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<b>Date of FSC risk assessment / PEFC DDS</b>	<b>Dec 7, 2015</b>	<b>PEFC Certificate:</b>	<b>Certificate No. 2652</b>
<b>Date of KPMG FCSI approval of FSC CW risk assessment</b>	<b>Feb 25, 2016</b>		

**Districts, including countries covered with this risk assessment\*:** **Coastal British Columbia, Canada**

Category	Indicator	Information Sources Used	Brief justification	Risk Designation
<b>1. Illegally Harvested Wood</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to illegal harvesting when all the following indicators related to forest governance are present:	1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in the district	<a href="#">BC Ministry of Forests Regulations</a>	Strong legislation is in place in BC regarding the granting and regulation of harvesting rights and the marking, scaling and transportation of timber.	<b>Low risk</b>
	1.2 There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest permits.	<b>Forest Act</b> Part 5 Timber marking & Part 6 Timber Scaling  <b>Timber Marking and Transportation Regulation</b>		
	1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.	<a href="http://www.naturallywood.com">www.naturallywood.com</a>		
	1.4 There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade.	<a href="#">Transparency International</a> <a href="#">CPI Wikipedia</a>		
<b>2. Wood harvested in violation of traditional or civil rights</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to the violation of traditional, civil and collective rights when all the following indicators are present:	2.1 There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned;	<a href="#">UN Website</a>	There is currently no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Canada	<b>Low risk</b>
	2.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber)	<a href="#">Global Policy Forum</a>	Canada is not designated as a source of conflict timber	
	2.3 There is no evidence of child labor or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned		Forest employment in Canada is regulated under federal and provincial labour codes, which prohibit child labour, protect the rights of workers to organize and are consistent with other ILO provisions.	
	2.4 There are recognized and equitable processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural	<a href="#">Canada Department of Indian and Northern Affairs</a>  <a href="#">BC Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation</a>	There is a process in place with both the governments of Canada and BC to negotiate and implement land claims and self government agreements.	

Category	Indicator	Information Sources Used	Brief justification	Risk Designation
	identity in the district concerned			
	2.5 There is no evidence of violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned.	<a href="#">Human Rights Handbook for First Nations</a>	There is no evidence of violation. According to the Canadian Human Rights Commission it is not a discriminatory practice to an employer to give preferential treatment to hiring Aboriginal persons.	
<b>3. Wood harvested from forest in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to threat to high conservation values if: a) indicator 3.1 is met; or b) indicator 3.2 eliminates (or greatly mitigates) the threat posed to the district of origin by non-compliance with 3.1.	3.1 Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values.	<a href="#">Conservation International Biodiversity Hotspots</a> <a href="#">WWF Global 200 Ecoregions</a>	Not mentioned as a biodiversity hotspot by Conservation International, nor a WWF Global Ecoregion.	<b>Low risk</b>
	3.2 A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCVs in the ecoregion.	<a href="#">BC Integrated Land Management Bureau</a> <a href="#">BC Ministry of Forests Regulations</a> <a href="#">BC Ministry of the Environment Environmental Framework</a> <a href="#">Globe &amp; Mail - Greenpeace in GBR</a> <a href="http://www.coastforestconservationinitiative.com/Updates/updates.html">http://www.coastforestconservationinitiative.com/ Updates/ updates.html</a> <a href="#">Conflict Resolution and British Columbia's Great Bear Rainforest</a>  <a href="#">World Resources Institute Frontier Forest Intact Forests Landscapes</a>  <a href="#">BC Ministry of the Environment</a> Conservation Status monitoring based on IUCN's Red List Index.  <a href="#">Conservation International High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas</a>	The Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) is responsible for developing strategic direction for the management of Crown land and natural resources as well as maintenance of B.C.'s existing strategic land and resource planning legacy. As a result, there is a strong system of protection though protected areas and legislation in this ecoregion that ensures the survival of the high conservation values.  The province of BC has implemented a "Conservation Framework" in order to address the conservation of species and ecosystems in a comprehensive and logical manner.  Collaboration between multiple stakeholders ensures protection of the Great Bear Rainforest  Demonstrates how multi-interest governance led to resolution of a global conflict over logging in Canada's coastal temperate rainforest.  Regions identified as Frontier Forests in British Columbia fall under oversight of the BC Ministry of Forest regulations and the Integrated Land Management Bureau as a result, there is a strong system of protection though protected areas and legislation in this ecoregion that ensures the survival of high conservation values.  BC Ministry of Environment uses data from International Union for the conservation of Nature (IUCN) to develop a Conservation Status which they monitor and report regularly.  District not identified by Conservation International as a High Biodiversity Wilderness Area.	

Category	Indicator	Information Sources Used	Brief justification	Risk Designation
<b>4. Wood harvested from areas being converted from forests and other wooded ecosystems to plantations or non-forest uses</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest uses when the following indicator is present:	4.1 There is no net loss AND no significant rate of loss (> 0.5% per year) of natural forests and other naturally wooded ecosystems such as savannahs taking place in the eco-region in question.	<a href="#">The state of British Columbia's Forests 2006</a> <a href="#">The state of British Columbia's Forests 2011</a>	British Columbia has a forest management regime based on natural forests and the use of native species. The area of forest in BC increased between 1957 and 2000	<b>Low risk</b>
<b>5. Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to wood from genetically modified trees when one of the following indicators is complied with:	a) There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district concerned b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use c) It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned	<a href="#">BC Ministry of Forests Tree Improvement Branch</a>	The Tree Improvement Branch of the Ministry of Forests and Range ensures that no genetically modified tree seed is registered or used in operational forest planting on Crown land in British Columbia	<b>Low risk</b>

**Districts, including countries covered with this risk assessment\*:** **Southern Interior British Columbia, Canada**

Category	Indicator	Information Sources Used	Brief justification	Risk Designation
<b>1. Illegally Harvested Wood</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to illegal harvesting when all the following indicators related to forest governance are present:	1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in the district	<a href="#">BC Ministry of Forests Regulations</a>	Strong legislation is in place in BC regarding the granting and regulation of harvesting rights and the marking, scaling and transportation of timber.	<b>Low risk</b>
	1.2 There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest permits.	<b>Forest Act</b> Part 5 Timber marking & Part 6 Timber Scaling <b>Timber Marking and Transportation Regulation</b>		
	1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.	<a href="http://www.naturallywood.com">www.naturallywood.com</a>		
	1.4 There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law	<a href="#">Transparency International</a> <a href="#">CPI Wikipedia</a>	No mention of corruption in district	

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	enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade.			
<b>2. Wood harvested in violation of traditional or civil rights</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to the violation of traditional, civil and collective rights when all the following indicators are present:	2.1 There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned;	<a href="#">UN Website</a>	There is currently no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Canada	Low risk
	2.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber)	<a href="#">Global Policy Forum</a>	Canada is not designated as a source of conflict timber	
	2.3 There is no evidence of child labor or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned		Forest employment in Canada is regulated under federal and provincial labour codes, which prohibit child labour, protect the rights of workers to organize and are consistent with other ILO provisions.	
	2.4 There are recognized and equitable processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural identity in the district concerned	<a href="#">Canada Department of Indian and Northern Affairs</a> <a href="#">BC Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation</a>	There is a process in place with both the governments of Canada and BC to negotiate and implement land claims and self government agreements.	
	2.5 There is no evidence of violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned.	<a href="#">Human Rights Handbook for First Nations</a>	There is no evidence of violation. According to the Canadian Human Rights Commission it is not a discriminatory practice to an employer to give preferential treatment to hiring Aboriginal persons.	
<b>3. Wood harvested from forest in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to threat to high conservation values if: a) indicator 3.1 is met; or b) indicator 3.2 eliminates (or greatly mitigates) the threat posed to the district of origin by non-compliance with 3.1.	3.1 Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values.	<a href="#">Conservation International Biodiversity Hotspots</a> <a href="#">WWF Global 200 Ecoregions</a>	Not mentioned as a biodiversity hotspot by Conservation International, nor a WWF Global Ecoregion.	Low risk
	3.2 A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCVs in the ecoregion.	<a href="#">BC Integrated Land Management Bureau</a> <a href="#">BC Ministry of Forests Regulations</a> <a href="#">BC Ministry of the Environment Environmental Framework</a>  <a href="#">World Resources Institute Frontier Forest Intact Forests Landscapes</a>	The Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) is responsible for developing strategic direction for the management of Crown land and natural resources as well as maintenance of B.C.'s existing strategic land and resource planning legacy. As a result, there is a strong system of protection though protected areas and legislation in this ecoregion that ensures the survival of the high conservation values.  The province of BC has implemented a "Conservation Framework" in order to address the conservation of species and ecosystems in a comprehensive and logical manner.  Regions identified as Frontier Forests in British Columbia fall under oversight of the BC Ministry of Forest regulations and the Integrated Land Management Bureau as a result, there is a strong system of protection though protected areas and legislation in this ecoregion that ensures the survival of high conservation values.	

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		<p><a href="#">BC Ministry of the Environment</a> Conservation Status monitoring based on IUCN's Red List Index.</p> <p><a href="#">Conservation International High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas</a></p>	<p>BC Ministry of Environment uses data from International Union for the conservation of Nature (<a href="#">IUCN</a>) to develop a Conservation Status which they monitor and report regularly.</p> <p>District not identified by Conservation International as a High Biodiversity Wilderness Area.</p>	
<p><b>4. Wood harvested from areas being converted from forests and other wooded ecosystems to plantations or non-forest uses</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest uses when the following indicator is present:</p>	<p>4.1 There is no net loss AND no significant rate of loss (&gt; 0.5% per year) of natural forests and other naturally wooded ecosystems such as savannahs taking place in the eco-region in question.</p>	<p><a href="#">The state of British Columbia's Forests 2006</a> <a href="#">The state of British Columbia's Forests 2011</a></p>	<p>British Columbia has a forest management regime based on natural forests and the use of native species. The area of forest in BC increased between 1957 and 2000</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p>
<p><b>5. Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to wood from genetically modified trees when one of the following indicators is complied with:</p>	<p>a) There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district concerned</p> <p>b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use</p> <p>c) It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned</p>	<p><a href="#">BC Ministry of Forests Tree Improvement Branch</a></p>	<p>The Tree Improvement Branch of the Ministry of Forests and Range ensures that no genetically modified tree seed is registered or used in operational forest planting on Crown land in British Columbia</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p>

**Districts, including countries covered with this risk assessment\*:** **Northern Interior British Columbia, Canada**

Category	Indicator	Information Sources Used	Brief justification	Risk Designation
<b>1. Illegally Harvested Wood</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to illegal harvesting when all the following indicators related to forest governance are present:	1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in the district	<a href="#">BC Ministry of Forests Regulations</a>	Strong legislation is in place in BC regarding the granting and regulation of harvesting rights and the marking, scaling and transportation of timber.	Low risk
	1.2 There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest permits.	<b>Forest Act</b> Part 5 Timber marking & Part 6 Timber Scaling  <b>Timber Marking and Transportation Regulation</b>		
	1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.	<a href="http://www.naturallywood.com">www.naturallywood.com</a>		
	1.4 There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade.	<a href="#">Transparency International</a> <a href="#">CPI Wikipedia</a>	No mention of corruption in district	
<b>2. Wood harvested in violation of traditional or civil rights</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to the violation of traditional, civil and collective rights when all the following indicators are present:	2.1 There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned;	<a href="#">UN Website</a>	There is currently no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Canada	Low risk
	2.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber)	<a href="#">Global Policy Forum</a>	Canada is not designated as a source of conflict timber	
	2.3 There is no evidence of child labor or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned		Forest employment in Canada is regulated under federal and provincial labour codes, which prohibit child labour, protect the rights of workers to organize and are consistent with other ILO provisions.	
	2.4 There are recognized and equitable processes <sup>5</sup> in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural identity in the district concerned	<a href="#">Canada Department of Indian and Northern Affairs</a>  <a href="#">BC Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation</a>	There is a process in place with both the governments of Canada and BC to negotiate and implement land claims and self government agreements.	
	2.5 There is no evidence of violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned.	<a href="#">Human Rights Handbook for First Nations</a>	There is no evidence of violation. According to the Canadian Human Rights Commission it is not a discriminatory practice to an employer to give preferential treatment to hiring Aboriginal persons.	
<b>3. Wood harvested from forest in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to threat to high	3.1 Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values.	<a href="#">Conservation International Biodiversity Hotspots</a>  <a href="#">WWF Global 200 Ecoregions</a>	Not mentioned as a biodiversity hotspot by Conservation International, nor a WWF Global Ecoregion.	Low risk
	3.2 A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCVs in the ecoregion.	<a href="#">BC Integrated Land Management Bureau</a>  <a href="#">BC Ministry of Forests Regulations</a>	The Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) is responsible for developing strategic direction for the management of Crown land and natural resources as	

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<p>conservation values if: a) indicator 3.1 is met; or b) indicator 3.2 eliminates (or greatly mitigates) the threat posed to the district of origin by non-compliance with 3.1.</p>		<p><a href="#">BC Ministry of the Environment Environmental Framework</a></p> <p><a href="#">World Resources Institute Frontier Forest Intact Forests Landscapes</a></p> <p><a href="#">BC Ministry of the Environment Conservation Status monitoring based on IUCN's Red List Index.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Conservation International High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas</a></p>	<p>well as maintenance of B.C.'s existing strategic land and resource planning legacy. As a result, there is a strong system of protection through protected areas and legislation in this ecoregion that ensures the survival of the high conservation values.</p> <p>The province of BC has implemented a "Conservation Framework" in order to address the conservation of species and ecosystems in a comprehensive and logical manner.</p> <p>Regions identified as Frontier Forests in British Columbia fall under oversight of the BC Ministry of Forest regulations and the Integrated Land Management Bureau as a result, there is a strong system of protection through protected areas and legislation in this ecoregion that ensures the survival of high conservation values.</p> <p>BC Ministry of Environment uses data from International Union for the conservation of Nature (<a href="#">IUCN</a>) to develop a Conservation Status which they monitor and report regularly.</p> <p>District not identified by Conservation International as a High Biodiversity Wilderness Area.</p>	
<p><b>4. Wood harvested from areas being converted from forests and other wooded ecosystems to plantations or non-forest uses</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest uses when the following indicator is present:</p>	<p>4.1 There is no net loss AND no significant rate of loss (&gt; 0.5% per year) of natural forests and other naturally wooded ecosystems such as savannahs taking place in the eco-region in question.</p>	<p><a href="#">The state of British Columbia's Forests 2006</a> <a href="#">The state of British Columbia's Forests 2011</a></p>	<p>British Columbia has a forest management regime based on natural forests and the use of native species. The area of forest in BC increased between 1957 and 2000</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p>
<p><b>5. Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to wood from genetically</p>	<p>a) There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district concerned</p> <p>b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use</p>	<p><a href="#">BC Ministry of Forests Tree Improvement Branch</a></p>	<p>The Tree Improvement Branch of the Ministry of Forests and Range ensures that no genetically modified tree seed is registered or used in operational forest planting on Crown land in British Columbia</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p>

Category	Indicator	Information Sources Used	Brief justification	Risk Designation
modified trees when one of the following indicators is complied with:	c) It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned			

Districts, including countries covered with this risk assessment*: <b>Alaska, Oregon &amp; Washington States, USA</b>				
Category	Indicator	Information Sources Used	Brief justification	Risk Designation
<b>1. Illegally Harvested Wood</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to illegal harvesting when all the following indicators related to forest governance are present:	1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in the district	<a href="#">Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act</a> <a href="#">Washington State Forest Practices Act</a> <a href="#">Oregon State Forest Practices Act</a>  <a href="#">Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan</a>  <a href="#">Illegal Logging Portal</a>	The United States has strong enforcement of regulating logging laws against timber trespass and timber theft.	<b>Low risk</b>
	1.2 There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest permits.		"Timber harvesters are registered or certified and receive their accreditation primarily via educational programs." Also, state lands are administered by state forestry officials that oversee compliance.	
	1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.		Illegal harvesting does occur, however laws protect landowners from intentional and accidental theft.  Alaska , Oregon & Washington State regulate forest management activities on, state, private, municipal and federal lands.  No incidents of illegal logging in Alaska on website illegal-logging.info	
	1.4 There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade.		No mention of corruption in district	
<b>2. Wood harvested in violation of traditional or civil rights</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to the violation of traditional, civil and collective rights when all the following indicators are present:	2.1 There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned;	<a href="#">UN Website</a>  <a href="#">Global Policy Forum</a>	There is currently no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the USA	<b>Low risk</b>
	2.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber)		USA is not designated as a source of conflict timber	
	2.3 There is no evidence of child labor or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned		Forest employment in the USA is regulated under federal and state labour codes, which prohibit child labour, protect the rights of workers to organize and are consistent with other ILO provisions.	
	2.4 There are recognized and equitable		Laws are in place which cover this issue in the United	



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	processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural identity in the district concerned		States. A reservation system is in place to address tribal rights.	
	2.5 There is no evidence of violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned.	<a href="#">ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples</a>	While the US is not a signatory to ILO Convention 169, there is no evidence of violation of Indigenous peoples' rights in the forests of Alaska.	
<b>3. Wood harvested from forest in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to threat to high conservation values if: a) indicator 3.1 is met; or b) indicator 3.2 eliminates (or greatly mitigates) the threat posed to the district of origin by non-compliance with 3.1.	3.1 Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values.  3.2 A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCVs in the ecoregion.	<a href="#">Conservation International Biodiversity Hotspots</a> <a href="#">WWF Global 200 Ecoregions</a> <a href="#">World Resources Institute Frontier Forest Intact Forests Landscapes</a>  <a href="#">Conservation International High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas</a> <a href="#">Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act</a> <a href="#">Washington State Forest Practices Act</a> <a href="#">Oregon State Forest Practices Act</a>	Not mentioned as a biodiversity hotspot by Conservation International, nor a WWF Global Ecoregion.  Regions identified as Frontier Forests in Washington State and Oregon fall under oversight of the BC Ministry of Forest regulations and the Integrated Land Management Bureau as a result, there is a strong system of protection though protected areas and legislation in this ecoregion that ensures the survival of high conservation values.  District not identified by Conservation International as a High Biodiversity Wilderness Area.  Harmac Pacific does not procure logs in ecoregions which are in danger or biodiversity hotspots. Wood harvested within Alaska, Washington and Oregon State are low risk due to existing US legal structures, harvest practices, public land ownership, and protection.	<b>Low risk</b>
<b>4. Wood harvested from areas being converted from forests and other wooded ecosystems to plantations or non-forest uses</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest uses when the following indicator is present:	4.1 There is no net loss AND no significant rate of loss (> 0.5% per year) of natural forests and other naturally wooded ecosystems such as savannahs taking place in the eco-region in question.	Assessment of Lawful Harvesting & Sustainability of US Hardwood Exports; July 7, 2008, Alberto Goetzl p.161 <a href="#">Executive Summary</a>  <a href="#">Summary of Land-Cover Trends – Puget Lowland Ecoregion</a>	FAO statistics show that the extent of forest and other wooded land increased in the US between 1990 and 2000 by 365,000 ha/yr and between 2000 and 2005 by 159,000 ha/yr. Thus, the area of forest has experienced a positive change of 0.1%.  While the Pacific Lowlands Mixed Forests (comprising the Puget Lowland Forests and the Willamette Valley Forests) were determined to exceed 0.5% in forest cover losses per year, the Puget Lowland Ecoregion losses, from where we source a small amount of fibre, were under 0.5% per year over the period from 1973-2000 (region = 17,541 km <sup>2</sup> / forestry losses over 27 yrs = 1767 km <sup>2</sup> )	<b>Low risk</b>
<b>5. Wood from forests in which genetically</b>	a) There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species	FAO Document Repository: <a href="#">a snapshot of the global status and trends in</a>	There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the USA	<b>Low risk</b>

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<b>modified trees are planted</b> The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to wood from genetically modified trees when one of the following indicators is complied with:	concerned taking place in the country or district concerned b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use c) It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned	<a href="#">forest biotechnology</a>	(Thuja plicata, Tsuga heterophylla, Pseudotsuga menziesii).	