



Woodmark Generic Standard and Checklist

Adapted for:	Great Lakes St. Lawrence Region, Canada
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Scope

The Woodmark Generic Standard has been designed for use worldwide in FSC forest management evaluations where there is no existing FSC accredited national standard. *The Great Lakes St Lawrence (GLSL) Standard Field Tested Standard 2007 has been under development by FSC Canada Working Group since 2002. The Great Lakes - St. Lawrence (GLSL) forest region occupies a broad geographic range primarily in Ontario and Québec. This region is distinguished by the presence of eastern white and red pines and eastern hemlock and yellow birch.*

Purpose

The Woodmark Generic Standard and checklist has been modified to incorporate additional elements from the GLSL field tested standard. Where aspects of the Woodmark Standard were considered able to assess an aspect of forest management with a substantially similar outcome to the Draft Standard for GLSL the Woodmark Indicators and verifiers have remained unchanged. Where Specific requirements of the Draft Standard for GLSL were not adequately reflected in the Woodmark Standard changes have been made as additions or alterations to the Woodmark text (these are shown in italics in the text). No aspects of the Woodmark text have been removed. The Woodmark Generic Standard complies with FSC-STD-20-002 v1 Structure and Content of Forest Stewardship Standards. March 2004.

Layout of the standard:

The FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship

The Standard is designed to follow the FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship (January 1999). FSC Document reference FSC-STD-01-001 (April 2004).

The Standard is divided into 10 sections, each corresponding to one of the FSC principles. The principle itself is written across the top of each section in a grey shaded rows.

Beneath each FSC principle the Standard lists each of the FSC criteria. The criteria are also in grey shaded rows, stretching across the first two columns of the table.

The Woodmark Standard

Each page of the table is divided into 4 columns.

The first column lists all the Soil Association Woodmark indicators for a given FSC Criterion. For example, beneath FSC criterion 1.1 there are three Woodmark indicators, numbered 1.1, 1.2 and 1.1.3. The Woodmark indicators explain what the owner/manager has to achieve in order to fully meet the FSC criterion. The section on scoring, below, explains what happens if the manager meets some of the indicators but not others, only partially meets the indicators, or feels that the indicator is inappropriate or inapplicable.

The second column lists 'Verifiers'. Verifiers are simply elements of evidence that the inspector can use to verify that the Woodmark indicators are met. Sometimes the verifier is a document, such as a written policy or a map; sometimes the inspector can verify the indicator by talking to the forest manager, to workers, or to other people involved with the forest enterprise; sometimes the inspector can verify the indicator by making an observation in the forest itself. The forest manager does not have to have all the documents mentioned as possible verifiers – the listed verifiers are just examples. If a particular document does not exist the inspector will look for another way of confirming that the criterion has been met.

The third column has several different purposes, depending on the purpose the generic standard is being used for.

- When the standard is being used as the basis for **development of a regional standard**, the third column is used to record local or regional information and comments that will help tailor the standard to the particular region and situation it is being used in. For example, FSC Criterion 2.2 refers to communities with legal or customary tenure. The local guidance column for the first Woodmark indicator requests information about local communities that have customary or use rights. This information will be annotated before a full inspection, and used to create a regional version of the standard for a specific forest evaluation. Parts of the standard may also be modified during this process – where there is a regional consensus as to what constitutes good forest management on some particular issue, or in a given situation. The only thing that cannot be changed during this process of regionalisation is the FSC Principles and Criteria – these can only be changed by FSC.

An additional and important aspect of regionalisation is that stakeholders and the forest manager are provided with an opportunity to comment on the standard before the evaluation visit. The forest managers' comments will be considered at the same time as the comments of other consultees.

- When the standard is being used for **self assessment** by a forest manager or owner, the third column can be used for recording the forester's comments or questions. These might be notes about the location of relevant documentation, or aide memoires to remind the manager how the particular indicator is met. The forest manager can also use this as the basis for comments or questions to Woodmark – for example to clarify what is meant by a particular indicator.
- The third column can also be used by the inspector during a **pre-evaluation or 'scoping' visit**. In this case the inspector will record observations in the column, and make notes about any aspects of the standard that the forest owner or manager does not comply with. The main gaps will then be summarised in a pre-evaluation report for the forester owner/manager. The inspector will also try to record as much local information as possible during the visit, to help make a properly regionalised standard for the full inspection visit.
- Finally, the third column is used by the inspector during a **full evaluation** to record their observations and comments. The inspector will be creating a record of what was seen or observed in order to verify a particular Woodmark indicator, whether anything was missing, or any other information which is relevant to the inspection.

The fourth column is only used for a full evaluation. The column is there for the inspector to provide a 'score' for each Woodmark indicator, and each FSC Criterion. The scoring system is described below:

Scoring

The Woodmark certification system is based on the recording of factual observations by the inspector, and secondly on the inspector's professional judgement as to whether each Woodmark indicator and FSC Criterion has been met. However, Woodmark does not insist on perfection. There will be few forest managers who can meet every one of the indicators consistently.

For each Woodmark indicator, the inspector will mark the fourth column with the appropriate symbol (see key below):

Y or 3= Indicator has been met,
N or x = Indicator has not been met or
NA = the Indicator is not applicable in this situation.

These marks do not have a rigid effect on the certification decision, but will show the general level of compliance and non-compliance.

The next stage is more important for coming to a decision. For each FSC criterion, the inspector will recommend a score of between 1 and 5, on the following basis:

1. Major Non-Compliance. Performance on the criterion as a whole does not constitute good stewardship of the forest resource. There is either evidence of poor stewardship, or a significant risk that problems will result if corrective action is not taken;
A non-compliance shall be considered major if, either alone or in combination with further non-compliances of other indicators, it results in, or is likely to result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objectives of the relevant FSC Criterion in the Forest Management Unit(s) within the scope of the evaluation.
continue over a long period of time, *or*
are repeated or systematic¹, *or*
affect a wide area, *or*
are not corrected or adequately responded to by the forest managers once they have been identified.

A Major non-compliance will generally result in a Pre-Condition or Major Condition.

2. Minor Non-Compliance. The most important indicators of the criterion are met, but there are elements that should be improved to ensure that good stewardship is maintained in the long term;
A non-compliance may be considered minor if:
it is a temporary lapse, *or*
it is unusual/ non-systematic, *or*
the impacts of the non-compliance are limited in their temporal and spatial scale, *and*
prompt corrective action has been taken to ensure that it will not be repeated, *and*
It does not result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant FSC Criterion.

A Minor non-compliance will generally result in a Condition or Observation.

3. Compliance. A score of 3 is what would be expected from a well-managed enterprise of the size, type and complexity of the applicant. This level of achievement represents good forest stewardship.

¹ The certification body shall determine whether the number and impact of a series of minor non-compliances identified during sampling is sufficient to demonstrate 'systematic' failure (i.e. failure of management systems). If this is the case then the repeated instances of minor non-compliances shall constitute a major non-compliance.

4. Strength. A score of 4 represents a particularly high level of performance for the criterion. A score of 4 could be awarded when the forest management enterprise has had to overcome particular obstacles to achieve the level of performance shown, or scores particularly highly on some aspects of the criterion, though not on others.
5. Strength. A score of 5 would be awarded for outstanding performance on a particular criterion. A score of 5 recognises outstanding merit in achieving the criterion, through innovative or state of the art management. A score of 5 could be awarded for technical, social or environmental aspects of the management.

Example of Inspector's completed checklist

FSC
Principle

FSC
Criterion

Soil
Association
Woodmark
Indicator

FSC PRINCIPLE # 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 5.1 Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.		Overall Score for Certification	3
5.1.1 There is a work plan and budget for the forest management enterprise showing expected costs and revenues for at least the current financial year.	Annual budget	Budget clearly set out, expected costs and revenues shown for two years	✓
5.1.2 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with the expected rate of harvest of forest products (see 5.6).	Product yields stated in annual budget		✓
5.1.3 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with product values comparable to regional or national norms,	Product values stated in annual budget	Product values appear to be somewhat overestimated	x
5.1.4 The annual budget incorporates stumpage, royalties or rents as required.	Annual budget	Regional Guidance: <i>royalties must be paid to the local forest department administration on annual basis (see regulation FD 4.511a 1989)</i>	✓
FSC Criterion 5.2 Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.		Overall Score for Certification	4
5.2.1 Forest managers make a proportion of their production available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries and processing operations, unless there is an over-riding reason preventing this. (see 5.4 below for related norms)	Sales information Discussion with local community	Clear management commitment for encouraging local processors with written strategy, several local companies already supplied with timber.	✓
FSC Criterion 5.3 Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.		Overall Score for Certification	2
5.3.1 New on-site processing machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise timber waste	Evaluation of recent machinery purchases	No recent purchase, no short term requirements for extra machinery	NA
5.3.2 Timber is extracted and processed promptly after felling.	No evidence of wastage through delayed extraction or processing	Some evidence of wastage of timber at the road side	X

Score (for
criterion
5.1)

Regional
Guidance

Inspectors
mark (for
indicator
5.2.1)

Verifiers

Inspectors
Comments

The basis for a certification decision

Woodmark will use the inspector's recommended scores to come reach a certification decision.

Firstly, a score of '1' on any criterion normally represents a major non-compliance with the Standard, and requires some corrective action to be taken by the forest manager before a certificate can be awarded. Possible corrective actions may be discussed with the inspector, but ultimately the inspector cannot provide definitive advice about what corrective action would be sufficient to satisfy the requirements for certification. The inspector's role is to identify the problem; it is the forest manager's role to find the solution.

Secondly, a score of '2' on any criterion normally represents a minor non-compliance, and will result in either a recommended 'condition' for certification, or a 'observation'. 'Conditions' are corrective actions that the forest manager will be asked to implement within a set period of time (commonly 1 to 2 years). A certificate can still be issued, on the condition that the manager makes the corrective action within the specified time. Woodmark will check this at subsequent annual monitoring visits. A 'observation' does not *require* any corrective action on the part of the manager, but represents an area that will be looked at closely by inspectors on subsequent visits.

Thirdly, the scores for each FSC Principle will be added together and averaged. In order for Woodmark to issue a certificate the forest manager must have an average score of at least 3 (the level representing good forest stewardship) on *each FSC principle*. If the score on any principle averaged less than 3, then Woodmark would not award a certificate even though no specific pre-conditions had been specified. This does not mean the forest enterprise has failed – but that further work is required on that particular principle before a certificate can be issued. If the manager takes corrective actions within a reasonable length of time, then the Woodmark inspector will carry out an inspection of the requirements for that Principle only, and if performance now averages 3 or more then a certificate can be issued.

Where a single FSC criterion – e.g. criterion 6.2 – is itself subdivided, each subdivision will be summed and averaged to get a single figure for the criterion as a whole. It is this figure that will contribute to the overall score for the Principle. However, a score of '1' on a sub-criterion will still be regarded as a major non-conformance, resulting in the issue of pre-condition to certification.

Review of inspector's recommendations and scores

The inspector's recommendations are not final. Woodmark will only make its final certification decision after the inspector's report has been reviewed by the applicant, and after the report has also been reviewed by our Peer Review Panel.

We will take into account the comments of the forest manager, and the Peer Review Panel. We are ready to discuss the pre-conditions, or conditions for issuing a certificate, and to clear up any outstanding issues. The scores recommended by the inspectors may be changed as a result of this process.

Once we have done this we will finalise the certification evaluation report and finalise our certification decision.

SUMMARY OF SCORES FOR EACH FSC PRINCIPLE	
Principle	Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

SUMMARY OF SCORES FOR EACH FSC CRITERION

Principle 1	
Criterion	Score
1.1	
1.2	
1.3	
1.4	
1.5	
1.6	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 1	

Principle 2	
Criterion	Score
2.1	
2.2	
2.3	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 2	

Principle 3	
Criterion	Score
3.1	
3.2	
3.3	
3.4	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 3	

Principle 4	
Criterion	Score
4.1	
4.2	
4.3	
4.4	
4.5	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 4	

Principle 5	
Criterion	Score
5.1	
5.2	
5.3	
5.4	
5.5	
5.6	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 5	

Principle 6	
Criterion	Score
6.1	
6.2a, 6.2b, 6.2c	
6.3	
6.4	
6.5a, 6.5b, 6.5c	
6.6a, 6.6b, 6.6c	
6.7	
6.8	
6.9	
6.10	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 6	

Principle 7	
Criterion	Score
7.1a, bi, bii, c, d, e, f, g, h,	
7.2	
7.3	
7.4	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 7	

Principle 8	
Criterion	Score
8.1	
8.2i, ii, iii, iv	
8.3	
8.4	
8.5	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 8	

Principle 9	
Criterion	Score
9.1	
9.2	
9.3	
9.4	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 9	

Principle 10	
Criterion	Score
10.1	
10.2a,b,c	
10.3	
10.4	
10.5	
10.6	
10.7	
10.8	
10.9	
All Criteria with score of 1 or 2:	
Average for Principle 10	

FSC PRINCIPLE #1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 1.1 Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.		Overall Score for Certification	
1.1.1 <i>a</i> There is no evidence of outstanding claims of non-compliance with national and local laws and administrative requirements related to forest management.	Consultation with regulatory authorities and other interested parties No evidence of non compliance from audit Forest management policies and procedures demonstrate compliance with relevant requirements	Regional Guidance: note relevant laws and administrative requirements: Regional Guidance: note appropriate regulatory authorities	
1.1.1 <i>b</i> <i>The manager shall demonstrate that it has a satisfactory record of compliance with legal and administrative regulations regarding forest management</i>	<i>Record of periodic compliance inspections.</i> <i>- Record of corrective actions that have been implemented in the case of any identified non-compliances</i>		
1.1.2 <i>a</i> Forest managers, staff and/or contractors demonstrate awareness of relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements and understand their obligations regarding forestry, environmental, labour and health and safety regulations	Discussion with forest managers <i>Staff members display working knowledge of the regulations/legislation and legal responsibilities.</i>		
1.1.2 <i>b</i> <i>A system is in place whereby staff are kept up-to-date with new regulations. (See Appendix 1 for a listing of relevant provincial and national legislation).</i>	<i>System/process whereby staff members are kept abreast of new developments in regulations/legislation and legal responsibilities.</i>		

1.1.3 There is no evidence of non-compliance with relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements.	Discussion with forest managers Forest management policies and procedures		
FSC Criterion 1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.		Overall Score for Certification	
1.2.1 Forest managers provide evidence that applicable fees, royalties, taxes and other applicable charges have been paid <i>by due date</i>	Receipts Accounts No evidence of non-payment	Regional guidance: note applicable fees, royalties, charges	
FSC Criterion 1.3 In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.		Overall Score for Certification	
1.3.1 Forest managers respect CITES provisions.	Discussion with forest managers Species on CITES list are protected (see Annex 3) Export licences are available as required	Regional Guidance: note local species on CITES appendices 1 and 2	
1.3.2 Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that ILO provisions appropriate to their region are respected. Implementation of the following ILO conventions is a minimum requirement for certification : 29, 87, 97, 98, 100, 105, 111, 131, 138, 141, 142, 143, 155, 169, 182, ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forest Work, Recommendation 135, Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures See ANNEX 5 for further information on ILO conventions	Regional Guidance: note applicable ILO conventions Note that a number of ILO conventions are addressed under principles 3, 4, 7	

1.3.3 No child labour is used	ILO Conventions 138 & 182, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation. Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Records of labour inspectorate Site inspection	As a general guide children under the age of 15 should not be employed (ILO 138 article 3). National legislation may require a higher minimum. Young people under the age of 18 should not be employed in potentially hazardous activities such as pesticide application, harvesting, heavy work, work at night, unless there is special provision for safety or traditional/community circumstances exist.	
1.3.4 National minimum wage provisions are adhered to.			
1.3.5 There is no forced labour or debt bondage.	ILO Conventions 28 & 105, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Records of labour inspectorate		
1.3.6 Forest managers ensure that implications of ITTA provisions appropriate to their region are respected.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Records of labour inspectorate	Regional Guidance: is country signatory to ITTA?	
1.3.7 Forest managers ensure that provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity applicable in their region are respected.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures	Regional Guidance: note implications of Convention on Biological Diversity in the region	
1.3.8 Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that other appropriate international agreements are respected.	Discussion with forest managers Policies and procedures	Regional Guidance: note any other applicable international agreements	
FSC Criterion 1.4 Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.		Overall Score for Certification	

1.4.1 Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria are identified and evaluated by the forest managers, <i>documented</i> and brought to the attention of the inspection team <i>and FSC Canada</i>	Discussion with forest managers Conflicts shall be assessed by Woodmark in co-operation with the inspectors and involved parties		
1.4.2 The manager should work with the appropriate regulatory bodies and FSC to resolve discrepancies between laws/regulations and FSC Principles and Criteria	Action plan (e.g. identification of priorities, identification of key players, recommendations to solve conflicts, communications plan)		
FSC Criterion 1.5 Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities.		Overall Score for Certification	
1.5.1 The forest management unit is protected from harvesting activities and other activities not controlled by forest managers or local people with use rights (e.g. settlement, illegal harvesting, poaching).	Systems for protection documented. No evidence of any ongoing unauthorised activities. - Records of illegal activities (if any).		
1.5.2 Systems to identify and prevent unauthorised activities are in place.	Systems documented - Procedures for reporting illegal activities.		
1.5.3 Managers have taken measures to stop illegal or unauthorised uses of the forest.	Discussion with managers Measures to prevent unauthorized activities (e.g boundary notices, access controls)		
FSC Criterion 1.6 Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.		Overall Score for Certification	
1.6.1 Forest managers shall <i>demonstrate a commitment to comply with these regional standards for the length of the current management plan</i> and shall provide a documented statement declaring their long-term commitment to comply with FSC Principles and Criteria.	Written statement approved by appropriate management personnel Managers display understanding of and commitment to FSC Principles and Criteria		

1.6.2 Forest managers shall declare any areas under their control but not included within the scope of the certification evaluation.	Discussion with managers Written declaration and list of sites if applicable	Note need to evaluate against FSC policies on Partial Certification and Excision	
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FSC PRINCIPLE #2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES			
Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 2.1 Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.		Overall Score for Certification	
2.1.1 Legal ownership or tenure can be proved and is not subject to dispute.	Absence of significant disputes In the case of a dispute legal documents such as title deeds, lease agreement, or other appropriate documentation are available for inspection.	Note need to evaluate forest use rights and record these here.	
2.1.2 A map is available clearly showing legal boundaries.	Maps		
2.1.3 Land is dedicated to long term forest management.	Evidence that management planning plans for more than one rotation No evidence of plans or activities that would prevent long term forest management		

2.1.4 Communities have clear, credible and officially recognised evidence, endorsed by the communities themselves, of collective ownership and control of the lands they customarily own or otherwise occupy and use.	ILO Convention 169 Art 14-17 Interviews with local community representatives and indigenous peoples Maps demonstrating extent of titled lands or recognised territories Records in land cadasters and/or forestry departments		
FSC Criterion 2.2 Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.		Overall Score for Certification	
2.2.1 All legal or customary tenure or use rights to the forest resource of all local communities are clearly documented and mapped by the forest managers.	Discussion with managers Consultation with local community Maps Documentation of all rights of way, use of common land, and usufructuary rights, etc.	Regional guidance: identify local communities that have customary tenure or use rights in the area:	
2.2.2 All legal or customary tenure or use rights to the forest resource of all local communities are recognised and respected in forest management planning and practice.	Discussion with managers Consultation with local community representatives Evidence in management plans and practices		

<p>2.2.3 Forest managers shall <i>obtain the free and informed consent of communities holding customary tenure or resource rights regarding all parts of the management plan that affect their rights and resources to the extent necessary to protect those rights and resources.</i></p>	<p>Existence of formal consultative committees and procedures</p> <p>Consultation with local community representatives</p> <p>Free and informed consent expressed by community representatives</p> <p>Absence of significant disputes</p> <p>Documentary evidence of agreements</p> <p>No evidence of restrictions imposed by forest managers without community consent</p> <p>Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use.</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: In countries where local communities are less physically dependent on forests but value the forest for aesthetic, spiritual or recreational reasons, consultation with representative organisations e.g. councils, citizens groups and local environmental groups should take place.</p>	
<p>FSC Criterion 2.3 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.</p>		<p>Overall Score for Certification</p>	
<p>2.3.1 <i>Where there is a dispute over tenure claim and/or use rights, the applicant is implementing a dispute resolution process that has been mutually agreed to</i></p>	<p>Consultation with local community representatives</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: Please mention any mechanisms exist in the area concerned:</p>	
<p>2.3.2 Mechanisms for dispute resolution are respected in the event of any dispute between local communities and forest managers regarding tenure claims and use rights.</p>	<p>Consultation with local community representatives</p>		

2.3.3 Management policy and operational procedures exist which require that, in case of a dispute or disagreement between the local community and the forest managers concerning land rights, forestry operations which prejudice the future enjoyment of such rights by the community are halted until the dispute is resolved.	Documented policy and procedure		
2.3.4 Forest managers provide access to forest resources for local communities without legal or customary land rights, where such access does not prejudice the achievement of management objectives.	ILO Conventions 169 or equivalent national legislation or agreements Documents– records of fora for participation/ meetings Court records Community consultation	Regional Guidance: Please note any known use of forest resources by local communities who do not enjoy legal or customary use rights:	
2.3.5 <i>The manager is not involved in outstanding disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests in relation to tenure claims and use rights on the management unit. The magnitude and extent depend on various factors including the following:</i> <i>a. Whether the dispute involves local rights holders;</i> <i>b. Whether the dispute involves legal or customary rights;</i> <i>c. The range of issues and/or interests involved;</i> <i>d. Whether the potential impacts on the disputant(s) are irreversible or cannot be mitigated; and/or</i> <i>e. Whether the dispute involves issues related to meeting the FSC GLSL Regional Standard.</i>	Community consultation	Regional Guidance: Please note any known disputes regarding tenure and use rights:	

FSC PRINCIPLE #3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognised and respected.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
<p>FSC Criterion 3.1 Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.</p>		<p>It should be noted that the requirements of Principle 2 all apply to the special case of Indigenous People's rights. An additional duty of care is required of forest managers operating in or near Indigenous People's lands, in recognition of the poor history of control and consent in these circumstances in the past.</p> <p>Terminology The term "Indigenous Peoples" in this standard means "Aboriginal Peoples" as defined in the Canadian Constitution Act, 1982 to include "Indians, Inuit and Métis". The Supreme Court in Canada has recognized and clarified the application of Aboriginal and Treaty rights in a number of recent landmark decisions (e.g. Sparrow 1990, Delgam'ukw 1997, Powley 2003 and Haida 2004, to name a few). The legal framework related to Aboriginal Peoples in Canada is constantly evolving. Aboriginal rights are collectively held rights, therefore most of the language referring to Indigenous or Aboriginal rights in this standard refers to "Aboriginal Peoples" or communities as a whole, rather than to individuals. "Aboriginal community" refers to any First Nations or Métis community (status or non-status) with a demonstrated traditional connection to the area in question.</p>	
		Expectations	

		<p><i>Aboriginal peoples have survived for many millennia and their cultural traditions include acknowledgement of responsibilities to all living things. Most Aboriginal peoples are prepared to share their rich cultural world view, so that there should be cross-cultural benefits to all parties as a result of the forest manager meeting its obligations as described in Principle 3. In order to obtain these benefits the manager must take steps to understand the cultural values generally and in particular as they relate to the forest lands where Aboriginal peoples and Canadians of other cultures are sharing forested lands in order to achieve a sustainable future for the descendents of both. The obligations in this standard to respect Aboriginal rights place a responsibility on the forest manager to gain as much knowledge about local Aboriginal perspectives with respect to stewardship, cultural values and rights as is possible, even in circumstances where the status of those rights may be unclear, in dispute, in negotiation or under judicial review. Where uncertainty exists neither FSC (through its standards) nor the forest manager can authoritatively define, interpret or limit those rights, and should not seek to do so (such as by declining to recognize an Aboriginal community whose rights have yet to be legally determined, or by favouring one rightsholder in the case of overlapping claims). Communications between Aboriginal peoples and forest stakeholders has improved in recent times, and this standard is intended to encourage and recognize that positive trend. In some cases provincial legislation has addressed the value and need to fully involve Aboriginal people in the sustainability objectives of that province. Communication may be more difficult for private and community forest managers but the</i></p>	
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		<p>requirements below have been differentiated in order to recognize the differing capacity and responsibilities of managers whose forests are either</p> <p>privately owned or owned by communities rather than the provincial government.</p> <p>Certification Bodies should ensure that they have access to and use the advice of experts who are well versed in local Aboriginal organization, culture and rights.</p>	
<p>3.1.1 Applies on public forests -The manager keeps abreast of and is able to demonstrate a good working knowledge of the Aboriginal communities, their legal and customary rights and their interests related to forest lands within the forest management planning area.</p>	<p>Documented knowledge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the number and demographic profile of distinct Aboriginal communities having or claiming rights and interests within the area; the legal and customary rights of the Aboriginal communities; the political organization and governance structure of each respective Aboriginal community; the traditional use areas or lands within the manager's forest management area asserted by each respective Aboriginal community; the existence, and current status of publicly known negotiations between Government and the Aboriginal communities regarding rights and interests asserted by each respective Aboriginal community in relation to lands and resources <p>No evidence of groups that are not documented by the forest managers</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: identify local communities that have customary tenure or use rights in the area:</p> <p>Regional Guidance: Definition of community forests :</p> <p>A public forest area managed by the community as a working forest for the benefit of the community. Community forests includes such examples as conservation authorities, county forests, municipal forests, MRC forests and les forêts habitées. Industrial licensed forests (SFL, CAAF) or forest partnerships in which control does not rest with the communities are not community forests.</p>	
<p>3.1.2 Applies on Private and Community forests - The manager has a familiarity with available information about Aboriginal communities with traditional rights within the region. All claims to lands, territories or customary rights within the management area are documented and/or clearly mapped.</p>	<p>Demonstrated knowledge of:</p> <p>FSC Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Standard FIELD-TESTED DRAFT April 2007 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Aboriginal communities with reserves, claims or asserted traditional rights in the region - The traditional use areas or lands within the forest management unit <p>MAPS</p> <p>Consultation with community</p>		

	representatives		
3.1.3 The communities concerned have identified themselves as indigenous or tribal	ILO Convention 169 Article 1 (2)		
<p>3.1.4 Forest management operations do not take place in areas identified in indicator 3.1.1 above, without clear evidence that <i>the manager applies best efforts and achieves measurable progress towards obtaining agreement from each affected Aboriginal community verifying that their interests and concerns are clearly incorporated into the management plan. Such agreement shall include:</i></p> <p><i>a. A description of the roles and responsibilities of the parties;</i></p> <p><i>b. The interests of the parties;</i></p> <p><i>c. A provision indicating that this agreement is not intended to abrogate or derogate from any Aboriginal or Treaty rights held by any party to the agreement;</i></p> <p><i>d. A description of appropriate decision-making authorities for all parties;</i></p> <p><i>e. A dispute resolution mechanism; and</i></p> <p><i>f. Conditions under which consent has been given and under which it might be withdrawn, if any.</i></p>	<p>ILO Convention 169, Article 6 (1) and 1 (2)</p> <p>Consultation with local community representatives</p> <p>Evidence of free and informed consent expressed by community representatives</p> <p>Records of information (EIAs, etc) provided to the representative organisations</p> <p>Absence of significant disputes</p> <p>- Formal agreement or memorandum of understanding.</p> <p>- Indication from each Aboriginal community indicates that it is satisfied that the manager has incorporated their interests and concerns within the management plan. In situations where a formal agreement is not concluded, the following means of verification can help to determine the manager efforts toward reaching agreement:</p> <p>- Evidence that the manager has informed the community in writing of their intentions to seek FSC certification, provided a copy of Principle 3 of the applicable standard and asked for a meeting to discuss how to proceed.</p> <p>- Evidence of repeated attempts, using different tactics, to open communications towards reaching agreement.</p> <p>- Minutes of any meetings with</p>		

	<p><i>representatives of the Aboriginal community.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- Evidence that the manager has negotiated as much of the required agreement as possible, from the description of the roles and responsibilities of the parties through to the interests of the parties, a description of appropriate decision-making authorities for all parties; a dispute resolution mechanism and the conditions under which consent has been given (or withheld) and under which it might be withdrawn (or granted)</i> <i>- Written summary of what the manager understands to be the key concerns of the community and evidence of efforts to seek confirmation in writing of this understanding from the Aboriginal community.</i> <p>Documentary evidence of agreements/signed agreements</p> <p>Appropriate payment or compensation for forest resource use.</p>		
3.1.5 On public forests, the manager participates in and/or supports the efforts of the affected Aboriginal communities to develop their capacity to enable them to participate in all aspects of forest management and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- Minutes of any meetings with representatives of the Aboriginal community.</i> <p>Documentary evidence</p>		
3.1.6 On public forests, the manager has jointly established with affected and interested Aboriginal communities, opportunities for long-term economic benefits where that is the desired objective.	<p>Means of verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- Record of jobs filled and employment opportunities provided to Aboriginal individuals;</i> <i>- Record of training opportunities provided/available to Aboriginal individuals;</i> <p>FSC Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Standard FIELD-TESTED DRAFT April 2007 11</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- Joint agreements signed by both parties clearly stating the nature of the economic opportunities, evidence of revenue-sharing</i> 		

	from forest operations, and timelines; and - Indication of satisfaction from the affected and interested Aboriginal community(ies).		
3.1.7a Applies on Public forests - A dispute resolution process, where necessary, has been jointly developed with the affected Aboriginal communities, is documented and is being fairly implemented.	Documentary evidence Consultation with community reps		
3.1.7b Applies on private and community forests - If a conflict over tenure and use rights is raised by an aboriginal community, the manager comes to an agreement with the aboriginal community on measures the manager will take towards resolving the dispute.	Documentary evidence Consultation with community reps		
FSC Criterion 3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.		Overall Score for Certification	
3.2.1 Before a forestry operation under outside management commences near an indigenous people's lands, any potential shared boundaries of the community's lands shall be physically demarcated under the supervision of the community.	Field inspection Community consultation		
3.2.2 The forestry management operation shall document any potential threats, direct or indirect, to the resources or rights of such indigenous peoples (e.g. disturbance to water resources and wildlife). <i>On Public forests, the manager makes use of an assessment of Aboriginal resources and tenure rights, undertaken by or jointly with the affected Aboriginal communities.</i>	Documented policies and procedures <i>Baseline data on numbers of traditional land users, resources used, areas frequented and revenues generated from traditional land-use.</i> No evidence of such activities Community consultation	Guidance: Identify any potential threats to the resources of neighbouring indigenous peoples.	
3.2.3 The forestry management operation shall have documented policies and procedures to prevent any encroachment, or direct or indirect threat to the resources or rights of such indigenous peoples. <i>On Public forests, the manager ensures that management activities outlined in the management plan do not threaten or diminish Aboriginal resources are based on the results of the assessment described in 3.2.2</i>	Documented policies and procedures No evidence of encroachment or threats to indigenous peoples' resources or rights Community consultation		
3.2.4 Traditional access for subsistence uses and traditional activities is granted	ILO Convention 169 or equivalent legislation Interviews with representatives of local communities and workers and		

	their labour organisations or unions Interviews with representatives of indigenous and traditional peoples		
FSC Criterion 3.3 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in co-operation with such peoples, and recognised and protected by forest managers.		Overall Score for Certification	
		Regional guidance: Traditional Ecological Knowledge <i>Criterion 3.3 is intended to ensure that the manager takes adequate measures to identify and protect sites of significance to Aboriginal communities, and the principal source of information should be Aboriginal peoples themselves, while recognizing that the ownership of this knowledge rests with the Aboriginal peoples who choose to share it or make it available subject to appropriate confidentiality considerations.</i> <i>Aboriginal peoples have a variety of perspectives as diverse as the many Aboriginal communities that populate Canada. There are a number of Aboriginal organizations that contribute to the body of forestry knowledge as it relates to Aboriginal communities. With respect to traditional ecological knowledge Aboriginal organizations, Aboriginal Elders and others are bringing forth a science that has significant contemporary value. That science is being utilized to identify forest products that are of particular importance to Aboriginal peoples, and also in some circumstances to provide benefits outside of the Aboriginal community, such as to treat cancer or produce value added products. Where that information is being used by the manager for commercial benefit Criterion 3.4 addresses the need to provide appropriate compensation for this knowledge.</i>	

<p>3.3.1a</p> <p>Applies on Public forests – Policies and Procedures <i>support the efforts of the affected Aboriginal communities to conduct land use studies and mapping which result in an Aboriginal areas of concern protection agreement, addressing information sharing, protection, mitigation and/or compensation, and confidentiality measures for Aboriginal traditional values and uses.</i></p>	<p>Written plan on Aboriginal land use and values and supporting maps; - Evidence of financial or technical support by the manager to conduct land use studies and mapping; - Evidence of the implementation of the Aboriginal areas of concern protection agreement including evidence of change in forestry operations, if pertinent; - Evidence of negotiations with hunters, trappers and other Aboriginal individuals who are land users, that are endorsed by the Aboriginal communities; Documented policies and procedures Records Maps</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: please note any known sites or types of site of archaeological, religious, historical or other cultural sensitivity within the management area:</p>	
<p>3.3.1b Applies on Private and Community forests – Policies and procedures <i>detail the gathering of documents and publicly available information about sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or spiritual significance to Aboriginal People(s) that has been provided by relevant authorities. or that has been identified during the public consultation process described in 4.4</i></p>	<p><i>Records of involvement Consultation with Indigenous peoples' representatives</i></p>		
<p>3.3.2 The policies and procedures include the involvement of Indigenous peoples in the identification of such areas.</p>	<p>Records of involvement Consultation with Indigenous peoples' representatives</p>		
<p>3.3.3 Policies and procedures for the identification and protection of such sites during management operations (eg harvesting, road building, etc) are documented and implemented. <i>On Public forests, the manager supports the efforts of the affected Aboriginal communities to monitor the impacts over time of forestry activities on the values identified in the Aboriginal areas of concern protection agreement.</i></p>	<p>Procedure documented Employees informed</p>		
<p>3.3.4 Policies and procedures for the appropriate protection or management of identified sites are documented and implemented.</p>	<p>Documented policies and procedures</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: please note any statutory obligations to protect or manage such sites, or to inform</p>	

	Management planning documents	appropriate authorities of the existence of such sites.	
3.3.5 All plans for the protection or management of such sites are subject to the full and informed consent of representatives of indigenous peoples.			
3.3.6a Applies on Public forests - Where Aboriginal communities indicate that forestry operations on particular blocks or sites are creating a threat of serious environmental, economic, or cultural impact, the manager suspends or relocates forestry operations until disputes are resolved. Examples of serious threats could include: a. Destruction of burial sites, spiritual sites, spawning areas, medicinal areas; b. Severe disruption of livelihood; c. Damage to community water supply; or, d. Severe disruption of food chain to the community.	Policies in place to suspend or relocate operations pending dispute resolution; - Record of suspended or relocated operations in response to an identified threat; and, - Community satisfaction with handling of serious threats. - Agreement(s) with the affected Aboriginal communities on monitoring. - Regular joint assessments on the effects of forest management activities on the Aboriginal communities.		
3.3.6b Applies on Private and Community forests - Consistent with landowner objectives, the manager takes steps to protect values identified in 3.3.1. Policies and procedures for the identification and protection of such sites during management operations (e.g. harvesting, road building, etc) are documented and implemented.	Procedure documented Employees informed		
FSC Criterion 3.4 Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.		Overall Score for Certification	
3.4.1 Managers have recorded known applications of traditional knowledge (e.g. regarding the use of forest species or management systems) in the forest operations.	Records	Regional Guidance: <i>The Convention on Biological Diversity notes the importance of encouraging the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of indigenous knowledge innovations and practices (Article 8j). In the FSC GLSL standard Criterion 3.4 is intended to apply specifically to the equitable sharing of the benefits from the commercial use of Aboriginal knowledge. The broader issue of equitably sharing benefits of forest management is addressed in 3.1.2.</i>	

3.4.2 Local communities have been informed of such applications, including the potential commercial benefits of such applications to the forest management enterprise.	Records Discussion with local community representatives		
3.4.3 Local communities are compensated for any such applications, in accordance with prior agreements. <i>The manager enters into an agreement with the affected Aboriginal communities which compensates for the use of traditional knowledge in forest management. Examples of traditional knowledge use:</i> a. Commercial use of a forest species, in particular non-timber forest products; b. Improved management plans; or c. Improved operations.	Procedure and payment rates for compensation documented Records of payment -Written compensation agreement - Evidence that compensation has been delivered and of satisfaction of Aboriginal individuals with the application of the agreement		

FSC PRINCIPLE #4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS

Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 4.1 The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.		Overall Score for Certification	
4.1.1 Local and forest-dependent people have equal access to employment and training opportunities. <i>According to its means, the manager offers employment to workers and contractors in the local and affected communities.</i>	ILO Conventions 169, or equivalent national legislation or agreements Recruitment strategy Evidence of employment of local personnel Advertisements in local newspapers Discussion with local communities		

<p>4.1.2 Appropriate to the size, type and location of the forest management enterprise <i>contributes to local and affected communities in a manner that builds capacity and enhances quality of life and community stability.</i></p>	<p>-Records of manager's sponsorship of local events, scholarships, sports teams, etc. - Employment records demonstrating an emphasis on working towards providing continuous employment opportunities (versus seasonal employment). - Records of manager's support to continuing education in local communities, including First Nation communities. Support of local health facilities Provision of clean water Provision of workers' accommodation Provision of training</p>	<p>Regional Guidance: Please state the kinds of services that would be expected to be provided by a responsible employer in the area concerned:</p> <p>Please mention any relevant laws and regulations</p>	
<p>4.1.3 Workers are not discriminated in hiring, advancement, dismissal, remuneration and employment related social security</p>	<p>ILO Conventions 100 & 111, ILO Declaration 1998, or equivalent national legislation Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Payroll (of enterprise and/or contractors) Findings of employment surveys Records of labour inspectorate</p>		
<p>4.1.4 Wages or income of self-employed or contractors are at least as high as those in comparable occupations in the same region and in no case lower than the established minimum wage.</p>	<p>ILO Convention 131 or equivalent national legislation Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions Payroll (of enterprise and/or contractors) Findings of employment surveys Records of labour inspectorate</p>		

4.1.5 The manager supports the procurement of goods and services from local suppliers and communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies and processes related to local procurement. - Tender notices. - Evidence of local procurement (e.g. contracts with local suppliers, lists of purchases). 		
4.1.6 The manager is taking steps to minimize or mitigate negative impacts on employment (e.g. closures, restructuring, technological change, seasonal layoffs, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessments of technological impacts on workers. - Transition programs for displaced employees. - Employee retraining programs 		
4.1.7 Total remuneration packages for employees, including wages and other benefits (health, retirement, worker's compensation, housing, food, profit sharing), are fair and compare favourably with prevailing local standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level of worker satisfaction with remuneration. - Policies related to remuneration. - Comparability of remuneration to regional forest sector standards. 		
4.1.8 The manager is taking steps to minimize or mitigate negative impacts on employment (e.g. closures, restructuring, technological change, seasonal layoffs, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessments of technological impacts on workers. - Transition programs for displaced employees. - Employee retraining programs 		
4.1.9 The manager should accommodate or support alternative or community forest management projects when approached to this end by local community members and where the project receives support through the public participation process described in Criterion 4.4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews with local promoters - Manager's participation in the analysis of projects brought to its attention - Description of manager's collaboration 		
FSC Criterion 4.2 Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.		Overall Score for Certification	
4.2.1 Managers are familiar with relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations.	Accessible copies of guidelines and regulations Discussion with managers	Regional Guidance: please note all relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations	
4.2.2 Managers have assessed the risk to workers of particular tasks and equipment, and take measures to reduce or eliminate such risks.	Written assessments of risk Discussions with Managers		
4.2.3 Safety training is carried out, relevant to the tasks of workers and the equipment used.	Training procedure documented Training records Employees aware of safety procedure		

4.2.4 Workers are provided with safety equipment, relevant to the tasks of workers, and the equipment used is consistent with ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry.	Safety equipment available and in good condition ILO Conventions 155, ILO code of Practice on Safety (1988) or equivalent national legislation		
4.2.5 Managers take measures to ensure that workers use any safety equipment that is provided.	Manager's job descriptions Disciplinary measures for failure to use safety equipment		
4.2.6 Managers implement an accident reporting system that includes all work related accidents and deaths of employees, their causes, corrective action taken to prevent similar accidents in future.	Records Discussions with managers Evidence that preventative actions implemented		
4.2.7 There is assured compensation benefits in case of accidents.	Compensation protocol documented Records of payments kept		
4.2.8 Health and safety measures comply with national minimum requirements.	No evidence of non compliance As appropriate: Safety procedures and manuals		
4.2.9 Where workers stay in camps, conditions for accommodation and nutrition comply at least with ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry	ILO Conventions 155, ILO code of Practice on Safety (1988) or equivalent national legislation Interview with workers and their labour organisations or unions and community representatives		
4.2.10 The manager ensures that all forest workers comply with all relevant provincial occupational health and safety requirements,	- Safety policy. - Equipment safety inspection records. - Worker interviews. - Written contracts or understandings with contractors or other employers of forest workers		
4.2.11 The manager has a process in place for fairly resolving disputes with employees pertaining to occupational health and safety.	Written procedure Written Records		
FSC Criterion 4.3 The rights of workers to organise and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).		Overall Score for Certification	
4.3.1 Employment conditions comply with International Labour	Copies of ILO convention 87		

<p>Organisation convention 87</p> <p>This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: freedom of association and protection of the right to organise.</p>	<p>Discussions with manager</p> <p>Written conditions of employment</p> <p>Contracts</p> <p>Collective agreements</p> <p>No evidence of non-compliance</p>		
<p>4.3.2 Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 98</p> <p>This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: organise and bargain collectively.</p> <p><i>The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in the Canadian Labour Code and/or provincial Labour Codes.</i></p>	<p>Copies of ILO convention 98</p> <p>Discussions with manager</p> <p>Written conditions of employment</p> <p>Contracts</p> <p>Collective agreements</p> <p>No evidence of non-compliance</p> <p>- No complaints or evidence of company interference such as discharging of employees related to organizing drives, coercion of employees, etc.</p> <p>- Worker interviews.</p>		
<p>FSC Criterion 4.4</p> <p>Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations.</p>		Overall Score for Certification	
<p>4.4.1 There are systems in place that provide an evaluation of the social impact , appropriate to the size and intensity of their operations that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifies affected groups - includes consultation with affected groups - identifies the main impacts of the operation on those groups - specifies measures to ameliorate identified negative impacts - provides for regular contact with affected groups to monitor effectiveness of measures. 	<p>Records</p>		
<p>4.4.2 Results of social impact evaluation are incorporated into management decisions.</p>	<p>ILO Convention 169, or equivalent national legislation and agreements</p> <p>Management plan or supporting documents</p>		

4.4.3 Forest managers implement a system for ongoing consultation with local people and interest groups (both men and women).	Discussion with forest managers		
4.4.4 Local communities, community and non-government organizations, forest workers, and the interested public affected by forest management are provided with meaningful opportunities to participate in forest management planning. The manager demonstrates that all input was considered and responded to.			
4.4.5 Adjacent landowners and local resource users that may be directly affected by forest operations are provided with notice, and their concerns considered prior to commencement of harvesting and operations.			
4.4.6 On public lands, a public participation process is used to supplement the requirements of 4.4.4. The manager openly seeks representation from a broad and balanced range of interested parties and invites them to participate.			
4.4.7 The public participation process on public lands uses clearly defined ground rules that contain provisions on: a. Goals; b. Timelines; c. Internal and external communications; d. Resources (human, physical, financial, informational or technological) according to needs; e. Roles, responsibilities and obligations of participants, including their organizations; f. Decision-making methods; g. Authority for decisions; h. Mechanism to adjust the process as needed; i. Access to information; j. Participation of experts, other interests and government; and k. A dispute resolution mechanism. The participants have been involved in the development of, and agreed to, the ground rules.			
FSC Criterion 4.5 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.		Regular communication will generate trust through transparency of actions, facilitate exchange of information and opinions	
4.5.1 Mechanisms for resolving grievances are documented and implemented.	Documented mechanism for resolving grievances Use of mechanism recorded	Regional Guidance: please comment on whether existing statutory procedures are considered adequate to resolve grievances of this nature in the region concerned:	

	<p>Statutory procedures if applicable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation regarding the resolution of past disputes. - Interviews with those with whom the manager has had a dispute and used the resolution process. - Evidence of disputes resolved in a timely and satisfactory fashion for all involved parties. 		
4.5.2 Mechanisms exist and are implemented for providing fair compensation to local people where their legal or customary rights, property, resources or livelihoods have been damaged.	<p>Documented procedure for deciding compensation</p> <p>Statutory procedures if applicable</p>	Regional Guidance: please comment on whether existing statutory procedures are considered adequate to provide compensation of this nature in the region concerned:	
4.5.3 Inadvertent damage to indigenous and traditional resources on, or near, indigenous and traditional lands shall be compensated as agreed with the indigenous and traditional communities themselves.	<p>Evidence of compensation in the event of any such damage</p> <p>Evidence of community control in determining the compensation</p>		
4.5.4 Mechanisms exist to resolve conflicts through consultation aiming at achieving agreement or consent, avoiding damage to property, resources, rights, and livelihoods.	<p>Discussion with forest managers</p> <p>Documented procedures</p> <p>ILO Convention 169 or equivalent national legislation or agreements</p>		
4.5.5 The manager takes measures to avoid loss or damage to property, rights, resources or livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manager's record of trespassing, causing damage etc. - Training materials related to avoiding trespasses, etc. - Manager's checking and monitoring procedures and related records. - Relevant knowledge of workers and contractors to minimise potential damage by operations. 		

FSC PRINCIPLE # 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST			
Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 5.1 Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.1.1 There is a work plan and budget for the forest management enterprise showing expected costs and revenues for at least the current financial year	Annual budget <i>Comparison of planned versus actual activities in past years</i>		
5.1.2 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with the expected rate of harvest of forest products (see 5.6).	Product yields stated in annual budget		
5.1.3 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with product values comparable to regional or national norms,	Product values stated in annual budget		
5.1.4 The annual budget incorporates stumpage, royalties or rents as required.	Annual budget	Regional Guidance: please provide information about regional requirements with respect to royalties or other fee payments	
5.1.5 The annual budget specifies any costs associated with implementation of the social and environmental commitments identified in Principles 4 and 6.	Annual budget		
FSC Criterion 5.2 Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.2.1 Forest managers make a proportion of their production available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries and processing operations. (see 5.4 below for related indicators)	Sales information Discussion with local community Note if there are any over-riding reasons preventing this.		
5.2.2 <i>The manager seeks the optimal or "highest and best" value for forest</i>	- <i>Product sorting at harvest operations or</i>		

<i>products.</i>	<i>wood yards.</i> - Documentation of efforts made to determine quality and value of products prior to harvest (e.g. Operational cruising). - Forest manager demonstrates working knowledge of forest product markets. - Trend over time in value obtained per unit of product.		
<i>5.5.3 Preference is given to local processing and value-added facilities if financially competitive.</i>	<i>records of timber sales and/or deliveries to determine the percent of volume harvested which is processed locally.</i> <i>interviews with local wood processors.</i> <i>Efforts made to provide local value added industry with access to wood supply</i>		
FSC Criterion 5.3 Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.3.1 There is no excessive damage to residual stands of trees during and after harvesting.	Site inspection - No evidence of excessive damage to residual stands of trees.		

5.3.2 Timber is extracted and processed promptly after felling in order to minimise waste.	Site inspection - No evidence of wastage through delayed extraction or processing		
5.3.3 The choice of on-site processing machinery includes an evaluation of the need to minimise timber waste and site damage.	Evaluation of machinery use and purchases		
5.3.4 <i>Within the framework of the silvicultural system used, all harvested merchantable and marketable timber is utilized unless left on-site to provide structural diversity and wildlife habitat or for cultural reasons.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest manager has developed and implemented a wood utilization standard - Forest manager can demonstrate efforts to improve the utilization of lower diameter and quality wood. - There is evidence that log specifications and harvest procedures are designed to optimize value and avoid waste. - Active measures are taken to prevent loss in value after harvest. 		
5.3.5 <i>The manager avoids and minimizes the removal of valuable but non-marketable trees without sound silvicultural justification.</i>			
5.3.6 <i>On-site processing sites are limited in size and number and all by-products are properly disposed of.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of forest by-products for bioenergy, co-generation firewood, etc.. - Slashing and chipping residue is properly disposed of and not left piled on-site - Proportion of waste recycled from milling operations - Number and surface area of on-site processing sites 		
FSC Criterion 5.4 Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.4.1 There is an evaluation of the range of the forest's potential products and services, including 'lesser known' timber species, Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and opportunities for forest recreation.	Research papers/reports Local survey results Discussion with managers		
5.4.2 Managers are aware of the role of these products and services in the local economy (whether as trade goods or for subsistence).	Discussion with managers		
5.4.3 Managers have assessed the possibility of utilisation of forest	Discussion with managers		

services, lesser known species and NTFPs on their own account or by local enterprises.	Results of assessments		
5.4.4 Managers encourage the use of forest services, lesser known species and NTFPs by local enterprises where this does not jeopardise other management objectives.	Discussion with managers Results of assessments Existing local enterprises <i>Provisions for NTFP's (e.g. maple syrup, mushrooms, nuts, etc) in the management plan.</i>		
FSC Criterion 5.5 Forest management operations shall recognise, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.5.1 Forest managers have evaluated the role and impact of the forest within the watershed. (see Criterion 6.5b for indicators with respect to maintenance of water resources and fisheries)	Discussion with managers Management planning documents		
5.5.2 Forest managers have information on the fisheries above, in and below the forest watershed. (see Criterion 6.5b for indicators with respect to maintenance of water resources and fisheries)	Discussion with managers Management planning documents		
5.5.3 Management plans and operations include maintenance and enhancement of watershed and fishery values identified.			
FSC Criterion 5.6 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.		Overall Score for Certification	
5.6.1 The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated.	Management plan and/or associated documentation		
5.6.2 The expected level of harvesting on an annual basis, and in the long term (over more than one rotation) is clearly stated.	Management plan and/or associated documentation		
5.6.3 The expected level of harvesting is clearly justified in terms of the permanently sustainable yield of the forest products on which the management plan is based.	Management plan Inventory information Growth and yield models		

5.6.4 All assumptions regarding regeneration, growth, abundance, quality and size distribution of the main commercial species are explicit, and in line with the best available data for the locality from relevant research and/or inventories.	Forest inventories Research papers Forestry journals National, Regional or local guidelines		
5.6.5 The expected level of harvesting in the long term does not exceed local or regional expectations of sustainable yield, taking into account any special silvicultural treatments that have been applied.	Forest inventories Research papers Forestry journals National, Regional or local guidelines		

PRINCIPLE #6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 6.1 Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations		Information from descriptions of forest resources detailed in 7.1b should be used in assessments of impacts Assessments of impacts should be used in creating environmental safeguards detailed in 7.1f	
6.1.1 A system is specified that ensures an assessment of environmental impact is made before commencement of any site-disturbing operations. The system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest management <i>including the quality and quantity of forest resources</i> - takes account of landscape level considerations - is appropriate to the uniqueness of the affected resources 	Documented system Records of results of assessment	Regional Guidance: <i>The term “assessment of environmental impacts” as it is used here is not intended to refer to a formal “Environmental Impact Assessment” as is conducted under federal and provincial laws and regulations. As it is used here, it is intended to mean technical assessments of the manner and extent to which proposed or undertaken management activities affect the environment directly and indirectly. The assessment methodologies used must be scientifically sound. The scope of an assessment is typically outlined at the start of the project so that the project has some well-defined boundaries. These may</i>	

		<p>include physical, temporal, political, cultural and financial limits within the project mandate. Aspects of the environment typically included in assessments are site impacts (on soil and site attributes), community impacts (on local wildlife and ecological communities), and landscape impacts (on the broader forest ecosystem). Where an Environmental Impact Assessment has been carried out – including a Class Environmental Assessment such as the Class Timber EA carried out by the Province of Ontario – the information and guidelines that result from that Assessment can be used towards meeting the requirements of 6.1, provided that the manager can clearly document how it has assessed the local site conditions on its management unit in advance of carrying out operations, and in enough detail to determine where and how such guidelines might apply. Assessments at the stand or site level are carried out prior to implementing field operations and periodically thereafter.</p>	
<p>6.1.2 There is a system to ensure that the results of environmental assessments are incorporated into management planning and implementation such that where an assessment has indicated that environmental impacts of proposed management activities pose significant risk, then:</p> <p>a. Management activities do not occur; or</p> <p>b. The manager reduces the risk to an acceptable level by employing an alternative management approach or mitigative measures; or</p> <p>c. The manager provides a rationale that includes evidence that the chosen option is acceptable based on the conservation of biodiversity and/or other environmental values. This rationale is to be compared with the risk of taking no actions.</p>	<p>Documented system</p> <p>Records of results of assessment</p>		
<p>6.1.3 The manager has gathered relevant data including environmental and ecological data that will serve as regional and landscape-level context for the environmental impact assessment. The information shall include, but need not be limited to:</p> <p>a. Maps of ecosystems, fragile ecosites, soil type, forest cover and natural</p>			

<p>disturbance for the forest;</p> <p>b. An inventory of site specific environmental/ecological characteristics sensitive to impacts by forest operations such as steep slopes, shallow soils, moist soils and soil subject to compaction (e.g. structured clay);</p> <p>c. Maps of HCVEs and their attributes;</p> <p>FSC Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Standard FIELD-TESTED DRAFT April 2007 19</p> <p>d. Classification of water bodies and identification of spawning grounds.</p> <p>e. Information regarding management regimes in surrounding forests, in particular for the areas or sites abutting the forest;</p> <p>f. Details on sites and areas of particular ecological importance for First Nations (as per Criterion 3.3).</p>			
<p>6.1.4 The natural variability and historic local pattern of the forest in the region has been characterized, and includes:</p> <p>a. A description of major disturbance factors, including disturbance intervals;</p> <p>b. Estimated mean distribution and/or composition of tree species, forest cover types and/or forest unit as appropriate;</p> <p>c. Estimated typical age class distribution.</p> <p>The assessment is reviewed by qualified specialists and available for public review.</p>			
<p>6.1.5 The data collected in 6.1.3 and 6.1.4 is verified on-site where appropriate, assessed and interpreted in consideration of the potential impacts (positive or negative) described in 6.1.1.</p>			
<p>6.1.6 Benchmarks of current forest condition at the stand and landscape levels are in place to serve as references during impact assessment.</p>			
<p>6.1.7 The manager implements conditions necessary to achieve the intent of the silvicultural and harvest prescriptions including but not necessarily limited to :</p> <p>a. Residual stocking, structure, species composition and quality (ref. 6.2.4, 6.2.5, 6.3.1)</p> <p>b. Specific habitat requirements (ref. 6.2.2, 6.2.3, 6.2.4, 6.3.1, 6.3.2)</p> <p>c. Protection of sensitive sites (ref. 6.3.6, 6.3.9, 6.3.16)</p> <p>Where forest workers have not received specific training in meeting this requirement, trained tree markers shall be used.</p>			
<p>FSC Criterion 6.2a</p> <p>Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas).</p>		Overall Score for Certification	
<p>6.2.1 The likely presence of rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas) has been assessed on the basis of the best available information. <i>The management plan – or related documents – has an updated list of species at risk (i.e. flora and fauna) that</i></p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers</p> <p>Records</p> <p>Consultation with local biologists</p>	Regional Guidance:	

are presently or potentially found in the forest (i.e. the forest is located in their distribution area), as indicated in federal, provincial or regional government listings, as well as other species that have been identified as needing special protection.			
6.2.2 Areas containing or likely to contain such species or are identified and marked on maps.	Maps		
6.2.3a Procedures are documented and implemented to safeguard such species and their habitats. <i>Special prescriptions are applied: For rare and uncommon plant and wildlife species, appropriate buffer zones or harvest modifications are applied in order to ensure their protection.</i>	Management plan and/or supporting documents - Species and habitat protection plans, or timetable for preparing such plans. - Records of activities undertaken in accordance with these plans		
6.2.3b <i>Where plans exist, or are under development by government to protect the habitat and populations of species at risk in the forest, the manager implements all measures relevant to their activities.</i> <i>Where government plans do not exist for species or habitats identified through indicator 6.2.1 or are incomplete or inadequate, a precautionary approach is used in management of the habitats of the relevant species at risk.</i>	- Protection plans for species and habitat or a development schedule for plans. - Records of activities undertaken under the plans. - Review of precautionary measures. - Comparison of approaches and levels of activity in neighbouring, similar forests. - Results of habitat modelling for relevant species, where it has been undertaken.		
FSC Criterion 6.2b Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.2.4 Areas of special regional importance for biodiversity are identified on maps, and protected from harvesting and other site disturbance. <i>The manager shall identify potential gaps in the representative completeness of protected areas in the appropriate ecological unit(s) (ecoregions, ecodistricts, natural regions) contained on the management unit, using the best available tools and information, such as but not necessarily limited to:</i> <i>a. land cover gap analysis; and</i> <i>b. enduring features gap analysis.</i>	Maps Consultation with local biologists Field visit Gap analysis results	Regional guidance: <i>There are a number of tools currently available that can be used to carry out a gap analysis, including the WWF-Canada Assessment of Representation (AoR) Gap Analysis Tool and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Gap Tool. The analysis should extend to the full area of all ecological units contained on the management unit, so that protected areas in the ecological unit but outside of the management unit should be considered.</i>	
6.2.5 At least 10% of the forest area is designated as a conservation	Maps	Regional Guidance: note statutory	

zone, identified on maps, and managed with biodiversity as a major objective.	Field visit	requirements for protected areas	
6.2.6 At least half of the area identified under 6.2.5 (i.e. 5% of the total forest area) is designated as a protected area, identified on maps, and is protected from full commercial harvesting.	Maps Field visit		
6.2.7a Selection of conservation zones and protected areas is justified in terms of their potential to maximise their contribution to the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity <i>Where there are identified gaps, the manager shall use the gap analysis and consideration of elements such as representativeness, connectivity, integrity, forest age, rare ecosystems, the results of the HCVF analysis in 9.1 and other available analyses to determine and map the location and size of candidate protected areas.</i>	Maps Consultation with local biologists		
6.2.7b <i>The manager shall engage and cooperate with interested parties (e.g. ENGOs, Aboriginal communities) and qualified experts in carrying out the gap analysis and identifying candidate protected areas.</i>			
6.2.7c <i>Interested parties should generally be in favour of the conclusions of the gap analysis regarding the identification and contribution of candidate protected areas.</i>			
6.2.7d <i>The manager should act within its sphere of influence to encourage interim and long term recognition of candidate protected areas.</i>			
6.2.8 The protected area includes examples of all existing ecosystems within the forest area.	Maps Consultation with local biologists		
6.2.9a The movement of key plant and animal species between reserved and harvested areas is encouraged by retaining corridors of uncut forest based on streamsid es with links up slopes and across ridges to connecting any large patches of forest which will not be harvested.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Field inspection		
6.2.9b <i>The manager has established a desired target for the future distribution and abundance of rare tree species listed in 6.1.1 consistent with site conditions, historical abundance and the scale of the forest being managed. The target, management plan and operational plans should be designed to:</i> <i>a. Increase its relative abundance;</i>	Plans		

<p>b. Conserve genetic diversity;</p> <p>c. Ensure successful regeneration ;</p> <p>d. Maintain a balance of age classes in the management unit;</p> <p>FSC Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Standard FIELD-TESTED DRAFT April 2007 21</p> <p>e. Harvest isolated stands only if adequate natural regeneration is present within the stand or if seed from the appropriate seed zone is used to successfully regenerate (free to grow) an equivalent site within the seed zone;</p> <p>f. Harvest isolated individuals that have seed bearing potential only where they are showing signs of severe decline and are hazardous</p>			
FSC Criterion 6.2c Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.2.10 Systems for controlling hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting of animals or plants are documented.	Documents Management plan		
6.2.11 Systems are in place to prevent hunting or trapping of protected species.	Discussions with forest managers		
6.2.12 Where plans exist, or are under development by government to protect the habitat and populations of species at risk in the forest, the manager cooperates with efforts to control inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting.	<p>- Protection plans for species and habitat or a development schedule for plans.</p> <p>- Records of activities undertaken under the plans.</p>		
FSC Criterion 6.3 Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including: a) Forest regeneration and succession. b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity. c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.		Overall Score for Certification	
<p>6.3.1 In consideration of the assessment results in 6.1, the manager has determined a longterm desired future forest condition that maintains, enhances or restores natural conditions in natural forests relating to:</p> <p>a. diversity of forest types</p> <p>b. diversity of successional stages</p> <p>c. distribution of age classes, including old growth</p> <p>d. diversity of forest structures (e.g. horizontal, vertical and pattern)</p> <p>e. connectivity</p> <p>f. levels of disturbances at the landscape level (e.g. watershed)</p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers</p> <p>Discussion with local biologists</p>	<p>Several Indicators in 6.3 (6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.3.8, 6.3.9 and 6.3.14) use the qualifier "in natural forests." This means that these Indicators do not apply on plantations within the management unit.</p>	
6.3.2a Systems that use small clearfell areas, selective felling and create varied age class have been considered.	Discussion with forest managers		

6.3.2b <i>Quantitative short to mid-term (e.g. 2-5 years) objectives have been set, using expert input, to maintain, enhance or restore natural conditions in natural forests. Plans have been developed and are being implemented to achieve the objectives.</i>			
6.3.3 Forestry operations must, if appropriate to the silvicultural system, aim for a mixture of compartments differing in size, shape, species, and date of planting and felling, in harmony with the landscape.	As above		
6.3.4a <i>In partial cuts in natural forests, harvesting (whether during normal operations or salvage following a natural disturbance) and other stand management activities leave residual structures in sufficient quantity and distribution for them to serve their ecological functions. Precise objectives for different structural components are determined and documented, and include the following considerations: a. diversity of vertical and horizontal structure and tree pattern relevant to the site; b. wildlife habitat; and c. woody debris</i>	Historical evidence if available Management plan and/or supporting documentation		
6.3.4b <i>In clearcuts and other final removal cuts in natural forests, harvesting maintains residual structures in sufficient quantities and distribution so as to fulfill their ecological functions. Specific ranges for the various structural components are described in the forest management plan, consistent with the requirements below, and are implemented. a. Post harvest residual includes patches or clumps of trees and individual trees and/or patches. b. Residual retention includes all standing residual structure in a defined and mapped harvest area, including insular patches, peninsular patches, partial harvest areas and reserves established for other purposes. c. Residual structure consists of a mix of dispersed trees and/or a range of patch sizes adapted to the size of the cutblock. Residuals are well distributed at all scales throughout the harvest area. Where the harvest area is an aggregation of smaller cutblocks, residual trees and patches shall be well distributed within the small cutblocks as well as between or among them. d. All residual retention is long term, meaning it will not be harvested until at least the subsequent rotation. e. The amount of residual structure retained in harvest operations will approximate levels of expected natural post-disturbance residual identified in 6.1.3. f. In small harvest blocks (i.e. 5-20ha) where there is abundant residual forest in the</i>	- Maps and aerial photographs of harvested areas. - Relevant training material used in courses or by harvest and site preparation - Field reconnaissance.		

form of harvest block separators, peninsulas, riparian or other types of reserves, or stands harvested under one of the partial cut systems in the surrounding area, residual structure of 25 to 30 individual trees per hectare should be retained within the clearcut harvest area, based on the managers' goals related to wildlife habitat and ecological characteristics.			
6.3.5a Management of the forest area as a whole is designed to ensure that the full complement of naturally occurring tree species regenerates successfully in the forest area over the duration of the rotation. <i>In natural forests regeneration efforts should emulate natural processes such as natural regeneration, direct seeding, and use local seed sources.</i>	Pre-harvest inventory Post-harvest inventory Best available scientific data Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists		
6.3.5b <i>Regeneration occurs in a timely fashion, and consistent with successional objectives as outlined in 6.3.1.</i>			
6.3.6 Selective felling and thinning regimes are designed to maintain genotypic diversity.	Discussion with forest managers Discussion with local biologists		
6.3.7a Biodiversity is routinely maintained by the retention of marginal habitats e.g. streamside vegetation, vegetation on rocky outcrops, swamps and heaths.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Maps Field inspection		
6.3.7b <i>Quantitative habitat objectives should be set, using expert input, for species whose habitat requirements have not been addressed in 6.3.1. Plans have been developed and are being implemented in natural forests to achieve the objectives.</i>		<i>This indicator is intended to supplement the "coarse filter" approach outlined in 6.3.1, by encouraging managers to implement measures aimed at improving habitat for significant species with specific habitat needs.</i>	
6.3.8 Standing and fallen dead wood habitats are retained.	Management plan and/or associated documentation Field inspection		
6.3.9 <i>The manager has a strategic access management plan to minimize and mitigate the negative impacts of roads. This may include but is not necessarily limited to:</i> <i>a. reducing road density;</i> <i>b. reducing and/or limiting access to High Conservation Value Forest areas;</i> <i>c. decommissioning roads;</i> <i>d. avoiding road building in or around protected areas; and-or</i> <i>e. maintaining remoteness of areas with sensitive cultural or ecological values or where required for tourism</i> <i>f. Maintain or restore connectivity</i> <i>The manager collaborates with the government and other relevant authorities in implementing the plan.</i>			

6.3.10 Disturbance to seasonal watercourses (including intermittent and ephemeral streams, seeps, ponds, vernal pools) is avoided wherever possible. Temporary crossings are restored so as to avoid damage to seasonal watercourses.			
6.3.11 The manager is implementing relevant best management practices pertaining to the protection of soils, water quality and sensitive sites.			
6.3.12 Rutting related site damage and damage to residual trees (crown, trunks and roots) does not exceed provincial acceptable levels.			
6.3.13 Harvest plans schedule operations on damage prone sites to periods of the year when risks are minimized.			
6.3.14 Where mechanical site preparation is adopted it keeps to a minimum soil compaction, erosion and organic nutrient displacement. The top organic layer and the underlying mineral soil are mixed rather than the organic layer removed (may vary depending on the targeted regeneration, expected competition and availability of herbicides as a treatment option).			
FSC Criterion 6.4 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.4.1 Managers shall ensure that no forest management activities, including harvesting, silviculture and road construction are carried out in protected and candidate protected areas. These representative areas of existing ecosystems should be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources. (See also 6.2.8)	Management plans Maps Survey Site inspection	Regional guidance: Protected Areas are defined in this standard as areas protected by legislation, regulation, or land-use policy to control human occupancy or activity. Protected areas therefore can only be created by government and their establishment includes consideration of factors that are outside the scope of FSC certification. However, it is the intent of this Criterion to ensure that forest managers act within their sphere of influence to support the efforts by government to complete a network of representative protected areas; at the very least by taking steps to avoid diminishing future options for establishing protected areas. In this standard we use the term "candidate protected area" to identify areas that are identified by the manager and validated by external review as having the potential to contribute towards the completion of a network of representative protected areas.	

FSC Criterion 6.5a Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimise damage during road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances;		Overall Score for Certification	
6.5.1 There is written guidance or policies and procedures for new road building, road maintenance and other mechanical disturbance.	Policies and Procedures	Regional Guidance: where there are national guidelines for road building, these are adopted.	
6.5.2 Guidance, Policies and procedures include the following norms for the design and building of new roads, <i>skid trails and landings</i> .: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New roads are planned in advance on topographical maps showing existing streams - Roads are fitted to the topography so that a minimum of alterations to the natural features will occur - Wherever possible roads are located on natural benches, ridges and flatter slopes - Road construction in steep, narrow valleys, slip-prone or other unstable areas, natural drainage channels and streamsides is minimised - Roads are not be aligned through environmentally sensitive areas - Embankments and cuttings are stabilised to resist erosion - Drains and culverts are designed to minimise erosion - <i>minimise water crossings and loss of productive area</i> - <i>minimize loss of site productivity</i> 	Documents Field inspection of roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Proof of implementation of standards/practices, assessed in the field</i> - <i>Use of waterbars on steep slopes and/or switchbacks</i> - <i>Knowledge by the field workers of the standards/practices, assessed through interviews</i> - <i>Rate and severity of non-compliances</i> 		
6.5.3 Machinery operators receive adequate training and are aware of the requirements with respect to prevention of erosion.	Training records Discussion with machinery operators		

FSC Criterion 6.5b Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: protect water resources.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.5.4 Policies and procedures for the design and building of new roads include the following norms with respect to protection of water resources, which are implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stream crossings are planned before operations begin and shown on relevant maps - The number of stream crossings is minimised - Stream crossings are at right angles to the stream - Valley bottom roads and tracks are kept as far back from the stream as possible - Culverts are designed so they do not obstruct the migration of fish, create fast water velocities or stream beds unsuitable for fish - Drains do not drain into natural watercourses. Where this is unavoidable, regularly emptied silt traps are installed. - <i>complies at a minimum with all provincial regulations, policies and licence conditions pertaining to riparian and wetland protection during road construction.</i> 	Documented policies and procedures Field inspection of roads		
6.5.5 New roads are not constructed in streambeds. Existing roads in streambeds are closed and replacements are constructed.	Field inspection		
6.5.6 Buffer zones in which harvesting does not take place are established around all permanent watercourses.	Field Inspection		
6.5.7 There is no evidence of siltation or other damage to water sources.	Site inspection		
6.5c Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: minimise forest damage during harvesting,		Overall Score for Certification	
6.5.8 There are written policies and procedures to minimise forest damage during harvesting and extraction.	Procedure documented		
6.5.9 Policies and procedures include the following norms, which	Harvesting procedure		

<p>are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected areas are physically demarcated, at least temporarily, before any forest operations start on near by land - Harvesting machinery must not enter streams except at designated and designed stream crossings - Log and top shall not be pushed into streams - Extraction is stopped when soils are saturated - The use of brash mats is specified, where appropriate - <i>complies at a minimum with all provincial regulations, policies and licence conditions pertaining to riparian and wetland protection during harvesting.</i> 	Field inspection of harvesting sites		
6.5.10 Harvesting techniques are designed to minimise erosion and run off.	Procedure documented		
6.5.11 Harvesting and extraction methods are designed to minimise damage to residual trees and regeneration.	Procedure documented Field inspection		
6.5.12 New harvesting and extraction machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise damage to soils, residual trees and regeneration.	Evaluation of new machinery purchases		
6.5.13 Workers receive appropriate training in harvesting and extraction methods.	Training records		
FSC Criterion 6.6 a Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.6.1a Documented pest, disease and weed control strategies are available.	Documentation	Regional Guidance: note laws and guideline referring to forest pest control	
6.6.1b <i>The manager should collaborate in the development and implementation of an integrated pest management programme, an aspect of which aims at avoiding the use of chemical pesticides.</i>			
6.6.2 Procedures are in place to record all use of synthetic chemicals by the forest management enterprise	Records	Regional Guidance: note laws and guidelines referring to chemical use	

Records of chemical use include: a) Name of the product b) Location of the site treated; c) Area of the site treated; d) Method of application; e) Date chemical use started; f) Date chemical use finished; g) Total quantity of the chemical used;			
6.6.3 <i>The manager shall use chemical pesticides only when non-chemical products are not available, ineffective to attain the silvicultural objectives, cost-prohibitive or inadequate in light of risks and environmental and social benefits. Furthermore, chemical pesticides shall only be used when their use is essential to attain the following silvicultural objectives:</i> <i>a. The regeneration or restoration of non-forest lands; or</i> <i>b. The regeneration of challenging species (e.g. Oak or White Pine);</i> <i>c. The control of invasive exotic species; or</i> <i>d. To control major insect outbreaks.</i> <i>The rationale for each chemical pesticide use is documented and publicly available.</i>	Discussion with managers		
6.6.4 Synthetic chemicals are only used where there is no known non-chemical alternative not entailing excessive cost.	Discussion with managers		
6.6.5 A procedure is in place to record the most appropriate non-chemical alternative that was considered and rejected prior to use of the synthetic chemical, together with the justification for use of the chemical rather than the non-chemical alternative.	Documented procedure Records		
6.6.6 Chemicals are used only in minimum effective quantities, with strict observation of controls and regulations.	Records Field observations		
FSC Criterion 6.6b World Health Organisation Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.6.7 The use or storage of these chemicals on certified units is	Documents	Regional Guidance: note chemicals	

prohibited.	Site inspection	banned within country	
6.6.8 The use or storage of seed and seedling dressings based on mercurial, organophosphate and organochlorine compounds (including Gamma HCH, Lindane and BHC), or other long-lasting chemicals which can accumulate in food chains or the ecosystem is prohibited.			
6.6.9 Chemicals classified as Highly Hazardous by FSC (Annex 7) shall not be used unless derogation has been approved by FSC.	Chemical purchase records Chemical application records Nursery production procedures / manuals	Refer to www.fsc.org FSC-POL-30-601 Chemical Pesticides in FSC Certified Forests FSC-GUI-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy: Guidance on Implementation	
FSC Criterion 6.6c If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimise health and environmental risks.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.6.10 Training and relevant equipment are provided to all operators.	Training manuals Training records		
6.6.11 Fuel tanks and stores are located so that spillages from damage, defects or refuelling shall not enter watercourses.	Site inspection		
6.6.12 All equipment for the transport, storage and application of chemicals shall be maintained in a safe and leakproof condition.	Site inspection		
6.6.13 Application of chemicals within 10m of watercourses and 30m around reservoirs and lakes is prohibited.	Documented procedure / manuals		
6.6.14 Application if heavy rain is expected, during wet weather, on frozen snow-covered ground or ground that has baked dry during a drought is prohibited.	Documented procedure / manuals		
6.6.15 Soaking of seedlings treated with chemicals in drains or watercourses prior to planting is prohibited.	Documented procedure / manuals		

FSC Criterion 6.7 Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.7.1 Off-site locations have been identified for the disposal of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic waste in an environmentally appropriate manner.	Site inspection		
6.7.2 There is a system in place for taking waste to the appropriate locations for disposal.	Discussion with managers Inspection		
6.7.3 Disposal does not take place in watercourses or lakes or by burying.	No evidence of inappropriate disposal		
6.7.4 There is no evidence of waste left in the forest. 6.7.5 <i>Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are in place and implemented regarding safe handling and disposal of chemicals, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil. These SOP's reflect best management practices and at minimum ensure compliance with all regulatory guidelines.</i> 6.7.6 <i>A recycling program is in place for used oil and plastic containers.</i> 6.7.7 <i>In the event of a hazardous product spill, the manager shall immediately contain the product, notify the appropriate authorities, and begin cleanup and product elimination with the assistance of qualified personnel.</i>	No evidence of inappropriate disposal <		

necessary to achieve defined management aims as part of integrated pest management system (use of naturally occurring organisms is permitted). <i>The rationale for the use of biological control agents is documented and based on scientific evidence.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - records of application of biological control agents. - forest protection plans. - documented rationale for the use of biological control agents. 		
6.8.3 There is no use of genetically modified organisms by the forest management enterprise.	No evidence of GMO use		
FSC Criterion 6.9 The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.		Overall Score for Certification	
6.9.1a All use of exotic species is documented and justified.	Documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description and records of areas where exotic species are planted - Inspection of exotic species plantations - Results of monitoring measures 	Regional guidance: Hybrids derived from at least one exotic species are considered exotic species. Hybrids are typically sterile, and hence non-invasive. Hybridization does not constitute genetic modification of the sort referred to in FSC's definition of Genetically Modified Organisms.	
6.9.1b Only species known to be non-invasive are to be used.			
6.9.2 Exotic species used are monitored to evaluate potential adverse ecological impacts.	Documents Site inspection		
6.9.3 In the event that adverse ecological impacts are identified control actions are implemented.	Documents Site inspection		
FSC Criterion 6.10 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit. 		Overall Score for Certification	
6.10.1 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit (<i>Forest conversion to plantations from the time of initial FSC certification shall not exceed 5% of the productive forest area.</i>); and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term 	No plans for conversion exist No evidence of conversion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluation of the conservation and social impacts and benefits of conversion - Comparison with any candidate protected areas identified as per 6.2 and 6.4 		

conservation benefits across the forest management unit.			
6.10.2 Management actions are undertaken to convert all non-forest areas (landings, road, gravel pits, etc.) back to forest once the non-forest use has ceased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documented plans related to re-establishment of forest cover in non-forest areas. - Field inspection of re-establishment efforts. 		

PRINCIPLE #7: MANAGEMENT PLAN

A management plan -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations -- shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATOR	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 7.1a The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Management objectives.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.1 There is a clear statement of the objectives of forest management including: <i>Description of long-term desired future condition of the forest</i> <i>Short to mid term objectives</i> <i>Habitat objectives</i> <i>Strategic access management plan</i> <i>Target for the future abundance of rare tree species</i>	Management plan	Regional Guidance: note requirements of regional authorities and forest grant schemes	
FSC Criterion 7.1b (i) The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of the forest resources to be managed and environmental limitations.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.2 There is a clear description of the area under management control.	Documents Maps		
7.1.3 There is a description of the physical aspects of the management area (e.g. topography, soils, geology, and water resources), appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest and management programme.	As above		
7.1.4 There is a clear description of any areas under management control, which are excluded from harvesting, for whatever reasons.	As above		

7.1.5 Areas that have been harvested in the past are known, and are marked as such on maps.	As above		
7.1.6 There is an evaluation of the timber resource (inventory), sufficient in detail and rigour to justify the planned harvesting for the full rotation, and to demonstrate convincingly that yields will be permanently sustainable in successive rotations. (see also Criterion 5.6)	Forest inventory		
FSC Criterion 7.1b (ii) The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.7 There is a description of the land use and ownership status.	(and see 2.2, 3.1, 3.3, 4.4)		
7.1.8 There is a description of the socio-economic context for management.			
7.1.9 There is a description of adjacent land use.			
FSC Criterion 7.1c The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of the silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.10 The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated and justified in terms of the ecology of the forest.	See 5.6.1 and 6.3.1		
7.1.11 The management prescriptions and procedures required to implement the silvicultural system are clearly stated, as, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification and marking of trees to be retained for future extraction, as seed sources, or to maintain biodiversity; - selection criteria of trees for felling; - method of marking trees or area selected for felling - method of ensuring regeneration; 	Procedure documented Field Inspection (see 5.6)		

FSC Criterion 7.1d The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection			
7.1.12 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection and shall include: <i>a) reliable information on growth and yield, justified by clear evidence in the form of historical data, empirical evidence or research findings;</i> <i>b) rate of annual timber harvests that are calculated after protected areas, candidate protected areas, riparian zones, other reserves, non-productive forest lands and other exclusions are taken out of the productive land base;</i> <i>c) consideration of operational constraints;</i> <i>d) a recent inventory linked to a forest ecosystem classification system;</i> <i>e) the area available for harvesting;</i> <i>f) stages of natural succession;</i> <i>g) projections based on the success of current and past silvicultural treatments;</i> <i>h) estimates of the impacts of external factors affecting forests (e.g. acid rain dieback, major storm damage, invasive pests, climate change);</i> <i>i) model scenarios (forecast of forest conditions, forest health and productivity, habitat, wood supply) that extend far into the future (at least 100 years);</i> <i>j) objectives for future forest conditions as determined in the forest management plan;</i> <i>k) a precautionary approach that reflects the existence and quality of data and hypotheses; and</i> <i>l) a sensitivity analysis of the AAC calculation hypotheses, in particular when the hypotheses are very uncertain, when the data are not very reliable or when the results are very uncertain.</i>	See 5.6		
FSC Criterion 7.1e The management plan and supporting documents shall provide provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.			
7.1.13 Procedures for monitoring forest regeneration and growth are documented and implemented.	Procedure documented See 8.2		
FSC Criterion 7.1f The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments.		Safeguards should be based on environmental assessments detailed in 6.1	
7.1.14 The need for fire management and control has been evaluated and is documented.	Discussions with manager Documents		

	Fire plan		
7.1.15 Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments are implemented.	Discussions with manager Documents		
FSC Criterion 7.1g The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.16 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide plans for the identification and protection of rare threatened and endangered species.	See 6.2a		
FSC Criterion 7.1h The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.1.17 There are maps showing the forest resource base including protected areas <i>and Maps of critical habitat for listed species at risk</i>	See also 2.2.1, 3.3.1, 7.1b		
7.1.18 There are maps showing land ownership. are accessible, clear and usable.	Maps		
7.1.19 There are maps showing planned management in the short term (5-10 years) and longer term (20 years or more).	Maps		
7.1..20 <i>Maps of existing and planned roads and infrastructure, as well as planned removals of roads and infrastructure</i>	Maps		
FSC Criterion 7.2 The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.2.1 There is a system in place for the regular revision and updating of the management plan. <i>The management plan shall be revised at least every 10 years</i>	Management plan Discussions with managers		
7.2.2 Managers are aware of relevant research being undertaken or planned in the area, e.g. concerning forest management, timber production and biology/ecology.	Discussions with managers	Regional Guidance: note organisations involved in research in the area	

7.2.3 There is a system to review management in relation to socio-economic conditions and trends.	Management Plan Social evaluation Discussions with managers		
7.2.4 There is evidence that significant findings of such research, as well as the results of monitoring by the forest management enterprise, are incorporated into updated policies, plans and procedures.	Management plan Discussions with managers		
FSC Criterion 7.3 Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.		Overall Score for Certification	
7.3.1 Managers and supervisors shall have qualification, training or experience appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation sufficient to enable them to plan and organise forest operations and other elements of the management plan	ILO Convention 142, Code of Practice on Safety (1988) or equivalent national legislation. Skills certificates, records of training Field observation Interviews with workers or unions	Regional Guidance: <i>Employees and Forest Workers Definitions</i> <i>Employee: Anyone who is on the payroll of the manager, in a full-time, part-time or seasonal capacity, for whom the manager withholds and remits taxes in accordance with federal and provincial laws.</i> <i>Forest worker: All employees as defined above, as well as self-employed contractors, the employees of contractors or the employees of other companies whose activities (e.g. planning, road-building, thinning, harvesting, hauling, etc) contribute directly to the delivery of wood to the manager that will be included in the scope of the FSC certificate.</i>	
7.3.2 All workers receive training relevant to their tasks and responsibilities. <i>Training material and courses address the following topics, among others:</i> <i>FSC Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Standard FIELD-TESTED DRAFT April 2007 28</i> <i>a. How to avoid damage to the environment, in particular to residual stands, streams, and sites of cultural significance</i> <i>b. Assessment of log quality and destination</i> <i>c. Appropriate implementation of the management plan</i> <i>d. The relevant sections of international agreements (see Criterion 1.3)</i> <i>e. Health and safety requirements</i> <i>f. Implementation of ecosystem-based management (e.g. harvesting and site preparation)</i>	Training procedures documented Training records Employee and contractor consultation - Training program and content of training material		

g. Use and handling of pesticides h. Identify species at risk and other species listed in 6.2.1			
7.3.3 There are records of training provided to forest workers.	Training procedures documented Training records Employee consultation		
7.3.4 Appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation there is a policy for training, qualifications, and recruitment that includes skill and experience the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels	Policy		
7.3.5 Forest workers are encouraged to promptly report to the manager any situations that may conflict with the implementation of the management plan, with the FSC standard or with regulations. Forest workers are not penalized by the manager for reporting such situations.			
FSC Criterion 7.4 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1 above		Overall Score for Certification	
7.4.1 The public is provided with a summary of the management plan and is allowed access to the complete management plan. This access is limited only by the following specific information: a. Confidential information on traditional land use activities and cultural values; b. Information about certain values, that if made available could pose a threat to the existence, conservation, health or integrity of those values; c. Existing confidentiality agreements that may restrict information sharing; d. Proprietary or confidential information in respect of existing Copyright Law, Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA) legislation and the intellectual property rights mechanisms associated with these types of legislation; and e. Information that would affect the applicant's competitiveness (e.g. costs, revenues, etc.). [N.B. A summary of the main elements of the management plan listed in Criterion 7.1 above will be included in Soil Association's public summary of the evaluation, if a certificate is awarded]	Availability of information		

PRINCIPLE #8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT Monitoring shall be conducted -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management -- to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATOR	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 8.1 The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.1.1 <i>The management plan's implementation is subject to regular monitoring that documents:</i> <i>a. The degree in which goals, objectives and targets were met</i> <i>b. Conformance to the management plan</i> <i>c. Unexpected effects of management activities; and</i> <i>d. Social and environmental effects of management activities</i>	Information may be available in the management plan or supporting documents		
8.1.2 The frequency and expense of monitoring is appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment.	As above Monitoring system justified		
8.1.3 Procedures are consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison and assessment of change. <i>The manager should have or be participating in the development of a system of sample plots, including permanent plots, and should use this information to measure forest condition and trends over time, including the impacts of forest management.</i>	As above	<i>Survey methods may be simple and based on easily-obtained information e.g. fixed point photography.</i>	
8.1.4 Monitoring records are maintained in a well-ordered, up-to-date and accessible form.	As above		
8.1.5 <i>The monitoring program has been designed to see if the results of management activities conform to the stated objectives, and provide the information required to allow the necessary adaptations if the objectives are not met.</i>			
FSC Criterion 8.2 a Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Yield of all forest products harvested.		Overall Score for Certification	

8.2.1a Yields of all forest products harvested are recorded.	Production records		
8.2.1b <i>The manager monitors timber harvest volumes by species and product.</i>			
8.2.1c <i>The manager has assembled readily available information about the harvest of timber by parties other than themselves on the managed forest unit.</i>	<i>Information (i.e. volume harvested by species, location of harvest) related to the timber harvests of overlapping licensees, third parties, independent operators, and any others who conduct harvest operations in the forest.</i>		
FSC Criterion 8.2 b Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.2.2 Where standard growth models or information on regeneration of commercial species is not known, there is a programme in place to collect detailed information for future management <i>including but not necessarily limited to forest health, disturbance, and age class structure.</i>	Existence of reliable data on regeneration and growth rates A documented programme for collection of data		
8.2.3 The condition of the forest (presence of pests, diseases, evidence of soil compaction, erosion etc) is regularly monitored and reviewed.	Records of regular monitoring		
FSC Criterion 8.2 c Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: The composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.2.4 Conservation areas (see 6.2) are regularly monitored to ensure that there is no evidence of deterioration or disturbance.	Monitoring procedure Monitoring data		
8.2.5 Forest managers provide for monitoring of the effects of forestry operations on plant and animal species (names, abundance, distribution, habitat requirements, biology, ecology, behaviour), commensurate with the extent and intensity of the forest management, and the rarity and fragility of the forest ecosystem and known species within it.			

FSC Criterion 8.2 d Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.2.6 There are meetings with representatives of local communities, at which any concerns regarding the social and environmental impacts of operations <i>including impacts on cultural values, resources and uses</i> are recorded.	Records of meetings with representatives of local communities (see also 4.4.1)		
8.2.7 Monitoring programmes are implemented to collect data related to environmental impacts. Such data might relate to: water quality, seasonal water flow, fish populations, wildlife populations.	Documented procedures Monitoring data		
FSC Criterion 8.2 e Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.2.8 There are clear financial accounts for the forest enterprise.	Accounts (see also 5.1)		
8.2.9 There is an evaluation of the productivity and efficiency of the forest management enterprise.	Accounts Annual review Discussion with forest managers		
FSC Criterion 8.3 Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organisations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."		Overall Score for Certification	
8.3.1 Forest products that are to sold as certified are readily identifiable as originating from the evaluated forest. This may be achieved through physical marking of the timber, a system of paper control, daily or weekly production records, or a combination of these and similar techniques.	Procedure documented	In the case of joint forest management and chain of custody evaluations the point of sale MUST be explicitly identified and recorded by the inspector:	
8.3.2 The forest management enterprise maintains control of the chain of custody of the timber up to the point of sale.	Procedure documented	The inspector MUST describe and evaluate the system for controlling the chain of custody of products to	

		the point of sale identified above.	
8.3.3 Invoices issued for certified timber sales specify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The source of the certified timber - the date of sale - the quantity of certified timber sold - the specifications (species, dimensions, quality) of certified timber sold - the point at which the buyer shall take control of the chain of custody of the certified timber - certificate code - correspond to details on delivery documents 	Records		
FSC Criterion 8.4 The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.4.1 There is a system that demonstrates how the results of monitoring are incorporated into the revision of management plans.	Management plan Procedure documented Discussion with manager		
8.4.2 There is evidence to demonstrate that proposed changes to management are implemented.	Management plan Discussion with manager		
FSC Criterion 8.5 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.		Overall Score for Certification	
8.5.1 Forest managers agree to make a the results and/or a summary of the monitoring programmes available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality.	Monitoring summary		

PRINCIPLE 9 : MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS

Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes that define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.

High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:

- a) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant :
 - concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or
 - large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance
- b) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems
- c) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control)
- d) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in co-operation with such local communities).

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATOR	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criteria 9.1 Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.		Overall Score for Certification	
9.1.1 <i>The manager undertakes efforts to, or makes use of existing efforts to, identify and map the presence of HCVFs by means of a process that meets the characteristics and intent of the assessment process in Appendix 7</i>	Results of assessment - Documented procedures used to identify and map HCVFs and related values - Interviews with those involved in identification process.	Regional Guidance: please note whether you know of any forests or areas of forest in the area which you would consider as being High Conservation Value Forests, according to the definition above	
9.1.2 Forest managers have assessed whether High Conservation Value Forests is present in the area under their control.			
9.1.3 Areas identified as High Conservation Value Forests are marked on maps.	Maps		
9.1.4 <i>The manager ensures that a credible external review is undertaken of the HCVF assessment.</i>			

9.1.5 The HCVF assessment shall be made publicly available, including associated maps (subject to confidentiality considerations) as well as a summary of how concerns raised during the consultation and review process have been addressed.		Regional guidance: Factors that may limit the public availability of information include the ownership of that information by other parties as well as the need in some circumstances to withhold site-specific information in order to protect the value.	
FSC Criteria 9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.		Overall Score for Certification	
9.2.1 Forest managers shall consult with <i>directly affected persons, qualified specialists, Aboriginals</i> and other relevant stakeholders on the identification of High Conservation Values and management options for any High Conservation attributes identified.	Discussion with forest managers Stakeholder consultation	[The certification inspectors will place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and the options for their maintenance] Regional Guidance: Please note the main options that you would consider appropriate to the High Conservation Value Forests that you mentioned in 9.1 above.	
9.2.2 On public forests the manager should take steps to encourage ongoing and constructive engagement with interested parties in the identification of High Conservation Values and the management options thereof, where the interest, commitment and capacity for such constructive engagement exists.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Record of draft information shared with interested parties (NGOs, Aboriginal communities, etc) - Record of agreements or understandings reached with interested parties in which there is a shared responsibility for constructive engagement. 		
FSC Criteria 9.3 The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.		Overall Score for Certification	
9.3.1 Specific protection measures are implemented for identified High Conservation Value areas and/or attributes.	Protection measures documented and justified Evidence of implementation		
9.3.2 The identified protection measures adopt a precautionary approach and with respect to each conservation attribute: <i>a. Will create conditions with a very high probability of securing the long-term maintenance or the restoration of the applicable conservation attribute;</i>	Documentation of management strategies and those portions addressing points a-c		

<i>b. Are being implemented; and c. Are proving effective (or are adapted as required) based on the results of monitoring.</i>			
9.3.3 The identified protection measures are included in the publicly available management plan			
9.3.4 When a High Conservation Value extends beyond property or forest management unit boundaries under the manager's responsibilities, or when the maintenance of a conservation value depends on the proximity or connectivity with other HCVEs, the manager coordinates its conservation efforts with those of the neighbouring HCVE landowners/managers.	- Correspondence with managers of adjacent lands. - Portions of management plan dealing with management of adjacent lands.		
FSC Criteria 9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.		Overall Score for Certification	
9.4.1 A programme of at least annual monitoring appropriate to the size and vulnerability of the conservation attributes is implemented including the effects of manager's activities in or adjacent to those High Conservation Value Forests, and the effectiveness of the measures employed for their maintenance or restoration.	Documented HCV Monitoring procedure Monitoring data		
9.4.2 When monitoring results indicate increasing risk to a specific conservation attribute, the manager re-evaluates the measures taken to maintain or enhance that attribute, and adjusts the management measures to reverse the trend.	Monitoring data		

FSC PRINCIPLE # 10: PLANTATIONS

Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1 - 9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.

SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
FSC Criterion 10.1 The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.		Overall Score for Certification	
		<i>Regional Guidance: Definition of "Plantation" in the FSC Great Lakes/St. Lawrence context</i>	

		<p><i>In this standard, plantations are defined as forest areas that are established primarily for timber production purposes, are not managed to provide other values or amenities on the planted sites, and some or all of the following characteristics are maintained in a highly altered state or eliminated:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. tree species diversity;</i> <i>b. stand diversity;</i> <i>c. stand structure;</i> <i>d. early successional habitats;</i> <i>e. mature and old trees; and/or</i> <i>f. coarse woody debris.</i> <p><i>Not all planted forests are necessarily plantations. The clearest determination of whether or not an area is considered a plantation according to this standard will be found in the manager's current and planned future activities on the site. Where an area is being managed fully in accordance with the Indicators described in Principles 1-9 of this standard, then the area is not a plantation. This means that some forests that are currently in a highly altered state due to past management activities may not be considered as plantations for the purpose of this standard, as long as the manager is taking steps to naturalize these sites over the long term, in accordance with all of the requirements in Criterion 6.3.</i></p> <p><i>Plantations may exist in three contexts:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. Afforestation: plantations that have been created as a result of a land use change from some non-forest use.</i> <i>b. Conversion: plantations that have been converted from natural forest subsequent to the land first becoming FSC certified.</i> <i>c. Existing: plantations that exist on the management unit at the time of</i> 	
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		<p>certification.</p> <p>The conversion of natural forests to plantations is subject to the limitations outlined under Criterion 6.10, including an overall area limit of 5% of the forested land base. In Criterion 10.5 the total combined area of existing and converted plantations is limited to no more than 10% of the forested landbase. The standard does not limit the total area of non-forested land that may be converted to plantations.</p> <p>The key feature of this definition is that managers have considerable flexibility in determining in their management plan what does or does not constitute a plantation, but there are strict limits on the total area of natural forest that may be managed as plantations, as well as safeguards throughout Principle 1-10 to limit the potential negative impacts of plantations (see below).</p>	
10.1.1 Natural forest conservation and restoration are explicitly included within the management plan objectives for the plantation.	Management plan or supporting documents		
10.1.2 Strategies and procedures for achieving these objectives are implemented.	Management plan or supporting documents Field visit		
FSC Criterion 10.2a The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.2.1 Plantation management is designed to maintain or enhance characteristics of adjacent natural forest	Management plan or supporting documents Situation, design and layout justified from conservation view point	Regional Guidance: note requirements of local authorities and forest grant schemes See indicators of Principle 6, especially 6.3, 6.9 and see 10.9 below.	
FSC Criterion 10.2b Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.2.2 Policies and procedures are implemented which ensure that:	Documented policies and		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a mosaic of stand ages and rotations are created and maintained; - wildlife corridors are provided; - where there are corridors of natural vegetation by streamsides or in gullies these are protected from planting and harvesting operations, and developed into streamside reserved areas; <p>(see 6.2 and 6.3 for other indicators)</p>	<p>procedures</p> <p>Field inspection</p> <p>- Forest management plan goals, objectives and strategies.</p>		
FSC Criterion 10.2c The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.		Overall Score for Certification	
<p>10.2.3 Both general siting and internal design of plantations are in harmony with the landscape of the area.</p>	<p>Planning procedures</p> <p>Field inspection</p> <p>- Plantation boundaries that follow land contours and wherever possible avoid intersecting stream channels and hillsides with straight lines.</p>		
FSC Criterion 10.3 Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.		Overall Score for Certification	
<p>10.3.1 Management planning includes evaluation of economic, ecological and social stability.</p>	<p>Management plan or supporting documents</p>		
<p>10.3.2 Management promotes diversity of plantation size and distribution in the landscape.</p>	<p>Landscape design plans</p> <p>Field inspection</p>		
<p>10.3.3 Management makes provision for the use of a variety of tree species and provenances or other plants.</p>	<p>Evidence of consideration given to use of species valued by local people</p> <p>Species/provenance lists</p>		
<p>10.3.4 Management makes provision for age and structural diversity of plantation in the landscape.</p>	<p>Evidence of restructuring in even aged plantations</p> <p>Age structure evaluation</p> <p>- Age and species diversity within large plantation areas</p> <p>plantation patterns and planning include snag retention, wildlife trees, and other trees for maintaining</p>		

	<i>vertical structure.</i> Field inspection		
FSC Criterion 10.4 The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.4.1 There is a clear justification for the choice of species and genotypes chosen for the plantation, which takes into account the objectives of the plantation, and the climate, geology and soils at the planting sites.	Justification of species used		
10.4.2 Where an exotic species has been selected this choice must be explicitly justified. The best alternative native species must have been identified, and reasons be given for its rejection.	Record of assessment		
10.4.3 Before any exotic species is planted an assessment must have been carried out as to the risk that it will become invasive in the surrounding area. Invasive exotics are not planted.	Record of assessment	Regional Guidance: list well known invasive species of area	
10.4.4 Invasive exotics are not planted.			
See 8.2b for monitoring indicators			
FSC Criterion 10.5 A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.5.1 Consistent with Criterion 6.2b, at least 10% of the area of the plantation must be managed to enhance its natural characteristics and with biodiversity as a major objective.	Maps Field inspection Justification of total areas managed for natural forest restoration	Regional Guidance: note relevant laws/guidelines and forest grant scheme requirements	
10.5.2 Consistent with Criterion 6.2b, at least 5% of the area of the plantation should be managed to restore the area ultimately to a	Maps Field inspection	Any deviation from this requirement will need to be supported by a full	

natural forest cover.	Justification of total areas managed for natural forest restoration	justification and rationale. Consultation may be carried out specifically in relation to this requirement.	
FSC Criterion 10.6 Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.		Overall Score for Certification	
		All provisions in 6.5 apply	
10.6.1 Means to protect soils are explicitly detailed in management plans or supporting documents	Management plan or supporting documents		
10.6.2 Plans and procedures for reforestation after harvesting are designed to minimise exposure of bare soil, and to ensure that trees are re-established as rapidly as possible.	Procedure documented Field inspection		
10.6.3 There is no evidence of site degradation in the field.	Site visit.		
See also 6.5b and 6.5c			
FSC Criterion 10.7 Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimise outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilisers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilisers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.7.1 There is a documented integrated pest management strategy. (see 6.6a, b and c for further indicators related to chemical use)	Documents	Regional Guidance: note laws and guidelines referring to pest control	
10.7.2 The need for fire management and control has been evaluated and is documented (see 7.1f).	Documents		
10.7.3 Measures are taken to control or eradicate exotic invasive plants.	Documents Field inspection		
10.7.4 There is a strategy to minimise use of chemical pesticides and fertilisers in plantations and nurseries.	Documents Field inspection		

10.7.5 <i>The risk of damage to plantations by wind, fire, pests, and disease should be minimized through careful management, which includes:</i> a. <i>Robust and well researched planting design and restoration plans;</i> b. <i>Management for a diverse forest in terms of age/height, species, structure, and genetics; and</i> c. <i>Careful implementation of silvicultural operations, with appropriate precautionary measures taken on sensitive sites.</i>			
FSC Criterion 10.8 Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.		Overall Score for Certification	
10.8.1 There is no large scale planting of species that have not been shown to be appropriate to the site on the basis of local trials or experience.	Records of assessments Management plan or supporting documents		
10.8.2 Plantations are not established on sites of important or sensitive ecosystems; areas of high or unique biological diversity; planned conservation or protection areas or where there are possible adverse effects on an important water catchment area.	Planning procedure Consultation with local biologists		
10.8.3 All new plantations or new plantings greater than 5 000 ha are subject to a formal environmental and social impact assessment. (See Criterion 4.4 for related indicators)	Social impact assessment Environmental impact assessment		
10.8.4 <i>Plantation monitoring includes regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social and economic impacts (e.g., natural regeneration, invasiveness of exotic species, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), consistent with the monitoring requirements described in Principle 8</i>			
FSC Criterion 10.9 Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly for		Overall Score for Certification	

such conversion.			
10.9.1 The plantation is not established on land converted from natural forest after November 1 st 1994 (but see 6.10 and 10.9), unless there is clear evidence that the current owner(s) and manager(s) were not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion.	Evidence of previous land use Date of planting	For further guidance refer to: FSC-ADV-30-602 Conversion of plantation to non forest land FSC-ADV-31-001 Interpretation of criterion 10.9 FSC-ADV-20-007 Certification of forest remnants (inc agricultural use)	

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- GLOSSARY

Annex 1. National and local forest laws and administrative requirements which apply in Great Lakes St Lawrence Region of Canada

Quebec : Key forest legislation / Document de base: **Loi sur les forêts (L.R.Q., c. F-4.1)**
http://publicationsduquebec.gouv.qc.ca/dynamicSearch/telecharge.php?type=2&file=/F_4_1/F4_1.htm
Other relevant documents/ Autres documents pertinents de la législation forestière québécoise:
Consult/ Consulter: <http://www.mrnfp.gouv.qc.ca/lois/lois-forets.jsp>

Ontario: Key forest legislation:

Crown Forest Sustainability Act, 1994 - applies to Crown land

Other relevant forest legislation may be found at:

<http://ontariosforests.mnr.gov.on.ca/forestrelatedlaws.cfm>

Federal

- ***Constitution Act (Canada), 1867 to 1982 and subsequent amendments***
Delivery Agent: Department of Justice, Canada
- ***Canadian Environmental Protection Act Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Chapter C.15***
Delivery Agent: Environment Canada
- ***Fisheries Act (Canada), Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Chapter F.14***
Delivery Agent: Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)
- ***Forestry Act (Canada), Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Chapter F-30***
Delivery Agent: Natural Resources Canada - Canadian Forest Service
- ***Income Tax Act R.S.C. 1985, Chapter 1 (5th Supp.), updated to December 31, 2000***
Delivery Agent: Revenue Canada
- ***Pest Control Products Act, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Chapter P.9***
Delivery Agent: Health Canada, Pest Management Regulatory Agency

Annex 2a. Multilateral environmental agreements

Framework Convention on Climate Change

The overall objective of the framework is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system.

Responsibilities of applicants: Forestry has the potential to both positively and negatively impact greenhouse gas emissions. Actions that the applicant can take to contribute to the objectives of this convention include:

- ☐ ☐ Developing a carbon budget which indicates that the management unit is a net carbon sink; and,
- ☐ ☐ Taking steps to encourage net carbon uptake and reduce carbon emissions such as:
 - complying with Criterion 6.10 (prohibiting conversion of forests to non-forested lands),
 - minimizing soil disturbance as required under Criterion 6.5, and ensuring effective and;
 - prompt renewal/regeneration as required under Criteria 6.3, 6.5, and 8.2.

Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

This convention establishes mechanisms for the collective conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage of universal value.

Responsibilities of applicants: Although other forest areas may fit the definition of “natural heritage” as set out in the convention, to date the Federal Government has only nominated Parks for designation under the convention and as such, FSC certification will not take place there. The applicant will respect the intent of this convention by complying with the requirements for the identification and protection of cultural values as outlined under Principle 3 and 5 of this standard.

Ramsar Convention On Wetlands Of International Importance, Especially As Waterfowl

Habitat: The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971 is an intergovernmental treaty that provides a framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.

Responsibilities of applicants: Responsibilities for complying with this convention lie with the federal government. Provincial regulations contribute to Canada’s ability to meet the objectives of FSC Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Standard FIELD-TESTED DRAFT April 2007 41 the convention. By complying with provincial guidelines for wetland protection, applicants contribute to meeting Canada’s responsibilities with respect to this convention.

Migratory Birds Convention

The Migratory Birds Convention was signed between the United States and Great Britain (Canada) in 1916 with a stated purpose to “...save from indiscriminate slaughter and of insuring the preservation of such migratory birds as are either useful to man or are harmless”. The Convention was updated in 1995 and ratified in 1999 to enable Canada and the U.S. to better work together to manage bird populations, regulated their take, protect the lands and waters on which they depend, and share research and survey information.

Responsibilities of applicants: Applicants should respect the intent of this convention by complying with the Migratory Birds Convention Act. Particular attention should focus on managing forestry activities to account for the habitat needs of priority bird populations, as identified through the North American Bird Conservation Initiative.

Annex 2b. Implications of the Convention of Biological Diversity in Canada

Convention on Biological Diversity

The CBD has three objectives:

- 1) the conservation of biological diversity;
- 2) the sustainable use of biological resources; and
- 3) the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.

Responsibilities of applicants: The Government of Canada ratified the UN Convention on Biological Diversity in consultation with provincial and territorial governments. By complying with relevant legislation, as well as guidelines for conducting forest operations, applicants contribute to Canada's response to this convention. Compliance with Principles 6, 7, and 8 of this Standard also furthers the objectives of this convention.

Annex 3. CITES timber species

The species covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) are listed in three Appendices, according to the degree of protection they need.

- Appendix I includes species threatened with extinction. Trade in specimens of these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.
- Appendix II includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival.
- Appendix III contains species that are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade. Changes to Appendix III follow a distinct procedure from changes to Appendices I and II, as each Party's is entitled to make unilateral amendments to it.

Please check the 'How CITES Works' section on the CITES website for more details (www.cites.org)

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

Updated from the CITES website 10th August 2010 (www.cites.org)

Latin name	Common/Trade name	Distribution
<u>Appendix I:</u>		
<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	Guatemalan fir	Central America
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey-puzzle tree	Chile and Argentina
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Brazilian Rosewood	Brazil
<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	Alerce	Costa Rica, Panama, Columbia
<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>		Argentina, Chile
<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>	Parlatore's Podocarp	Argentina, Bolivia, Peru
<u>Appendix II:</u>		
<i>Aquilaria spp.</i> ⁴	Agarwood	Asia (all species)
<i>Aniba roseodora</i> ¹²		
<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	Vera, palo santo, ibiocaí	
<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> ¹⁰	Brazilwood, Pau-Brasil, Pau de Pernambuco and Ibirapitanga	
<i>Caryocar costaricense</i> ⁴	Ajillo	Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama
<i>Gonyostylus spp.</i> ⁴	Ramin	Asia (all species)
<i>Guaiaacum spp.</i>	Lignum-vitae/Tree of life	Central America, Caribbean
<i>Gyrinops spp.</i> ⁴	Agarwood	Asia (all species)
<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i> ⁴	Gavilaan	Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama
<i>Pericopsis elata</i> ⁵	Afrormosia	Central and West Africa logs
<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i> ⁴	Quira macawood	Central America
<i>Prunus africana</i> ⁴	African cherry	Africa and Madagascar
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> ⁷	Red Sandalwood	India
<i>Swietenia humilis</i> ⁴	Honduras Mahogany	Central America
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> ⁶	Big-leaf Mahogany	Neotropics

<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> ⁵	Caribbean mahogany	USA, West Indies, Central America
<i>Taxus: chinensis</i> ²	Chinese Yew	Asia
<i>T. cuspidate</i> ²	Japanese Yew	Asia
<i>T. fuana</i> ²	Tibetan Yew	Asia
<i>T. sumatrana</i> ²	Sumatran Yew	Asia
<i>T. wallichiana</i> ²	Himalayan Yew	Asia

Appendix 3:

<i>Cedrela odorata</i> ⁵	Cigarbox Cedar	Colombia, Guatemala and Peru
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i> ⁵	Cocobolo	Guatemala
<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> ⁵		Guatemala
<i>Dipteryx panamensis</i>	Almendro	Costa Rica, Nicaragua
<i>Magnolia liliifera var. obovata</i> ¹	Safan, Champak	Nepal
<i>Podocarpus nerifolius</i> ¹	Yellow Wood	Nepal
<i>Tetracentron sinense</i> ¹	Tetracentrons	Nepal
<i>Dalbergia tucurensis</i>	Yucatan Rosewood, Panama Rosewood, Nicaraguan Rosewood	Nicaragua
<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>	Manchurian Ash	Russia
<i>Quercus mongolica</i>	Mongolian Oak	Russia

What is controlled?

- 1 All parts and derivatives except:
 - a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia);
 - b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and
 - c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
 - d) fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of artificially propagated plants of Vanilla
- 2 All parts and derivatives except:
 - a) seeds and pollen; and
 - b) finished products packaged and ready for retail
- 4 All parts and derivatives except:
 - a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae,) spores and pollen (including pollenia). Exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. Exported from Mexico or seeds of *Beccariophoenix madagascarensis* and *Neodopsis decaryi*.
 - b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;
 - c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;
 - d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalised or artificially propagated plants of the genus Orchidaceae and of the family Cactaceae
 - e) stems, flowers and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalised or artificially propagated plants of the genus Opuntia and Selenicereus
- 5 Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets
- 6 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood
- 7 Logs, wood chips, powder and extracts
- 9 All parts and derivatives except those bearing a label
- 10 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets including unfinished wood articles used for the fabrication of bows for stringed musical instruments
- 11 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powder and extracts
- 12 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and essential oil (excluding finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.

Soil Association Woodmark supports the inclusion of the following species in Appendix II; all are known to be in international trade and to be suffering or having already suffered substantial decline:

<i>Berchemia zeyheri</i>	Pink Ivorywood	
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Port Orford cedar	
<i>Dalbergia cearensis</i>	Kingwood	
<i>Dalbergia frutescens</i>	Tulipwood	
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Indian Rosewood, Sonokeling	
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	African Blackwood	
<i>Diospyros celebica</i>	Macassar Ebony	
<i>Diospyros crassiflora</i>	African Ebony	
<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>	Sri Lankan Ebony	
<i>Diospyros muni</i>	Thai Ebony	
<i>Diospyros philippinensis</i>	Philippine Ebony	
<i>Entandrophragma spp.</i>	Utile, Sapele, African Mahogany	(All 11 spp.)
<i>Khaya</i>	African Mahogany	(All 7 spp.)

Annex 4. Endangered species in Canada

The list of endangered species in Canada is continually updated: please see the latest list at the following website:

<http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca>

Annex 5a. FSC certification and core ILO Conventions

Following the FSC policy document “FSC certification and the ILO Conventions” (**FSC-POL-30-401**: 2002), compliance with all ILO Conventions relevant for forestry is a requirement for FSC forest management certification. Conventions 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, and 182 are Core Standards covered by the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its follow-up.

1. Forest managers are legally obliged to comply with all ILO conventions that are ratified in the country of operation (see Annex 5b).
2. Forest managers are expected to comply with the eight core (fundamental) ILO conventions in all ILO member countries, by virtue of their country’s ILO membership, even if not all the conventions have been ratified (those with a ‘*’ in the list below)
3. FSC’s policy for voluntary certification expects managers to comply with all conventions that have an impact on forestry operations and practices, in all countries (including countries which are not ILO-members, and have not ratified the conventions).

List of ILO Conventions that have an impact on forestry operations and practices:

29* **Forced Labour Convention, 1930**
87* **Freedom of association and protection of the right to organize conventions, 1948.**
97 Migration for employment (revised) convention, 1949.
98* **Right to organize and collective bargaining convention, 1949.**
100* **Equal remuneration convention, 1951.**
105* **Abolition of forced labour convention, 1957.**
111* **Discrimination (occupation and employment) convention, 1958.**
131 Minimum Wage fixing convention, 1970.
138* **Minimum age convention, 1973.**
141 Rural workers organizations convention, 1975.
142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975
143 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975
155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981
169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989
182* **Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999**
ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.
Recommendation 135 Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970

Annex 5b. ILO Conventions ratified in Canada

Forest managers are legally obliged to comply with all ILO Conventions which have been ratified in the country of operation. The following ILO Conventions have been ratified in Canada:

[C1 Hours of Work \(Industry\) Convention, 1919](#)
[C7 Minimum Age \(Sea\) Convention, 1920](#)
[C8 Unemployment Indemnity \(Shipwreck\) Convention, 1920](#)
[C14 Weekly Rest \(Industry\) Convention, 1921](#)
[C15 Minimum Age \(Trimmers and Stokers\) Convention, 1921](#)
[C16 Medical Examination of Young Persons \(Sea\) Convention, 1921](#)
[C22 Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926](#)
[C26 Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928](#)
[C27 Marking of Weight \(Packages Transported by Vessels\) Convention, 1929](#)
[C32 Protection against Accidents \(Dockers\) Convention \(Revised\), 1932](#)
[C58 Minimum Age \(Sea\) Convention \(Revised\), 1936](#)
[C68 Food and Catering \(Ships' Crews\) Convention, 1946](#)
[C69 Certification of Ships' Cooks Convention 1946](#)
[C73 Medical Examination \(Seafarers\) Convention, 1946](#)
[C74 Certification of Able Seamen Convention, 1946](#)
[C80 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946](#)
[C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948](#)
[C88 Employment Service Convention, 1948](#)
[C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951](#)
[C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957](#)
[C108 Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958](#)
[C111 Discrimination \(Employment and Occupation\) Convention, 1958](#)
[C116 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961](#)
[C122 Employment Policy Convention, 1964](#)
[C147 Merchant Shipping \(Minimum Standards\) Convention, 1976](#)
[C160 Labour Statistics Convention, 1985](#)
[C162 Asbestos Convention, 1986](#)
[C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999](#)
[MLC Maritime Labour Convention, 2006](#)

(See <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/index.htm> for information)

Annex 5c. ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE: 1998)

Table 1. Personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for forestry operations

Parts of the body to be protected:	Feet	Legs	Trunk, arms, legs	Hands	Head	Eyes	Eyes/face	Hearing
PPE normally appropriate:	Safety boots or shoes ¹	Safety trousers ²	Close-fitting clothing	Gloves	Safety helmet	Goggles	Visor (mesh)	Ear muffs ³
Operation								
<i>Planting⁴</i>								
Manual	✓			✓ ⁵				
Mechanized	✓		✓					✓ ⁶
<i>Weeding/cleaning</i>								
Smooth-edged tools	✓			✓		✓		
Handsaw	✓			✓				
Chain-saw	✓ ⁷	✓	✓	✓ ⁸	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brush saw								
- with metal blade	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
- with nylon filament	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
Rotating knife/flail	✓		✓	✓				✓ ⁶
<i>Pesticide application</i>	To comply with those specified for the particular substance and application technique							
<i>Pruning*</i>								
Hand tools	✓ ⁹			✓	✓ ¹⁰	✓		
<i>Felling¹¹</i>								
Hand tools	✓		✓	✓ ¹²	✓			
Chain-saw	✓ ⁷	✓	✓	✓ ⁸	✓		✓	✓
Mechanized	✓		✓		✓			✓
<i>Debarking</i>								
Manual	✓			✓				
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓ ⁶
<i>Splitting</i>								
Manual	✓			✓		✓		
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
<i>Extraction</i>								
Manual	✓			✓	✓ ¹³			
Chute	✓			✓	✓ ¹³			
Animal	✓			✓	✓ ¹³			
Mechanized								
- skidder	✓		✓	✓ ¹⁴	✓			✓ ⁶
- forewarder	✓		✓		✓			✓ ⁶
- cable crane	✓		✓	✓ ¹⁴	✓			✓ ⁶
- helicopter	✓		✓ ¹⁵	✓ ¹⁴	✓ ¹⁶	✓		✓
<i>Stacking/loading</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓ ⁶
<i>Chipping</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ ⁶
<i>Tree climbing¹⁷</i>								
Using a chain-saw	✓ ⁷	✓	✓	✓ ⁸	✓ ¹⁸	✓		✓
Not using a chain-saw	✓				✓			

Notes: * If pruning involves tree climbing above 3 m, a fall restricting device should be used. ¹With integrated steel

Table 1. Personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for forestry operations (cont.)

not be worn during fire-fighting. ³Ear plugs and ear valves not generally suitable for forestry because of risk of infection. ⁴For planting of chemically treated plants and for dipping of plants in chemicals see relevant section of Chapter 13. ⁵When planting spiny seedlings or chemically treated plants. ⁶When noise level at work position exceeds 85dB(A). ⁷Chain-saw boots with protective guarding at front vamp and instep. ⁸Cut-resistant material incorporated in the back of the left hand. ⁹When falling branches are likely to cause injury. ¹⁰When pruning to a height exceeding 2.5 m. ¹¹Felling includes debranching and crosscutting. ¹²When using a handsaw. ¹³When extracting near unstable trees or branchwood. ¹⁴Only if manipulating logs; gloves with heavy-duty palm if handling wire choker rope or tether line. ¹⁵Highly visible colours. ¹⁶With chin strap. ¹⁷For required tree-climbing equipment see Chapter 15 of this code. ¹⁸Climbing helmets are preferable: if they are not available, safety helmets with chin straps may be used.

Annex 6. Stakeholder issues relating to Woodmark Adapted standard for the Great Lakes St Lawrence Region of Canada

No Comments were received from stakeholders regarding the Woodmark Adapted std for the Great Lakes St Lawrence Region of Canada following circulation in October 2009 and again in May 2010. The Standard remains open for comment and is available from the Woodmark website at www.soilassociation.org/woodmark.

Annex 7. Pesticides

FSC – Definitions and interpretations

FSC has adopted the following definitions of the terms ‘pest’ and ‘pesticide’, approved by the FSC Board of Directors in December 2005:

Pest: Organisms, which are harmful or perceived as harmful and as prejudicing the achievement of management goals or the desired yields or profits. Some pests, especially introduced exotics, may also pose serious ecological threats, and suppression may be recommended. They include animal pests, plant weeds, pathogenic fungi and other micro-organisms.

Pesticide: (including fungicide and herbicide) Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests or in rendering such pests harmless. (This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides).

Chemicals listed on the next page are classed as “highly hazardous” and should not be used. The list is based Annex 1 and 2 from FSC Guidance Document (FSC-GUI-001: May 2007) on Implementation of the FSC Pesticides Policy (FSC-POL-30-601: December 2005). Chemicals within Class IA of WHO’s Extremely hazardous technical grade active ingredients in pesticides are indicated with a ‘*’ and those within Class IB are indicated with ‘***’.

The FSC board committee may approve temporary exceptions. Revised lists will be published and circulated when necessary.

See www.fsc.org – for chemicals policy updates.

Name of chemical

2-(2,4-DP), dma salt (= dichlorprop, dma salt)	DDT	Furathiocarb **	Pentachlorophenol **
2,4,5-T	Deltamethrin	Gamma-HCH, lindane	Permethrin
2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester	Demeton-S-methyl	Heptachlor	Phenylmercury acetate *
3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol**	Diazinon**	Heptenophos **	Phorate *
Acrolein**	Dicamba, dma salt	Hexachlorobenzene *	Phosphamidon *
Aldicarb*	Dichlorvos**	Hexazinone	Propaquizafop
Aldrin	Dicofol	Hydramethylnon	Propetamphos
Allyl alcohol **	Dicrotophos**	Isoxaben	Propyzamide
Alpha-cypermethrin	Dieldrin	Isoxathion **	Quintozone
Aluminium phosphide	Dienochlor	Lamba-cyhalothrin	Simazine
Amitrole	Difenacoum*	Lead arsenate **	Sodium arsenite **
Atrazine	Difethialone*	Mancozeb	Sodium cyanide **
Azinphos-ethyl**	Di flubenzuron	Mecarbam **	Sodium fluoroacetate *
Azinphos-methyl**	Dimethoate	Mercuric chloride *	Sodium fluoroacetate, 1080
Benomyl	Dinoterb **	Mercuric oxide **	Strychnine **
Blasticidin-S**	Diphacinone*	Metam sodium	Sulfuramid
Brodifacoum*	Diquat dibromide	Metasystox	Sulfotep *
Bromadiolone*	Disulfoton*	Methamidophos **	Tebufenozide
Bromethalin*	Diuron	Methidathion **	Tebupirimfos *
Butocarboxim**	DNOC **	Methiocarb **	Tefluthrin **
Butoxycarboxim**	Edifenphos**	Methomyl **	Terbufos *
Cadusafos**	Endosulfan	Methoxychlor	Terbumeton
Calcium arsenate**	Endrin	Methylarsonic acid (monosodium methanearsenate, MSMA)	Terbutylazine
Calcium cyanide*	EPN *	Methylbromide	Terbutryn
Captafol*	Epoxiconazole	Mevinphos*	Thallium sulfate
Carbaryl	Esfenvalerate	Mirex	Thiodicarb
Carbofuran*	Ethiofencarb **	Monocrotophos **	Thiofanox
Carbosulfan	Ethion	Naled	Thiometon
Chlordane	Ethoprophos *	Nicotine **	Toxaphene (Camphechlor)
Chlorethoxyfos*	Famphur **	Omethoate **	Triadimenol
Chlorfenvinphos**	Fenamiphos **	Oryzalin	Triazophos
Chlormephos	Fenitrothion	Oxamyl **	Trifluralin
Chlorophacinone*	Fipronil	Oxydemeton-methyl **	Vamidothion
Chlorothalonil	Flocoumafen *	Oxyfluorfen	Warfarin
Chlorpyrifos	Fluazifop-butyl	Paraquat	Zeta-cypermethrin
Coumaphos**	Flucythrinate **	Parathion *	Zinc phosphide
Coumatetralyl**	Flufenoxuron	Parathion-methyl	
Cyfluthrin	Fluoroacetamide **	Paris green **	
Cypermethrin	Formetanate **	Pendimethalin	

Annex 8. High Conservation Value Forest Assessment Framework – (taken from FSC Canada’s draft standard for Great Lakes St Lawrence Region

This framework is designed to be used in order to help identify potential High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) in the context of achieving certification to FSC Canada’s Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Standard. It is based on a framework originally developed by ProForest and since that time it has been applied in many forest regions around the world.

The framework is organized as a table covering six categories derived from the definition of HCVFs from the FSC standards. The six categories are:

Category 1: Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant **concentrations of biodiversity values** (e.g., endemism, endangered species, refugia);

Category 2: Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant **large landscape level forests**, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance;

Category 3: Forest areas that are in or contain **rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems**;

Category 4: Forest areas that provide basic **services of nature in critical situations** (e.g., watershed protection, erosion control);

Category 5: Forest areas **fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities** (e.g., subsistence, health); and,

Category 6: Forest areas **critical to local communities’ traditional cultural identity** (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

Each category has a question or questions (the left-hand column below) that aim to identify whether the management unit contains any of the values relevant to each category. Negative answers to these questions mean that the forest operation likely does not include High Conservation Values (HCV) in that category. Positive answers lead to further investigation. The second column explains the rationale for the conservation of the particular value. The third column provides sources of information on these values (e.g., COSEWIC lists in Canada, Conservation Data Centre lists, etc.). The fourth column provides further guidance to help determine whether or not a particular area might be considered a High Conservation Value Forest.

Scale and diversity in the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence region: This toolkit is designed to be used across the GLSL region, and applied in small private forests, on community forests and in large public forests. The manager may be operating in a highly fragmented landscape, where the stands with exceptionally high conservation value may be very small and require a high degree of protection, or in a much more intact landscape, where the HCVF toolkit can help to identify relatively broad features across the landscape in which the changes to management activities may be relatively modest although nevertheless significant at the landscape level. Furthermore,

these diverse management regimes occur across a range of ecosystem types, from the Carolinian forests of southwestern Ontario through the mixed wood forests of southern Ontario and Québec and northwards to forests that are in the boreal transition zone. This diversity means that HCVF assessments will be carried out differently on these various forests, and will produce vastly different results. In developing a toolkit that is intended to apply across this diversity it is not possible to provide specific thresholds or numerical responses to questions such as “What is the minimum size of a HCVF area?” or “What percentage of a management unit should be designated as HCVFs?”

“Critical habitat” and “Essential Habitat.” In this Toolkit, and elsewhere in this standard, the term “Critical habitat” is used only in the context of Species at Risk that have been listed by federal or provincial agencies. It is used in this narrow sense in order to align the use of the term in this Standard with the legal requirements that exist in federal and provincial legislation pertaining to maintaining and restoring critical habitat for species at risk. “Essential habitat” has the same meaning as “critical habitat,” but applies to all wildlife species, and not only to rare, threatened or endangered species.

Further guidance on assessment of HCVF in the Great Lakes St Lawrence Region of Canada can be found in Appendix E of the GLSL Field Tested standard 2007 available from the FSC Canada website.

GLOSSARY of terms used in the Woodmark Generic std adapted for the Great Lakes St Lawrence region of Canada

Words in this document are used as defined in most standard English language dictionaries. The precise meaning and local interpretation of certain phrases (such as local communities) should be decided in the local context by forest managers and certifiers. Terms presented in Arial MT font are taken from the GLSL Field tested std 2007, Terms presented in Palatino are from the Woodmark Generic standard. In this document, the words below are understood as follows:

Aboriginal peoples: as defined in the Constitution Act of 1982 Aboriginal Peoples include “Indians, Inuit and Métis”.

Aboriginal community: Any First Nations or Métis community (status or non-status) with a demonstrated traditional connection to the area in question.

Aboriginal rights: A practice, custom or tradition integral to the distinctive culture of the aboriginal group claiming the right. Often aboriginal rights, including site specific rights, can be made out even if title cannot. Aboriginal rights are collectively held rights. The federal government has primary treaty and fiduciary duties, responsibilities and obligations for “Indians and lands reserved for the Indians”, but the provinces are also Crown governments and as such, also have some derivative duties, responsibilities and obligations towards “Indians and lands reserved for Indians”. The courts in Canada have recognized the Métis as having some limited Aboriginal rights to site specific activities such as hunting rights. The legal framework related to Indigenous Peoples in Canada, including the roles and responsibilities with respect to Aboriginal rights of non-governmental bodies such as private corporations, is constantly evolving.

Adaptive management: An approach to organizing management so that explicit hypotheses are tested as management activities proceed. A monitoring program tracks outcomes and, depending on how and why actual outcomes differ from expected outcomes, the management approach is reviewed and adjusted.

Affected community: A human community that is affected by the activities on the forest being considered for certification. This will likely include all local communities as well as communities with forest product processing facilities that obtain a high proportion of their furnish from the forest.

Afforestation: The action of converting non-forest land to forest land, which may occur by natural regeneration, seeding, or planting.

Age-class: A distinct group of trees or portion of the growing stock of a forest recognized on the basis of being of similar age.

Assessment of environmental impacts: Technical assessments of the manner and extent to which proposed or undertaken management activities affect the environment directly and indirectly. The assessment methodologies used must be scientifically sound. The scope of an assessment is typically outlined at the start of the project so that the project has some well defined boundaries. These may include physical, temporal, political, cultural and financial

limits within the project mandate. Aspects of the environment typically included in assessments are site impacts (on soil, and site attributes), community impacts (on local wildlife and ecological communities), and landscape impacts (on the broader forest ecosystem).

Biological diversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. (see Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992)

Biological diversity values: The intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components. (see Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992)

Biological control agents: Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms.

Bt: *Bacillus thuringiensis* – a live microorganism that is used as an insecticide to kill unwanted insects. In forestry it is used to kill members of the lepidopteran (butterfly and moth) family, especially spruce budworm whose larval and caterpillar stages can cause significant damage and mortality to trees.

Buffer: A strip or area of vegetation that is left (often unharvested) or managed to reduce the impact of a treatment or action on neighbouring areas.

Candidate protected area: Mapped areas designated by the manager for long-term protection from development. Harvesting and road building are generally prohibited in candidate protected areas, except where used as part of a restoration plan (e.g. fuel reduction in association with controlled burning in fire-maintained ecosystems), or to meet the objectives for specific reserves (e.g. fire control, removal of invasive species).

Chain of custody: The channel through which products are distributed from their origin in the forest to their end-use.

Chemicals: The range of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and hormones which are used in forest management.

Clearecutting: a silvicultural system in which an entire stand of trees is cleared from an area at one time. Clearecutting results in the establishment of a new even-aged stand of trees which can be naturally or artificially created.

Coarse woody debris: Logs, stumps, and tree limbs on the forest floor in various states of decomposition. Coarse woody debris provides habitat for many wildlife species.

Community: 1. A body of persons or nations having a common history or common social or economic or political interests. 2. An assemblage of plants, animals (including humans) and other organisms that live and interact with each other within a particular environment ultimately depending upon each other for existence.

Community forest: A public forest area managed by the community as a working forest for the benefit of the community. Community forests includes such examples as conservation authorities, county forests, municipal forests, MRC forests and les forêts habitées. Industrial licensed forests (SFL, CAAF) or forest partnerships in which control does not rest with the communities are not community forests.

Compaction: An increase in the bulk density (mass per unit volume) and a decrease in soil porosity resulting from applied loads, vibration or pressure. It is undesirable for plant growth since the compacted soil has insufficient pore space to allow effective diffusion of gases and liquids necessary to permit or maintain root development and nutrient uptake in plants.

Compliance: Adherence to laws, regulations, policies, or treaties of Canada, one of Canada's provinces or territories, regional jurisdictions and municipalities. Also used with respect to adherence to a forest management plan or operating plan.

Connectivity: The degree to which different habitat patches or environments are linked by single or multiple corridors of vegetation that provide habitat suitable for dispersal or seasonal movement of particular species, or the migration between ecosystems in response to long-term environmental change. Conditions necessary for connectivity and its effectiveness will depend on the specific purpose of the connectivity and the requirements of species or ecosystems considered.

Contractor: An individual other than an employee or company retained, to perform specific tasks, by the entity seeking certification.

conversion: the substantial or severe modifications of the physiognomy, structure and dynamics of a forest, as a result of management activities, resulting in a significant reduction in the complexity of the forest system; or the transformation of a forest into permanently non-forested area.

COSEWIC: Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.

critical habitat: An ecosystem or particular ecosystem element occupied or used by a species, or local population, that is necessary for their maintenance and/or long-term persistence, and where appropriate, recovery of a species or population.

Criterion (pl. Criteria): A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled.

culturally sensitive areas: areas of traditional use such as trapping, fishing, hunting, or berry picking; or areas of outstanding scenic value, recreational or wilderness potential; or areas from which ceremonial materials such as sweet grass and medicinals are gathered.

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit.

Deforestation - The action of converting forest land to non-forest land. Deforestation implies a permanent conversion of land use; an area of mature forest that is harvested and will be renewed back to forest is not considered to be deforested.

Directly affected persons: groups or people (both men and women) who consider themselves directly affected by the proposed and current operations, who reside in communities within or adjacent to the management unit, or have legal or customary rights in the management unit.

Dispute: A dispute exists when the parties have exhausted consultative avenues to resolve their differences and the following occurs: a person or persons whose rights or interests are directly affected by the forest manager's activities gives written notice to the manager, indicating that they wish to pursue a dispute resolution process and specifying which rights or interests are affected, by which management activities, in which location, and what modifications are considered appropriate to avoid or mitigate impacts on the rights or interests; OR, the manager gives written notice to the disputant, in order to trigger the dispute resolution process and bring closure to the disagreement.

Disturbance: A disruption in the growth and development of an individual, population or community due to natural or anthropogenic factors such as herbivory, forest fires, road building, disease infestation, or tree harvesting.

Ecosystem: A community of all plants and animals and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit.

Ecological land classification: a classification scheme used to delineate differing scales of landscape, or ecosystems, based on factors such as climate, physiography, and vegetation. See the definition of "eco-site" for references to ecological land classification systems in use in each province.

Ecoregion: unit of ecological classification characterized by macroclimate conferred by elevation, broad-scale aspect, and proximity to oceans as these affect solar radiation and degree of maritime climatic influence.

Employee: Anyone who is on the payroll of the manager, in a full-time, part-time or seasonal capacity, for whom the manager withholds and remits taxes in accordance with federal and provincial laws.

Ephemeral stream: A stream that flows briefly only in direct response to precipitation in the immediate locality and whose channel is at all times above the water table.

environmental impact assessment: the actual technical assessment work that leads to the production of an Environmental Impact Statement, as may be legally required. Compare with "assessment of environmental impacts."

Even-aged stand: a stand of trees in which the age differences among trees are small, usually less than 10 to 20 years, or 30 percent of the rotation age in stands more than 100 years old. Even-aged stands result from disturbances occurring at one point in time, such as wildfires, a clearcut, a seed tree cut, a shelterwood cut or coppicing.

Endangered species: Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Exotic species: An introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question.

Expert: 1. An individual whose knowledge or skill is specialized and profound as the result of much practical or academic experience. 2. A recognized authority on a topic by virtue of the body of relevant material published on the topic, their stature within the professional community, and the broadly-recognized accumulated related experience. 3. An individual who possesses a wealth of experience on a topic such as may be accumulated through practical means including the accumulation of traditional knowledge.

First Nations: Generally used to refer to “Indians” as defined in the Canadian Constitution; see “Aboriginal.”

Forest: 1. A plant community dominated by trees and other woody vegetation, growing more or less closely together. 2. An area managed for the production of timber and other forest products or maintained under woody vegetation for such indirect benefits as protection of site or recreation. 3. An aggregate of stands.

Forest integrity: The composition, dynamics, functions and structural attributes of a natural forest.

Forest management/manager: The people responsible for the operational management of the forest resource and of the enterprise, as well as the management system and structure, and the planning and field operations.

Forest management activities: Any or all of the operations, processes or procedures associated with managing a forest, including, but not limited to: planning, consultation, harvesting, access construction and maintenance, silvicultural activities (i.e., planting, site preparation, tending), monitoring, assessment, and reporting.

Forest management unit (FMU): a clearly defined forest area with mapped boundaries, managed by a single managerial body to a set of explicit objectives which are expressed in a self-contained multiyear management plan.

Forest product: A product made from wood or timber. The terms "forest product" and "non-timber forest product" are mutually exclusive.

Forest workers: All employees per the glossary’s definition, as well as self-employed contractors, the employees of contractors or the employees of other companies whose activities (e.g. planning, road-building, thinning, harvesting, hauling, etc) contribute directly to the delivery of wood to the manager that will be included in the scope of the FSC certificate).

Gap analysis: an assessment of the protection status of biodiversity in a specified region, which looks for gaps in the representation of species or ecosystems in protected areas.

Genetically modified organisms: Biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes.

Habitat: 1. those parts of the environment (aquatic, terrestrial, atmospheric) often typified by a dominant plant form or physical characteristic, on which an organism depends, directly or indirectly, in order to carry out its life processes. 2. the specific environmental conditions in which organisms thrive in the wild.

High Conservation Value Forests: High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:

1. forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant :
 - concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or
 - large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance
2. forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems
3. forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control)
4. forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

Indicator: a quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a forest management unit complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion. Indicators and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible forest management at the level of the forest management unit and are the primary basis of forest evaluation.

Indigenous lands and territories: The total environment of the lands, air, water, sea, sea-ice, flora and fauna, and other resources which Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. (U.N. Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Populations: Part

VI). In Canada, Indigenous lands and territories are broader than Indian reserves and Métis settlements. For Indians, "lands and territories" means "Aboriginal title and treaty territories".

Indigenous people: "The existing descendants of the peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country wholly or partially at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world, overcame them and by conquest, settlement, or other means reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation; who today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than with the institutions of the country of which they now form a part, under State structure which incorporates mainly the national, social and cultural characteristics of other segments of the population which are predominant" (Working definition adopted by the UN Working Group on Indigenous Peoples). In the context of the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence standard the term "Aboriginal people" is used; see the specifically Canadian definition of that term.

Insecticide: Chemical or biological agent used to kill insects.

Integrated pest management (IPM): An ecological method of pest control that relies on a combination of operational approaches, including direct and indirect methods, to reduce damage to the forest rather than relying on direct spraying of pesticides to eliminate the pests. An important goal of IPM is to minimize environmental impacts of pest management activities. IPM techniques may include the use of natural predators and parasites, genetically resistant hosts, environmental modifications, and when necessary and appropriate, chemical pesticides.

Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area.

Late seral stage: A late stage in succession (the process of community development after disturbance) where the forest canopy starts to open up, and the amount of vertical and horizontal structural diversity increases. The time since disturbance at which a late seral stage could be said to exist varies from forest unit to forest unit.

Local community: Any (human) community that is on or adjacent to the forest that is being audited for certification.

Local laws: Includes all legal norms given by organisms of government whose jurisdiction is less than the national level, such as departmental, municipal and customary norms.

Local seed source: A source of seed for planting which is adapted to the environmental conditions of the area in question; for well-studied species, a local seed source would be in the same ecoregion as the planting site, with seed zones established by common garden and genetic testing. For other tree species for which testing has not been carried out, a local seed source is from an area having similar climatic conditions and elevation as the area to be planted.

Long term: The time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the management plan, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions.

Manager: The person, persons or organization applying for or holding the FSC certification for the forest management unit under consideration.

Management plan: 1. The management plan as required under Principle 7 of this Standard. 2. The document or integrated series of documents which set out the strategic and operational direction for a forest. Management plans for industrial forests typically lay out management direction for periods of up to 20 years, but are renewed generally at 5 to 10 year intervals. Annual plans identify the nature of operations to be conducted within a single year. For smaller or private forests there is considerable variation in the temporal extent of management plans.

Management unit: See “forest management unit”.

Means of verification: A potential source of information or evidence that allows an auditor to evaluate compliance with an indicator. Means of verification noted in this standard are suggested or useful means by which to assess indicators, but are not mandatory.

Native species: A species that occurs naturally in the region; endemic to the area.

Natural cycles: Nutrient and mineral cycling as a result of interactions between soils, water, plants, and animals in forest environments that affect the ecological productivity of a given site.

Natural Forest: Forest areas where many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems such as complexity, structure and diversity are present, as defined by FSC approved national and regional standards of forest management.

Non-commercial species: tree species that within a stand whose yields, if harvested, would be too small to include in volume assessments. Such species may yield commercial volumes for specialized end uses, such as furniture-grade wood or firewood.

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs): All forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products.

Other forest types: Forest areas that do not fit the criteria for plantation or natural forests and which are defined more specifically by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship.

Pest: Organisms which are harmful or perceived as harmful and as prejudicing the achievement of management goals or the desired yields or profit. Some pests, especially introduced exotics, may also pose serious ecological threats, and suppression may be recommended. They include animal pests, plant weeds, pathogenic fungi and other micro-organisms (FSC-POL-30-601 FSC Chemical Pesticides Policy July 2002-07).

Pesticide: Any substance, preparation or organism (including insecticides, herbicides and fungicides) prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from harmful organisms; in rendering such organisms harmless; and controlling organisms with harmful or unwanted effects. (The term pesticide is used here (instead of e.g. biocide) because 1) it is used in the FSC P&C and 2) the term biocide has other legal definitions and restrictions, and includes some household cleansing products).

Plantation: forest areas that are established primarily for timber production purposes, are not managed to provide other values or amenities on the planted sites, and some or all of the following characteristics are maintained in a highly altered state or eliminated:

- a) tree species diversity;
- b) stand diversity;
- c) stand structure;
- d) early successional habitats;
- e) mature and old trees; and/or
- f) coarse woody debris.

See the explanatory section at the beginning of Principle 10 for further information about how plantations are defined and addressed in the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence standard.

Precautionary approach: An approach that tends to refrain from actions where the outcome is not known. In a forest management context it refers to situations in which a forest manager will often be required to act with incomplete knowledge of cause and effect relationships, and therefore a precautionary approach includes the following:

□□The manager avoids actions that may lead to irreversible changes to ecosystem function and resilience;

□□Alternative management strategies are developed and evaluated, including the alternative of no management intervention, to identify alternatives that are least likely to impair the viability of the species or ecosystem;

□□The onus is on the manager to demonstrate that proposed management activities are not likely to impair ecosystem function and resilience;

□□When previously unanticipated threats to ecosystem integrity are identified or knowledge of ecosystem processes increases, the manager takes timely, efficient and effective corrective actions; and, □□The manager remains mindful of the needs of future generations.

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship.

Protected area: generally an area protected by legislation, regulation, or land-use policy to control human occupancy or activity. Protection can be of many different forms. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) identified six main categories of protected areas. See also candidate protected area.

Protected area network: The total network of places and locations protected by various means within a forest or an area, including riparian reserves, habitat reserves, parks, and all other protected areas.

Public forest: Forests owned by the provincial or federal government and typically licensed to the forest industry in various area-based or volume-based tenures. Community forests (e.g., forests owned by sub-provincial entities) are not considered “public forests” in this standard.

Public participation process: A formal process of public involvement. A public participation process ordinarily involves a defined membership, established ground rules, opportunities for interaction among participants and the provision for ongoing involvement. It may involve establishing a new process, building on an existing process or reviving and adapting a previously existing process.

Representation: inclusion within a reserve network of the full spectrum of biological and environmental variation, including genotypes, species, ecosystems, habitats and landscapes.

Residual structure: Elements such as living trees (individuals or patches), snags, cavity trees, downed woody debris and plants that are left behind following a harvest operation to maintain the biological legacies of the stand.

Restoration: a process of returning ecosystems or habitats to their original structure and species composition. Restoration requires a detailed knowledge of the (original) species, ecosystem functions, and interacting processes involved.

Riparian area: 1. The area related to the bank or shore of a water body. 2. The area of forest having qualities influenced by proximity to a water body.

Sensitive sites: sites with soils prone to erosion and/or nutrient loss as a result of normal management activities or natural disturbances. Sensitivity may be linked to human activity, disruption of water flow, alteration of stand structure or composition, or some other factor. For conducting forest operations, sensitive sites often include areas with steep slopes, shallow soils, or easily rutted soils.

Silviculture: The art of producing and tending a forest by manipulating its establishment, composition and growth to best fulfill the objectives of the owner. This may, or may not, include timber production.

Site: an area of land, especially with reference to its capacity to produce vegetation as a function of environmental factors (climate, soil, biology, etc.).

Site preparation: the disturbance of the forest floor and topsoil to create suitable conditions for artificial or natural regeneration.

Snag: a standing dead tree or a standing section of a tree stem.

Species at risk: Species that are listed as “at risk” (i.e. those which have some special designation related to concerns for their population or habitat status) by federal or provincial government agencies. The Great Lakes/St. Lawrence standard requires the manager to undertake special measures to conserve habitat for other vulnerable species, but these are not termed “species at risk” in order to avoid confusion with the term as used in federal and provincial legislation.

Species diversity: the variety of different organisms at the species taxonomic level.

Stand: a community of trees possessing sufficient uniformity in composition, constitution, age, arrangement or condition to be distinguishable from adjacent communities.

Standard operating procedure: a standardized and codified manner of conducting a particular management operation or activity. Within the practice of forest management, standard operating procedures may exist for such operations as road construction, culvert installation, chain-saw use, skidder operations, aerial application of herbicides, etc.

Structural diversity: the diversity of forest structure, both vertical and horizontal, that provides for a variety of forest habitats for plants and animals. The variety results from layering or tiering of the canopy and die-back, death, and ultimate decay of trees. In aquatic habitats, structural diversity results from the presence of a variety of structural features such as logs and boulders that create a variety of habitats.

Structure: 1 in forestry generally, the various horizontal and vertical physical elements of the forest 2. In landscape ecology, the spatial inter-relationships between ecosystems including

energy fluxes, distribution of materials and species relative to the sizes, shapes, numbers, kinds and configurations of the ecosystems. 3. The distribution of trees in a stand or group by age, size or crown classes (e.g. all even-aged, uneven-aged, regular, and irregular structures).

Succession: Progressive changes in species composition and forest community structure caused by natural processes (nonhuman) over time.

Tenure: Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customary practice, regarding the "bundle of rights and duties" of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc).

Threatened species: Any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Traditional ecological knowledge: knowledge that Aboriginal people have accumulated over countless generations of intimate contact with all aspects of local ecosystems, including plants, animals and other natural phenomena. (National Aboriginal Forestry Association)

Tree: a tree is considered to be a woody perennial plant that grows to a height of at least 4.5m.

Uneven-aged stand: a stand in which intermingling trees differ markedly in age. The differences in age permitted in an uneven-aged stand are usually greater than 10-20 years. Usually form more than three distinct age classes.

Use rights: Rights for the use of forest resources that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques.

Value-added processing: A manufacturing process which increases the value of the product above a normal or basic level; a manufacturing process which converts a commodity product, including logs, into a non-commodity product that requires some specialization to produce.

Watershed: An area of land through which water drains into other streams or waterways via underground or surface streams and rivers.

Wetland: lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is at or near the surface, or the land is covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season. Wetlands are characterized by poorly drained soils and predominantly hydrophytic or water tolerant vegetation.

Wildlife: any species of amphibian, bird, fish, mammal, reptile, or plant found in the wild, living unrestrained or free-roaming and not domesticated.

Wildlife travel corridors: a physical linkage, connecting two areas of habitat and differing from the habitat on either side. Corridors are used by organisms to move around without having to leave the preferred habitat. A linear habitat patch through which a species must travel to reach habitat more suitable for reproduction and other life-sustaining needs. Many corridors, linking

Woodmark Standard Adaptation Process		
FSC-Ref	FSC-STD-20-003 (v3.0)	
Woodmark procedure	PP-FM-001 Adaptation of Generic Standard	
Summary	In countries where there is no FSC-endorsed national standard Woodmark has adapted the Woodmark Generic Forestry Standard for the region / country.	
Amendments		
Date	Details	Author /Approved
Oct 2010	Page 1: SA Woodmark and FSC logo updated Page 2: References to superseded FSC docs updated Page 4 and 7: References to 'recommendations' replaced with 'observations' References to 'norm/s' replaced with 'indicator/s' Page 52 onwards: Annexes added and numbering re-structured. New index for annexes added with this table for recording amendments. Footer updated to Great Lakes St Lawrence Region of Canada v1.1 Oct 2010	JM/LC
May 2014	Added CITES species to Appendix 3	MDP / MR
	<i>(e.g. Draft national FSC-Standard reviewed (if applicable))</i>	
	<i>(e.g. Consultation carried out (including FSC-NI and other stakeholders)</i>	
	<i>(e.g. Woodmark Generic Standard adapted and published on web)</i>	
Review:		
	<i>(e.g. Further review / comments received: (list))</i>	
	<i>(e.g. Amendments to FSC policies/standards meaning amendments to adapted Standard required: (list))</i>	

