



Sierra Pacific Industries

Controlled Wood Risk Assessment – Public Information

Implementation of FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1 (Standard for Company Evaluation of FSC Controlled Wood)

Through FSC-DIR-40-005 (FSC Directive on FSC Controlled Wood)

A. Approving FSC Accredited Certification Body:

KPMG Forest Certification Services Inc.
900-777 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, BC V7Y 1K3

B. Date of Controlled Wood Risk Assessment:

October 2015

C. Date of Review and Approval by KPMG FCSI:

December 2015

D. Districts of Origin/ Ecoregions Assessed (Country - Province – WWF Ecoregion Identifier)

Canada

British Columbia (Coastal & Southern Interior) - NA0506, NA0507, NA0510, NA0522, NA0524, NA0525

E. Risk Assessment Results (by category, including a brief justification):

A low risk assessment for all categories of controlled wood has been determined. The risk assessment includes consideration down to the ecoregion level, where appropriate (i.e., steps 3 and 4 as described on page 12 of the FSC Canada Controlled Wood Information Matrix is included in the above assessment, in addition to step 2).

F. Application

Lumber and logs purchased by Sierra Pacific Industries that originate from fibre sourced from the ecoregions covered by this risk assessment are considered Controlled Wood. Non-certified fibre not originating from the identified ecoregions within the province of British Columbia, Canada will always be considered “Uncontrolled Wood”.

Table Summarizing Risk for Assessed Ecoregions

Controlled Wood Category	Assessed Risk	Comments
1. Illegally harvested wood	Low	All indicators related to forest governance are present. Rationale: Evidence found within federal and provincial forest legislation and independent boards that investigate alleged contraventions. No evidence could be located reporting illegal harvesting and/or corruption.
2. Wood harvested in violation of traditional or civil rights	Low	All indicators are present. Rationale: For each of the five subsections requirement statements, there was either no evidence found (showing compliance), or the indicator was fully met.
3. Wood harvested from forest in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities	Low	Indicator 3.1 is met for several ecoregions with HCVFs (continued survival not threatened). Indicator 3.2 is met (a strong system of protection in place) for all ecoregions not clearly meeting the requirements of section 3.1. Rationale: For all ecoregions assessed, federal, provincial forest legislation, and Higher Level Land Use Orders, and/or Land Use Plans (LRMPs or SRMPs) and/or conservation strategies protect HCVF's within managed forests. Additional protected areas are significant and sufficient.
4. Wood harvested from areas being converted from forests and other wooded ecosystems to plantations or non-forest uses	Low	Indicator 4.1 of the standard is present and satisfied. Rationale: Both subsections are met of no net loss of forest cover and the rate of loss being within the 0.5% per year requirement.
5. Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	Low	All three conditions of the standard (risk indicators) apply. Rationale: Genetically modified trees are not used commercially in Canada and would not be eligible for use under current registration policies and standards.

G. Sources of Information Used in the Assessment:

- FSC Canada Controlled Wood Information Matrix
- Provincial Forest Legislation
- Amnesty International
- BC Private Managed Forest Land Council
- Press releases
- Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
- Provincial Ministries of Environment
- Provincial Ministries of Forests/ Natural Resources
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- Canadian Federal Regulation & Departmental statistics
- Canadian Council of Forest Ministers
- Canadian Council on Ecological Areas
- Natural Resources Canada
- FSC Global Forestry Registry
- US Dept. of State (Report of Human Rights Practices)
- World Resource Institute/ Global Forest Watch
- Illegal Logging Info
- Wilderness.net
- Transparency International
- United Nations reports
- National Climate Change Secretariat reports
- World Wildlife Fund
- Conservation International
- International Labour Organization
- Smithsonian Institution
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- UN Security Council
- World Bank