cultural features, etc.), ▪ Any new Site Plans must prescribe conditions for the management of special sites which may be identified through BEC mapping, soils identification at the stand level, Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOA), Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA), Fort Nelson LRMP information and information gained through conversations with interested parties (historic trails/cabins, etc.), ▪ The Migratory Bird SOP directs stand level planning, based on habitat richness, should operations be planned during the nesting season in zones of diverse/rich habitat important for nesting migratory birds, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas, ▪ SFMP indicators 1-6 measure impacts on the FECV's and conformity of plans across any population of blocks harvested annually.
<p>2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified ecologically important sites.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special sites are identified on Site Plan maps and added to the divisional coverage as necessary, ▪ SFMP indicators 1-6 measure impacts on the FECV's and conformity of plans across any population of blocks harvested annually.
<p>Performance Measure 4.4. Program Participants shall apply knowledge gained through research, science, technology, and field experience to manage wildlife habitat and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Collection of information on Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value and other biodiversity-related data through forest inventory processes, mapping, or participation in external programs, such as NatureServe, state or provincial heritage programs, or other credible systems. Such participation may include providing non-proprietary scientific information, time, and assistance by staff, or in-kind or direct financial support.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value were identified during the Fort Nelson LRMP (Parks/PA's, Major River Corridors, aspatial OGMA budgets) and further government planning initiatives (UWR's/WHA's) and are incorporated into higher level planning through orders, ▪ The FSP and SFMP provide strategies that align with the government direction and any Site Plans must incorporate, as necessary, FECV's that are spatially identified with strategies to achieve the results (UWR's – Boreal/Northern Caribou, Stones Sheep, Rocky Mountain Elk) with habitat protection for SAR also prescribed in any Site Plan.
<p>2. A methodology to incorporate research results and field applications of biodiversity and ecosystem research into forest management decisions.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Science based data informed the Fort Nelson LRMP and other government processes is used for UWR, WHA's, aspatial OGMA's that are incorporated through legislative amendments, ▪ Other science based information is incorporated into landscape level (UWR orders/WHA's) and stand level planning (CWD/riparian requirements) and addresses in the FSP.

Objective 5. Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits. To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.	
Performance Measure 5.1. Program Participants shall manage the impact of harvesting on visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program to address visual quality management.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fort Nelson FSP at sec. 5.7 addresses the strategies and methods for managing the visual resource using the definitions of alteration in the FPPR and the percentage alterations identified in the VIA Guidebook.
2. Incorporation of aesthetic considerations in harvesting, road, landing design and management, and other management activities where visual impacts are a concern.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should Fort Nelson resume operations they have committed to use visual design and retention to aid in meeting the applicable visual quality objective, The results of any VIA are to be documented in the assessment and described in Site Plan.
Performance Measure 5.2. Program Participants shall manage the size, shape, and placement of clear-cut harvests.	
Indicators: 1. Average size of clear-cut harvest areas does not exceed 120 acres (50 hectares), except when necessary to meet relevant regulatory requirements, achieve ecological objectives or to respond to forest health emergencies or other natural catastrophes.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort Nelson's FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of young patch size analysis with legislated targets at sec. 5.4.1 that considers the natural range of variation and spatial and temporal cutblock patterning consistent with that created by natural disturbance rather than the requirements of sec. 64 (1) (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (3) (adjacency) of the FPPR, Any cutblock placement that would occur if operations resume must follow the analysis and work within the identified budget so as to achieve the target/s, Given no operations since late 2008 there is no "current" average cutblock size.
2. Documentation through internal records of clear-cut size and the process for calculating average size.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor and Fort Nelson/St. John's method of cutblock size calculation includes the gross area with WTP/reserve and NP natural areas subtracted to provide the opening size.
Performance Measure 5.3. Program Participants shall adopt a green-up requirement or alternative methods that provide for visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program implementing the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort Nelson's FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of young patch size analysis with legislated targets at sec. 5.4.1 that considers the natural range of variation and spatial and temporal cutblock patterning consistent with that created by natural disturbance rather than the requirements of sec. 64 (1) (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (3) (adjacency) of the FPPR, Any cutblock placement that would occur if operations resume must follow the analysis and work within the identified budget so as to achieve the target/s.
2. Harvest area tracking system to demonstrate conformance with the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort Nelson's FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of young patch size with legislated targets at sec. 5.4.1. Young patch size considers the natural range of variation rather than the simplistic requirements of sec. 64 (1) (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (3) (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR, The SFMP includes an indicator for seral stage but not young patch size.
3. Trees in clear-cut harvest areas are at least 3 years old or 5 feet (1.5 metres) high at the desired level of stocking before adjacent areas are clear-cut, or as appropriate to address operational and economic considerations, alternative methods to reach the performance measure are utilized by the Program Participant.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort Nelson's FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of young patch size with legislated targets at sec. 5.4.1. Young patch size considers the natural range of variation rather than the simplistic requirements of sec. 64 (1) (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (3) (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR, The SFMP includes an indicator for seral stage but not young patch size.
Performance Measure 5.4. Program Participants shall support and promote recreational opportunities for the public	
Indicator: 1. Provide recreational opportunities for the public, where consistent with	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort Nelson's FSP and SFMP managed through St. John woodland's identifies known recreation sites and includes strategies from the Fort St. John LRMP,

forest management objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any additional areas identified through stakeholders (fishing sites/trails, etc.) have been historically managed through accommodations at the stand level and documented in Site Plans. ▪ The FSP identifies known recreational sites and the SFMP indicator # 12 – Proportion of identified sites with implemented management strategies, measure the protection of and implementation of strategies to maintain recreational opportunities within the TSA.
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<i>Objective 6. Protection of Special Sites.</i> To manage lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities	
Performance Measure 6.1. Program Participants shall identify special sites and manage them in a manner appropriate for their unique features.	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data, expert advice or stakeholder consultation in identifying or selecting special sites for protection.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should operations resume Fort Nelson operations managed by Fort St. John woodland's will identify, map and manages special sites that may identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA survey consistent with Canfor's established procedures, ▪ Site Plans must have prescriptions to address the management of special sites when required, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas.
<p>2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified special sites.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should operations resume Fort Nelson operations managed by Fort St. John woodland's will identify, map and manages special sites that may identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA survey consistent with Canfor's established procedures, ▪ Site Plans must have prescriptions to address the management of special sites when identified, ▪ Identified sites inclusive of archaeological sites protected under the Heritage Conservation Act are captured in WIM's coverages with the coverage updated as new sites/occurrences are found, ▪ SFMP indicators #12/Proportion of identified sites with implemented management strategies and # 13/Protection of identified sacred and culturally important sites includes measures for sites/occurrences of features that are not always protected by the Heritage Conservation Act but are of importance to First Nations identified through referral and ongoing meetings to address areas of concern.

<i>Objective 7. Efficient Use of Forest Resources.</i> To minimize waste and ensure the efficient use of forest resources	
Performance Measure 7.1. Program Participants shall employ appropriate forest harvesting technology and “in-woods” manufacturing processes and practices to minimize waste and ensure efficient utilization of harvested trees, where consistent with other SFI Standard objectives.	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program or monitoring system to ensure efficient utilization, which may include provisions to ensure:</p> <p>a) management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests and of increased fuels build-up) and other utilization needs;</p> <p>b) training or incentives to encourage loggers to enhance utilization;</p> <p>c) exploration of markets for underutilized species and low-grade wood and alternative markets (e.g., bioenergy markets);</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Given there have been no operations since the 2008 indefinite shutdown and the processing plants have been largely dismantled there is no harvesting or industrial use of the forest estate outside of the oil and gas industry use, ▪ Should operations resume SFMP indicator #1-21/Level of downed woody debris measures CWD retention/recruitment while indicator #1-19/ <i>Proportion of the calculated long term sustainable harvest level that is actually harvested</i> measures use of the apportioned Allowable Annual Cut with waste and residue surveys used to assess utilization subject to any benchmarks for waste accumulations, ▪ Transportation to market remains a significant issue for the Fort Nelson TSA and will remain dependant on the timber supply/demand fundamentals internationally.

d) periodic inspections and reports noting utilization and product separation.	
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<i>Objective 8. Recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples' Rights. To recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples rights and traditional knowledge.</i>	
Performance Measure 8.1 Program Participants shall recognize and respect indigenous peoples rights.	
Indicator: 1. Have a written policy acknowledging a commitment to recognize and respect the rights of indigenous people.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's current Sustainable Forest Management Commitments (October 2018) addresses the policy requirement.
Performance Measure 8.2 Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands confer with affected indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forestry management practices.	
Indicator: 1. Program that includes communicating with affected indigenous peoples to enable Program Participants to:	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor maintains protocol agreements with several First Nations aimed at partnerships and reconciliation. Each agreement is specific to the First Nation and the agreements and relationships continue to develop.
a) understand and respect traditional forest-related knowledge;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort Nelson has not competed referrals for harvesting/road construction due to the indefinite shutdown, Herbicide programs are referred to First nations/other stakeholders through the NIT process with follow up meetings as required, The North region has varied agreements with the First Nations in the Peace/Treaty 8 lands area, SFMP indicators #1-12/<i>Proportion of identified sites with implemented management strategies, 1-13/Protection of identified sacred and culturally important sites, 1-41/Evidence of a good understanding of the nature of Aboriginal title and rights, #1-42/Evidence of ongoing open and respectful communications with Aboriginal communities to foster meaningful engagement, and consideration of the information gained about their Aboriginal title and rights through this process. Where there is communicated disagreement regarding the organization's forest management activities, this evidence would include documentation of efforts towards conflict resolution, #1-43/Level of Aboriginal participation in the forest economy, #1-44/Evidence of best efforts to obtain acceptance of management plans based on Aboriginal communities having a clear understanding of the plans, #1-45/Evidence of understanding and use of Aboriginal knowledge through the engagement of willing Aboriginal communities, using a process that identifies and manages culturally important resources and values and 1-46/Level of management and/or protection of areas where culturally important practices and activities (hunting fishing, gathering, trapping) occur</i> are used to measure actions specific to First Nations interests, Records of communication with First Nations, referral and response are documented in COPI.
b) identify and protect spiritually, historically, or culturally important sites;	
c) address the use of non-timber forest products of value to indigenous peoples in areas where Program Participants have management responsibilities on public lands;	
d) have a process to respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	

<i>Objective 8. Recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples' Rights. To recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples rights and traditional knowledge.</i>	
Performance Measure 8.3. Program Participants are encouraged to communicate with and will respond to local indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forest management practices on their private lands.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Awareness of traditional forest-related knowledge, such as known cultural heritage sites, the use of wood in traditional buildings and crafts, and flora that may be used in cultural practices for food, ceremonies or medicine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFMP indicators #1-12/<i>Proportion of identified sites with implemented management strategies, 1-13/Protection of identified sacred and culturally important sites, 1-41/Evidence of a good understanding of the nature of Aboriginal title and rights, #1-42/Evidence of ongoing open and respectful communications with Aboriginal communities to foster meaningful engagement, and consideration of the information gained about their Aboriginal title and rights through this process. Where there is communicated disagreement regarding the organization's forest management activities, this evidence would include documentation of efforts towards conflict resolution, #1-43/Level of Aboriginal participation in the forest economy, #1-44/Evidence of best efforts to obtain acceptance of management plans based on Aboriginal communities having a clear understanding of the plans, #1-45/Evidence of understanding and use of Aboriginal knowledge through the engagement of willing Aboriginal communities, using a process that identifies and manages culturally important resources and values and 1-46/Level of management and/or protection of areas where culturally important practices and activities (hunting fishing, gathering, trapping) occur</i> are used to measure actions specific to First Nations interests, ▪ The North Region has varied agreements with the First Nations in the Peace/Treaty 8 lands area, ▪ Records of interaction, referral and response are documented in COPI.
2. Respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	

<i>Objective 9. Legal and Regulatory Compliance. Compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local laws and regulations.</i>	
Performance Measure 9.1. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to avoid illegally harvested wood and to comply with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local forestry and related social and environmental laws and regulations	
Indicator:	Corporate Woodlands
1. Access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate woodlands maintains web based access to regulatory information with updates from in house council and industry associations.
2. System to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, or local laws and regulations.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS includes a system (ITS) to record non-compliance incidents and reporting within/outside of Canfor, ▪ The internal audit did not reveal any instances of non-compliance.
3. Demonstration of commitment to legal compliance through available regulatory action information.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate woodlands maintains web based access to regulatory information is committed to compliance with relevant legislation, ▪ Staff training includes the use of ITS and incident reporting requirements for both compliance and conformance incidents.

Performance Measure 9.2. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state, and local levels in the country in which the Program Participant operates	
Indicator: 1. Written policy demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, antidiscrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, indigenous peoples' rights, workers' and communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor maintains policies governing conduct and processes within the company which are managed by the Human Resources Dept and include a code of conduct policy, bullying and harassment policy, a health and safety policy and a host of other related policies.
2. Forestry enterprises will respect the rights of workers and labor representatives in a manner that encompasses the intent of the International Labour Organization (ILO) core conventions.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's Human Resources Dept policies address workplace legislation in BC and Alberta which meets the intent of ILO core conventions, The woodlands group is largely non-union however the sawmills are union sites and are managed according to the applicable local collective agreements.

Objective 10 Forestry Research, Science, and Technology. To support forestry research, science, and Technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based.	
Performance Measure 10.1 Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SIC's, associations or other partners provide in-kind support or funding for forest research to improve forest health, productivity and sustainable management of forest resources, and the environmental benefits and performance of forest products.	
1. Financial or in-kind support of research to address questions of relevance in the region of operations. Examples could include, but are not limited to, areas of forest productivity, water quality, biodiversity, community issues, or similar areas which build broader understanding of the benefits and impacts of forest management:	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor is a member of FP Innovations who conducts research on Forest Management projects including environmental best management practices, feed stocks for bio-energy, wildfire management and other forest related research, Canfor's expanded membership in the WCSIC also furthers research into forest related issues/concerns.
2. Research on genetically engineered trees via forest tree biotechnology shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and provincial regulations and international protocols ratified by Canada depending on jurisdiction of management.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor does not carry out research on genetically engineered trees.
Performance Measure 10.2. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners develop or use state, provincial, or regional analyses in support of their sustainable forestry programs	
Indicators: 1. Participation, individually or through cooperative efforts involving SICs and/or associations at the national, state, provincial, or regional level, in the development or use of some of the following:	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives.
a) regeneration assessments;	
b) growth and drain assessments;	

c) BMPs implementation and conformance;	
d) biodiversity conservation information for family forest owners; and	
e) social, cultural or economic benefit assessments.	
Performance Measure 10.3. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Where available, monitor information generated from regional climate models on long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains expanded membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Climate change is monitored and adaptation through the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use are integrated into FSP stocking standards, ▪ Deactivation focuses on water control recognizing a change in weather patterns and storm intensity, ▪ FSP stocking standards and SFMP indicator #1-10/<i>Proportion of regeneration comprised of native species</i> and #1-11/<i>Percentage of stands reforestation programs free of genetically modified organisms</i> recognize climate change and amendments to the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use that are changed from time to time based on anticipated adaptation for a changing climate. ▪ Given no harvesting since 2008 past seed use is based on geographic based seed transfer and should operations resume seed deployment will need to consider climate based seed transfer.
<p>2. Program participants are knowledgeable about climate change impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitats and conservation of biological diversity through international, national, regional or local programs.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Membership in FPAC, COFI, CBFA, FP Innovations, National Council for Air & Stream Improvement (NCASI) and other groups allows for information flow on relevant topics and integration into each operation as required.

<i>Objective 11. Training and Education.</i> To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs	
Performance Measure 11.1. Program Participants shall require appropriate training of personnel and contractors so that they are competent to fulfill their responsibilities under SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
Indicators: 1. Written statement of commitment to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard communicated throughout the organization, particularly to facility and woodland managers, fiber sourcing staff and field foresters.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains the Sustainable Forest Management Commitments (October 2018) that articulates Canfor’s commitment to SFM, ▪ Responsibility for adhering to the FMS is part of each employees documented role inclusive of log purchasers, ▪ Meetings between mill and woodlands staff occur regularly to assess production levels and balance log deliveries to meet mill needs but are subject to weather/other constraints that may affect mill performance.
2. Assignment and understanding of roles and responsibilities for achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS manual and Roles & Responsibility Matrix defines roles and responsibilities across the FMG, ▪
3. Staff education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The woodlands group maintains an internal training program to support the FMS with requirements defined in the 2018 training matrix, ▪ Training records include FMS training as well as external training,
4. Contractor education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The woodlands group maintains an external training program to support contractors in FMS implementation, ▪ Fort St. John staff are responsible to verify contractor training records annually inclusive of any contractors working on the Fort Nelson tenures.
5. Program Participants shall have written agreements for the use of qualified logging professionals and/or certified logging professionals (where available) and/or wood producers that have completed training programs and are recognized as qualified logging professionals.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor supports the WCSIC and its training direction for qualified loggers and recognizes the contractor FMS training meets the requirements set by the WCSIC for qualified logging professionals.

<i>Objective 11. Training and Education.</i> To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs.	
Performance Measure 11.2. Program Participants shall work individually and/or with SFI Implementation Committees, logging or forestry associations, or appropriate agencies or others in the forestry community, to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers.	
Indicators:	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains expanded membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objective.
1. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria and identify delivery mechanisms for wood producers’ training courses and continuing education that address:	
a) awareness of sustainable forestry principles and the SFI Program;	
b) BMPs, including streamside management and road construction, maintenance, and retirement;	
c) reforestation, invasive exotic plants and animals, forest resource conservation, aesthetics, and special sites;	
d) awareness of responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act, and other measures to protect wildlife habitat (e.g. Forests With Exceptional Conservation Value);	
e) Awareness of rare forested natural communities as identified by provincial agencies or by credible organizations such as Nature Serve, Nature Conservancy etc;	
f) logging safety;	
g) U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration(OSHA) and Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (COHS) regulations, wage and hour rules, and other provincial, state and local employment laws;	
h) transportation issues;	
i) business management	
j) public policy and outreach; and	
k) awareness of emerging technologies	
2. The SIC approved wood producer’s training programs shall have a continuing education component with coursework that supports the current training programs, safety and the principle of sustainable forestry.	

3. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria for recognition of logger certification programs, where they exist, that include:	
a) Completion of SFI Implementation Committee recognized logging training programs and meeting continuing education requirements of the training program;	
b) Independent in-the-forest verification of conformance with the logger certification program standards;	
c) Compliance with all applicable laws and regulations including responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act and other measures to protect wildlife habitat;	
d) Use of BMP's to protect water quality;	
e) Logging safety;	
f) Compliance with acceptable silviculture and utilization standards;	
g) Aesthetic management techniques employed where applicable; and	
h) Adherence to a management or harvest plan that is site specific and agreed to by the forest landowner	

<i>Objective 12. Community Involvement in the Practices of Sustainable Forestry.</i> To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by encouraging the public and forestry community to participate in the commitment to sustainable forestry, and publicly report progress.	
Performance Measure 12.1. Program Participants shall support and promote efforts by consulting foresters, state, provincial and federal agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, conservation organizations, indigenous peoples and governments, community groups, sporting organizations, labour, universities, extension agencies, the American Tree Farm System® and/or other landowner cooperative programs to apply principles of sustainable forest management.	
Indicators: 1. Support, including financial, for efforts of SFI Implementation Committees.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor maintains expanded membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives.
2. Support, individually or collaboratively for education and outreach to forest landowners, describing the importance and providing implementation guidance on:	
k) Best management practices;	
l) Reforestation and afforestation;	
m) Visual quality management;	
n) Conservation of critical wildlife habitat elements, biodiversity, threatened and endangered species, and FECV;	
o) Management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests) and other utilization needs;	
f. control of exotic invasive plants and animals;	
g. characteristics of special sites and	
h. reduction of wildfire risk.	
3. Participation in efforts to support or promote conservation of managed forests through voluntary market-based incentive programs such as current-use taxation programs, Forest Legacy Program, or conservation easements.	
Performance Measure 12.2. Program Participants shall support and promote, at the state, provincial or other appropriate levels, mechanisms for public outreach, education, and involvement related to sustainable forest management.	
Indicator: 1. Periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry such as:	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The corporate group provides opportunities for individuals and groups which are documented on the website (http://www.canfor.com/our-company/media-center/blog). <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given no operations in Fort Nelson and the woodlands group manages the Fort St. John tenures and the Fort Nelson tenures the Fort St. John woodlands group completed public efforts inclusive of tours/field trips, providing speakers at local schools or with other public groups as requested from time to time with recent engagements including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Junior Forest wardens tour of the Community Forest (May 2017), ✓ Earth Rangers presentations (September 2017), ✓ Fort St. John/CKNL Trade Show booth (April 2017), ✓ Fort St. John and Dawson Creek High school presentations on forestry (October 2017).
a) field tours, seminars, websites, webinars or workshops;	
b) educational trips;	
c) self-guided forest management trails;	
d) publication of articles, educational pamphlets, or newsletters; or	
e) support for state, provincial, and local forestry organizations and soil and water conservation districts.	

<i>Objective 12. Community Involvement in the Practices of Sustainable Forestry. To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by encouraging the public and forestry community to participate in the commitment to sustainable forestry, and publicly report progress.</i>	
Performance Measure 12.3. Program Participants shall establish, at the state, provincial, or other appropriate levels, procedures to address concerns raised by loggers, consulting foresters, employees, the public, or Program Participants regarding practices that appear inconsistent with the SFI Standard principles and objectives.	
Indicators: 1. Support for SFI Implementation Committee efforts (toll-free numbers and other efforts) to address concerns about apparent nonconforming practices.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's will maintains expanded membership and support of the WCSIC inclusive of non-conforming practices reporting.
2. Process to receive and respond to public inquiries. SFI SIC's shall submit data annually to SFI Inc. regarding concerns received and responses.	

<i>Objective 13. Public Land Responsibilities. To promote and implement sustainable forest management on public lands.</i>	
Performance Measure 13.1. Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall participate in the development of public land planning and management processes.	
Indicators: 1. Involvement in public land planning and management activities with appropriate governmental entities and the public.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodlands representatives for Fort Nelson maintain representation on the Peace/Dawson Creek TSA steering committee given land use planning programs have been disbanded. They also maintain contact with the Fort Nelson district office noting there are no planning initiatives underway, ▪ Where land use planning process are initiated Canfor/North region will provide representation where it affects their interests.
2. Appropriate contact with local stakeholders over forest management issues through state, provincial, federal, or independent collaboration.	

<i>Objective 14. Communications and Public reporting.</i> To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by documenting progress and opportunities for improvement.	
Performance Measure 14.1. A certified Program Participant shall provide a summary audit report, prepared by the certification body, to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of a certification, recertification or surveillance audit to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
Indicator: 1. The summary public report (one copy must be in English), shall include, at a minimum and be posted on the SFI Inc. website:	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's contract with their CB includes the requirement to prepare an annual certification report on SFM and submit it to the certification scheme body for public posting on SFI and Canfor's website.
a) a description of the audit process, objectives, and scope;	
b) a description of substitute indicators, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each;	
c) the name of Program Participant that was audited, including its SFI representative;	
d) a general description of the Program Participant's forestland and manufacturing operations included in the audit;	
e) the name of the certification body and lead auditor (names of the audit team members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the audit team and Program Participant);	
f) the dates the certification was conducted and completed;	
g) a summary of the findings, including general descriptions of any nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and	
h) the certification decision.	
Performance Measure 14.2. Program Participants shall report annually to the SFI Program on their conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard	
Indicators: 1. Prompt response to the SFI annual progress report survey.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.
2. Recordkeeping for all the categories of information needed for SFI annual progress report surveys.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.
3. Maintenance of copies of past reports to document progress and improvements to demonstrate conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.

<i>Objective 15. Management Review and Continual Improvement.</i> To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry and monitor, measure, and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.	
Performance Measure 15.1. Program Participants shall establish a management review system to examine findings and progress in implementing the SFI Forest Management Standard, to make appropriate improvements in programs, and to inform their employees of changes.	
Indicators:	Corporate Woodlands
1. System to review commitments, programs, and procedures to evaluate effectiveness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the woodlands.
2. System for collecting, reviewing, and reporting information to management regarding progress in achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives and performance measures.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The internal audit process provides information on SFM performance for consideration by management.
3. Annual review of progress by management and determination of changes and improvements necessary to continually improve conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The corporate group completed the 2018 management review in March 2019 which included a review of the transition to the SFI FM/WP standards.

APPENDIX 3.3 - Fort St. James SFI FM Objective Matrix

See Prince George SFI FM Matrix.

The Fort St. James evidence supporting the SFI 2015-2019 FM standard is evaluated with the Prince George Fibre SFI FM Objective matrix given that the Canfor Fort St. James operating area falls within the area covered by Prince George Fibre's Forest Stewardship Plan/Forest Development Unit A. Of additional note, the Vanderhoof and Houston operations must follow Prince George Fibre's FSP when working in the Stuart Nechako Natural Resource District/FDU A.

APPENDIX 3.4 - Fort St. John SFI FM Objective Matrix

<p>Objective 1. Forest Management Planning. To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Forest management planning at a level appropriate to the size and scale of the operation, including:</p>	
a) a long-term resource analysis;	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent TSR document for the Fort St. John TSA (May 10, 2018)
b) a periodic or on-going forest inventory;	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VRI maintained by the province of BC for the Timber Supply Area (TSA), Recent TSR determination supported by the inventories identified in the May 2015 Data Package , section 4.
c) a land classification system;	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BEC system with PEM/TEM layer.
d) biodiversity at landscape scales;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fort St. John LRMP (October 1997) identifies priority biodiversity set asides including parks and protected areas in 27 resource management zones. In addition, government orders for ungulate winter ranges (Northern/Boreal Caribou and Stone Sheep) and Wildlife Habitat Areas compliment the restrictions in the Graham and Muskwa Kechika management areas, Aspatial OGMA's are placed on the land base and old forest managed consistent with the targets, Species at Risk are managed at the landscape and stand levels and include 11 bird species, Wood Bison, Fisher, Wolverine, Grizzly Bear, Northern and Boreal caribou, Western Toad and Bull Trout with Site Level Plans (SLP) identifying the actions taken to manage habitat, Canfor rare ecosystem coverage is used to ensure representation of rare/uncommon ecosystems across the TSA.
e) soils inventory and maps (where available);	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping (detailed/reconnaissance) and where necessary, Terrain Stability Field Assessment at the stand level are completed. In addition, soil classification maps are available at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soils/index.html and at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/terrain/terrain_files/access.html#soils, TSFA's are completed based on terrain mapping and/or signs of instability with the recommendations incorporated into the Site Plans.
f) access to growth & yield modeling capabilities;	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WINTIPSY/other models used in the TSR data package for the TSA.
g) up-to-date maps or a GIS.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WIM group maintains a functional GIS across the Woodlands Group with dedicated analysts in Fort St. John.
h) recommended sustainable harvest levels for areas available for harvest; and	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AAC rationale (May 10, 2018) provides a description of the sustainable harvest level at the TSA level with apportionment information, The AAC remained unchanged at 2.115 million m³ and a partition between the core area and the wider TSA to lessen harvest impacts on select First Nation's traditional territories in the core area and balance harvesting across the TSA.
i) a review of non-timber issues (e.g. recreation, tourism, pilot projects, and economic incentive programs to promote water protection, carbon storage, bioenergy feedstock production, or biological diversity conservation, or to address climate-induced	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The TSR document/data package for the TSA provides information on how non-timber resources are addressed and considered, The Fort St. John LRMP provides guidance on non-timber resource management that is incorporated into SFMP #3, Canfor's Fort St. John site includes a pellet plant that utilizes sawmill waste to produce wood pellets lessening waste and creating a fuel source for of shore energy pants with arguably lower emissions than alternative fuel sources (i.e. coal).

ecosystem change.	
2. Documentation of current harvest levels fall within long term sustainable levels identified in the forest management plan.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cut/control letters are issued annually by government, ▪ The FMS & Tenures Coordinator tracks harvest to ensure cut/control requirements are met, ▪ Cut control status by licence reveals: <p>A18154: 394,952 m3/yr. New cut/control period 2018-2022 with 147,225m3 remaining in 2018,</p> <p>A56771: 150,000m3/yr. Cut/control period 2014-2018. Overcut for the cut/control period with overcut volume attributed to A18154,</p> <p>A60972: 83,494m3/yr. Cut/control period 2016 – 2020 with 155,413m3 remaining in the period.</p> <p>A60049: 193,000m3/yr. Cut/control period 2017 – 2021 with 683,323m3 remaining in the period.</p> <p>A85946: 150,000m3/yr. Cut/control period 2016 – 2020 with 219,691m3 remaining in the period.</p> <p>PA12: 170,000m3/yr. Cut/control period 2014 – 2018 with 692,809m3 remaining in the period.</p> <p>PA20: 330,000m3/yr. Cut/control period 2014 – 2018 with 1,636,348m3 remaining in the period.</p> <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFM indicator 6.53 Cut/Control measures the annual harvest volumes while indicator 6.31/Long Term Harvest Level tracks periodic TSR's, 6.47 tracks the volume processed in facilities within the Fort St. John TSA, 6.48/Summer and Fall Delivery Volumes tracks the volume of logs delivered each season (summer & fall).
3. A forest inventory system and a method to calculate growth and yield.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR process and TSR document for the Fort St. John provides insight into the current inventory, ▪ Canfor utilizes specialists (i.e. Forsite/Ecora/etc.) to shadow TSR's and calculate growth and yield as or if necessary.
4. Periodic updates of forest inventory and recalculation of planned harvest to account for changes in growth due to productivity increases or decreases (e.g. improved data, long-term drought, fertilization, climate change, forestland ownership changes, etc.).	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government recalculates the AAC at least every 10 years to address changes in the THLB, non-timber resources and social interests with the most recent AAC determinations for the Fort St. John TSA dated May 10, 2018.
5. Documentation of forest practices (e.g. planting, fertilization and thinning) are consistent with assumptions in harvest plans.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR document for the Fort St. John TSA outlines the management regimes followed and used in the analysis to support the AAC rationale, ▪ Site Plans provide stand level direction for harvests that are consistent with the TSR assumptions and will move harvest outside of the new, core area to other parts of the TSA.
Performance Measure 1.2: Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:	
<p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p>1. Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless the conversion</p> <p>a. Is in compliance relevant national and regional</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the SFMP using a multi block/MSQ approach, ▪ Site Level Plans (SLP's) and Land Resource Manager records provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with SFMP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS. Reports provide a summary of planted seedlots and compliance with the Chief Forester's standards as well as milestone obligation compliance, ▪ Any conversion to PAS (roads/ldgs/SUP's/Camps/other) is legal and controlled as part of the measure of PAS at the TSA level and

<p>policy and legislation related to land use and forest management; and</p>	<p>monitored through the periodic TSR process,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFMP indicator 6.24/Permanent Access Structures measures losses to the TSA landbase and THLB using a three year rolling average with a target of 5% across the TSA which is 2% lower than the regulation requirement noting the measure is at the TSA level as opposed to sec.30(2) which sets a limit at the stand level, ▪ Oil and gas industry activity is the primary non-forest industry activity that contributes to a loss in area and is controlled by the government of BC. The TSR process and Canfor track Oil & Gas development to understand it's affect on the THLB
<p>b. Would not convert native forest types that are rare and ecologically significant at the landscape level or put any native forest types at risk of becoming rare; and</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the SFMP using a multi block/MSQ approach, ▪ Indicators 6.11/Species at Risk Guidelines measures cutblocks that follow the stand level habitat protection guidelines with a host of other indicators that identify/track set asides and controlled areas to maintain suitable habitat for rare/endangered (i.e. imperilled/critically imperilled) species including nests, carnivore dens, wallows, ungulate licks. etc. as well as any unique geological features, ▪ Site Plans and Land Resource Manager identify any special sites protected at the stand level and also provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS. ▪ SLP's reviewed showed wildlife features that were protected or removed from the block area.
<p>c. Does not create significant long term adverse impacts on FECVs , old growth forests and forests critical to threatened and endangered species and special sites</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the SFMP using a multi block/MSQ approach, ▪ The Fort St. John LRMP identifies priority biodiversity set asides for the TSA including the Graham, Muskwa Kechika management area, river corridors as well as biodiversity set asides including parks, UWR's and WHA's as well as non-legal/aspatial OGMA's placements at the landscape across the TSA, ▪ Red/blue listed sites not captured in set asides, the NTHLB or the representation model may be identified and set aside at the stand level if/when encountered and are measured by indicator 6.11/Species at Risk Guidelines.
<p>2. In limited situations where a conversion of forest cover type is planned, an assessment considers:</p> <p>a. Productivity/stand quality conditions and impacts including social and economic values</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the SFMP using a multi block/MSQ approach, ▪ Site Level Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, ▪ SFMP indicator 6.24/Permanent Access Structures measures losses to the TSA landbase and THLB using a three year rolling average with a target of 5% across the TSA which is 2% lower than the regulation requirement noting the measure is at the TSA level as opposed to sec.30(2) which sets a limit at the stand level, ▪ Losses due to non-forest industry activity are primarily oil & gas and coal mining activity regulated by the provincial government.
<p>b. Specific ecosystem issues related to the site such as invasive species, insect/disease issues, riparian protection needs and others as appropriate to site including regeneration challenges</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the SFMP using a multi block/MSQ approach, ▪ Site Level Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, ▪ SFMP indicator 6.24/Permanent Access Structures measures losses to the TSA landbase and THLB using a three year rolling average with a target of 5% across the TSA which is 2% lower than the regulation requirement noting the measure is at the TSA level as opposed to sec.30(2) which sets a limit at the stand level, ▪ Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS, ▪ Losses due to non-forest industry activity are primarily oil & gas and coal mining activity regulated by the provincial government.
<p>c. Ecological impacts of conversion including a review at the site and landscape scale as well as consideration for any appropriate mitigation measures</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the SFMP using a multi block/MSQ approach, ▪ Site Level Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, ▪ Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS, ▪ Losses due to non-forest industry activity are primarily oil & gas and coal mining activity regulated by the provincial government.

Performance Measure 1.3: Program participants shall not have within their scope of certification to this SFI Standard, forest lands that have been converted to a non-forest land use.	
Indicator: 1. Forest lands converted to other land uses shall not be certified to this SFI Standard. This does not include forest lands used for forest and wildlife management such as wildlife food plots or infrastructure such as forest roads, log processing areas, trails etc.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the SFMP using a multi block/MSQ approach, ▪ Site Level Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformity with SFMP stocking standards, ▪ Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS, ▪ Losses due to non-forest industry activity are primarily oil & gas and coal mining activity regulated by the provincial government. ▪ Where land is removed from the Crown forest landbase it is captured in the TSR process and then removed from the land coverage should it fall within the Crown forested landbase.

Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity. To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.	
Performance Measure 2.1: Program participants shall promptly reforest after final harvest.	
Indicators 1. Documented reforestation plans and activities based on site specific environmental, ecological or forest health considerations or legal requirements. Where feasible, planting within two years or two planting seasons or by planned natural regeneration methods within 5 years.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards identified in each SLP. In general time of plant regeneration surveys are used with planting occurring the season following harvest unless delayed for seedling availability, site preparation or access. ▪ Stocking standards in the SFMP allow two years for coniferous blocks and three years for deciduous cutblocks with a half year variance to account for constraints that may delay establishment, ▪ Fort St. John tracks establishment delay dates with all blocks meeting the re-establishment milestone in the 2017 population of blocks, ▪ SFM indicator 6.30/Establishment Delay measures re-stocking achievement annually against the targets, ▪ .
2. Clear criteria to judge adequate regeneration and appropriate actions to correct under-stocked areas and achieve acceptable species composition and stocking rates for both artificial and natural regeneration.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stocking standards are identified in appendix of the SFMP Appendix six - Reforestation Strategy Stocking Standards and Crop Tree Requirements, ▪ Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards identified in the SLP for each cutblock, ▪ Natural regeneration is not the preferred method for coniferous blocks however it is used to compliment planted stock and add species diversity while natural regeneration is the preferred method for deciduous cutblocks, ▪ All regeneration information (site preparation, planting or natural regeneration, surveys, stand tending) is entered into Land Resource Manager & RESULTS, ▪ Planting records show mixed species planting; primarily Pli and Sx.
3. Plantings of exotic tree species should minimize risk to native ecosystems.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor and Fort St. John Woodlands Group do not plant exotic tree species on Crown Land, ▪ Seed used by Fort St. John Woodlands Group complies with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forest and Range Practices Act, Section 31, ✓ FSJPPR sec. 99, ✓ Chief Foresters Standards for seed use.
4. Protection of desirable or planned advanced natural regeneration during harvest.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site Level Plans retention requirements identify any pathogens/pests and the suitability pole/sapling/other for retention. ▪ Where practicable, advanced regeneration is maintained favouring clumps over singeltons for windfirmness,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sites Level Plans reviewed included green tree retention, snag or stub retention for blocks >50ha and in some cases for blocks < 50 ha, ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group is working with First Nations to address their concerns regarding harvesting by completing trials with varying levels of green tree retention on cutblocks looking for a level of retention that addresses both parties needs, ▪ Understory retention is prescribed in riparian/NCD areas within cutblocks for biodiversity purposes.
5. Afforestation programs that consider potential ecological impacts of the selection and planting of tree species in non-forested landscapes.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group does not complete afforestation treatments.
<p>Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.</p>	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Minimized chemical use required to achieve management objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John and Chetwynd Woodlands Group maintain an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and uses herbicides for vegetation treatments where appropriate. ▪ Use is tracked and reported on an annual basis as a condition of the IPMP and includes the area treated by non- chemical means. ▪ 2017 operations included 1,059.3 ha broadcast & discretionary aerial treatment and 38.1ha backpack treatment with another 169.1ha treated manually. Total area treated with chemicals for both Fort St. John and Chetwynd Woodlands Group was 1,823.3ha, ▪ COPI records show areas referred adjusted downwards for concerns from First Nations as well as operational constraints.
2. Use of least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides necessary to achieve management objectives.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John and Chetwynd Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and uses herbicides for vegetation treatments where appropriate, ▪ Herbicides used are narrow spectrum and approved for use under federal legislation, ▪ The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity. ▪ Use is tracked and reported on an annual basis as a condition of the IPMP and includes the area treated by non- chemical means.
3. Use of pesticides registered for the intended use and applied in accordance with label requirements.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John and Chetwynd Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used (Glyphosate & Triclopyr) which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity.
4. The World Health Organization type 1A and 1B , pesticides shall be prohibited except where no other viable alternative is available.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John and Chetwynd Woodlands Group an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, ▪ The chemicals in use are not listed as World Health Organization type 1A or 1B.
5. Use of pesticides banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001) shall be prohibited	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John and Chetwynd Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, ▪ The chemicals in use are not listed as banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001).
<p>Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.</p>	

6. Use of integrated pest management where feasible.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort St. John and Chetwynd Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The plan identifies the methods used for vegetation management which include non chemical treatments, Records are maintained to support manual brushing treatments and are summarized in the annual report submitted to government. Fort St. John and Chetwynd Woodlands Group combine operations as they operate under one IPMP and report under that plan.
7. Supervision of forest chemical applications by state- or provincial-trained or certified applicators.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort St. John and Chetwynd Woodlands Group maintains a relationship with a firm specializing in herbicide treatments who monitor ground and aerial crews, Applicators maintain applicator licences which are checked by Canfor's Woodlands Group staff at pre-works and are available at application/mixing sites, Projects follow the most current Management System document that outlines the process and provides procedures for applications, mixing and checks/inspections of the project.
8. Use of management practices appropriate to the situation, for example:	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications
a) notification of adjoining landowners or nearby residents concerning applications and chemicals used;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Copies of notices provided are available in COPI and hardcopy.
b) appropriate multilingual signs or oral warnings;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Signs/warning notifications are used as appropriate and documented in pre-work records.
c) control of public road access during and immediately after applications;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Signs/warning notifications are used as appropriate and documented in pre-work records.
d) designation of streamside and other needed buffer strips;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Buffers are used for all riparian and other sensitive areas to minimize overspray and drift. Aerial spraying uses GPS to track flight paths and identify any overspray areas which are checked the following year for any damage, Layout crews physically mark the buffers prior to application, Overspray's are reported as part of the Confirmation requirements.
e) use of positive shutoff and minimal-drift spray valves;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Applicators equipment is calibrated and uses the latest technology for minimizing drift, Wind speed is also monitored to minimize drift.
f) aerial application of forest chemicals parallel to buffer zones to minimize drift;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Pilots plan their aerial swaths that may be parallel to a buffer but depends on block shape, internal reserves and other buffers.
g) monitoring of water quality or safeguards to ensure proper equipment use and protection of streams, lakes, and other water bodies;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Water samples are not taken however buffers and weather monitoring are used to protect water quality.
h) appropriate transportation and storage of chemicals;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Storage and handling of herbicides follows the PCA and SDS requirements.

i) filing of required state or provincial reports; or	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ An annual report is prepared and submitted to government annually, ▪ 2017 operations reported the Chetwynd and Fort St. John herbicide treatments and manual treatments early in 2018.
j) use of methods to ensure protection of threatened and endangered species.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Red/blue listed and other protected species are identified in the Site Plan and any features (stick nests/dens/licks) are protected either by removal of the block from the spray schedule with a manual treatment or buffering the feature/s.
<p>Performance Measure 2.3: Program Participants shall implement management practices to protect and maintain forest and soil productivity.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Process to identify soils vulnerable to compaction and use of appropriate methods including the use of soil maps where available, to avoid excessive soil disturbance.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil disturbance limits are identified in sec. 4.8.1 of the SFMP and through indicator 6.4/Soil Disturbance with 5% set for the Boreal Plains NDU (sensitive soils) and 10% for all other NDU's (non-sensitive soils), ▪ 25% disturbance is allowable in roadside work areas, ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Level Plan, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand soil conservation requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ The Contract Worker and Supervisor SWP's identify shutdown requirements for contractors, ▪ SFM indicators
<p>2. Use of erosion control measures to minimize the loss of soil and site productivity.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The applicable limit/s are set in the Site Level Plan for each block, ▪ If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Level Plan identifies the constraint, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand soil conservation requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ Operations are monitored by Fort St. John Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met with inspection data showing boot level soil disturbance surveys used to assess cutblocks, ▪ In one case roadside work areas were excessively disturbed but within the 25% disturbance limit but were rehabilitated, ▪ Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, ▪ SFMP indicator 6.4/Soil Disturbance measures soil disturbance conformity.
<p>3. Post-harvest conditions conducive to maintaining site productivity (e.g., limited rutting, retained down woody debris, minimized skid trails).</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Level Plans must identify the constraint, ▪ Operations are monitored by Fort St. John Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, ▪ CWD requirements are set in the SFMP through indicator 6.6/CWD Volume and echoed in the Site Level Plan for each cutblock.
<p>4. Retention of vigorous trees during partial harvesting, consistent with silvicultural standards for the area.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFMP #3 varied past WTP targets increasing the retention level in the intensive forestry zones due to requests from First Nations given those zones have been heavily harvested following the LRMP direction noting the new TSR has also partitioned the cut to limit the harvesting in the core area which was, in the past, directed by the LRMP, ▪ Targets are set at the Landscape Unit (LU) level and measured annually using the cumulative area in WTP for each LU, ▪ The Site Level Plans for each block identify retention levels at the stand level, ▪ Singelton WT's are prescribed in Site Level Plans with green tree, snag and stub retention for block >50ha and occasionally for blocks < 50 ha, ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group continues to work with First Nations looking to balance their request for increased stand level retention and timber supply impacts, ▪ SFM indicator 6.9/Wildlife Tree Patches measures stand structure retained across the blocks harvested annually.
<p>5. Criteria that address harvesting and site preparation to protect soil productivity.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Post harvest assessments are used to prescribe any site preparation with minimal site preparation occurring and none during the 2017 field season,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Level Plan, ▪ Operations are monitored by Fort St. John Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ The Contract Supervisor and Worker SWP's address shutdown requirements coupled with training in site disturbance.
6. Road construction and skidding layout to minimize impacts to soil productivity and water quality.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil disturbance limits are identified in sec. 4.8.1 of the SFMP and through indicator 6.4/Soil Disturbance with 5% set for the Boreal Plains NDU (sensitive soils) and 10% for all other NDU's (non-sensitive soils), ▪ 25% disturbance is allowable in roadside work areas, ▪ The applicable limit/s for roads, landings and temporary/permanent skid trails are set in the Site Level Plan for each block, ▪ The Site Level Plan identifies any riparian areas or areas with sensitive terrain, ▪ Geometric road designs and TSFA's are prepared and followed when required to protect both the soil and water resources, ▪ SFMP indicator 6.24/Permanent Access Structures measures permanent access structures across the TSA while indicators 6.34/Peak Flow Index and 6.35/Water Quality Concern Rating measure watersheds and stream crossings at the watershed level across the TSA, ▪ Additional SFMP indicators 6.7/Riparian Reserves, 6.36/Protection of Stream Banks and Riparian Values in Small Streams as well as 6.37/Spills Entering Water Bodies all focus on riparian protection at the stand level.
<p>Performance Measure 2.4: Program Participants shall manage so as to protect forests from damaging agents, such as environmentally or economically undesirable wildfire, pests, diseases and invasive exotic plants and animals, to maintain and improve long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.</p>	
Indicators:	<p>Divisional</p>
1. Program to protect forests from damaging agents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Site Level Plan for each block identifies any pests/pathogens and the actions to control them (stumping, trap trees/pheromone baits, etc.), ▪ Aerial flights and TSA committee work focused on pest/pathogens provides higher level planning information to address pests/pathogens, ▪ The TSR document addresses non-salvageable losses, ▪ Salvage planning and operations are complete for the Airport/Beatton fire as well as the Siphon Creek fires (blk25066), ▪ SFMP indicator 6.21/Salvage focuses on fire salvaged stands while indicator 6.49/Forest Health FOS Planning focuses on salvage of Pli leading stands. <p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The 2018 EPRP provides direction for fire preparedness inclusive of equipment, fire watch, early shift/shut down and fire fighting actions, ▪ Contractors must have fire training that is refreshed annually, ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group staff check contractor training periodically to ensure all required training is current.
2. Management to promote healthy and productive forest conditions to minimize susceptibility to damaging agents.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's Woodlands Group strategy is focused on wise use of the forest estate including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ que stands that have been attacked by damaging agents for priority salvage harvest, ✓ harvest old stands first and reforest with young thrifty stands, ✓ maintain a forest estate that is supported by science in terms of patch size and seral stages to both protect the forest estate and address requirements for wildlife and biodiversity. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John's SFMP at sec. 3.2/Natural Disturbance Unit Planning identifies the use of spatial and temporal cutblock patterning to resemble natural disturbance within the Natural Range of Variation, ▪ Site Level Plans are supported by analysis (seral stage and patch size) to demonstrate how planned cutblocks fit within the appropriate natural disturbance regime, ▪ SFM indicators 6.2/Seral Stage and 6.3/Patch Size 2.4 are used to measure how cutblocks will fit into a LU noting adjacency is of no effect when using natural disturbance regimes for cutblock patterning.
3. Participation in, and support of, fire and pest prevention and control programs.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group works with the Wildfire Branch to ensure operations comply with the Wildfire Act/regulation requirements, ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group works with the Dawson Creek FLNRO & RD office to address forest health concerns and maintains membership on the TSA steering committee. <p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor pays an annual fee for fire fighting as part of the annual rent on their licences.

Performance Measure 2.5: Program Participants that deploy improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings shall use sound scientific methods	
Indicator: 1. Program for appropriate research, testing, evaluation, and deployment of improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group follows the Chief Forests standards for seed use, ▪ Class A, then B+, then B seed are used with stocking standards identified in the SFMP appendix and Site Level Plan, ▪ Seed used by Fort St. John Woodlands Group complies with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forest and Range Practices Act, Section 31, ✓ FSJPPR sec. 99, ✓ Chief Foresters Standards for seed use. ▪ SFMP indicator #13/Coniferous Seeds measures compliance with the Chief Foresters Standards for seed use.

Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources. To protect the water quality of rivers, streams, lakes, <i>wetlands</i> and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding <i>best management practices</i> .	
Performance Measure 3.1. Program Participants shall meet or exceed all applicable federal, provincial, state, and local water quality laws and meet or exceed best management practices developed under Canadian or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency–approved water quality programs.	
Indicators: 1. Program to implement federal, state or provincial water quality BMPs during all phases of management activities.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pre-works define riparian requirements at the stand level for harvesting, road/structure construction and silviculture operations, ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group uses harvest/road and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed, ▪ SWP’s direct supervision efforts, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ The Woodlands Group Access and Erosion Control Standards provide direction on deactivation to control sedimentation and protect water quality as well as Fort St. John’s Stream Crossing Guidelines which is currently under review. ▪ SFMP indicators 6.7/Riparian Reserves, 6.22/River Corridors, 6.35/Water Quality Concern Rating, 6.36/Protection of Stream banks and Riparian Values of Small Streams, and 6.37/Spills entering Water Bodies measure watersheds, stream crossings and riparian impacts at the watershed and stand level across the TSA.
2. Contract provisions that specify conformance to BMPs.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contracts include a clause requiring contractors to conform with the FMS requirements which includes training and following SWP’s and pre-works/plans.
3. Monitoring of overall BMPs implementation.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group uses harvest/road and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed with team meeting used to identify trends and concerns, ▪ SFM indicator 6.7 measures average riparian reserve and management zone widths and in the process, assesses legal compliance in Site Level Plans. <p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The environmental program includes a riparian objective with targets that assesses performance across the Woodlands Group group, ▪ The annual FMS review assesses overall performance inclusive of SWP conformity, trends and concerns.

Performance Measure 3.2. Program Participants shall have or develop, implement water, wetland and riparian area protection measures based on soil type, terrain, vegetation, ecological function, harvesting system, state BMP's, provincial guidelines and other applicable factors.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Program addressing management and protection of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies and riparian areas during all phases of management, including the layout and construction of roads and skid trails to maintain water reach, flow and water quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group SFMP utilizes the default practice requirements in the FSJPPR sec. 91, 93 and 95 for stream, wetland and lake riparian reserve and management zones, ▪ There are no community watersheds or fisheries sensitive watersheds within the Peace Region, ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Level Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Pre-works review the riparian features and restrictions prior to harvest/silviculture activity, ▪ SWP's identify no harvest activity or re-fuelling within the RMA of a classified riparian features, ▪ Contractor training includes riparian features and their management, ▪ SFM indicators 6.7/Riparian Reserves measures plan conformity with the regulatory requirements.
2. Mapping of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies as specified in state or provincial BMP's and, where appropriate, identification on the ground.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group stand and landscape level maps identify riparian features using the FC1/TRIM data and fish stream inventory mapping, ▪ The WIM group maintains the data for the mapping process.
3. Document and implementation of plans to manage or protect rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, other water bodies and riparian areas.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group SFMP utilizes the default practice requirements in the FSJPPR sec. 91/93/95 as the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Level Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Inspections monitor activities with any non-conformity identified documented in ITS with suitable action plans developed to address the incident, ▪ SFM indicator 6.7 measures riparian reserve and management zone widths and assesses compliance across harvested blocks annually.
4. Plans that address wet weather events in order to maintain water quality.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group SFMP utilizes the default practice requirements in the FSJPPR sec. 91/93/95 as the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Soil disturbance limits and site edaphic factors identified in the Site Level Plan are used to determine season of harvest/constraints to harvesting, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP identifies shut down requirements.

Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.

Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.

Indicators:	Divisional
1. Program to incorporate the conservation of native biological diversity, including species, wildlife habitats, and ecological community types at the stand and landscape levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland's SFMP identifies the landscape level set asides for biodiversity (aspatial OGMA's, UWR's, WHA's and PA's) and any constraints to harvesting is prescribed in the Site Level Plan, ▪ The SFMP identifies the use of natural disturbance regime analysis via spatial and temporal consideration and the range of natural variation as the biodiversity strategy for management at the landscape level, ▪ Ecological representation mapping has identified rare ecosystem associations for protection with conformation completed during layout, ▪ The Migratory Bird SWP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season with several blocks

	<p>reviewed having either Migratory Bird BMP's implemented or harvest outside of the nesting period,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFMP indicators 6.1/Forest Types, 6.2/Seral Stages, 6.3/Patch Size, 6.5/Snags and Cavity Nesting Sites, 6.6/CWD Volumes, 6.7/Riparian Reserves, 6.8/Shrubs, 6.9/WTP's, 6.11/SAR and Stand Level Management Guidelines, 6.15/Class A Parks, Ecological Reserves & LRMP Designated PA's, 6.16/UWR's, WHA's and MKMA, 6.17/Representative Examples of Ecosystems, 6.20/Graham Connectivity, 6.21/MKMA Harvest, 6.22/River Corridors and 6.67/Rare Ecosystems all measure specific biodiversity elements across the population of blocks harvested annually and across the forest estate.
2. Development and implementation of criteria and practices, as guided by regionally based best scientific information , to retain stand-level wildlife habitat elements such as snags, stumps, mast trees, down woody debris, den trees, and nest trees.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland's SFMP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention) required at the stand level with CWD targets prescribed at the stand level to meet the alternative practice requirement, ▪ SFMP indicators 6.5/Snags and Cavity Nesting Sites, 6.6/CWD Volumes , 6.7/Riparian Reserves and 6.9/WTP's are focused on within stand structural retention to create complex structure in the regenerating stands, ▪ The Site Level Plan identifies any constraints to harvesting such as stand level wildlife habitat features (stick nests/dens/licks), ▪ As identified earlier, Fort St. John woodland's is working with First Nations implementing road screening and variable levels of green tree retention in cutblocks aimed at improved post harvest habitat.
3. Document diversity of forest cover types and age or size classes at the individual ownership or forest tenure level, and where credible data are available, at the landscape scale. Working individually or collaboratively to support diversity of native forest cover types and age or size classes that enhance biological diversity at the landscape scale.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inventory used to support the TSR identifies the forest cover age class and composition, ▪ SFMP indicator 6.1/Forest Types, 6.2/Seral Stages, 6.3/Patch Size and 6.8/Shrubs all measure and describe the forest estate in the Fort St. John TSA.
4. Program Participants shall participate in or incorporate the results of state, provincial, or regional conservation planning and priority-setting efforts to conserve biological diversity and consider these efforts in forest management planning. Examples of credible priority setting efforts include state wildlife action plans, state forest action plans, relevant habitat conservation plans or provincial wildlife recovery plans.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland's SFMP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention, CWD retention) as well as the landscape level set asides that stem from the Fort St. John LRMP, ▪ Stand level direction for these features is identified in Site Level Plans.
5. Program to address conservation of known sites with viable occurrences of significant species of concern.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland's SFMP identifies the landscape level set asides that stem from the Fort St. John LRMP for species of concern that is comprehensive and applies to select portions of the TSA that fall within order areas or within UWR's, ▪ Layout planning and Site Level Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements.
6. Identification and protection of non-forested wetlands, including bogs, fens and marshes, and vernal pools of ecological significance.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland's SFMP identifies the requirements for riparian management with wetlands inclusive of reserve zones and management zone retention levels, ▪ Non-classified drainages and wetlands are used as anchors for retention patches and protected during harvest operations, ▪ Site Level Plans prescribe treatments at the stand level, ▪ SFMP indicator 6.7/ Riparian Reserves measures riparian reserve/management zone widths and conformity at the stand level across the population of blocks harvested annually.
7. Participation in programs and demonstration of activities as appropriate 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.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland's SFMP indicator 6.10 identifies the requirements for re-vegetation to prevent the spread of invasive weeds and speices the type of seed to be used on re-vegetation efforts, ▪ Canfor does not engage in the transport/production of exotic pants/animals.

<p>8. Consider the role of natural disturbances, including the use of prescribed or natural fire where appropriate, and forest health threats in relation to biological diversity when developing forest management plans.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland’s uses pile burning to decrease the risk of wildfire burning waste piles at the roadside, ▪ Prescribed burning is not used in a widespread manner due to in block retention and smoke concerns.
<p>Performance Measure 4.2. Program Participants shall protect threatened and endangered species, forests with exceptional conservation values (FECV) and old growth forests.</p>	
<p>1. Program to protect threatened and endangered species.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland’s SFMP identifies the landscape level set asides and strategies that stem from the Fort St. John LRMP for species of concern/listed species, ▪ Layout planning and Site Level Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements, ▪ The Migratory Bird SOP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ SFMP indicator 6.11/SAR & Stand Level Management Guidelines and 6.16/UWR’s, WGA’s and MKMA address FECV’s (Forest with Exceptional Conservation Value) and species of management concern such that their habitat is protected at the landscape level.
<p>2. Program to locate and protect known sites flora and fauna associated with viable occurrences of critically imperiled and imperiled species and communities also known as Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. Plans for protection may be developed independently or collaboratively and may include Program Participant management, cooperation with other stakeholders, or use of easements, conservation land sales, exchanges, or other conservation strategies.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland’s SFMP identifies the landscape level set asides and strategies that stem from the Fort St. John LRMP requirements for species of concern/listed species with habitat protected with parks, ecological reserves and WHA/UWR restrictions, ▪ In addition, the ecological representation model is used at the block planning stage to identify any rare/endangered ecological communities that if confirmed on the ground, are reserved from harvest, ▪ Block layout and Site Level Plans address any requirements when harvesting in proximity to these features and assess planned blocks for overlap to ensure they are avoided, ▪ SFM indicators 6.11/SAR & Stand Level Management Guidelines and 6.16/UWR’s, WGA’s and MKMA measure impacts on the FECV’s and conformity of plans across the population of blocks harvested annually.
<p>3. Support of and participation in plans or programs for the conservation of old-growth forests in the region of ownership or forest tenure.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland’s SFMP identifies the landscape level set asides for OGMA’s designed to provide a representation of old growth forest across the landscape, ▪ OGMA targets are aspatial with OGMA areas identified on planning and Site Level Plan maps.
<p>Performance Measure 4.3. Program Participants shall manage ecologically important sites in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities</p>	
<p>1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data and expert advice in identifying or selecting ecologically important sites for protection.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland’s SFMP identifies, maps and manage special sites that may be present following provincial government legislation and policy (bird nests/significant mineral licks, etc.), ▪ Site Level Plans prescribe conditions for the management of special sites which are identified through BEC mapping, soils identification at the stand level, Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOA), Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA), Fort St. John LRMP information and information gained through conversations with interested parties (historic trails/cabins, etc.), ▪ The Migratory Bird SOP directs stand level planning, based on habitat richness, should operations be planned during the nesting season in zones of diverse/rich habitat important for nesting migratory birds, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas, ▪ SFM indicators 6.11/SAR & Stand Level Management Guidelines and 6.16/UWR’s, WGA’s and MKMA measure impacts on the FECV’s and conformity of plans across the population of blocks harvested annually.
<p>2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified ecologically important sites.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special sites are identified on Site Level Plans maps and added to the divisional coverage as necessary, ▪ SFM indicators 6.11/SAR & Stand Level Management Guidelines and 6.16/UWR’s, WGA’s and MKMA measure

impacts on the FECV's and conformity of plans across the population of blocks harvested annually..	
Performance Measure 4.4. Program Participants shall apply knowledge gained through research, science, technology, and field experience to manage wildlife habitat and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity.	
Indicators: 1. Collection of information on Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value and other biodiversity-related data through forest inventory processes, mapping, or participation in external programs, such as NatureServe, state or provincial heritage programs, or other credible systems. Such participation may include providing non-proprietary scientific information, time, and assistance by staff, or in-kind or direct financial support.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value were identified during the Fort St. John LRMP (PA's, OGMA budgets) and further government planning initiatives (UWR's/WHA's) and are incorporated into higher level planning through orders, ▪ Site Level Plans incorporate, as necessary, FECV's that are spatially identified with strategies to achieve the results (UWR's – Boreal/Northern Caribou, Stones Sheep) with habitat protection for SAR also prescribed in the Site level Plans.
2. A methodology to incorporate research results and field applications of biodiversity and ecosystem research into forest management decisions.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Science based data informed the Fort St. John LRMP and other government processes is used for UWR, WHA's, aspatial OGMA's that are incorporated through legislative amendments, ▪ Other science based information is incorporated into landscape level (UWR orders/WHA's) and stand level planning (CWD/riparian requirements).

Objective 5. Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits. To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.	
Performance Measure 5.1. Program Participants shall manage the impact of harvesting on visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program to address visual quality management.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FSJPPR clause 28(1)(c) defines the requirement for scenic areas and SFMP #3, sec. 4.9 identifies the strategies for cutblock/road design in scenic areas with Visual Quality Objectives such that the result will meet the definition of the VQO expressed in the inventory, ▪ The strategy in the SFMP is the approved variation to the practice requirement using visual design in scenic areas and using landscape design principles outside scenic areas, ▪ The sample of blocks reviewed were not in areas with established visual quality objectives other than modification and maximum modification.
2. Incorporation of aesthetic considerations in harvesting, road, landing design and management, and other management activities where visual impacts are a concern.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland's uses visual design and retention to aid in meeting the applicable visual quality objective, ▪ The result is documented in the assessment and described in Site Level Plans.
Performance Measure 5.2. Program Participants shall manage the size, shape, and placement of clear-cut harvests.	
Indicators: 1. Average size of clear-cut harvest areas does not exceed 120 acres (50 hectares), except when necessary to meet relevant regulatory requirements, achieve ecological objectives or to respond to forest health emergencies or other natural catastrophes.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland's SFMP considers cutblock size/placement through the application of patch size and seral stage analysis that considers the natural range of variation rather than the default cutblock size practice requirement in the FSJPPR, ▪ The sample of cutblocks reviewed were either under 40ha or greater than 40 ha and incorporated characteristics of natural disturbance into the Site Level Plans, ▪ A query of blocks completed in calendar 2017 revealed an average size of 44.7ha gross area and an average opening size (gross area minus reserve areas) of 42.7 ha
2. Documentation through internal records of clear-cut size and the process for calculating average size.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor and Fort St. John division's method of cutblock size calculation includes the gross area with

	<p>WTP/reserve and NP natural areas subtracted to provide the opening size,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Canfor may wish to develop a report that extracts data from Land Resource Manager and calculates average cutblock size and range, by calendar year and licence for audit purposes and SFI reporting.</i>
<p>Performance Measure 5.3. Program Participants shall adopt a green-up requirement or alternative methods that provide for visual quality.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program implementing the green-up requirement or alternative methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St John Woodlands Group's SFMP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of patch size analysis that considers the natural range of variation rather than the requirements of sec. 64 (1) (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (3) (adjacency) of the FPPR.
<p>2. Harvest area tracking system to demonstrate conformance with the green-up requirement or alternative methods.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St John Woodlands Group's SFMP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of patch size analysis that considers the natural range of variation rather than the requirements of sec. 64 (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR. ▪ SFM indicator 2.4 (Patch Size Distribution) is used to control block placement across the landscape.
<p>3. Trees in clear-cut harvest areas are at least 3 years old or 5 feet (1.5 metres) high at the desired level of stocking before adjacent areas are clear-cut, or as appropriate to address operational and economic considerations, alternative methods to reach the performance measure are utilized by the Program Participant.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland's SFMP considers cutblock size/placement through the application of patch size and seral stage analysis that considers the natural range of variation rather than the default cutblock size practice requirement in the FSJPPR,
<p>Performance Measure 5.4. Program Participants shall support and promote recreational opportunities for the public</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Provide recreational opportunities for the public, where consistent with forest management objectives.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland's SFMP identifies known recreation sites/trails and includes strategies from the Fort St. John LRMP, ▪ Additional areas identified through stakeholders (fishing sites/trails) are managed through accommodations at the stand level and documented in Site Level Plans. ▪ SFMP indicators 6.43/Recreation Sites and 6.45/Recreation Opportunity Spectrum measure the quantity/quality of recreation opportunities in the TSA.

<p>Objective 6. Protection of Special Sites. To manage lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 6.1. Program Participants shall identify special sites and manage them in a manner appropriate for their unique features.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data, expert advice or stakeholder consultation in identifying or selecting special sites for protection.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland's identifies, maps and manages special sites that may identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA survey, ▪ Site Level Plans have prescriptions to address the management of special sites when required however the sample of blocks reviewed did not have any recommendations from PFR surveys, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas.
<p>2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified special sites.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland's identifies, maps and manages special sites that may be identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA surveys, ▪ Identified sites inclusive of archaeological sites protected under the Heritage Conservation Act are captured in WIM's coverages with the coverage updated as new sites/occurrences are found, ▪ SFMP #3 includes measures for sites/occurrences of features that are not protected by the Heritage

	Conservation Act but are of importance to First Nations identified through referral and ongoing meetings to address areas of concern.
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Objective 7. Efficient Use of Forest Resources. To minimize waste and ensure the efficient use of forest resources	
Performance Measure 7.1. Program Participants shall employ appropriate forest harvesting technology and “in-woods” manufacturing processes and practices to minimize waste and ensure efficient utilization of harvested trees, where consistent with other SFI Standard objectives.	
Indicators:	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland’s manages harvest cutovers to remove maximum value while retaining CWD beneficial to the site and stand level biodiversity, ▪ There is no program for grinding slash piles for biofuel production in the Fort St. John TSA at this time however the sawmill supplies chips from lumber trim to the Taylor TMP mill and hog fuel and sawdust/shavings to the Fort St. John pellet plant and bark hog to the Chetwynd Pellet Plant to feed the ORC, ▪ Waste and Residue surveys measure waste on scale based Cutting Permits with waste payments made where waste is above the thresholds, ▪ Woodlands Group inspections assess waste during operations to ensure waste is within reasonable levels and CWD is retained on site, ▪ SFM indicator 6.6 measures CWD across a series of sample plots in the TSA.
1. Program or monitoring system to ensure efficient utilization, which may include provisions to ensure:	
a) management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests and of increased fuels build-up) and other utilization needs;	
b) training or incentives to encourage loggers to enhance utilization;	
c) exploration of markets for underutilized species and low-grade wood and alternative markets (e.g., bioenergy markets);	
d) periodic inspections and reports noting utilization and product separation.	

Objective 8. Recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples’ Rights. To recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples rights and traditional knowledge.	
Performance Measure 8.1 Program Participants shall recognize and respect indigenous peoples rights.	
Indicator:	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s current Sustainable Forest Management Commitments address the policy requirement.
1. Have a written policy acknowledging a commitment to recognize and respect the rights of indigenous people.	
Performance Measure 8.2 Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands confer with affected indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forestry management practices.	
Indicator:	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains protocol agreements with several First Nations aimed at partnerships and reconciliation. Each agreement is specific to the First Nation and the agreements and relationships continue to develop. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland’s completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FOS referral process, ▪ The Woodlands Group North has varied agreements with the First Nations in the Peace/Treat 8 lands area,
1. Program that includes communicating with affected indigenous peoples to enable Program Participants to:	
a) understand and respect traditional forest-related knowledge;	
b) identify and protect spiritually, historically, or culturally important sites;	

<p>c) address the use of non-timber forest products of value to indigenous peoples in areas where Program Participants have management responsibilities on public lands;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFM indicators 6.46/Actions addressing Guides, Trappers and Other Interests, 6.23/Value and Total Number of Contracts Awarded to First Nations, 6.33/First Nations Consultation & Information Sharing, 6.69/Effective Communication – Aboriginal Communities, 6.57/Known Values and Uses Addressed in Operational Planning and 6.62/Brushing Program Aerial Herbicide Use are used to measure actions specific to First Nations interests, ▪ Fort St. John woodland’s has several agreements in principle with First nations and as identified earlier, is working with First nations to increase stand level retention and roadside screening all aimed at improving wildlife habitat post harvest, ▪ Records of communication with First Nations, referral and response are documented in COPI.
<p>d) have a process to respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 8.3. Program Participants are encouraged to communicate with and will respond to local indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forest management practices on their private lands.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Awareness of traditional forest-related knowledge, such as known cultural heritage sites, the use of wood in traditional buildings and crafts, and flora that may be used in cultural practices for food, ceremonies or medicine.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John woodland’s completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FOS referral process, ▪ SFM indicators 6.46/Actions addressing Guides, Trappers and Other Interests, 6.23/Value and Total Number of Contracts Awarded to First Nations, 6.33/First Nations Consultation & Information Sharing, 6.69/Effective Communication – Aboriginal Communities, 6.57/Known Values and Uses Addressed in Operational Planning and 6.62/Brushing Program Aerial Herbicide Use are used to measure actions specific to First Nations interests, ▪ Fort St. John woodland’s has several agreements in principle with First nations and as identified earlier, is working with First nations to increase stand level retention and roadside screening all aimed at improving wildlife habitat post harvest, ▪ The North Region has varied agreements with the First Nations in the Peace/Treat 8 lands area, ▪ Records of interaction, referral and response are documented in COPI.
<p>2. Respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.</p>	

<p>Objective 9. Legal and Regulatory Compliance. Compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local laws and regulations.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 9.1. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to avoid illegally harvested wood and to comply with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local forestry and related social and environmental laws and regulations</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate Woodlands Group maintains web based access to regulatory information with updates from in house council and industry associations.
<p>2. System to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, or local laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS includes a system (ITS) to record non-compliance incidents and reporting within/outside of Canfor, ▪ The internal audit did not reveal any instances of non-compliance other than a trespass on an unpermitted old road where no action was taken by FLNRO & RD.
<p>3. Demonstration of commitment to legal compliance through available regulatory action information.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate Woodlands Group maintains web based access to regulatory information is committed to compliance with relevant legislation, ▪ Staff training includes the use of ITS and incident reporting requirements for both compliance and conformance incidents.

Performance Measure 9.2. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state, and local levels in the country in which the Program Participant operates	
Indicator: 1. Written policy demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, antidiscrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, indigenous peoples' rights, workers' and communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains policies governing conduct and processes within the company which are managed by the Human Resources Dept and include a code of conduct policy, bullying and harassment policy, a health and safety policy and a host of other related policies.
2. Forestry enterprises will respect the rights of workers and labor representatives in a manner that encompasses the intent of the International Labour Organization (ILO) core conventions.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor 's Human Resources Dept policies address workplace legislation in BC and Alberta which meets the intent of ILO core conventions, ▪ The Woodlands Group is largely non-union however the sawmills are union sites and are managed according to the applicable local collective agreements.

Objective 10 Forestry Research, Science, and Technology. To support forestry research, science, and Technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based.	
Performance Measure 10.1 Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SIC's, associations or other partners provide in-kind support or funding for forest research to improve forest health, productivity and sustainable management of forest resources, and the environmental benefits and performance of forest products.	
1. Financial or in-kind support of research to address questions of relevance in the region of operations. Examples could include, but are not limited to, areas of forest productivity, water quality, biodiversity, community issues, or similar areas which build broader understanding of the benefits and impacts of forest management:	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor is a member of FP Innovations who conducts research on Forest Management projects including environmental best management practices, feed stocks for bio-energy, wildfire management and other forest related research, ▪ Canfor's membership in the WCSIC also furthers research into forest related issues/concerns, ▪
2. Research on genetically engineered trees via forest tree biotechnology shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and provincial regulations and international protocols ratified by Canada depending on jurisdiction of management.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor does not carry out research on genetically engineered trees.
Performance Measure 10.2. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners develop or use state, provincial, or regional analyses in support of their sustainable forestry programs	
Indicators: 1. Participation, individually or through cooperative efforts involving SICs and/or associations at the national, state, provincial, or regional level, in the development or use of some of the following:	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪
a) regeneration assessments;	

b) growth and drain assessments;	
c) BMPs implementation and conformance;	
d) biodiversity conservation information for family forest owners; and	
e) social, cultural or economic benefit assessments.	
Performance Measure 10.3. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.	
Indicators: 1. Where available, monitor information generated from regional climate models on long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Climate change is monitored and adaptation through the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use are integrated into FSP stocking standards, ▪ Deactivation focuses on water control recognizing a change in weather patterns and storm intensity, ▪ Indicator 6.13/Seed Use recognizes climate change and amendments to the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use that are changed from time to time based on anticipated adaptation for a changing climate.
2. Program participants are knowledgeable about climate change impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitats and conservation of biological diversity through international, national, regional or local programs.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Membership in FPAC, COFI, CBFA, FP Innovations and other groups allows for information flow on relevant topics and integration into each operation as required.

Objective 11. Training and Education. To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs	
Performance Measure 11.1. Program Participants shall require appropriate training of personnel and contractors so that they are competent to fulfill their responsibilities under SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
Indicators: 1. Written statement of commitment to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard communicated throughout the organization, particularly to facility and woodland managers, fiber sourcing staff and field foresters.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains the Sustainable Forest Management Commitments that articulates Canfor's commitment to SFM. , ▪ Responsibility for adhering to the FMS is part of each employees documented role inclusive of log purchasers, ▪ Meetings between mill staff and Woodlands Group staff occur regularly to assess production levels and balance log deliveries to meet mill needs but are subject to weather/other constraints that may affect mill performance.
2. Assignment and understanding of roles and responsibilities for achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS manual and Roles & Responsibility Matrix defines roles and responsibilities across the Woodlands Group,
3. Staff education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group maintains an internal training program to support the FMS

	<p>with requirements defined in the 2018 Woodlands Group training matrix,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training records include FMS training as well as external training,
4. Contractor education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Woodlands Group maintains an external training program to support contractors in FMS implementation, Fort St. John staff are responsible to verify contractor training records annually.
5. Program Participants shall have written agreements for the use of qualified logging professionals and/or certified logging professionals (where available) and/or wood producers that have completed training programs and are recognized as qualified logging professionals.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor supports the WCSIC and its training direction for qualified loggers and recognizes the contractor FMS training meets the requirements set by the WCSIC.
<p>Performance Measure 11.2. Program Participants shall work individually and/or with SFI Implementation Committees, logging or forestry associations, or appropriate agencies or others in the forestry community, to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers.</p>	
Indicators:	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives,
1. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria and identify delivery mechanisms for wood producers' training courses and continuing education that address:	
a) awareness of sustainable forestry principles and the SFI Program;	
b) BMPs, including streamside management and road construction, maintenance, and retirement;	
c) reforestation, invasive exotic plants and animals, forest resource conservation, aesthetics, and special sites;	
d) awareness of responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act, and other measures to protect wildlife habitat (e.g. Forests With Exceptional Conservation Value);	
e) Awareness of rare forested natural communities as identified by provincial agencies or by credible organizations such as Nature Serve, Nature Conservancy etc;	
f) logging safety;	
g) U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration(OSHA) and Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (COHS) regulations, wage and hour rules, and other provincial, state and local employment laws;	
h) transportation issues;	
i) business management	

j) public policy and outreach; and	
k) awareness of emerging technologies	
2. The SIC approved wood producer's training programs shall have a continuing education component with coursework that supports the current training programs, safety and the principle of sustainable forestry.	
3. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria for recognition of logger certification programs, where they exist, that include:	
a) Completion of SFI Implementation Committee recognized logging training programs and meeting continuing education requirements of the training program;	
b) Independent in-the-forest verification of conformance with the logger certification program standards;	
c) Compliance with all applicable laws and regulations including responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act and other measures to protect wildlife habitat;	
d) Use of BMP's to protect water quality;	
e) Logging safety;	
f) Compliance with acceptable silviculture and utilization standards;	
g) Aesthetic management techniques employed where applicable; and	
h) Adherence to a management or harvest plan that is site specific and agreed to by the forest landowner	

Objective 12. Community Involvement in the Practices of Sustainable Forestry. To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by encouraging the public and forestry community to participate in the commitment to sustainable forestry, and publicly report progress.	
Performance Measure 12.1. Program Participants shall support and promote efforts by consulting foresters, state, provincial and federal agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, conservation organizations, indigenous peoples and governments, community groups, sporting organizations, labour, universities, extension agencies, the American Tree Farm System® and/or other landowner cooperative programs to apply principles of sustainable forest management.	
Indicators:	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪
1. Support, including financial, for efforts of SFI Implementation Committees. 2. Support, individually or collaboratively for education and outreach to forest landowners, describing the importance and providing implementation guidance on:	

p) Best management practices;	
q) Reforestation and afforestation;	
r) Visual quality management;	
s) Conservation of critical wildlife habitat elements, biodiversity, threatened and endangered species, and FECV;	
t) Management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests) and other utilization needs;	
f. control of exotic invasive plants and animals;	
g. characteristics of special sites and	
h. reduction of wildfire risk.	
3. Participation in efforts to support or promote conservation of managed forests through voluntary market-based incentive programs such as current-use taxation programs, Forest Legacy Program, or conservation easements.	
Performance Measure 12.2. Program Participants shall support and promote, at the state, provincial or other appropriate levels, mechanisms for public outreach, education, and involvement related to sustainable forest management.	
Indicator:	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The corporate group provides opportunities for individuals and groups which are documented on the website (http://www.canfor.com/our-company/media-center/blog). <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort St. John Woodlands Group conducts tours/field trips and provides speakers at local schools or with other public groups as requested from time to time with recent engagements including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Junior Forest wardens tour of the Community Forest (May 2017), ✓ Earth Rangers presentations (September 2017), ✓ Fort St. John/CKNL Trade Show booth (April 2017), ✓ Fort St. John and Dawson Creek High school presentations on forestry (October 2017).
1. Periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry such as:	
a) field tours, seminars, websites, webinars or workshops;	
b) educational trips;	
c) self-guided forest management trails;	
d) publication of articles, educational pamphlets, or newsletters; or	
e) support for state, provincial, and local forestry organizations and soil and water conservation districts.	
Performance Measure 12.3. Program Participants shall establish, at the state, provincial, or other appropriate levels, procedures to address concerns raised by loggers, consulting foresters, employees, the public, or Program Participants regarding practices that appear inconsistent with the SFI Standard principles and objectives.	
Indicators:	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's will maintain membership and support of the WCSIC inclusive of non-conforming practices reporting,
1. Support for SFI Implementation Committee efforts (toll-free numbers and other efforts) to address concerns about apparent nonconforming practices.	
2. Process to receive and respond to public inquiries. SFI SIC's shall submit data annually to SFI Inc. regarding concerns received and responses.	

Objective 13. Public Land Responsibilities. To promote and implement sustainable forest management on public lands.	
Performance Measure 13.1. Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall participate in the development of public land planning and management processes.	
Indicators: 1. Involvement in public land planning and management activities with appropriate governmental entities and the public.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group maintains representation on the Peace/Dawson Creek TSA steering committee given land use planning programs have been disbanded, ▪ Where land use planning process are initiated Canfor/ Woodlands Group North region will provide representation where it affects their interests.
2. Appropriate contact with local stakeholders over forest management issues through state, provincial, federal, or independent collaboration.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group maintains records of contact with First Nations and other stakeholders in the COPI database, ▪ Broad referral occurs for the SFMP/FOS and area specific referral occurs for each Cutting/Road Permit that strives to solicit information and concerns and further informed discussion aimed at incorporating values/concerns into operational plans, ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group meets with and works to address stakeholder concerns including First Nations, trappers, guides and water licence holders, ▪ Work with Blueberry, Halfway River and other First nations has lead to agreements in principle that form the foundation for developing formal agreements, ▪ Fort St. John Woodlands Group is working with First Nations to trial differing levels of in block, mature green tree retention as well as road screening in an effort to improve wildlife habitat post harvest ▪ In addition, the use of ortho-rectified aerial photos of candidate herbicide areas allows confirmation of vegetation rather than a mapped polygon again focusing conversations and providing for more meaningful discussion.

Objective 14. Communications and Public reporting. To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by documenting progress and opportunities for improvement.	
Performance Measure 14.1. A certified Program Participant shall provide a summary audit report, prepared by the certification body, to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of a certification, recertification or surveillance audit to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
Indicator: 1. The summary public report (one copy must be in English), shall include, at a minimum and be posted on the SFI Inc. website:	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's contract with their CB includes the requirement to prepare an annual certification report on SFM and submit it to the certification scheme body for public posting on Canfor's website, ▪ <i>Under the SFI FM/WP schemes the CB will prepare and submit a public summary audit report for posting to the SFI website.</i>
a) a description of the audit process, objectives, and scope;	
b) a description of substitute indicators, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each;	
c) the name of Program Participant that was audited, including its SFI representative;	
d) a general description of the Program Participant's forestland and manufacturing operations included in the audit;	

e) the name of the certification body and lead auditor (names of the audit team members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the audit team and Program Participant);	
f) the dates the certification was conducted and completed;	
g) a summary of the findings, including general descriptions of any nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and	
h) the certification decision.	
Performance Measure 14.2. Program Participants shall report annually to the SFI Program on their conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard	
Indicators:	Corporate Woodlands Group
1. Prompt response to the SFI annual progress report survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Woodlands Group corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.
2. Recordkeeping for all the categories of information needed for SFI annual progress report surveys.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Woodlands Group corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.
3. Maintenance of copies of past reports to document progress and improvements to demonstrate conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Woodlands Group corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.

Objective 15. Management Review and Continual Improvement. To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry and monitor, measure, and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.	
Performance Measure 15.1. Program Participants shall establish a management review system to examine findings and progress in implementing the SFI Forest Management Standard, to make appropriate improvements in programs, and to inform their employees of changes.	
Indicators:	Corporate Woodlands Group
1. System to review commitments, programs, and procedures to evaluate effectiveness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the Woodlands Group.
2. System for collecting, reviewing, and reporting information to management regarding progress in achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives and performance measures.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The internal audit process provides information on SFM performance for consideration by management.
3. Annual review of progress by management and determination of changes and improvements necessary to continually improve conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the Woodlands Group, The Woodlands group completed the 2018 Management review in March 2019.

APPENDIX 3.5 - Grande Prairie SFI FM Objective Matrix

Canfor’s Grande Prairie Woodlands Group addresses most land management objectives, performance measures and indicators through their Forest Management Plan (2015) on FMA 9900037 and through Daishowa-Marubeni’s west side Forest Management Plan (2012) as it pertains to quota licence CTQP190001 (and as adopted by Grande Prairie Woodlands Group for CTQP520003¹) as well as through ancillary plans (General Development Plans, Annual Operating Plans, in house Site Plans/records supporting operations).

Objective 1. Forest Management Planning. To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.	
Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.	
Indicators:	
1. Forest management planning at a level appropriate to the size and scale of the operation, including:	
a) a long-term resource analysis;	Divisional • The forest management plan (2015) for FMA 9900037 and Daishowa-Marubeni’s (2012) FMA 0900045 are based on a comprehensive resource analyses that covers a 10 year period and incorporates timber and non-timber resources.
b) a periodic or on-going forest inventory;	Divisional • Both Canfor and Daishowa-Marubeni (DMI) establish and measure permanent sample plots and update their FMA inventories over time for inclusion in their 10 year updates to their forest management plans, • The government of Alberta is responsible for the inventory on the Forest Management Unit landbase where CTQP 520003 is located and is in discussion with Canfor regarding an inventory update.
c) a land classification system;	Divisional • Alberta and Grande Prairie use the Ecosite/Ecoregion forest land classification system developed by the Canadian Forestry Service to classify cutblocks/strata within cutblocks.

¹ CTQP520003 follows DMI’s Forest Management Plan (2012 west side) as agreed to by Canfor and Alberta Agriculture and Forestry (AAF) with Canfor submitting updates/summaries by way of their General Development Plan for both quota licences noting the Government of Alberta (GoA) is responsible for management plans on that Forest Management Unit (FMU) as there is no FMA in place.

Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.	
d) biodiversity at landscape scales;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grande Prairie Woodlands Group forest management plan has several legal and non-legal VOITS that measure biodiversity at the landscape scale and address the condition of forest lands and habitat across FMA 9900037 including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #1.1.1, Legal VOIT 1.1.1/Ecosystem Area by type measures uncommon forest/woodland plant communities, • #1.1.2, non-legal VOIT/Percent distribution of forest type measures broad forest cover groups across the FMA, • #1.1.3, legal VOIT 1.1.1.2b/Area of Interior Old Forest measures old forest with interior conditions across the FMA, • #1.1.3b, legal VOIT 1.1.1.2a/Patch size measures the area in patch size classes across each natural region and FMA block, • #1.1.3c, legal VOIT 1.1.1.1/Seral Stages measures five seral stage categories across the eco-zones on the FMA, • #1.1.4, legal VOIT 1.1.2.1a/Percent of merchantable area of annual harvest retained across the FMA measures cutblock retention across the FMA, • DMI's forest management plan includes legal VOITS for biodiversity at the landscape scale on FMA 0900045 that include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.1.1.1/Maintain biodiversity by retaining the full range of cover types and seral stages, • 1.1.1.2a/Range of patch sizes by subunit and entire DFA, • 1.1.2b/Area of old interior forest of each cover class by subunit and entire DFA, • 1.1.1.4/Area or occurrence of each uncommon plant communities within the DFA. • Grande Prairie Woodlands Group does not report on DMI's VOITS listed above but rather populates a table that includes VOITS for retention, Grizzly bear & Caribou, native regeneration, penalties, genetically modified organisms, public efforts/PAG, salvage efforts, blowdown salvage, OGR compliance, protected sites, % of identified insect/disease areas scheduled for harvest, integrated land management activities, AAC harvested, noxious weed efforts, % rutting/soil disturbance, erosion, % crossings meeting standards, crossing inspections, % crossing with a low SCQI, % blocks with required legal buffers, % blocks with no slumps or incised terrain, quadrant production, PAC issues, direct/indirect employment, reforestation productivity forecast, aboriginal consultation, ID'd aboriginal values, PAC survey, Online exposure, approvals, GDP approval.
e) soils inventory and maps (where available);	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The forest management plan for FMA 9900037 and DMI's 0900045 includes a description of the soils and terrain with mapping products available to support the descriptions, • Assessment of soils/soil conditions occurs at the layout stage and is documented in the general development plan and on site plan maps where restrictions may apply.
f) access to growth & yield modeling capabilities;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grande Prairie Woodlands Group uses a consultant for their timber supply modelling and utilizes Gipsy for yield curve modelling and patchworks for spatial harvest sequencing, • DMI uses a consultant and utilizes empirical curves and Gipsy for yield curve modelling and Woodstock with Stanley to spatialized the harvest sequence.


Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.	
g) up-to-date maps or a GIS.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie Woodlands Group maintains a WIM technician in Grande Prairie with the WIM group maintaining coverages for Grande Prairie and all other divisions.
h) recommended sustainable harvest levels for areas available for harvest; and	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie Woodlands Group approved forest management plan (2015) for FMA 9900037 provides for a coniferous AAC of 714,100m³/yr and deciduous AAC of 452,500m³/yr Grande Prairie's approved AAC's for their quota licences is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CTQP190001 – 430,454m³/yr CTQP520003 – 15,975m³/5 yr period.
i) a review of non-timber issues (e.g. recreation, tourism, pilot projects, and economic incentive programs to promote water protection, carbon storage, bioenergy feedstock production, or biological diversity conservation, or to address climate-induced ecosystem change.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie Woodlands Group approved forest management plan (2015) for FMA 9900037 provides a detailed assessment and modelling results for non-timber resources including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> residual Woodlands Group utilization, uncommon forest/woodland plant communities, watersheds/hydrology, oil & gas, trapping/grazing/hunting, wildlife habitat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Grizzly bear, ✓ Barred owl, ✓ Trumpeter Swan, ✓ Bull trout, ✓ Arctic Grayling, ✓ Road Density of open roads, sacred/historic/cultural sites, noxious weed control, soil erosion, carbon accounting recreational areas. <p>DMI's forest management plan addresses the same non-timber resources noting occurrences change on their FMA landbase and differ somewhat from Canfor's FMA landbase.</p>
2. Documentation of current harvest levels fall within long term sustainable levels identified in the forest management plan.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie Woodlands Group tracks harvest depletion and updates the government through unaudited volume statements in general development plans that are audited some time later by the government of Alberta, Cut/control status for the quadrant #1 FMA 9900037 @ April 30, 2018 – 2,424,082 million m³ vs. an allocation of 3,513,674 m³, Cut/control status for the quadrant #2/CTQP 190001 @ April 30, 2018 – 2,405,788 million m³ vs. allocation of 2,810,788 million m³, Cut/control status for the quadrant #3/P520003 @ April 30, 2018 – 31,000m³ vs. allocation of 29,150m³ noting an allowance of 110% within the quadrant that will be balanced in the next quadrant.



Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.	
3. A forest inventory system and a method to calculate growth and yield.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grande Prairie Woodlands Group uses a consultant for their timber supply modelling and utilizes Gipsy for yield curve modelling and patchworks for spatial harvest sequencing, • DMI uses a consultant and utilizes empirical curves and Gipsy for yield curve modelling and Woodstock and Stanley to spatialized the harvest sequence.
4. Periodic updates of forest inventory and recalculation of planned harvest to account for changes in growth due to productivity increases or decreases (e.g. improved data, long-term drought, fertilization, climate change, forestland ownership changes, etc.).	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both Canfor and DMI establish and measure permanent sample plots and update their FMA inventories over time for inclusion in their 10 year updates to their forest management plans, • The government of Alberta is responsible for the inventory on the Forest Management Unit landbase where CTQP 520003 is located and is in discussion with Canfor regarding an inventory update.
5. Documentation of forest practices (e.g. planting, fertilization and thinning) are consistent with assumptions in harvest plans.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The forest management plan (2015) for FMA 9900037 and Daishowa-Marubeni's (2012) FMA 0900045 are based on a comprehensive resource analyses that covers a 10 year period and incorporates timber and non-timber resources, • There are no thinning or fertilization assumptions made and harvest and silviculture operations observed follow the management plan assumptions of harvest followed by planting and stand tending as required.
Performance Measure 1.2: Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:	
<i>Indicators:</i>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group does not convert forest lands, ▪ On block road construction is rehabilitated decreasing legal conversions, ▪ Lands used for oil and gas and camp establishment activities are removed from the FMA area and are licenced by the government of Alberta, ▪ The annual performance monitoring report (2017) that summarizes legal and CSA Z809-08 indicators reveals the following for FMA 9900037 indicator 2.2.1/4.2 Percent of gross forested land base in the DFA converted to non-forest use through forest management activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 campsite added, • 1 road added, 3 deforested sites returned to productivity. ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group rehabilitates their roads on the quota licences.
Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless the conversion. Is in compliance relevant national and regional policy and legislation related to land use and forest management; and	
b. Would not convert native forest types that are rare and ecologically significant at the landscape level or put any native forest types at risk of becoming rare; and	
c. Does not create significant long term adverse impacts on FECVs , old growth forests and forests critical to threatened and endangered species and special sites	
2. In limited situations where a conversion of forest cover type is planned, an assessment considers:	
a. Productivity/stand quality conditions and impacts including social and economic values	
b. Specific ecosystem issues related to the site such as invasive species, insect/disease issues, riparian protection needs and others as appropriate to site including regeneration challenges	
c. Ecological impacts of conversion including a review at the site and landscape scale as well as consideration for any appropriate mitigation measures	

Performance Measure 1.3: Program participants shall not have within their scope of certification to this SFI Standard, forest lands that have been converted to a non-forest land use.	
<i>Indicator:</i> 1. Forest lands converted to other land uses shall not be certified to this SFI Standard. This does not include forest lands used for forest and wildlife management such as wildlife food plots or infrastructure such as forest roads, log processing areas, trails etc.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group does not convert forest lands, ▪ On block road construction is rehabilitated decreasing legal conversions, ▪ Lands used for oil and gas and camp establishment activities are removed from the FMA area and are licenced by the government of Alberta.

Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity. To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.	
Performance Measure 2.1: Program participants shall promptly reforest after final harvest.	
Indicators	Divisional
1. Documented reforestation plans and activities based on site specific environmental, ecological or forest health considerations or legal requirements. Where feasible, planting within two years or two planting seasons or by planned natural regeneration methods within 5 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group documents silviculture strategies in the forest management plan with deviations addressed in the Annual Operating Plan/s, ▪ Blocks are assessed post harvest and treatments scheduled as required, ▪ A query of the 205 timber year assessing blocks due in the 2017 timber year revealed the following time periods for reforesting the population of cutblocks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMA 9900037 – 0.7 years, • Quota licences – 0.8 years.
2. Clear criteria to judge adequate regeneration and appropriate actions to correct under-stocked areas and achieve acceptable species composition and stocking rates for both artificial and natural regeneration.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group follows their Operating Ground Rules [2016] (OGR) for the FMA and DMI's OGR's rules [2016] for the quota licences with respect to reforestation planning, ▪ Blocks must meet the 80% stocked rule according to the management regime (coniferous, coniferous-deciduous, deciduous and deciduous-coniferous), ▪ Criteria for balsam acceptability are contained in Alberta Agriculture and forestry directives, ▪ Blocks are assessed using overview and detailed surveys to confirm stocking levels and stem acceptability.
3. Plantings of exotic tree species should minimize risk to native ecosystems.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group does not plant exotics and seed use is strictly controlled.
4. Protection of desirable or planned advanced natural regeneration during harvest.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group retains advanced regeneration consistent with the operating ground rule #7.4.4c, Examples were observed on cutblocks reviewed in stream draws and where cut-lines intersected cutblocks, ▪ This retention does not contribute towards Grande Prairie's 4% mature retention target in the OGR document and forest management plan, ▪ Retention targets differ under DMI's forest management plan (size requirements and landscape level target of 15% [P19] and a block level target of 0-30%) with a requirement to retain understory clearly defined in DMI's OGR's #3.4.8f, 3.4.8i, 7.5.5 and 7.5.6.
5. Afforestation programs that consider potential ecological impacts of the selection and planting of tree species in non-forested landscapes.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group manages the Demmit and Puskwaskau parcels as agro-forestry projects set up as progeny trials some two decades ago where agricultural land was afforested, ▪ The Demmit parcel is leased land and the Puskwakau parcel is Canfor's private land purchased to provide access to the FMA parcel, ▪ Once the parcels reach harvestable age the plan is to harvest the sites,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interview evidence suggests common, native species that are present in the local environment were used (pine and spruce) for the agro-forestry project, ▪ It is not clear that these lands will be included in the certified lands.
Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.	
Indicators: 1. Minimized chemical use required to achieve management objectives.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group maintains a chemical brushing program as well as an invasive/noxious weed control program, The 2018 herbicide program treated 3,402.7ha versus a planned treatment of 4,159.5ha. Of the treated area, 406.8ha were treated by backpack application while the remainder was treated aerially, The invasive/noxious weed treatment program assessed and sprayed the Grande Prairie mill yard as well as forest roads on the FMA/quota licences.
2. Use of least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides necessary to achieve management objectives.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The herbicide program for plantation brushing uses Glyphosate products while the noxious/invasive weed program uses several products that incorporate a residual effect to kill the seed source of the invasives/noxious weeds and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overdrive – AI=dicamba & diflufenzopyr, • Milestone – AI=Aminopyralid/Triisopropanolamine salt), • 2,4-D – AI=mecoprop and dicamba, • Pinestick – surfactant. ▪ All are narrow-spectrum herbicides specifically targeting the vascular plants of concern. ▪ Observation of block W10759 showed a recent aerial spray treatment for Aspen and grass with target vegetation turning color and dying allowing crop trees to release.
3. Use of pesticides registered for the intended use and applied in accordance with label requirements.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The herbicides are registered products and applied by certified applicators used for both vegetation management in plantations and for noxious/invasive weed control.
4. The World Health Organization type 1A and 1B , pesticides shall be prohibited except where no other viable alternative is available.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A check of the WHO schedule 1a and 1b tables did not show the active ingredient for any of the herbicides used.
5. Use of pesticides banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001) shall be prohibited	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A check of the Stockholm Convention annexes A/Elimination, B/Restriction and C/Unintended Production did not reveal any of the active ingredients of the herbicides used.
6. Use of integrated pest management where feasible.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group does not use manual brushing treatments given the lack of efficacy and reserves herbicide use for blocks where a coniferous crop or coniferous/deciduous is required but does not meet the 80% coverage/stocking rule.
7. Supervision of forest chemical applications by state- or provincial-trained or certified applicators.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group uses certified applicators for both programs as verified by the records provided.
Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.	
8. Use of management practices appropriate to the situation, for	Divisional

example:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group and their applicators follow the Herbicide Management System that address notification, application and reporting.
a) notification of adjoining landowners or nearby residents concerning applications and chemicals used;	
b) appropriate multilingual signs or oral warnings;	
c) control of public road access during and immediately after applications;	
d) designation of streamside and other needed buffer strips;	
e) use of positive shutoff and minimal-drift spray valves;	
f) aerial application of forest chemicals parallel to buffer zones to minimize drift;	
g) monitoring of water quality or safeguards to ensure proper equipment use and protection of streams, lakes, and other water bodies;	
h) appropriate transportation and storage of chemicals;	
i) filing of required state or provincial reports; or	
j) use of methods to ensure protection of threatened and endangered species.	
Performance Measure 2.3: Program Participants shall implement management practices to protect and maintain forest and soil productivity.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Process to identify soils vulnerable to compaction and use of appropriate methods including the use of soil maps where available, to avoid excessive soil disturbance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group documents requirements to manage soils in their general development plans for cutblocks by development unit with any required restrictions (summer versus winter harvest) identified in the general development plan and in the site plans map, ▪ Cut block roads are rehabilitated in a manner that addresses erosion, ▪ Observations in skidded cutblocks revealed large diameter/long length cull logs retained on site as high value CWD,
2. Use of erosion control measures to minimize the loss of soil and site productivity.	
3. Post-harvest conditions conducive to maintaining site productivity (e.g., limited rutting, retained down woody debris, minimized skid trails).	
4. Retention of vigorous trees during partial harvesting, consistent with silvicultural standards for the area.	
5. Criteria that address harvesting and site preparation to protect soil productivity.	
6. Road construction and skidding layout to minimize impacts to soil productivity and water quality.	
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>Block W701031 CWD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Patches of advanced regeneration were observed, primarily where cut lines intersected cutblocks with dispersed, mature tree retention across the cutblocks reviewed, </div> </div>	

	 <p>Block W701031 Advanced Regen Retention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site preparations is assessed post harvest and implemented as required with mounding and ripping the predominant site preparation methods used, Road construction is temporary and rehabilitated post harvest. Blocks reviewed had trails where the road will be constructed and skid trails to the roads side were random with little detrimental disturbance, Drainage structures were installed based on the class of stream and upgraded as directed by the site plan where the potential for flow was present,  <p>Block S231366 wooden log culvert</p>
<p>Performance Measure 2.4: Program Participants shall manage so as to protect forests from damaging agents, such as environmentally or economically undesirable wildfire, pests, diseases and invasive exotic plants and animals, to maintain and improve long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to protect forests from damaging agents.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie’s primary forest pest is Mountain Pine Beetle that has been aggressively managed by both Canfor and the Government over the past several years, Green attack on the FMA and quota forest lands is largely addressed with age class management applied on the FMA and grey attack salvage pursued on the quota forest lands, The next damaging agent is wildfire largely addresses through active prevention programs as well as blowdown, Indicators #1.1.4/legal VOIT 1.1.1.5a Area of un-salvaged burned forest and #1.1.4/legal VOIT 1.1.1.5b/Area of un-salvage blowdown both measure the areas of natural disturbance that are left on the landscape un-salvaged.
<p>2. Management to promote healthy and productive forest conditions to minimize susceptibility to damaging agents.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie’s strategy, addressed through the Healthy Pine Amendment (April 2009) is to manage the age classes removing over-mature, susceptible stands followed by mature stands in a balanced manner.
<p>3. Participation in, and support of, fire and pest prevention and control programs.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie’s works with Alberta Agriculture and Forestry to manage wildfire should it occur on their tenures inclusive of training, contractor preparedness and restrictions on high risk activities during periods of high fire danger, Observations of Timberpro’s operations found vehicles and equipment fully equipped with fire tools, extinguishers and collapsible buckets noting the weather was cool with recent rain.
<p>Performance Measure 2.5: Program Participants that deploy improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings shall use sound scientific methods</p>	

<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Program for appropriate research, testing, evaluation, and deployment of improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie is active in a tree breeding program and deploys improved seed on a priority basis depending on the constraints in the breeding region, ▪ Sewing records show improved seed use on a consistent basis.
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<p>Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources. To protect the water quality of rivers, streams, lakes, <i>wetlands</i> and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding <i>best management practices</i>.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 3.1. Program Participants shall meet or exceed all applicable federal, provincial, state, and local water quality laws and meet or exceed best management practices developed under Canadian or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency–approved water quality programs.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to implement federal, state or provincial water quality BMPs during all phases of management activities.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group uses the Woodlands Group group SWP’s as well as their own sediment and erosion control booklet, ▪ The OGR’s also provide standards for managing erosion that could affect water quality, ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group has an active structure management inspection program that uses the Foothills Stream Crossing Partnership and has been addressing structures with high risk SCQI’s on an ongoing basis,
<p>2. Contract provisions that specify conformance to BMPs.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s contracts include a clause that requires all contractors to follow the FMS which includes following all legal requirements as well as procedures under the FMS.
<p>3. Monitoring of overall BMPs implementation.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review allows a high level review of conformity with the FMS/procedures as well as incidents and corrective actions applied. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group uses their inspection process to monitor operations and ensure conformance, ▪ Inspection records for operations and silviculture show consistent inspections with few deficiencies and follow up as required to ensure deficiencies are corrected.

Performance Measure 3.2. Program Participants shall have or develop, implement water, wetland and riparian area protection measures based on soil type, terrain, vegetation, ecological function, harvesting system, state BMP's, provincial guidelines and other applicable factors.	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program addressing management and protection of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies and riparian areas during all phases of management, including the layout and construction of roads and skid trails to maintain water reach, flow and water quality.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie forest management plan and OGR's provide direction for the management of streams, wetlands, lakes and intermittent streams/non-classified drainages as well as road density and site disturbance, ▪ Woodlands Group SWP's direct road construction and deactivation with Grande Prairie having their own sediment and erosion control booklet, ▪ Grande prairie Woodlands Group continues with its structure replacement and maintenance program with records in Land Resource Manager to support the works competed annually, ▪ #1.1.4b/legal VOIT 1.1.1.6/3.2.2.1 -Riparian management conformity measures conformity with riparian prescriptions in operational plans ▪ #1.2.2b/legal VOIT 1.2.1.1 - Fish risk ranking for Bull trout and Arctic grayling measures road density at the watershed level with high/very high risk ranking having strategies applied to lower the risk (i.e. structure replacement/road deactivation or maintenance activities), ▪ #3.2.1a/legal VOIT 3.2.1.1 – Watershed risk level and assessments measures watershed health and prioritizes watersheds for mitigation activities, ▪ #3.2.1b/legal VOIT 1.1.2.3 – Drainage structures measures the site specific structure and identifies any works required, ▪ 3.2.1c/legal VOIT 1.1.2.3 – Effective water crossings and maintenance measures maintenance activities completed on drainage structures, ▪ On the quota licences Grande Prairie Woodlands Group is responsible to follow DMI's OGR's as they apply to riparian management, road construction, deactivation and sediment/erosion control and report on indicators such as Ground Rules, % rutting, % disturbance, erosion, % road deactivation, % temporary crossings, crossing inspections and low SCQI score.
<p>2. Mapping of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies as specified in state or provincial BMP's and, where appropriate, identification on the ground.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group maintains a GIS with all water features identified/classified with the features transferred to the block maps.
<p>3. Document and implementation of plans to manage or protect rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, other water bodies and riparian areas.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group site plan maps and general development plans identify riparian protection measures and identify how the blocks meet the VOITS/OGR's, ▪ Any deviation from OGR's must be approved in the general development plan.
<p>4. Plans that address wet weather events in order to maintain water quality.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group shut down criteria are specified in the OGR for FMA 9900037 and DMI's OGR's for FMA 0900045 as well as in Canfor's EPRP.

Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.

Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.

Indicators:

1. Program to incorporate the conservation of native biological diversity, including species, wildlife habitats, and ecological community types at the stand and landscape levels.

Divisional

- Biodiversity is managed at the stand and landscape levels with Grande Prairie managing both levels on the FMA and concentrating on stand level requirements on the quota licences,
- At the stand level several actions including retaining advanced regeneration consistent with the operating ground rule #7.4.4c with examples observed on cutblocks reviewed in stream draws and where cut-lines intersected cutblocks noting this retention does not contribute towards Grande Prairie’s 4% mature retention target in the OGR document and forest management plan,
- Stand level targets differ under DMI’s forest management plan (size requirements and landscape level target of 15% [P19] and a block level target of 0-30%) with a requirement to retain understory clearly defined in DMI’s OGR’s #3.4.8f, 3.4.8i, 7.5.5 and 7.5.6,
- In addition, riparian reserves are used depending on the local landscape/terrain and stream classification,
- At the landscape level Grande Prairie Woodlands Group forest management plan has several legal and non-legal VOITS that measure biodiversity at the landscape scale and address the condition of forest lands and habitat across FMA 9900037 including:
 - #1.1.1, Legal VOIT 1.1.1/Ecosystem Area by type measures uncommon forest/woodland plant communities,
 - #1.1.2, non-legal VOIT/Percent distribution of forest type measures broad forest cover groups across the FMA,
 - #1.1.3, legal VOIT 1.1.1.2b/Area of Interior Old Forest measures old forest with interior conditions across the FMA,
 - #1.1.3b, legal VOIT 1.1.1.2a/Patch size measures the area in patch size classes across each natural region and FMA block,
 - #1.1.3c, legal VOIT 1.1.1.1/Seral Stages measures five seral stage categories across the eco-zones on the FMA,
 - #1.1.4, legal VOIT 1.1.2.1a/Percent of merchantable area of annual harvest retained across the FMA measures cutblock retention across the FMA,
- DMI’s forest management plan includes legal VOITS for biodiversity at the landscape scale on FMA 0900045 that include:
 - 1.1.1.1/Maintain biodiversity by retaining the full range of cover types and seral stages,
 - 1.1.1.2a/Range of patch sizes by subunit and entire DFA,
 - 1.1.2b/Area of old interior forest of each cover class by subunit and entire DFA,
 - 1.1.1.4/Area or occurrence of each uncommon plant communities within the DFA.
- Wildlife habitat VOITS have been described earlier in this report.

Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.	
2. Development and implementation of criteria and practices, as guided by regionally based best scientific information, to retain stand-level wildlife habitat elements such as snags, stumps, mast trees, down woody debris, den trees, and nest trees.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the stand level several actions including retaining advanced regeneration consistent with the operating ground rule #7.4.4c with examples observed on cutblocks reviewed in stream draws and where cut-lines intersected cutblocks noting this retention does not contribute towards Grande Prairie's 4% mature retention target in the OGR document and forest management plan, Stand level targets differ under DMI's forest management plan (size requirements and landscape level target of 15% [P19] and a block level target of 0-30%) with a requirement to retain understory clearly defined in DMI's OGR's #3.4.8f, 3.4.8i, 7.5.5 and 7.5.6, In addition, CWD is maintained on cutblocks and is measured by indicator 3.1.2/legal VOIT 1.1.2.1b – percentage of harvested area by subunit with CWD equivalent to pre-harvest conditions, DMI's forest management plan has similar legal VOITS that Grande Prairie must achieve on the quota licences.
3. Document diversity of forest cover types and age or size classes at the individual ownership or forest tenure level, and where credible data are available, at the landscape scale. Working individually or collaboratively to support diversity of native forest cover types and age or size classes that enhance biological diversity at the landscape scale.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the landscape level Grande Prairie Woodlands Group forest management plan provides the status of the current inventory efforts with VOITS that describe the forest cover/age including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1, Legal VOIT 1.1.1/Ecosystem Area by type measures uncommon forest/woodland plant communities, #1.1.2, non-legal VOIT/Percent distribution of forest type measures broad forest cover groups across the FMA, #1.1.3, legal VOIT 1.1.1.2b/Area of Interior Old Forest measures old forest with interior conditions across the FMA, #1.1.3b, legal VOIT 1.1.1.2a/Patch size measures the area in patch size classes across each natural region and FMA block, #1.1.3c, legal VOIT 1.1.1.1/Seral Stages measures five seral stage categories across the eco-zones on the FMA, #1.1.4, legal VOIT 1.1.2.1a/Percent of merchantable area of annual harvest retained across the FMA measures cutblock retention across the FMA. DMI's forest management plan has similar legal VOITS although Grande Prairie reports on stand level VOITS.
Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.	
4. Program Participants shall participate in or incorporate the results of state, provincial, or regional conservation planning and priority-setting efforts to conserve biological diversity and consider these efforts in forest management planning. Examples of credible priority setting efforts include state wildlife action plans, state forest action plans, relevant habitat conservation plans or provincial wildlife recovery plans.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie Woodlands Group uses buffers on most riparian features other than ephemeral streams that use machine free zones with non-merchantable stems retention, Requirements are modelled and approved in the forest management plan and echoed in the OGR's (Canfor & DMI) with conformity measured by indicator, Grande Prairie Woodlands Group has received a directive dated June 1, 2018 to complete an accelerated harvest with full reclamation of access structures in select compartments of the Little Smokey/a la Peche Caribou herd area in this current harvest period ending 2021 at which time the Caribou Range Plan is expected to be complete and may include such in/out strategies not returning to the compartment for a significant time period.
5. Program to address conservation of known sites with viable occurrences of significant species of concern.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie and DMI's forest management plans identify landscape level set asides for species of management concern as well as sites of cultural, historical or archaeological/geological significance as identified earlier in this report.
6. Identification and protection of non-forested wetlands, including bogs, fens and marshes, and vernal pools of ecological significance.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie forest management plan and OGR's provide direction for the management of streams, wetlands, lakes and intermittent streams/non-classified drainages as well as road density and site disturbance given their effects on riparian areas,, #1.1.4b/legal VOIT 1.1.1.6/3.2.2.1 -Riparian management conformity measures conformity with riparian prescriptions in operational plans

7. Participation in programs and demonstration of activities as appropriate 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.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie Woodlands Group maintains an active noxious/invasive weed control program as a legal requirement with an active spray program on the forest road systems and the mill yard as identified earlier in this report, Grass seeding is used on riparian crossings when required to prevent erosion but also create conditions that are not conducive to germination of noxious/invasive weeds.
8. Consider the role of natural disturbances, including the use of prescribed or natural fire where appropriate, and forest health threats in relation to biological diversity when developing forest management plans.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie Woodlands Group uses pile burning to manage the risk of wildfire/unintentional ignition and maximize planting spots on cutblocks and to dispose of waste material in their satellite log yards, Prescribed burning is not used as a site preparation treatment.
<p>Performance Measure 4.2. Program Participants shall protect threatened and endangered species, forests with exceptional conservation values (FECV) and old growth forests.</p>	
1. Program to protect threatened and endangered species.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie’s forest management plan includes legal VOITs for species at risk/species of management concern including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> #1.1.1/legal VOIT 1.1.1.4 – Uncommon forest/woodland plant communities maintained, #1.2.1a/legal VOIT 1.2.1.1 – Trumpeter Swan habitat maintained, #1.2.2a/legal VOIT 1.2.1.1 – Sufficient amount of functional Woodland caribou habitat over time. #1.2.2b/legal VOIT 1.2.1.1 – Fish ranking for Bull trout and Arctic Grayling. Grande Prairie Woodlands Group has also implemented Canfor’s Migratory Bird strategy to maintain habitat for song birds and neo-tropical migrants, many of which are red or blue listed, Blocks reviewed had specific direction for implementing BMP’s when operating in high or very high value polygons noting harvest start in the summer is late with minimal impact upon higher risk migratory bird polygons, Block 8904-2919 on quota licence 190001 included a Trumpeter Swan buffer with management strategies including winter harvest, MSP to minimize vehicular access and no aerial herbicide within the 800m zone unless approved by government.
2. Program to locate and protect known sites flora and fauna associated with viable occurrences of critically imperiled and imperiled species and communities also known as Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. Plans for protection may be developed independently or collaboratively and may include Program Participant management, cooperation with other stakeholders, or use of easements, conservation land sales, exchanges, or other conservation strategies.	
3. Support of and participation in plans or programs for the conservation of old-growth forests in the region of ownership or forest tenure.	
<p>Performance Measure 4.3. Program Participants shall manage ecologically important sites in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities</p>	
1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data and expert advice in identifying or selecting ecologically important sites for protection.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie’s forest management plan includes a non-legal VOITs for maintaining old interior forest (#1.1.3a) with spatially identified areas and periodic analysis that shows trending towards the target.
2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified ecologically important sites.	
<p>Performance Measure 4.4. Program Participants shall apply knowledge gained through research, science, technology, and field experience to manage wildlife habitat and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Collection of information on Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value and other biodiversity-related data through forest inventory</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie’s forest management plan includes a legal VOITs for maintaining forests with exceptional

<p>processes, mapping, or participation in external programs, such as NatureServe, state or provincial heritage programs, or other credible systems. Such participation may include providing non-proprietary scientific information, time, and assistance by staff, or in-kind or direct financial support.</p>	<p>conservation value including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ #1.1.1/legal VOIT 1.1.1.4 – 100% of all uncommon forest/woodland plant communities will be maintained, ▪ #1.1.4b/legal VOIT 1.1.1.6 & 3.2.2.1 - # non-compliances where forest operations are not consistent with riparian management requirements as identified in operational plans, ▪ #1.2.1a/legal VOIT 1.2.1.1 – Trumpeter Swan habitat maintained, ▪ #1.2.1b/legal VOIT 1.2.1.1 – Percentage of significant wildlife mineral licks conserved, ▪ #1.2.2a/legal VOIT 1.2.1.1 - Sufficient amount of functional woodland caribou habitat over time, ▪ #1.2.2b/legal VOIT 1.2.1.1 - Fish risk ranking for bull trout and Arctic grayling, ▪ #1.2.2c/legal VOIT 1.2.1.1 - Amount of barred owl habitat available for breeding pairs, ▪ #1.2.2d/legal VOIT 1.2.1.1 - Density (lineal km/km²) of open (License of Occupation and Temporary non-reclaimed) roads, ▪ #1.4.1/legal VOIT 1.4.1.1 – Percent of forest management activities where consultation has occurred for operations near protected parks, ▪ #1.4.2/legal VOIT 1.1.1.2.2 - % of identified historic sacred and culturally important sites, forest values, traditional knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As identified earlier, block W701031 included a leave area for an unoccupied Grizzly bear den while block 8904-2919 included an out of block Trumpeter Swan buffer with additional management strategies to ensure the habitat is appropriately managed, ▪ DMI's forest management plan includes similar legal VOITS noting changes based on occurrences on that landbase.
<p>2. A methodology to incorporate research results and field applications of biodiversity and ecosystem research into forest management decisions.</p>	

<p>Objective 5. Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits. To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 5.1. Program Participants shall manage the impact of harvesting on visual quality.</p>	
<p>Indicators: 1. Program to address visual quality management. 2. Incorporation of aesthetic considerations in harvesting, road, landing design and management, and other management activities where visual impacts are a concern.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie's Forest Management Plan identifies the focus on Mountain Pine Beetle management and that visual quality is primarily concerned with any development along the forestry trunk road with further work required to identify viewpoints and complete a visual assessment of the corridor, ▪ Operations reviewed were not located along the forestry trunk road.
<p>Performance Measure 5.2. Program Participants shall manage the size, shape, and placement of clear-cut harvests.</p>	
<p>Indicators: 1. Average size of clear-cut harvest areas does not exceed 120 acres (50 hectares), except when necessary to meet relevant regulatory requirements, achieve ecological objectives or to respond to forest health emergencies or other natural catastrophes.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Land Resource Manager query for the 2017 calendar year revealed the following statistics for cutblock size: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FMA 9900037 – avg. 33.5ha/n=72, ▪ CTQP 520003 & 190001 – avg. 56.5ha/n=40.
<p>2. Documentation through internal records of clear-cut size and the process for calculating average size.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Corporate Woodlands Group SFI® FM matrix defines the cutblock size as the cutblock area inclusive of roads, less any reserves and NP natural areas, ▪ In the case of Grande Prairie Woodlands Group, as they rehabilitate all in-block roads, the net area to reforest is the clear-cut size.
<p>Performance Measure 5.3. Program Participants shall adopt a green-up requirement or alternative methods that provide for visual quality.</p>	
<p>Indicators: 1. Program implementing the green-up requirement or alternative methods.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group, under the Forest management Plan for FMA 9900037 and DMI's Forest

2. Harvest area tracking system to demonstrate conformance with the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	Management Plan for FMA0900045 utilize spatial and temporal constraints for cutblock placement across the eco-sections within their FMA areas and therefore, green-up does not apply,
3. Trees in clear-cut harvest areas are at least 3 years old or 5 feet (1.5 metres) high at the desired level of stocking before adjacent areas are clear-cut, or as appropriate to address operational and economic considerations, alternative methods to reach the performance measure are utilized by the Program Participant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FMA 9900037 VOIT's 1.1.1.3a/Old Interior Forest (legal VOIT 1.1.1.2b), 1.1.3b/Patch Size (legal VOIT 1.1.1.2a) and 1.1.3c/Seral Stage (legal VOIT 1.1.1.1) measure the landscape level status of each management unit and identify the available area for cutblocks by size categories with the analysis updated at five year periods. ▪ DMI's forest management plan through the spatial harvest sequence identifies the same legal VOITS derived from governments planning standard that must be achieved on that FMA.
Performance Measure 5.4. Program Participants shall support and promote recreational opportunities for the public	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Provide recreational opportunities for the public, where consistent with forest management objectives.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie provides support for recreational activities with six campsites maintained across the FMA and quota licence areas with one trail established at the MacLoed Flats campsite.

Objective 6. Protection of Special Sites. To manage lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities	
Performance Measure 6.1. Program Participants shall identify special sites and manage them in a manner appropriate for their unique features.	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data, expert advice or stakeholder consultation in identifying or selecting special sites for protection.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie's Forest Management Plan and SFMP (2015) and Daishowa-Marubeni's Forest Management Plan catalogue and provide direction for specific sites that have been identified, over time for protection. As the Forest Management Plans are updated (i.e. DMI) any new/additional sites that require protection are added, ▪ Sites that receive protection include wildlife sites (i.e. Barred Owl, Trumpeter Swan lakes), habitat features (i.e. licks, dens), cultural/archaeological sites (i.e. traditional use sites/HRV 4c designation) and historical/paleontological sites as guided by the Historical Resources Act, ▪ Recently harvested block S190180 revealed an unoccupied Grizzly bear den that was removed from the block and retained in a riparian reserve. ▪ Grande Prairie's primary strategy for management of these sites is avoidance.
2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified special sites.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie coverages include sites that have protective buffers applied, ▪ Some historical or traditional use sites are maintained in non-public, government data-bases that are accessible by Grande Prairie's historical management consultant.

Objective 7. Efficient Use of Forest Resources. To minimize waste and ensure the efficient use of forest resources	
Performance Measure 7.1. Program Participants shall employ appropriate forest harvesting technology and "in-woods" manufacturing processes and practices to minimize waste and ensure efficient utilization of harvested trees, where consistent with other SFI Standard objectives.	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program or monitoring system to ensure efficient utilization, which may include provisions to ensure:</p> <p>a) management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests and of increased fuels build-up) and other utilization needs;</p> <p>b) training or incentives to encourage loggers to enhance utilization;</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cutblocks reviewed did not show signs of excessive waste and processing appeared to maximize recovery while balancing waste production. Coarse woody debris/long length cull logs were observed in the cutblock, unskidded, ▪ Grande Prairie utilizes sawmill and log yard waste as feedstock for the energy plant adjacent to the sawmill, ▪ The mobile and fixed yards create minimal waste due to bush processing with the exception of the Hines Creek yard where whole tree harvesting occurs with processing at the yard, ▪ <i>Given the waste generated by the partial full tree harvest method employed at the Hines Creek yard, Grande Prairie Woodlands Group and the Residual Woodlands Group continue to explore options to produce</i>

c) exploration of markets for underutilized species and low-grade wood and alternative markets (e.g., bioenergy markets);	<i>economically viable higher value products (i.e. chips/pellet mill furnish) from the wood waste generated.</i>
d) periodic inspections and reports noting utilization and product separation.	

Objective 8. Recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples' Rights. <i>To recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples rights and traditional knowledge.</i>	
Performance Measure 8.1 Program Participants shall recognize and respect indigenous peoples rights.	
Indicator: 1. Have a written policy acknowledging a commitment to recognize and respect the rights of indigenous people.	Corporate Woodlands Group Canfor's current (June 2016) and revised (September 10, 2018) Sustainable Forest Management Commitments includes a commitment to recognize and respect the rights of indigenous peoples.
Performance Measure 8.2 Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands confer with affected indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forestry management practices.	
Indicator: 1. Program that includes communicating with affected indigenous peoples to enable Program Participants to:	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains protocol agreements with several First Nations aimed at partnerships and reconciliation. Each agreement is specific to the First Nation and the agreements and relationships continue to develop. Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group maintains relationships with several First Nations and one Metis group including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aseniwache Winewak Nation, • Dene Tha First nations, • Doig River first Nations, • Duncan's First Nation, • East Prairie Metis Settlement, • Horse Lake First Nation, • Sturgeon Lake First Nation, • Sucker Creek First Nation. ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group completes consultation on cutblock development with each of the First Nations and the Metis Settlement as required depending on the area to be developed with records of the consultation maintained in COPI, ▪ The 2015 SFMP includes VOIT 1.4.2/Aboriginal Consultation which is intended to measure efforts of consultation and is focused on identification and protection of historic, scared and culturally important sites and addresses the governments legal VOIT (1.4.1.1), ▪ Blocks reviewed did not have any culturally important sites that required protection.
a) understand and respect traditional forest-related knowledge;	
b) identify and protect spiritually, historically, or culturally important sites;	
c) address the use of non-timber forest products of value to indigenous peoples in areas where Program Participants have management responsibilities on public lands;	
d) have a process to respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	
Performance Measure 8.3. Program Participants are encouraged to communicate with and will respond to local indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forest management practices on their private lands.	
Indicators: 1. Awareness of traditional forest-related knowledge, such as known cultural heritage sites, the use of wood in traditional buildings and crafts, and flora that may be used in cultural practices for food, ceremonies or	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's FMS training matrix identifies basic aboriginal Awareness training for all staff that is refreshed periodically.

medicine.	Divisional
2. Respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie Woodlands Group completed their won, specialized First Nations awareness training that was delivered by a local First Nation as a means of better learning about their culture and way of life/values, Consultation records support the entries in COPI with response to concerns when required.

Objective 9. Legal and Regulatory Compliance. Compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local laws and regulations.

Performance measure 9.1. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to avoid illegally harvested wood and to comply with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local forestry and related social and environmental laws and regulations

Indicator:	Corporate Woodlands Group
1. Access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor staff have web based access to statutes/regulations applicable to forest management , Canfor's FMS pre-work and inspection process is used to monitor operations and ensure compliance, Where non-conformity and/or non-compliance are identified Canfor uses the ITS module in Land Resource Manager to both enter the case and track it through to completion inclusive of the root cause and corrective actions to be applied.
2. System to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, or local laws and regulations.	Divisional
3. Demonstration of commitment to legal compliance through available regulatory action information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie Woodlands Group use of ITS was thorough and detailed with no cases overdue. Suitable detail was provided such that the incident was understood as were the corrective actions applied, <i>Internal auditing noted that while the use of ITS is very good with detailed incident descriptions/action plans, care must be taken to provide clarity/accuracy around incidents such that they do not infer a severity greater than is actually the case. ITS-GP-2018-0416 was a small spill into a ditch with a small puddle of stagnant water not a spill into a creek which inferred government reporting was required that did not occur.</i>

Performance Measure 9.2. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state, and local levels in the country in which the Program Participant operates

Indicator:	Corporate Woodlands Group
1. Written policy demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, antidiscrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, indigenous peoples' rights, workers' and communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's SFM Commitments, Health & Safety Policy as well as Code of Conduct Policy and other internal policies from the management manual address the requirements of the indicator, Canfor's manufacturing sites are unionized and follow local agreements while the Woodlands Group group follows provincial and federal statutes/regulations pertaining to workers rights and obligations, Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie Woodlands Group and the sawmill maintain certification to Alberta's Partner's in Reduction safety standard.
2. Forestry enterprises will respect the rights of workers and labor representatives in a manner that encompasses the intent of the International Labour Organization (ILO) core conventions.	Corporate Woodlands Group
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's manufacturing sites are unionized and follow local agreements while the Woodlands Group group follows provincial and federal statutes/regulations pertaining to workers rights and obligations, Canfor's contractors are non-unionized and are subject to provincial/federal statutes/regulations regarding labour which address the ILO core conventions as part of their construct.

Objective 10 Forestry Research, Science, and Technology. To support forestry research, science, and Technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based

Performance Measure 10.1 Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SIC's, associations or other partners provide in-kind support or funding for forest research to improve forest health, productivity and sustainable management of forest resources, and the environmental benefits and performance of forest products.

1. Financial or in-kind support of research to address questions of relevance in the region of operations. Examples could include, but are	Corporate Woodlands Group
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not limited to, areas of forest productivity, water quality, biodiversity, community issues, or similar areas which build broader understanding of the benefits and impacts of forest management:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's expanded membership on the WCSIC inclusive of an Alberta representative from Grande Prairie Woodlands Group and support of the WCSIC's work addresses the requirements of the indicator. Canfor and Grande Prairie Woodlands Group do not use biotechnology or genetically engineered seed and are subject to legal requirements that prohibit their use,
2. Research on genetically engineered trees via forest tree biotechnology shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and provincial regulations and international protocols ratified by Canada depending on jurisdiction of management.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor and Grande Prairie Woodlands Group are active in tree breeding programs and are legislated to use improved seed from tree breeding programs to the extent possible with a directive issued October 11, 2016 (AAF Forestry Policy, 2016 No. AF-FP-2016-02), Records show use of preferred seed from Canfor's seed supply to the greatest extent possible considering breeding regions and constraints on shifting seed.
Performance Measure 10.2. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners develop or use state, provincial, or regional analyses in support of their sustainable forestry programs	
Indicators: 1. Participation, individually or through cooperative efforts involving SICs and/or associations at the national, state, provincial, or regional level, in the development or use of some of the following:	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's expanded membership on the WCSIC inclusive of an Alberta representative from Grande Prairie Woodlands Group and support of the WCSIC's work addresses the requirements of the indicator.
a) a) regeneration assessments;	
b) b) growth and drain assessments;	
c) c) BMPs implementation and conformance;	
d) d) biodiversity conservation information for family forest owners; and	
e) e) social, cultural or economic benefit assessments.	
Performance Measure 10.3. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.	
Indicators: 1. Where available, monitor information generated from regional climate models on long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's expanded membership on the WCSIC inclusive of an Alberta representative from Grande Prairie Woodlands Group and support of the WCSIC's work addresses the requirements of the indicator.
2. Program participants are knowledgeable about climate change impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitats and conservation of biological diversity through international, national, regional or local programs.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie's forest management plan includes a legal VOIT for Carbon accounting (#4.1.1) that assesses Carbon uptake based on the Preferred Harvest Sequence. In addition, directives from Alberta Agriculture and Forestry control seed use and promote use of seed that is adapted to changing climates (https://www.agric.gov.ab.ca/app21/forestrypage?cat1=Forest%20Health%20and%20Adaptation&cat2=Tree%20Improvement%20and%20Adaptation).

Objective 11. Training and Education. To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs
Performance measure 11.1. Program Participants shall require appropriate training of personnel and contractors so that they are competent to fulfill their responsibilities under SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Written statement of commitment to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard communicated throughout the organization, particularly to facility and woodland managers, fiber sourcing staff and field foresters.</p> <p>2. Assignment and understanding of roles and responsibilities for achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives.</p> <p>3. Staff education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>4. Contractor education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>5. Program Participants shall have written agreements for the use of qualified logging professionals and/or certified logging professionals (where available) and/or wood producers that have completed training programs and are recognized as qualified logging professionals.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s Sustainable Forest Management Commitments was revised to fully include all SFI forest management principles identified in sec 1.4 of the FM standard which required addition of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a commitment to forest health and productivity, • a commitment to training and education. ▪ The revised Sustainable Forest Management Commitments was signed by Canfor’s CEO soon after the Grande Prairie internal audit (September 10, 2018) and posted to the external website (https://www.canfor.com/our-company/policies-and-documents), ▪ Training efforts are underway with revision to the FMS manual, the R/R matrix and the FMS training materials such that references to the SFI standard are made with plans to deliver this training through 2018 and into 2019 inclusive of contractor training, ▪ Canfor’s contracts/agreements include a clause that requires contractors to follow the FMS which includes participating in and maintaining FMS training currency which addresses the WCSIC training policy for qualified logging professionals (QLP’s), ▪ <i>While it is noted that works are underway to adjust existing training tools to reflect the SFI® FM standard inclusive of the R/R Matrix (which must include both the FM & FS standards) and that the SFI® FS (Obj #6) training has commenced with Grande Prairie log purchasers having completed the training, efforts must focus on completing the update and delivering the training to each division in advance of their registration audit with the WPIP’s localized to include their QLP’s and QRP’s,</i> ▪ <i>While Canfor’s contracts include a clause for contractors to follow the FMS, which by default includes completing the annual FMS training regime and meets the intent of the WCSIC training policy and should therefore be satisfactory evidence for auditors provided Canfor/the contractor has records of completion, consideration should be given to how Grande Prairie addressed this DMI internal audit finding through a QLP “Yes/No” toggle box on the rate schedule that is toggled “Y” in an effort to avoid a repeat of this semantical finding.</i>
<p>Performance Measure 11.2. Program Participants shall work individually and/or with SFI Implementation Committees, logging or forestry associations, or appropriate agencies or others in the forestry community, to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria and identify delivery mechanisms for wood producers’ training courses and continuing education that address:</p> <p>a) awareness of sustainable forestry principles and the SFI Program;</p> <p>b) BMPs, including streamside management and road construction, maintenance, and retirement;</p> <p>c) reforestation, invasive exotic plants and animals, forest resource conservation, aesthetics, and special sites;</p> <p>d) awareness of responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act, and other measures to protect wildlife habitat (e.g. Forests With Exceptional Conservation Value);</p> <p>e) Awareness of rare forested natural communities as identified by provincial agencies or by credible organizations such as Nature Serve, Nature Conservancy etc;</p> <p>f) logging safety;</p> <p>g) U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration(OSHA) and Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (COHS)</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s expanded membership, including an Alberta representative from Grande Prairie Woodlands Group on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC’s work research, BMP’s, training, inconsistent practices and fiber sourcing addresses the indicator.

regulations, wage and hour rules, and other provincial, state and local employment laws;	
h) transportation issues;	
i) business management	
j) public policy and outreach; and	
k) awareness of emerging technologies	
2. The SIC approved wood producer's training programs shall have a continuing education component with coursework that supports the current training programs, safety and the principle of sustainable forestry.	

Objective 12. Community Involvement in the Practices of Sustainable Forestry. To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by encouraging the public and forestry community to participate in the commitment to sustainable forestry, and publicly report progress.	
Performance measure 12.1. Program Participants shall support and promote efforts by consulting foresters, state, provincial and federal agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, conservation organizations, indigenous peoples and governments, community groups, sporting organizations, labour, universities, extension agencies, the American Tree Farm System® and/or other landowner cooperative programs to apply principles of sustainable forest management.	
Indicators:	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's expanded membership, including an Alberta representative from Grande Prairie Woodlands Group on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC's work around research, BMP's, training, inconsistent practices and fiber sourcing addresses the indicator. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie Woodlands Group completes a herbicide program annually on forest roads and the mill lands to address noxious/invasive weeds which is a legal responsibility. Where invasives/noxious weeds are found and not treated by Canfor they are subject to orders to treat the weed infested sites. Greater detail was provided under performance measure 2.2.
1. Support, including financial, for efforts of SFI Implementation Committees.	
2. Support, individually or collaboratively for education and outreach to forest landowners, describing the importance and providing implementation guidance on:	
u) Best management practices;	
v) Reforestation and afforestation;	
w) Visual quality management;	
x) Conservation of critical wildlife habitat elements, biodiversity, threatened and endangered species, and FECV;	
y) Management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests) and other utilization needs;	
f. control of exotic invasive plants and animals;	
g. characteristics of special sites and	
h. reduction of wildfire risk.	
3. Participation in efforts to support or promote conservation of managed forests through voluntary market-based incentive programs such as current-use taxation programs, Forest Legacy Program, or conservation easements.	

Performance Measure 12.2. Program Participants shall support and promote, at the state, provincial or other appropriate levels, mechanisms for public outreach, education, and involvement related to sustainable forest management.	
Indicator: 1. Periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry such as:	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor completes significant public education and cooperates with community groups, First Nations and others to promote sustainable forest management with information found at http://www.canfor.com/our-company/media-center/blog. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie completed multiple efforts surrounding educational opportunities with the two Forest Management Advisory Committee (FMAC) meetings during the audit period, In addition, Grande Prairie Woodlands Group maintains membership on the University of Alberta's Emend project, Open houses were conducted in Grande Prairie (Oct 20, 2017) with Weyco and Norbord that was well attended, Three vegetation management open houses in Grande Prairie and Hines Creek were held during the audit period (April 24 & 25, 2017) although they were poorly attended, Other efforts are documented in the annual performance monitoring report that covers the 2016 timber year (ending April 2017).
a) field tours, seminars, websites, webinars or workshops;	
b) educational trips;	
c) self-guided forest management trails;	
d) publication of articles, educational pamphlets, or newsletters; or	
e) support for state, provincial, and local forestry organizations and soil and water conservation districts.	
Performance Measure 12.3. Program Participants shall establish, at the state, provincial, or other appropriate levels, procedures to address concerns raised by loggers, consulting foresters, employees, the public, or Program Participants regarding practices that appear inconsistent with the SFI Standard principles and objectives.	
Indicators: 1. Support for SFI Implementation Committee efforts (toll-free numbers and other efforts) to address concerns about apparent nonconforming practices.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's expanded membership, including an Alberta representative from Grande Prairie Woodlands Group on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC's work around inconsistent practices addresses the indicator, Canfor is expected to submit a report for the divisions that have been certified to the SFI® FM/FS standards in early 2019 for the 2018 calendar year.
2. Process to receive and respond to public inquiries. SFI SIC's shall submit data annually to SFI Inc. regarding concerns received and responses.	

Objective 13. Public Land Responsibilities. To promote and implement sustainable forest management on public lands	
Performance measure 13.1. Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall participate in the development of public land planning and management processes.	
Indicators: 1. Involvement in public land planning and management activities with appropriate governmental entities and the public.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie maintains contact with Alberta Agriculture and Forestry (AAF) however there is no formal land use planning committee. Agreements/requirements are defined in the approved forest management plan for FMA 9900037 and DMI's forest management plan for FMA 0900045 that addresses the quota licence areas, Grande Prairie maintains records of contact with stakeholders documented in the COPI database, The COPI report provided for the internal audit shows contact with stakeholders/interested parties, Grande Prairie maintains their Forest Management Advisory Committee (FMAC) and they plan on maintaining it with registration to the SFI® FM/FS standards although some of the semantics of the CSA z809 standard will likely not be maintained, The FMAC provides representation from a variety of interest groups/stakeholders and First Nations, Canfor's open houses were completed with other local licensees and provide a transparent forum to discuss forest management and any concerns.
2. Appropriate contact with local stakeholders over forest management issues through state, provincial, federal, or independent collaboration.	

Objective 14. Communications and Public reporting. To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by documenting progress and opportunities for improvement	
Performance Measure 14.1. A certified Program Participant shall provide a summary audit report, prepared by the certification body, to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of a certification, recertification or surveillance audit to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
Indicator:	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Once certified to the SFI® FM/FS standards Canfor's CB will prepare an audit summary for submission to SFI® Inc. ▪ Future audits will assess this criterion.
1. The summary public report (one copy must be in English), shall include, at a minimum and be posted on the SFI Inc. website:	
a) a description of the audit process, objectives, and scope;	
b) a description of substitute indicators, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each;	
c) the name of Program Participant that was audited, including its SFI representative;	
d) a general description of the Program Participant's forestland and manufacturing operations included in the audit;	
e) the name of the certification body and lead auditor (names of the audit team members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the audit team and Program Participant);	
f) the dates the certification was conducted and completed;	
g) a summary of the findings, including general descriptions of any nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and	
h) the certification decision.	
Performance Measure 14.2. Program Participants shall report annually to the SFI Program on their conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard	
Indicators:	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor is a program participant by virtue of the Wynnwood division with SFI® Inc. having been informed of Canfor's plans to transition all divisions to the SFI® FM/FS standards, ▪ The Corporate Woodlands Group is expected to submit a progress report in early 2019 once the divisions are registered to the SFI® FM/FS standards.
1. Prompt response to the SFI annual progress report survey.	
2. Record keeping for all the categories of information needed for SFI annual progress report surveys.	
3. Maintenance of copies of past reports to document progress and improvements to demonstrate conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	

Objective 15. Management Review and Continual Improvement. To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry and monitor, measure, and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.	
Performance Measure 15.1. Program Participants shall establish a management review system to examine findings and progress in implementing the SFI Forest Management Standard, to make appropriate improvements in programs, and to inform their employees of changes.	
Indicators:	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the Woodlands
1. System to review commitments, programs, and procedures to evaluate effectiveness.	

<p>2. System for collecting, reviewing, and reporting information to management regarding progress in achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives and performance measures.</p>	<p>Group group,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate Woodlands Group completed a management review in early July 2018 and March 2019, ▪ The management review included a review of needs/plans to migrate to the SFI FM/FS standards.
<p>3. Annual review of progress by management and determination of changes and improvements necessary to continually improve conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.</p>	

APPENDIX 3.6 - Grande Prairie SFI FS Objective Matrix

<p>Objective 1. Biodiversity in Fiber Sourcing. <i>To address the practice of sustainable forestry by conserving biological diversity.</i></p>	
<p>Performance Measure 1.1. Promotion and conservation of biological diversity.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. <i>Program Participants</i> shall address <i>conservation of biodiversity</i>, individually or collaboratively, through a <i>program</i> which includes one or more of the following:</p> <p>a. promotion of <i>biological diversity</i> utilizing information from organizations such as World Resources Institute, The Nature Conservancy, NatureServe, Conservation International, State Wildlife Action Plans, State Forest Action Plans and assessments;</p> <p>b. conducting local and regional level <i>landscape</i> assessments;</p> <p>c. involvement with local or regional <i>conservation</i> efforts;</p> <p>d. use of relevant information on <i>biological diversity</i> from credible sources (such as those noted above) in approved training and education programs; or e. other credible approaches.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor has developed a Wood Producers Information Package (WPIP) dated July 26, 2018 that identifies priority biodiversity elements and is fashioned after the Western Canada SFI Implementation Committee, ▪ The WPIP is intended to be localized at the divisional level and identifies the resources to be managed (Legal Compliance, Riparian Management, Soil Conservation, Harvesting Methods, Endangered Species, Visual Quality and Reforestation, et al). <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group completed the Fiber Sourcing training on September 5, 2018 and as of that date had yet to localize the WPIP or provide it as new purchases have not been made, ▪ <i>Since that date</i> Grande Prairie Woodlands Group have been <i>implementing the Canfor Fiber Sourcing Program using the following appropriate tool/s:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>current PL/uncertified purchases have had an inspection completed where risk warrants,</i> • <i>new purchases use the newly revised Timber Purchase Agreement (TPA),</i> • <i>inspections are entered for ease of tracking on the GP tab,</i> • <i>the Wood Producers Information Package is</i> • <i>provided to all new PL/uncertified purchases and could be provided to existing PL/uncertified purchases where warranted noting providing the package digitally also provides a record of provision.</i>
<p>2. Program to address Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value in harvests of purchased stumpage.</p>	
<p>Objective 2. Adherence to Best Management Practices. <i>To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry through the use of best management practices to protect water quality.</i></p>	
<p>Performance Measure 2.1. Program Participants shall clearly define and implement policies to ensure that facility inventories and fiber sourcing activities do not compromise adherence to the principles of sustainable forestry.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to require that harvests of purchased stumpage comply with best management practices.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor has developed a Wood Producer Information Package (WPIP) that contains Best Management Practices and is fashioned after the Western Canada SFI Implementation Committee with clause 6(c) revised in the Timber Purchase Agreement (TPA) that requires uncertified vendors to follow Canfor's BMP's articulated in the WPIP, ▪ Canfor's Fiber Sourcing system includes a tracking system that sums inspections for each division and will be used to assess BMP compliance at future management reviews, ▪ The WPIP includes Canfor's procurement policy and the BMP's address wet weather. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group has completed the Fiber Sourcing training (September 5, 2018) and has access to the WPIP that addresses the requirements of the
<p>2. Use of written agreements for the purchase of raw material sourced directly from the forest is required and must include provisions requiring the use of best management practices.</p>	
<p>3. Program to address adverse weather conditions.</p>	
<p>4. Program Participants shall clearly define their fiber sourcing policies in writing and make them available to wood producers.</p>	

	<p>objective,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview evidence suggests purchases made after that training will use the WPIP where a purchase is from private lands/uncertified sources noting many purchases are sales from certified lands (i.e. incidental coniferous from Weyco/Norbord).
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<p>Objective 3. Use of Qualified Resource and Qualified Logging Professionals. To encourage forest landowners to utilize the services of qualified logging professionals, certified logging professionals (where available) and qualified resource professionals.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 3.1. Program Participants shall encourage landowners to utilize the services of qualified logging professionals, certified logging professionals (where available), qualified resource professionals and to apply principles of sustainable forest management on their lands.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to promote the use of qualified logging professionals, certified logging professionals (where available), and qualified resource professionals.</p> <p>2. List of qualified logging professionals, certified logging professionals and qualified resource professionals maintained by a Program Participant, state or provincial agency, loggers' association or other organization.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor maintains a comprehensive training program for their tenure loggers who often log on purchase forest lands on Canfor or the land owners/tenure holder's behalf, Canfor's WPIP is intended to be used to provide basic training for smaller/other wood producers, untrained wood producers or wood producers they are unfamiliar with, Canfor's FMS training has been revised to address the SFI FM/FS standards and will be delivered to Canfor's tenure loggers in the near future, There are no Certified Logging Professionals in Western Canada. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie Woodlands Group completed the fiber sourcing training September 5, 2018 and has localized the WPIP including a list of their trained, tenure loggers and Qualified Registered Professionals. Interview evidence suggests localizing the WPIP and refreshing FMS training once the revisions to address the SFI FM/FS standards are complete are the next steps allowing full implementation of the fiber sourcing program, .

<p>Objective 4. Legal and Regulatory Compliance. To comply with applicable federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall comply with applicable federal, provincial, state and local forestry and related social and environmental laws and regulations and take steps to avoid illegal logging.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations.</p> <p>2. System to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial,</p> <p>3. Demonstration of commitment to legal compliance through <i>available regulatory action information.</i></p> <p>4. <i>Program</i> to assess the risk that the <i>Program Participant's fiber sourcing</i> program could acquire material from <i>illegal logging</i> by considering some of the following:</p> <p>a. communications with suppliers;</p> <p>b. independent research;</p> <p>c. contract documentation; and</p> <p>d. maintaining records.</p> <p>5. <i>Program</i> to address any significant risk identified under 4.1.4.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group & Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor staff have web based access to statutes/regulations applicable to forest management and log purchases. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing Log Purchase Agreement (LPA) and the new TPA provide clauses regarding ownership, rights and stumpage and royalty payments for purchase logs, The inspection program, once implemented for higher risk/uncertified purchases allows contact with the log vendor and the forest lands the logs originate from, In addition, the provincial PEFC risk assessments (BC and Alberta) with the requirement that the logs do not originate from a controversial source as defined in the PEFC standard makes the risk or procuring logs that are from a non-legal source low, It is not anticipated that logs will be procured from significant risk sources and therefore a program to address any significant risk has not been developed other than the ability to suspend the purchase that currently exists.

Performance Measure 4.2. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state and local levels in the country in which the Program Participant operates.	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Written policy demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, anti-discrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, Indigenous Peoples' rights, workers' and communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's SFM Commitments, Health & Safety Policy as well as Code of Conduct Policy and other internal policies from the management manual address the requirements of the indicator, ▪ Canfor's manufacturing sites are unionized and follow local agreements while the Woodlands Group group follows provincial and federal statutes/regulations pertaining to workers rights and obligations.

Objective 5. Forestry Research, Science and Technology. To invest in forestry research, science and technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based and broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.	
Performance Measure 5.1. Program Participants shall – individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SFI Implementation Committees, associations or other partners – provide in-kind support or funding for forest research to improve forest health, productivity, and sustainable management of forest resources, and the environmental benefits and performance of forest products.	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Financial or in-kind support of research to address questions of relevance in the region of operations. Examples could include, but are not limited to, areas of forest productivity, water quality, biodiversity, community issues, or similar areas that build broader understanding of the benefits and impacts of forest management.</p> <p>2. Research on genetically engineered trees via forest tree biotechnology shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and provincial regulations and international protocols ratified by the U.S. or Canada depending on jurisdiction of management.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor is a member of the WSIC and contributes through both its membership and its membership fees, ▪ Canfor has expanded their membership on the WCSIC as they pursue the transition to the SFI FM/FS standards with Alberta representation through Grande Prairie Woodlands Group. ▪ Grande Prairie and Canfor do not conduct research on or use genetically modified trees noting there are legal instruments that prohibit the use of genetically modified seeds on Crown lands in BC and Alberta, ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group and Canfor do however work with seed orchards in tree breeding programs.
Performance Measure 5.2. Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SFI Implementation Committees, associations or other partners develop or use state, provincial or regional analyses in support of their sustainable forestry programs.	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Participation, individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving <i>SFI Implementation Committees</i> and/or associations at the national, state, provincial or regional level, in the development or use of some of the following:</p> <p>a. regeneration assessments;</p> <p>b. <i>growth and drain</i> assessments;</p> <p>c. <i>best management practices</i> implementation and conformance;</p> <p>d. <i>biodiversity</i> conservation information for family forest owners; and</p> <p>e. social, cultural or economic benefit assessments.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's expanded membership on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC's work around BMP implementation/conformity inclusive of local biodiversity information to be added to the Grande Prairie localized WPIP addresses the requirements of the indicator.

Performance Measure 5.3. Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SFI Implementation Committees, associations or other partners broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.	
Indicators: 1. Where available, monitor information generated from regional climate models on long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor’s expanded membership on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC’s work addresses the requirements of the indicator. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Grande Prairie SFMP that addressed the CSA Z809-08 standard (2015 version) is aligned with the 2015 Forest Management Plan and contains the VOITS that were approved in that management plan inclusive of carbon uptake/storage (#4.1.1) which is a legal VOIT specific to the FMA, Grande Prairie Woodlands Group plans on continuing with the VOITS in the CSA Z809-08 SFMP measuring annually and submitting results to government on a five year, periodic basis as a condition of the forest management plan approval, Further work on Canfor and Daishowa-Marubeni’s forest management plan updates assess the VOITS inclusive of climate change impacts as it affects timber and non-timber resources Grande Prairie works with the University of Alberta (Emend project) as well as with other conservation groups (i.e. Foothills Model Forest/Foothills Stream Crossing partnership) to address both timber and non-timber resources.
2. Program Participants are knowledgeable about climate change impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitats and conservation of biological diversity through international, national, regional or local programs.	

Objective 6. Training and Education. To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs.	
Performance Measure 6.1. Program Participants shall require appropriate training of personnel and contractors so that they are competent to fulfill their responsibilities under the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard.	
Indicators: 1. Written statement of commitment to the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard communicated throughout the organization, particularly to facility and woodland managers, fiber sourcing staff and field foresters.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WPIP includes Canfor’s commitment to the SFI Fiber Sourcing standard. The package and the commitment has been rolled out to Woodlands Group Managers and General Managers by email (August 17, 2018) with the first training session for managers and log purchase staff completed on September 5, 2018, Work has been completed at the corporate level to revise the FMS manual, the R/R Matrix and adjust the FMS training to reflect the SFI FS/FM standards inclusive of contractor training to be delivered in 2019, Canfor’s FMS training addresses the QLP training requirement consistent with the WCSIC training policy and that Canfor’s contracts include a requirement to follow the FMS which includes the training regime that defines a QLP for Canfor, <i>While Canfor’s contracts include a clause for contractors to follow the FMS, which by default includes completing the annual FMS training regime and meets the intent of the WCSIC training policy and should therefore be satisfactory evidence for auditors provided Canfor/the contractor has records of completion, consideration should be given to how Grande Prairie addressed this DMI internal audit finding through a QLP “Yes/No” toggle box on the rate schedule that is toggled “Y” in an effort to avoid a repeat of this semantical finding.</i> <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Prairie’s Woodlands Group manager and Harvesting Superintendent completed
2. Assignment and understanding of roles and responsibilities for achieving SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard Objectives.	
3. Staff education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.	
4. Contractor education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.	
5. Program Participants shall have written agreements for the use of qualified logging professionals and/or certified logging professionals (where available) and/or wood producers that have completed training programs and are recognized as qualified logging professionals.	

	<p>the September 2015 trainings session,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie Woodlands Group staff have completed SFI general awareness training as part of the DMI certification on CTQP190001.
<p>Performance Measure 6.2. Program Participants shall work individually and/or with SFI Implementation Committees, logging or forestry associations, or appropriate agencies or others in the forestry community to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria and identify delivery mechanisms for wood producer training courses and periodic continuing education that address:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. awareness of sustainable forestry principles and the SFI Program; b. best management practices, including streamside management and road construction, maintenance and retirement; c. reforestation, invasive exotic plants and animals, forest resource conservation, aesthetics and special sites; d. awareness of responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act, and other measures to protect wildlife habitat (e.g., Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value); e. awareness of rare forested natural communities as identified by provincial or state agencies, or by credible organizations such as NatureServe and The Nature Conservancy; f. logging safety; g. U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS) regulations, wage and hour rules, and other provincial, state and local employment laws; h. transportation issues; i. business management; j. public policy and outreach; and k. awareness of emerging technologies. 	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s expanded membership, including an Alberta representative from Grande Prairie Woodlands Group on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC’s work around inconsistent practices addresses the indicator.
<p>2. The SFI Implementation Committee-approved wood producer training programs shall have a continuing education component with coursework that supports the current training programs, safety and the principles of sustainable forestry.</p>	
<p>3. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria for recognition of logger certification programs, where they exist, that include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. completion of SFI Implementation Committee recognized wood producer training programs and meeting continuing education requirements of the training program; b. independent in-the-forest verification of conformance with the logger certification program standards; c. compliance with all applicable laws and regulations including responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act and other measures to protect wildlife habitat; d. use of best management practices to protect water quality; e. logging safety; f. compliance with acceptable silviculture and utilization standards; g. aesthetic management techniques employed where applicable; and h. adherence to a management or harvest plan that is site specific and agreed to by the forest landowner. 	

<p>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.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 7.1. Program Participants shall support and promote efforts by consulting foresters, state, provincial and federal agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, conservation organizations, Indigenous Peoples and governments, community groups, sporting organizations, labor, universities, extension agencies, the American Tree Farm System® and/or other landowner cooperative programs to apply principles of sustainable forest management.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's expanded membership, including an Alberta representative from Grande Prairie Woodlands Group on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC's work around inconsistent practices addresses the indicator.
<p>1. Support, including financial, for efforts of SFI Implementation Committees.</p>	
<p>2. Support, individually or collaboratively, education and outreach to forest landowners describing the importance of and providing implementation guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. best management practices; b. reforestation and afforestation; c. visual quality management; d. conservation objectives, such as of critical wildlife habitat elements, biodiversity, threatened and endangered species, and Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value; e. management of harvest residue (e.g., slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g., organic and nutrient value to future forests) and other utilization needs; f. control of invasive exotic plants and animals; g. characteristics of special sites; and h. reduction of wildfire risk. 	
<p>3. Participation in efforts to support or promote conservation of managed forests through voluntary market-based incentive programs such as current-use taxation programs, Forest Legacy Program or conservation easements.</p>	
<p>4. Program Participants are knowledgeable about credible regional conservation planning and priority-setting efforts that include a broad range of stakeholders and have a program to take into account the results of these efforts in planning.</p>	
<p>5. Program Participants with fiber sourcing programs, either individually or collaboratively with SFI Implementation Committees, encourage forest landowners to participate in forest management certification programs.</p>	

Performance Measure 7.2. Program Participants shall support and promote, at the state, provincial or other appropriate levels, mechanisms for public outreach, education and involvement related to sustainable forest management.	
<p>Indicator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry, such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. field tours, seminars, websites, webinars or workshops; b. educational trips; c. self-guided forest management trails; d. publication of articles, educational pamphlets or newsletters; or e. support for state, provincial, and local forestry organizations and soil and water conservation districts. 	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's completes significant public education and cooperates with community groups, First Nations and others to promote sustainable forest management with information found at http://www.canfor.com/our-company/media-center/blog. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie completed multiple efforts surrounding educational opportunities with the two Forest Management Advisory Committee (FMAC) meetings during the audit period, ▪ In addition, Grande Prairie Woodlands Group maintains membership on the University of Alberta's Emend project, ▪ Open houses were conducted in Grande Prairie (Oct 20, 2017) with Weyco and Norbord that was well attended, ▪ Three vegetation management open houses in Grande Prairie and Hines Creek were held during the audit period (April 24 & 25, 2017) although they were poorly attended, ▪ Other efforts are documented in the annual performance monitoring report that covers the 2016 timber year (ending April 2017).
Performance Measure 7.3. Program Participants shall establish, at the state, provincial, or other appropriate levels, procedures to address concerns raised by loggers, consulting foresters, employees, unions, the public or other Program Participants regarding practices that appear inconsistent with the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard principles and objectives.	
<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support for SFI Implementation Committees (e.g., toll-free numbers and other efforts) to address concerns about apparent nonconforming practices. 	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's expanded membership, including an Alberta representative from Grande Prairie Woodlands Group on the WCSIC and support of the WCSIC's work around inconsistent practices addresses the indicator, ▪ Canfor is expected to submit a report for the divisions that have been certified to the SFI® FM/FS standards in early 2019 for the 2018 calendar year.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Process to receive and respond to public inquiries. SFI Implementation Committees shall submit data annually to SFI Inc. regarding concerns received and responses. 	
Objective 8. Public Land Management Responsibilities. To participate and implement sustainable forest management on <i>public lands</i> .	
Performance Measure 8.1. Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall participate in the development of public land planning and management processes.	
<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Involvement in <i>public land</i> planning and management activities with appropriate governmental entities and the public. 2. Appropriate contact with local stakeholders over forest management issues through state, provincial, federal or independent collaboration. 	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grande Prairie maintains contact with Alberta Agriculture and Forestry (AAF) however there is no formal land use planning committee. Agreements/requirements are defined in the approved forest management plan for FMA 9900037 and DMI's forest management plan for FMA 0900045 that addresses the quota licence areas, ▪ Grande Prairie maintains records of contact with stakeholders documented in the COPI database, ▪ The COPI report provided for the internal audit shows contact with stakeholders/interested parties, ▪ Grande Prairie maintains their Forest Management Advisory Committee (FMAC) and they plan on maintaining it with registration to the SFI® FM/FS standards although some of the semantics of the CSA z809 standard will likely not be maintained, ▪ The FMAC provides representation from a variety of interest groups/stakeholders and First

	<p>Nations,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's open houses were completed with other local licensees and provide a transparent forum to discuss forest management and any concerns.
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<p>Objective 9. Communications and Public Reporting. To increase transparency and to annually report progress on conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 9.1. A Program Participant shall provide a summary audit report, prepared by the certification body, to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of a certification, recertification or surveillance audit to the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard.</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The summary audit report submitted by the Program Participant (one copy must be in English), shall include, at a minimum: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. a description of the audit process, objectives and scope; b. a description of substitute indicators, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each; c. the name of the Program Participant that was audited, including its SFI representative; d. a general description of the Program Participant's forestland, fiber procurement and/or manufacturing operations included in the audit; e. the name of the certification body and lead auditor (names of the audit team members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the audit team and Program Participant); f. the dates the audit was conducted and completed; g. a summary of the findings, including general descriptions of evidence of conformity and any nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and h. the certification decision. <p>The summary audit report will be posted on the SFI Inc. website (www.sfi-program.org) for public review.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once certified to the SFI® FM/FS standards Canfor's CB will prepare an audit summary for submission to SFI® Inc. Future audits will assess this criterion.
<p>Performance Measure 9.2. Program Participants shall report annually to SFI Inc. on their conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prompt response to the SFI annual progress report survey. 2. Record keeping for all the categories of information needed for SFI annual progress report surveys. 3. Maintenance of copies of past survey reports to document progress and improvements to demonstrate conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard. 	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor is a program participant by virtue of the Wynnwood division with SFI having been informed of Canfor's plans to transition all divisions to the SFI® FM/FS standards, The Corporate Woodlands Group is expected to submit a progress report in early 2020 once the divisions are registered to the SFI® FM/FS standards.

<p>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.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 10.1. Program Participants shall establish a management review system to examine findings and progress in implementing the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard, to make appropriate improvements in programs, and to inform their employees of changes.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. System to review commitments, programs and procedures to evaluate effectiveness.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the Woodlands Group group, ▪ Corporate Woodlands Group completed a management review in early July 2018 and March 2019 forwarded the minutes of that review to the Woodlands Group management staff, ▪ The management reviews included a review of needs/plans to migrate to the SFI FM/FS standards.
<p>2. System for collecting, reviewing and reporting information to management regarding progress in achieving SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard objectives and performance measures.</p>	
<p>3. Annual review of progress by management and determination of changes and improvements necessary to continually improve conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard.</p>	

APPENDIX 3.7 - Houston SFI FM Objective Matrix

A portion of the Canfor Houston operating area falls within the area covered by Prince George Fibre's Forest Stewardship Plan/Forest Development Unit A. Houston operations must follow Prince George Fibre's FSP when working in the Stuart Nechako Natural Resource District/FDU A.

<i>Objective 1. Forest Management Planning.</i> To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.	
Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.	
Indicators:	
1. Forest management planning at a level appropriate to the size and scale of the operation, including:	
a) a long-term resource analysis;	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TSR AAC rationale document for the Morice TSA (March 16, 2015) supported by the TSR data package (July 2013), ▪ TSR AAC rationale document for the Bulkley TSA (January 29, 2014) supported by the TSR data package (December 2012).
b) a periodic or on-going forest inventory;	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VRI maintained by the province of BC.
c) a land classification system;	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BEC system with PEM/TEM layers.
d) biodiversity at landscape scales;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Morice LRMP identifies priority biodiversity set asides including parks/protected areas (Grease Trail/Old Fort Mtn/Lower Nadina Floodplain/Nadina-Owen/Upper Nadina Floodplain) and identifies management zones for species of concern including Mule/White-tailed deer, Moose, Grizzly Bear, Woodland Caribou (Takla herd), Northern Caribou (Tweedsmuir/Entiako herd), Fischer and Northern Goshawk with area specific requirements identified in the Forest Stewardship Plan (canfor_fsp_final_2017.pdf), ▪ The Bulkley LRMP identifies priority biodiversity set asides including parks/protected areas, Core Areas, Landscape Connectivity corridors, seral stages, tree species diversity and stand structure as well as Moose, Mountain Goat, Grizzly Bear and deer with requirements echoed in the FSP.
e) soils inventory and maps (where available);	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mapping (detailed/reconnaissance) and where necessary, TSFA's at the stand level. In addition, soil classification maps are available at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soils/index.html and at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/terrain/terrain_files/access.html#soils, ▪ TSFA's are completed based on terrain mapping and/or signs of instability with the recommendations incorporated into the Site Plans.
f) access to growth & yield modeling capabilities;	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WINTIPSY/other models used in the TSR data package for the Morice and Bulkley TSA TSR's.
g) up-to-date maps or a GIS.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WIM group maintains a functional GIS across the Forest Management Group, ▪ Houston woodlands maintains a dedicated WIM technician on site to support the operation.

<i>Objective 1. Forest Management Planning.</i> To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.	
Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.	
h) recommended sustainable harvest levels for areas available for harvest; and	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AAC rationale's provided at the TSA level with apportionments for TSA's, ▪ Morice TSA current AAC decision March 16, 2015 – 1,900,000 m³/yr until March 15, 2020 at which time the AAC drops to 1,600,000 m³/yr. From 2015 through 2020 - 300,000m³/yr must be derived from dead trees (i.e. MPB impacted stands). Canfor's licences and licences managed by Houston woodlands under agreement include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A91846 - 324,500m³/yr. C/C period 2016-2020 with 722,500m³ remaining before attribution, ○ A16828 – 940,424 m³/yr. C/C period 2017 – 2021 with -1,016,245 m³ overcut before attribution, ○ A90555 – 23,827 m³/yr. C/C period 2018-2020 under an approved extension with 46,153 m³ remaining before attribution, ○ PCFA K2L – 32,000m³/yr. C/C period 2018-2022 with 120,520m³ remaining. ▪ The Bulkley TSA current AAC decision January 29, 2014 – 852,000 m³/yr with 349,300 m³/yr partitioned to marginal stands as defined in the AAC rationale. Licences managed by Houston woodlands under agreement in the Bulkley TSA include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A90554 – 25,387 m³/yr. C/C period 2018-2020 with 40,500 m³ remaining before attribution, ✓ A70026 – 14,250 m³/yr. C/C period 2017-2021 with 29, 258 m³ remaining before attribution.
i) a review of non-timber issues (e.g. recreation, tourism, pilot projects, and economic incentive programs to promote water protection, carbon storage, bioenergy feedstock production, or biological diversity conservation, or to address climate-induced ecosystem change.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR document/data package for the Morice and Bulkley TSA's provides information on how non-timber resources are addressed and considered, ▪ The Morice and Bulkley LRMP's provide guidance on non-timber resource management that is incorporated in the Houston FSP.
2. Documentation of current harvest levels fall within long term sustainable levels identified in the forest management plan.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cut/control letters are issued annually by government, ▪ The FMS & Tenures Coordinator tracks harvest to ensure cut/control requirements are met communicating with operations staff in Houston with the cut/control position for Houston's Morice and Bulkley licences identified above prior to attribution in each management unit. <p>Divisional</p> <p>SFM indicators #2.2.2/ Proportion of the calculated long-term sustainable harvest level that is actually harvested measures volume harvested versus the apportioned AAC.</p>
3. A forest inventory system and a method to calculate growth and yield.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR process and TSR document for the Morice and Bulkley TSA's provides insight into the current inventory, ▪ Canfor utilizes specialists (i.e. Forsite/Ecora/etc.) to shadow TSR's and calculate growth and yield as or if necessary.
4. Periodic updates of forest inventory and recalculation of planned harvest to account for changes in growth due to productivity increases or decreases (e.g. improved data, long-term drought, fertilization, climate change,	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VRI updated on an ongoing basis by TSA supported by RESULTS data for harvest updates, ▪ Government recalculates the AAC at least every 10 years to address changes in the THLB, non-timber resources and social interests with recent AAC determination for the Morice TSA dated March 16, 2015 and

forestland ownership changes, etc.).	the Bulkley TSA January 29, 2014.
5. Documentation of forest practices (e.g. planting, fertilization and thinning) are consistent with assumptions in harvest plans.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR documents for the Morice/Bulkley TSA's outlines the management regimes followed and used in the analysis to support the AAC rationale, ▪ Site Plans provide stand level direction for harvests that are consistent with the TSR's in terms of the broad management strategies outlined in the TSR documents.

<i>Objective 1. Forest Management Planning.</i> To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.	
Performance Measure 1.2: Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:	
<i>Indicators:</i>	Divisional
1. Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless the conversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and Cengea records provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS. Reports provide a summary of planted seedlots and compliance with the Chief Forester's standards as well as milestone obligation compliance, ▪ Any conversion to PAS (roads/lgds/SUP's/Camps/other) is legal and controlled as part of the measure of PAS at the forest licence level and monitored through the periodic TSR process, ▪ SFM indicator #2.2.1/Additions and Deletions to the Forest Area measures losses to the landbase with a target of < 2.2% measured at TSR intervals.
a. Is in compliance relevant national and regional policy and legislation related to land use and forest management; and	
b. Would not convert native forest types that are rare and ecologically significant at the landscape level or put any native forest types at risk of becoming rare; and	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands does not convert forest types. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ SFM Indicator #1.2.1/ Degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at risk and 1.2.2/Degree of suitable habitat in the long-term for selected focal species, including species at measures any reduction in special sites (red/blue-listed plant communities, nests, carnivore dens, wallows, ungulate licks and any unique geological features, ▪ Site Plans and Cengea records identify any special sites protected at the stand level and also provide documentation of reforestation/conformity with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS.
c. Does not create significant long term adverse impacts on FECVs , old growth forests and forests critical to threatened and endangered species and special sites	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Morice and Bulkley LRMP's identifies priority biodiversity set asides for each Forest District, ▪ Government orders address priority biodiversity set asides including parks and UWR's as well as spatial OGMA's placements at the landscape across the Morice and Bulkley Forest Districts, ▪ Red/blue listed sites not captured in set asides, the NTHLB or the representation model may be identified and set aside at the stand level if/when encountered and are measured by indicator #1.1.1/Ecosystem area by type and #1.4.1/ Proportion of identified Sites with Implemented Management Strategies.
2. In limited situations where a conversion of forest cover type is planned, an assessment considers:	Divisional
a. Productivity/stand quality conditions and impacts including social and economic values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, ▪ SFM indicator #2.2.1/ Additions and Deletions to the Forest Area measures losses to the landbase with a target of < 2.2% measured at TSR intervals.

Performance Measure 1.2: Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:	
b. Specific ecosystem issues related to the site such as invasive species, insect/disease issues, riparian protection needs and others as appropriate to site including regeneration challenges	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, ▪ SFM indicator #2.2.1/Additions and Deletions to the Forest Area measures losses to the landbase with a target of < 2.2% measured at TSR intervals. ▪ Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS.
c. Ecological impacts of conversion including a review at the site and landscape scale as well as consideration for any appropriate mitigation measures	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, ▪ Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS.

Objective 1. Forest Management Planning. To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.	
Performance Measure 1.3: Program participants shall not have within their scope of certification to this SFI Standard, forest lands that have been converted to a non-forest land use.	
<i>Indicator:</i> 1. Forest lands converted to other land uses shall not be certified to this SFI Standard. This does not include forest lands used for forest and wildlife management such as wildlife food plots or infrastructure such as forest roads, log processing areas, trails etc.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites, ▪ Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformity with FSP stocking standards, ▪ Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS, ▪ Where land is removed from the Crown forest landbase it is captured in the TSR process and then removed from the land coverage should it fall within the DFA.

Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity. To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.	
Performance Measure 2.1: Program participants shall promptly reforest after final harvest.	
Indicators 1. Documented reforestation plans and activities based on site specific environmental, ecological or forest health considerations or legal requirements. Where feasible, planting within two years or two planting seasons or by planned natural regeneration methods within 5 years.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards with a site level plan identified for each cutblock. In general time of plant regeneration surveys are used with planting occurring the season following harvest unless delayed for seedling availability or site preparation, ▪ Stocking standards in the FSP allow four years to re-establish a crop with seven years for natural regenerated sites which is seldom used. ▪ Houston woodlands tracks regen delay dates with all blocks meeting the re-establishment milestone in the 2017 population of blocks, ▪ SFM indicator #2.2.1/ Reforestation success measures re-stocking achievement annually with a target of 2.5 years and a result of 2.06 years on average for the seven years.

2. Clear criteria to judge adequate regeneration and appropriate actions to correct under-stocked areas and achieve acceptable species composition and stocking rates for both artificial and natural regeneration.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stocking standards are identified in sec. 8 of the FSP, ▪ Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards with a site level plan identified for each cutblock, ▪ Natural regeneration is not the preferred method however it is used to compliment planted stock and add species diversity ▪ All regeneration information (site preparation, planting or natural regeneration, surveys, stand tending) is entered into Cengea & RESULTS, ▪ Planting records show mixed species planting; primarily Pli and Sx.
3. Plantings of exotic tree species should minimize risk to native ecosystems.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor and Houston woodlands do not plant exotic tree species on Crown Land, ▪ Seed used by Houston woodlands complies with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forest and Range Practices Act, Section 31, ✓ Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, Section 43, ✓ Chief Foresters Standards for seed use. ▪ A summary of seed use generated through Cengea records identifies no use of exotics and adherence with geographic based seed transfer.
4. Protection of desirable or planned advanced natural regeneration during harvest.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site Plans retention requirements identify any pathogens/pests and the suitability pole/sapling/other for retention. ▪ Where practicable, advanced regeneration is maintained favouring clumps over singeltons for windfirmness, ▪ Sites Plans reviewed included green tree retention/understory retention retained for biodiversity purposes.
5. Afforestation programs that consider potential ecological impacts of the selection and planting of tree species in non-forested landscapes.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands does not complete afforestation treatments.

<i>Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity.</i> To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.	
Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.	
Indicators: 1. Minimized chemical use required to achieve management objectives.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that includes the Morice and Lakes TSA's and uses herbicides for vegetation treatments where appropriate. ▪ Use is tracked and reported on an annual basis as a condition of the IPMP and includes the area treated by non- chemical means.
2. Use of least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides necessary to achieve management objectives.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that includes the Morice and Lakes TSA's and uses herbicides for vegetation treatments where appropriate, ▪ Herbicides used are narrow spectrum and approved for use under federal legislation, ▪ The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity. ▪ Use is tracked and reported on an annual basis as a condition of the IPMP and includes the area treated by non-chemical means as well as the chemicals used/area treated.
3. Use of pesticides registered for the intended use and applied in accordance with label requirements.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that includes the Morice DFA (2012 – 2017) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-

	<u>management/plans</u> . The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity.
4. The World Health Organization type 1A and 1B , pesticides shall be prohibited except where no other viable alternative is available.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that includes the Morice DFA (2012 – 2017) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity. ▪ The chemicals in use are not listed as World Health Organization type 1A or 1B.
5. Use of pesticides banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001) shall be prohibited	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that includes the Morice DFA (2012 – 2017) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity. ▪ The chemicals in use are not listed as banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001).

<i>Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity.</i> To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.	
Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.	
6. Use of integrated pest management where feasible.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that includes the Morice DFA (2012 – 2017) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The plan identifies the methods used for vegetation management which did not include non-chemical treatments in calendar 2017, ▪ Records are maintained to support manual brushing treatments and are summarized in the annual report submitted to government with the last report dated December 4, 2017.
7. Supervision of forest chemical applications by state- or provincial-trained or certified applicators.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that includes the Morice DFA (2012 – 2017) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. ▪ Applicators maintain applicator licences which are checked by Houston woodlands silviculture staff at pre-works and are available at application/mixing sites, ▪ Projects follow the most current Management System document that outlines the process and provides procedures for applications, mixing and checks/inspections of the project.
8. Use of management practices appropriate to the situation, for example:	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications
a) notification of adjoining landowners or nearby residents concerning applications and chemicals used;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Copies of notices provided are available in COPI and hardcopy.
b) appropriate multilingual signs or oral warnings;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Signs/warning notifications are used as appropriate and documented in pre-work records.
c) control of public road access during and immediately after applications;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications,

d) designation of streamside and other needed buffer strips;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Signs/warning notifications are used as appropriate and documented in pre-work records. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Buffers are used for all riparian and other sensitive areas to minimize overspray and drift. ▪ Spraying in calendar 2017 was 100% backpack/ground spraying, ▪ Layout crews physically mark the buffers prior to application, ▪ Any overspray's are reported as part of the confirmation requirements.
e) use of positive shutoff and minimal-drift spray valves;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Applicators equipment is calibrated and uses the latest technology for minimizing drift, ▪ Wind speed is also monitored to minimize drift.
f) aerial application of forest chemicals parallel to buffer zones to minimize drift;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Pilots plan their aerial swaths that may be parallel to a buffer but depends on block shape, internal reserves and other buffers.
g) monitoring of water quality or safeguards to ensure proper equipment use and protection of streams, lakes, and other water bodies;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Water samples are not taken however buffers and weather monitoring are used to protect water quality.
h) appropriate transportation and storage of chemicals;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Storage and handling of herbicides follows the PCA and SDS requirements.

Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity. To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.

Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.

i) filing of required state or provincial reports; or	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ An annual report is prepared and submitted to government annually with the calendar 2017 report dated December 4, 2017.
j) use of methods to ensure protection of threatened and endangered species.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Red/blue listed and other protected species are identified in the Site Plan and any features (stick nests/dens/licks) are protected either by removal of the block from the spray schedule with a manual treatment or buffering the feature/s.

<p><i>Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity.</i> To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 2.3: Program Participants shall implement management practices to protect and maintain forest and soil productivity.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil disturbance limits for sensitive and non-sensitive are identified in sec. 6.3.1 of the FSP and use the default practice requirements in the FPPR (sec. 35 & 36), ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Plan, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand soil conservation requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ The Contract Worker and Supervisor SWP's identify shutdown requirements for contractors, ▪ SFM indicator #3.1.1/Level of soil disturbance measures soil conservation compliance across the population of blocks harvested annually with a target of 100% compliance.
<p>1. Process to identify soils vulnerable to compaction and use of appropriate methods including the use of soil maps where available, to avoid excessive soil disturbance.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The applicable limit/s are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plans identify the constraint, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand soil conservation requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ Operations are monitored by woodlands staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, ▪ SFM indicator #3.1.1/Level of soil disturbance measures soil conservation compliance across the population of blocks harvested annually with a target of 100% compliance, ▪ Road/trail decatavation is used to control erosion and maintain site productivity.
<p>2. Use of erosion control measures to minimize the loss of soil and site productivity.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plan must identify the constraint, ▪ Operations are monitored by woodlands staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, ▪ CWD requirements are not set in the FSP but rather the Site Plan and checked during operations. The FSP silently accepts the interior practice requirement (FPPR 68(1)b) with a more appropriate target set in each Site Plan inclusive of critter piles, ▪ SFM indicator #3.1.1/Level of soil disturbance measures soil conservation compliance across the population of blocks harvested annually with a target of 100% compliance while indicator #3.1.2/ Level of downed woody debris measures CWD levels across the population of blocks harvested annually with contractors trained in Canfor's the CWD BMP.
<p>3. Post-harvest conditions conducive to maintaining site productivity (e.g., limited rutting, retained down woody debris, minimized skid trails).</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FSP at page 23 for the Nadina Forest district sets the minimum and average WTR requirements for blocks >/< 250 hectares while page 14 sets the WTR requirements by Landscape Unit for the Bulkley TSA, ▪ The Site Plans for each block identify retention requirements for mature trees and pole/sapling layers, ▪ WTP and singleton WT's are prescribed in cutblock Site Plans , ▪ SFM indicator 1.1.4/Percent <i>Degree of within-stand structural retention</i> measures stand structure retained across the blocks harvested annually with a target of 7% exceeding the FSP default practice requirement and achievement of 13.6% in the 2016/17 harvest year.
<p>4. Retention of vigorous trees during partial harvesting, consistent with silvicultural standards for the area.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Post harvest assessments are used to prescribe any site preparation with minimal site preparation occurring and none during the 2017 field season, ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Plan, ▪ Operations are monitored by Houston woodlands staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ The Contract Supervisor and Worker SWP's address shutdown requirements coupled with training in site disturbance.
<p>5. Criteria that address harvesting and site preparation to protect soil productivity.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Post harvest assessments are used to prescribe any site preparation with minimal site preparation occurring and none during the 2017 field season, ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Plan, ▪ Operations are monitored by Houston woodlands staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ The Contract Supervisor and Worker SWP's address shutdown requirements coupled with training in site disturbance.

<p><i>Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity.</i> To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 2.3: Program Participants shall implement management practices to protect and maintain forest and soil productivity.</p>	
<p>6. Road construction and skidding layout to minimize impacts to soil productivity and water quality.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil disturbance limits for sensitive and non-sensitive are identified in the FSP sec. 6.3.1 as using the default practice requirements in the FPPR (sec. 35 & 36), ▪ The applicable limit/s for roads, landings and temporary/permanent skid trails are set in the Site Plans for each block/group of blocks with similar standards, ▪ The Site Plan identifies riparian areas and management strategies and areas with sensitive terrain and what strategies will be/have been applied, ▪ Geometric road designs and TSFA's are prepared/followed as required to protect both the soil and water resources, ▪ SFM indicator #2.2.1/ Additions and deletions to the forest area measures permanent access structures across the DFA while indicators #3.2.1/ Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand replacing disturbance measures watershed health (sensitivity analysis/ECA) and sites of point source siltation (i.e. watershed level measure) while indicator #3.2.2/ Proportion of forest management activities, consistent with prescriptions to protect identified water features measures conformity with riparian strategies prescribed in Site Plans (i.e. stand level measure).
<p>Performance Measure 2.4: Program Participants shall manage so as to protect forests from damaging agents, such as environmentally or economically undesirable wildfire, pests, diseases and invasive exotic plants and animals, to maintain and improve long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to protect forests from damaging agents.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Site Plan for each block identifies any pests/pathogens and the actions to control them (stumping, trap trees/pheromone baits, etc.), ▪ Aerial flights and TSA committee work focused on pest/pathogens provides higher level planning information to address pests/pathogens, ▪ The TSR documents address non-salvageable losses. <p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual EPRP provides direction for fire preparedness inclusive of equipment, fire watch, early shift/shut down and fire fighting actions, ▪ Contractors must have fire training that is refreshed annually.
<p>2. Management to promote healthy and productive forest conditions to minimize susceptibility to damaging agents.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The corporate woodlands strategy is focused on wise use of the forest estate including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ que stands that have been attacked by damaging agents for priority salvage harvest, ✓ harvest old stands first and reforest with young thrifty stands, ✓ maintain a forest estate that is supported by science in terms of patch size and seral stages to both protect the forest estate and address requirements for wildlife and biodiversity. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands FSP at sec. 6.1/Bulkley TSA and 6.2/Morice TSA identifies the use of spatial and temporal cutblock patterning to resemble natural disturbance and is used for larger scale pest and fire salvage harvesting, ▪ Stand level plans are supported by analysis (seral stage/patch size) to demonstrate cutblocks fit within the appropriate natural disturbance regime.
<p>3. Participation in, and support of, fire and pest prevention and control programs.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands works with the Wildfire Branch/Northern Fire Centre to ensure operations comply with the Wildfire Act/regulation requirements ▪ Houston woodlands works with the Nadina and Bulkley FLNRO & RD office to address forest health concerns and

	<p>maintains membership on the TSA steering committee.</p> <p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor pays an annual fee for fire fighting as part of the annual rent on their licences.
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Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity. To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.

Performance Measure 2.5: Program Participants that deploy improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings shall use sound scientific methods

<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Program for appropriate research, testing, evaluation, and deployment of improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands follows the Chief Forests standards for seed use, ▪ Class A, then B+, then B seed are used with stocking stands identified in the FSP and Site Plan, ▪ SFM indicator #2.1.2/ Proportion of regeneration comprised of native species measures compliance with the seed use rules for all cutblocks planted each year, ▪ Houston woodlands maintains a report to measure compliance with seed transfer rules (lat/long and elevation) with a deviation of 0.00% found for the 2017 planting program across the Morice TSA tenures.
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Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources. To protect the water quality of rivers, streams, lakes, *wetlands* and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding *best management practices*.

Performance Measure 3.1. Program Participants shall meet or exceed all applicable federal, provincial, state, and local water quality laws and meet or exceed best management practices developed under Canadian or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency–approved water quality programs.

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to implement federal, state or provincial water quality BMPs during all phases of management activities.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pre-works define riparian requirements at the stand level for harvesting, road/structure construction and silviculture operations, ▪ Houston woodlands uses harvest/road and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed, ▪ SWP's direct supervision efforts, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ The Access and Erosion Control Standards provide direction on deactivation to control sedimentation and protect water quality, ▪ SFM indicator #3.2.1/ Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand replacing disturbance measures watershed health (sensitivity analysis/ECA) and sites of point source siltation at the watershed level while indicator #3.2.2/ Proportion of forest management activities consistent with prescriptions to protect identified water features measures conformity with riparian strategies prescribed at the stand level.
<p>2. Contract provisions that specify conformance to BMPs.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Woodlands contracts include a clause requiring contractors to conform with the FMS requirements which includes training and following SWP's and pre-works/plans.
<p>3. Monitoring of overall BMPs implementation.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands uses harvest/road and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed with team meeting used to identify trends and concerns, ▪ SFM indicator #3.2.2/ Proportion of forest management activities consistent with prescriptions to protect identified water features measures conformity with riparian strategies prescribed at the stand level.

	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The environmental program includes a riparian objective with targets that assesses performance across the woodlands group, ▪ The annual FMS review assesses overall performance inclusive of SWP conformity, trends and concerns.
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Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources. To protect the water quality of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding best management practices.

Performance Measure 3.2. Program Participants shall have or develop, implement water, wetland and riparian area protection measures based on soil type, terrain, vegetation, ecological function, harvesting system, state BMP's, provincial guidelines and other applicable factors.

Indicators:	Divisional
1. Program addressing management and protection of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies and riparian areas during all phases of management, including the layout and construction of roads and skid trails to maintain water reach, flow and water quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands FSP at sec. 6.1.9 by Resource Management Zone/Bulkley TSA and sec. 6.3.4/Morice TSA identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Community watersheds/fisheries sensitive watersheds are identified in the FSP (Bulkley TSA sec. 6.1.10/6.1.12) and follow the requirements of the land use plans/orders issued by government, ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Pre-works review the riparian features and restrictions prior to harvest/silviculture activity, ▪ SWP's identify no harvest activity or re-fuelling within the RMA of a classified riparian features, ▪ Contractor training includes riparian features and their management, ▪ SFM indicator #3.2.1/ Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand replacing disturbance measures watershed health (sensitivity analysis/ECA) and sites of point source siltation at the watershed level while indicator #3.2.2/ Proportion of forest management activities consistent with prescriptions to protect identified water features measures conformity with riparian strategies prescribed at the stand level.
2. Mapping of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies as specified in state or provincial BMP's and, where appropriate, identification on the ground.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands stand and landscape level maps identify riparian features using the FC1/TRIM data and fish stream inventory mapping, ▪ The WIM group maintains the data for the mapping process.
3. Document and implementation of plans to manage or protect rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, other water bodies and riparian areas.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands FSP at sec. 6.1.9 by Resource Management Zone/Bulkley TSA and sec. 6.3.4/Morice TSA identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Inspections monitor activities with any non-conformity identified documented in ITS with suitable action plans developed to address the incident, ▪ SFM indicator #3.3.2/ Proportion of forest management activities, consistent with prescriptions to protect identified water features assesses conformity at the stand level.
4. Plans that address wet weather events in order to maintain water quality.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands FSP at sec. 6.1.9 by Resource Management Zone/Bulkley TSA and sec. 6.3.4/Morice TSA identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Soil disturbance limits identified in the Site Plan are used to determine season of harvest/constraints to harvesting, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP identifies shut down requirements.

Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.

Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to incorporate the conservation of native biological diversity, including species, wildlife habitats, and ecological community types at the stand and landscape levels.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands FSP identifies the landscape level set asides for biodiversity (aspatial OGMA's, UWR's, PA's) and any constraints to harvesting is prescribed in the Site Plan, ▪ The FSP identifies the use of natural disturbance analysis via spatial and temporal considerations identified in the FPPR (i.e. patch size/seral stage) that stand level planning must adhere to, ▪ Ecological representation mapping has identified rare ecosystem associations for protection with conformation completed during layout, ▪ The Migratory Bird SWP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ SFM indicators #1.1.1/ Ecosystem by type, #1.1.2/ Forest area by type or species composition, #1.1.3/Forest area by seral stage or age class, #1.1.4/Degree of within-stand structural retention, #1.2.1/Degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at risk, #1.2.2/Degree of suitable habitat in the long-term for selected focal species including species at risk, #3.1.2 Level of downed woody debris, #3.2.1/ Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand replacing disturbance and #3.2.2/Proportion of forest management activities, consistent with prescriptions to protect identified water features all measure biodiversity elements against targets to provide a level of assurance of habitat quality for the species of management concern.
<p>2. Development and implementation of criteria and practices, as guided by regionally based best scientific information , to retain stand-level wildlife habitat elements such as snags, stumps, mast trees, down woody debris, den trees, and nest trees.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands FSP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention) required at the stand level with CWD targets prescribed at the stand level that meets the minimum practice requirement, ▪ SFM indicators #1.1.4/Degree of within-stand structural retention, #3.1.2/Level of downed woody debris and #3.2.2/Proportion of forest management activities, consistent with prescriptions to protect identified water features are focused on within stand structural retention to create complex structure in the regenerating stand and are measured annually, ▪ The Site Plan identifies any constraints to harvesting such as stand level wildlife habitat features (stick nests, dens and licks).
<p>3. Document diversity of forest cover types and age or size classes at the individual ownership or forest tenure level, and where credible data are available, at the landscape scale. Working individually or collaboratively to support diversity of native forest cover types and age or size classes that enhance biological diversity at the landscape scale.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inventory used to support the TSR identifies the forest cover age class and composition, SFM indicators #1.1.1/Ecosystem by type, #1.1.2/Forest area by type or species composition and #1.1.3/Forest area by seral stage or age class measure and describe the DFA characteristics periodically.
<p>4. Program Participants shall participate in or incorporate the results of state, provincial, or regional conservation planning and priority-setting efforts to conserve biological diversity and consider these efforts in forest management planning. Examples of credible priority setting efforts include state wildlife action plans, state forest action plans, relevant habitat conservation plans or provincial wildlife recovery plans.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands FSP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity for each TSA (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention, CWD retention) as well as the landscape level set asides that stem from the Vanderhoof LRMP land planning process, ▪ Stand level direction for these features is identified in Site Plans.
<p>5. Program to address conservation of known sites with viable occurrences of significant species of concern.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands FSP identifies the landscape level set asides that stem from the Morice and Bulkley LRMP's for species of concern that is comprehensive and applies to FDU's that fall within order areas or within UWR's,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Layout planning and Site Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements.
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<p><i>Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value.</i> To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.</p>	
<p>6. Identification and protection of non-forested wetlands, including bogs, fens and marshes, and vernal pools of ecological significance.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands FSP at sec. 6.1/Bulkley TSA and sec. 6.3.4/Morice TSA identifies the requirements for riparian management with wetlands inclusive of reserve zones and management zone retention levels. The strategies are complex and based on estimations of windthrow risk that results in differing prescriptions, Non-classified wetlands are used as a anchors for retention patches and protected during harvest operations, Site Plans prescribe treatments at the stand level, SFM indicator #3.2.2/Proportion of forest management activities, consistent with prescriptions to protect identified water features measures riparian reserve/management zone compliance and conformity at the stand level across the population of blocks harvested annually with additional protection prescribed for non-classified features (wetlands/lakes/drainages) and documented in the Site Plans.
<p>7. Participation in programs and demonstration of activities as appropriate 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.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands FSP at sec. 7.1 identifies the requirements for re-vegetation to prevent the spread of invasive weeds, Canfor does not engage in the transport/production of exotic plants/animals.
<p>8. Consider the role of natural disturbances, including the use of prescribed or natural fire where appropriate, and forest health threats in relation to biological diversity when developing forest management plans.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands uses pile burning to decrease the risk of wildfire through annual burning of waste piles at the roadside, Prescribed burning is not used due to in block retention and smoke concerns making the technique not feasible.
<p>Performance Measure 4.2. Program Participants shall protect threatened and endangered species, forests with exceptional conservation values (FECV) and old growth forests.</p>	
<p>1. Program to protect threatened and endangered species.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands FSP identifies the landscape level set asides and strategies that stem from the Morice and Bulkley LRMP's for species of concern/listed species, Layout planning and Site Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements, The Migratory Bird SOP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, SFM indicator #1.2.1. Degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at risk; 1.2.2. Degree of suitable habitat in the long-term for selected focal species, including species at risk addresses FECV's (Forest with Exceptional Conservation Value) and species of management concern such that their habitat is protected.

<p><i>Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value.</i> To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 4.2. Program Participants shall protect threatened and endangered species, forests with exceptional conservation values (FECV) and old growth forests.</p>	
<p>2. Program to locate and protect known sites flora and fauna associated with viable occurrences of critically imperiled and imperiled species and communities also known as Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. Plans for protection may be developed independently or collaboratively and may include Program Participant management, cooperation with other stakeholders, or use of easements, conservation land sales, exchanges, or other conservation strategies.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands FSP identifies the landscape level set asides and strategies that stem from the Morice and Bulkley LRMP requirements for species of concern/listed species and protection is dependant on which FDU the species the resource management zone and/or WHA/UWR overlaps, ▪ In addition, the ecological representation model is used at the block planning stage to identify any rare/endangered ecological communities that if confirmed on the ground, are reserved from harvest, ▪ Block layout and Site Plans address any requirements when harvesting in proximity to these features and assess planned blocks for overlap to ensure they are avoided, ▪ SFM indicator # 1.2.1. Degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at Risk, #1.2.2/Degree of suitable habitat in the long-term for selected focal species, including species at risk, #1.4.1/Protection of sites of special significance, #3.2.1/Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand replacing disturbance, #3.2.2/Proportion of forest management activities, consistent with prescriptions to protect identified water features, #7.1.2/Evidence of ongoing open and respectful communications with Aboriginal communities to foster meaningful engagement, and consideration of the information gained about their Aboriginal title and rights through this process. Where there is communicated disagreement regarding the organization's forest management activities, this evidence would include documentation of efforts towards conflict resolution, #7.2.2/Evidence of understanding and use of Aboriginal knowledge through the engagement of willing Aboriginal communities, using a process that identifies and manages culturally important resources and values and #7.2.3/Level of management and/or protection of areas where culturally important practices and activities occur addresses FECV's (Forest with Exceptional Conservation Value) and species of management concern such that the sites are protected. address FECV's (Forest with Exceptional Conservation Value) and species of management concern such that their habitat is protected.
<p>3. Support of and participation in plans or programs for the conservation of old-growth forests in the region of ownership or forest tenure.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands FSP identifies the landscape level set asides for OGMA's designed to provide a representation of old growth forest across the landscape, ▪ OGMA's are spatially identified in the Bulkley ad Morice DFA's with the OGMA areas identified on planning and Site Plan maps.

<p><i>Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value.</i> To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 4.3. Program Participants shall manage ecologically important sites in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities</p>	
<p>1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data and expert advice in identifying or selecting ecologically important sites for protection.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands identifies, maps and manage special sites that may be present following provincial government legislation and policy (bird nests/significant mineral licks, etc.), ▪ Site Plans prescribe conditions for the management of special sites which are identified through BEC mapping, soil identification at the stand level, Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOA), Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA), LRMP information and information gained through conversations with interested parties (historic trails/cabins, etc.), ▪ The ecosystem representation model expressed by SFM indicator #1.1.1/Ecosystem by type measures rare and

	<p>uncommon ecosystems that are managed through avoidance should they fall within a proposed cutblock,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Migratory Bird SOP directs stand level planning, based on habitat richness, should operations be planned during the nesting season in zones of diverse/rich habitat important for nesting migratory birds, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas, ▪ SFM indicators #1.2.1. Degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at risk, #1.2.2/Degree of suitable habitat in the long-term for selected focal species, including species at risk and #1.4.1/ Protection of sites of special significance address FECV's (Forest with Exceptional Conservation Value) and species of management concern such that the sites are protected.
2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified ecologically important sites.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special sites are identified on Site Plans maps and added to the divisional coverage as necessary, ▪ SFM indicator #1.2.1/Degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at Risk, #1.2.2/Degree of suitable habitat in the long-term for selected focal species, including species at risk and #5.7.6/ 1.4.1. Protection of sites of special significance measures impacts on the FECV's and conformity of plans with identified site management across the population of blocks harvested annually.
<p>Performance Measure 4.4. Program Participants shall apply knowledge gained through research, science, technology, and field experience to manage wildlife habitat and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Collection of information on Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value and other biodiversity-related data through forest inventory processes, mapping, or participation in external programs, such as NatureServe, state or provincial heritage programs, or other credible systems. Such participation may include providing non-proprietary scientific information, time, and assistance by staff, or in-kind or direct financial support.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value were identified during the Morice and Bulkley LRMP's (PA's, OGMA budgets) and further government planning initiatives (UWR's/OGMA's) and are incorporated into higher level planning through the FSP, ▪ Site Plans incorporate, as necessary, FECV's that are identified with strategies to achieve the results specified in the FSP (Old Forest targets, seral stage targets, timing restrictions and rare and endangered species or ecosystems (rare ecosystem analysis).
2. A methodology to incorporate research results and field applications of biodiversity and ecosystem research into forest management decisions.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Science based data informed the Morice and Bulkley LRMP's with other government processes used for UWR and spatial OGMA's that are incorporated through legislative amendments, ▪ Other science based information is incorporated into landscape level (UWR orders) and stand level planning (CWD/riparian requirements).

<i>Objective 5. Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits.</i> To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.	
Performance Measure 5.1. Program Participants shall manage the impact of harvesting on visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program to address visual quality management.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands FSP provides the strategy for cutblock/road design in areas with and without Visual Quality Objectives in sec. 6.3.6 and 6.37 of the FSP such that the result will meet the definition of the VQO expressed in the FPPR and where no VQO is established default VQO's are prescribed by visual sensitivity class, Some blocks reviewed were in areas with established visual quality objectives and VIA's identified the alteration within the percentage guidelines with elements of visual design used in developing the cutblocks.
2. Incorporation of aesthetic considerations in harvesting, road, landing design and management, and other management activities where visual impacts are a concern.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands uses visual design and retention to aid in meeting the applicable visual quality objective, The result is documented in the assessment and described in the Site Plan.
Performance Measure 5.2. Program Participants shall manage the size, shape, and placement of clear-cut harvests.	
Indicators: 1. Average size of clear-cut harvest areas does not exceed 120 acres (50 hectares), except when necessary to meet relevant regulatory requirements, achieve ecological objectives or to respond to forest health emergencies or other natural catastrophes.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency by defaulting to practice requirements of FPPR sec 64 (≤ 60 ha with adjacent openings greened up) and sec 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning). The 60 ha opening size does not apply due to the default to spatial and temporal block size patterning provision in sec 65. The target for patch size are consistent with the Biodiversity Guidebook targets and align both the Morice and Bulkley to a similar management strategy. The sample of cutblocks reviewed were either under 40ha or greater than 40 ha and incorporated characteristics of natural disturbance as described in the Site Plan.
2. Documentation through internal records of clear-cut size and the process for calculating average size.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor and Houston woodlands method of cutblock size calculation includes the gross area with WTP/reserve areas subtracted to provide the net cutblock area.
Performance Measure 5.3. Program Participants shall adopt a green-up requirement or alternative methods that provide for visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program implementing the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency by defaulting to practice requirements of FPPR sec 64 (≤ 60 ha with adjacent openings greened up) and sec 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning). The 60 ha opening size does not apply due to the default to spatial and temporal block size patterning provision in sec 65. The target for patch size are consistent with the Biodiversity Guidebook targets and align both the Morice and Bulkley to a similar management strategy. . Green up is not applicable given a science based approach to cutblock patterning.
2. Harvest area tracking system to demonstrate conformance with the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency by defaulting to practice requirements of FPPR sec 64 (≤ 60 ha with adjacent openings greened up) and sec 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning). The 60 ha opening size does not apply due to the default to spatial and temporal block size patterning provision in sec 65. The target for patch size are consistent with the Biodiversity Guidebook targets and align both the Morice and Bulkley to a similar management strategy. .
3. Trees in clear-cut harvest areas are at least 3 years old or 5 feet (1.5 metres) high at the desired level of stocking before adjacent areas are clear-cut, or as appropriate to address operational and economic considerations, alternative methods to reach the performance measure are utilized by the Program	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency by defaulting to practice requirements of FPPR sec 64 (≤ 60 ha with adjacent openings greened up) and sec 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning). The 60 ha opening size does not apply due to the default to spatial and temporal block size patterning provision in sec 65. The target for patch size are consistent with the Biodiversity Guidebook

Participant.	<p>targets and align both the Morice and Bulkley to a similar management strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green up is not applicable given a science based approach to cutblock patterning.
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Objective 5. Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits. To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.

Performance Measure 5.4. Program Participants shall support and promote recreational opportunities for the public

<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Provide recreational opportunities for the public, where consistent with forest management objectives.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands FSP identifies known recreation resources through acknowledgement of established recreation sites and Resource Management Zones. Established recreation sites may not have government objectives applicable to an FSP, but require approval for any non-recreation activities within these sites. Direction is also provided for those zones or established recreation sites in the land use plans/government orders, SFM indicators #3.2.2/Proportion of forest management activities, consistent with prescriptions to protect identified water features, #5.1.1/Documentation of the diversity of timber and non-timber benefits. Supports a diversity of timber and non timber forest products and forest based services, #5.1.2/ Evidence of open and respectful communications with forest-dependent businesses, forest users and local communities to integrate non-timber resources into forest management planning. When significant disagreement occurs, efforts towards conflict resolution are documented all indirectly measure actions taken to protect recreational/other features of significance with the details of the actions/strategies at the stand level documented in Site Plans.
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Objective 6. Protection of Special Sites. To manage lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities

Performance Measure 6.1. Program Participants shall identify special sites and manage them in a manner appropriate for their unique features.

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data, expert advice or stakeholder consultation in identifying or selecting special sites for protection.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands identifies, maps and manages special sites that may identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA survey, Site Plans have prescriptions to address the management of special sites when required however the sample of blocks reviewed did not have any recommendations from PFR surveys, Some PFR's were completed for Vanderhoof Fibre where overview assessments indicated a moderate or higher level of potential, The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas.
<p>2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified special sites.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands identifies, maps and manages special sites that may be identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA surveys, Identified sites inclusive of archaeological sites protected under the Heritage Conservation Act are captured in WIM's coverages with the coverage updated as new sites/occurrences are found, The FSP at sec. 6.3.5 includes measures for sites/occurrences of features that are not protected by the Heritage Conservation Act but are of importance to First Nations with inclusion of measures taken documented in Site Plans as necessary. Site Plans reviewed included blocks where PFR surveys were completed with few positive results identified as a result of those surveys,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFM indicators #7.1.1/Evidence of a good understanding of the nature of Aboriginal title and rights, #7.1.2/ Evidence of ongoing open and respectful communications with Aboriginal communities to foster meaningful engagement, and consideration of the information gained about their Aboriginal title and rights through this process. Where there is communicated disagreement regarding the organization's forest management activities, this evidence would include documentation of efforts towards conflict resolution, #7.2.1/Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation for Aboriginal communities, #7.2.2/Evidence of understanding and use of Aboriginal knowledge through the engagement of willing Aboriginal communities, using a process that identifies and manages culturally important resources and values, #7.2.3/Level of management and/or protection of areas where culturally important practices and activities occur all measure actions taken to understand, identify and protect special sites/sites of cultural and ongoing significance to First Nations.
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<i>Objective 7. Efficient Use of Forest Resources. To minimize waste and ensure the efficient use of forest resources</i>	
Performance Measure 7.1. Program Participants shall employ appropriate forest harvesting technology and “in-woods” manufacturing processes and practices to minimize waste and ensure efficient utilization of harvested trees, where consistent with other SFI Standard objectives.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Program or monitoring system to ensure efficient utilization, which may include provisions to ensure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands manages harvest cutovers to remove maximum value while retaining CWD beneficial to the site and stand level biodiversity, ▪ Waste and Residue surveys measure waste on scale based Cutting Permits with waste payments made where waste is above the thresholds, ▪ Houston woodlands inspections assess waste during operations to ensure waste is within reasonable levels and CWD is retained on site, ▪ SFM indicator #3.1.1/Level of soil disturbance measures soil conservation compliance across the population of blocks harvested annually with a target of 100% compliance while indicator #3.1.2/ Level of downed woody debris measures CWD levels across the population of blocks harvested annually with contractors trained in Canfor's CWD BMP that was developed at Houston woodlands, ▪ Canfor's partnership with Pinnacle Pellet and the Moricetown Indian Band utilizes sawmill residues (shavings/sawdust) for pellet production while bark hog fuel is used to power hot oil kilns.
a) management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests and of increased fuels build-up) and other utilization needs;	
b) training or incentives to encourage loggers to enhance utilization;	
c) exploration of markets for underutilized species and low-grade wood and alternative markets (e.g., bioenergy markets);	
d) periodic inspections and reports noting utilization and product separation.	

<i>Objective 8. Recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples' Rights. To recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples rights and traditional knowledge.</i>	
Performance Measure 8.1 Program Participants shall recognize and respect indigenous peoples rights.	
Indicator:	Corporate Woodlands
1. Have a written policy acknowledging a commitment to recognize and respect the rights of indigenous people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's current Sustainable Forest Management Commitments (June 2016 and October 2018) addresses the policy requirement.
Performance Measure 8.2 Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands confer with affected indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forestry management practices.	

Indicator: 1. Program that includes communicating with affected indigenous peoples to enable Program Participants to:	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor maintains protocol agreements with several First Nations aimed at partnerships and reconciliation. Each agreement is specific to the First Nation and the agreements and relationships continue to develop. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FSP/CP/RP referral process, The CI-West region has varied agreements with First Nations in the operating areas, SFM indicators #7.1.1/Evidence of a good understanding of the nature of Aboriginal title and rights, #7.1.2/ Evidence of ongoing open and respectful communications with Aboriginal communities to foster meaningful engagement, and consideration of the information gained about their Aboriginal title and rights through this process. Where there is communicated disagreement regarding the organization's forest management activities, this evidence would include documentation of efforts towards conflict resolution, #7.2.1/ Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation for Aboriginal communities, #7.2.2/ Evidence of understanding and use of Aboriginal knowledge through the engagement of willing Aboriginal communities, using a process that identifies and manages culturally important resources and values and #7.2.3/ Level of management and/or protection of areas where culturally important practices and activities occur are designed to measure the effectiveness of addressing First Nations concerns and interests, Records of communication with First Nations, referral and response are documented in COPI, Houston woodlands worked with the Takla First nation to maintain controlled access to a reserve parcel on the Dust Road through gating and retention of the Road Permit.
a) understand and respect traditional forest-related knowledge;	
b) identify and protect spiritually, historically, or culturally important sites;	
c) address the use of non-timber forest products of value to indigenous peoples in areas where Program Participants have management responsibilities on public lands;	
d) have a process to respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	

Objective 8. Recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples' Rights. To recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples rights and traditional knowledge.

Performance Measure 8.3. Program Participants are encouraged to communicate with and will respond to local indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forest management practices on their private lands.

Indicators:	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FSP/CP/RP referral process, SFM indicators #7.1.1/Evidence of a good understanding of the nature of Aboriginal title and rights, #7.1.2/ Evidence of ongoing open and respectful communications with Aboriginal communities to foster meaningful engagement, and consideration of the information gained about their Aboriginal title and rights through this process. Where there is communicated disagreement regarding the organization's forest management activities, this evidence would include documentation of efforts towards conflict resolution, #7.2.1/ Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation for Aboriginal communities, #7.2.2/ Evidence of understanding and use of Aboriginal knowledge through the engagement of willing Aboriginal communities, using a process that identifies and manages culturally important resources and values and #7.2.3/ Level of management and/or protection of areas where culturally important practices and activities occur are designed to measure the effectiveness of addressing First Nations concerns and interests, The CI-West region has varied agreements with the First Nations in operating areas, Records of interaction, referral and response are documented in COPI.
1. Awareness of traditional forest-related knowledge, such as known cultural heritage sites, the use of wood in traditional buildings and crafts, and flora that may be used in cultural practices for food, ceremonies or medicine.	
2. Respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	

<i>Objective 9. Legal and Regulatory Compliance.</i> Compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local laws and regulations.	
Performance Measure 9.1. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to avoid illegally harvested wood and to comply with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local forestry and related social and environmental laws and regulations	
Indicator: 1. Access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The corporate woodlands maintains web based access to regulatory information with updates from in house council and industry associations.
2. System to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, or local laws and regulations.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS includes a system (ITS) to record non-compliance incidents and reporting within/outside of Canfor, ▪ The internal audit did not reveal any instances of non-compliance.
3. Demonstration of commitment to legal compliance through available regulatory action information.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The woodlands group maintains web based access to regulatory information is committed to compliance with relevant legislation, ▪ Staff training includes the use of ITS and incident reporting requirements for both compliance and conformance incidents.
Performance Measure 9.2. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state, and local levels in the country in which the Program Participant operates	
Indicator: 1. Written policy demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, antidiscrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, indigenous peoples' rights, workers' and communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains policies governing conduct and processes within the company which are managed by the Human Resources Dept and include a code of conduct policy, bullying and harassment policy, a health and safety policy and a host of other related policies.
2. Forestry enterprises will respect the rights of workers and labor representatives in a manner that encompasses the intent of the International Labour Organization (ILO) core conventions.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor 's Human Resources Dept policies address workplace legislation in BC and Alberta which meets the intent of ILO core conventions, ▪ The woodlands group is largely non-union however union sites are managed according to the applicable local collective agreements.

<i>Objective 10 Forestry Research, Science, and Technology.</i> To support forestry research, science, and Technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based.	
Performance Measure 10.1 Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SIC's, associations or other partners provide in-kind support or funding for forest research to improve forest health, productivity and sustainable management of forest resources, and the environmental benefits and performance of forest products.	
1. Financial or in-kind support of research to address questions of relevance in the region of operations. Examples could include, but are not limited to, areas of forest productivity, water quality, biodiversity, community issues, or similar areas which build broader understanding of the benefits and impacts of forest management:	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor is a member of FP Innovations who conducts research on Forest Management projects including environmental best management practices, feed stocks for bio-energy, wildfire management and other forest related research, ▪ Canfor's membership in the WCSIC also furthers research into forest related issues/concerns.
2. Research on genetically engineered trees via forest tree biotechnology shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and provincial regulations and international protocols ratified by Canada depending on jurisdiction of management.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor does not carry out research on genetically engineered trees.
Performance Measure 10.2. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners develop or use state, provincial, or regional analyses in support of their sustainable forestry programs	
Indicators:	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and has expanded it since the internal audit while supporting the WCSIC's efforts to further the SFI objectives.
1. Participation, individually or through cooperative efforts involving SICs and/or associations at the national, state, provincial, or regional level, in the development or use of some of the following:	
a) regeneration assessments;	
b) growth and drain assessments;	
c) BMPs implementation and conformance;	
d) biodiversity conservation information for family forest owners; and	
e) social, cultural or economic benefit assessments.	
Performance Measure 10.3. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.	

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Where available, monitor information generated from regional climate models on long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and has expanded it since the internal audit while supporting the WCSIC's efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Climate change is monitored and adaptation through the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use are integrated into FSP stocking standards, as required from time to time noting climate based seed transfer is not yet a legal requirement, ▪ Deactivation focuses on water control recognizing a change in weather patterns and storm intensity, ▪ The SFMP uses surrogate indicators to measure carbon sequestration/storage including old growth forests (storage) and regeneration success (sequestration).
<p>2. Program participants are knowledgeable about climate change impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitats and conservation of biological diversity through international, national, regional or local programs.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and has expanded it since the internal audit, ▪ Membership in FPAC, COFI, CBFA, FP Innovations and other groups allows for information flow on relevant topics and integration into each operation as required.

<p><i>Objective 11. Training and Education.</i> To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 11.1. Program Participants shall require appropriate training of personnel and contractors so that they are competent to fulfill their responsibilities under SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Written statement of commitment to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard communicated throughout the organization, particularly to facility and woodland managers, fiber sourcing staff and field foresters.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains the Sustainable Forest Management Commitments that articulates Canfor's commitment to SFM. Minor revision is required to meet the SFI FM standard and is best managed through incorporation into a Wood Procurement package fashioned after the WCSIC model, ▪ Canfor has developed a wood procurement package that includes the SFM Commitments that was updated in October 2018, ▪ Responsibility for adhering to the FMS is part of each employees documented role inclusive of log purchasers, ▪ Meetings between mill staff and woodlands staff occur regularly to assess production levels and balance log deliveries to meet mill needs but are subject to weather/other constraints that may affect mill performance.
<p>2. Assignment and understanding of roles and responsibilities for achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS manual and Roles & Responsibility Matrix defines roles and responsibilities across the FMG.
<p>3. Staff education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate woodlands maintains an internal training program to support the FMS with requirements defined in the woodlands training matrix, ▪ Training records include FMS training as well as external training,
<p>4. Contractor education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate woodlands maintains an external training program to support contractors in FMS implementation, ▪ Woodlands staff remain responsible to verify contractor training records annually, ▪ Houston woodlands maintains records of contractor training in the network.
<p>5. Program Participants shall have written agreements for the use of qualified logging professionals and/or certified logging professionals (where available) and/or</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's corporate woodlands supports the WCSIC and its training direction for qualified loggers and recognizes the contractor FMS training meets the requirements set by the WCSIC.

wood producers that have completed training programs and are recognized as qualified logging professionals.	
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Performance Measure 11.2. Program Participants shall work individually and/or with SFI Implementation Committees, logging or forestry associations, or appropriate agencies or others in the forestry community, to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers.	
Indicators:	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Since the internal audit Canfor's WCSIC membership has been expanded such that the corporate group is represented.
1. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria and identify delivery mechanisms for wood producers' training courses and continuing education that address:	
a) awareness of sustainable forestry principles and the SFI Program;	
b) BMPs, including streamside management and road construction, maintenance, and retirement;	
c) reforestation, invasive exotic plants and animals, forest resource conservation, aesthetics, and special sites;	
d) awareness of responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act, and other measures to protect wildlife habitat (e.g. Forests With Exceptional Conservation Value);	
e) Awareness of rare forested natural communities as identified by provincial agencies or by credible organizations such as Nature Serve, Nature Conservancy etc;	
f) logging safety;	
g) U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration(OSHA) and Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (COHS) regulations, wage and hour rules, and other provincial, state and local employment laws;	
h) transportation issues;	
i) business management	
j) public policy and outreach; and	
k) awareness of emerging technologies	
2.The SIC approved wood producer's training programs shall have a continuing education component with coursework that supports the current training programs, safety and the principle of sustainable forestry.	
3. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria for recognition of logger certification programs, where they exist, that include:	

a) Completion of SFI Implementation Committee recognized logging training programs and meeting continuing education requirements of the training program;	
b) Independent in-the-forest verification of conformance with the logger certification program standards;	
c) Compliance with all applicable laws and regulations including responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act and other measures to protect wildlife habitat;	
d) Use of BMP's to protect water quality;	
e) Logging safety;	
f) Compliance with acceptable silviculture and utilization standards;	
g) Aesthetic management techniques employed where applicable; and	
h) Adherence to a management or harvest plan that is site specific and agreed to by the forest landowner	

<i>Objective 12. Community Involvement in the Practices of Sustainable Forestry.</i> To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by encouraging the public and forestry community to participate in the commitment to sustainable forestry, and publicly report progress.	
Performance Measure 12.1. Program Participants shall support and promote efforts by consulting foresters, state, provincial and federal agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, conservation organizations, indigenous peoples and governments, community groups, sporting organizations, labour, universities, extension agencies, the American Tree Farm System® and/or other landowner cooperative programs to apply principles of sustainable forest management.	
Indicators:	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Since the 20018 internal audit Canfor’s WCSIC membership has been expanded such that the corporate groups represented.
1. Support, including financial, for efforts of SFI Implementation Committees.	
2. Support, individually or collaboratively for education and outreach to forest landowners, describing the importance and providing implementation guidance on:	
z) Best management practices;	
aa) Reforestation and afforestation;	
bb) Visual quality management;	
cc) Conservation of critical wildlife habitat elements, biodiversity, threatened and endangered species, and FECV;	
dd) Management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests) and other utilization needs;	
f. control of exotic invasive plants and animals;	
g. characteristics of special sites and	
h. reduction of wildfire risk.	
3. Participation in efforts to support or promote conservation of managed forests through voluntary market-based incentive programs such as current-use taxation programs, Forest Legacy Program, or conservation easements.	
Performance Measure 12.2. Program Participants shall support and promote, at the state, provincial or other appropriate levels, mechanisms for public outreach, education, and involvement related to sustainable forest management.	
Indicator:	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The corporate group provides opportunities for individuals and groups that are documented on the website (http://www.canfor.com/our-company/media-center/blog). <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Houston woodlands conducts tours/field trips and provides speakers at local schools or with other public groups as requested from time to time.
1. Periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry such as:	
a) field tours, seminars, websites, webinars or workshops;	
b) educational trips;	
c) self-guided forest management trails;	
d) publication of articles, educational pamphlets, or newsletters; or	
e) support for state, provincial, and local forestry organizations and soil and water conservation districts.	
Performance Measure 12.3. Program Participants shall establish, at the state, provincial, or other appropriate levels, procedures to address concerns raised by loggers, consulting	

foresters, employees, the public, or Program Participants regarding practices that appear inconsistent with the SFI Standard principles and objectives.	
Indicators: 1. Support for SFI Implementation Committee efforts (toll-free numbers and other efforts) to address concerns about apparent nonconforming practices.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate woodlands will maintain membership and support of the WCSIC inclusive of non-conforming practices reporting, Since the internal audit Canfor's WCSIC membership has been expanded such that the corporate group s represented.
2. Process to receive and respond to public inquiries. SFI SIC's shall submit data annually to SFI Inc. regarding concerns received and responses.	

<i>Objective 13. Public Land Responsibilities.</i> To promote and implement sustainable forest management on public lands.	
Performance Measure 13.1. Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall participate in the development of public land planning and management processes.	
Indicators: 1. Involvement in public land planning and management activities with appropriate governmental entities and the public.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands maintains representation on the Nadina Forest District and Bulkley Forest District TSA steering committees given land use planning programs have been disbanded, Where land use planning process may be initiated Canfor will provide representation where it affects their interests and it makes sense to be involved.
2. Appropriate contact with local stakeholders over forest management issues through state, provincial, federal, or independent collaboration.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston woodlands maintains records of contact with First Nations and other stakeholders in the COPI database, Broad referral occurs for the FSP and area specific referral occurs for each Cutting/Road Permit that strives to solicit information and concerns and further informed discussion aimed at incorporating values/concerns into operational plans, Houston woodlands continues to meet with and works to address stakeholder concerns including First Nations, trappers, guides and water licence holders as part of the CP/RP referral process, Houston woodlands worked with the Takla First nation to control but maintain access to a reserve parcel via the Dust Road through gating/road construction and maintaining the road permit obligations post harvest.

<i>Objective 14. Communications and Public reporting.</i> To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by documenting progress and opportunities for improvement.	
Performance Measure 14.1. A certified Program Participant shall provide a summary audit report, prepared by the certification body, to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of a certification, recertification or surveillance audit to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
Indicator:	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s contract with their CB includes the requirement to prepare an annual certification report on SFM and submit it to the certification scheme body for public posting as well as posting on Canfor’s website, ▪ <i>Under the SFI FM/WP schemes the CB will prepare and submit a public summary audit report for posting to the SFI and Canfor’s website.</i>
1. The summary public report (one copy must be in English), shall include, at a minimum and be posted on the SFI Inc. website:	
a) a description of the audit process, objectives, and scope;	
b) a description of substitute indicators, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each;	
c) the name of Program Participant that was audited, including its SFI representative;	
d) a general description of the Program Participant’s forestland and manufacturing operations included in the audit;	
e) the name of the certification body and lead auditor (names of the audit team members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the audit team and Program Participant);	
f) the dates the certification was conducted and completed;	
g) a summary of the findings, including general descriptions of any nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and	
h) the certification decision.	
Performance Measure 14.2. Program Participants shall report annually to the SFI Program on their conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard	
Indicators:	Corporate Woodlands
1. Prompt response to the SFI annual progress report survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The corporate woodlands will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.</i>
2. Recordkeeping for all the categories of information needed for SFI annual progress report surveys.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The corporate woodlands will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.</i>
3. Maintenance of copies of past reports to document progress and improvements to demonstrate conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The corporate woodlands will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.</i>

<i>Objective 15. Management Review and Continual Improvement.</i> To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry and monitor, measure, and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.	
Performance Measure 15.1. Program Participants shall establish a management review system to examine findings and progress in implementing the SFI Forest Management Standard, to make appropriate improvements in programs, and to inform their employees of changes.	
Indicators:	Corporate Woodlands
1. System to review commitments, programs, and procedures to evaluate effectiveness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the woodlands group.
2. System for collecting, reviewing, and reporting information to management regarding progress in achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives and performance measures.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The internal audit process provides information on SFM performance for consideration by management.
3. Annual review of progress by management and determination of changes and improvements necessary to continually improve conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the corporate woodlands, ▪ The 2017 management review occurred in July 2018 and the 2018 Management review occurred in March 2019. Both reviews make specific reference to the transition to the SFI FM & FS standards.

APPENDIX 3.8 - Mackenzie SFI FM Objective Matrix

<p><i>Objective 1. Forest Management Planning.</i> To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Forest management planning at a level appropriate to the size and scale of the operation, including:</p>	
a) a long-term resource analysis;	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TSR rationale for the Mackenzie TSA (November 14, 2014 amended January 6, 2015), ▪ Data Package for the Mackenzie TSA (September 2012), ▪ Public Discussion Paper (October 2013).
b) a periodic or on-going forest inventory;	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VRI maintained by the province of British Columbia for the Mackenzie TSA with VRI current to 2010.
c) a land classification system;	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BEC system with PEM/TEM layer for some areas of the TSA.
d) biodiversity at landscape scales;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie LRMP (November 2000) takes direction from the Mackenzie Sustainable Resource Management Plan (https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/land-use/land-use-plans-objectives/omineca-region/mackenzie-lrmp/mackenzie-srmp) that provides guidance on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ protected areas, ✓ water resources, ✓ fish & wildlife habitat, ✓ caribou and grizzly bear, ✓ forest and mineral resources. <p>Further orders establish non-spatial & spatial OGMA's as well as UWR's/WHA's for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Northern/Mountain Caribou, ✓ Stone Sheep, ✓ Mountain Goat, ✓ Elk, ✓ Moose.
e) soils inventory and maps (where available);	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mapping (detailed/reconnaissance) and where necessary, TSFA's at the stand level. In addition, soil classification maps are available at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soils/index.html and at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/terrain/terrain_files/access.html#soils, ▪ TSFA's are completed based on terrain mapping and/or signs of instability with the recommendations incorporated into the Site Plans.
f) access to growth & yield modeling capabilities;	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WINTIPSY/other models used in the TSR data package for the Mackenzie TSA.
g) up-to-date maps or a GIS.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WIM group maintains a functional GIS across the Woodlands Group divisions with a dedicated WIM technician on site at the Mackenzie division.
h) recommended sustainable harvest levels for areas	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p>

available for harvest; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AAC rationale's provided at the TSA level with apportionments for TSA, ▪ Mackenzie current AAC decision November 14, 2014 amended January 6, 2015, – 4,500, 000³/yr, ▪ Partition to of ≤ 950,000m³ from non-Pli leading stands and ≤ 300,000m³ of the partition to be harvested from southwest portion of the TSA.
i) a review of non-timber issues (e.g. recreation, tourism, pilot projects, and economic incentive programs to promote water protection, carbon storage, bioenergy feedstock production, or biological diversity conservation, or to address climate-induced ecosystem change.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR document/data package for the Mackenzie provides information on how non-timber resources are addressed and considered, ▪ The Mackenzie LRMP provides guidance on non-timber resource management that is incorporated in the FSP.
2. Documentation of current harvest levels fall within long term sustainable levels identified in the forest management plan.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cut/control letters are issued annually by government, ▪ The FMS & Tenures Coordinator tracks harvest to ensure cut/control requirements are met, ▪ A15384 entered a new cut/control period in 2018 with the Mackenzie Woodlands Group licence A87345 having a term starting in 2010 ending in June 2020 with an allowable cut of 4,000,000m³ for the 10 year period. ▪ Current harvest is 539,534m³/A15834 & 2,943,777m³/FLTC A87345 noting credits and attribution for FLTC A87345. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFM indicators 2.14a/Percent of volume harvested compared to allocated harvest levels is used to measure the volume harvested on the CSA certified DFA compared to the apportionment volumes.
3. A forest inventory system and a method to calculate growth and yield.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR process and Mackenzie TSA Data Package provides insight into the current inventory, ▪ Canfor utilizes specialists (i.e. Forsite/Ecora/etc.) to shadow TSR's and calculate growth and yield as or if necessary, ▪ Canfor has reviewed the partition requirements in the amended TSR rationale and prepared a presentation for the Chief forester to demonstrate the difficulty in achieving the partition requirements given the problems with the current VRI and stands types found in the TSA.
4. Periodic updates of forest inventory and recalculation of planned harvest to account for changes in growth due to productivity increases or decreases (e.g. improved data, long-term drought, fertilization, climate change, forestland ownership changes, etc.).	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VRI updated to 2010 supported by RESULTS data for harvest updates, ▪ Government recalculates the AAC at least every 10 years to address changes in the THLB, non-timber resources and social interests with recent AAC determination November 14, 2014 amended January 6, 2015,
5. Documentation of forest practices (e.g. planting, fertilization and thinning) are consistent with assumptions in harvest plans.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR documents for the Mackenzie TSA outlines the management regimes followed and used in the analysis to support the AAC rationale, ▪ Site Plans provide stand level direction for harvests that are consistent with the TSR.

Performance Measure 1.2: Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:	
<p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p>1. Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless the conversion</p> <p>a. Is in compliance relevant national and regional policy and legislation related to land use and forest management; and</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and Land Resource Manager records provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS. Reports provide a summary of planted seedlots and compliance with the Chief Forester's standards as well as milestone obligation compliance, ▪ Mackenzie is trialing the voluntary Climate Based Seed Transfer guidelines amended into the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use, ▪ Any conversion to PAS (roads/lrgs/SUP's/Camps/other) is legal and controlled as part of the measure of PAS at the CSA DFA level and monitored through the periodic TSR process, ▪ SFM indicators 2.13a/Site Conversion and 2.13b/Permanent Access Structures measures losses to the CSA certified DFA a running total of 0.95% of the DFA area converted to non-forest use identified in the 2016/17 annual report, ▪ Transmission line corridors are existing bring power from the Peace River dams to the provincial power grid.
<p>b. Would not convert native forest types that are rare and ecologically significant at the landscape level or put any native forest types at risk of becoming rare; and</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Indicators 1.2.2/Species within the DFA and 1.4.1/Sites of Special significance measures any reduction in special sites (red/blue-listed plant communities, nests, carnivore dens, wallows, ungulate licks and any unique biological, geological and cultural features, ▪ Site Plans and Land Resource Manager records identify any special sites protected at the stand level and also provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS.
<p>c. Does not create significant long term adverse impacts on FECVs , old growth forests and forests critical to threatened and endangered species and special sites</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie LRMP identifies priority biodiversity set asides for the Mackenzie TSA with orders identifying UWR's and WHA's as well as spatial and aspatial OGMAs placements at the landscape across the TSA, ▪ Red/blue listed sites not captured in set asides, the NTHLB or through the representation model may be identified and set aside at the stand level if/when encountered and are measured by indicator 1.4.1/Sites of Special significance.
<p>2. In limited situations where a conversion of forest cover type is planned, an assessment considers:</p> <p>a. Productivity/stand quality conditions and impacts including social and economic values</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, ▪ SFM indicators 2.13a/Site Conversion and 2.13b/Permanent Access Structures measures losses to the THLB with a target of <5% across the CSA certified DFA with a result of 0.95% in the latest annual report, ▪ Losses due to non-forest industry activity are primarily mining activity regulated by the provincial government.
<p>b. Specific ecosystem issues related to the site such as invasive species, insect/disease issues, riparian protection needs and others as appropriate to site including regeneration challenges</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, ▪ SFM indicators 2.13a/Site Conversion and 2.13b/Permanent Access Structures measures losses to the THLB with a target of <5% across the CSA certified DFA with a result of 0.95% in the latest annual report, ▪ Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS, ▪ Losses due to non-forest industry activity are primarily coal mining activity regulated by the provincial government.
<p>c. Ecological impacts of conversion including a review at the site and landscape scale as well as consideration for any appropriate mitigation measures</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, ▪ Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS, ▪ Losses due to non-forest industry activity are primarily mining activity regulated by the provincial government.

Performance Measure 1.3: Program participants shall not have within their scope of certification to this SFI Standard, forest lands that have been converted to a non-forest land use.	
Indicator: 1. Forest lands converted to other land uses shall not be certified to this SFI Standard. This does not include forest lands used for forest and wildlife management such as wildlife food plots or infrastructure such as forest roads, log processing areas, trails etc.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites, ▪ Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformity with FSP stocking standards, ▪ Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS, ▪ Losses due to non-forest industry activity are primarily mining activity regulated by the provincial government. ▪ Where land is removed from the Crown forest landbase it is captured in the TSR process and then removed from the land coverage.

Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity. To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.	
Performance Measure 2.1: Program participants shall promptly reforest after final harvest.	
Indicators 1. Documented reforestation plans and activities based on site specific environmental, ecological or forest health considerations or legal requirements. Where feasible, planting within two years or two planting seasons or by planned natural regeneration methods within 5 years.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards with a site level plan identified for each cutblock. In general time of plant regeneration surveys are used with planting occurring the season following harvest unless delayed for seedling availability or site preparation, ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group increases stocking levels in rust prone areas with drag scarification for naturals followed by fill planting as necessary, ▪ Stocking standards in the FSP allow four years to re-establish a crop with seven years for natural regenerated sites which is seldom used. ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group tracks regen delay dates with all blocks meeting the re-establishment milestone in the calendar 2017 population of blocks meeting regen delay in 1.8 years since harvest for planted blocks and 4.3 years for drag scarified blocks (<i>2017 Regen Delay.xlsx</i>), ▪ SFM indicator 2.1.1a/Regen Delay measures re-stocking achievement annually with a target of < 4 years for artificial reforestation and <7 years for natural regeneration, ▪ <i>The Woodlands Group are developing a report that measures the time from harvest to planting/regen delay survey achievement, by operation and licence to address the indicator using data in Cengea.</i>
2. Clear criteria to judge adequate regeneration and appropriate actions to correct under-stocked areas and achieve acceptable species composition and stocking rates for both artificial and natural regeneration.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stocking standards are identified in sec. 8 of the FSP (May 2018), ▪ Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards with a site level plan identified for each cutblock, ▪ Natural regeneration is not the preferred method however it is used to compliment planted stock and add species diversity ▪ All regeneration information (site preparation, planting or natural regeneration, surveys, stand tending) is entered into Land Resource Manager & RESULTS, ▪ Planting records show mixed species planting; primarily Pli and Sx.
3. Plantings of exotic tree species should minimize risk to native ecosystems.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor and the Mackenzie Woodlands Group do not plant exotic tree species on Crown Land, ▪ Seed used by the Mackenzie Woodlands Group complies with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forest and Range Practices Act, Section 31, ✓ Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, Section 43, ✓ Chief Foresters Standards for seed use.

Performance Measure 2.1: Program participants shall promptly reforest after final harvest.	
4. Protection of desirable or planned advanced natural regeneration during harvest.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Plans retention requirements identify any pathogens/pests and the suitability pole/sapling/other for retention. Where practicable, advanced regeneration is maintained favouring clumps over singeltons for windfirmness, Sites Plans reviewed included green tree retention although primarily deciduous species and understory retention retained for biodiversity purposes.
5. Afforestation programs that consider potential ecological impacts of the selection and planting of tree species in non-forested landscapes.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mackenzie Woodlands Group does not complete afforestation treatments.
Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Minimized chemical use required to achieve management objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mackenzie Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016-2021/Conf #124-0365-16/21) but has not used herbicide for vegetation treatments in the recent past. Should herbicide use be considered it is required to be tracked and reported on an annual basis as a condition of the IPMP and includes the area treated by non- chemical means.
2. Use of least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides necessary to achieve management objectives.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mackenzie Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016-2021/Conf #124-0365-16/21) but has not used herbicide for vegetation treatments in the recent past. Herbicides used by Canfor are narrow spectrum and approved for use under federal legislation, The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity. Use is tracked and reported on an annual basis as a condition of the IPMP and includes the area treated by non- chemical means.
3. Use of pesticides registered for the intended use and applied in accordance with label requirements.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mackenzie Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publicly available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity.
4. The World Health Organization type 1A and 1B , pesticides shall be prohibited except where no other viable alternative is available.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mackenzie Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publicly available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, The chemicals in use are not listed as World Health Organization type 1A or 1B.
5. Use of pesticides banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001) shall be prohibited	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mackenzie Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publicly available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, The chemicals in use are not listed as banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001).
6. Use of integrated pest management where feasible.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mackenzie Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016-2021/Conf #124-0365-16/21) but has not used herbicide for vegetation treatments in the recent past. The Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) is publicly available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The plan identifies the methods used for vegetation management which include non chemical treatments, Manual brushing is the preferred method with minimal brushing required annually.
7. Supervision of forest chemical applications by state-	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should the Mackenzie Woodlands Group conduct a herbicide treatment Canfor maintains a relationship with a firm specializing in

or provincial-trained or certified applicators.	herbicide treatments who monitor ground and aerial crews.
8. Use of management practices appropriate to the situation, for example:	Divisional
a) notification of adjoining landowners or nearby residents concerning applications and chemicals used;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should the Mackenzie Woodlands Group consider herbicide treatments the Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications
b) appropriate multilingual signs or oral warnings;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should The Mackenzie Woodlands Group the Management System Document identifies the methods to be used for signs/warning notifications as appropriate.
c) control of public road access during and immediately after applications;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should the Mackenzie Woodlands Group the Management System Document identifies the methods to be used for signs/warning notifications as appropriate.
d) designation of streamside and other needed buffer strips;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should the Mackenzie Woodlands Group the Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Buffers are used for all riparian and other sensitive areas to minimize overspray and drift. ✓ Aerial spraying uses GPS to track flight paths and identify ant overspray areas which are checked the following year for any damage, ✓ Layout crews physically mark the buffers prior to application, ✓ Overspray's are reported as part of the Confirmation requirements.
e) use of positive shutoff and minimal-drift spray valves;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should the Mackenzie Woodlands Group the Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Applicators equipment is calibrated and uses the latest technology for minimizing drift, ✓ Wind speed is also monitored to minimize drift.
f) aerial application of forest chemicals parallel to buffer zones to minimize drift;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should the Mackenzie Woodlands Group the Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Pilots are to plan their aerial swaths parallel to a buffer but depends on block shape, internal reserves and other buffers to minimize overflying and drift.
g) monitoring of water quality or safeguards to ensure proper equipment use and protection of streams, lakes, and other water bodies;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should the Mackenzie Woodlands Group the Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Water samples are not taken however buffers and weather monitoring are used to protect water quality.
h) appropriate transportation and storage of chemicals;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should the Mackenzie Woodlands Group the Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Storage and handling of herbicides follows the PCA and SDS requirements.
i) filing of required state or provincial reports; or	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should the Mackenzie Woodlands Group the Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ An annual report is to be prepared and submitted to government annually as a condition of the confirmation.
j) use of methods to ensure protection of threatened	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should the Mackenzie Woodlands Group the Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide

and endangered species.	<p>applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Red/blue listed and other protected species are identified in the Site Plan and any features (stick nests/dens/licks) are protected either by removal of the block from the spray schedule with a manual treatment or buffering the feature/s. ✓
Performance Measure 2.3: Program Participants shall implement management practices to protect and maintain forest and soil productivity.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Process to identify soils vulnerable to compaction and use of appropriate methods including the use of soil maps where available, to avoid excessive soil disturbance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil disturbance limits for sensitive and non-sensitive are identified in sec. 5.1 of the FSP and use the default practice requirements in the FPPR (sec. 35 & 36), ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Plan, ▪ The Contract Worker and Supervisor SWP's identify shutdown requirements for contractors, ▪ SFM indicator 3.1.1e/Soil Conservation measures soil conservation compliance across the CSA certified DFA.
2. Use of erosion control measures to minimize the loss of soil and site productivity.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The applicable limit/s are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plan identifies the constraint, ▪ Operations are monitored by Mackenzie Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, ▪ SFM indicators 3.1.1e/Soil Conservation is used to measure soil conservation compliance across the CSA certified DFA.
3. Post-harvest conditions conducive to maintaining site productivity (e.g., limited rutting, retained down woody debris, minimized skid trails).	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plan must identify the constraint, ▪ Operations are monitored by Mackenzie Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, ▪ CWD requirements are not set in the FSP but rather the Site Plan and checked during operations. The FSP silently accepts the interior practice requirement (FPPR 68(1)b) with a more appropriate target set in each Site Plan, ▪ SFM indicator 3.1.2 measures CWD levels on each block.
4. Retention of vigorous trees during partial harvesting, consistent with silvicultural standards for the area.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FSP at sec. 5.5.1 requires a minimum of 3.5% of the gross area of each cutblock in WTP and over the course of a year, a minimum of 7% of the area of all cutblocks to contain WTP's, ▪ The Site Plans for each block identify retention requirements for mature trees and pole/sapling layers, ▪ WTP and singleton WT's are prescribed in cutblock Site Plans, ▪ SFM indicators 1.1.4a/Wildlife Trees, 1.1.4b/Riparian Area Management Effectiveness and 1.1.4c/Dispersed Retention measures stand structure retained across the population of blocks harvested annually.
5. Criteria that address harvesting and site preparation to protect soil productivity.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Post harvest assessments are used to prescribe any site preparation with minimal site preparation occurring and none during the 2017 field season, ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Plan, ▪ Operations are monitored by Mackenzie Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ The Contract Supervisor and Worker SWP's address shutdown requirements coupled with training in site disturbance.
6. Road construction and skidding layout to minimize impacts to soil productivity and water quality.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil disturbance limits for sensitive and non-sensitive are identified in the FSP sec. 5.1 as using the default practice requirements in the FPPR (sec. 35 & 36), ▪ The applicable limit/s for roads, landings and temporary/permanent skid trails are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ The Site Plan identifies any riparian areas or areas with sensitive terrain, ▪ Geometric road designs and TSFA's are prepared and followed when required to protect both the soil and water resources, ▪ SFM indicators 3.1.1e/Soil Conservation and 3.1.1f/Terrain Management measures permanent access structures and unstable terrain across the CSA certified DFA with indicators 3.1.1a/Sedimentation, 3.1.1b/Stream Crossings, 3.1.1c/Road Re-vegetation and 3.1.1d/Road Environmental Risk Assessments used as surrogates to measure water quality across the DFA.
Performance Measure 2.4: Program Participants shall manage so as to protect forests from damaging agents, such as environmentally or economically undesirable wildfire, pests, diseases and	

invasive exotic plants and animals, to maintain and improve long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.	
Indicators: 1. Program to protect forests from damaging agents.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Site Plan for each block identifies any pests/pathogens and the actions to control them (stumping, trap trees/pheromone baits, etc.), ▪ Aerial flights and TSA committee work focused on pest/pathogens provides higher level planning information to address pests/pathogens, ▪ The TSR documents address non-salvageable losses, ▪ Salvage planning for Spruce Bark Beetle infested stands as well as salvage of Mountain Pine Beetle damaged stands continues with all blocks reviewed addressing a forest health concern. <p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual EPRP (2018) provides direction for fire preparedness inclusive of equipment, fire watch, early shift/shut down and fire fighting actions, ▪ Contractors must have fire training that is refreshed annually.
2. Management to promote healthy and productive forest conditions to minimize susceptibility to damaging agents.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group strategy is focused on wise use of the forest estate including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ que stands that have been attacked by damaging agents for priority salvage harvest, ✓ harvest old stands first and reforest with young thrifty stands, ✓ maintain a forest estate that is supported by science in terms of patch size and seral stages to both protect the forest estate and address requirements for wildlife and biodiversity. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mackenzie’s FSP at sec. 5.4.3 identifies the use of sec. 64 and 65 of the FPPR with spatial and temporal cutblock patterning to resemble natural disturbance, ▪ Stand level plans are supported by analysis (patch size) to demonstrate any larger cutblocks fits within the appropriate natural disturbance regime, ▪ SFM indicator 1.1.3d/Patch Size measures patch size at the landscape level and allows salvage of disturbed forest areas considering the natural range of variation.
3. Participation in, and support of, fire and pest prevention and control programs.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group works with the Wildfire Branch to ensure operations comply with the Wildfire Act/regulation requirements ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group works with the Mackenzie District FLNRO & RD office to address forest health concerns and maintains membership on the TSA steering committee. <p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor pays an annual fee for fire fighting as part of the annual rent on their licences.
Performance Measure 2.5: Program Participants that deploy improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings shall use sound scientific methods	
Indicator: 1. Program for appropriate research, testing, evaluation, and deployment of improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group follows the Chief Forests standards for seed use, ▪ Class A, then B+, then B seed are used with stocking stands identified in the FSP and Site Plan, ▪ Mackenzie has started to use the voluntary climate change/adaptation amendments to the seed use standards, ▪ SFM indicator 1.2.3/Proportion of genetically modified trees in reforestation efforts measures compliance with the seed use rules for all cutblocks planted each year, ▪ The Silviculture Group maintains a report to measure compliance with seed transfer rules (lat/long and elevation) with a deviation of 3.95% found for the 2017 planting program attributed to the Climate Based Seed transfer that becomes limiting for latitude/longitude shifts for class A seed.

Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources. To protect the water quality of rivers, streams, lakes, <i>wetlands</i> and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding <i>best management practices</i> .	
Performance Measure 3.1. Program Participants shall meet or exceed all applicable federal, provincial, state, and local water quality laws and meet or exceed best management practices developed under Canadian or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency–approved water quality programs.	
Indicators: 1. Program to implement federal, state or provincial water quality BMPs during all phases of management activities.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pre-works define riparian requirements at the stand level for harvesting, road/structure construction and silviculture operations, ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group uses harvest/road and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed, ▪ SWP’s direct supervision efforts, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ The Woodlands Group Access and Erosion Control Standards provide direction on deactivation to control sedimentation and protect water quality, ▪ SFM indicators 3.1.1a/Sedimentation, 3.1.1b/Stream Crossings, 3.1.1c/Road Re-vegetation, 3.1.1d/Road Environmental Risk Assessments, 3.1.1e/Soil Conservation, 3.1.1f/Terrain Management and 3.2.1/Peak Flow Index measure water quality/watershed impacts and point source siltation across the CSA certified DFA.
2. Contract provisions that specify conformance to BMPs.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contracts include a clause requiring contractors to conform with the FMS requirements which includes training and following SWP’s and pre-works/plans.
3. Monitoring of overall BMPs implementation.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group uses harvest/road and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed with team meeting used to identify trends and concerns, ▪ SFM indicator 1.1.4b/Riparian Area Management Effectiveness measures conformity with riparian reserve/management zone widths across the population of blocks harvested annually. Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The environmental program includes a riparian objective with targets that assesses performance across the Woodlands Group, ▪ The annual FMS review assesses overall performance inclusive of SWP conformity, trends and concerns.
Performance Measure 3.2. Program Participants shall have or develop, implement water, wetland and riparian area protection measures based on soil type, terrain, vegetation, ecological function, harvesting system, state BMP’s, provincial guidelines and other applicable factors.	
Indicators: 1. Program addressing management and protection of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies and riparian areas during all phases of management, including the layout and construction of roads and skid trails to maintain water reach, flow and water quality.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP at sec. 5.3 identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ There are no community watersheds or fisheries sensitive watersheds within the Mackenzie TSA, ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossings and the management of non-classified riparian features, ▪ Pre-works review the riparian features and restrictions prior to harvest/silviculture activity, ▪ SWP’s identify no harvest activity or re-fuelling within the RMA of a classified riparian features, ▪ Contractor training includes riparian features and their management, ▪ SFM indicators 1.1.4b/Riparian Area Management Effectiveness, 3.1.1a/Sedimentation, 3.1.1b/Stream Crossings, 3.1.1c/Road Re-vegetation, 3.1.1d/Road Environmental Risk Assessments and 3.2.1/Peak Flow Index measure point source siltation/stream crossings, riparian management and watersheds condition across the CSA certified DFA.
2. Mapping of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies as specified in state or provincial BMP’s and, where appropriate, identification on the	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group stand and landscape level maps identify riparian features using the FC1/TRIM data and fish stream inventory mapping, ▪ The WIM group maintains the data for the mapping process.

ground.	
3. Document and implementation of plans to manage or protect rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, other water bodies and riparian areas.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP at sec. 5.3 identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Inspections monitor activities with any non-conformity identified documented in ITS with suitable action plans developed to address the incident, ▪ SFM indicator 1.1.4b/Riparian Area Management Effectiveness measures riparian reserve/management zone widths and assesses compliance across harvested blocks annually.
4. Plans that address wet weather events in order to maintain water quality.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP at sec. 5.3 identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Soil disturbance limits identified in the Site Plan are used to determine season of harvest/constraints to harvesting, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP identifies shut down requirements.

Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.

Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.

Indicators:	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP identifies the landscape level set asides for biodiversity (spatial/aspatial OGMA's, UWR's/WHA's, PA's) and any constraints to harvesting is prescribed in the Site Plan, ▪ The FSP identifies the use of natural disturbance analysis via spatial/temporal considerations identified in the FPPR (i.e. patch size) that stand level planning adheres to, ▪ Ecological representation mapping has identified rare ecosystem associations for protection with conformation completed during layout, ▪ The Migratory Bird SWP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ SFM indicators 1.1.1/Productive Forest Representation, 1.1.2/Forest area by species composition, 1.1.3a/Old Forests, 1.1.3b Interior Forest, 1.1.3c/Biodiversity Reserve Effectiveness, 1.1.3d/Patch Size, 1.1.4a/Wildlife Trees, 1.1.4b/Riparian Area Management Effectiveness, 1.1.4c Dispersed retention levels, 1.2.1/Species within the DFA, UWR's, WHA's and OGMA's measure specific biodiversity elements across the population of blocks and the CSA certified DFA.
2. Development and implementation of criteria and practices, as guided by regionally based best scientific information , to retain stand-level wildlife habitat elements such as snags, stumps, mast trees, down woody debris, den trees, and nest trees.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention) required at the stand level with CWD targets prescribed at the stand level that meets the minimum practice requirement, ▪ SFM indicators 1.1.4a/Wildlife Trees, 1.1.4b/Riparian Area Management Effectiveness, 1.1.4c/Dispersed retention levels and 3.1.2/CWD are focused on within stand structural retention to create complex structure in the regenerating stand and measured annually, ▪ The Site Plan identifies any constraints to harvesting such as stand level wildlife habitat features (stick nests/dens/licks).
3. Document diversity of forest cover types and age or size classes at the individual ownership or forest tenure level, and where credible data are available, at the landscape scale. Working individually or collaboratively to support diversity of native forest cover types and age or size classes that enhance	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inventory used to support the TSR identifies the forest cover age class and composition, ▪ SFM indicator 1.1.1/Productive Forest Representation, 1.1.2/Forest area by species composition, 1.1.3a/Old Forests, 1.1.3b/Interior Forest and 1.1.3c/Biodiversity Reserve Effectiveness all measure and describe the CSA certified DFA within the Mackenzie TSA.

biological diversity at the landscape scale.	
4. Program Participants shall participate in or incorporate the results of state, provincial, or regional conservation planning and priority-setting efforts to conserve biological diversity and consider these efforts in forest management planning. Examples of credible priority setting efforts include state wildlife action plans, state forest action plans, relevant habitat conservation plans or provincial wildlife recovery plans.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention, CWD retention) as well as the landscape level set asides that stem from the Mackenzie LRMP and orders for UWR/WHA's, ▪ Stand level direction for these features is identified in Site Plans.
5. Program to address conservation of known sites with viable occurrences of significant species of concern.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP identifies the landscape level set asides that stem from the Mackenzie LRMP and orders for species of concern that is comprehensive and applies to cutblocks that fall within order areas or within UWR's, ▪ Layout planning and Site Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements.
6. Identification and protection of non-forested wetlands, including bogs, fens and marshes, and vernal pools of ecological significance.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP at sec.5.3 identifies the requirements for riparian management with wetlands inclusive of reserve zones and management zone retention levels, ▪ Non-classified wetlands are often used as an anchor for retention patches and protected during harvest operations, ▪ Site Plans prescribe treatments at the stand level, ▪ SFM indicator 1.1.4b/Riparian Area Management Effectiveness measures riparian reserve/management zone widths and conformity at the stand level across the population of blocks harvested annually.
7. Participation in programs and demonstration of activities as appropriate 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.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP at sec. 6.0 identifies the requirements for re-vegetation to prevent the spread of invasive weeds, ▪ Canfor does not engage in the transport/production of exotic plants/animals.
8. Consider the role of natural disturbances, including the use of prescribed or natural fire where appropriate, and forest health threats in relation to biological diversity when developing forest management plans.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group uses prescribed fire to decrease the risk of wildfire by burning waste piles at the roadside where conventional ground based harvesting is used however forwarding/stumpsides processing is prevalent with no roadside piling allowing limbs/waste to be left in the block as CWD and nutrient supply/habitat, ▪ Prescribed burning is not used in a widespread manner due to in block retention and smoke concerns.
Performance Measure 4.2. Program Participants shall protect threatened and endangered species, forests with exceptional conservation values (FECV) and old growth forests.	
1. Program to protect threatened and endangered species.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP identifies the landscape level set asides and strategies that stem from the Mackenzie LRMP for species of concern/listed species, ▪ Layout planning and Site Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements, ▪ The Migratory Bird SOP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ SFM indicator 1.2.1/Species within the DFA measures impacts on the FECV's and conformity of plans with identified sites with management constraints across the population of blocks harvested annually.
2. Program to locate and protect known sites flora	<p>Divisional</p>

<p>and fauna associated with viable occurrences of critically imperiled and imperiled species and communities also known as Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. Plans for protection may be developed independently or collaboratively and may include Program Participant management, cooperation with other stakeholders, or use of easements, conservation land sales, exchanges, or other conservation strategies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP identifies the landscape level set asides and strategies that stem from the Mackenzie LRMP requirements for species of concern/listed species and protection is dependent on the species and the WHA/UWR intersected by a cutblock, ▪ In addition, the ecological representation model is used at the block planning stage to identify any rare/endangered ecological communities that if confirmed on the ground, are reserved from harvest, ▪ Block layout and Site Plans address any requirements when harvesting in proximity to these features and assess planned blocks for overlap to ensure they are avoided, ▪ SFM indicator 1.2.1/Species within the DFA measures impacts on the FECV's and conformity of plans with identified sites with management constraints across the population of blocks harvested annually.
<p>3. Support of and participation in plans or programs for the conservation of old-growth forests in the region of ownership or forest tenure.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP identifies the landscape level set asides for OGMA's (spatial & aspatial) designed to provide a representation of old growth forest across the landscape, ▪ OGMA targets are both spatial and aspatial with OGMA areas identified on planning and Site Plan maps.
<p>Performance Measure 4.3. Program Participants shall manage ecologically important sites in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities</p>	
<p>1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data and expert advice in identifying or selecting ecologically important sites for protection.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group identifies, maps and manage special sites that may be present following provincial government legislation and policy (bird nests/significant mineral licks, etc.), ▪ Site Plans prescribe conditions for the management of special sites which are identified through BEC mapping, soil identification at the stand level, Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOA), Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA), Mackenzie LRMP information and information gained through conversations with interested parties (historic trails/cabins, etc.), ▪ The Migratory Bird SOP directs stand level planning, based on habitat richness, should operations be planned during the nesting season in zones of diverse/rich habitat important for nesting migratory birds, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas, ▪ SFM indicator 1.2.1/Species within the DFA measure impacts on the FECV's and conformity of plans with identified site management across the population of blocks harvested annually.
<p>2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified ecologically important sites.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special sites are identified on Site Plans maps and added to the divisional coverage as necessary, ▪ Spatial and aspatial OGMA's are established by order to maintain old forest values across the TSA, ▪ SFM indicator 1.2.1/Species within the DFA measures impacts on the FECV's and conformity of plans with identified sites with management constraints across the population of blocks harvested annually.
<p>Performance Measure 4.4. Program Participants shall apply knowledge gained through research, science, technology, and field experience to manage wildlife habitat and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity.</p>	
<p>Indicators: 1. Collection of information on Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value and other biodiversity-related data through forest inventory processes, mapping, or participation in external programs, such as NatureServe, state or provincial heritage programs, or other credible systems. Such participation may include providing non-proprietary scientific information, time, and assistance by staff, or in-kind or direct financial support.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value were identified during the Mackenzie LRMP (PA's, OGMA budgets) and further government planning initiatives (UWR's/WHA's) and are incorporated into higher level planning through the FSP, ▪ The LRMP addresses both Caribou and Grizzly Bear, ▪ Site Plans incorporate, as necessary, FECV's that are identified with strategies to achieve the result in the FSP (UWR's – Northern & Mountain Caribou, Elk, Stones Sheep, Moose & Mountain Goat) strategies for rare and endangered species or ecosystems).
<p>2. A methodology to incorporate research results and field applications of biodiversity and ecosystem</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Science based data informed the Mackenzie LRMP and other government processes is used for UWR, WHA's, aspatial/spatial OGMA's that are incorporated through legislative amendments,

research into forest management decisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other science based information is incorporated into landscape level (UWR orders/WHA's) and stand level planning (CWD/riparian requirements).
<i>Objective 5. Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits.</i> To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.	
Performance Measure 5.1. Program Participants shall manage the impact of harvesting on visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program to address visual quality management.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP provides the strategy for cutblock/road design in areas with Visual Quality Objectives in sec. 5.6 of the FSP such that the result will meet the definition of the VQO expressed in the FPPR by using visual design in scenic areas and using landscape design principles outside scenic areas, The sample of blocks reviewed were in areas with an established visual quality objective of modification or were not in areas with VQO's.
2. Incorporation of aesthetic considerations in harvesting, road, landing design and management, and other management activities where visual impacts are a concern.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mackenzie Woodlands Group uses visual design and retention to aid in meeting the applicable visual quality objective, The result is documented in the assessment and described in the Site Plan.
Performance Measure 5.2. Program Participants shall manage the size, shape, and placement of clear-cut harvests.	
Indicators: 1. Average size of clear-cut harvest areas does not exceed 120 acres (50 hectares), except when necessary to meet relevant regulatory requirements, achieve ecological objectives or to respond to forest health emergencies or other natural catastrophes.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of patch size analysis that considers the natural range of variation rather than the requirements of sec. 64 (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR. The sample of cutblocks reviewed were either under 40ha or greater than 40 ha and incorporated characteristics of natural disturbance into the Site Plan and on the grouped in terms of block shape and retention mimicking fire skips. For calendar 2017 the average clear-cut opening size was 56.1ha, n=94, range 0.3ha – 398.0 ha (Harvested_Blks_Calendar_Yr_2017.xlsx).
2. Documentation through internal records of clear-cut size and the process for calculating average size.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor and The Mackenzie Woodlands Group method of cutblock size calculation includes the gross area with WTP/reserve areas subtracted to provide the net cutblock area, <i>Canfor is developing a report that extracts data from Land Resource Manager and calculates average cutblock size and range, by calendar year and licence for audit purposes and SFI reporting.</i>
Performance Measure 5.3. Program Participants shall adopt a green-up requirement or alternative methods that provide for visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program implementing the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mackenzie Woodlands Group's FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of patch size analysis that considers the natural range of variation rather than the requirements of sec. 64 (1) (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (2) (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR.
2. Harvest area tracking system to demonstrate conformance with the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of patch size analysis that considers the natural range of variation rather than the requirements of sec. 64 (1) (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (2) (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR. SFM indicator 1.1.3d/Patch Size is used to control block placement across the landscape.
3. Trees in clear-cut harvest areas are at least 3 years old or 5 feet (1.5 metres) high at the desired level of stocking before adjacent areas are clear-cut, or as appropriate to address operational and economic considerations, alternative methods to reach the	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of patch size analysis that considers the natural range of variation rather than the requirements of sec. 64 (1) (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (2)(spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR.

performance measure are utilized by the Program Participant.	
Performance Measure 5.4. Program Participants shall support and promote recreational opportunities for the public	
Indicator: 1. Provide recreational opportunities for the public, where consistent with forest management objectives.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group FSP does not identify recreation sites/trails as they have not be made “known” by the statutory decision maker, ▪ Government recreation sites/trails and other areas for recreation are identified through stakeholders (fishing sites/trails) and managed through accommodations at the stand level and documented in Site Plans.

Objective 6. Protection of Special Sites. To manage lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities	
Performance Measure 6.1. Program Participants shall identify special sites and manage them in a manner appropriate for their unique features.	
Indicators: 1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data, expert advice or stakeholder consultation in identifying or selecting special sites for protection.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group identifies, maps and manages special sites that may identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA survey, ▪ Site Plans have prescriptions to address the management of special sites when required however the sample of blocks reviewed did not have any recommendations from PFR surveys, ▪ Some PFR’s were completed for Chetwynd Woodlands Group where overview assessments indicated a moderate or higher level of potential, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas.
2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified special sites.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group identifies, maps and manages special sites that may be identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA surveys, ▪ Identified sites inclusive of archaeological sites protected under the Heritage Conservation Act are captured in WIM’s coverages with the coverage updated as new sites/occurrences are found, ▪ The FSP under review includes measures for sites/occurrences of features that are and are not protected by the Heritage Conservation Act but are of importance to First Nations in sec. 5.7 of the FSP.

Objective 7. Efficient Use of Forest Resources. To minimize waste and ensure the efficient use of forest resources	
Performance Measure 7.1. Program Participants shall employ appropriate forest harvesting technology and “in-woods” manufacturing processes and practices to minimize waste and ensure efficient utilization of harvested trees, where consistent with other SFI Standard objectives.	
Indicators: 1. Program or monitoring system to ensure efficient utilization, which may include provisions to ensure: a) management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social,	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group manages harvest cutovers to remove maximum value while retaining CWD beneficial to the site and stand level biodiversity, ▪ There is no program for grinding slash piles for biofuel production at this time however pulp logs are sold to Mackenzie Woodlands Group at the gate, ▪ Waste and Residue surveys measure waste on scale based Cutting Permits with waste payments made where waste is above the

environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests and of increased fuels build-up) and other utilization needs;	thresholds, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group inspections assess waste during operations to ensure waste is within reasonable levels and CWD is retained on site, ▪ SFM indicator 3.1.2/Coarse Woody debris measures CWD across each cutblock in the CSA certified DFA.
b) training or incentives to encourage loggers to enhance utilization;	
c) exploration of markets for underutilized species and low-grade wood and alternative markets (e.g., bioenergy markets);	
d) periodic inspections and reports noting utilization and product separation.	

<i>Objective 8. Recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples' Rights. To recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples rights and traditional knowledge.</i>	
Performance Measure 8.1 Program Participants shall recognize and respect indigenous peoples rights.	
Indicator: 1. Have a written policy acknowledging a commitment to recognize and respect the rights of indigenous people.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's current Sustainable Forest Management Commitments address the policy requirement.
Performance Measure 8.2 Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands confer with affected indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forestry management practices.	
Indicator: 1. Program that includes communicating with affected indigenous peoples to enable Program Participants to:	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains protocol agreements with several First Nations aimed at partnerships and reconciliation. Each agreement is specific to the First Nation and the agreements and relationships continue to develop. Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FSP/CP/RP referral process, ▪ The North region has varied agreements with the First Nations in the Peace/Treat 8 lands area and the Mackenzie TSA, ▪ SFM indicators 7.1.1/Understanding the nature of Aboriginal title and rights, 7.1.2/First Nations input into Forest Planning, 7.2.1/Contract Opportunities for First Nations and 7.2.2/First Nations Concerns measures the efforts and opportunities to further relationships and adjust operational plans to address First Nations concerns and interests, ▪ Mackenzie continues to work with First Nations contractors including Duz Cho Logging and Tootikoh Contracting, ▪ Records of communication with First Nations, referral and response are documented in COPI.
a) understand and respect traditional forest-related knowledge;	
b) identify and protect spiritually, historically, or culturally important sites;	
c) address the use of non-timber forest products of value to indigenous peoples in areas where Program Participants have management responsibilities on public lands;	
d) have a process to respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	

Performance Measure 8.3. Program Participants are encouraged to communicate with and will respond to local indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forest management practices on their private lands.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Awareness of traditional forest-related knowledge, such as known cultural heritage sites, the use of wood in traditional buildings and crafts, and flora that may be used in cultural practices for food, ceremonies or medicine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FSP/CP/RP referral process, ▪ SFM indicators 7.1.1/Understanding the nature of Aboriginal title and rights, 7.1.2/First Nations input into Forest Planning, 7.2.1/Contract Opportunities for First Nations and 7.2.2/First Nations Concerns measures the efforts and opportunities to further relationships and adjust operational plans to address First Nations concerns and interests, ▪ Mackenzie continues to work with First nations contractors including Duz Cho Logging and Tootikoh Contracting, ▪ The North region has varied agreements with the First Nations in the Peace/Treat 8 lands area as well as the Mackenzie TSA, ▪ Records of interaction, referral and response are documented in COPI.
2. Respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	

Objective 9. Legal and Regulatory Compliance. Compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local laws and regulations.	
Performance Measure 9.1. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to avoid illegally harvested wood and to comply with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local forestry and related social and environmental laws and regulations	
Indicator:	Corporate Woodlands Group
1. Access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains web based access to regulatory information with updates from in house council and industry associations.
2. System to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, or local laws and regulations.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS includes a system (ITS) to record non-compliance incidents and reporting within/outside of Canfor, ▪ The internal audit did not reveal any instances of non-compliance with minor trespass incidents self reported to the MoFLNRO & RD.
3. Demonstration of commitment to legal compliance through available regulatory action information.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group group maintains web based access to regulatory information is committed to compliance with relevant legislation, ▪ Staff training includes the use of ITS and incident reporting requirements for both compliance and conformance incidents.
Performance Measure 9.2. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state, and local levels in the country in which the Program Participant operates	
Indicator:	Corporate Woodlands Group
1. Written policy demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, antidiscrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, indigenous peoples' rights, workers' and communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains policies governing conduct and processes within the company which are managed by the Human Resources Dept and include a code of conduct policy, bullying and harassment policy, a health and safety policy and a host of other related policies.

<p>2. Forestry enterprises will respect the rights of workers and labor representatives in a manner that encompasses the intent of the International Labour Organization (ILO) core conventions.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor 's Human Resources Dept policies address workplace legislation in BC and Alberta which meets the intent of ILO core conventions, ▪ The Woodlands Group group is largely non-union however union sites are managed according to the applicable local collective agreement (i.e. Sawmills/Kootenay chipping crew).
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Objective 10 Forestry Research, Science, and Technology. To support forestry research, science, and Technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based.

Performance Measure 10.1 Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SIC's, associations or other partners provide in-kind support or funding for forest research to improve forest health, productivity and sustainable management of forest resources, and the environmental benefits and performance of forest products.

<p>1. Financial or in-kind support of research to address questions of relevance in the region of operations. Examples could include, but are not limited to, areas of forest productivity, water quality, biodiversity, community issues, or similar areas which build broader understanding of the benefits and impacts of forest management:</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor is a member of FP Innovations who conducts research on Forest Management projects including environmental best management practices, feed stocks for bio-energy, wildfire management and other forest related research, ▪ Canfor's membership in the WCSIC also furthers research into forest related issues/concerns, ▪
<p>2. Research on genetically engineered trees via forest tree biotechnology shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and provincial regulations and international protocols ratified by Canada depending on jurisdiction of management.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor does not carry out research on genetically engineered trees.

Performance Measure 10.2. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners develop or use state, provincial, or regional analyses in support of their sustainable forestry programs

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Participation, individually or through cooperative efforts involving SICs and/or associations at the national, state, provincial, or regional level, in the development or use of some of the following:</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪
<p>a) regeneration assessments;</p>	
<p>b) growth and drain assessments;</p>	
<p>c) BMPs implementation and conformance;</p>	

d) biodiversity conservation information for family forest owners; and	
e) social, cultural or economic benefit assessments.	
Performance Measure 10.3. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.	
Indicators: 1. Where available, monitor information generated from regional climate models on long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ ▪ Climate change is monitored and adaptation through the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use are integrated into FSP stocking standards, ▪ Deactivation focuses on water control recognizing a change in weather patterns and storm intensity, ▪ Indicator 4.1.4/Target #30 a-c/Climate Change Adaptation uses three sub-indicators to measure actions put in place to respond to expected changes in climate.
2. Program participants are knowledgeable about climate change impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitats and conservation of biological diversity through international, national, regional or local programs.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ ▪ Membership in FPAC, COFI, CBFA, FP Innovations and other groups allows for information flow on relevant topics and integration into each operation as required.

Objective 11. Training and Education. To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs	
Performance Measure 11.1. Program Participants shall require appropriate training of personnel and contractors so that they are competent to fulfill their responsibilities under SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
Indicators: 1. Written statement of commitment to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard communicated throughout the organization, particularly to facility and woodland managers, fiber sourcing staff and field foresters.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains the Sustainable Forest Management Commitments that articulates Canfor's commitment to SFM. , ▪ Responsibility for adhering to the FMS is part of each employees documented role inclusive of log purchasers, ▪ Meetings between mill staff and Woodlands Group staff occur regularly to assess production levels and balance log deliveries to meet mill needs but are subject to weather/other constraints that may affect mill performance, ▪ At the time of the 2018 internal audit The Mackenzie Woodlands Group did not have a log purchaser with the Woodlands Group Manager addressing log purchases.
2. Assignment and understanding of roles and responsibilities for achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS manual and Roles & Responsibility Matrix defines roles and responsibilities across the Woodlands Group group,
3. Staff education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Corporate Woodlands Group group maintains an internal training program to support the FMS with requirements defined in the Woodlands Group training matrix (2018 version),

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training records include FMS training as well as other external training, ▪ .
4. Contractor education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's Woodlands Group maintains an external training program to support contractors in FMS implementation, ▪ Woodlands Group staff are responsible to verify contractor training records annually, ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group maintains records of Annual general pre-work Training sessions on the network with contractors responsible to maintain records of mandatory training for their staff which are to be provided upon request.
5. Program Participants shall have written agreements for the use of qualified logging professionals and/or certified logging professionals (where available) and/or wood producers that have completed training programs and are recognized as qualified logging professionals.	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's Woodlands Group group supports the WCSIC and its training direction for qualified loggers and recognizes the contractor FMS training meets the requirements set by the WCSIC.
Performance Measure 11.2. Program Participants shall work individually and/or with SFI Implementation Committees, logging or forestry associations, or appropriate agencies or others in the forestry community, to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers.	
Indicators:	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives,
1. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria and identify delivery mechanisms for wood producers' training courses and continuing education that address:	
a) awareness of sustainable forestry principles and the SFI Program;	
b) BMPs, including streamside management and road construction, maintenance, and retirement;	
c) reforestation, invasive exotic plants and animals, forest resource conservation, aesthetics, and special sites;	
d) awareness of responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act, and other measures to protect wildlife habitat (e.g. Forests With Exceptional Conservation Value);	
e) Awareness of rare forested natural communities as identified by provincial agencies or by credible organizations such as Nature Serve, Nature Conservancy etc;	
f) logging safety;	
g) U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration(OSHA) and Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (COHS) regulations, wage and hour rules, and other provincial, state and local employment laws;	

h) transportation issues;	
i) business management	
j) public policy and outreach; and	
k) awareness of emerging technologies	
2. The SIC approved wood producer's training programs shall have a continuing education component with coursework that supports the current training programs, safety and the principle of sustainable forestry.	
3. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria for recognition of logger certification programs, where they exist, that include:	
a) Completion of SFI Implementation Committee recognized logging training programs and meeting continuing education requirements of the training program;	
b) Independent in-the-forest verification of conformance with the logger certification program standards;	
c) Compliance with all applicable laws and regulations including responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act and other measures to protect wildlife habitat;	
d) Use of BMP's to protect water quality;	
e) Logging safety;	
f) Compliance with acceptable silviculture and utilization standards;	
g) Aesthetic management techniques employed where applicable; and	
h) Adherence to a management or harvest plan that is site specific and agreed to by the forest landowner	

Objective 12. Community Involvement in the Practices of Sustainable Forestry. To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by encouraging the public and forestry community to participate in the commitment to sustainable forestry, and publicly report progress.

Performance Measure 12.1. Program Participants shall support and promote efforts by consulting foresters, state, provincial and federal agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, conservation organizations, indigenous peoples and governments, community groups, sporting organizations, labour, universities, extension agencies, the American Tree Farm System® and/or other landowner cooperative programs to apply principles of sustainable forest management.

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Support, including financial, for efforts of SFI Implementation Committees.</p> <p>2. Support, individually or collaboratively for education and outreach to forest landowners, describing the importance and providing implementation guidance on:</p> <p>ee) Best management practices;</p> <p>ff) Reforestation and afforestation;</p> <p>gg) Visual quality management;</p> <p>hh) Conservation of critical wildlife habitat elements, biodiversity, threatened and endangered species, and FECV;</p> <p>ii) Management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests) and other utilization needs;</p> <p>f. control of exotic invasive plants and animals;</p> <p>g. characteristics of special sites and</p> <p>h. reduction of wildfire risk.</p> <p>3. Participation in efforts to support or promote conservation of managed forests through voluntary market-based incentive programs such as current-use taxation programs, Forest Legacy Program, or conservation easements.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪
<p>Performance Measure 12.2. Program Participants shall support and promote, at the state, provincial or other appropriate levels, mechanisms for public outreach, education, and involvement related to sustainable forest management.</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry such as:</p> <p>a) field tours, seminars, websites, webinars or workshops;</p> <p>b) educational trips;</p> <p>c) self-guided forest management trails;</p> <p>d) publication of articles, educational pamphlets, or newsletters; or</p> <p>e) support for state, provincial, and local forestry organizations and soil and water conservation districts.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The corporate group provides opportunities for individuals and groups which are documented on the website (http://www.canfor.com/our-company/media-center/blog). <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mackenzie Woodlands Group conducts tours/field trips and provides speakers at local schools or with other public groups as requested from time to time with the following events during the 2018 audit period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ecology Day, Mackenzie Elementary School – June 2, 2017, ✓ National Forest Week Tree Plant – September 27, 2017, ✓ Earth Rangers, Mackenzie Elementary School – May 9, 2018, ✓ Fish Field Trip, Mackenzie Elementary School – May 17, 2018, ✓ Plants & Their Uses Presentation, Mackenzie Elementary School – June 1, 2018.

Performance Measure 12.3. Program Participants shall establish, at the state, provincial, or other appropriate levels, procedures to address concerns raised by loggers, consulting foresters, employees, the public, or Program Participants regarding practices that appear inconsistent with the SFI Standard principles and objectives.	
Indicators:	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's Corporate Woodlands Group will maintain membership and support of the WCSIC inclusive of non-conforming practices reporting,
1. Support for SFI Implementation Committee efforts (toll-free numbers and other efforts) to address concerns about apparent nonconforming practices.	
2. Process to receive and respond to public inquiries. SFI SIC's shall submit data annually to SFI Inc. regarding concerns received and responses.	

Objective 13. Public Land Responsibilities. To promote and implement sustainable forest management on public lands.	
Performance Measure 13.1. Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall participate in the development of public land planning and management processes.	
Indicators:	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mackenzie Woodlands Group maintains representation on the Mackenzie TSA steering committee given land use planning programs have been disbanded, Where land use planning process are initiated Canfor/Mackenzie Woodlands Group will provide representation where it affects their interests.
1. Involvement in public land planning and management activities with appropriate governmental entities and the public.	
2. Appropriate contact with local stakeholders over forest management issues through state, provincial, federal, or independent collaboration.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mackenzie Woodlands Group maintains records of contact with First Nations and other stakeholders in the COPI database, COPI records include broad referral for the FSP renewal and area specific referral occurs for each Cutting/Road Permit that strive to solicit information and concerns and further informed discussion aimed at incorporating values/concerns into operational plans, The Mackenzie Woodlands Group meets with and works to address stakeholder concerns including First Nations, trappers, guides and northern community members.

Objective 14. Communications and Public reporting. To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by documenting progress and opportunities for improvement.	
Performance Measure 14.1. A certified Program Participant shall provide a summary audit report, prepared by the certification body, to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of a certification, recertification or surveillance audit to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
Indicator:	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's contract with their CB includes the requirement to prepare an annual certification report on SFM and submit it to the certification scheme body for public posting on Canfor's website, <i>Under the SFI FM/WP schemes the CB will prepare and submit a public summary audit report for posting to the SFI website.</i>
1. The summary public report (one copy must be in English), shall include, at a minimum and be posted on the SFI Inc. website:	
a) a description of the audit process, objectives, and scope;	
b) a description of substitute indicators, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each;	

c) the name of Program Participant that was audited, including its SFI representative;	
d) a general description of the Program Participant's forestland and manufacturing operations included in the audit;	
e) the name of the certification body and lead auditor (names of the audit team members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the audit team and Program Participant);	
f) the dates the certification was conducted and completed;	
g) a summary of the findings, including general descriptions of any nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and	
h) the certification decision.	
Performance Measure 14.2. Program Participants shall report annually to the SFI Program on their conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard	
Indicators:	Corporate Woodlands Group
1. Prompt response to the SFI annual progress report survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Corporate Woodlands Group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.
2. Recordkeeping for all the categories of information needed for SFI annual progress report surveys.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Corporate Woodlands Group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.
3. Maintenance of copies of past reports to document progress and improvements to demonstrate conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Corporate Woodlands Group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.

Objective 15. Management Review and Continual Improvement. To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry and monitor, measure, and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.	
Performance Measure 15.1. Program Participants shall establish a management review system to examine findings and progress in implementing the SFI Forest Management Standard, to make appropriate improvements in programs, and to inform their employees of changes.	
Indicators:	Corporate Woodlands Group
1. System to review commitments, programs, and procedures to evaluate effectiveness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the Woodlands Group divisions.
2. System for collecting, reviewing, and reporting information to management regarding progress in achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives and performance measures.	Corporate Woodlands Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The internal audit process provides information on SFM performance for consideration by management.

<p>3. Annual review of progress by management and determination of changes and improvements necessary to continually improve conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the Woodlands Group group, ▪ At the time of Mackenzie's 2018 internal audit the 2017 Woodlands Group management review had not occurred, however the 2018 Management review was completed in March 2019 ▪ <i>The Corporate Woodlands Group group reviewed the transition requirements (from CSA Z809-16 to SFI FM/WP) as part of the 2017 & 2018 management reviews to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>ensure the intent of the SFI management review process is met,</i> ✓ <i>identify any targets for transition are identified inclusive of developing an Woodlands Group wide SFM matrix,</i> ✓ <i>ensure the implementation the fiber sourcing BMP tracking requirement as soon as possible,</i> ✓ <i>ensure the broader Woodlands Group group is represented on the WCSIC.</i> ✓ As of date of writing this SFMS, these recommendations have been implemented
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APPENDIX 3.9 - Prince George SFI FM Objective Matrix

Prince George woodlands operates under a multi-licensee Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) that addresses all legal requirements across the Prince George TSA, TFL #30 and TFL #53 (Dunkley Lumber Ltd.).

Prince George woodlands operates under two Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMP's), the Prince George LRMP and the Forest St. James LRMP as well as the area specific Herrick Local Resource Use Plan (LRUP) and the Ancient Forest Order area.

The Prince George, Vanderhoof, Mackenzie and Houston woodlands all operate within the Fort St. James Forest District and therefore must comply with the requirements of Prince George woodlands FSP as well as the Fort St. James LRMP/legal orders. The legacy Prince George and Fort St. James Sustainable Forest Management Plans (SFMP's) designed to address the CSA Z809 certification requirements all have indicators that address both the land use plans and the FSP requirements.

<i>Objective 1. Forest Management Planning.</i> To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.	
Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.	
Indicators:	
1. Forest management planning at a level appropriate to the size and scale of the operation, including:	
a) a long-term resource analysis;	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TSR documents for PG TSA (Oct 11, 2017) & TFL #30 (February 6, 2014) with data packages dated April 2015 (PG TSA) and July 2012 (TFL #30) describe the inventories and current status.
b) a periodic or on-going forest inventory;	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VRI maintained by government & Canfor for TFL #30
c) a land classification system;	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BEC system with PEM/TEM layers at select divisions
d) biodiversity at landscape scales;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LRMP's (Prince George https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/land-use/land-use-plans-objectives/omineca-region/prince-george-lrmp & Fort St. James https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/land-use/land-use-plans-objectives/omineca-region/fort-st-james-lrmp) identify priority biodiversity set asides for each the Prince George and Fort St. James Forest Districts within the Prince George TSA and TFL #30, The FSP addresses the orders that established biodiversity objectives and aspatial biodiversity objectives for the Prince George TSA, In addition, WHA's/UWR's for Northern Caribou, Mountain Caribou, Mountain Goat and Mule Deer coupled with OGMA placements at the landscape level across the TSA/TFL #30 provide habitat for these regionally significant species, The Herrick LRUP and Ancient Forest order provides for protection of regionally significant forest areas.

e) soils inventory and maps (where available);	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping (detailed/reconnaissance) and where necessary, TSFA's at the stand level. In addition, soil classification maps are available at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soils/index.html and at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/terrain/terrain_files/access.html#soils
f) access to growth & yield modeling capabilities;	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the TSR process. WINTIPSY/other models used in the modelling process.
g) up-to-date maps or a GIS.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WIM maintains a functional GIS across the woodlands with analysts dedicated to Prince George woodlands
h) recommended sustainable harvest levels for areas available for harvest; and	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PG TSA TSR (Oct 11, 2017) – 8,250,000m³/yr with partition rules identified for the two northern supply blocks (https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/managing-our-forest-resources/timber-supply-review-and-allowable-annual-cut/allowable-annual-cut-timber-supply-areas/prince-george-tsa). Awaiting licence apportionment. TFL #30 (February 6, 2014) – 412,500m³/yr noting some 23,374m³/yr AAC allocated to BCTS.
i) a review of non-timber issues (e.g. recreation, tourism, pilot projects, and economic incentive programs to promote water protection, carbon storage, bioenergy feedstock production, or biological diversity conservation, or to address climate-induced ecosystem change.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The TSR documents for the PG TSA and TFL #30 provide information on the non-timber resources and net-downs included in the analysis to address non-timber resources.

<i>Objective 1. Forest Management Planning.</i> To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.	
Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.	
2. Documentation of current harvest levels fall within long term sustainable levels identified in the forest management plan.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut/control letters issued annually by government. AAC's are identified in tenure documents and the corporate woodlands group tracks the volume of timber harvested annually, by licence, Given the concession harvest areas (NRFL agreements) with others harvesting volumes may be attributed by licence to meet TSA level apportionments. Current status as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A18165 – 1,104,858 m³/yr AAC, 2015-2019 C/C period with 2,485,844 m³ remaining, ✓ A40873 – 1,576,771 m³/yr AAC, 2017-2021 C/C period with 5,577,339 m³ remaining, ✓ A90812 – 92,746 m³/yr AAC, 2018-2022 C/C period, 445,009m³ remaining, ✓ A18157 – 588,223 m³/yr AAC, 2016-2019 C/C period, 1,802,810m³ remaining, ✓ A93557 – 200,000m³/yr AAC, 2017-2021 C/C period, 802,647 m³ remaining, ✓ TFL 30 – 389,126 m³/yr, 2015-2020 C/C period, 61,469m³ remaining with 23,374m³/yr AAC allocated to BCTS, ✓ K1N – 40,000m³/yr AAC, 2014-2018 C/C period, 50,379 m³ remaining, ✓ K2E – 25,000m³/yr, 2015-2019 C/C period, 29,967 m³ remaining. Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George's CSA SFMP indicator #2.2.2 measures harvest level for the TSA and TFL management units while the Fort St. James CSA SFMP indicator #14 measures annual harvest versus allowable harvest level .

Performance Measure 1.2: Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:	
3. A forest inventory system and a method to calculate growth and yield.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The TSR process and documents for the PG TSA and TFL #30 identify the process used to incorporate growth and yield into the analysis. Where required the Canfor's Strategic Planning Coordinator utilizes specialists (i.e. Forsite/Ecora) to shadow TSR's and calculate growth and yield.
4. Periodic updates of forest inventory and recalculation of planned harvest to account for changes in growth due to productivity increases or decreases (e.g. improved data, long-term drought, fertilization, climate change, forestland ownership changes, etc.).	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VRI updates on an ongoing basis by management unit. Supported by RESULTS data for harvest updates.
5. Documentation of forest practices (e.g. planting, fertilization and thinning) are consistent with assumptions in harvest plans.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The TSR process and documents for the PG TSA and TFL #30 outline the management regimes followed at each management unit level.
<i>Indicators:</i>	Divisional
1. Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless the conversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The woodlands group does not engage in conversion of forest types. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and Cengea records provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS. Any conversion to PAS (roads/lngs/SUP's/Camps/other) is legal and controlled as part of the measure of PAS at the TSA/TFL level and monitored through the periodic TSR process.
a. Is in compliance relevant national and regional policy and legislation related to land use and forest management; and	
b. Would not convert native forest types that are rare and ecologically significant at the landscape level or put any native forest types at risk of becoming rare; and	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The woodlands group does not engage in conversion of forest types. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and Cengea records provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS.

<i>Objective 1. Forest Management Planning.</i> To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.	
Performance Measure 1.2: Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:	
c. Does not create significant long term adverse impacts on FECVs , old growth forests and forests critical to threatened and endangered species and special sites	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LRMP's (Prince George https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/land-use/land-use-plans-objectives/omineca-region/prince-george-lrmp & Fort St. James https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/land-use/land-use-plans-objectives/omineca-region/fort-st-james-lrmp) identify priority biodiversity set asides for each the Prince George and Fort St. James Forest Districts within the Prince George TSA and TFL #30 addressing the suite of FECV's, The Herrick LRUP and Ancient Forest order provides for protection of regionally significant forest areas, Red/blue listed sites not captured in set asides or the NTHLB may be identified and set aside at the stand level if/when encountered based on the ecosystem representation model used when planning stand level development.

<p>2. In limited situations where a conversion of forest cover type is planned, an assessment considers:</p> <p>a. Productivity/stand quality conditions and impacts including social and economic values</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The woodlands group does not engage in conversion of forest types. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and Cengea/RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards.
<p>b. Specific ecosystem issues related to the site such as invasive species, insect/disease issues, riparian protection needs and others as appropriate to site including regeneration challenges</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The woodlands group does not engage in conversion of forest types. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and Cengea/RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards.
<p>c. Ecological impacts of conversion including a review at the site and landscape scale as well as consideration for any appropriate mitigation measures</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The woodlands group does not engage in conversion of forest types. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and Cengea/RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards.
<p>Performance Measure 1.3: Program participants shall not have within their scope of certification to this SFI Standard, forest lands that have been converted to a non-forest land use.</p>	
<p><i>Indicator:</i></p> <p>1. Forest lands converted to other land uses shall not be certified to this SFI Standard. This does not include forest lands used for forest and wildlife management such as wildlife food plots or infrastructure such as forest roads, log processing areas, trails etc.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The woodlands group does not engage in conversion of forest types. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites, ▪ Site Plans and Cengea/RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards.

<p><i>Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity.</i> To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 2.1: Program participants shall promptly reforest after final harvest.</p>	
<p>Indicators</p> <p>1. Documented reforestation plans and activities based on site specific environmental, ecological or forest health considerations or legal requirements. Where feasible, planting within two years or two planting seasons or by planned natural regeneration methods within 5 years.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards in the FSP, Appendix A-E with a Site Plans completed for each cutblock/group of cutblocks, ▪ The number of months after harvest completion to regeneration delay achievement is met for planted areas and naturally regenerated areas is demonstrated through establishment surveys with the data entered into Cengea with a report that extracts the results for a defined period of time (i.e. calendar year), ▪ The Prince George woodlands (as well as the other divisions operating on the prince George tenures) does not rely on natural regeneration but rather it compliments planted stock, ▪ Regulatory requirements related to reforestation are identified in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (sec. 16 & echoed in the FSP through stocking standards).
<p>2. Clear criteria to judge adequate regeneration and appropriate actions to correct under-stocked areas and achieve acceptable species composition and stocking rates for both artificial and natural regeneration.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards with a site level plan identified for each cutblock. Survey standards include acceptability criteria for regenerating stems as identified in the Silviculture Surveys procedures Manual as updated from time to time (https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/managing-our-forest-resources/silviculture/silviculture-surveys),

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All regeneration information (site preparation, planting or natural regeneration, surveys, stand tending) is entered into Cengea & RESULTS, ▪ Regulatory requirements related to reforestation are identified in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (sec. 16 & echoed in the FSP through stocking standards).
3. Plantings of exotic tree species should minimize risk to native ecosystems.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor does not plant exotic tree species, ▪ All seed used by Canfor complies with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forest and Range Practices Act, Section 31, ✓ Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, Section 43, ✓ Chief Foresters standards for seed use.
4. Protection of desirable or planned advanced natural regeneration during harvest.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site Plans identify any pathogens/pests and the suitability pole/sapling/other for retention, ▪ Where practicable, advanced regeneration is maintained favouring clumps over singeltons for windfirmness.
5. Afforestation programs that consider potential ecological impacts of the selection and planting of tree species in non-forested landscapes.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor does not complete afforestation treatments.

Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity. To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.

Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.

Indicators:	Divisional
1. Minimized chemical use required to achieve management objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands (as well as the other divisions using herbicides) maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The plan identifies the methods used for vegetation management, ▪ Prince George woodlands has agreements with several First Nations regarding chemical use in vegetation management which may or may not preclude the use of chemical treatments.
2. Use of least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides necessary to achieve management objectives.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands (as well as the other divisions using herbicides) maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, ▪ Mixing of chemicals follows a regime to ensure least toxicity required to meet vegetation control objectives, ▪ Herbicide treatment records are maintained as is an annual report submitted to government as part of the Pesticide Use Notice Confirmation.
3. Use of pesticides registered for the intended use and applied in accordance with label requirements.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands (as well as the other divisions using herbicides) maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, ▪ Mixing of chemicals follows a regime to ensure least toxicity required to meet vegetation control objectives, ▪ Herbicide treatment records are maintained as is an annual report submitted to government as part of the Pesticide Use Notice Confirmation.
4. The World Health Organization type 1A and 1B ,	Divisional

pesticides shall be prohibited except where no other viable alternative is available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George Woodlands (as well as the other divisions using herbicides) maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, The chemicals in use are not listed as World Health Organization type 1A or 1B.
5. Use of pesticides banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001) shall be prohibited	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George Woodlands (as well as the other divisions using herbicides) maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, The chemicals in use are not listed as banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001).
6. Use of integrated pest management where feasible.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George Woodlands (as well as the other divisions using herbicides) maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The plan identifies the methods used for vegetation management which include non chemical treatments, Records are maintained to support manual brushing treatments and are summarized in the annual report submitted to government.
7. Supervision of forest chemical applications by state- or provincial-trained or certified applicators.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George woodlands (as well as the other divisions using herbicides) maintain a relationship with a firm specializing in herbicide treatments who monitor ground and aerial crews, Applicators maintain applicator licences which are checked by woodlands staff at pre-works and are available at application/mixing sites, Projects follow the most current Management System document that outlines the process and provides procedures for applications, mixing and checks/inspections of the project.

<i>Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity.</i> To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.	
Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.	
8. Use of management practices appropriate to the situation, for example:	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications
a) notification of adjoining landowners or nearby residents concerning applications and chemicals used;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Copies of notices provided are available in COPI and hardcopy.
b) appropriate multilingual signs or oral warnings;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Signs/warning notifications are used as appropriate and documented in pre-work records.
c) control of public road access during and immediately after applications;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Signs/warning notifications are used as appropriate and documented in pre-work records.
d) designation of streamside and other needed buffer strips;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Buffers are used for al riparian and other sensitive areas to minimize overspray and drift. Aerial spraying uses GPS to track flight paths and identify ant overspray areas which are checked the following year for any damage,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Layout crews physically mark the buffers prior to application, ▪ Overspray's are reported as part of the Confirmation requirements.
e) use of positive shutoff and minimal-drift spray valves;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Applicators equipment is calibrated and uses the latest technology for minimizing drift, ▪ Wind speed is also monitored to minimize drift.
f) aerial application of forest chemicals parallel to buffer zones to minimize drift;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Pilots plan their aerial swaths that may be parallel to a buffer but depends on block shape, internal reserves and other buffers.
g) monitoring of water quality or safeguards to ensure proper equipment use and protection of streams, lakes, and other water bodies;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Water samples are not taken however buffers and weather monitoring are used to protect water quality.
h) appropriate transportation and storage of chemicals;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Storage and handling of herbicides follows the PCA and SDS requirements.
i) filing of required state or provincial reports; or	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ An annual report is prepared and submitted to government annually.
j) use of methods to ensure protection of threatened and endangered species.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Red/blue listed and other protected species are identified in the Site Plan and any features (stick nests/dens/licks) are protected either by removal of the block from the spray schedule replacing it with a manual treatment or buffering the feature/s.

Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity. To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.

Performance Measure 2.3: Program Participants shall implement management practices to protect and maintain forest and soil productivity.

Indicators:	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Given soil maps are of broad scale and have limited value soils are assessed during layout for all blocks to be harvested and documented in Site Plans. ▪ Soil disturbance limits for sensitive and non-sensitive are identified in the FSP and use the default practice requirements in the FPPR, ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Plan.
1. Process to identify soils vulnerable to compaction and use of appropriate methods including the use of soil maps where available, to avoid excessive soil disturbance.	
2. Use of erosion control measures to minimize the loss of soil and site productivity.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The applicable limit/s are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plan must identify the constraint, ▪ Operations are monitored by woodlands staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, ▪ Prince George SFMP indicator #2.2.1(a) and Fort St. James indicator #12 measures the loss of forest landbase to roads/landings/other on an annual basis.
3. Post-harvest conditions conducive to maintaining site productivity (e.g., limited rutting, retained down woody debris, minimized skid trails).	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The applicable limit/s are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plan must identify the constraint,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operations are monitored by woodlands staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, ▪ CWD requirements are set in the FSP and checked during operations, ▪ Prince George and Fort St. James CSA SFMP indicators #3.1.1 and #15 measure soil disturbance levels on blocks harvested annually, ▪ Prince George and Fort St. James CSA SFMP indicators #3.1.2 and #16 measure CWD levels on blocks harvested annually.
4. Retention of vigorous trees during partial harvesting, consistent with silvicultural standards for the area.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Site Plan for each block/group of cutblocks identifies the retention requirements for mature trees and pole/sapling layers, 1.1.4 a/c and #5 measure in block retention levels on cutblocks harvested annually.
5. Criteria that address harvesting and site preparation to protect soil productivity.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Post harvest assessments are used to prescribe any site preparation, ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s based on sensitive and non-sensitive soils are set in the Site Plan, ▪ Operations are monitored by woodlands staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met.
6. Road construction and skidding layout to minimize impacts to soil productivity and water quality.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil disturbance limits for sensitive and non-sensitive soils are identified in the FSP and use the default practice requirements identified in the FPPR, ▪ The applicable limit/s for roads/landings and temporary/permanent skid trails are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ The Site Plan identifies any riparian areas or areas with sensitive terrain, ▪ Geometric road designs and TSFA's are prepared when required with recommendations incorporated into Site Plans/road designs to protect both the soil and water resources, ▪ Prince George and Fort St. James CSA SFMP indicators #3.2.1 a/b/c and #17/18/19 measure watersheds and actions designed to protect water quality and quantity, ▪ Prince George and Fort St. James CSA SFMP indicators #1.1.4c and #6 measure conformity with Site Plan riparian requirements identified in the FSP and prescribed in the Site Plan across the blocks harvested annually.

Performance Measure 2.4: Program Participants shall manage so as to protect forests from damaging agents, such as environmentally or economically undesirable wildfire, pests, diseases and invasive exotic plants and animals, to maintain and improve long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Program to protect forests from damaging agents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Site Plan for each block identifies any pests/pathogens and the actions to control them (stumping, trap trees/pheromone baits, etc.), ▪ Aerial flights and TSA committee work focused on pest/pathogens provides higher level planning information to address pests/pathogens, ▪ The Prince George TSR documents provide direction on addressing damaging agents through partitioned cuts and or other direction (i.e. IBM, IBS and IBB salvage). <p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An annual EPRP provides direction for fire preparedness inclusive of equipment, fire watch, early shift/shut down and fire fighting actions, ▪ Contractors must have fire training that is refreshed annually.
2. Management to promote healthy and productive forest conditions to minimize susceptibility to damaging agents.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The corporate woodlands strategy is focused on wise use of the forest estate including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ que stands that have been attacked by damaging agents for priority salvage harvest, ✓ harvest old stands first and reforest with young thrifty stands, ✓ maintain a forest estate that is supported by science in terms of patch size/seral stages to both protect the forest estate and address requirements for wildlife and biodiversity.

	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the FSP identifies legal requirements for patch size and seral stages, Prince George and Fort St. James SFMP indicators 1.1.2, 1.1.3(a) and 1.1.3(b) and #2/3/4 are periodic measurements that address the legal requirements identified in the FSP and measure the state of the forest estate at point in time using biological measures, Stand level plans must fit within the parameters for patch size and seral stage unless exempted to address a forest health concern.
3. Participation in, and support of, fire and pest prevention and control programs.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George (and the other woodlands groups active in the Fort St, James Forest District) works with the Wildfire Branch to ensure operations comply with the Wildfire Act/regulation requirements Prince George Woodlands works with the Prince George and Fort St. James district offices to address forest health concerns and maintains membership on the TSA steering committees. <p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor pays an annual fee for fire fighting as part of the annual rent on their licences.
Performance Measure 2.5: Program Participants that deploy improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings shall use sound scientific methods	
Indicator: 1. Program for appropriate research, testing, evaluation, and deployment of improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George (and the other woodlands working in the Fort St. James Forest District) follow the Chief Forests standards for seed use, Class A, then B+, then B seed are used with stocking stands identified in the FSP and Site Plan, Indicator 1.2.3 measures compliance with the seed use rules for all cutblocks planted each year, The silviculture group maintains a report to measure compliance with seed transfer rules (lat/long and elevation).

Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources. To protect the water quality of rivers, streams, lakes, <i>wetlands</i> and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding <i>best management practices</i> .	
Performance Measure 3.1. Program Participants shall meet or exceed all applicable federal, provincial, state, and local water quality laws and meet or exceed best management practices developed under Canadian or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency–approved water quality programs.	
Indicators: 1. Program to implement federal, state or provincial water quality BMPs during all phases of management activities.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-works define riparian requirements at the stand level for harvesting, road/structure construction and silviculture operations, Prince George woodlands and the other woodlands groups active on the Fort St. James Forest District use harvest and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed, Prince George woodlands FSP at sec. 5.9 define riparian requirements with sec. 5.13, %14 and 5.15 identifying requirements for Lakeshore Management Zones, the Pritchard Creek Community watershed and Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds that have additional requirements beyond those in sec. 5.9 of the FSP, SWP's direct supervision efforts, Training is used to help contractors understand requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, The Access and Erosion Control Standards provide direction on deactivation to control sedimentation and protect water quality.
2. Contract provisions that specify conformance to BMPs.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracts include a clause requiring contractors to conform with the FMS requirements which includes training and following SWP's and pre-works/plans.
3. Monitoring of overall BMPs implementation.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George woodlands and the other woodlands groups active on the Fort St. James Forest District use harvest

	<p>and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed with team meeting used to identify trends and concerns,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George and Fort St. James SFMP indicators 1.1.4(c), 3.2.1.(a-c) and #17/18/19 measure watershed health and riparian impacts. <p>FMG Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental program includes a riparian objective with targets that assesses performance across Canfor's woodlands, The annual FMS review assesses overall performance inclusive of SWP conformity, trends and concerns.
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<p>Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources. To protect the water quality of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding best management practices.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 3.2. Program Participants shall have or develop, implement water, wetland and riparian area protection measures based on soil type, terrain, vegetation, ecological function, harvesting system, state BMP's, provincial guidelines and other applicable factors.</p>	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Program addressing management and protection of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies and riparian areas during all phases of management, including the layout and construction of roads and skid trails to maintain water reach, flow and water quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George woodlands FSP at sec. 5.9, 5.13, 5.14 and 5.15 identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level as well as lakeshore management and community/fisheries sensitive watershed management with other divisions active in the Fort St. James Forest District required to follow the direction in the Prince George FSP, Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, Pre-works review the riparian features and restrictions prior to harvest/silviculture activity, SWP's identify no harvest activity or re-fuelling within the RMA of a classified riparian features, Contractor training includes riparian features and their management, Prince George and Fort St. James SFMP indicators #1.1.4(c) and #6 measure riparian impacts across harvested blocks annually, Prince George and Fort St. James SFMP indicators 3.2.1.(a-c) and #17/18 measure watershed health at the landscape level focusing on water quality and quantity.
2. Mapping of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies as specified in state or provincial BMP's and, where appropriate, identification on the ground.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George woodlands stand and landscape level maps identify riparian features using the FC1/TRIM data and fish stream inventory mapping, The WIM group maintains the data for the mapping process.
3. Document and implementation of plans to manage or protect rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, other water bodies and riparian areas.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George woodlands FSP identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level in sec. 5.9 with additional requirements for lakeshores, community and fisheries sensitive watersheds found in sec. 5.13, 5.14 and 5.15, Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, Inspections monitor activities with any non-conformity identified documented in ITS with suitable action plans developed to address the incident, Prince George and Fort St. James SFMP indicators #1.1.4(c) and #6 measure riparian impacts across harvested blocks annually.
4. Plans that address wet weather events in order to maintain water quality.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George woodlands FSP identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level in sec. 5.9 with additional requirements for lakeshores, community and fisheries sensitive watersheds found in sec. 5.13, 5.14 and 5.15, Soil disturbance limits identified in the Site Plan are used to determine season of harvest/constraints to harvesting,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Contract Worker SWP identifies shut down requirements.
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Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.

Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.

Indicators:	Divisional
1. Program to incorporate the conservation of native biological diversity, including species, wildlife habitats, and ecological community types at the stand and landscape levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands FSP identifies the landscape level set asides for biodiversity (OGMA's, UWR's, WHA's, FSW's and PA's) and any constraints to harvesting that is prescribed in the Site Plan, ▪ The FSP provides targets for patch size and seral stages that stand level planning must adhere to, ▪ Ecological representation mapping has identified rare ecosystem associations for protection with Prince George and Fort St. James SFMP indicators #1.1.1 and #1 used to measure and track any harvest of rare ecosystem associations, ▪ The Migratory Bird SWP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ Prince George and Fort St. James SFMP indicators 1.1.2, 1.1.3 a & b, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.4.1 and #2/3/4/5 measure specific biodiversity elements across the population of blocks harvested annually.
2. Development and implementation of criteria and practices, as guided by regionally based best scientific information , to retain stand-level wildlife habitat elements such as snags, stumps, mast trees, down woody debris, den trees, and nest trees.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands FSP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention, CWD retention) that are required on cutblocks, ▪ Prince George and Fort St. James SFMP indicators #1.1.4 and #5 are focused on within stand structural retention to create complex structure in the regenerating stands, ▪ Site Plans must identify as well as any constraints to harvesting as wildlife habitat features (stick nests/dens/licks) and strategies to manage these habitat features.
3. Document diversity of forest cover types and age or size classes at the individual ownership or forest tenure level, and where credible data are available, at the landscape scale. Working individually or collaboratively to support diversity of native forest cover types and age or size classes that enhance biological diversity at the landscape scale.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inventories used to support TSR identifies the forest cover age class and composition, ▪ The FSP identifies targets for seral and patch size distributions that must be met across the operating areas.
4. Program Participants shall participate in or incorporate the results of state, provincial, or regional conservation planning and priority-setting efforts to conserve biological diversity and consider these efforts in forest management planning. Examples of credible priority setting efforts include state wildlife action plans, state forest action plans, relevant habitat conservation plans or provincial wildlife recovery plans.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands FSP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention, CWD retention) that are required as well as the landscape level set asides that stem from LRMP's and government land planning processes.
5. Program to address conservation of known sites with viable occurrences of significant species of concern.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands FSP identifies the landscape level set asides that stem from LRMP's and government land planning processes for species of concern including Mountain & Northern Caribou, Mountain Goat and Mule Deer and the constraints that may apply when harvesting in those areas, ▪ Layout planning and Site Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements, ▪ Prince George and Fort St. James SFMP indicators #1.1.1 and #31 measures any harvest of rare ecosystem associations/plant communities while indicators 1.2.1 & 1.2.2 and #7 measures impacts to species of concern.

<p><i>Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value.</i> To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.</p>	
<p>6. Identification and protection of non-forested wetlands, including bogs, fens and marshes, and vernal pools of ecological significance.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands FSP at sec. 5.9 identifies the requirements for wetlands inclusive of reserve zones and management zone retention levels, ▪ Non-classified wetlands are often used as anchors for retention patches and protected during harvest operations, ▪ Site Plans prescribe riparian treatments at the stand level, ▪ Prince George and Fort St. James SFMP indicators #1.1.4 (c) and #6 measure riparian conformity at the block level across the population of blocks harvested annually.
<p>7. Participation in programs and demonstration of activities as appropriate 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.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands FSP at sec. 6.1 identifies the requirements for re-vegetation to prevent the spread of invasive weeds, ▪ Canfor does not engage in the transport/production of exotic plants/animals.
<p>8. Consider the role of natural disturbances, including the use of prescribed or natural fire where appropriate, and forest health threats in relation to biological diversity when developing forest management plans.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands uses fire to decrease the risk of wildfire by burning waste piles at the roadside, ▪ Prescribed burning is not used in a widespread manner due to in block retention and smoke concerns.
<p>Performance Measure 4.2. Program Participants shall protect threatened and endangered species, forests with exceptional conservation values (FECV) and old growth forests.</p>	
<p>1. Program to protect threatened and endangered species.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands FSP at sec. 5.8 identifies the landscape level set asides that stem from LRMP's and government land planning processes for species of concern including Mountain & Northern Caribou, Mountain Goat and Mule Deer and the constraints that may apply when harvesting in those areas, ▪ Layout planning and Site Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements, ▪ The Migratory Bird SWP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ Prince George and Fort St. James SFMP indicators #1.1.1 and #1 measure any harvest of rare ecosystem associations/plant communities while indicators #1.2.1 & 1.2.2 and #7 measure impacts to species of concern.
<p>2. Program to locate and protect known sites flora and fauna associated with viable occurrences of critically imperiled and imperiled species and communities also known as Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. Plans for protection may be developed independently or collaboratively and may include Program Participant management, cooperation with other stakeholders, or use of easements, conservation land sales, exchanges, or other conservation strategies.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands FSP at sec. 5.8 identifies the landscape level set asides that stem from LRMP's and government land planning processes for species of concern including Mountain & Northern Caribou, Mountain Goat and Mule Deer and the constraints that may apply when harvesting in those areas as well as OGMA's designed to provide a representation of old growth forest across the landscape, ▪ Block layout and Site Plans address any requirements when harvesting in proximity to these features and assess planned blocks for overlap to ensure they are avoided.
<p>3. Support of and participation in plans or programs for the conservation of old-growth forests in the region of ownership or forest tenure.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands FSP at sec. 5.1 and 5.2 identifies the landscape level set asides for OGMA's designed to provide a representation of old growth forest across the landscape, ▪ Any encroachment is subject to the replacement policy with specific requirements.

Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.

Performance Measure 4.3. Program Participants shall manage ecologically important sites in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities

<p>1 Use of information such as existing natural heritage data and expert advice in identifying or selecting ecologically important sites for protection.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands identifies, maps and manage special sites that may be present following provincial government legislation and policy (bird nests/significant mineral licks, etc.), ▪ Site Plans prescribe conditions for the management of special sites which are identified through BEC mapping, soil identification at the stand level, Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOA), Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA), LRMP information and information gained through conversations with interested parties (historic trails/cabins, etc.),, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas, ▪ Prince George and Fort St. James SFMP indicators #1.4.1 & 6.1.3 and #9/10 measure conformity of plans with identified site management across the population of blocks harvested annually.
<p>2 Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified ecologically important sites.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special sites are identified on Site Plans maps and added to the divisional coverage as necessary.

Performance Measure 4.4. Program Participants shall apply knowledge gained through research, science, technology, and field experience to manage wildlife habitat and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity.

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Collection of information on Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value and other biodiversity-related data through forest inventory processes, mapping, or participation in external programs, such as NatureServe, state or provincial heritage programs, or other credible systems. Such participation may include providing non-proprietary scientific information, time, and assistance by staff, or in-kind or direct financial support.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value were identified during the Prince George and Fort St. James land use planning process (PA's, OGMA budgets) and further government planning initiatives (UWR's/WHA's) and are incorporated into higher level planning through the FSP, ▪ Site Plans incorporate, as necessary, FECV's.
<p>2. A methodology to incorporate research results and field applications of biodiversity and ecosystem research into forest management decisions.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Science based data informed LRMP decisions as is used for UWR, WHA's, OGMA's that are incorporated through legislative amendments, ▪ Other science based information is incorporated into landscape level (patch size/seral stages) and stand level planning (CWD/riparian requirements).

Objective 5. Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits. To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.

Performance Measure 5.1. Program Participants shall manage the impact of harvesting on visual quality.

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to address visual quality management.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands FSP at sec. 5.10 provides the strategy for cutblock/road design in areas with Visual Quality Objectives such that the result will meet the definition of the VQO expressed in the FPPR, ▪ Blocks/roads in visually sensitive areas have differing levels of analysis to demonstrate the applicable visual objective will be met.
<p>2. Incorporation of aesthetic considerations in harvesting, road, landing design</p>	<p>Divisional</p>

and management, and other management activities where visual impacts are a concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George (and the others woodlands divisions operating in the Fort St. James Forest District) use visual design and retention to aid in meeting the applicable visual quality objective, The result is documented in the assessment and described in the Site Plan for each block that requires an assessment.
Performance Measure 5.2. Program Participants shall manage the size, shape, and placement of clear-cut harvests.	
Indicators: 1. Average size of clear-cut harvest areas does not exceed 120 acres (50 hectares), except when necessary to meet relevant regulatory requirements, achieve ecological objectives or to respond to forest health emergencies or other natural catastrophes.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George woodlands FSP incorporates spatial/temporal targets brought into force by orders to manage openings rather than cutblock size/green-up with the intent of natural disturbance emulation.
2. Documentation through internal records of clear-cut size and the process for calculating average size.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George woodlands method of cutblock size calculation includes the gross area with WTP/reserve areas subtracted to provide the net cutblock area.
Performance Measure 5.3. Program Participants shall adopt a green-up requirement or alternative methods that provide for visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program implementing the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George woodlands FSP at sec. 5.1 – 5.4 identifies the old seral stage targets as well as the FPPR sec. 64 and 65 that are used to manage the placement of cutblocks on the landscape. Where spatial/temporal cutblock patterning is used (i.e. patch size) green-up rules are not applicable, Analysis is updated periodically to ensure the trends are moving towards the desired future condition.
2. Harvest area tracking system to demonstrate conformance with the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George woodlands FSP at sec. 5.1 – 5.4 identifies the old seral stage targets as well as the FPPR sec. 64 and 65 that are used to manage the placement of cutblocks on the landscape. Where spatial/temporal cutblock patterning is used (i.e. patch size) green-up rules are not applicable, Analysis is updated periodically to ensure the trends are moving towards the desired future condition.
3. Trees in clear-cut harvest areas are at least 3 years old or 5 feet (1.5 metres) high at the desired level of stocking before adjacent areas are clear-cut, or as appropriate to address operational and economic considerations, alternative methods to reach the performance measure are utilized by the Program Participant.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George woodlands FSP at sec. 5.1 – 5.4 identifies the old seral stage targets as well as the FPPR sec. 64 and 65 that are used to manage the placement of cutblocks on the landscape. Where spatial/temporal cutblock patterning is used (i.e. patch size) green-up rules are not applicable, Analysis is updated periodically to ensure the trends are moving towards the desired future condition.
Performance Measure 5.4. Program Participants shall support and promote recreational opportunities for the public	
Indicator: 1. Provide recreational opportunities for the public, where consistent with forest management objectives.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George Woodlands’s FSP at sec. 5.12 identifies strategies for known recreation sites/trails, Additional areas identified through stakeholders (fishing sites/trails) are managed through accommodations at the stand level and documented in Site Plans.

<i>Objective 6. Protection of Special Sites.</i> To manage lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities	
Performance Measure 6.1. Program Participants shall identify special sites and manage them in a manner appropriate for their unique features.	
Indicators: 1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data, expert advice or stakeholder consultation in identifying or selecting special sites for protection.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands (and other woodlands divisions active on the Fort St. James tenures) identify, map and manages special sites that may identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA survey, ▪ Site Plans have prescriptions to address the management of special sites, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas.
2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified special sites.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands (and other woodlands divisions active on the Fort St. James tenures) identify, map and manage special sites that may identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA survey, ▪ Identified sites inclusive of archaeological sites protected under the Heritage Conservation Act are captured in WIM's coverages.

<i>Objective 7. Efficient Use of Forest Resources.</i> To minimize waste and ensure the efficient use of forest resources	
Performance Measure 7.1. Program Participants shall employ appropriate forest harvesting technology and “in-woods” manufacturing processes and practices to minimize waste and ensure efficient utilization of harvested trees, where consistent with other SFI Standard objectives.	
Indicators: 1. Program or monitoring system to ensure efficient utilization, which may include provisions to ensure:	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands (and other woodlands divisions active on the Fort St. James tenures) manages harvest cutovers to remove maximum value while retaining CWD beneficial to the site and stand level biodiversity, ▪ Prince George woodlands allows grinding of slash piles by others for biofuel production where the waste fibre is economically viable to remove, ▪ Waste and Residue surveys measure waste on scale based Cutting Permits with waste payments made where waste is above the thresholds, ▪ Woodlands inspections assess waste during operations to ensure waste is within reasonable levels and CWD is retained on site.
a) management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests and of increased fuels build-up) and other utilization needs;	
b) training or incentives to encourage loggers to enhance utilization;	
c) exploration of markets for underutilized species and low-grade wood and alternative markets (e.g., bioenergy markets);	
d) periodic inspections and reports noting utilization and product separation.	

<i>Objective 8. Recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples' Rights. To recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples rights and traditional knowledge.</i>	
Performance Measure 8.1 Program Participants shall recognize and respect indigenous peoples rights.	
Indicator: 1. Have a written policy acknowledging a commitment to recognize and respect the rights of indigenous people.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's Sustainable Forest Management Commitments (October 2018) addresses the policy requirement.
Performance Measure 8.2 Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands confer with affected indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forestry management practices.	
Indicator: 1. Program that includes communicating with affected indigenous peoples to enable Program Participants to:	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's maintains protocol agreements with several First Nations aimed at partnerships and reconciliation. Each agreement is specific to the first nation and the agreements and relationships continue to develop. Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands (and other woodlands divisions active on the Fort St. James tenures) complete referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FSP/CP referral process, ▪ Prince George and Fort St. James SFMP indicators #5.2.4, 6.1.1 6.1.2 & 6.1.3 and #9/31 are annual measures of efforts and opportunities to further relationships and adjust operational plans to address First Nations concerns and interests.
a) understand and respect traditional forest-related knowledge;	
b) identify and protect spiritually, historically, or culturally important sites;	
c) address the use of non-timber forest products of value to indigenous peoples in areas where Program Participants have management responsibilities on public lands;	
d) have a process to respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	
Performance Measure 8.3. Program Participants are encouraged to communicate with and will respond to local indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forest management practices on their private lands.	
Indicators: 1. Awareness of traditional forest-related knowledge, such as known cultural heritage sites, the use of wood in traditional buildings and crafts, and flora that may be used in cultural practices for food, ceremonies or medicine.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George woodlands (and other woodlands divisions active on the Fort St. James tenures) completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FSP/CP referral process, ▪ Prince George and Fort St. James SFMP indicators #5.2.4, 6.1.1 6.1.2 & 6.1.3 and #9/31 are annual measures of efforts and opportunities to further relationships and adjust operational plans to address First Nations concerns and interests.
2. Respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	

<i>Objective 9. Legal and Regulatory Compliance.</i> Compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local laws and regulations.	
Performance Measure 9.1. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to avoid illegally harvested wood and to comply with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local forestry and related social and environmental laws and regulations	
Indicator: 1. Access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor maintains web based access to regulatory information with updates from in house council and industry associations.
2. System to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, or local laws and regulations.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FMS includes a system (ITS) to record non-compliance incidents and reporting within/outside of Canfor
3. Demonstration of commitment to legal compliance through available regulatory action information.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor maintains web based access to regulatory information is committed to compliance with relevant legislation, Staff training includes the use of ITS and incident reporting requirements.
Performance Measure 9.2. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state, and local levels in the country in which the Program Participant operates	
Indicator: 1. Written policy demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, antidiscrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, indigenous peoples' rights, workers' and communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor maintains policies governing conduct and processes within the company which are managed by the Human Resources Dept and include a code of conduct policy and health and safety policy.
2. Forestry enterprises will respect the rights of workers and labor representatives in a manner that encompasses the intent of the International Labour Organization (ILO) core conventions.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's Human Resources Dept policies address workplace legislation in BC and Alberta which meets the intent of ILO core conventions, The woodlands group is largely non-union however union sites are managed according to the applicable local collective agreements.

<i>Objective 10 Forestry Research, Science, and Technology.</i> To support forestry research, science, and Technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based.	
Performance Measure 10.1 Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SIC's, associations or other partners provide in-kind support or funding for forest research to improve forest health, productivity and sustainable management of forest resources, and the environmental benefits and performance of forest products.	
1. Financial or in-kind support of research to address questions of relevance in the region of operations. Examples could include, but are not limited to, areas of forest productivity, water quality, biodiversity, community issues, or similar areas which build broader understanding of the benefits and impacts of forest management:	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor is a member of FP Innovations who conducts research on forest management projects including environmental best management practices, feed stocks for bio-energy, wildfire management and other forest related research. ▪ Canfor's expanded membership in the WCSIC also furthers research into forest related issues and concerns.
2. Research on genetically engineered trees via forest tree biotechnology shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and provincial regulations and international protocols ratified by Canada depending on jurisdiction of management.	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor does not carry out research on genetically engineered trees.
Performance Measure 10.2. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners develop or use state, provincial, or regional analyses in support of their sustainable forestry programs	
Indicators:	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains expanded membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives.
1. Participation, individually or through cooperative efforts involving SICs and/or associations at the national, state, provincial, or regional level, in the development or use of some of the following:	
a) regeneration assessments;	
b) growth and drain assessments;	
c) BMPs implementation and conformance;	
d) biodiversity conservation information for family forest owners; and	
e) social, cultural or economic benefit assessments.	
Performance Measure 10.3. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.	
Indicators:	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains expanded membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Climate change is monitored and adaptation through the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use are integrated into FSP stocking standards (i.e. climate based seed transfer), ▪ Deactivation focuses on water control recognizing a change in weather patterns and storm intensity.
1. Where available, monitor information generated from regional climate models on long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.	

<p>2. Program participants are knowledgeable about climate change impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitats and conservation of biological diversity through international, national, regional or local programs.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains expanded membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Membership in FPAC, COFI, CBFA, FP Innovations and other groups allows for information flow on relevant topics and integration into each operation as required.
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<p><i>Objective 11. Training and Education.</i> To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 11.1. Program Participants shall require appropriate training of personnel and contractors so that they are competent to fulfill their responsibilities under SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Written statement of commitment to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard communicated throughout the organization, particularly to facility and woodland managers, fiber sourcing staff and field foresters.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains the Sustainable Forest Management Commitments (October 2018) that articulates Canfor's commitment to SFM and the SFI FM/WP standards, ▪ Responsibility for adhering to the FMS is part of each employees documented role inclusive of log purchasers, ▪ Meetings between mill staff and woodlands staff occur regularly to assess production levels and balance log deliveries to meet mill needs but are subject to weather/other constraints that may affect mill performance.
<p>2. Assignment and understanding of roles and responsibilities for achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS manual and Roles & Responsibility Matrix defines roles and responsibilities across the woodlands group.
<p>3. Staff education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The woodlands group has an internal training program to support the FMS with requirements defined in the training matrix, ▪ Training records include FMS training as well as external training,
<p>4. Contractor education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The woodlands group has an internal training program to support contractors in FMS implementation, ▪ Woodlands staff are responsible to verify contractor training records annually.
<p>5. Program Participants shall have written agreements for the use of qualified logging professionals and/or certified logging professionals (where available) and/or wood producers that have completed training programs and are recognized as qualified logging professionals.</p>	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The woodlands group supports the WCSIC through its expanded membership and its training direction for qualified loggers and recognizes the contractor FMS training meets the requirements set by the WCSIC.

Performance Measure 11.2. Program Participants shall work individually and/or with SFI Implementation Committees, logging or forestry associations, or appropriate agencies or others in the forestry community, to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers.	
Indicators:	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains expanded membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives.
1. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria and identify delivery mechanisms for wood producers’ training courses and continuing education that address:	
a) awareness of sustainable forestry principles and the SFI Program;	
b) BMPs, including streamside management and road construction, maintenance, and retirement;	
c) reforestation, invasive exotic plants and animals, forest resource conservation, aesthetics, and special sites;	
d) awareness of responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act, and other measures to protect wildlife habitat (e.g. Forests With Exceptional Conservation Value);	
e) Awareness of rare forested natural communities as identified by provincial agencies or by credible organizations such as Nature Serve, Nature Conservancy etc;	
f) logging safety;	
g) U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration(OSHA) and Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (COHS) regulations, wage and hour rules, and other provincial, state and local employment laws;	
h) transportation issues;	
i) business management	
j) public policy and outreach; and	
k) awareness of emerging technologies	
2.The SIC approved wood producer’s training programs shall have a continuing education component with coursework that supports the current training programs, safety and the principle of sustainable forestry.	
3. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria for recognition of logger certification programs, where they exist, that include:	

a) Completion of SFI Implementation Committee recognized logging training programs and meeting continuing education requirements of the training program;	
b) Independent in-the-forest verification of conformance with the logger certification program standards;	
c) Compliance with all applicable laws and regulations including responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act and other measures to protect wildlife habitat;	
d) Use of BMP's to protect water quality;	
e) Logging safety;	
f) Compliance with acceptable silviculture and utilization standards;	
g) Aesthetic management techniques employed where applicable; and	
h) Adherence to a management or harvest plan that is site specific and agreed to by the forest landowner	

<i>Objective 12. Community Involvement in the Practices of Sustainable Forestry.</i> To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by encouraging the public and forestry community to participate in the commitment to sustainable forestry, and publicly report progress.	
Performance Measure 12.1. Program Participants shall support and promote efforts by consulting foresters, state, provincial and federal agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, conservation organizations, indigenous peoples and governments, community groups, sporting organizations, labour, universities, extension agencies, the American Tree Farm System® and/or other landowner cooperative programs to apply principles of sustainable forest management.	
Indicators:	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains expanded membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives.
1. Support, including financial, for efforts of SFI Implementation Committees.	
2. Support, individually or collaboratively for education and outreach to forest landowners, describing the importance and providing implementation guidance on:	
jj) Best management practices;	
kk) Reforestation and afforestation;	
ll) Visual quality management;	
mm) Conservation of critical wildlife habitat elements, biodiversity, threatened and endangered species, and FECV;	
nn) Management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests) and other utilization needs;	
f. control of exotic invasive plants and animals;	
g. characteristics of special sites and	
h. reduction of wildfire risk.	
3. Participation in efforts to support or promote conservation of managed forests through voluntary	

market-based incentive programs such as current-use taxation programs, Forest Legacy Program, or conservation easements.	
Performance Measure 12.2. Program Participants shall support and promote, at the state, provincial or other appropriate levels, mechanisms for public outreach, education, and involvement related to sustainable forest management.	
Indicator:	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The corporate group provides opportunities for individuals and groups which are documented on the website (http://www.canfor.com/our-company/media-center/blog). <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George woodlands conducts tours/field trips and provides speakers at schools/college/UNBC as requested from time to time.
1. Periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry such as:	
a) field tours, seminars, websites, webinars or workshops;	
b) educational trips;	
c) self-guided forest management trails;	
d) publication of articles, educational pamphlets, or newsletters; or	
e) support for state, provincial, and local forestry organizations and soil and water conservation districts.	

Performance Measure 12.3. Program Participants shall establish, at the state, provincial, or other appropriate levels, procedures to address concerns raised by loggers, consulting foresters, employees, the public, or Program Participants regarding practices that appear inconsistent with the SFI Standard principles and objectives.	
Indicators:	<p>Corporate Woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's woodlands maintains expanded membership and support of the WCSIC inclusive of non-conforming practices reporting.
1. Support for SFI Implementation Committee efforts (toll-free numbers and other efforts) to address concerns about apparent nonconforming practices.	
2. Process to receive and respond to public inquiries. SFI SIC's shall submit data annually to SFI Inc. regarding concerns received and responses.	

Objective 13. Public Land Responsibilities. To promote and implement sustainable forest management on public lands.	
Performance Measure 13.1. Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall participate in the development of public land planning and management processes.	
Indicators:	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George woodlands maintains representation on the TSA steering committee given land use planning programs have been disbanded, Where land use planning process are initiated the woodlands group provides representation.
1. Involvement in public land planning and management activities with appropriate governmental entities and the public.	
2. Appropriate contact with local stakeholders over forest management issues through state, provincial, federal, or independent collaboration.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George woodlands maintains records of contact with First Nations and other stakeholders in the COPI database, Broad referral occurs for the FSP and area specific referral occurs for each Cutting Permit that strives to solicit information and concerns and further informed discussion aimed at incorporating values/concerns into operational plans.

<i>Objective 14. Communications and Public reporting.</i> To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by documenting progress and opportunities for improvement.	
Performance Measure 14.1. A certified Program Participant shall provide a summary audit report, prepared by the certification body, to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of a certification, recertification or surveillance audit to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
Indicator: 1. The summary public report (one copy must be in English), shall include, at a minimum and be posted on the SFI Inc. website:	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's contract with their CB includes the requirement to prepare an annual certification report on SFM and submit it to the certification scheme body for public posting.
a) a description of the audit process, objectives, and scope;	
b) a description of substitute indicators, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each;	
c) the name of Program Participant that was audited, including its SFI representative;	
d) a general description of the Program Participant's forestland and manufacturing operations included in the audit;	
e) the name of the certification body and lead auditor (names of the audit team members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the audit team and Program Participant);	
f) the dates the certification was conducted and completed;	
g) a summary of the findings, including general descriptions of any nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and	
h) the certification decision.	
Performance Measure 14.2. Program Participants shall report annually to the SFI Program on their conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard	
Indicators: 1. Prompt response to the SFI annual progress report survey.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The corporate woodlands group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI.
2. Recordkeeping for all the categories of information needed for SFI annual progress report surveys.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The corporate woodlands group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI
3. Maintenance of copies of past reports to document progress and improvements to demonstrate conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The corporate woodlands group will maintain past copies of the online submission in their certification folders.

<i>Objective 15. Management Review and Continual Improvement.</i> To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry and monitor, measure, and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.	
Performance Measure 15.1. Program Participants shall establish a management review system to examine findings and progress in implementing the SFI Forest Management Standard, to make appropriate improvements in programs, and to inform their employees of changes.	
Indicators:	Corporate Woodlands
1. System to review commitments, programs, and procedures to evaluate effectiveness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the FMG.
2. System for collecting, reviewing, and reporting information to management regarding progress in achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives and performance measures.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The internal audit process provides information on SFM performance for consideration by management.
3. Annual review of progress by management and determination of changes and improvements necessary to continually improve conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	Corporate Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review that occurred in July 2018 is the process used to assess SFM performance across Canfor's woodlands.

APPENDIX 3.10 - Radium SFI FM Objective Matrix

<p><i>Objective 1. Forest Management Planning.</i> To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Forest management planning at a level appropriate to the size and scale of the operation, including:</p>	
a) a long-term resource analysis;	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TSR documents for Forest Licences & TFL's. FL/NRFL's for Radium Hotsprings operation
b) a periodic or on-going forest inventory;	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VRI maintained by government & Canfor for TFL's
c) a land classification system;	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BEC system with PEM layers at select divisions
d) biodiversity at landscape scales;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Kootenay Boundary Land Use Plan (KBLUP) identifies priority biodiversity set asides including parks, UWR's (Moose, White Tail/Mule Deer, Elk, Bighorn Sheep, Mountain Goat), WHA's (Caribou & Grizzly Bear) and non-legal/aspatial OGMA's placements and Mature Management Areas (MMA's) at the landscape across the Invermere TSA.
e) soils inventory and maps (where available);	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mapping (detailed/reconnaissance) and where necessary, TSFA's at the stand level. In addition, soil classification maps are available at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soils/index.html and at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/terrain/terrain_files/access.html#soils, ▪ Blocks in the Palliser pursued as part of the Spruce Bark Beetle infestation control program had TSFA's completed due to reconnaissance level TSM indicating polygons of potentially unstable terrain with the recommendations incorporated into the Site Plans.
f) access to growth & yield modeling capabilities;	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part of TSR for the Invermere TSA using WINTIPSY/other models.
g) up-to-date maps or a GIS.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WIM group maintains a functional GIS across the Woodlands Group Group with a dedicated technician for Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group.
h) recommended sustainable harvest levels for areas available for harvest; and	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AAC rationale's provided at the TSA/TFL level with apportionments for TSA's, ▪ Invermere TSA current AAC decision June 29, 2017 – 496,720m³/yr until June 29, 2022 stepping down to 424,800m³/yr until the next determination, ▪ At the time of the internal audit the apportionment decision reducing licensee Allowable Annual cuts had not been released.
i) a review of non-timber issues (e.g. recreation, tourism, pilot projects, and economic incentive programs to promote water protection, carbon storage, bioenergy feedstock production, or biological diversity conservation, or to address climate-induced ecosystem change.	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR document/data package for the Invermere TSA provides information on how non-timber resources are addressed and considered, ▪ The KBLUP and variance orders provide guidance on non-timber resource management that is incorporated in the FSP.

<p>2. Documentation of current harvest levels fall within long term sustainable levels identified in the forest management plan.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cut/control letters are issued annually by government, ▪ The FMS & Tenures Coordinator tracks harvest and where required, attributes volume between licences to ensure cut/control requirements are met and balanced as necessary, ▪ Sept 1, 2017 cut/control letter for A18979 – 5 yr period 2015-2019 & 250,866m³/22.7% of 5 yr cut at the end of 2016 with a downward attribution of 37,525m³ harvested in 2015 to A78604 to fulfill its five year harvest apportionment, ▪ April 27, 2017 cut/control letter for A90310 – 5 yr period 2014-2018 & 51,2015m³/50.5% of 5 yr cut at the end of 2015. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFM indicators 2.1.4 & 5.1.1/target #25 measures volume harvested versus the volume apportioned for the licenses in the Radium Hotsprings CSA DFA (A18979, A78604 & A90310).
<p>3. A forest inventory system and a method to calculate growth and yield.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR process and TSR document for Invermere TSA provides insight into the current inventory, ▪ Canfor utilizes specialists (i.e. Forsite/Ecora/etc.) to shadow TSR's and calculate growth and yield as or if necessary.
<p>4. Periodic updates of forest inventory and recalculation of planned harvest to account for changes in growth due to productivity increases or decreases (e.g. improved data, long-term drought, fertilization, climate change, forestland ownership changes, etc.).</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VRI updated on an ongoing basis by TSA/TF supported by RESULTS data for harvest updates, ▪ Government recalculates the AAC at least every 10 years to address changes in the THLB, non-timber resources and social interests with recent AAC determinations for the Invermere TSA (June 29, 2017).
<p>5. Documentation of forest practices (e.g. planting, fertilization and thinning) are consistent with assumptions in harvest plans.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR documents for the Invermere TSA outline the management regimes followed at the management unit level and used in the analysis to support the AAC rationale, ▪ Site Plans provide stand level direction for harvests that are consistent with the TSR noting an AAC reduction for a lack of steep slope harvesting with Canfor committing to increase steep slope harvesting while balancing fire and Spruce Bark Beetle salvage, some of which is occurring on steep slopes.
<p>Performance Measure 1.2: Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:</p>	
<p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p>1. Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless the conversion</p> <p>a. Is in compliance relevant national and regional policy and legislation related to land use and forest management; and</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and Land Resource Manager records provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS. Reports provide a summary of planted seedlots and compliance with the Chief Forester's standards as well as milestone obligation compliance, ▪ Any conversion to PAS (roads/lidgs/SUP's/Camps/other) is legal and controlled as part of the measure of PAS at the TSA level and monitored through the periodic TSR process, ▪ SFM indicators 4.2.1/target #22 (Permanent Access Structures), 2.1.3/target #23 (Landslides) and 2.1.3/target #24 (Land Conversion) measures losses to the THLB with a target of 5% across each landscape unit in the Invermere TSA, ▪ Indicator 2.1.4 & 4.2.1/target #24 Land Conversion is intended to measure conversion due to forestry activities not related to PAS conversion across the Radium Licences.
<p>b. Would not convert native forest types that are rare and ecologically significant at the landscape level or put any native forest types at risk of becoming rare; and</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Indicator 1.4.1b/Sites of Biological Significance measures any reduction in special sites including red/blue-listed plant communities, hot or thermal springs, ephemeral ponds (vernal pools), raptor stick nests, Great Blue

	<p>Heron Nests or rookeries, nests of any red/blue-listed bird or species of management concern, carnivore dens, wallows, ungulate licks, high and moderate value avalanche paths, bat maternity roosts and hibernaculum, unique geological features (i.e. karst, tufa, hoodoos),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Plans and Land Resource Manager identify any special sites protected at the stand level and also provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS.
c. Does not create significant long term adverse impacts on FECVs , old growth forests and forests critical to threatened and endangered species and special sites	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The KBLUP and variance orders identify priority biodiversity set asides for the TSA, The Kootenay Boundary Land Use Plan (KBLUP) identifies priority biodiversity set asides including parks, UWR's (Moose, White Tail/Mule Deer, Elk, Bighorn Sheep, Mountain Goat), WHA's (Caribou & Grizzly Bear) and non-legal/aspatial OGMA's placements and Mature Management Areas (MMA's) at the landscape across the Invermere TSA. Additional measures are specified for Flammulated Owl, Western Screech Owl, Lewis' Woodpecker and Spotted bat, Badger, Long-billed Curlew, Rocky Mountain Tailed frog, Williamson Sapsucker, Gillette's Chekerspot and two plant communities as well as data sensitive species depending on the FDU in the Invermere TSA, Rare ecosystems are addressed through a representation model and where identified on the ground, protected from harvest, Red/blue listed sites not captured in set asides, the NTHLB or the representation model may be identified and set aside at the stand level if/when encountered and are measured by indicator 1.4.1b.
2. In limited situations where a conversion of forest cover type is planned, an assessment considers: a. Productivity/stand quality conditions and impacts including social and economic values	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, SFM indicators 4.2.1 (Permanent Access Structures), 4.2.3 (Landslides) and 4.2.2 (Land Conversion) measures losses to the THLB with a target of 5% across each landscape unit in the Invermere TSA, Indicator 4.2.2/Land Conversion is intended to measure conversion due to forestry activities not related to PAS conversion across the Radium licences noting there is no record of forestry conversion for non PAS purposes.
b. Specific ecosystem issues related to the site such as invasive species, insect/disease issues, riparian protection needs and others as appropriate to site including regeneration challenges	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, Indicator 2.1.4 & 4.2.1/target #24 (Land Conversion) is intended to measure conversion due to forestry activities not related to PAS conversion across the Radium Licences noting there is no record of forestry conversion for non PAS purposes, Riparian retention, fisheries sensitive watersheds and insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS.
c. Ecological impacts of conversion including a review at the site and landscape scale as well as consideration for any appropriate mitigation measures	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, Indicator 2.1.4 & 4.2.1/target #24 (Land Conversion) is intended to measure conversion due to forestry activities not related to PAS conversion across the Radium Licences noting there is no record of forestry conversion for non PAS purposes.
Performance Measure 1.3: Program participants shall not have within their scope of certification to this SFI Standard, forest lands that have been converted to a non-forest land use.	
Indicator: 1. Forest lands converted to other land uses shall not be certified to this	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to

<p>SFI Standard. This does not include forest lands used for forest and wildlife management such as wildlife food plots or infrastructure such as forest roads, log processing areas, trails etc.</p>	<p>regenerate sites,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformity with FSP stocking standards, ▪ Indicator 2.1.4 & 4.2.1/target #24 (Land Conversion) is intended to measure conversion due to forestry activities not related to PAS conversion across the Radium Licences noting there is no record of forestry conversion for non PAS purposes. ▪ Where land is removed from the Crown forest landbase it is captured in the TSR process and then removed from the land coverage should it fall within the operating areas covered by the Radium Hotsprings licences.
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<p><i>Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity.</i> To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 2.1: Program participants shall promptly reforest after final harvest.</p>	
<p>Indicators</p> <p>1. Documented reforestation plans and activities based on site specific environmental, ecological or forest health considerations or legal requirements. Where feasible, planting within two years or two planting seasons or by planned natural regeneration methods within 5 years.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards with a site level plan identified for each cutblock. In general time of plant regeneration surveys are used with planting occurring the season following harvest unless delayed for seedling availability or site preparation, ▪ Stocking standards in the FSP allow four years to re-establish a crop with seven years for natural regenerated sites which is seldom used. ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group tracks regen delay dates with all blocks meeting the re-establishment milestone in the 2017 population of blocks meeting regen delay in 2.4 years since harvest (2017_regen_delay_A18979.pdf), ▪ SFM indicator 1.2.3/targets #15 and 16 measure both re-stocking and free growing achievements annually, ▪ The Woodlands Group is developing a report that measures the time from harvest to planting/regen delay survey achievement, by operation and licence to address the indicator using data in Resources.
<p>2. Clear criteria to judge adequate regeneration and appropriate actions to correct under-stocked areas and achieve acceptable species composition and stocking rates for both artificial and natural regeneration.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards with a site level plan identified for each cutblock, ▪ Natural regeneration is not the preferred method however it is used to compliment planted stock and add species diversity ▪ All regeneration information (site preparation, planting or natural regeneration, surveys, stand tending) is entered into Land Resource Manager & RESULTS, ▪ Indicator 2.1.2/target #16 measures the mix of tree species planted while indicator 1.2.3/target #15 measures the mix of species at the free growing milestone with a target of 60% of the inventory label being derived from natural regeneration.
<p>3. Plantings of exotic tree species should minimize risk to native ecosystems.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor and Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group do not plant exotic tree species on Crown Land, ▪ Seed used by Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group complies with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forest and Range Practices Act, Section 31, ✓ Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, Section 43, ✓ Chief Foresters Standards for seed use.
<p>4. Protection of desirable or planned advanced natural regeneration during harvest.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site Plans retention requirements identify any pathogens/pests and the suitability pole/sapling/other for retention. ▪ Where practicable, advanced regeneration is maintained favouring clumps over singeltons for windfirmness, ▪ Sites Plans reviewed included green tree retention, understory retention retained for biodiversity purposes, ▪ Hedging is also prescribed along roadsides to protect wildlife/Grizzly Bears by retaining the regeneration and creating a physical and visual barrier between the roads and cutblocks.
<p>5. Afforestation programs that consider potential ecological impacts</p>	<p>Divisional</p>

of the selection and planting of tree species in non-forested landscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not complete afforestation treatments.
Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Minimized chemical use required to achieve management objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.
2. Use of least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides necessary to achieve management objectives.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.
3. Use of pesticides registered for the intended use and applied in accordance with label requirements.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.
4. The World Health Organization type 1A and 1B , pesticides shall be prohibited except where no other viable alternative is available.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.
5. Use of pesticides banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001) shall be prohibited	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.
6. Use of integrated pest management where feasible.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.
7. Supervision of forest chemical applications by state- or provincial-trained or certified applicators.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.
8. Use of management practices appropriate to the situation, for example:	Divisional
a) notification of adjoining landowners or nearby residents concerning applications and chemicals used;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.
b) appropriate multilingual signs or oral warnings;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.
c) control of public road access during and immediately after applications;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.
d) designation of streamside and other needed buffer strips;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.
e) use of positive shutoff and minimal-drift spray valves;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.

f) aerial application of forest chemicals parallel to buffer zones to minimize drift;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.
g) monitoring of water quality or safeguards to ensure proper equipment use and protection of streams, lakes, and other water bodies;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.
h) appropriate transportation and storage of chemicals;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.
i) filing of required state or provincial reports; or	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.
j) use of methods to ensure protection of threatened and endangered species.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group does not maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan and does not use herbicides for vegetation treatments.
Performance Measure 2.3: Program Participants shall implement management practices to protect and maintain forest and soil productivity.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Process to identify soils vulnerable to compaction and use of appropriate methods including the use of soil maps where available, to avoid excessive soil disturbance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil disturbance limits for sensitive and non-sensitive are identified in sec. 6.1.2.1 of the FSP and use the default practice requirements in the FPPR (sec. 35 & 36), The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Plan, Training is used to help contractors understand soil conservation requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, The Contract Worker and Supervisor SWP's identify shutdown requirements for contractors, SFM indicator 3.1.1/target #26 measures soil conservation compliance across the Radium Hotsprings tenures on an annual basis.
2. Use of erosion control measures to minimize the loss of soil and site productivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The applicable limit/s are set in the Site Plan for each block, If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plan must identify the constraint, Training is used to help contractors understand soil conservation requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, Operations are monitored by Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, SFM indicator 3.1.1/target #26 measures site disturbance compliance across the Radium Hotsprings tenures on an annual basis.
3. Post-harvest conditions conducive to maintaining site productivity (e.g., limited rutting, retained down woody debris, minimized skid trails).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plan must identify the constraint, Operations are monitored by Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, CWD requirements are not set in the FSP but rather the Site Plan and checked during operations. The FSP silently accepts the interior practice requirement (FPPR 68(1)b) with a more appropriate target set in each Site Plan, SFM indicator 3.1.2/target #27 measures CWD levels on blocks harvested annually.
4. Retention of vigorous trees during partial harvesting, consistent with silvicultural standards for the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Site Plans for each block identify retention requirements for mature trees and pole/sapling layers, WTP and singleton WT's were prescribed in te cutblocks Site Plans reviewed, SFM indicator 1.1.4/targets #8 (Green Tree & Snag Retention), #9 (LU WTP Retention) and #10 (High Value Snags) measures stand structure retained across the blocks harvested annually.
5. Criteria that address harvesting and site preparation to protect soil	Divisional

productivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Post harvest assessments are used to prescribe any site preparation with minimal site preparation occurring and none during the 2017 field season, ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Plan, ▪ Operations are monitored by Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ The Contract Supervisor and Worker SWP's address shutdown requirements coupled with training in site disturbance.
6. Road construction and skidding layout to minimize impacts to soil productivity and water quality.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil disturbance limits for sensitive and non-sensitive are identified in the FSP sec. 6.1.2.1 as using the default practice requirements in the FPPR (sec. 35 & 36), ▪ The applicable limit/s for roads, landings and temporary/permanent skid trails are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ The Site Plan identifies any riparian areas or areas with sensitive terrain, ▪ Geometric road designs and TSFA's are prepared and followed when required to protect both the soil and water resources, ▪ Indicator 2.1.3/target #22 measures permanent access structures at the TSA/TFL while indicator 3.2.1/targets #28 & 29 measure watersheds and stream crossings at the watershed level.
<p>Performance Measure 2.4: Program Participants shall manage so as to protect forests from damaging agents, such as environmentally or economically undesirable wildfire, pests, diseases and invasive exotic plants and animals, to maintain and improve long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to protect forests from damaging agents.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Site Plan for each block identifies any pests/pathogens and the actions to control them (stumping, trap trees/pheromone baits, etc.), ▪ Aerial flights and TSA committee work focused on pest/pathogens provides higher level planning information to address pests/pathogens, ▪ The TSR documents address non-salvageable losses, ▪ Salvage planning and operations is proceeding in the White fore complex with some direction provided to planning and operations in the Wildfire Salvage documents. <p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An annual EPRP provides direction for fire preparedness inclusive of equipment, fire watch, early shift/shut down and fire fighting actions, ▪ Contractors must have fire training that is refreshed annually.
2. Management to promote healthy and productive forest conditions to minimize susceptibility to damaging agents.	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group strategy is focused on wise use of the forest estate including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ que stands that have been attacked by damaging agents for priority salvage harvest, ✓ harvest old stands first and reforest with young thrifty stands, ✓ maintain a forest estate that is supported by science in terms of patch size and seral stages to both protect the forest estate and address requirements for wildlife and biodiversity. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotspring's FSP at sec. 6.1.14 identifies the use of spatial and temporal cutblock patterning to resemble natural disturbance and may be used for larger scale pest and fire salvage harvesting, ▪ Stand level plans are supported by analysis (patch size) to demonstrate any larger cutblocks fits within the appropriate natural disturbance regime, ▪ SFM indicator 1.1.1/target #3 measures patch size at the landscape level and allows salvage of disturbed forest areas considering the range of annual variation.
3. Participation in, and support of, fire and pest prevention and control programs.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotspring's Woodlands Group works with the Wildfire Branch to ensure operations comply with the Wildfire Act/regulation requirements ▪ Radium Hotspring's Woodlands Group works with the Cranbrook FLNRO & RD office to address forest health concerns and maintains membership on the TSA steering committee.

	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor pays an annual fee for fire fighting as part of the annual rent on their licences.
<p>Performance Measure 2.5: Program Participants that deploy improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings shall use sound scientific methods</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Program for appropriate research, testing, evaluation, and deployment of improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotspring’s Woodlands Group follows the Chief Forests standards for seed use with direction provided in sec. 8 of the FSP, Class A, then B+, then B seed are used with stocking stands identified in the FSP and Site Plan, SFM indicator 1.3.1/Target #14 measures compliance with the seed use rules for all cutblocks planted each year, The Silviculture Group maintains a report to measure compliance with seed transfer rules (lat/long and elevation) with minimal deviation found for the 2017 planting program.

<p>Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources. To protect the water quality of rivers, streams, lakes, <i>wetlands</i> and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding <i>best management practices</i>.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 3.1. Program Participants shall meet or exceed all applicable federal, provincial, state, and local water quality laws and meet or exceed best management practices developed under Canadian or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency–approved water quality programs.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to implement federal, state or provincial water quality BMPs during all phases of management activities.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-works define riparian requirements at the stand level for harvesting, road/structure construction and silviculture operations, Radium Hotspring’s Woodlands Group uses harvest/road and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed, SWP’s direct supervision efforts, Training is used to help contractors understand requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, The Woodlands Group Access and Erosion Control Standards provide direction on deactivation to control sedimentation and protect water quality, SFM indicator 3.2.1/targets # 28 & 29 measure watershed health and stream crossings at the watershed level with stand level riparian management assessed through indicator 1.1.4/target #11.
<p>2. Contract provisions that specify conformance to BMPs.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracts include a clause requiring contractors to conform with the FMS requirements which includes training and following SWP’s and pre-works/plans.
<p>3. Monitoring of overall BMPs implementation.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotspring’s Woodlands Group uses harvest/road and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed with team meeting used to identify trends and concerns, SFM indicator 1.1.4/target #11measures riparian conformity. <p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental program includes a riparian objective with targets that assesses performance across the Woodlands Group, The annual FMS review assesses overall performance inclusive of SWP conformity, trends and concerns.

Performance Measure 3.2. Program Participants shall have or develop, implement water, wetland and riparian area protection measures based on soil type, terrain, vegetation, ecological function, harvesting system, state BMP's, provincial guidelines and other applicable factors.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Program addressing management and protection of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies and riparian areas during all phases of management, including the layout and construction of roads and skid trails to maintain water reach, flow and water quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotspring's Woodlands Group's FSP at sec. 6.1.2.4 identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level while sec. 6.1.2.6 addresses fisheries sensitive watersheds, ▪ The FSP also provides direction and strategies for operations within community watersheds (sec. 6.1.2.5) and in areas upstream of a domestic water licences (sec. 6.1.1.6), ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Pre-works review the riparian features and restrictions prior to harvest/silviculture activity, ▪ SWP's identify no harvest activity or re-fuelling within the RMA of a classified riparian features, ▪ Contractor training includes riparian features and their management, ▪ SFM indicator 3.2.1/targets # 28 & 29 measure watershed health and stream crossings at the watershed level with stand level riparian management assessed through indicator 1.1.4/target #11.
2. Mapping of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies as specified in state or provincial BMP's and, where appropriate, identification on the ground.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotspring's Woodlands Group's stand and landscape level maps identify riparian features using the FC1/TRIM data and fish stream inventory mapping, ▪ The WIM group maintains the data for the mapping process.
3. Document and implementation of plans to manage or protect rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, other water bodies and riparian areas.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotspring's Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Inspections monitor activities with any non-conformity identified documented in ITS with suitable action plans developed to address the incident, ▪ SFM indicator 1.1.4/target #14 measures riparian impacts across harvested blocks annually.
4. Plans that address wet weather events in order to maintain water quality.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotspring's Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Soil disturbance limits identified in the Site Plan are used to determine season of harvest/constraints to harvesting, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP identifies shut down requirements.

Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.

Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.

Indicators:	Divisional
1. Program to incorporate the conservation of native biological diversity, including species, wildlife habitats, and ecological community types at the stand and landscape levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides for biodiversity (aspatial OGMA's, UWR's, PA's) and any constraints to harvesting is prescribed in the Site Plan, ▪ The FSP identifies the use of natural disturbance analysis via spatial and temporal considerations identified in the FPPR (i.e. patch size) that stand level planning must adhere to, ▪ Ecological representation mapping has identified rare ecosystem associations for protection with conformation completed during layout, ▪ The Migratory Bird SWP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFM indicators 1.1.1/targets 1 (Ecosystem representation), 2 (Protected Reserves), 3 (Patch Size by NDU), indicator 1.1.2/target #4 (Distribution of Forest Type) and indicator 1.1.3/targets # 5 (Old and Mature Forest Retention, #6 (Seral and Structural Stages Relative to the NRV) and #7 (Interior Forest Habitat) measure specific biodiversity elements across the population of blocks and the forest estate.
2. Development and implementation of criteria and practices, as guided by regionally based best scientific information, to retain stand-level wildlife habitat elements such as snags, stumps, mast trees, down woody debris, den trees, and nest trees.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention) required at the stand level with CWD targets prescribed at the stand level that meets the minimum practice requirement, ▪ SFM indicator 1.1.4/targets # 8 (Green Tree and Snag Retention, #9 (LU Wildlife Tree Retention, #10 High Value Snag Retention and #11 (Riparian Management) are focused on within stand structural retention to create complex structure in the regenerating stand and measured annually, ▪ The Site Plan identifies any constraints to harvesting such as stand level wildlife habitat features (stick nests/dens/licks).
3. Document diversity of forest cover types and age or size classes at the individual ownership or forest tenure level, and where credible data are available, at the landscape scale. Working individually or collaboratively to support diversity of native forest cover types and age or size classes that enhance biological diversity at the landscape scale.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inventory used to support the TSR identifies the forest cover age class and composition, ▪ SFM indicator 1.1.2/target #4 (Distribution of Forest Type) indicator 1.1.3/targets # 5 (Old and Mature Forest Retention, #6 (Seral and Structural Stages Relative to the NRV) and #7 (Interior Forest Habitat) measure impacts of harvesting against the forest cover in the TSA.
4. Program Participants shall participate in or incorporate the results of state, provincial, or regional conservation planning and priority-setting efforts to conserve biological diversity and consider these efforts in forest management planning. Examples of credible priority setting efforts include state wildlife action plans, state forest action plans, relevant habitat conservation plans or provincial wildlife recovery plans.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention, CWD retention) as well as the landscape level set asides that stem from KBLUP land planning process, ▪ Stand level direction for these features is identified in Site Plans.
5. Program to address conservation of known sites with viable occurrences of significant species of concern.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides that stem from KBLUP for species of concern that is comprehensive and applies to FDU's that fall within order areas or within UWR's, ▪ Layout planning and Site Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements.
6. Identification and protection of non-forested wetlands, including bogs, fens and marshes, and vernal pools of ecological significance.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group's FSP at sec.6.1.2.4 identifies the requirements for riparian management with wetlands inclusive of reserve zones and management zone retention levels, ▪ Non-classified wetlands are used as an anchor for retention patches and protected during harvest operations, ▪ Site Plans prescribe treatments at the stand level, ▪ Indicator 21.1.4/target #11 measures riparian conformity at the stand level across the population of blocks harvested annually.
7. Participation in programs and demonstration of activities as appropriate 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.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group's FSP at sec. 7.1 identifies the requirements for re-vegetation to prevent the spread of invasive weeds, ▪ Canfor does not engage in the transport/production of exotic plants/animals, ▪ SFM indicator 2.1.2/target #21 measures re-vegetation efforts to prevent noxious/invasive weeds annually.
8. Consider the role of natural disturbances, including the use of prescribed or natural fire where appropriate, and forest health threats in relation to biological diversity when developing forest management plans.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group uses fire to decrease the risk of wildfire by burning waste piles at the roadside, ▪ Prescribed burning is not used in a widespread manner due to in block retention and smoke concerns.

Performance Measure 4.2. Program Participants shall protect threatened and endangered species, forests with exceptional conservation values (FECV) and old growth forests.	
1. Program to protect threatened and endangered species.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides and strategies that stem from the KBLUP for species of concern/listed species, ▪ Layout planning and Site Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements, ▪ The Migratory Bird SOP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ SFM indicator 1.4.2/targets #2 (Protected Reserves), #18 (Sites of Significance) and #19 (High Conservation Value Forests are all considered FECV's (Forest with Exceptional Conservation Value) and address species of management concern.
2. Program to locate and protect known sites flora and fauna associated with viable occurrences of critically imperiled and imperiled species and communities also known as Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. Plans for protection may be developed independently or collaboratively and may include Program Participant management, cooperation with other stakeholders, or use of easements, conservation land sales, exchanges, or other conservation strategies.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides and strategies that stem from the KBLUP requirements for species of concern/listed species and protection is dependant on which FDU the species WHA/UWR overlaps, ▪ In addition, the ecological representation model is used at the block planning stage to identify any rare/endangered ecological communities that if confirmed on the ground, are reserved from harvest, ▪ Block layout and Site Plans address any requirements when harvesting in proximity to these features and assess planned blocks for overlap to ensure they are avoided, ▪ The suite of targets linked to SFM indicator 1.4.2 and 1.4.1 measure impacts on the FECV's.
3. Support of and participation in plans or programs for the conservation of old-growth forests in the region of ownership or forest tenure.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides for OGMA's designed to provide a representation of old growth forest across the landscape, ▪ Any encroachment is subject to the replacement policy with specific requirements identified in sec. 6.1.1.2 of the FSP.
Performance Measure 4.3. Program Participants shall manage ecologically important sites in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities	
1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data and expert advice in identifying or selecting ecologically important sites for protection.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group identifies, maps and manage special sites that may be present following provincial government legislation and policy (bird nests/significant mineral licks, etc.), ▪ Site Plans prescribe conditions for the management of special sites which are identified through BEC mapping, soil identification at the stand level, Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOA), Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA), KBLUP information and information gained through conversations with interested parties (historic trails/cabins, etc.), ▪ The Migratory Bird SOP directs stand level planning, based on habitat richness, should operations be planned during the nesting season in zones of diverse/rich habitat important for nesting migratory birds, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas, ▪ The suite of targets linked to SFM indicator 1.4.2 and 1.4.1 measure impacts on the FECV's and conformity of plans with identified site management across the population of blocks harvested annually.
2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified ecologically important sites.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special sites are identified on Site Plans maps and added to the divisional coverage as necessary. ▪ The suite of targets linked to SFM indicator 1.4.2 and 1.4.1 measure impacts on the FECV's and conformity of plans with identified site management across the population of blocks harvested annually
Performance Measure 4.4. Program Participants shall apply knowledge gained through research, science, technology, and field experience to manage wildlife habitat and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity.	
Indicators:	Divisional

<p>1. Collection of information on Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value and other biodiversity-related data through forest inventory processes, mapping, or participation in external programs, such as NatureServe, state or provincial heritage programs, or other credible systems. Such participation may include providing non-proprietary scientific information, time, and assistance by staff, or in-kind or direct financial support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value were identified during the KBLUP (PA's, OGMA budgets) and further government planning initiatives (UWR's/WHA's) and are incorporated into higher level planning through the FSP, ▪ Site Plans incorporate, as necessary, FECV's that are identified with strategies to achieve the result in the FSP (UWR's – Mule deer, moose & Mountain goat, strategies for rare and endangered species or ecosystems).
<p>2. A methodology to incorporate research results and field applications of biodiversity and ecosystem research into forest management decisions.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Science based data informed the KBLUP and other government processes is used for UWR, WHA's, aspatial OGMA's that are incorporated through legislative amendments, ▪ Other science based information is incorporated into landscape level (UWR orders) and stand level planning (CWD/riparian requirements).

<p><i>Objective 5. Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits.</i> To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 5.1. Program Participants shall manage the impact of harvesting on visual quality.</p>	
<p>Indicators: 1. Program to address visual quality management.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group's FSP provides the strategy for cutblock/road design in areas with Visual Quality Objectives in sec. 6.1.1.9 of the FSP such that the result will meet the definition of the VQO expressed in the FPPR by using visual design in scenic areas and using landscape design principles outside scenic areas.
<p>2. Incorporation of aesthetic considerations in harvesting, road, landing design and management, and other management activities where visual impacts are a concern.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group uses visual design and retention to aid in meeting the applicable visual quality objective, ▪ The result is documented in the assessment and described in the Site Plan.
<p>Performance Measure 5.2. Program Participants shall manage the size, shape, and placement of clear-cut harvests.</p>	
<p>Indicators: 1. Average size of clear-cut harvest areas does not exceed 120 acres (50 hectares), except when necessary to meet relevant regulatory requirements, achieve ecological objectives or to respond to forest health emergencies or other natural catastrophes.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group's FSP incorporates spatial and temporal and cutblocks < 40 ha to manage openings, ▪ The sample of cutblocks reviewed were either under 40ha or greater than 40 ha and incorporated characteristics of natural disturbance into the Site Plan or rationalized the larger blocks due to insect/fire salvage consistent with the FPPR.
<p>2. Documentation through internal records of clear-cut size and the process for calculating average size.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor and Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group's method of cutblock size calculation includes the gross area with WTP/reserve areas subtracted to provide the net cutblock area, ▪ <i>Canfor is developing a report that extracts data from Land Resource Manager and calculates average cutblock size and range, by calendar year and licence for audit purposes and SFI reporting.</i>
<p>Performance Measure 5.3. Program Participants shall adopt a green-up requirement or alternative methods that provide for visual quality.</p>	
<p>Indicators: 1. Program implementing the green-up requirement or alternative methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group's FSP identifies cutblock size/placement and adjacency as following the practice requirements in sec. 64 (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR.
<p>2. Harvest area tracking system to demonstrate conformance with the green-up requirement or alternative methods.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group's FSP identifies cutblock size/placement and adjacency as following

	<p>the practice requirements in sec. 64 (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFM indicator 1.1.1/target #3 (Patch Size Distribution by NDT) is used to control block placement across the landscape.
<p>3. Trees in clear-cut harvest areas are at least 3 years old or 5 feet (1.5 metres) high at the desired level of stocking before adjacent areas are clear-cut, or as appropriate to address operational and economic considerations, alternative methods to reach the performance measure are utilized by the Program Participant.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group's FSP identifies cutblock size/ placement and adjacency as following the practice requirements in sec. 64 (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR.
<p>Performance Measure 5.4. Program Participants shall support and promote recreational opportunities for the public</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Provide recreational opportunities for the public, where consistent with forest management objectives.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group's FSP identifies known recreation sites/trails and includes strategies from the KBLUP , ▪ Additional areas identified through stakeholders (fishing sites/trails) are managed through accommodations at the stand level and documented in Site Plans.

<p><i>Objective 6. Protection of Special Sites.</i> To manage lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 6.1. Program Participants shall identify special sites and manage them in a manner appropriate for their unique features.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data, expert advice or stakeholder consultation in identifying or selecting special sites for protection.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group identifies, maps and manages special sites that may identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA survey, ▪ Site Plans have prescriptions to address the management of special sites when required however the sample of blocks reviewed did not have any recommendations from PFR surveys, ▪ Some PFR's were completed for Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group where overview assessments indicated a moderate or higher level of potential, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas.
<p>2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified special sites.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group identifies, maps and manages special sites that may be identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA surveys, ▪ Identified sites inclusive of archaeological sites protected under the Heritage Conservation Act are captured in WIM's coverages with the coverage updated as new sites/occurrences are found, ▪ The FSP under review includes measures for sites/occurrences of features that are not protected by the Heritage Conservation Act but are of importance to First Nations in sec. 6.1.2.10 of the FSP.

<i>Objective 7. Efficient Use of Forest Resources. To minimize waste and ensure the efficient use of forest resources</i>	
Performance Measure 7.1. Program Participants shall employ appropriate forest harvesting technology and “in-woods” manufacturing processes and practices to minimize waste and ensure efficient utilization of harvested trees, where consistent with other SFI Standard objectives.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Program or monitoring system to ensure efficient utilization, which may include provisions to ensure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group manages harvest cutovers to remove maximum value while retaining CWD beneficial to the site and stand level biodiversity, ▪ There is no program for grinding slash piles for biofuel production on Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group’s tenures at this time, ▪ Waste and Residue surveys measure waste on scale based Cutting Permits with waste payments made where waste is above the thresholds, ▪ Woodlands Group inspections assess waste during operations to ensure waste is within reasonable levels and CWD is retained on site, ▪ SFM indicator 3.1.2/target #27 measures CWD across the tenures on an annual basis.
a) management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests and of increased fuels build-up) and other utilization needs;	
b) training or incentives to encourage loggers to enhance utilization;	
c) exploration of markets for underutilized species and low-grade wood and alternative markets (e.g., bioenergy markets);	
d) periodic inspections and reports noting utilization and product separation.	

<i>Objective 8. Recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples’ Rights. To recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples rights and traditional knowledge.</i>	
Performance Measure 8.1 Program Participants shall recognize and respect indigenous peoples rights.	
Indicator:	Woodlands Group Corporate
1. Have a written policy acknowledging a commitment to recognize and respect the rights of indigenous people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s current Sustainable Forest Management Commitments address the policy requirement.
Performance Measure 8.2 Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands confer with affected indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forestry management practices.	
Indicator:	Woodlands Group Corporate
1. Program that includes communicating with affected indigenous peoples to enable Program Participants to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains protocol agreements with several First Nations aimed at partnerships and reconciliation. Each agreement is specific to the First Nation and the agreements and relationships continue to develop. Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FSP/CP/RP referral process, ▪ The Woodlands Group Kootenay has varied agreements with the First Nations in the East Kootenay with several First nations licences included on the draft FSP, ▪ SFM indicators 7.1.1/target #43, 7.1.2/target #44, 7.2.1/target #45, 7.2.2/target #46 and 7.2.3/target #47
a) understand and respect traditional forest-related knowledge;	
b) identify and protect spiritually, historically, or culturally important sites;	
c) address the use of non-timber forest products of value to indigenous peoples in areas where Program Participants have	

management responsibilities on public lands;	annual measures of efforts and opportunities to further relationships and adjust operational plans to address First Nations concerns and interests, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of communication with First Nations, referral and response are documented in COPI.
d) have a process to respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	
Performance Measure 8.3. Program Participants are encouraged to communicate with and will respond to local indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forest management practices on their private lands.	
Indicators:	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FSP/CP/RP referral process, SFM indicators 7.1.1/target #43, 7.1.2/target #44, 7.2.1/target #45, 7.2.2/target #46 and 7.2.3/target #47 annual measures of efforts and opportunities to further relationships and adjust operational plans to address First Nations concerns and interests, The Woodlands Group Kootenay has varied agreements with the First Nations in the East Kootenay with several First Nations licences included on the draft FSP, Records of interaction, referral and response are documented in COPI.
1. Awareness of traditional forest-related knowledge, such as known cultural heritage sites, the use of wood in traditional buildings and crafts, and flora that may be used in cultural practices for food, ceremonies or medicine.	
2. Respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	

Objective 9. Legal and Regulatory Compliance. Compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local laws and regulations.	
Performance Measure 9.1. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to avoid illegally harvested wood and to comply with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local forestry and related social and environmental laws and regulations	
Indicator:	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Woodlands Group maintains web based access to regulatory information with updates from in house council and industry associations.
1. Access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations.	
2. System to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, or local laws and regulations.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FMS includes a system (ITS) to record non-compliance incidents and reporting within/outside of Canfor, The internal audit did not reveal any instances of non-compliance.
3. Demonstration of commitment to legal compliance through available regulatory action information.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Woodlands Group maintains web based access to regulatory information is committed to compliance with relevant legislation, Staff training includes the use of ITS and incident reporting requirements for both compliance and conformance incidents.
Performance Measure 9.2. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state, and local levels in the country in which the Program Participant operates	
Indicator:	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor maintains policies governing conduct and processes within the company which are managed by the Human Resources Dept and include a code of conduct policy, bullying and harassment policy, a health and safety policy and a host of other related policies.
1. Written policy demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, antidiscrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, indigenous peoples' rights, workers' and communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety.	

<p>2. Forestry enterprises will respect the rights of workers and labor representatives in a manner that encompasses the intent of the International Labour Organization (ILO) core conventions.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor 's Human Resources Dept policies address workplace legislation in BC and Alberta which meets the intent of ILO core conventions, ▪ The Woodlands Group is largely non-union however union sites are managed according to the applicable local collective agreements.
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<p><i>Objective 10 Forestry Research, Science, and Technology.</i> To support forestry research, science, and Technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 10.1 Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SIC's, associations or other partners provide in-kind support or funding for forest research to improve forest health, productivity and sustainable management of forest resources, and the environmental benefits and performance of forest products.</p>	
<p>1. Financial or in-kind support of research to address questions of relevance in the region of operations. Examples could include, but are not limited to, areas of forest productivity, water quality, biodiversity, community issues, or similar areas which build broader understanding of the benefits and impacts of forest management:</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor is a member of FP Innovations who conducts research on Forest Management projects including environmental best management practices, feed stocks for bio-energy, wildfire management and other forest related research, ▪ Canfor's membership in the WCSIC also furthers research into forest related issues/concerns, ▪
<p>2. Research on genetically engineered trees via forest tree biotechnology shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and provincial regulations and international protocols ratified by Canada depending on jurisdiction of management.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor does not carry out research on genetically engineered trees.
<p>Performance Measure 10.2. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners develop or use state, provincial, or regional analyses in support of their sustainable forestry programs</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Participation, individually or through cooperative efforts involving SICs and/or associations at the national, state, provincial, or regional level, in the development or use of some of the following:</p> <p>a) regeneration assessments;</p> <p>b) growth and drain assessments;</p> <p>c) BMPs implementation and conformance;</p> <p>d) biodiversity conservation information for family forest owners; and</p> <p>e) social, cultural or economic benefit assessments.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪
<p>Performance Measure 10.3. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.</p>	

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Where available, monitor information generated from regional climate models on long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ ▪ Climate change is monitored and adaptation through the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use are integrated into FSP stocking standards, ▪ Deactivation focuses on water control recognizing a change in weather patterns and storm intensity, ▪ Indicator 4.1.4/Target #30 a-c/Climate Change Adaptation uses three sub-indicators to measure actions put in place to respond to expected changes in climate.
<p>2. Program participants are knowledgeable about climate change impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitats and conservation of biological diversity through international, national, regional or local programs.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ ▪ Membership in FPAC, COFI, CBFA, FP Innovations and other groups allows for information flow on relevant topics and integration into each operation as required.

<p><i>Objective 11. Training and Education.</i> To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 11.1. Program Participants shall require appropriate training of personnel and contractors so that they are competent to fulfill their responsibilities under SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Written statement of commitment to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard communicated throughout the organization, particularly to facility and woodland managers, fiber sourcing staff and field foresters.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains the Sustainable Forest Management Commitments that articulates Canfor's commitment to SFM. ▪ Responsibility for adhering to the FMS is part of each employees documented role inclusive of log purchasers, ▪ Meetings between mill staff and Woodlands Group staff occur regularly to assess production levels and balance log deliveries to meet mill needs but are subject to weather/other constraints that may affect mill performance. ▪
<p>2. Assignment and understanding of roles and responsibilities for achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS manual and Roles & Responsibility Matrix defines roles and responsibilities across the Woodlands Group,
<p>3. Staff education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group maintains an internal training program to support the FMS with requirements defined in the Woodlands Group training matrix, ▪ Training records include FMS training as well as external training,
<p>4. Contractor education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group maintains an external training program to support contractors in FMS implementation, ▪ Woodlands Group staff are responsible to verify contractor training records annually, ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group maintains records of contractor training in the network.

<p>5. Program Participants shall have written agreements for the use of qualified logging professionals and/or certified logging professionals (where available) and/or wood producers that have completed training programs and are recognized as qualified logging professionals.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group supports the WCSIC and its training direction for qualified loggers and recognizes the contractor FMS training meets the requirements set by the WCSIC.
<p>Performance Measure 11.2. Program Participants shall work individually and/or with SFI Implementation Committees, logging or forestry associations, or appropriate agencies or others in the forestry community, to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria and identify delivery mechanisms for wood producers’ training courses and continuing education that address:</p> <p>a) awareness of sustainable forestry principles and the SFI Program;</p> <p>b) BMPs, including streamside management and road construction, maintenance, and retirement;</p> <p>c) reforestation, invasive exotic plants and animals, forest resource conservation, aesthetics, and special sites;</p> <p>d) awareness of responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act, and other measures to protect wildlife habitat (e.g. Forests With Exceptional Conservation Value);</p> <p>e) Awareness of rare forested natural communities as identified by provincial agencies or by credible organizations such as Nature Serve, Nature Conservancy etc;</p> <p>f) logging safety;</p> <p>g) U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration(OSHA) and Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (COHS) regulations, wage and hour rules, and other provincial, state and local employment laws;</p> <p>h) transportation issues;</p> <p>i) business management</p> <p>j) public policy and outreach; and</p> <p>k) awareness of emerging technologies</p> <p>2. The SIC approved wood producer’s training programs shall have a continuing education component with coursework that supports the current training programs, safety and the principle of sustainable forestry.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪

3. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria for recognition of logger certification programs, where they exist, that include:	
a) Completion of SFI Implementation Committee recognized logging training programs and meeting continuing education requirements of the training program;	
b) Independent in-the-forest verification of conformance with the logger certification program standards;	
c) Compliance with all applicable laws and regulations including responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act and other measures to protect wildlife habitat;	
d) Use of BMP's to protect water quality;	
e) Logging safety;	
f) Compliance with acceptable silviculture and utilization standards;	
g) Aesthetic management techniques employed where applicable; and	
h) Adherence to a management or harvest plan that is site specific and agreed to by the forest landowner	

<i>Objective 12. Community Involvement in the Practices of Sustainable Forestry.</i> To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by encouraging the public and forestry community to participate in the commitment to sustainable forestry, and publicly report progress.	
Performance Measure 12.1. Program Participants shall support and promote efforts by consulting foresters, state, provincial and federal agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, conservation organizations, indigenous peoples and governments, community groups, sporting organizations, labour, universities, extension agencies, the American Tree Farm System® and/or other landowner cooperative programs to apply principles of sustainable forest management.	
Indicators:	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives,
1. Support, including financial, for efforts of SFI Implementation Committees.	
2. Support, individually or collaboratively for education and outreach to forest landowners, describing the importance and providing implementation guidance on:	
a) Best management practices;	
b) Reforestation and afforestation;	
c) Visual quality management;	
d) Conservation of critical wildlife habitat elements, biodiversity, threatened and endangered species, and FECV;	
e) Management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests) and other	

utilization needs;	
f. control of exotic invasive plants and animals;	
g. characteristics of special sites and	
h. reduction of wildfire risk.	
3. Participation in efforts to support or promote conservation of managed forests through voluntary market-based incentive programs such as current-use taxation programs, Forest Legacy Program, or conservation easements.	
Performance Measure 12.2. Program Participants shall support and promote, at the state, provincial or other appropriate levels, mechanisms for public outreach, education, and involvement related to sustainable forest management.	
Indicator:	Woodlands Group Corporate
1. Periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry such as:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The corporate group provides opportunities for individuals and groups which are documented on the website (http://www.canfor.com/our-company/media-center/blog). Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group/Kootenay Woodlands Group conducts tours/field trips and provides speakers at local schools or with other public groups as requested from time to time.
a) field tours, seminars, websites, webinars or workshops;	
b) educational trips;	
c) self-guided forest management trails;	
d) publication of articles, educational pamphlets, or newsletters; or	
e) support for state, provincial, and local forestry organizations and soil and water conservation districts.	
Performance Measure 12.3. Program Participants shall establish, at the state, provincial, or other appropriate levels, procedures to address concerns raised by loggers, consulting foresters, employees, the public, or Program Participants regarding practices that appear inconsistent with the SFI Standard principles and objectives.	
Indicators:	Woodlands Group Corporate
1. Support for SFI Implementation Committee efforts (toll-free numbers and other efforts) to address concerns about apparent nonconforming practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's Woodlands Group will maintain membership and support of the WCSIC inclusive of non-conforming practices reporting, ▪
2. Process to receive and respond to public inquiries. SFI SIC's shall submit data annually to SFI Inc. regarding concerns received and responses.	

Objective 13. Public Land Responsibilities. To promote and implement sustainable forest management on public lands.	
Performance Measure 13.1. Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall participate in the development of public land planning and management processes.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Involvement in public land planning and management activities with appropriate governmental entities and the public.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group maintains representation on the Cranbrook/Invermere TSA steering committee given land use planning programs have been disbanded, ▪ Where land use planning process are initiated Canfor/Radium Hotsprings Woodlands Group will provide representation where it affects their interests.
2. Appropriate contact with local stakeholders over forest management issues through state, provincial, federal, or independent collaboration.	

	<p>stakeholders in the COPI database,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broad referral occurs for the FSP and area specific referral occurs for each Cutting/Road Permit that strives to solicit information and concerns and further informed discussion aimed at incorporating values/concerns into operational plans, ▪ Radium Hotspings Woodlands Group meets with and works to address stakeholder concerns including ENGO's, First Nations, trappers, guides and water licence holders.
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Objective 14. Communications and Public reporting. To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by documenting progress and opportunities for improvement.

Performance Measure 14.1. A certified Program Participant shall provide a summary audit report, prepared by the certification body, to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of a certification, recertification or surveillance audit to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.

Indicator:	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor's contract with their CB includes the requirement to prepare an annual certification report on SFM and submit it to the certification scheme body for public posting on Canfor's website, ▪ <i>Under the SFI FM/WP schemes the CB will prepare and submit a public summary audit report for posting to the SFI website.</i>
1. The summary public report (one copy must be in English), shall include, at a minimum and be posted on the SFI Inc. website:	
a) a description of the audit process, objectives, and scope;	
b) a description of substitute indicators, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each;	
c) the name of Program Participant that was audited, including its SFI representative;	
d) a general description of the Program Participant's forestland and manufacturing operations included in the audit;	
e) the name of the certification body and lead auditor (names of the audit team members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the audit team and Program Participant);	
f) the dates the certification was conducted and completed;	
g) a summary of the findings, including general descriptions of any nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and	
h) the certification decision.	

Performance Measure 14.2. Program Participants shall report annually to the SFI Program on their conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard

Indicators:	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The Woodlands Group corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.</i> <p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The Woodlands Group corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.</i> <p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p>
1. Prompt response to the SFI annual progress report survey.	
2. Recordkeeping for all the categories of information needed for SFI annual progress report surveys.	
3. Maintenance of copies of past reports to document progress and improvements to	

demonstrate conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The Woodlands Group corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.</i>
<p><i>Objective 15. Management Review and Continual Improvement.</i> To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry and monitor, measure, and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 15.1. Program Participants shall establish a management review system to examine findings and progress in implementing the SFI Forest Management Standard, to make appropriate improvements in programs, and to inform their employees of changes.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. System to review commitments, programs, and procedures to evaluate effectiveness.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the Woodlands Group.
<p>2. System for collecting, reviewing, and reporting information to management regarding progress in achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives and performance measures.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The internal audit process provides information on SFM performance for consideration by management.
<p>3. Annual review of progress by management and determination of changes and improvements necessary to continually improve conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the Woodlands Group, ▪ At the time of Radium’s 2018 internal audit the 2017 Woodlands Group management review had not occurred, ▪ The 2018 Management review was completed in March 2019 and included a review of: ▪ <i>the transition requirements (from CSA Z809-16 to SFI FM/WP) to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>ensure the intent of the SFI management review process is met,</i> ✓ <i>identify any targets for transition are identified inclusive of developing the Woodlands Group wide SFM matrix (included in this SFI SFMS),</i> ✓ <i>ensure the implementation of the fiber sourcing BMP tracking requirement as soon as possible,</i> ✓ <i>ensure the broader Woodlands Group is represented on the WCSIC.</i> ✓ At the time of writing this SFI SFMS, the management review has been completed and these opportunities have been implemented.

APPENDIX 3.11 - Vanderhoof SFI FM Objective Matrix

<i>Objective 1. Forest Management Planning.</i> To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.	
Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.	
Indicators:	
1. Forest management planning at a level appropriate to the size and scale of the operation, including:	
a) a long-term resource analysis;	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TSR AAC rationale document for the Prince George TSA (October 11, 2017) supported by the TSR data package (April 2015).
b) a periodic or on-going forest inventory;	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VRI maintained by the province of BC.
c) a land classification system;	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BEC system with PEM layer.
d) biodiversity at landscape scales;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vanderhoof LRMP identifies priority biodiversity set asides including parks/protected areas and identifies management zones for species of concern including Mule Deer, Moose, Grizzly Bear and Woodland Caribou and certain Species at Risk. Further government orders address Northern Caribou (Tweedsmuir/Entiako Population and UWR's for Mule Deer.
e) soils inventory and maps (where available);	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping (detailed/reconnaissance) and where necessary, TSFA's at the stand level. In addition, soil classification maps are available at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soils/index.html and at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/terrain/terrain_files/access.html#soils, TSFA's are completed based on terrain mapping and/or signs of instability with the recommendations incorporated into the Site Plans.
f) access to growth & yield modeling capabilities;	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WINTIPSY/other models used in the TSR data package for the PG TSA TSR.
g) up-to-date maps or a GIS.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WIM group maintains a functional GIS across the Woodlands Group Group, Vanderhoof Woodlands Group maintains a dedicated WIM technician on site to support the operation.
h) recommended sustainable harvest levels for areas available for harvest; and	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AAC rationale's provided at the TSA/TFL level with apportionments for TSA's, PG TSA current AAC decision October 11, 2017 – 8,350,000³/yr with 1, 50,000m³/yr partitioned to supply blocks A & B (not applicable to Vanderhoof DFA) and 6,100,000m³/yr partitioned to supply blocks C-H, The Vanderhoof DFA is primarily within supply blocks D & F and Vanderhoof's portion of Canfor's replaceable FL's set at 1,226,771m³/yr.
i) a review of non-timber issues (e.g. recreation, tourism, pilot projects, and economic incentive programs to promote water protection, carbon storage, bioenergy feedstock production, or biological diversity conservation, or to address climate-induced ecosystem change.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The TSR document/data package for the PG TSA provides information on how non-timber resources are addressed and considered, The Vanderhoof LRMP and Access Management Plan provide guidance on non-timber resource management that is incorporated in the FSP.

<p>2. Documentation of current harvest levels fall within long term sustainable levels identified in the forest management plan.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cut/control letters are issued annually by government, ▪ The FMS & Tenures Coordinator tracks harvest to ensure cut/control requirements are met, ▪ The cut/control statement for with Vanderhoof's portion for FL A18157 identified by Canfor as 725, 461m³ for 2016 in the first year of a five year cut/control period (2016 – 2020). <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFM indicators #12/Percent of volume harvested compared to allocated level measures volume harvested versus the apportioned AAC.
<p>3. A forest inventory system and a method to calculate growth and yield.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR process and TSR document for the PG TSA provides insight into the current inventory, ▪ Canfor utilizes specialists (i.e. Forsite/Ecora/etc.) to shadow TSR's and calculate growth and yield as or if necessary.
<p>4. Periodic updates of forest inventory and recalculation of planned harvest to account for changes in growth due to productivity increases or decreases (e.g. improved data, long-term drought, fertilization, climate change, forestland ownership changes, etc.).</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VRI updated on an ongoing basis by TSA/TFL supported by RESULTS data for harvest updates, ▪ Government recalculates the AAC at least every 10 years to address changes in the THLB, non-timber resources and social interests with recent AAC determination for the PG TSA dated October 11, 2017.
<p>5. Documentation of forest practices (e.g. planting, fertilization and thinning) are consistent with assumptions in harvest plans.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR documents for the PG TSA outlines the management regimes followed and used in the analysis to support the AAC rationale, ▪ Site Plans provide stand level direction for harvests that are consistent with the TSR noting a significant decrease in the AAC for the PG TSA.
<p>Performance Measure 1.2: Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:</p>	
<p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p>1. Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless the conversion</p> <p>a. Is in compliance relevant national and regional policy and legislation related to land use and forest management; and</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and Land Resource Manager records provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS. Reports provide a summary of planted seedlots and compliance with the Chief Forester's standards as well as milestone obligation compliance, ▪ Any conversion to PAS (roads/lags/SUP's/Camps/other) is legal and controlled as part of the measure of PAS at the forest licence level and monitored through the periodic TSR process, ▪ SFM indicator #11/Additions and Deletions to the Forest Area measures losses to the DFA landbase with a target of < 3.3% measured at TSR intervals.
<p>b. Would not convert native forest types that are rare and ecologically significant at the landscape level or put any native forest types at risk of becoming rare; and</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. S ▪ SFM Indicator #6/ Degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at risk & Degree of suitable habitat in the long term for selected focal species measures any reduction in special sites (red/blue-listed plant communities, nests, carnivore dens, wallows, ungulate licks and any unique geological features, ▪ Site Plans and Land Resource Manager identify any special sites protected at the stand level and also provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS.
<p>c. Does not create significant long term adverse impacts on FECVs , old growth forests and forests critical to threatened and endangered species and special sites</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Vanderhoof LRMP identifies priority biodiversity set asides for the Vanderhoof Forest District, ▪ Government orders address priority biodiversity set asides including parks and UWR's as well as non-legal/aspatial OGMA's placements at the landscape across the Vanderhoof Forest District,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red/blue listed sites not captured in set asides, the NTHLB or the representation model may be identified and set aside at the stand level if/when encountered and are measured by indicator #1/Retention of Rare Ecosystem Groups across the DFA and #6/Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for Species of Management Concern.
<p>2. In limited situations where a conversion of forest cover type is planned, an assessment considers:</p> <p>a. Productivity/stand quality conditions and impacts including social and economic values</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanderhoof Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, SFM indicator #11/Percentage of gross forested land base in the DFA converted to non-forested land use through forest management activities measures losses to the THLB with a target of <3.3% across the DFA.
<p>b. Specific ecosystem issues related to the site such as invasive species, insect/disease issues, riparian protection needs and others as appropriate to site including regeneration challenges</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanderhoof Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, SFM indicator #11/Percentage of gross forested land base in the DFA converted to non-forested land use through forest management activities measures losses to the THLB with a target of <3.3% across the DFA measured at TSR intervals. Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS.
<p>c. Ecological impacts of conversion including a review at the site and landscape scale as well as consideration for any appropriate mitigation measures</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanderhoof Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards, Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS.
<p>Performance Measure 1.3: Program participants shall not have within their scope of certification to this SFI Standard, forest lands that have been converted to a non-forest land use.</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Forest lands converted to other land uses shall not be certified to this SFI Standard. This does not include forest lands used for forest and wildlife management such as wildlife food plots or infrastructure such as forest roads, log processing areas, trails etc.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanderhoof Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites, Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformity with FSP stocking standards, Riparian retention, insect/disease and fire salvage has not resulted in the need to convert forest lands for purposes other than PAS, Where land is removed from the Crown forest landbase it is captured in the TSR process and then removed from the land coverage should it fall within the DFA.

<p><i>Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity.</i> To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 2.1: Program participants shall promptly reforest after final harvest.</p>	
<p>Indicators</p> <p>1. Documented reforestation plans and activities based on site specific</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards with a site level plan identified for each cutblock. In general time of plant regeneration surveys are used with planting occurring the season following

environmental, ecological or forest health considerations or legal requirements. Where feasible, planting within two years or two planting seasons or by planned natural regeneration methods within 5 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> harvest unless delayed for seedling availability or site preparation, ▪ Stocking standards in the FSP allow four years to re-establish a crop with seven years for natural regenerated sites which is seldom used. ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group tracks regen delay dates with all blocks meeting the re-establishment milestone in the 2017 population of blocks (<i>regen_delay_2017.pdf</i>), ▪ SFM indicator #10/Average regeneration delay for stands established annually measures re-stocking achievement annually with a target of 3 years and a result of 2 years for the 2016 population, ▪ <i>The Woodlands Group is developing a report that measures the time from harvest to planting/regen delay survey achievement, by operation and licence to address the indicator using data in Resources.</i>
2. Clear criteria to judge adequate regeneration and appropriate actions to correct under-stocked areas and achieve acceptable species composition and stocking rates for both artificial and natural regeneration.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stocking standards are identified in sec. 7 of the FSP, ▪ Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards with a site level plan identified for each cutblock, ▪ Natural regeneration is not the preferred method however it is used to compliment planted stock and add species diversity ▪ All regeneration information (site preparation, planting or natural regeneration, surveys, stand tending) is entered into Land Resource Manager & RESULTS, ▪ Planting records show mixed species planting; primarily Pli and Sx.
3. Plantings of exotic tree species should minimize risk to native ecosystems.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor and Vanderhoof Woodlands Group do not plant exotic tree species on Crown Land, ▪ Seed used by Vanderhoof Woodlands Group complies with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forest and Range Practices Act, Section 31, ✓ Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, Section 43, ✓ Chief Foresters Standards for seed use.
4. Protection of desirable or planned advanced natural regeneration during harvest.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site Plans retention requirements identify any pathogens/pests and the suitability pole/sapling/other for retention. ▪ Where practicable, advanced regeneration is maintained favouring clumps over singeltons for windfirmness, ▪ Sites Plans reviewed included green tree retention, understory retention retained for biodiversity purposes.
5. Afforestation programs that consider potential ecological impacts of the selection and planting of tree species in non-forested landscapes.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group does not complete afforestation treatments.
Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Minimized chemical use required to achieve management objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that includes the Vanderhoof DFA and uses herbicides for vegetation treatments where appropriate. ▪ Use is tracked and reported on an annual basis as a condition of the IPMP and includes the area treated by non- chemical means.
2. Use of least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides necessary to achieve management objectives.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prince George Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that includes the Vanderhoof DFA and uses herbicides for vegetation treatments where appropriate, ▪ Herbicides used are narrow spectrum and approved for use under federal legislation, ▪ The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity. ▪ Use is tracked and reported on an annual basis as a condition of the IPMP and includes the area treated by non-chemical means. The herbicide program continues to be managed by Prince George Woodlands Group with the reporting included in PG Woodlands Group's annual report.
3. Use of pesticides registered for the intended use and applied in	Divisional

accordance with label requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that includes the Vanderhoof DFA (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity.
4. The World Health Organization type 1A and 1B , pesticides shall be prohibited except where no other viable alternative is available.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that includes the Vanderhoof DFA (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, The chemicals in use are not listed as World Health Organization type 1A or 1B.
5. Use of pesticides banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001) shall be prohibited	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that includes the Vanderhoof DFA (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, The chemicals in use are not listed as banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001).
6. Use of integrated pest management where feasible.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan that includes the Vanderhoof DFA (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The plan identifies the methods used for vegetation management which include non chemical treatments, Records are maintained to support manual brushing treatments and are summarized in the annual report submitted to government. Vanderhoof is included in the Prince George annual report as both DFA’s operate under one IPMP and report under that plan.
7. Supervision of forest chemical applications by state- or provincial-trained or certified applicators.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince George Woodlands Group maintains a relationship with a firm specializing in herbicide treatments who monitor ground and aerial crews, Applicators maintain applicator licences which are checked by Canfor Woodlands Group staff at pre-works and are available at application/mixing sites, Projects follow the most current Management System document that outlines the process and provides procedures for applications, mixing and checks/inspections of the project.
8. Use of management practices appropriate to the situation, for example:	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications
a) notification of adjoining landowners or nearby residents concerning applications and chemicals used;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Copies of notices provided are available in COPI and hardcopy.
b) appropriate multilingual signs or oral warnings;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Signs/warning notifications are used as appropriate and documented in pre-work records.
c) control of public road access during and immediately after applications;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, Signs/warning notifications are used as appropriate and documented in pre-work records.
d) designation of streamside and other needed buffer strips;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Buffers are used for all riparian and other sensitive areas to minimize overspray and drift. ▪ Aerial spraying uses GPS to track flight paths and identify any overspray areas which are checked the following year for any damage, ▪ Layout crews physically mark the buffers prior to application, ▪ Oversprays are reported as part of the Confirmation requirements.
e) use of positive shutoff and minimal-drift spray valves;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Applicators equipment is calibrated and uses the latest technology for minimizing drift, ▪ Wind speed is also monitored to minimize drift.
f) aerial application of forest chemicals parallel to buffer zones to minimize drift;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Pilots plan their aerial swaths that may be parallel to a buffer but depends on block shape, internal reserves and other buffers.
g) monitoring of water quality or safeguards to ensure proper equipment use and protection of streams, lakes, and other water bodies;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Water samples are not taken however buffers and weather monitoring are used to protect water quality.
h) appropriate transportation and storage of chemicals;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Storage and handling of herbicides follows the PCA and SDS requirements.
i) filing of required state or provincial reports; or	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ An annual report is prepared and submitted to government annually, ▪ 2017 operations reported the Vanderhoof and Prince George herbicide treatments and manual treatments early in 2018.
j) use of methods to ensure protection of threatened and endangered species.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management System Document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Red/blue listed and other protected species are identified in the Site Plan and any features (stick nests/dens/licks) are protected either by removal of the block from the spray schedule with a manual treatment or buffering the feature/s.
Performance Measure 2.3: Program Participants shall implement management practices to protect and maintain forest and soil productivity.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Process to identify soils vulnerable to compaction and use of appropriate methods including the use of soil maps where available, to avoid excessive soil disturbance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil disturbance limits for sensitive and non-sensitive are identified in sec. 5.2 of the FSP and use the default practice requirements in the FPPR (sec. 35 & 36), ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Plan, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand soil conservation requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ The Contract Worker and Supervisor SWP's identify shutdown requirements for contractors, ▪ SFM indicator #13/Percent of harvested blocks meeting legal soil disturbance objectives measures soil conservation compliance across the population of blocks harvested annually.
2. Use of erosion control measures to minimize the loss of soil and site productivity.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The applicable limit/s are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plan must identify the constraint, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand soil conservation requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ Operations are monitored by Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, ▪ SFM indicator #13/Percent of harvested blocks meeting legal soil disturbance objectives measures soil conservation compliance across the population of blocks harvested annually.

<p>3. Post-harvest conditions conducive to maintaining site productivity (e.g., limited rutting, retained down woody debris, minimized skid trails).</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plan must identify the constraint, ▪ Operations are monitored by Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, ▪ CWD requirements are not set in the FSP but rather the Site Plan and checked during operations. The FSP silently accepts the interior practice requirement (FPPR 68(1)b) with a more appropriate target set in each Site Plan inclusive of critter piles, ▪ SFM indicator #13/Percent of harvested blocks meeting legal soil disturbance objectives.measures soil conservation compliance across the population of blocks harvested annually while indicator #14/Percent of harvested blocks audited where post-harvest CWD BMP's are followed measures CWD levels across the population of blocks harvested annually
<p>4. Retention of vigorous trees during partial harvesting, consistent with silvicultural standards for the area.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FSP at sec. 5.6 requires a minimum of 3.5% of the gross area in any individual cutblock as a WTP and over the course of a year a minimum of 7% for the population of cutblocks harvested annually, ▪ The Site Plans for each block identify retention requirements for mature trees and pole/sapling layers, ▪ WTP and singelton WT's are prescribed in cutblock Site Plans with two green tree or stubs/ha prescribed in addition to WTP's, ▪ SFM indicator 4/Percent of stand structure retained across the DFA in harvested areas measures stand structure retained across the blocks harvested annually with a target of 10% exceeding the FSP default practice requirement.
<p>5. Criteria that address harvesting and site preparation to protect soil productivity.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Post harvest assessments are used to prescribe any site preparation with minimal site preparation occurring and none during the 2017 field season, ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Plan, ▪ Operations are monitored by Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ The Contract Supervisor and Worker SWP's address shutdown requirements coupled with training in site disturbance.
<p>6. Road construction and skidding layout to minimize impacts to soil productivity and water quality.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil disturbance limits for sensitive and non-sensitive are identified in the FSP sec. 5.2 as using the default practice requirements in the FPPR (sec. 35 & 36), ▪ The applicable limit/s for roads, landings and temporary/permanent skid trails are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ The Site Plan identifies any riparian areas or areas with sensitive terrain, ▪ Geometric road designs and TSFA's are prepared and followed when required to protect both the soil and water resources, ▪ SFM indicator #13 measures permanent access structures across the DFA while indicators #15/ Sensitive watersheds will have further evaluation and appropriate management strategies implemented. & #16/ In Sensitive Watersheds - the % of drainage structures (with identified water quality concerns) where mitigation strategies are implemented as scheduled measure sensitive watersheds and stream crossings at the watershed level across the DFA.
<p>Performance Measure 2.4: Program Participants shall manage so as to protect forests from damaging agents, such as environmentally or economically undesirable wildfire, pests, diseases and invasive exotic plants and animals, to maintain and improve long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to protect forests from damaging agents.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Site Plan for each block identifies any pests/pathogens and the actions to control them (stumping, trap trees/pheromone baits, etc.), ▪ Aerial flights and TSA committee work focused on pest/pathogens provides higher level planning information to address pests/pathogens, ▪ The TSR documents address non-salvageable losses. <p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An annual EPRP provides direction for fire preparedness inclusive of equipment, fire watch, early shift/shut down and fire fighting actions, ▪ Contractors must have fire training that is refreshed annually.
2. Management to promote healthy and productive forest conditions to minimize susceptibility to damaging agents.	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group strategy is focused on wise use of the forest estate including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ que stands that have been attacked by damaging agents for priority salvage harvest, ✓ harvest old stands first and reforest with young thrifty stands, ✓ maintain a forest estate that is supported by science in terms of patch size and seral stages to both protect the forest estate and address requirements for wildlife and biodiversity. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof's FSP at sec. 5.1.1 identifies the use of spatial and temporal cutblock patterning to resemble natural disturbance and is used for larger scale pest and fire salvage harvesting, ▪ Stand level plans are supported by analysis (patch size) to demonstrate cutblocks fit within the appropriate natural disturbance regime.
3. Participation in, and support of, fire and pest prevention and control programs.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group works with the Wildfire Branch to ensure operations comply with the Wildfire Act/regulation requirements ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group works with the Vanderhoof FLNRO & RD office to address forest health concerns and maintains membership on the TSA steering committee. <p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor pays an annual fee for fire fighting as part of the annual rent on their licences.
Performance Measure 2.5: Program Participants that deploy improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings shall use sound scientific methods	
Indicator: 1. Program for appropriate research, testing, evaluation, and deployment of improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group follows the Chief Forests standards for seed use, ▪ Class A, then B+, then B seed are used with stocking stands identified in the FSP and Site Plan, ▪ SFM indicator #7/ Regeneration will be consistent with provincial regulations and standards for seed and vegetative material use measures compliance with the seed use rules for all cutblocks planted each year, ▪ The Silviculture Group maintains a report to measure compliance with seed transfer rules (lat/long and elevation) with a deviation of 0.00% found for the 2017 planting program across the Vanderhoof and Fort St. James Natural Resource District.

Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources. To protect the water quality of rivers, streams, lakes, <i>wetlands</i> and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding <i>best management practices</i> .	
Performance Measure 3.1. Program Participants shall meet or exceed all applicable federal, provincial, state, and local water quality laws and meet or exceed best management practices developed under Canadian or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency–approved water quality programs.	
Indicators: 1. Program to implement federal, state or provincial water quality BMPs during all phases of management activities.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pre-works define riparian requirements at the stand level for harvesting, road/structure construction and silviculture operations, ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group uses harvest/road and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed, ▪ SWP's direct supervision efforts, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ The Woodlands Group Access and Erosion Control Standards provide direction on deactivation to control

	<p>sedimentation and protect water quality,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFM indicators #15/ Sensitive watersheds will have further evaluation and appropriate management strategies implemented. & #16/ In Sensitive Watersheds - the % of drainage structures (with identified water quality concerns) where mitigation strategies are implemented as scheduled measure sensitive watersheds and stream crossings at the watershed level across the DFA.
2. Contract provisions that specify conformance to BMPs.	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contracts include a clause requiring contractors to conform with the FMS requirements which includes training and following SWP's and pre-works/plans.
3. Monitoring of overall BMPs implementation.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group uses harvest/road and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed with team meeting used to identify trends and concerns, ▪ SFM indicator #5/ Percent of cut blocks harvested consistent with riparian management area strategies identified in Site Plansmeasures average riparian reserve and management zone widths and in the process, assesses conformity. <p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The environmental program includes a riparian objective with targets that assesses performance across the Woodlands Group, ▪ The annual FMS review assesses overall performance inclusive of SWP conformity, trends and concerns.
<p>Performance Measure 3.2. Program Participants shall have or develop, implement water, wetland and riparian area protection measures based on soil type, terrain, vegetation, ecological function, harvesting system, state BMP's, provincial guidelines and other applicable factors.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program addressing management and protection of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies and riparian areas during all phases of management, including the layout and construction of roads and skid trails to maintain water reach, flow and water quality.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group's FSP at sec. 5.4 identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ There are no community watersheds or fisheries sensitive watersheds within DFA, ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Pre-works review the riparian features and restrictions prior to harvest/silviculture activity, ▪ SWP's identify no harvest activity or re-fuelling within the RMA of a classified riparian features, ▪ Contractor training includes riparian features and their management, ▪ SFM indicators #15/ Sensitive watersheds will have further evaluation and appropriate management strategies implemented. & #16/ In Sensitive Watersheds - the % of drainage structures (with identified water quality concerns) where mitigation strategies are implemented as scheduled measure sensitive watersheds and stream crossings at the watershed level across the DFA.
2. Mapping of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies as specified in state or provincial BMP's and, where appropriate, identification on the ground.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group's stand and landscape level maps identify riparian features using the FC1/TRIM data and fish stream inventory mapping, ▪ The WIM group maintains the data for the mapping process.
3. Document and implementation of plans to manage or protect rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, other water bodies and riparian areas.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group's FSP at sec. 5.4 identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Inspections monitor activities with any non-conformity identified documented in ITS with suitable action plans developed to address the incident, ▪ SFM indicator #5/ Percent of cut blocks harvested consistent with riparian management area strategies identified in Site Plansmeasures average riparian reserve and management zone widths and in the process, assesses conformity.

4. Plans that address wet weather events in order to maintain water quality.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group’s FSP at sec. 5.4 identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Soil disturbance limits identified in the Site Plan are used to determine season of harvest/constraints to harvesting, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP identifies shut down requirements.
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Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.

Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to incorporate the conservation of native biological diversity, including species, wildlife habitats, and ecological community types at the stand and landscape levels.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group’s FSP identifies the landscape level set asides for biodiversity (aspatial OGMA’s, UWR’s, PA’s) and any constraints to harvesting is prescribed in the Site Plan, ▪ The FSP identifies the use of natural disturbance analysis via spatial and temporal considerations identified in the FPPR (i.e. patch size) that stand level planning must adhere to, ▪ Ecological representation mapping has identified rare ecosystem associations for protection with conformation completed during layout, ▪ The Migratory Bird SWP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ SFM indicators #1/ Retention of rare ecosystems groups across the DFA, #2/ Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broadleaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across DFA, #3/ Percent old non-pine forest across the DFA, #4/Percent of stand structure retained across the DFA in harvested areas and #5/ Percent of cut blocks harvested consistent with riparian management area strategies identified in Site Plans, #6/ Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for Species of Management Concern measure priority biodiversity elements across the DFA and population of blocks harvested annually.
<p>2. Development and implementation of criteria and practices, as guided by regionally based best scientific information , to retain stand-level wildlife habitat elements such as snags, stumps, mast trees, down woody debris, den trees, and nest trees.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group’s FSP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention) required at the stand level with CWD targets prescribed at the stand level that meets the minimum practice requirement, ▪ SFM indicators #4/ Percent of stand structure retained across the DFA in harvested areas, #5/ Percent of cut blocks harvested consistent with riparian management area strategies identified in Site Plans and #14/Percent of harvested blocks audited where post-harvest CWD BMP’s are followed are focused on within stand structural retention to create complex structure in the regenerating stand and measured annually, ▪ The Site Plan identifies any constraints to harvesting such as stand level wildlife habitat features (stick nests/dens/licks).
<p>3. Document diversity of forest cover types and age or size classes at the individual ownership or forest tenure level, and where credible data are available, at the landscape scale. Working individually or collaboratively to support diversity of native forest cover types and age or size classes that enhance biological diversity at the landscape scale.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inventory used to support the TSR identifies the forest cover age class and composition, ▪ SFM indicators #1/ Retention of rare ecosystems groups across the DFA, #2/ Percent distribution of forest type (treed conifer, treed broadleaf, treed mixed) >20 years old across DFA, #3/ Percent old non-pine forest across the DFA measure and describe the DFA characteristics periodically.
<p>4. Program Participants shall participate in or incorporate the results of state, provincial, or regional conservation planning and priority-setting efforts to conserve biological diversity and consider these efforts in forest management planning. Examples of credible priority setting efforts include state wildlife action plans, state forest action plans, relevant</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group’s FSP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention, CWD retention) as well as the landscape level set asides that stem from the Vanderhoof LRMP land planning process, ▪ Stand level direction for these features is identified in Site Plans.

habitat conservation plans or provincial wildlife recovery plans.	
5. Program to address conservation of known sites with viable occurrences of significant species of concern.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides that stem from the Vanderhoof LRMP for species of concern that is comprehensive and applies to FDU's that fall within order areas or within UWR's, ▪ Layout planning and Site Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements.
6. Identification and protection of non-forested wetlands, including bogs, fens and marshes, and vernal pools of ecological significance.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group's FSP at sec.5.4 identifies the requirements for riparian management with wetlands inclusive of reserve zones and management zone retention levels, ▪ Non-classified wetlands are used as a anchor for retention patches and protected during harvest operations, ▪ Site Plans prescribe treatments at the stand level, ▪ SFM indicator #5/ Percent of cut blocks harvested consistent with riparian management area strategies identified in Site Plans measures riparian reserve/management zone compliance and conformity at the stand level across the population of blocks harvested annually.
7. Participation in programs and demonstration of activities as appropriate 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.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group's FSP at sec. 6.1 identifies the requirements for re-vegetation to prevent the spread of invasive weeds, ▪ Canfor does not engage in the transport/production of exotic plants/animals.
8. Consider the role of natural disturbances, including the use of prescribed or natural fire where appropriate, and forest health threats in relation to biological diversity when developing forest management plans.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group uses fire to decrease the risk of wildfire by burning waste piles at the roadside, ▪ Prescribed burning is not used in a widespread manner due to in block retention and smoke concerns.
Performance Measure 4.2. Program Participants shall protect threatened and endangered species, forests with exceptional conservation values (FECV) and old growth forests.	
1. Program to protect threatened and endangered species.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides and strategies that stem from the Vanderhoof LRMP for species of concern/listed species, ▪ Layout planning and Site Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements, ▪ The Migratory Bird SOP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ SFM indicator #6/ Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for Species of Management Concern address FECV's (Forest with Exceptional Conservation Value) and species of management concern such that their habitat is protected.
2. Program to locate and protect known sites flora and fauna associated with viable occurrences of critically imperiled and imperiled species and communities also known as Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. Plans for protection may be developed independently or collaboratively and may include Program Participant management, cooperation with other stakeholders, or use of easements, conservation land sales, exchanges, or other conservation strategies.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides and strategies that stem from the Vanderhoof LRMP requirements for species of concern/listed species and protection is dependant on which FDU the species WHA/UWR overlaps, ▪ In addition, the ecological representation model is used at the block planning stage to identify any rare/endangered ecological communities that if confirmed on the ground, are reserved from harvest, ▪ Block layout and Site Plans address any requirements when harvesting in proximity to these features and assess planned blocks for overlap to ensure they are avoided, ▪ SFM indicator #6/ Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for Species of Management Concern, #8/Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for Species of Management Concern and #9/ % of identified Aboriginal and non- aboriginal heritage forest values, knowledge and uses considered in forestry planning processes address FECV's (Forest with Exceptional

	Conservation Value) and species of management concern such that the sites are protected. address FECV's (Forest with Exceptional Conservation Value) and species of management concern such that their habitat is protected.
3. Support of and participation in plans or programs for the conservation of old-growth forests in the region of ownership or forest tenure.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides for OGMA's designed to provide a representation of old growth forest across the landscape, ▪ OGMA targets are aspatial with OGMA areas identified on planning and Site Plan maps.
Performance Measure 4.3. Program Participants shall manage ecologically important sites in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities	
1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data and expert advice in identifying or selecting ecologically important sites for protection.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group identifies, maps and manage special sites that may be present following provincial government legislation and policy (bird nests/significant mineral licks, etc.), ▪ Site Plans prescribe conditions for the management of special sites which are identified through BEC mapping, soil identification at the stand level, Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOA), Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA), LRMP information and information gained through conversations with interested parties (historic trails/cabins, etc.), ▪ The Migratory Bird SOP directs stand level planning, based on habitat richness, should operations be planned during the nesting season in zones of diverse/rich habitat important for nesting migratory birds, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas, ▪ SFM indicator #8/ Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for Species of Management Concern address FECV's (Forest with Exceptional Conservation Value) and species of management concern such that the sites are protected.
2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified ecologically important sites.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special sites are identified on Site Plans maps and added to the divisional coverage as necessary. ▪ SFM indicator #8/Percent of forest management activities consistent with management strategies for sites of biological significance measures impacts on the FECV's and conformity of plans with identified site management across the population of blocks harvested annually.
Performance Measure 4.4. Program Participants shall apply knowledge gained through research, science, technology, and field experience to manage wildlife habitat and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Collection of information on Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value and other biodiversity-related data through forest inventory processes, mapping, or participation in external programs, such as NatureServe, state or provincial heritage programs, or other credible systems. Such participation may include providing non-proprietary scientific information, time, and assistance by staff, or in-kind or direct financial support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value were identified during the Vanderhoof and Caribou Chilcotin LRMP's (PA's, OGMA budgets) and further government planning initiatives (UWR's) and are incorporated into higher level planning through the FSP, ▪ The FSP addresses the CCLUP requirements (i.e. Upper Blackwater SMZ) through the Upper Blackwater FDU, ▪ Site Plans incorporate, as necessary, FECV's that are identified with strategies to achieve the result in the FSP (Old Forest targets, UWR's – Mule Deer, Northern Caribou/Entiako Caribou population) for rare and endangered species or ecosystems (rare ecosystem analysis).
2. A methodology to incorporate research results and field applications of biodiversity and ecosystem research into forest management decisions.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Science based data informed the Vanderhoof and Caribou Chilcotin LRMP's and other government processes is used for UWR and aspatial OGMA's that are incorporated through legislative amendments, ▪ Other science based information is incorporated into landscape level (UWR orders) and stand level planning (CWD/riparian requirements).

<i>Objective 5. Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits.</i> To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.	
Performance Measure 5.1. Program Participants shall manage the impact of harvesting on visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program to address visual quality management.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanderhoof Woodlands Group's FSP provides the strategy for cutblock/road design in areas with Visual Quality Objectives in sec. 5.7 of the FSP such that the result will meet the definition of the VQO expressed in the FPPR, The sample of blocks reviewed were not in areas with established visual quality objectives.
2. Incorporation of aesthetic considerations in harvesting, road, landing design and management, and other management activities where visual impacts are a concern.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanderhoof Woodlands Group uses visual design and retention to aid in meeting the applicable visual quality objective, The result is documented in the assessment and described in the Site Plan.
Performance Measure 5.2. Program Participants shall manage the size, shape, and placement of clear-cut harvests.	
Indicators: 1. Average size of clear-cut harvest areas does not exceed 120 acres (50 hectares), except when necessary to meet relevant regulatory requirements, achieve ecological objectives or to respond to forest health emergencies or other natural catastrophes.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanderhoof Woodlands Group's FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the Prince George TSA order that includes patch size, old forest and interior forest targets rather than the default practice requirements of sec. 64 (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR. The sample of cutblocks reviewed were either under 40ha or greater than 40 ha and incorporated characteristics of natural disturbance as described in the Site Plan.
2. Documentation through internal records of clear-cut size and the process for calculating average size.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor and Vanderhoof Woodlands Group's method of cutblock size calculation includes the gross area with WTP/reserve areas subtracted to provide the net cutblock area, <i>Canfor may wish to develop a report that extracts data from Land Resource Manager and calculates average cutblock size and range, by calendar year and licence for audit purposes and SFI reporting.</i>
Performance Measure 5.3. Program Participants shall adopt a green-up requirement or alternative methods that provide for visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program implementing the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanderhoof Woodlands Group's FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the Prince George TSA order that includes patch size, old forest and interior forest targets rather than the default practice requirements of sec. 64 (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR.
2. Harvest area tracking system to demonstrate conformance with the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanderhoof Woodlands Group's FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the Prince George TSA order that includes patch size, old forest and interior forest targets rather than the default practice requirements of sec. 64 (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR.
3. Trees in clear-cut harvest areas are at least 3 years old or 5 feet (1.5 metres) high at the desired level of stocking before adjacent areas are clear-cut, or as appropriate to address operational and economic considerations, alternative methods to reach the performance measure are utilized by the Program Participant.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanderhoof Woodlands Group's FSP addresses cutblock size/placement and adjacency through the application of Landscape Biodiversity Objectives for the Prince George TSA order that includes patch size, old forest and interior forest targets rather than the default practice requirements of sec. 64 (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR. Green up is not applicable given a science based approach to cutblock patterning.

Performance Measure 5.4. Program Participants shall support and promote recreational opportunities for the public	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Provide recreational opportunities for the public, where consistent with forest management objectives.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group’s FSP does not identify known recreation resources (sites/trails) given there are no recreation objectives made known buy the government of BC (FSP sec. 5.9) however indicator #30/% of identified tenure holders, stakeholders and residents’ forest values, knowledge and uses considered in the forestry planning processes measures other/non-timber values such as recreation and incorporates strategies at the stand level in Site Plans, ▪ SFM indicator #20/The percent of LT conformance with the Vanderhoof Access Management Plan for Forest Recreation measures stand level measures taken to create/provide access control specifically for recreation features within the plan area.

Objective 6. Protection of Special Sites. To manage lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities	
Performance Measure 6.1. Program Participants shall identify special sites and manage them in a manner appropriate for their unique features.	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data, expert advice or stakeholder consultation in identifying or selecting special sites for protection.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group identifies, maps and manages special sites that may identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA survey, ▪ Site Plans have prescriptions to address the management of special sites when required however the sample of blocks reviewed did not have any recommendations from PFR surveys, ▪ Some PFR’s were completed for Vanderhoof Woodlands Group where overview assessments indicated a moderate or higher level of potential, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas.
<p>2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified special sites.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group identifies, maps and manages special sites that may be identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA surveys, ▪ Identified sites inclusive of archaeological sites protected under the Heritage Conservation Act are captured in WIM’s coverages with the coverage updated as new sites/occurrences are found, ▪ The FSP at sec. 5.8 includes measures for sites/occurrences of features that are not protected by the Heritage Conservation Act but are of importance to First Nations with inclusion of measures taken documented in Site Plans as necessary. Site Plans reviewed included blocks where PFR surveys were completed with few positive results identified as a result of those surveys, ▪ SFM indicators #27/ Evidence of best efforts to share interests and plans with Aboriginal communities and #28/ Percent of forest operations in conformance with operational/site plans developed to address Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses measure actions taken inclusive of surveys (PFR/AIA) to identify and manage sites/features whether protected or not by the HCA at the stand level.

<i>Objective 7. Efficient Use of Forest Resources. To minimize waste and ensure the efficient use of forest resources</i>	
Performance Measure 7.1. Program Participants shall employ appropriate forest harvesting technology and “in-woods” manufacturing processes and practices to minimize waste and ensure efficient utilization of harvested trees, where consistent with other SFI Standard objectives.	
Indicators: 1. Program or monitoring system to ensure efficient utilization, which may include provisions to ensure:	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group manages harvest cutovers to remove maximum value while retaining CWD beneficial to the site and stand level biodiversity, ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group maintains a program for grinding slash piles for biofuel production with the residuals shipped to others processing plants (PacBio & Pinnacle Pellet), ▪ Waste and Residue surveys measure waste on scale based Cutting Permits with waste payments made where waste is above the thresholds, ▪ Woodlands Group inspections assess waste during operations to ensure waste is within reasonable levels and CWD is retained on site, ▪ SFM indicator #14/Percent of harvested blocks audited where post harvest CWD BMP’s are followed measures CWD at the stand level on the population of cutblocks harvested annually.
a) management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests and of increased fuels build-up) and other utilization needs;	
b) training or incentives to encourage loggers to enhance utilization;	
c) exploration of markets for underutilized species and low-grade wood and alternative markets (e.g., bioenergy markets);	
d) periodic inspections and reports noting utilization and product separation.	

<i>Objective 8. Recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples’ Rights. To recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples rights and traditional knowledge.</i>	
Performance Measure 8.1 Program Participants shall recognize and respect indigenous peoples rights.	
Indicator: 1. Have a written policy acknowledging a commitment to recognize and respect the rights of indigenous people.	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s current Sustainable Forest Management Commitments address the policy requirement.
Performance Measure 8.2 Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands confer with affected indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forestry management practices.	
Indicator: 1. Program that includes communicating with affected indigenous peoples to enable Program Participants to:	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains protocol agreements with several First Nations aimed at partnerships and reconciliation. Each agreement is specific to the First Nation and the agreements and relationships continue to develop. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FSP/CP/RP referral process, ▪ The Woodlands Group CI-West has varied agreements with First Nations in the operating areas, ▪ SFM indicators #27/ Evidence of best efforts to share interests and plans with Aboriginal communities and #28/ Percent of forest operations in conformance with operational/site plans developed to address Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses measures the efforts and opportunities to further relationships and adjust operational plans to address First Nations concerns and interests, ▪ Records of communication with First Nations, referral and response are documented in COPI.
a) understand and respect traditional forest-related knowledge;	
b) identify and protect spiritually, historically, or culturally important sites;	
c) address the use of non-timber forest products of value to indigenous peoples in areas where Program Participants have management responsibilities on public lands;	
d) have a process to respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	

Performance Measure 8.3. Program Participants are encouraged to communicate with and will respond to local indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forest management practices on their private lands.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Awareness of traditional forest-related knowledge, such as known cultural heritage sites, the use of wood in traditional buildings and crafts, and flora that may be used in cultural practices for food, ceremonies or medicine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FSP/CP/RP referral process, ▪ SFM indicators #27/ Evidence of best efforts to share interests and plans with Aboriginal communities and #28/ Percent of forest operations in conformance with operational/site plans developed to address Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses measures the efforts and opportunities to further relationships and adjust operational plans to address First Nations concerns and interests, ▪ The Woodlands Group CI-West has varied agreements with the First Nations in operating areas, ▪ Records of interaction, referral and response are documented in COPI.
2. Respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	

Objective 9. Legal and Regulatory Compliance. Compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local laws and regulations.	
Performance Measure 9.1. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to avoid illegally harvested wood and to comply with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local forestry and related social and environmental laws and regulations	
Indicator:	Woodlands Group Corporate
1. Access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group maintains web based access to regulatory information with updates from in house council and industry associations.
2. System to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, or local laws and regulations.	Woodlands Group Corporate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS includes a system (ITS) to record non-compliance incidents and reporting within/outside of Canfor, ▪ The internal audit did not reveal any instances of non-compliance.
3. Demonstration of commitment to legal compliance through available regulatory action information.	Woodlands Group Corporate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group maintains web based access to regulatory information is committed to compliance with relevant legislation, ▪ Staff training includes the use of ITS and incident reporting requirements for both compliance and conformance incidents.
Performance Measure 9.2. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state, and local levels in the country in which the Program Participant operates	
Indicator:	Woodlands Group Corporate
1. Written policy demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, antidiscrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, indigenous peoples' rights, workers' and communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains policies governing conduct and processes within the company which are managed by the Human Resources Dept and include a code of conduct policy, bullying and harassment policy, a health and safety policy and a host of other related policies.
2. Forestry enterprises will respect the rights of workers and labor representatives in a manner that encompasses the intent of the International Labour Organization (ILO) core conventions.	Woodlands Group Corporate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor 's Human Resources Dept policies address workplace legislation in BC and Alberta which meets the intent of ILO core conventions,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group is largely non-union however union sites are managed according to the applicable local collective agreements.
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<p><i>Objective 10 Forestry Research, Science, and Technology.</i> To support forestry research, science, and Technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 10.1 Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SIC's, associations or other partners provide in-kind support or funding for forest research to improve forest health, productivity and sustainable management of forest resources, and the environmental benefits and performance of forest products.</p>	
<p>1. Financial or in-kind support of research to address questions of relevance in the region of operations. Examples could include, but are not limited to, areas of forest productivity, water quality, biodiversity, community issues, or similar areas which build broader understanding of the benefits and impacts of forest management:</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor is a member of FP Innovations who conducts research on Forest Management projects including environmental best management practices, feed stocks for bio-energy, wildfire management and other forest related research, ▪ Canfor's membership in the WCSIC also furthers research into forest related issues/concerns, ▪ .
<p>2. Research on genetically engineered trees via forest tree biotechnology shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and provincial regulations and international protocols ratified by Canada depending on jurisdiction of management.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor does not carry out research on genetically engineered trees.
<p>Performance Measure 10.2. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners develop or use state, provincial, or regional analyses in support of their sustainable forestry programs</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Participation, individually or through cooperative efforts involving SICs and/or associations at the national, state, provincial, or regional level, in the development or use of some of the following:</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ .
<p>a) regeneration assessments;</p>	
<p>b) growth and drain assessments;</p>	
<p>c) BMPs implementation and conformance;</p>	
<p>d) biodiversity conservation information for family forest owners; and</p>	
<p>e) social, cultural or economic benefit assessments.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 10.3. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.</p>	

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Where available, monitor information generated from regional climate models on long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Climate change is monitored and adaptation through the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use are integrated into FSP stocking standards, ▪ Deactivation focuses on water control recognizing a change in weather patterns and storm intensity, ▪ The SFMP uses surrogate indicators to measure carbon sequestration/storage including old growth forests (storage) and regeneration success (sequestration).
<p>2. Program participants are knowledgeable about climate change impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitats and conservation of biological diversity through international, national, regional or local programs.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Membership in FPAC, COFI, CBFA, FP Innovations and other groups allows for information flow on relevant topics and integration into each operation as required.

<p><i>Objective 11. Training and Education.</i> To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 11.1. Program Participants shall require appropriate training of personnel and contractors so that they are competent to fulfill their responsibilities under SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Written statement of commitment to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard communicated throughout the organization, particularly to facility and woodland managers, fiber sourcing staff and field foresters.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains the Sustainable Forest Management Commitments that articulates Canfor’s commitment to SFM. , ▪ Responsibility for adhering to the FMS is part of each employees documented role inclusive of log purchasers, ▪ Meetings between mill staff and Woodlands Group staff occur regularly to assess production levels and balance log deliveries to meet mill needs but are subject to weather/other constraints that may affect mill performance.
<p>2. Assignment and understanding of roles and responsibilities for achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS manual and Roles & Responsibility Matrix defines roles and responsibilities across the Woodlands Group,
<p>3. Staff education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group maintains an internal training program to support the FMS with requirements defined in the Woodlands Group training matrix, ▪ Training records include FMS training as well as external training,
<p>4. Contractor education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group maintains an external training program to support contractors in FMS implementation, ▪ Woodlands Group staff are responsible to verify contractor training records annually, ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group maintains records of contractor training in the network.
<p>5. Program Participants shall have written agreements for the use of qualified logging professionals and/or certified logging professionals (where available) and/or wood producers that have completed training programs and are recognized as qualified logging professionals.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group supports the WCSIC and its training direction for qualified loggers and recognizes the contractor FMS training meets the requirements set by the WCSIC.

Performance Measure 11.2. Program Participants shall work individually and/or with SFI Implementation Committees, logging or forestry associations, or appropriate agencies or others in the forestry community, to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers.	
Indicators:	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪
1. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria and identify delivery mechanisms for wood producers' training courses and continuing education that address:	
a) awareness of sustainable forestry principles and the SFI Program;	
b) BMPs, including streamside management and road construction, maintenance, and retirement;	
c) reforestation, invasive exotic plants and animals, forest resource conservation, aesthetics, and special sites;	
d) awareness of responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act, and other measures to protect wildlife habitat (e.g. Forests With Exceptional Conservation Value);	
e) Awareness of rare forested natural communities as identified by provincial agencies or by credible organizations such as Nature Serve, Nature Conservancy etc;	
f) logging safety;	
g) U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration(OSHA) and Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (COHS) regulations, wage and hour rules, and other provincial, state and local employment laws;	
h) transportation issues;	
i) business management	
j) public policy and outreach; and	
k) awareness of emerging technologies	
2. The SIC approved wood producer's training programs shall have a continuing education component with coursework that supports the current training programs, safety and the principle of sustainable forestry.	

3. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria for recognition of logger certification programs, where they exist, that include:	
a) Completion of SFI Implementation Committee recognized logging training programs and meeting continuing education requirements of the training program;	
b) Independent in-the-forest verification of conformance with the logger certification program standards;	
c) Compliance with all applicable laws and regulations including responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act and other measures to protect wildlife habitat;	
d) Use of BMP's to protect water quality;	
e) Logging safety;	
f) Compliance with acceptable silviculture and utilization standards;	
g) Aesthetic management techniques employed where applicable; and	
h) Adherence to a management or harvest plan that is site specific and agreed to by the forest landowner	

<i>Objective 12. Community Involvement in the Practices of Sustainable Forestry.</i> To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by encouraging the public and forestry community to participate in the commitment to sustainable forestry, and publicly report progress.	
Performance Measure 12.1. Program Participants shall support and promote efforts by consulting foresters, state, provincial and federal agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, conservation organizations, indigenous peoples and governments, community groups, sporting organizations, labour, universities, extension agencies, the American Tree Farm System® and/or other landowner cooperative programs to apply principles of sustainable forest management.	
Indicators:	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪
1. Support, including financial, for efforts of SFI Implementation Committees.	
2. Support, individually or collaboratively for education and outreach to forest landowners, describing the importance and providing implementation guidance on:	
a) Best management practices;	
b) Reforestation and afforestation;	
c) Visual quality management;	
d) Conservation of critical wildlife habitat elements, biodiversity, threatened and endangered species, and FECV;	
e) Management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic,	

social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests) and other utilization needs;	
f. control of exotic invasive plants and animals;	
g. characteristics of special sites and	
h. reduction of wildfire risk.	
3. Participation in efforts to support or promote conservation of managed forests through voluntary market-based incentive programs such as current-use taxation programs, Forest Legacy Program, or conservation easements.	
Performance Measure 12.2. Program Participants shall support and promote, at the state, provincial or other appropriate levels, mechanisms for public outreach, education, and involvement related to sustainable forest management.	
Indicator: 1. Periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry such as:	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The corporate group provides opportunities for individuals and groups which are documented on the website (http://www.canfor.com/our-company/media-center/blog). <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanderhoof Woodlands Group conducts tours/field trips and provides speakers at local schools or with other public groups as requested from time to time.
a) field tours, seminars, websites, webinars or workshops;	
b) educational trips;	
c) self-guided forest management trails;	
d) publication of articles, educational pamphlets, or newsletters; or	
e) support for state, provincial, and local forestry organizations and soil and water conservation districts.	
Performance Measure 12.3. Program Participants shall establish, at the state, provincial, or other appropriate levels, procedures to address concerns raised by loggers, consulting foresters, employees, the public, or Program Participants regarding practices that appear inconsistent with the SFI Standard principles and objectives.	
Indicators: 1. Support for SFI Implementation Committee efforts (toll-free numbers and other efforts) to address concerns about apparent nonconforming practices.	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's Woodlands Group will maintain membership and support of the WCSIC inclusive of non-conforming practices reporting,
2. Process to receive and respond to public inquiries. SFI SIC's shall submit data annually to SFI Inc. regarding concerns received and responses.	
Objective 13. Public Land Responsibilities. To promote and implement sustainable forest management on public lands.	
Performance Measure 13.1. Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall participate in the development of public land planning and management processes.	
Indicators: 1. Involvement in public land planning and management activities with appropriate governmental entities and the public.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanderhoof Woodlands Group maintains representation on the Vanderhoof (Stuart Nechako RD) TSA steering committee given land use planning programs have been disbanded, Where land use planning process may be initiated Canfor will provide representation where it affects their interests and makes sense to be involved.
2. Appropriate contact with local stakeholders over forest management issues	Divisional

through state, provincial, federal, or independent collaboration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group maintains records of contact with First Nations and other stakeholders in the COPI database, ▪ Broad referral occurs for the FSP and area specific referral occurs for each Cutting/Road Permit that strives to solicit information and concerns and further informed discussion aimed at incorporating values/concerns into operational plans, ▪ Vanderhoof Woodlands Group continues to meet with and works to address stakeholder concerns including First Nations, trappers, guides and water licence holders as part of the CP/RP referral process.
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<i>Objective 14. Communications and Public reporting.</i> To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by documenting progress and opportunities for improvement.	
Performance Measure 14.1. A certified Program Participant shall provide a summary audit report, prepared by the certification body, to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of a certification, recertification or surveillance audit to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. The summary public report (one copy must be in English), shall include, at a minimum and be posted on the SFI Inc. website:</p> <p>a) a description of the audit process, objectives, and scope;</p> <p>b) a description of substitute indicators, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each;</p> <p>c) the name of Program Participant that was audited, including its SFI representative;</p> <p>d) a general description of the Program Participant’s forestland and manufacturing operations included in the audit;</p> <p>e) the name of the certification body and lead auditor (names of the audit team members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the audit team and Program Participant);</p> <p>f) the dates the certification was conducted and completed;</p> <p>g) a summary of the findings, including general descriptions of any nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and</p> <p>h) the certification decision.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s contract with their CB includes the requirement to prepare an annual certification report on SFM and submit it to the certification scheme body for public posting on Canfor’s website, ▪ <i>Under the SFI FM/WP schemes the CB will prepare and submit a public summary audit report for posting to the SFI website.</i>
Performance Measure 14.2. Program Participants shall report annually to the SFI Program on their conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Prompt response to the SFI annual progress report survey.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The Woodlands Group corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.</i>
<p>2. Recordkeeping for all the categories of information needed for SFI annual progress report surveys.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The Woodlands Group corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.</i>

<p>3. Maintenance of copies of past reports to document progress and improvements to demonstrate conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The Woodlands Group corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.</i>
<p><i>Objective 15. Management Review and Continual Improvement.</i> To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry and monitor, measure, and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 15.1. Program Participants shall establish a management review system to examine findings and progress in implementing the SFI Forest Management Standard, to make appropriate improvements in programs, and to inform their employees of changes.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. System to review commitments, programs, and procedures to evaluate effectiveness.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the Woodlands Group.
<p>2. System for collecting, reviewing, and reporting information to management regarding progress in achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives and performance measures.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The internal audit process provides information on SFM performance for consideration by management.
<p>3. Annual review of progress by management and determination of changes and improvements necessary to continually improve conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the Woodlands Group, ▪ At the time of Vanderhoof's internal audit the 2017 Woodlands Group management review had not occurred, ▪ The 2018 Woodlands Group management review was completed in March 2019 and included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>a review of the transition requirements (from CSA Z809-16 to SFI FM/WP) to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>ensure the intent of the SFI management review process is met,</i> ✓ <i>identify any targets for transition are identified inclusive of developing an Woodlands Group wide SFM matrix included in this SFMS,</i> ✓ <i>ensure the implementation the fiber sourcing BMP tracking requirement as soon as possible,</i> ✓ <i>ensure the broader Woodlands Group is represented on the WCSIC.</i> ✓ At the time of writing this SFMS, the management review has been completed and the opportunities have been implemented.

APPENDIX 3.12 - Vavenby SFI FM Objective Matrix

On June 3, 2019 Canfor CEO Don Kayne announced the very difficult decision to permanently close our Vavenby mill in British Columbia in July 2019 following an orderly wind down. This unfortunate decision is due to the current and long-term log supply constraints faced by Canfor in the Vavenby region, along with the high cost of fibre.

The forest tenure associated with the Vavenby mill will be purchased by Interfor subject to government approval. Following the sale of TFL 18, the Vavenby SFI FM matrix will be removed from this SFMS.

<i>Objective 1. Forest Management Planning.</i> To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.	
Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.	
Indicators:	
1. Forest management planning at a level appropriate to the size and scale of the operation, including:	
a) a long-term resource analysis;	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TSR documents for Forest Licences & TFL's
b) a periodic or on-going forest inventory;	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VRI maintained by government & Canfor for TFL #18
c) a land classification system;	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BEC system with PEM layers at select divisions
d) biodiversity at landscape scales;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Kamloops LRMP identifies priority biodiversity set asides including parks, UWR's (Mule deer, moose Mountain goat) and OGMA's placements at the landscape across the TSA & TFL #18.
e) soils inventory and maps (where available);	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mapping (detailed/reconnaissance) and where necessary, TSFA's at the stand level. In addition, soil classification maps are available at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soils/index.html and at http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/terrain/terrain_files/access.html#soils
f) access to growth & yield modeling capabilities;	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part of TSR for the Kamloops TSA and TFL #18 using WINTIPSY/other models.
g) up-to-date maps or a GIS.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WIM group maintains a functional GIS across the Woodlands Group Group with a dedicated technician for Vavenby Woodlands Group.
h) recommended sustainable harvest levels for areas available for harvest; and	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AAC rationale's provided at the TSA/TFL level with apportionments for TSA's, ▪ Kamloops TSA current AAC decision May 5, 2016 – 2,300,000m³/yr with 200,000m³/yr partitioned to HwCw stands, ▪ FL18688 apportionment – 209,638m³/yr & NRFL A88223- 57,000m³/yr, ▪ TFL #18 current AAC decision July 13, 2017 – 175,000m³/yr until 2022 declining to 137,000 m³/yr until next AAC decision.

<p>i) a review of non-timber issues (e.g. recreation, tourism, pilot projects, and economic incentive programs to promote water protection, carbon storage, bioenergy feedstock production, or biological diversity conservation, or to address climate-induced ecosystem change.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR document/data package for the Kamloops TSA and TFL #18 provides information on how non-timber resources are addressed and considered, ▪ The Kamloops LRMP and Lakes LRUP provide guidance on non-timber resource management that is incorporated in the FSP.
<p>2. Documentation of current harvest levels fall within long term sustainable levels identified in the forest management plan.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cut/control letters are issued annually by government, ▪ The Tenures & FMS Coordinator tracks harvest and where required, attributes volume between licences to ensure cut/control requirements are met and balanced as necessary. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFM indicator 2.2.2 measures harvest level versus the volume apportioned to each licensee in the CSA collective.
<p>3. A forest inventory system and a method to calculate growth and yield.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR process and TSR document for The Kamloops TSA and TFL #18 provide insight into the current inventory, ▪ Canfor utilizes specialists (i.e. Forsite/Ecora) to shadow TSR's and calculate growth and yield.
<p>4. Periodic updates of forest inventory and recalculation of planned harvest to account for changes in growth due to productivity increases or decreases (e.g. improved data, long-term drought, fertilization, climate change, forestland ownership changes, etc.).</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VRI updated on an ongoing basis by TSA/TF supported by RESULTS data for harvest updates, ▪ Government recalculates the AAC at least every 10 years to address changes in the THLB, non-timber resources and social interests with recent AAC determinations for the Kamloops TSA (May 5, 2016) and TFL #18 (July 13, 2017).
<p>5. Documentation of forest practices (e.g. planting, fertilization and thinning) are consistent with assumptions in harvest plans.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The TSR documents for the Kamloops TSA and TFL #18 outline the management regimes followed at the management unit level and used in the analysis to support the AAC rationales, ▪ Site Plans provide stand level direction for harvests that are consistent with the TSR's.
<p>Performance Measure 1.2: Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:</p>	
<p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p>1. Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless the conversion</p> <p>a. Is in compliance relevant national and regional policy and legislation related to land use and forest management; and</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and Land Resource Manager records provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS. Reports provide a summary of planted seedlots and compliance with the Chief Forester's standards as well as milestone obligation compliance, ▪ Any conversion to PAS (roads/lags/SUP's/Camps/other) is legal and controlled as part of the measure of PAS at the TSA level and monitored through the periodic TSR process, ▪ SFM indicator 3.1.1 measures PAS with a target of 6% across the Kamloops TSA and TFL #18.
<p>b. Would not convert native forest types that are rare and ecologically significant at the landscape level or put any native forest types at risk of becoming rare; and</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. ▪ Site Plans and Land Resource Manager records provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards which are also communicated to RESULTS.
<p>c. Does not create significant long term adverse impacts on FECVs , old growth forests and forests critical to threatened and endangered species and special sites</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Kamloops LRMP and Lakes LRUP identifies priority biodiversity set asides for the TSA and TFL #18, ▪ UWR's (Mule deer, Moose and Mountain Goat) and OGM's placements at the landscape level address threatened and endangered species, ▪ Additional measures are specified for Flammulated Owl, Lewis' Woodpecker and Spotted bat, ▪ Rare ecosystems are addressed through a representation model and where identified on the ground, protected from harvest, ▪ Red/blue listed sites not captured in set asides, the NTHLB or the representation model may be identified and set

	aside at the stand level if/when encountered.
2. In limited situations where a conversion of forest cover type is planned, an assessment considers: a. Productivity/stand quality conditions and impacts including social and economic values	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vavenby Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards.
b. Specific ecosystem issues related to the site such as invasive species, insect/disease issues, riparian protection needs and others as appropriate to site including regeneration challenges	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vavenby Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards
c. Ecological impacts of conversion including a review at the site and landscape scale as well as consideration for any appropriate mitigation measures	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vavenby Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards.
Performance Measure 1.3: Program participants shall not have within their scope of certification to this SFI Standard, forest lands that have been converted to a non-forest land use.	
Indicator: 1. Forest lands converted to other land uses shall not be certified to this SFI Standard. This does not include forest lands used for forest and wildlife management such as wildlife food plots or infrastructure such as forest roads, log processing areas, trails etc.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vavenby Woodlands Group does not convert forest types at harvest. Reforestation follows the stocking standards identified in the current FSP document which places a control on the species that may be used to regenerate sites. Site Plans and RESULTS provide documentation of reforestation and conformance with FSP stocking standards.

Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity. To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.	
Performance Measure 2.1: Program participants shall promptly reforest after final harvest.	
Indicators	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards with a site level plan identified for each cutblock. In general time of plant regeneration surveys are used with planting occurring the season following harvest unless delayed for seedling availability or site preparation, Stocking standards in the FSP allow four years to re-establish a crop with seven years for natural regenerated sites which is seldom used. Vavenby Woodlands Group tracks regen delay dates with all blocks meeting the re-establishment milestone, SFM indicator 2.1.1 measures both re-stocking and free growing achievements annually, <i>The Woodlands Group is developing a report that measures the time from harvest to planting/regen delay survey by operation and licence to address the indicator using data in Resources.</i>
1. Documented reforestation plans and activities based on site specific environmental, ecological or forest health considerations or legal requirements. Where feasible, planting within two years or two planting seasons or by planned natural regeneration methods within 5 years.	
2. Clear criteria to judge adequate regeneration and appropriate actions to correct under-stocked areas and achieve acceptable species composition and stocking rates for both artificial and natural regeneration.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys are completed as per the approved stocking standards with a site level plan identified for each cutblock, Natural regeneration is not the preferred method, All regeneration information (site preparation, planting or natural regeneration, surveys, stand tending) is entered into Land Resource Manager & RESULTS.
3. Plantings of exotic tree species should minimize risk to native	Divisional

ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor and Vavenby Woodlands Group do not plant exotic tree species on Crown Land, ▪ Seed used by Vavenby Woodlands Group complies with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forest and Range Practices Act, Section 31, ✓ Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, Section 43, ✓ Chief Foresters Standards for seed use.
4. Protection of desirable or planned advanced natural regeneration during harvest.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site Plans retention requirements identify any pathogens/pests and the suitability pole/sapling/other for retention. ▪ Where practicable, advanced regeneration is maintained favouring clumps over singeltons for windfirmness., ▪ Operations on S207, J197 & J214 revealed both understory protection here possible and merchantable retention (J214) with WTP's also retained for biodiversity purposes.
5. Afforestation programs that consider potential ecological impacts of the selection and planting of tree species in non-forested landscapes.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group does not complete afforestation treatments.
Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Minimized chemical use required to achieve management objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The plan identifies the methods used for vegetation management and includes the Confirmation Number issued by the Ministry of Environment, ▪ In addition, Vavenby Woodlands Group has agreements with several First Nations and the public regarding chemical use in vegetation management.
2. Use of least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides necessary to achieve management objectives.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, ▪ Mixing of chemicals follows a regime to ensure least toxicity required to meet vegetation control objectives, ▪ Herbicide treatment records are maintained as is an annual report submitted to government as part of the Pesticide Use Notice Confirmation.
3. Use of pesticides registered for the intended use and applied in accordance with label requirements.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, ▪ Mixing of chemicals follows a regime to ensure least toxicity required to meet vegetation control objectives, ▪ Herbicide treatment records are maintained as is an annual report submitted to government as part of the Pesticide Use Notice Confirmation.
4. The World Health Organization type 1A and 1B , pesticides shall be prohibited except where no other viable alternative is available.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity, ▪ The chemicals in use are not listed as World Health Organization type 1A or 1B.
5. Use of pesticides banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001) shall be prohibited	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The website

	<p>also identifies the chemicals in use and the PCP number. The plan identifies the chemical that are used which are narrow spectrum/least toxicity,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The chemicals in use are not listed as banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001).
6. Use of integrated pest management where feasible.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group maintains an Integrated Forest Vegetation Pest Management Plan (2016 – 2021) that is publically available at http://www.canfor.com/responsibility/forest-management/plans. The plan identifies the methods used for vegetation management which include non chemical treatments, ▪ Records are maintained to support manual brushing treatments and are summarized in the annual report submitted to government.
7. Supervision of forest chemical applications by state- or provincial-trained or certified applicators.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group maintains a relationship with a firm specializing in herbicide treatments who monitor ground and aerial crews, ▪ Applicators maintain applicator licences which are checked by Vavenby Woodlands Group silviculture staff at pre-works and are available at application/mixing sites, ▪ Projects follow the most current Management System document that outlines the process and provides procedures for applications, mixing and checks/inspections of the project.
8. Use of management practices appropriate to the situation, for example:	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Herbicide Management System document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications for both ground and aerial applications.
a) notification of adjoining landowners or nearby residents concerning applications and chemicals used;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Herbicide Management System document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Copies of notices provided to relevant publics and First Nations are available in COPI and in digital copy.
b) appropriate multilingual signs or oral warnings;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Herbicide Management System document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Signs/warning notifications are used as appropriate and documented in pre-work records.
c) control of public road access during and immediately after applications;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Herbicide Management System document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Signs/warning notifications are used as appropriate and documented in pre-work records.
d) designation of streamside and other needed buffer strips;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Herbicide Management System document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Buffers are used for all riparian/other sensitive areas to minimize overspray and drift., ▪ Aerial spraying uses GPS to track flight paths and identify any overspray areas which are checked the following year for any damage, ▪ Layout crews physically mark the buffers prior to application, ▪ Oversprays are reported as part of the Confirmation requirements.
e) use of positive shutoff and minimal-drift spray valves;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Herbicide Management System document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Applicators equipment is calibrated and uses the latest technology for minimizing drift, ▪ Wind speed is also monitored to minimize drift.
f) aerial application of forest chemicals parallel to buffer zones to minimize drift;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Herbicide Management System document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Pilots plan their aerial swaths that may be parallel to a buffer but depends on block shape, internal reserves/singeltons and other buffers.
g) monitoring of water quality or safeguards to ensure proper equipment use and protection of streams, lakes, and other water bodies;	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Herbicide Management System document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Water samples are not taken however buffers and weather monitoring are used to protect water quality.

h) appropriate transportation and storage of chemicals;	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Herbicide Management System document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Storage and handling of herbicides follows the PCA and WHMIS/SDS requirements.
i) filing of required state or provincial reports; or	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Herbicide Management System document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ An annual report is prepared and submitted to government for operations during the prior year.
j) use of methods to ensure protection of threatened and endangered species.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Herbicide Management System document identifies the methods used for herbicide applications, ▪ Red/blue listed and other protected species are identified in the Site Plan and any features (stick nests/dens/licks) are protected either by removal of the block from the spray schedule with a manual treatment prescribed or buffering the feature/s.
Performance Measure 2.3: Program Participants shall implement management practices to protect and maintain forest and soil productivity.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Process to identify soils vulnerable to compaction and use of appropriate methods including the use of soil maps where available, to avoid excessive soil disturbance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil disturbance limits for sensitive and non-sensitive are identified in sec. 5.1 of the FSP and use the default practice requirements in the FPPR, ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Plan, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand soil conservation requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ The Contract Worker and Supervisor SWP's identify shutdown requirements for contractors, ▪ No evidence of soil disturbance was identified during the internal audit, ▪ SFM indicator 3.1.1. measures soil conservation with three specific targets for soil conservation.
2. Use of erosion control measures to minimize the loss of soil and site productivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The applicable limit/s are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plan must identify the constraint, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand soil conservation requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ Operations are monitored by Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, ▪ SFM indicator 3.1.1/target #18 measures the loss of forest landbase to roads/landings/other on an annual basis.
3. Post-harvest conditions conducive to maintaining site productivity (e.g., limited rutting, retained down woody debris, minimized skid trails).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The applicable limit/s are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ If seasonal restrictions are required the Site Plan must identify the constraint, ▪ Operations are monitored by Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met, ▪ Where limits are exceeded rehabilitation is required, ▪ CWD requirements are not set in the FSP but rather the Site Plan and checked during operations. The FSP silently accepts the interior practice requirement with a more appropriate target set in each Site Plan, ▪ SFM indicator 3.1.2 measures CWD levels on blocks harvested annually.
4. Retention of vigorous trees during partial harvesting, consistent with silvicultural standards for the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Site Plan for each block identifies the retention requirements for mature trees and pole/sapling layers, ▪ WTP and singleton WT's were observed on each cutblock reviewed with advanced regen protection, in clumps where it existed and was practical to retain, ▪ SFM indicator 1.1.4 measures stand structure across the blocks harvested annually.
5. Criteria that address harvesting and site preparation to protect soil productivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Post harvest assessments are used to prescribe any site preparation, ▪ The applicable soil disturbance limit/s are set in each Site Plan, ▪ Operations are monitored by Woodlands Group staff to ensure soil disturbance objectives are met.
6. Road construction and skidding layout to minimize impacts to soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil disturbance limits for sensitive and non-sensitive are identified in the FSP sec. 5.1 and use the default

productivity and water quality.	<p>practice requirements in the FPPR,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The applicable limit/s for roads/landings and temporary/permanent skid trails are set in the Site Plan for each block, ▪ The Site Plan identifies any riparian areas or areas with sensitive terrain, ▪ Geometric road designs and TSFA's are prepared and followed when required to protect both the soil and water resources, ▪ Indicator 2.2.1/target #18 measures road construction at the TSA/TFL level while indicator 3.1.1 measures soil conservation in the net area to reforest, ▪ SFM indicator 2.2.3/target #20 measures riparian conformity with indicators 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 measuring water quality/quantity at the watershed level.
Performance Measure 2.4: Program Participants shall manage so as to protect forests from damaging agents, such as environmentally or economically undesirable wildfire, pests, diseases and invasive exotic plants and animals, to maintain and improve long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to protect forests from damaging agents.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Site Plan for each block identifies any pests/pathogens and the actions to control them (stumping, trap trees/pheromone baits, etc.), ▪ Aerial flights and TSA committee work focused on pest/pathogens provides higher level planning information to address pests/pathogens, ▪ Indicator 4.1.1(a) measures stand damaging agents and the prioritization for acting to address the pest/pathogen, ▪ The TSR documents address non-salvageable losses. <p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An annual EPRP provides direction for fire preparedness inclusive of equipment, fire watch, early shift/shut down and fire fighting actions, ▪ Contractors must have fire training that is refreshed annually.
<p>2. Management to promote healthy and productive forest conditions to minimize susceptibility to damaging agents.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group strategy is focused on wise use of the forest estate including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ que stands that have been attacked by damaging agents for priority salvage harvest, ✓ harvest old stands first and reforest with young thrifty stands, ✓ maintain a forest estate that is supported by science in terms of patch size and seral stages to both protect the forest estate and address requirements for wildlife and biodiversity. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby's FSP at sec. 5.4.2 identifies the use of spatial and temporal cutblock patterning to resemble natural disturbance and may be used for larger scale pest salvage harvesting,, ▪ Stand level plans must be supported by analysis (patch and/or seral stage) to demonstrate any large scale salvage fits within the appropriate natural disturbance regime.
<p>3. Participation in, and support of, fire and pest prevention and control programs.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group works with the Wildfire Branch to ensure operations comply with the Wildfire Act/regulation requirements ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group works with the Headwater and Kamloops offices to address forest health concerns and maintains membership on the TSA steering committees. <p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor pays an annual fee for fire fighting as art of the annual rent on their licences.
Performance Measure 2.5: Program Participants that deploy improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings shall use sound scientific methods	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Program for appropriate research, testing, evaluation, and deployment of</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group follows the Chief Forests standards for seed use with a commitment in sec. 3.2 of the FSP, ▪ Class A, then B+, then B seed are used with stocking stands identified in the FSP and Site Plan,

improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SFM indicator 1.2.3 weakly and indirectly measures compliance with the seed use rules for all cutblocks planted each year, ▪ The Silviculture Group maintains a report to measure compliance with seed transfer rules (lat/long and elevation) with no deviation found for the 2017 panting program.
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Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources. To protect the water quality of rivers, streams, lakes, *wetlands* and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding *best management practices*.

Performance Measure 3.1. Program Participants shall meet or exceed all applicable federal, provincial, state, and local water quality laws and meet or exceed best management practices developed under Canadian or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency–approved water quality programs.

Indicators:	Divisional
1. Program to implement federal, state or provincial water quality BMPs during all phases of management activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pre-works define riparian requirements at the stand level for harvesting, road/structure construction and silviculture operations, ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group uses harvest/road and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed, ▪ SWP’s direct supervision efforts, ▪ Training is used to help contractors understand requirements as well as practice requirements for erosion control and sedimentation prevention, ▪ The Woodlands Group Access and Erosion Control Standards provide direction on deactivation to control sedimentation and protect water quality.
2. Contract provisions that specify conformance to BMPs.	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contracts include a clause requiring contractors to conform with the FMS requirements which includes training and following SWP’s and pre-works/plans.
3. Monitoring of overall BMPs implementation.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group uses harvest/road and silviculture inspections to monitor activities and ensure riparian prescriptions are followed with team meeting used to identify trends and concerns, ▪ SFM indicator 2.2.3 measures riparian conformity while indicators 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 measure watershed health and any riparian impacts. <p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The environmental program includes a riparian objective with targets that assesses performance across the Woodlands Group, ▪ The annual FMS review assesses overall performance inclusive of SWP conformity, trends and concerns.

Performance Measure 3.2. Program Participants shall have or develop, implement water, wetland and riparian area protection measures based on soil type, terrain, vegetation, ecological function, harvesting system, state BMP's, provincial guidelines and other applicable factors.	
Indicators:	Divisional
1. Program addressing management and protection of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies and riparian areas during all phases of management, including the layout and construction of roads and skid trails to maintain water reach, flow and water quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP at sec. 5.3 identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ The FSP also provides direction and strategies for operations within community watersheds (sec. 5.2.1) and in areas upstream of a domestic water licence (sec. 5.2.2), ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Unclassified riparian features are managed at the stand level with reserves and/or machine free zones as demonstrated on active blocks J197 & S207, ▪ Pre-works review the riparian features and restrictions prior to harvest/silviculture activity, ▪ SWP's identify no harvest activity or re-fuelling within the RMA of a classified riparian features, ▪ Contractor training includes riparian features and their management, ▪ SFM indicator 2.2.3 measures riparian conformity while indicators 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 measure watershed health and any riparian impacts.
2. Mapping of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies as specified in state or provincial BMP's and, where appropriate, identification on the ground.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group's stand and landscape level maps identify riparian features using the FC1/TRIM data and fish stream inventory mapping, ▪ The WIM group maintains the data for the mapping process.
3. Document and implementation of plans to manage or protect rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, other water bodies and riparian areas.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Riparian requirements are prescribed specific to the stand in the Site Plan and include road/trail crossing and the management of non classified riparian features, ▪ Inspections monitor activities with any non-conformity identified documented in ITS with suitable action plans developed to address the incident, ▪ SFM indicator 2.2.3 measures riparian impacts across harvested blocks annually.
4. Plans that address wet weather events in order to maintain water quality.	Divisional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the requirements for riparian management areas and reserve zones at the stand level, ▪ Soil disturbance limits identified in the Site Plan are used to determine season of harvest/constraints to harvesting, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP identifies shut down requirements.

Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.

Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.

Indicators:	Divisional
1. Program to incorporate the conservation of native biological diversity, including species, wildlife habitats, and ecological community types at the stand and landscape levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides for biodiversity (OGMA's, UWR's, PA's) and any constraints to harvesting is prescribed in the Site Plan, ▪ The FSP identifies the use of natural disturbance analysis to (patch and/or seral) that stand level planning must adhere to, ▪ Ecological representation mapping has identified rare ecosystem associations for protection with conformation completed during layout,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Migratory Bird SWP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ Indicators 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 measure specific biodiversity elements across the population of blocks harvested annually.
2. Development and implementation of criteria and practices, as guided by regionally based best scientific information, to retain stand-level wildlife habitat elements such as snags, stumps, mast trees, down woody debris, den trees, and nest trees.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention) required at the stand level with CWD targets prescribed at the stand level that exceed the minimum practice requirement, ▪ SFM indicator 1.1.4 is focused on within stand structural retention to create complex structure in the regenerating stand and measured annually, ▪ The Site Plan identifies any constraints to harvesting such as stand level wildlife habitat features (stick nests/dens/licks).
3. Document diversity of forest cover types and age or size classes at the individual ownership or forest tenure level, and where credible data are available, at the landscape scale. Working individually or collaboratively to support diversity of native forest cover types and age or size classes that enhance biological diversity at the landscape scale.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inventory used to support TSR identifies the forest cover age class and composition, ▪ SFM indicators 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 weakly measure impacts of harvesting against the forest cover in each TSA and TFL #18.
4. Program Participants shall participate in or incorporate the results of state, provincial, or regional conservation planning and priority-setting efforts to conserve biological diversity and consider these efforts in forest management planning. Examples of credible priority setting efforts include state wildlife action plans, state forest action plans, relevant habitat conservation plans or provincial wildlife recovery plans.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the stand level requirements for biodiversity (WTP/green tree retention, riparian reserves/management zone retention, CWD retention) as well as the landscape level set asides that stem from Kamloops LRMP/Lakes LRUP and government land planning processes, ▪ Stand level direction for these features is identified in Site Plans.
5. Program to address conservation of known sites with viable occurrences of significant species of concern.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides that stem from Kamloops LRMP and government land planning processes for species of concern including Mule Deer, Moose and Mountain Goat and the constraints/strategies that may apply when harvesting in those areas, ▪ Layout planning and Site Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements.
6. Identification and protection of non-forested wetlands, including bogs, fens and marshes, and vernal pools of ecological significance.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP at sec. 5.3 identifies the requirements for riparian management with wetlands inclusive of reserve zones and management zone retention levels identified in Table 5 of the FSP, ▪ Non-classified wetlands are used as an anchor for retention patches and protected during harvest operations, ▪ Site Plans prescribe treatments at the stand level, ▪ Indicator 2.2.3 measures riparian conformity at the stand level across the population of blocks harvested annually.
7. Participation in programs and demonstration of activities as appropriate 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.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP at sec. 6.2 identifies the requirements for re-vegetation to prevent the spread of invasive weeds, ▪ Canfor does not engage in the transport/production of exotic plants/animals, ▪ SFM indicator 1.2.4 measures re-vegetation efforts annually.
8. Consider the role of natural disturbances, including the use of prescribed or natural fire where appropriate, and forest health threats in relation to biological diversity when developing forest management plans.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group uses fire to decrease the risk of wildfire by burning waste piles at the roadside, ▪ Prescribed burning is not used in a widespread manner due to in block retention and smoke concerns.

Performance Measure 4.2. Program Participants shall protect threatened and endangered species, forests with exceptional conservation values (FECV) and old growth forests.	
1. Program to protect threatened and endangered species.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides and strategies that stem from the Kamloops LRMP's and government land planning processes for species of concern/listed species including Mule Deer, Moose and Mountain Goat as well as Flammulated Owl, Spotted Bat and Lewis' Woodpecker, ▪ Layout planning and Site Plan development considers rare ecosystem and species of concern coverages to assess any overlap and requirements, ▪ The Migratory Bird SOP and mapping allows assessment of the forest estate and development of prescriptions for harvest in high risk areas during the breeding season or deferral until after the breeding season, ▪ Indicator 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 measures any impacts to species of concern.
2. Program to locate and protect known sites flora and fauna associated with viable occurrences of critically imperiled and imperiled species and communities also known as Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. Plans for protection may be developed independently or collaboratively and may include Program Participant management, cooperation with other stakeholders, or use of easements, conservation land sales, exchanges, or other conservation strategies.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides and strategies that stem from the Kamloops LRMP's and government land planning processes for species of concern/listed species including Mule Deer, Moose and Mountain Goat as well as Flammulated Owl, Spotted Bat and Lewis' Woodpecker, ▪ In addition, the ecological representation model is used at the block planning stage to identify any rare/endangered ecological communities that if confirmed on the ground, are reserved from harvest, ▪ Block layout and Site Plans address any requirements when harvesting in proximity to these features and assess planned blocks for overlap to ensure they are avoided.
3. Support of and participation in plans or programs for the conservation of old-growth forests in the region of ownership or forest tenure.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP identifies the landscape level set asides for OGMA's designed to provide a representation of old growth forest across the landscape, ▪ The OGMA's double as the strategy to address habitat for Flammulated Owl, ▪ Any encroachment is subject to the replacement policy with specific requirements identified in sec. 5.3.3 of the FSP.
Performance Measure 4.3. Program Participants shall manage ecologically important sites in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities	
1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data and expert advice in identifying or selecting ecologically important sites for protection.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group identifies, maps and manage special sites that may be present following provincial government legislation and policy (bird nests/significant mineral licks, etc.), ▪ Site Plans prescribe conditions for the management of special sites which are identified through BEC mapping, soil identification at the stand level, Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOA), Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA), LRMP information and information gained through conversations with interested parties (historic trails/cabins, etc.), ▪ The Migratory Bird SOP directs stand level planning, based on habitat richness, should operations be planned during the nesting season in zones of diverse/rich habitat important for nesting migratory birds, ▪ The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas, ▪ Indicators 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.4.1, 1.4.2 and 1.4.3 measure conformity of plans with identified site management across the population of blocks harvested annually.
2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified ecologically important sites.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special sites are identified on Site Plans maps and added to the divisional coverage as necessary.
Performance Measure 4.4. Program Participants shall apply knowledge gained through research, science, technology, and field experience to manage wildlife habitat and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity.	
Indicators: 1. Collection of information on Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value and other biodiversity-related data through forest inventory processes,	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value were identified during the Kamloops Land Use Planning process (PA's, OGMA budgets) and further government planning initiatives (UWR's/WHA's) and are incorporated into higher level planning through the FSP,

mapping, or participation in external programs, such as NatureServe, state or provincial heritage programs, or other credible systems. Such participation may include providing non-proprietary scientific information, time, and assistance by staff, or in-kind or direct financial support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Plans incorporate, as necessary, FECV's that are identified with strategies to achieve the result in the FSP (UWR's – Mule deer, moose & Mountain goat, strategies for rare and endangered species or ecosystems).
2. A methodology to incorporate research results and field applications of biodiversity and ecosystem research into forest management decisions.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science based data informed the Kamloops LRMP decisions as is used for UWR, WHA's, OGMA's that are incorporated through legislative amendments, Other science based information is incorporated into landscape level (UWR orders) and stand level planning (CWD/riparian requirements).

<i>Objective 5. Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits.</i> To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.	
Performance Measure 5.1. Program Participants shall manage the impact of harvesting on visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program to address visual quality management.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP provides the strategy for cutblock/road design in areas with Visual Quality Objectives in sec. 5.7 of the FSP such that the result will meet the definition of the VQO expressed in the FPPR by using visual design in scenic areas and using landscape design principles outside scenic areas, Blocks/roads in visually sensitive areas have differing levels of analysis to demonstrate the applicable visual objective will be met and in the case of block J214, two VIA's were completed with the second (2017) updated to include WTP's and single tree retention to easily exceed the VAQO of partial retention from the identified viewpoints.
2. Incorporation of aesthetic considerations in harvesting, road, landing design and management, and other management activities where visual impacts are a concern.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vavenby Woodlands Group uses visual design and retention to aid in meeting the applicable visual quality objective, The result is documented in the assessment and described in the Site Plan. In the case of block J214, the harvest was underway but not to the degree that it could be seen from Hwy #5 or the Vavenby ball diamond identified as the viewpoints.
Performance Measure 5.2. Program Participants shall manage the size, shape, and placement of clear-cut harvests.	
Indicators: 1. Average size of clear-cut harvest areas does not exceed 120 acres (50 hectares), except when necessary to meet relevant regulatory requirements, achieve ecological objectives or to respond to forest health emergencies or other natural catastrophes.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP incorporates spatial and temporal and cutblocks < 40 ha to manage openings, The sample of cutblocks reviewed were either under 40ha or greater than 40 ha and incorporated characteristics of natural disturbance.
2. Documentation through internal records of clear-cut size and the process for calculating average size.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor and Vavenby Woodlands Group's method of cutblock size calculation includes the gross area with WTP/reserve areas subtracted to provide the net cutblock area, <i>Canfor is developing a report that extracts data from Land Resource Manager and calculates average cutblock size and range, by calendar year and licence for audit purposes and SFI reporting.</i>
Performance Measure 5.3. Program Participants shall adopt a green-up requirement or alternative methods that provide for visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program implementing the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP identifies cutblock size/ placement and adjacency as following the practice requirements in sec. 64 (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR.

2. Harvest area tracking system to demonstrate conformance with the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP identifies cutblock size/placement and adjacency as following the practice requirements in sec. 64 (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR.
3. Trees in clear-cut harvest areas are at least 3 years old or 5 feet (1.5 metres) high at the desired level of stocking before adjacent areas are clear-cut, or as appropriate to address operational and economic considerations, alternative methods to reach the performance measure are utilized by the Program Participant.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP identifies cutblock size/placement and adjacency as following the practice requirements in sec. 64 (≤ 40 ha with adjacent openings greened up) or 65 (spatial and temporal cutblock patterning) of the FPPR.
<p>Performance Measure 5.4. Program Participants shall support and promote recreational opportunities for the public</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p> <p>1. Provide recreational opportunities for the public, where consistent with forest management objectives.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vavenby Woodlands Group's FSP identifies known recreation sites/trails and includes strategies from the Lakes LRUP to manage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ walk in lakes, ✓ the Recreation and Tourism zones from the Kamloops LRMP. Additional areas identified through stakeholders (fishing sites/trails) are managed through accommodations at the stand level and documented in Site Plans.

<p><i>Objective 6. Protection of Special Sites.</i> To manage lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 6.1. Program Participants shall identify special sites and manage them in a manner appropriate for their unique features.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data, expert advice or stakeholder consultation in identifying or selecting special sites for protection.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vavenby Woodlands Group identifies, maps and manages special sites that may identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA survey, Site Plans have prescriptions to address the management of special sites when required however the sample of blocks reviewed did not have any recommendations from PFR surveys, Some PFR's were completed for Vavenby Woodlands Group where overview assessments indicated a moderate or higher level of potential, The Contract Worker SWP provides shut-down criteria for previously unidentified resource features and sensitive areas.
<p>2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified special sites.</p>	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vavenby Woodlands Group identifies, maps and manages special sites that may be identified through referral, AoA assessment or PFR/AIA surveys, Identified sites inclusive of archaeological sites protected under the Heritage Conservation Act are captured in WIM's coverages with the coverage updated as new sites/occurrences are found, The FSP under review includes measures for sites/occurrences of features that are not protected by the Heritage Conservation Act but are of importance to First Nations in sec. 5.8 of the FSP.

<i>Objective 7. Efficient Use of Forest Resources. To minimize waste and ensure the efficient use of forest resources</i>	
Performance Measure 7.1. Program Participants shall employ appropriate forest harvesting technology and “in-woods” manufacturing processes and practices to minimize waste and ensure efficient utilization of harvested trees, where consistent with other SFI Standard objectives.	
Indicators: 1. Program or monitoring system to ensure efficient utilization, which may include provisions to ensure:	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group manages harvest cutovers to remove maximum value while retaining CWD beneficial to the site and stand level biodiversity, ▪ There is no program for grinding slash piles for biofuel production on Vavenby Woodlands Group’s tenures at this time, ▪ Waste and Residue surveys measure waste on scale based Cutting Permits with waste payments made where waste is above the thresholds, ▪ Woodlands Group inspections assess waste during operations to ensure waste is within reasonable levels and CWD is retained on site, ▪ Operations on blocks S207, J197 and J214 revealed substantial large diameter/long length CWD with singleton retention that will provide CWD inputs over time.
a) management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests and of increased fuels build-up) and other utilization needs;	
b) training or incentives to encourage loggers to enhance utilization;	
c) exploration of markets for underutilized species and low-grade wood and alternative markets (e.g., bioenergy markets);	
d) periodic inspections and reports noting utilization and product separation.	

<i>Objective 8. Recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples’ Rights. To recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples rights and traditional knowledge.</i>	
Performance Measure 8.1 Program Participants shall recognize and respect indigenous peoples rights.	
Indicator: 1. Have a written policy acknowledging a commitment to recognize and respect the rights of indigenous people.	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s current Sustainable Forest Management Commitments address the policy requirement.
Performance Measure 8.2 Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands confer with affected indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forestry management practices.	
Indicator: 1. Program that includes communicating with affected indigenous peoples to enable Program Participants to:	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor’s maintains protocol agreements with several First Nations aimed at partnerships and reconciliation. Each agreement is specific to the First Nation and the agreements and relationships continue to develop. <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FSP/CP referral process, ▪ Indicators 5.2.4, 6.1.1, 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.2.1 and 6.4.3 are annual measures of efforts and opportunities to further relationships and adjust operational plans to address First Nations concerns and interests
a) understand and respect traditional forest-related knowledge;	
b) identify and protect spiritually, historically, or culturally important sites;	
c) address the use of non-timber forest products of value to indigenous peoples in areas where Program Participants have	

management responsibilities on public lands;	inclusive of non-timber resource concerns, ■ Records of communication with First Nations, referral and response are documented in COPI.
d) have a process to respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	
Performance Measure 8.3. Program Participants are encouraged to communicate with and will respond to local indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forest management practices on their private lands.	
Indicators:	Divisional ■ Vavenby Woodlands Group completes referrals to applicable First Nations as part of the FSP/CP referral process, ■ Indicators 5.2.4, 6.1.1, 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.2.1 and 6.4.3 are annual measures of efforts and opportunities to further relationships and adjust operational plans to address First Nations concerns and interests, ■ Vavenby Woodlands Group and the Woodlands Group have an agreement with the Bonaparte First Nation to harvest their NRFL volume associated with NRFL A88223, ■ Records of interaction, referral and response are documented in COPI.
1. Awareness of traditional forest-related knowledge, such as known cultural heritage sites, the use of wood in traditional buildings and crafts, and flora that may be used in cultural practices for food, ceremonies or medicine.	
2. Respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	

Objective 9. Legal and Regulatory Compliance. Compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local laws and regulations.	
Performance Measure 9.1. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to avoid illegally harvested wood and to comply with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local forestry and related social and environmental laws and regulations	
Indicator:	Woodlands Group Corporate ■ The Woodlands Group maintains web based access to regulatory information with updates from in house council and industry associations. Woodlands Group Corporate ■ The FMS includes a system (ITS) to record non-compliance incidents and reporting within/outside of Canfor, ■ The internal audit did not reveal any instances of non-compliance. Woodlands Group Corporate ■ The Woodlands Group maintains web based access to regulatory information is committed to compliance with relevant legislation, ■ Staff training includes the use of ITS and incident reporting requirements for both compliance and conformance incidents.
1. Access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations.	
2. System to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, or local laws and regulations.	
3. Demonstration of commitment to legal compliance through available regulatory action information.	
Performance Measure 9.2. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state, and local levels in the country in which the Program Participant operates	
Indicator:	Woodlands Group Corporate ■ Canfor maintains policies governing conduct and processes within the company which are managed by the Human Resources Dept and include a code of conduct policy, bullying and harassment policy, a health and safety policy and a host of other related policies.
1. Written policy demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, antidiscrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, indigenous peoples' rights, workers' and communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety.	

<p>2. Forestry enterprises will respect the rights of workers and labor representatives in a manner that encompasses the intent of the International Labour Organization (ILO) core conventions.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor 's Human Resources Dept policies address workplace legislation in BC and Alberta which meets the intent of ILO core conventions, ▪ The Woodlands Group is largely non-union however union sites are managed according to the applicable local collective agreements.
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<p><i>Objective 10 Forestry Research, Science, and Technology.</i> To support forestry research, science, and Technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 10.1 Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SIC's, associations or other partners provide in-kind support or funding for forest research to improve forest health, productivity and sustainable management of forest resources, and the environmental benefits and performance of forest products.</p>	
<p>1. Financial or in-kind support of research to address questions of relevance in the region of operations. Examples could include, but are not limited to, areas of forest productivity, water quality, biodiversity, community issues, or similar areas which build broader understanding of the benefits and impacts of forest management:</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor is a member of FP Innovations who conducts research on Forest Management projects including environmental best management practices, feed stocks for bio-energy, wildfire management and other forest related research. ▪ Canfor's membership in the WCSIC also furthers research into forest related issues/concerns, ▪
<p>2. Research on genetically engineered trees via forest tree biotechnology shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and provincial regulations and international protocols ratified by Canada depending on jurisdiction of management.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor does not carry out research on genetically engineered trees.
<p>Performance Measure 10.2. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners develop or use state, provincial, or regional analyses in support of their sustainable forestry programs</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Participation, individually or through cooperative efforts involving SICs and/or associations at the national, state, provincial, or regional level, in the development or use of some of the following:</p> <p>a) regeneration assessments;</p> <p>b) growth and drain assessments;</p> <p>c) BMPs implementation and conformance;</p> <p>d) biodiversity conservation information for family forest owners; and</p> <p>e) social, cultural or economic benefit assessments.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪

Performance Measure 10.3. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.	
Indicators: 1. Where available, monitor information generated from regional climate models on long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Climate change is monitored and adaptation through the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use are integrated into FSP stocking standards, ▪ Deactivation focuses on water control recognizing a change in weather patterns and storm intensity.
2. Program participants are knowledgeable about climate change impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitats and conservation of biological diversity through international, national, regional or local programs.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪ Membership in FPAC, COFI, CBFA, FP Innovations and other groups allows for information flow on relevant topics and integration into each operation as required.

Objective 11. Training and Education. To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs	
Performance Measure 11.1. Program Participants shall require appropriate training of personnel and contractors so that they are competent to fulfill their responsibilities under SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
Indicators: 1. Written statement of commitment to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard communicated throughout the organization, particularly to facility and woodland managers, fiber sourcing staff and field foresters.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains the Sustainable Forest Management Commitments that articulates Canfor's commitment to SFM. ▪ Responsibility for adhering to the FMS is part of each employees documented role inclusive of log purchasers, ▪ Meetings between mill staff and Woodlands Group staff occur regularly to assess production levels and balance log deliveries to meet mill needs but are subject to weather/other constraints that may affect mill performance.
2. Assignment and understanding of roles and responsibilities for achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FMS manual and Roles & Responsibility Matrix defines roles and responsibilities across the Woodlands Group.
3. Staff education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group maintains an internal training program to support the FMS with requirements defined in the Woodlands Group training matrix, ▪ Training records include FMS training as well as external training,
4. Contractor education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group maintains an external training program to support contractors in FMS implementation, ▪ Woodlands Group staff are responsible to verify contractor training records annually, ▪ Vavenby Woodlands Group maintains records of contractor training in the network.
5. Program Participants shall have written agreements for the use of qualified logging professionals and/or certified logging professionals (where available) and/or wood producers that have completed training programs and are recognized as qualified logging professionals.	Woodlands Group Corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlands Group supports the WCSIC and its training direction for qualified loggers and recognizes the contractor FMS training meets the requirements set by the WCSIC.

Performance Measure 11.2. Program Participants shall work individually and/or with SFI Implementation Committees, logging or forestry associations, or appropriate agencies or others in the forestry community, to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers.	
Indicators:	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives, ▪
1. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria and identify delivery mechanisms for wood producers’ training courses and continuing education that address:	
a) awareness of sustainable forestry principles and the SFI Program;	
b) BMPs, including streamside management and road construction, maintenance, and retirement;	
c) reforestation, invasive exotic plants and animals, forest resource conservation, aesthetics, and special sites;	
d) awareness of responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act, and other measures to protect wildlife habitat (e.g. Forests With Exceptional Conservation Value);	
e) Awareness of rare forested natural communities as identified by provincial agencies or by credible organizations such as Nature Serve, Nature Conservancy etc;	
f) logging safety;	
g) U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration(OSHA) and Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (COHS) regulations, wage and hour rules, and other provincial, state and local employment laws;	
h) transportation issues;	
i) business management	
j) public policy and outreach; and	
k) awareness of emerging technologies	
2.The SIC approved wood producer’s training programs shall have a continuing education component with coursework that supports the current training programs, safety and the principle of sustainable forestry.	
3. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria for recognition of logger certification programs, where they exist, that include:	
a) Completion of SFI Implementation Committee recognized logging training programs and meeting continuing education requirements of the training program;	

b) Independent in-the-forest verification of conformance with the logger certification program standards;	
c) Compliance with all applicable laws and regulations including responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act and other measures to protect wildlife habitat;	
d) Use of BMP's to protect water quality;	
e) Logging safety;	
f) Compliance with acceptable silviculture and utilization standards;	
g) Aesthetic management techniques employed where applicable; and	
h) Adherence to a management or harvest plan that is site specific and agreed to by the forest landowner	

Objective 12. Community Involvement in the Practices of Sustainable Forestry. To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by encouraging the public and forestry community to participate in the commitment to sustainable forestry, and publicly report progress.

Performance Measure 12.1. Program Participants shall support and promote efforts by consulting foresters, state, provincial and federal agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, conservation organizations, indigenous peoples and governments, community groups, sporting organizations, labour, universities, extension agencies, the American Tree Farm System® and/or other landowner cooperative programs to apply principles of sustainable forest management.

Indicators:

1. Support, including financial, for efforts of SFI Implementation Committees.

2. Support, individually or collaboratively for education and outreach to forest landowners, describing the importance and providing implementation guidance on:

f) Best management practices;

g) Reforestation and afforestation;

h) Visual quality management;

i) Conservation of critical wildlife habitat elements, biodiversity, threatened and endangered species, and FECV;

j) Management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests) and other utilization needs;

f. control of exotic invasive plants and animals;

g. characteristics of special sites and

h. reduction of wildfire risk.

3. Participation in efforts to support or promote conservation of managed forests through voluntary market-based incentive programs such as current-use taxation programs, Forest Legacy Program, or conservation easements.

Woodlands Group Corporate

- Canfor maintains membership on the WCSIC and supports their efforts to further the SFI objectives,
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Performance Measure 12.2. Program Participants shall support and promote, at the state, provincial or other appropriate levels, mechanisms for public outreach, education, and involvement related to sustainable forest management.	
Indicator: 1. Periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry such as:	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The corporate group provides opportunities for individuals and groups which are documented on the website (http://www.canfor.com/our-company/media-center/blog). <p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vavenby Woodlands Group conducts tours/field trips and provides speakers at local schools or with other public groups as requested from time to time.
a) field tours, seminars, websites, webinars or workshops;	
b) educational trips;	
c) self-guided forest management trails;	
d) publication of articles, educational pamphlets, or newsletters; or	
e) support for state, provincial, and local forestry organizations and soil and water conservation districts.	
Performance Measure 12.3. Program Participants shall establish, at the state, provincial, or other appropriate levels, procedures to address concerns raised by loggers, consulting foresters, employees, the public, or Program Participants regarding practices that appear inconsistent with the SFI Standard principles and objectives.	
Indicators: 1. Support for SFI Implementation Committee efforts (toll-free numbers and other efforts) to address concerns about apparent nonconforming practices.	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's Woodlands Group will maintain membership and support of the WCSIC inclusive of non-conforming practices reporting,
2. Process to receive and respond to public inquiries. SFI SIC's shall submit data annually to SFI Inc. regarding concerns received and responses.	

Objective 13. Public Land Responsibilities. To promote and implement sustainable forest management on public lands.	
Performance Measure 13.1. Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall participate in the development of public land planning and management processes.	
Indicators: 1. Involvement in public land planning and management activities with appropriate governmental entities and the public.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vavenby Woodlands Group maintains representation on the Kamloops TSA steering committee given land use planning programs have been disbanded, Where land use planning process are initiated Vavenby Woodlands Group will provide representation where it affects their interests.
2. Appropriate contact with local stakeholders over forest management issues through state, provincial, federal, or independent collaboration.	<p>Divisional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vavenby Woodlands Group maintains records of contact with First Nations and other stakeholders in the COPI database, Broad referral occurs for the FSP and area specific referral occurs for each Cutting/Road Permit that strives to solicit information and concerns and further informed discussion aimed at incorporating values/concerns into operational plans, Vavenby Woodlands Group meets with and works to address stakeholder concerns such as those with the Upper Clearwater Interest Group and a lodge owner in a new operating area (i.e. Caverhill Lodge).

<i>Objective 14. Communications and Public reporting.</i> To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by documenting progress and opportunities for improvement.	
Performance Measure 14.1. A certified Program Participant shall provide a summary audit report, prepared by the certification body, to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of a certification, recertification or surveillance audit to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
Indicator: 1. The summary public report (one copy must be in English), shall include, at a minimum and be posted on the SFI Inc. website:	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canfor's contract with their CB includes the requirement to prepare an annual certification report on SFM and submit it to the certification scheme body for public posting on Canfor's website, <i>Under the SFI FM/WP schemes the CB will prepare and submit a public summary audit report for posting to the SFI website.</i>
a) a description of the audit process, objectives, and scope;	
b) a description of substitute indicators, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each;	
c) the name of Program Participant that was audited, including its SFI representative;	
d) a general description of the Program Participant's forestland and manufacturing operations included in the audit;	
e) the name of the certification body and lead auditor (names of the audit team members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the audit team and Program Participant);	
f) the dates the certification was conducted and completed;	
g) a summary of the findings, including general descriptions of any nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and	
h) the certification decision.	
Performance Measure 14.2. Program Participants shall report annually to the SFI Program on their conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard	
Indicators: 1. Prompt response to the SFI annual progress report survey.	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Woodlands Group corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.</i>
2. Recordkeeping for all the categories of information needed for SFI annual progress report surveys.	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Woodlands Group corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.</i>
3. Maintenance of copies of past reports to document progress and improvements to demonstrate conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Woodlands Group corporate group will submit the online, annual report that rolls up SFM performance by indicator for submission to SFI once they are registered to the standard and have completed a year to measure performance.</i>

<p><i>Objective 15. Management Review and Continual Improvement.</i> To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry and monitor, measure, and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 15.1. Program Participants shall establish a management review system to examine findings and progress in implementing the SFI Forest Management Standard, to make appropriate improvements in programs, and to inform their employees of changes.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. System to review commitments, programs, and procedures to evaluate effectiveness.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the Woodlands Group.
<p>2. System for collecting, reviewing, and reporting information to management regarding progress in achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives and performance measures.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The internal audit process provides information on SFM performance for consideration by management.
<p>3. Annual review of progress by management and determination of changes and improvements necessary to continually improve conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.</p>	<p>Woodlands Group Corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The annual management review process is used to assess SFM performance across the Woodlands Group, ▪ At the time of Vavenby's internal audit the 2017 Woodlands Group management review had not occurred, ▪ The 2018 Woodlands Group management review was completed in March 2019 and reviewed: ▪ <i>transition requirements (from CSA Z809-16 to SFI FM/WP) to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>ensure the intent of the SFI management review process is met,</i> ✓ <i>identify any targets for transition are identified inclusive of developing a Woodlands Group wide SFM matrix, (incorporated into this SFMS)</i> ✓ <i>ensure the implementation of the fiber sourcing BMP tracking requirement as soon as possible,</i> ✓ <i>ensure the broader Woodlands Group is represented on the WCSIC.</i> ✓ At the time of writing this SFMS, the 2017 and 2018 management reviews have been completed and these opportunities have been implemented.

APPENDIX 3.13 - Wynndell SFI FM Objective Matrix

The following describes how the Wynndell Division addresses the SFI objectives, performance measures and indicators through their SFI specific Sustainable Forest Management Plan (December 2017). The evidence presented in the Wynndell SFMP has been incorporated into this Canfor wide SFMS.

Objective 1. Forest Management Planning. To broaden the implementation of Sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of best scientific information available.	
Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.	
Indicators:	
1. Forest management planning at a level appropriate to the size and scale of the operation, including:	
a) a long-term resource analysis;	Wynndell's volume based forest licence A20214 is apportioned from the Kootenay Lake Timber Supply Area (TSA) allowable annual cut (AAC) determination. Wynndell's apportionment is 65,461m ³ /yr of the 640,000m ³ /yr Kootenay Lake TSA AAC completed as part of the Timber Supply Review (TSR) process. The last analysis was completed August 12, 2010 and includes a TSA cut reduction of 41,300m ³ /6.1% from the prior determination.
b) a periodic or on-going forest inventory;	The TSR process is completed at least every 10 years by the MoFLNRO & RD. The last determination for the Kootenay Lake TSA was released August 12, 2010 with depletion updates from licensee RESULTS reporting and ongoing inventory updates. The MoFLNRO & RD maintains the ongoing inventory.
c) a land classification system;	Wynndell's mapping coverage allows spatial identification of land designations, Administrative boundaries separating Crown forest land, private lands, parks, OGMA's/UWR's/WHA's and other land designations are clearly delineated. FC1 coverage classifies forest cover and riparian areas with detailed VRI information available for each polygon. Examples are shown on Site Plan maps and operating area maps which are made from the same base information.
d) biodiversity at landscape scales;	The Kootenay Lake TSA has legally established aspatial budgets for old growth management areas (OGMA's) and Mature Management Areas (MMA's) to address old growth for biodiversity purposes. Wildlife habitat areas (WHA's) and ungulate winter range (UWR) areas are established through orders. The areas are accounted for in the TSR and identified on Wynndell's maps.
e) soils inventory and maps (where available);	Wynndell continues to review areas under management and determines which areas require detailed Terrain Stability Mapping. As a routine practice, Terrain Stability Field Assessments (TSFA) are completed for blocks with Class IV and V or unstable/potentially unstable terrain and/or areas exhibiting signs of instability. Qualified Professional Engineers and/or Geoscientists are used to complete TSFA's.
f) access to growth & yield modeling capabilities;	Height-Intercept method is the preferred method to be used at free growing assessment stage and used in the inventory for growth & yield modelling completed with the TSR.

Performance Measure 1.1: Program participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth and yield models.	
g) up-to-date maps or a GIS.	Wynwood has transitioned from PhoenixPro to Cengea's Resources which is a geospatial database. Data from Land Resource Manager was used to assess cutblock size and silviculture accomplishments during the audit period. Resources transfer data to RESULTS to meet reporting obligations. Canfor's WIM group manages the ArcInfo GIS used by Wynwood.
h) recommended sustainable harvest levels for areas available for harvest; and	Wynwood's harvest level is consistent with the Cut Control regulation as apportioned by the MoFLNRO & RD. The August 12, 2010 AAC determination with apportionment provides a cut of 640,000m ³ /yr and an apportionment of 65,461m ³ /yr to Wynwood. Wynwood completed their five year cut/control period in 2016 at 99.7% or 326,215 m ³ as identified in the Sept 5, 2017 cut control statement. 2017 harvest is 84,445m ³ based on HBS data for A20214.
i) a review of non-timber issues (e.g. recreation, tourism, pilot projects, and economic incentive programs to promote water protection, carbon storage, bioenergy feedstock production, or biological diversity conservation, or to address climate-induced ecosystem change.	Non-timber forest resources are addressed in the TSR process through net downs. At the landscape scale the OGMA's/MMA's, UWR's, WHA's, Parks/Protected Areas address biodiversity. At the site level riparian management, soil conservation standards and wildlife tree patches/single tree retention address biodiversity. Bioenergy feedstock from logging residue is not yet considered. Waste from the sawmills (chips, sawdust/shavings) are sold to neighbouring facilities in both Canada and the USA.
2. Documentation of current harvest levels fall within long term sustainable levels identified in the forest management plan.	As per indicator 1.1h). Canfor's harvest tracking supplemented by the 2017 MoFLNRO & RD cut/control statement (September 5, 2017) demonstrates harvest levels are within the allowable limits set by the cut/control regulation.
3. A forest inventory system and a method to calculate growth and yield.	As per indicator 1.1f). Height-Intercept method is the preferred method to be used at free growing assessment stage and used in the inventory for growth & yield modelling completed with the TSR.
4. Periodic updates of forest inventory and recalculation of planned harvest to account for changes in growth due to productivity increases or decreases (e.g. improved data, long-term drought, fertilization, climate change, forestland ownership changes, etc.).	The MoFLNRO & RD maintains the inventory with ongoing updates/depletions addressed through RESULTS reporting. The MoFLNRO & RD also re-visits the AAC determination through the TSR process at least every 10 years with non-forest resources and issues such as climate change addressed through social and
5. Documentation of forest practices (e.g. planting, fertilization and thinning) are consistent with assumptions in harvest plans.	Wynwood maintains records of silviculture treatments in Resources and in paper files (planting, brushing and weeding, stumping, site preparation, etc.) on their opening files and in Resources. Additionally, the records are duplicated in RESULTS.

Performance Measure 1.2: Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:	
<i>Indicators:</i>	No evidence of conversion.
1. Program participants shall not convert one forest type to another forest type unless the conversion.	Wynnwood manages public lands with legal obligations for reforestation and limits on the level of permanent access disturbance that controls unnecessary conversion.
a. Is in compliance relevant national and regional policy and legislation related to land use and forest management; and	
b. Would not convert native forest types that are rare and ecologically significant at the landscape level or put any native forest types at risk of becoming rare; and	No evidence of conversion. Wynnwood manages public lands with legal obligations to manage biodiversity. Spatially defined areas address FECV's (OGMA's/UWR's/WHA's/Parks & PA's) addressing rare/endorsed species at a landscape level. Rare and endangered species are addressed using the ecosystem explorer with annual review and avoidance should any sites be encountered.
c. Does not create significant long term adverse impacts on FECVs , old growth forests and forests critical to threatened and endangered species and special sites	No evidence of conversion. Wynnwood manages public lands with spatial identification of FECV's as identified above.
2. In limited situations where a conversion of forest cover type is planned, an assessment considers:	No evidence of conversion.
b. Productivity/stand quality conditions and impacts including social and economic values	No evidence of conversion.
c. Specific ecosystem issues related to the site such as invasive species, insect/disease issues, riparian protection needs and others as appropriate to site including regeneration challenges	No evidence of conversion.
d. Ecological impacts of conversion including a review at the site and landscape scale as well as consideration for any appropriate mitigation measures	No evidence of conversion.
Performance Measure 1.3: Program participants shall not have within their scope of certification to this SFI Standard, forest lands that have been converted to a non-forest land use.	
Indicator:	Wynnwood does not engage in conversion on their forestlands. Access structures are not considered conversions and legal controls are placed on permanent access structures.
1. Forest lands converted to other land uses shall not be certified to this SFI Standard. This does not include forest lands used for forest and wildlife management such as wildlife food plots or infrastructure such as forest roads, log processing areas, trails etc.	

Objective 2. Forest Health and Productivity. To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, afforestation, minimized chemical use, soil conservation, and protecting forest from damaging agents.	
Performance Measure 2.1: Program participants shall promptly reforest after final harvest.	
Indicators	Canfor's Wynnwood division reforestation plans documented in Land Resource Manager and the Site Plans identify whether natural or artificial regeneration is to be used. Natural regeneration is generally restricted to ingress with artificial regeneration being the predominant method.
1. Documented reforestation plans and activities based on site specific environmental, ecological or forest health considerations or legal requirements. Where feasible, planting within two years or two planting seasons or by planned natural regeneration	Resources data for A20214 shows 360 ha/380,957 trees planted in 2017 primarily in establishment pants and some fill plants. Canfor uses a time of plant regen delay survey with openings planted soon

methods within 5 years.	after harvest in most cases.
2. Clear criteria to judge adequate regeneration and appropriate actions to correct under-stocked areas and achieve acceptable species composition and stocking rates for both artificial and natural regeneration.	Stocking standards are based on BEC subzone/EA and incorporate the significant research that has occurred in British Columbia since the early 1960's and form the criteria for plantation evaluation. Free growing criteria used to assess individual stems are documented in the MoFLNRO Silviculture Surveys Procedures Manual that forest professionals are required to follow.
3. Plantings of exotic tree species should minimize risk to native ecosystems.	Wynnwood's stocking standards do not include exotic tree species. Planting records for the 2017 do not show signs of exotic species being planted. The 2017 planting allocation includes six species with 10 seedlots using Class A seed where possible then class B+, B seed. Seed use/sowing requests are coordinated with the Woodlands Group.
4. Protection of desirable or planned advanced natural regeneration during harvest.	Protection of advanced regeneration and mature deciduous/coniferous stems is prescribed in Site Plans.
5. Afforestation programs that consider potential ecological impacts of the selection and planting of tree species in non-forested landscapes.	Wynnwood is not involved in afforestation programs.
Performance Measure 2.2: Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats.	
Indicators: 1. Minimized chemical use required to achieve management objectives.	Wynnwood does not use herbicides and does not hold a Integrated Pest Management Plan registered with the government of British Columbia.
2. Use of least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides necessary to achieve management objectives.	Wynnwood does not use herbicides and does not hold an Integrated Pest Management Plan registered with the government of British Columbia.
3. Use of pesticides registered for the intended use and applied in accordance with label requirements.	Wynnwood does not use herbicides and does not hold an Integrated Pest Management Plan registered with the government of British Columbia.
4. The World Health Organization type 1A and 1B , pesticides shall be prohibited except where no other viable alternative is available.	Wynnwood does not use herbicides and does not hold an Integrated Pest Management Plan registered with the government of British Columbia.
5. Use of pesticides banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001) shall be prohibited	Wynnwood does not use herbicides and does not hold an Integrated Pest Management Plan registered with the government of British Columbia.
6. Use of integrated pest management where feasible.	Wynnwood does not use herbicides and does not hold an Integrated Pest Management Plan registered with the government of British Columbia.
7. Supervision of forest chemical applications by state- or provincial-trained or certified applicators.	Wynnwood does not use herbicides and does not hold an Integrated Pest Management Plan registered with the government of British Columbia.
8. Use of management practices appropriate to the situation, for example: a) notification of adjoining landowners or nearby residents concerning applications and chemicals used;	Wynnwood does not use herbicides and does not hold an Integrated Pest Management Plan registered with the government of British Columbia. Motor manual methods are used to brush plantations.

b) appropriate multilingual signs or oral warnings;	
c) control of public road access during and immediately after applications;	
d) designation of streamside and other needed buffer strips;	
e) use of positive shutoff and minimal-drift spray valves;	
f) aerial application of forest chemicals parallel to buffer zones to minimize drift;	
g) monitoring of water quality or safeguards to ensure proper equipment use and protection of streams, lakes, and other water bodies;	
h) appropriate transportation and storage of chemicals;	
i) filing of required state or provincial reports; or	
j) use of methods to ensure protection of threatened and endangered species.	

Performance Measure 2.3: Program Participants shall implement management practices to protect and maintain forest and soil productivity.	
Indicators:	Wynwood maintains some detailed terrain stability maps as part of their inventory information. The mapping contains information on soils as well as glaciation information. Site Plans include soil hazard information used to set soil disturbance limits.
1. Process to identify soils vulnerable to compaction and use of appropriate methods including the use of soil maps where available, to avoid excessive soil disturbance.	
2. Use of erosion control measures to minimize the loss of soil and site productivity.	Site Plans identify sensitive soils and compaction hazard. Observations of operations were on a significant snowpack and therefore soil disturbance was not applicable. Pre-work meeting documentation includes reviews of the Site Plan and sensitive soils where applicable.
3. Post-harvest conditions conducive to maintaining site productivity (e.g., limited rutting, retained down woody debris, minimized skid trails).	Site Plans include a hazard assessment of soils and set limits for disturbance. Deactivation is used on access structures to prevent erosion. Operations are guided by Wynwood's Environmental Instruction (legacy) and Canfor's EPRP/Contract Supervisor & Worker SWP's and the Woodlands Group Road Access and Erosion Control Standards (current). SP's reviewed have CWD targets well higher than the FSP default minimum practice requirement.
4. Retention of vigorous trees during partial harvesting, consistent with silvicultural standards for the area.	No observations of the opening/s were made however leave tree specifications are included in the Site Plans.
5. Criteria that address harvesting and site preparation to protect soil productivity.	The FSP uses the FPPR sec. 35 and 36 defaults for soil disturbance with Site Plans estimating permanent access soil disturbance as well as dispersed disturbance limits. Where permanent access limits exceed the maximum rationales are provided in the Site Plan consistent with sec. 36(1)(a) or (b).
6. Road construction and skidding layout to minimize impacts to soil productivity and water quality.	Road networks and skid trail patterns are controlled and to a large degree, historical with mainline/branch road access already constructed. Skid trails and site disturbance are discussed in Site Plans along with rehabilitation efforts when required.
Performance Measure 2.4: Program Participants shall manage so as to protect forests from damaging agents, such as environmentally or economically undesirable wildfire, pests, diseases and invasive exotic plants and animals, to maintain and improve long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.	
Indicators:	Wynwood's pre-harvest assessments identify forest pathogens/pests with documentation in

1. Program to protect forests from damaging agents.	Site Plans and actions prescribed where warranted. SP's reviewed identified Spruce Bark Beetle within the stands at low levels.
2. Management to promote healthy and productive forest conditions to minimize susceptibility to damaging agents.	Wynnwood's 2018 planting allocation includes multiple species with all blocks planted with multiple species and natural ingress of Hw/other species to create a diverse plantation typical of the ICH forests in the East Kootenay. Multiple species planting with pest/pathogen recognition/control is deemed the most effective way to reduce susceptibility to pests/pathogens. MoFLNRO & RD controls stocking standards and deviation is tightly controlled however relaxation may be required as the effects of climate change are more fully understood at which time FSP amendments will be required to incorporate any MoFLNRO & RD policy changes with respect to stocking standards.
3. Participation in, and support of, fire and pest prevention and control programs.	Wynnwood works with the MoFLNRO & RD through the TSA Steering Committee as well as the WCSIC where fire/pest control programs are collaborative. Wynnwood follows the Wildfire Act/regulation to manage industrial activities inclusive of equipment, fire watch and early shift/shutdown. In addition, Wynnwood completes simple, block level fire hazard assessments to address the legal requirement with debris disposal occurring following harvest and W&R survey.
Performance Measure 2.5: Program Participants that deploy improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings shall use sound scientific methods	
Indicator: 1. Program for appropriate research, testing, evaluation, and deployment of improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings.	Wynnwood does not conduct research into planting stock but rather secures class A seed from tree breeding programs that is the result of operational research.

Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources. To protect the water quality of rivers, streams, lakes, <i>wetlands</i> and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding <i>best management practices</i> .	
Performance Measure 3.1. Program Participants shall meet or exceed all applicable federal, provincial, state, and local water quality laws and meet or exceed best management practices developed under Canadian or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency–approved water quality programs.	
Indicators: 1. Program to implement federal, state or provincial water quality BMPs during all phases of management activities.	The FSP addresses riparian protection using the default provisions of FPPR sec. 50 – 52 at the block/road level. In addition, Wynnwood committed to completing watershed assessments in community and domestic watersheds within their operating areas in their FSP to manage water quality/quantity at the watershed level and address any point sources identified in those assessments.
2. Contract provisions that specify conformance to BMPs.	Canfor's replaceable, non-replaceable and general service agreements include a clause for contractors to follow the Forest Management System, EPRP, Fuel Guidelines and other such related controls that address the BMP requirement.

<p>3. Monitoring of overall BMPs implementation.</p>	<p>Wynnwood monitors BMP conformity through their inspection program with inspections required based on environmental risk.</p> <p>The inspection program appears effective based on the detection and incident report regarding a road construction contractor placing woody debris in a stream and not following directions provided.</p>
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<p>Performance Measure 3.2. Program Participants shall have or develop, implement water, wetland and riparian area protection measures based on soil type, terrain, vegetation, ecological function, harvesting system, state BMP's, provincial guidelines and other applicable factors.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program addressing management and protection of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies and riparian areas during all phases of management, including the layout and construction of roads and skid trails to maintain water reach, flow and water quality.</p>	<p>The FSP addresses riparian protection using the default provisions of FPPR sec. 50 – 52. In addition, Wynnwood committed to completing watershed assessments in community and domestic watersheds within their operating areas in their FSP to manage water quality/quantity at the watershed level and address any point sources identified in those assessments.</p> <p>Site Plans however include Canfor's FSC commitments and place significant, additional reserve area on riparian features at the block level.</p>
<p>2. Mapping of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and other water bodies as specified in state or provincial BMP's and, where appropriate, identification on the ground.</p>	<p>Wynnwood's base mapping includes rivers, creeks, streams, lakes and wetlands. The features appear on Site Plan/Logging Plan maps with the associated protection features.</p>
<p>3. Document and implementation of plans to manage or protect rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, other water bodies and riparian areas.</p>	<p>The FSP addresses riparian protection using the default provisions of FPPR sec. 50 – 52. In addition, Wynnwood committed to completing watershed assessments in community and domestic watersheds within their operating areas in their FSP to manage water quality/quantity at the watershed level and address any point sources identified in those assessments.</p> <p>Site Plans however include Canfor's FSC commitments and place significant, additional reserve area on riparian features at the block level.</p>
<p>4. Plans that address wet weather events in order to maintain water quality.</p>	<p>Wynnwood's EI's (legacy) and Canfor's EPRP (current) includes direction for wet weather operations and shutdown instructions.</p> <p>Wynnwood is actively inspecting roads given the wet spring and recent rain on snow events which is typical in the spring in the Kootenay region.</p>

<p>Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, FECV, old growth forests and ecologically important sites.</p>	
<p>Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Program to incorporate the conservation of native biological diversity, including species, wildlife habitats, and ecological community types at the stand and landscape</p>	<p>Wynnwood's FSP identifies the direction for species of management concern and are consistent with GAR orders and the Kootenay Boundary Land Use Plan (KBLUP) objectives that guide development and stand level biodiversity requirements.</p>

levels.	<p>Aspatial OGMA/MMA targets are spatialized on maps to demonstrate achievement of the requirements.</p> <p>WHA's are established for the Coeur d'Alene Salamander, UWR's for Mountain Caribou and Wildlife Corridors for Grizzly Bears. Parks/Protected Areas compliment the set asides providing large areas for biodiversity purposes.</p> <p>At the stand level ecosystem explorer is used to identify the potential for other red/blue and/or G1/G2 listed species and ecological communities with Canfor's FSC procedures for green tree retention and enhanced riparian reserve zones implemented at the stand level.</p>
2. Development and implementation of criteria and practices, as guided by regionally based best scientific information, to retain stand-level wildlife habitat elements such as snags, stumps, mast trees, down woody debris, den trees, and nest trees.	Wynnwood's FSP identifies objectives for CWD. Integration of Canfor's FSC based green tree retention and high wildlife value snag procedures enhances Wynnwood's EI's retaining significant structure in a landscape that has been heavily harvested.
3. Document diversity of forest cover types and age or size classes at the individual ownership or forest tenure level, and where credible data are available, at the landscape scale. Working individually or collaboratively to support diversity of native forest cover types and age or size classes that enhance biological diversity at the landscape scale.	Site Plans reviewed include statements regarding seral stages at the Ecosection/LU level where <40 ha blocks are developed but add to the medium and large patch size due to adjacent stands not reaching the green-up height specified in KBLUP. The analyses, completed by the Woodlands Group Kootenay region uses forest cover information (grouped age classes) to determine seral stages. Old growth is addressed through the OGMA/MMA budget requirements identified in KBLUP and spatialized on the map base.

Performance Measure 4.1. Program Participants shall conserve biological diversity.	
4. Program Participants shall participate in or incorporate the results of state, provincial, or regional conservation planning and priority-setting efforts to conserve biological diversity and consider these efforts in forest management planning. Examples of credible priority setting efforts include state wildlife action plans, state forest action plans, relevant habitat conservation plans or provincial wildlife recovery plans.	<p>Canfor's Wynnwood FSP identifies the requirements for conservation of non-timber resources as identified above as established in the KBLUP.</p> <p>In addition, Wynnwood can access Canfor's biologist for areas/species of concern to develop specific management strategies at the stand level.</p>
5. Program to address conservation of known sites with viable occurrences of significant species of concern.	The Wynnwood division addresses known sites through spatial identification and avoidance or with specific management strategies. The majority of known sites are identified in KBLUP and addressed through the FSP and lower level site plans.
6. Identification and protection of non-forested wetlands, including bogs, fens and marshes, and vernal pools of ecological significance.	<p>The FSP addresses riparian protection using the default provisions of FPPR sec. 50 – 52 at the block/road level.</p> <p>Site Plans reviewed were developed by the Woodlands Group Kootenay Region and used riparian strategies in excess of what Wynnwood's FSP required (i.e. minimum 7m MFZ's) with significantly greater reserve zones than that required by regulation.</p>

7. Participation in programs and demonstration of activities as appropriate 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.	Canfor's Wynnwood FSP commits to re-vegetation through grass seeding within two years of disturbance (roads & landings).
8. Consider the role of natural disturbances, including the use of prescribed or natural fire where appropriate, and forest health threats in relation to biological diversity when developing forest management plans.	Wynnwood, like most other licensees does not use prescribed burning due to risk and smoke management legal requirements. Piles are burned to abate hazard and maximize plantable area.

Performance Measure 4.2. Program Participants shall protect threatened and endangered species, forests with exceptional conservation values (FECV) and old growth forests.	
1. Program to protect threatened and endangered species.	Wynnwood traditionally used the ecosystem explorer to identified threatened and endangered species, red/blue listed species and ecosystems.
2. Program to locate and protect known sites flora and fauna associated with viable occurrences of critically imperiled and imperiled species and communities also known as Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. Plans for protection may be developed independently or collaboratively and may include Program Participant management, cooperation with other stakeholders, or use of easements, conservation land sales, exchanges, or other conservation strategies.	
3. Support of and participation in plans or programs for the conservation of old-growth forests in the region of ownership or forest tenure.	Spatial OGMA/MMA identification on maps addresses the aspatial requirement and allows for planning to proceed understanding where the old forest polygons are located.
Performance Measure 4.3. Program Participants shall manage ecologically important sites in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities	
1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data and expert advice in identifying or selecting ecologically important sites for protection.	KBLUP identifies areas for protection that are regionally and ecologically important. Generally these areas are protected from development and include protected areas such as Kianuko Provincial Park Additionally, near Wynnwood's mill the Creston Valley Wildlife Area is an internationally recognized area for wildlife conservation and a significant flyway for migratory birds.
2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified ecologically important sites.	
Performance Measure 4.4. Program Participants shall apply knowledge gained through research, science, technology, and field experience to manage wildlife habitat and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity.	
Indicators: 1. Collection of information on Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value and other biodiversity-related data through forest inventory processes, mapping, or participation in external programs, such as NatureServe, state or provincial heritage programs, or other credible systems. Such participation may include providing non-proprietary scientific information, time, and assistance by staff, or in-kind or direct financial support.	Rare plant communities and habitat areas to protect red/blue listed species are identified in Wynnwood's ecosystem explorer lists and through spatially defined areas from the KBLUP. As new information is provided or orders revised/established Canfor is committed to adjusting their FSP as necessary noting the significant delay in approval of the new FSP that will cover all of Canfor's east Kootenay operations.
2. A methodology to incorporate research results and field applications of biodiversity and ecosystem research into forest management decisions.	

Objective 5. Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits. To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.	
Performance Measure 5.1. Program Participants shall manage the impact of harvesting on visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program to address visual quality management.	Wynnwood's FSP provides strategies for visual management where ever visual quality objectives have been established.
2. Incorporation of aesthetic considerations in harvesting, road, landing design and management, and other management activities where visual impacts are a concern.	Site Plans reviewed were not in areas where VQO's had been established and therefore no Visual Impact Assessments were reviewed.
Performance Measure 5.2. Program Participants shall manage the size, shape, and placement of clear-cut harvests.	
Indicators: 1. Average size of clear-cut harvest areas does not exceed 120 acres (50 hectares), except when necessary to meet relevant regulatory requirements, achieve ecological objectives or to respond to forest health emergencies or other natural catastrophes.	Wynnwood harvested 442.9 ha in 2017 of which all were clear-cut in 11 cutblocks. Average size calculated was 34.1 ha gross area and 23.9 ha net area.
2. Documentation through internal records of clear-cut size and the process for calculating average size.	Wynnwood's SFI Progress Report notes include the data used to calculate average clear-cut size with the size being the net opening area after WTP/reserve areas are removed.
Performance Measure 5.3. Program Participants shall adopt a green-up requirement or alternative methods that provide for visual quality.	
Indicators: 1. Program implementing the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	Wynnwood's FSP identifies the KBLUP requirement of 2.5 meters for green-up otherwise FPPR sec. 64(2)(a)(ii) and (b) apply.
2. Harvest area tracking system to demonstrate conformance with the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	The Site Plans reviewed reference the patch size analysis by ecosection/LU that provides the basis for the landscape assessment with structural characteristics to be maintained specified in the Site Plan.
3. Trees in clear-cut harvest areas are at least 3 years old or 5 feet (1.5 metres) high at the desired level of stocking before adjacent areas are clear-cut, or as appropriate to address operational and economic considerations, alternative methods to reach the performance measure are utilized by the Program Participant.	n/a – blocks reviewed reference non-greened-up stands adjacent and therefore patch size analysis was used to address spatial/temporal distribution of openings across the analysis unit.
Performance Measure 5.4. Program Participants shall support and promote recreational opportunities for the public	
Indicator: 1. Provide recreational opportunities for the public, where consistent with forest management objectives.	Wynnwood supports recreation by providing/maintaining access to recreation sites/areas, rivers for fishing and the forest for hunting. In the winter the avalanche program ensures safe access to areas where Wynnwood is active which is also open to the greater public.

Objective 6. Protection of Special Sites. To manage lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities	
Performance Measure 6.1. Program Participants shall identify special sites and manage them in a manner appropriate for their unique features.	
Indicators:	The KBLUP identifies sites for protection at a landscape scale. Canfor participates in the First

1. Use of information such as existing natural heritage data, expert advice or stakeholder consultation in identifying or selecting special sites for protection.	Nations Referral Group which is also used to identify cultural/spiritual sites of significance to First Nations. At the site level the AoA process and follow up PFR's/AIA's are used to identify sites for protection. Site Plans referenced PFR and AIA surveys with no actions prescribed.
2. Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified special sites.	FSP/operational maps identify the KBLUP features. Other sites such as archaeological sites are mapped but not made widely public.

Objective 7. Efficient Use of Forest Resources. To minimize waste and ensure the efficient use of forest resources

Performance Measure 7.1. Program Participants shall employ appropriate forest harvesting technology and “in-woods” manufacturing processes and practices to minimize waste and ensure efficient utilization of harvested trees, where consistent with other SFI Standard objectives.

Indicators: 1. Program or monitoring system to ensure efficient utilization, which may include provisions to ensure:	Wynnwood focuses on clean logging minimizing waste while leaving CWD as well as green tree/snag retention to recruit CWD over time. 2017 W&R results, based on a MoFLNRO pilot project revealed an average was level of reveal:
a) management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests and of increased fuels build-up) and other utilization needs;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avg 7.8m³/ha waste, ▪ n-7 cutblocks, ▪ wetbelt benchmark of 10m³/ha.
b) training or incentives to encourage loggers to enhance utilization;	Wynnwood utilizes all logs from each cutblock and residuals from their sawmill with:
c) exploration of markets for underutilized species and low-grade wood and alternative markets (e.g., bioenergy markets);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ whitewood sawlogs going to Wynnwood's mill, ▪ redwood/darkwood peelers sold to Atco, ▪ redwood/darkwood small diameter sawlogs transferred to Elko, ▪ Cedar sawlogs sold to Porcupine, ▪ pulplogs to Canfor's chipper at Skookumchuk, ▪ Ba/Hw sawlogs exported to USA via Hidden Valley WoodWoodlands Group or transferred to Canfor's facilities if required, ▪ chips sold to local pulp mills (50% BC/50% USA), ▪ sawdust sold to Clearwater Paper/Weyerhaeuser in Idaho/Washington state.
d) periodic inspections and reports noting utilization and product separation.	

Objective 8. Recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples' Rights. To recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples rights and traditional knowledge.

Performance Measure 8.1 Program Participants shall recognize and respect indigenous peoples rights.

Indicator: 1. Have a written policy acknowledging a commitment to recognize and respect the rights of indigenous people.	Wynnwood's Sustainable Forest Management Policy and Commitments includes a statement to recognize and respect First Nations rights demonstrated through the planning process and ongoing dialogue with First Nations.
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Performance Measure 8.2 Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands confer with affected indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forestry management practices.

Indicator:	Wynnwood's participates in on the First Nations Referral Process as well as completing FSP
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1. Program that includes communicating with affected indigenous peoples to enable Program Participants to:	referrals, cutting permit level referrals. In addition ongoing communication with the Lower Kootenay Band continues with established business relationships continuing.
a) understand and respect traditional forest-related knowledge;	
b) identify and protect spiritually, historically, or culturally important sites;	
c) address the use of non-timber forest products of value to indigenous peoples in areas where Program Participants have management responsibilities on public lands;	
d) have a process to respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	
Performance Measure 8.3. Program Participants are encouraged to communicate with and will respond to local indigenous peoples with respect to sustainable forest management practices on their private lands.	
Indicators:	Wynnwood's participates in on the First Nations Referral Process as well as completing FSP referrals, cutting permit level referrals. In addition ongoing communication with the Lower Kootenay Band continues with established business relationships continuing. Responses to referral queries demonstrate prompt response by Wynnwood. PFR/AIA surveys are used where concerns are expressed although the blocks reviewed did not have findings from those surveys.
1. Awareness of traditional forest-related knowledge, such as known cultural heritage sites, the use of wood in traditional buildings and crafts, and flora that may be used in cultural practices for food, ceremonies or medicine.	
2. Respond to indigenous peoples inquiries regarding concerns received.	

Objective 9. Legal and Regulatory Compliance. Compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local laws and regulations.	
Performance measure 9.1. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to avoid illegally harvested wood and to comply with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local forestry and related social and environmental laws and regulations	
Indicator:	Wynnwood has web based access to legal requirements. ITS is used to document incidents inclusive of compliance incidents and track them to completion. No evidence of non-compliance was identified.
1. Access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations.	
2. System to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state, or local laws and regulations.	
3. Demonstration of commitment to legal compliance through available regulatory action information.	
Performance Measure 9.2. Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state, and local levels in the country in which the Program Participant operates	
Indicator:	Wynnwood (legacy) and Canfor (current) maintain company policies that address social legislation. Wynnwood has operated under its own SAFE Companies safety program with abundant health & safety controls evident at the site and used in the field however they have transitioned to Canfor's
1. Written policy demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, antidiscrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, indigenous peoples' rights, workers' and	

communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety.	Woodlands Group Health & Safety program with their SAFE Companies certification transferred to Canfor Woodlands Group.
2. Forestry enterprises will respect the rights of workers and labor representatives in a manner that encompasses the intent of the International Labour Organization (ILO) core conventions.	Canfor's Wynnwood site maintains USW registration with no objection to the workers' rights to unionize.

Objective 10 Forestry Research, Science, and Technology. To support forestry research, science, and Technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based

Performance Measure 10.1 Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SIC's, associations or other partners provide in-kind support or funding for forest research to improve forest health, productivity and sustainable management of forest resources, and the environmental benefits and performance of forest products.

1. Financial or in-kind support of research to address questions of relevance in the region of operations. Examples could include, but are not limited to, areas of forest productivity, water quality, biodiversity, community issues, or similar areas which build broader understanding of the benefits and impacts of forest management:	Canfor works with the WCSIC as well as FP Innovations to further operational research.
2. Research on genetically engineered trees via forest tree biotechnology shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and provincial regulations and international protocols ratified by Canada depending on jurisdiction of management.	

Performance Measure 10.2. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners develop or use state, provincial, or regional analyses in support of their sustainable forestry programs

Indicators:	Canfor works with the WCSIC on regional assessments that benefit the WCSIC members as a whole.
1. Participation, individually or through cooperative efforts involving SICs and/or associations at the national, state, provincial, or regional level, in the development or use of some of the following:	
f) a) regeneration assessments;	
g) b) growth and drain assessments;	
h) c) BMPs implementation and conformance;	
i) d) biodiversity conservation information for family forest owners; and	
j) e) social, cultural or economic benefit assessments.	

Performance Measure 10.3. Program Participants shall individually and/or, through cooperative efforts of SICs, associations or other partners broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.

Indicators:	Canfor works with the WCSIC on regional assessments that benefit the WCSIC members as a whole. Climate change impacts are the focus of MoFLNRO research with Wynnwood incorporating the changes to stocking standards/seed use and deployment into their FSP stocking standards.
1. Where available, monitor information generated from regional climate models on long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.	
2. Program participants are knowledgeable about climate change impacts on wildlife,	

wildlife habitats and conservation of biological diversity through international, national, regional or local programs.	
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Objective 11. Training and Education. To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs	
Performance measure 11.1. Program Participants shall require appropriate training of personnel and contractors so that they are competent to fulfill their responsibilities under SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
Indicators:	Wynnwood’s Sustainable Forest Management Policy and Commitments includes a commitment to achieve the principles of sustainable forestry identified in the SFI standard and then identifies some of the specific commitments. Wynnwood maintains a management system manual and roles and responsibility matrix that outlines which positions have specific roles and what training is required. Wynnwood’s training records demonstrate required training for legacy Wynnwood staff and contractors with Woodlands Group staff with responsibilities on A20214 reviewing an SFI® general awareness training presentation that forms the training requirement for the SFI® certified tenure
1. Written statement of commitment to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard communicated throughout the organization, particularly to facility and woodland managers, fiber sourcing staff and field foresters.	
2. Assignment and understanding of roles and responsibilities for achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives.	
3. Staff education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.	
4. Contractor education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.	
5. Program Participants shall have written agreements for the use of qualified logging professionals and/or certified logging professionals (where available) and/or wood producers that have completed training programs and are recognized as qualified logging professionals.	
Performance Measure 11.2. Program Participants shall work individually and/or with SFI Implementation Committees, logging or forestry associations, or appropriate agencies or others in the forestry community, to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers.	
Indicators:	Canfor supports and works with the WCSIC who have developed a position on qualified logging professionals identifying sources for continuing education. Canfor’s Wynnwood division continues with the cooperative relationship with Nature Conservancy of Canada with past harvesting/reforesting a land parcel, past agreements to place bat boxes on the Creston Valley Wildlife Area lands as well as use of riparian portions of legacy Wynnwood’s private lands for Leopard frog habitat. In addition, the legacy Wynnwood private lands near Sirdar are incorporated into the Grizzly Bear corridor.
1. Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria and identify delivery mechanisms for wood producers’ training courses and continuing education that address:	
a) awareness of sustainable forestry principles and the SFI Program;	
b) BMPs, including streamside management and road construction, maintenance, and retirement;	
c) reforestation, invasive exotic plants and animals, forest resource conservation, aesthetics, and special sites;	
d) awareness of responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act, and other measures to protect wildlife habitat (e.g. Forests With Exceptional Conservation Value);	
e) Awareness of rare forested natural communities as identified by provincial agencies or by credible organizations such as Nature Serve, Nature Conservancy etc;	
f) logging safety;	

g) U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration(OSHA) and Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (COHS) regulations, wage and hour rules, and other provincial, state and local employment laws;	
h) transportation issues;	
i) business management	
j) public policy and outreach; and	
k) awareness of emerging technologies	
2.The SIC approved wood producer’s training programs shall have a continuing education component with coursework that supports the current training programs, safety and the principle of sustainable forestry.	

Objective 12. Community Involvement in the Practices of Sustainable Forestry. To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by encouraging the public and forestry community to participate in the commitment to sustainable forestry, and publicly report progress.	
Performance measure 12.1. Program Participants shall support and promote efforts by consulting foresters, state, provincial and federal agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, conservation organizations, indigenous peoples and governments, community groups, sporting organizations, labour, universities, extension agencies, the American Tree Farm System® and/or other landowner cooperative programs to apply principles of sustainable forest management.	
Indicators:	Canfor supports and works with the WCSIC who have developed a position on qualified logging professionals. Wynnwood’s contractor training is consistent with the WCSIC direction. Wynnwood’s website is longer functional and Wynnwood’s certification documents are found on Canfor’s website.
1. Support, including financial, for efforts of SFI Implementation Committees.	
2. Support, individually or collaboratively for education and outreach to forest landowners, describing the importance and providing implementation guidance on:	
oo) Best management practices;	
pp) Reforestation and afforestation;	
qq) Visual quality management;	
rr) Conservation of critical wildlife habitat elements, biodiversity, threatened and endangered species, and FECV;	
ss) Management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social, environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests) and other utilization needs;	
f. control of exotic invasive plants and animals;	
g. characteristics of special sites and	
h. reduction of wildfire risk.	
3. Participation in efforts to support or promote conservation of managed forests through voluntary market-based incentive programs such as current-use taxation programs, Forest Legacy Program, or conservation easements.	

Performance Measure 12.2. Program Participants shall support and promote, at the state, provincial or other appropriate levels, mechanisms for public outreach, education, and involvement related to sustainable forest management.	
Indicator: 1. Periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry such as:	Wynnwood works with other licensees in the area to deliver an annual forestry field day for grade five students at the elementary schools in/around Creston with the field day delivered September 27, 2017. In addition, Canfor's corporate group sponsors events with information available on the website (http://www.canfor.com/our-company/media-center/blog). Wynnwood supports logging and community groups through financial donations and donations of lumber/sawmill residuals.
a) field tours, seminars, websites, webinars or workshops;	
b) educational trips;	
c) self-guided forest management trails;	
d) publication of articles, educational pamphlets, or newsletters; or	
e) support for state, provincial, and local forestry organizations and soil and water conservation districts.	
Performance Measure 12.3. Program Participants shall establish, at the state, provincial, or other appropriate levels, procedures to address concerns raised by loggers, consulting foresters, employees, the public, or Program Participants regarding practices that appear inconsistent with the SFI Standard principles and objectives.	
Indicators: 1. Support for SFI Implementation Committee efforts (toll-free numbers and other efforts) to address concerns about apparent nonconforming practices.	The WCSIC maintains a complaint process for inconsistent practices with Wynnwood including the link for reporting to the WCSIC on their website under the Sustainable Forest Management tab.
2. Process to receive and respond to public inquiries. SFI SIC's shall submit data annually to SFI Inc. regarding concerns received and responses.	

Objective 13. Public Land Responsibilities. To promote and implement sustainable forest management on public lands	
Performance measure 13.1. Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall participate in the development of public land planning and management processes.	
Indicators: 1. Involvement in public land planning and management activities with appropriate governmental entities and the public.	Canfor maintains membership in the Kootenay Lake TSA Steering Committee given the KBLUP is complete.
2. Appropriate contact with local stakeholders over forest management issues through state, provincial, federal, or independent collaboration.	Canfor maintains contacts with user groups/stakeholders through the FSP and cutting permit referral process including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Duck Lake Community Watershed Committee, ▪ Community Watershed interests on contact list, ▪ Point of Diversion licence holders, ▪ First Nations ▪ Guide/trappers. In addition the First Nations Referral Group is a conduit to discuss issues of concerns with First Nations.

Objective 14. Communications and Public reporting. To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by documenting progress and opportunities for improvement	
Performance Measure 14.1. A certified Program Participant shall provide a summary audit report, prepared by the certification body, to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of a certification, recertification or surveillance audit to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	
Indicator: 1. The summary public report (one copy must be in English), shall include, at a minimum and be posted on the SFI Inc. website:	Canfor's registrar produces and submits a public summary report as a contractual condition. The May 2017 report is available on the SFI® website (http://www.sfiprogram.org/audit-reports/params/filter/C/).
a) a description of the audit process, objectives, and scope;	
b) a description of substitute indicators, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each;	
c) the name of Program Participant that was audited, including its SFI representative;	
d) a general description of the Program Participant's forestland and manufacturing operations included in the audit;	
e) the name of the certification body and lead auditor (names of the audit team members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the audit team and Program Participant);	
f) the dates the certification was conducted and completed;	
g) a summary of the findings, including general descriptions of any nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and	
h) the certification decision.	
Performance Measure 14.2. Program Participants shall report annually to the SFI Program on their conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard	
Indicators: 1. Prompt response to the SFI annual progress report survey.	Canfor's Wynnwood representative submits their progress report annually with the 2017 report submitted March 16, 2018. Copies of legacy progress reports are maintained in a file folder with SFI® maintaining the online submissions.
2. Recordkeeping for all the categories of information needed for SFI annual progress report surveys.	
3. Maintenance of copies of past reports to document progress and improvements to demonstrate conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.	

Objective 15. Management Review and Continual Improvement. To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry and monitor, measure, and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.

Performance Measure 15.1. Program Participants shall establish a management review system to examine findings and progress in implementing the SFI Forest Management Standard, to make appropriate improvements in programs, and to inform their employees of changes.

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. System to review commitments, programs, and procedures to evaluate effectiveness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ . Corporate Woodlands Group completed the 2017 management review in early July 2018 and forwarded the minutes of that review to the Woodlands Group management staff in early August 2018, the 2018 management review was completed by the Woodlands Group in March 2019. ▪ The management reviews included a review of needs/plans to migrate to the SFI FM/FS standards including review of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ . <i>transition requirements (from CSA Z809-16 to SFI FM/WP) to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>ensure the intent of the SFI management review process is met,</i> ✓ <i>identify any targets for transition are identified inclusive of developing a Woodlands Group wide SFM matrix, (incorporated into this SFMS)</i> ✓ <i>ensure the implementation of the fiber sourcing BMP tracking requirement as soon as possible,</i> ✓ <i>ensure the broader Woodlands Group is represented on the WCSIC.</i> <p>At the time of writing this SFMS, the 2017 and 2018 management reviews have been completed and these opportunities have been implemented.</p>
<p>2. System for collecting, reviewing, and reporting information to management regarding progress in achieving SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard objectives and performance measures.</p>	
<p>3. Annual review of progress by management and determination of changes and improvements necessary to continually improve conformance to the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.</p>	