

RISK ASSESSMENT As required by Standard FSC-STD-40-005 (version 2-1)

Certificate holder:	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.	Certification Body (CB):	Rainforest Alliance
FSC CW certificate code:	RA-CW-005906	Date of CB approval:	
FSC CoC certificate code:	RA-COC-005906	Address of CB:	665 Broadway, Suite 500 New York, NY 10012 USA
Date of risk assessment:			
Certificate holder address:	1700 West 75 th Avenue. Vancouver, BC, V6P 6G2		

Districts covered by this risk	North Central Rockies forests (NA0518), Alberta Mountain forests (NA0501), Canadian Aspen Forest and Parklands (NA0802), Okanagan
assessment by ecoregions:	Dry Forest (NA0522) and Alberta-British Columbia foothills forests (NA0502) as defined by World Wildlife Fund

Controlled Wood Category	FSC Indicator	Information Sources Used	Brief Justification	Risk Designation
Category 1.0 Illegally harvested wood The District of origin may be considered low risk in relation to illegal harvesting when all of the following indicators related to forest governance are present:	1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in a district 1.2 There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest permits. 1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.	FSC National Initiative(www.fsc.org): No information for Canada Royal Institute of International Affairs (https://www.chathamhouse.org/) Environmental Investigation Agency (www.eia-international.org): Concerns Indonesia and species at risk that are not present here. Global Witness (www.globalwitness.org): Refers to regions in Asia and Africa. See document: O.K. No issue in Canada Compliance and Enforcement Branch BC http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hen/ Compliance and Enforcement Alberta https://www.agric.gov.ab.ca/app21/forestrypage?cat1=Forest%20Management&cat2=Compliance%20%26%20Enforc	Illegal logging is a rare occurrence in Southeastern BC and Alberta. Laws and judicial system provide recourse and penalties in the event of timber theft. Contracts are in place between purchaser and supplier to ensure legality. Compliance and Enforcement agencies in both Alberta and BC enforce forestry laws and take action if there is non-compliance. Instances of non-compliance are reported annually. Strong legislation in place in BC and Alberta regarding the granting and regulation of harvesting rights and the marking, scaling and transportation of timber.	Low Risk
		<u>ement</u>		



	1.4 There is a low perception of corruption related to granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood	Transparency International Index (Corruption perceptions) Concerns with developing countries (Corruption issues) (http://www.transparency.org/) and http://www.transparency.ca/ There is no report for Canada	Canada scores highly with regard to perception of low risk for corruption. Canada is currently ranked 9 th out of 168 countries.	
2.0 Wood harvested in violation of traditional and civil rights The district of origin	trade. 2.1 There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned;	UN Security Council http://www.un.org/sc/committees/ Global Witness :(www.globalwitness.org): Concerns countries in Africa, South America and Asia, see criteria 1	There is no UN Security Council ban in place for wood originating from Canada	Low Risk
may be considered low risk in relation to the violation of traditional, civil and collective rights when all the	2.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber)	Global Policy Forum http://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council/dark-side-of-natural-resources/timber-in-conflict.html	Canada is not designated as a source of conflict timber.	
following indicators are present:	2.3 There is no evidence of child labour or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned.	FSC National Initiatives (www.fsc.org): No information for Canada ILO (www.ilo.org)— no office in North America. No portrait for North America. See document. Canada is a signatory	Forest employment in Canada is regulated under federal and provincial labor codes, which prohibit child labor, protect the rights of workers to organize and are in conformity with fundamental ILO Conventions.	
	2.4 There are recognized and equitable processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial	FSC National Initiatives (<u>www.fsc.org</u>) Government of Canada http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/	No specific concerns are cited for Canada. There are no actual conflicts of major significance concerning civil rights on the territory concerned.	



	magnitude pertaining	https://www.aadnc-	There are processes in place with the	\Box
	to traditional rights	aandc.gc.ca/eng/1343663554469/1343663934553	governments of Canada, Alberta and BC to	
I I	including use rights,		negotiate and implement land claims and self	
	cultural interests or	BC Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation	government agreements.	
	traditional cultural	http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/organizati		
	identity in the district	onal-structure/ministries-	BC Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and	
	concerned.	organizations/ministries/aboriginal-relations-reconciliation	Reconciliation and Alberta Ministry of	
			Aboriginal Relations are engaged in treaty	
		BC First nations Consultation on timber harvesting	negotiations and implementation processes.	
		http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-	Each Ministry employs a process of First	
		resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/first-	Nations consultation in relation to harvest	
		nations-negotiations/forestry-agreements	licensing	
		Alberta Aboriginal Relations		
		http://www.aboriginal.alberta.ca/	Relations between Canfor and Ktunaxa	
			Nation Council are constructive. An	
		Alberta First Nations Consultation on timber harvesting	agreement is in negotiations to ensure good	
		http://indigenous.alberta.ca/documents/First_Nations_and_	collaboration and review of forestry plans.	
		Metis_Relations/First_Nations_Consultation_Guidelines_L	The parties are adhering to the spirit and	
		M_RD.pdf	intent of a prior relationship protocol until	
			final approval of the new agreement.	
	2.5 There is evidence	FSC National Initiatives (<u>www.fsc.org</u>). No information	Canada officially endorsed the UN	
	of no violation of the	for Canada.	Convention on Rights of Indigenous Peoples.	
	ILO Convention 169		No evidence of violation relative to	
	on Indigenous and	ILO (<u>www.ilo.org</u>) – no office in North America. No	southeastern BC or Alberta.	
	Tribal Peoples taking	portrait for North America.		
1	place in the forest		Canadian legislation, treaties and other	
	areas in the district	http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/	agreements with respect to First Nations	
	concerned.		demonstrate conformance with ILO and	
		Canadian Human Rights - Aboriginal rights	Canadian Human Rights Commission	
		http://www.chrc-ccdp.gc.ca/eng	prohibits discriminatory practices against	
			First Nations.	
		http://www.doyouknowyourrights.ca/en/home-accueil		



3.0 Wood	3.1 Forest	Eco regions: North Central Rockies Forest	There are no identified biodiversity hotspots	Low Risk
harvested from	management activities	http://worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/na0518	or high biodiversity wilderness area	
forest in which	at the relevant level		identified in BC or Alberta on the	
high conservation	(eco-region, sub eco-	Alberta-British Columbia Foothills Forests	Conservation International website.	
values are	region, local) do not	http://worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/na0502		
threatened by	threaten ecoregionally		Both Alberta and BC have strategic land use	
management	significant high	Alberta Mountain Forest	planning goals for preservation and	
activities.	conservation values.	http://worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/na0501	management of ecologically significant	
			values. In the Kootenay region, the	
The district of origin		Canadian Aspen Forest and Parklands	Kootenay-Boundary Land Use plan and	
may be considered		http://www.worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/na0802	Implementation Strategy is concerned with	
low risk in relation			resources development and conservation in	
to threat to high		Okanagan Dry Forest (NA0522)	the planning process.	
conservation values		http://www.worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/na0522	https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/slrp/pdf/LRM	
if:			P/Kootenay%20Boundary%20Land%20Use	
a) indicator 3.1		(<u>www.panda.org</u>):	%20Plan%20Implementation%20Strategy.pd	
is met; or			<u>f</u>	
b) indicator 3.2		Biodiversity Hotspots		
eliminates		https://www.greatergood.org/protect-habitat-critically-		
(or greatly		endangered-		
mitigates)		wildlife/?gclid=CLqBg7iQ38wCFQ6oaQodeFYBSg		
the threat		Viewed documents ok		
posed to the				
district of		Global 200 Ecoregion		
origin by		http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/ecoregi		
non-		on_list/		
compliance				
with 3.1				
		High Biodiversity Wilderness Area (Conservation		
		International) (<u>www.conservation.org</u>): Nothing for		
		Canada.		
		Wasteness Decision History Lead Div. Co. 4 1 1 1 1 1		
		Kootenay Region Higher Level Plan – Strategic Land Use		
		Planning		
		http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/slrp/plan97.html		



Alberta Integrated Land Management Planning http://wew.alberta.ca/lunds-forests/integrated-land-management/default.aspx					
3.2 A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCVs in the ecoregion) 4.0 Wood			Alberta Integrated Land Management Planning		
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	or non-forest uses			forested use. Recent examples include, forest	



when the following indicator is present: (Note: the change from plantations to other land uses is not considered as conversion)			removed for mining expansion and a statutory right-of-way for a transmission line through TFL 14. The rate of loss is calculated and it is less than 0.5%/yr. The estimated rate of loss in 2015 was 0.011%. YTD in 2016 it is 0.0046% and the total for landbase is 0.0615%	
5.0 Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted. The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to wood from genetically modified trees when one of the following indicators is complied with:	a) There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district concerned OR b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use OR c) It is forbidden	BC Tree Improvement Branch https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hti/grm/generesource.htm Alberta Tree Improvement and Seed Centre https://albertaep.wordpress.com/tag/alberta-tree- improvement-and-seed-centre-atisc/ Alberta Reforestation and Genetic Resource Management http://abtreegene.com/ BC Chief Forester Seed Use Standards http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/mana ging-our-forest-resources/tree-seed/legislation- standards/chief-forester-s-standards-for-seed-use	The tree Improvement Branch of the BC Ministry of Forest, Lands and Resource Operations and Alberta Sustainable Resource Development (ASRD) Tree Improvement and Seed Centre are not involved with any genetic engineering, gene insertion, gene splicing or biotechnology that results in genetically modified organisms. The provincial governments ensure that no genetically modified seed is registered or used in operational planting on Crown land in BC or Alberta. Both the BC Chief Forester's Standards for Seed use and the ASRD prohibit the use of genetically modified seed	Low Risk
	use OR			



genetically		
modified trees		
commercially		
in the country		
concerned.		



General Comments regarding protection of High Conservation Values:

- Fibre originates from 3 non-FSC certified lands: Private land, Woodlots/Community Forests and other crown lands.
- Canfor will not acquire wood harvested from the C5 Castle Special Management Area (CSMA) until such time as a High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) assessment is completed and Canfor is satisfied harvesting will not negatively impact the CSMA and will meet the requirements under this risk assessment.

Crown Lands - Invermere, Cranbrook, Golden, Kootenay Lake TSAs and others

- Forest Stewardship Plan in place
- Subject to Forest and Range Practices Act and Regulations
- Subject to Forest Practices Board audit
- Wildlife habitat provisions in effect
- May be 3rd Party Certified (e.g. BCTS = SFI, Canfor Radium = CSA, LP Golden = SFI, Wynndel = SFI, ATCO = SFI)
- Sustainable Forest Management Plans

Woodlots/Community Forests

- Small forest tenures on Crown Land
- Woodlot Management Plan/Community Forest Management Plan in place
- Subject to Forest and Range Practices Act and Regulations
- Wildlife habitat provisions in effect

Private Lands

- Lands close to municipalities and subject to development since settlement of the region
- Lands generally outside of sensitive wildlife habitat and small in size
- Subject to provincial and federal fisheries and water quality legislation
- If in Managed Forest tax status, also subject to Private Land Forest Practices legislation, which includes provisions for protection of critical wildlife habitat.

Completed by: Grant Neville	Date: January 6, 2017	
Reviewed by: Warren Jukes	Date: January 9, 2017	