

Missinaibi Forest

FSC Monitoring Plan

Last Revised: October 4, 2023

As per the FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Canada, Criterion 8.0 Monitoring and Assessment, the Forest management Organization shall demonstrate that progress towards achieving management objectives, the impacts of management activities and the condition of the Management Unit, are monitored and evaluated proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities, in order to implement adaptive management.

Forest Management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor at a minimum the following indicators:

- Criterion 8.1 – Monitor and document the implementation of the Forest Management Plan (FMP), including policies and management objectives, progress with activities planned and the achievement of verifiable targets.
- Criterion 8.2 – Monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of activities carried out in the Management Unit, and changes in environmental condition.
 - 8.2.1 – Monitoring is sufficient to identify significant environmental impacts of management activities.
 - 8.2.2 – A system is in place to monitor the social and economic aspects of management activities.
 - 8.2.3 – Systems are in place to obtain up-to-date monitoring information identifying significant changes in environmental conditions caused by forest management activities.

The above indicators are reviewed and monitored through many different initiatives and programs led by either Missinaibi Forest Management Inc. (MFMI) (herein after referred to as the “Company”), the Ontario government (e.g., Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF), Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks) or through partnerships between the Company and other forest science and research organizations (i.e. National Council for Air and Streams Improvement (NCASI) <https://www.ncasi.org>, Ontario Forest Industry Association (OFIA) <http://www.ofia.com/>, FPInnovations <https://web.fpinnovations.ca/> and the Canada Institute of Forestry’s Science, Extension, Education and Knowledge (SEEK) group <https://www.cif-ifc.org/cif-seek/>).

This plan provides an overview of monitoring and assessment that takes place under the above indicators and where available, a link will be provided to access additional information.

The FMP describes most of the monitoring that takes place specific to the Forest. Some of the indicators (i.e. forest diversity, environmental, social and economic aspects) are monitored or assessed as part of the development of the FMP and is reviewed upon preparation of the next FMP. Many aspects are assessed and reported on an annual basis within Annual Reports. The Company’s Annual Compliance Plan and the Forest Operation Inspection Program (FOIP) require that forest operations be conducted in compliance with the FMP and the Annual Work Schedule (AWS). Compliance is assessed upon the completion or during the implementation of forest operations (i.e. harvest, access construction, water crossing installation, silviculture) and the results included in a Forest Operations Inspection Report (FOIR).

The Ontario government makes publicly available a report and data on forest management: annual summary of Ontario’s forest management activities through its website for all FMU’s in Ontario: <https://data.ontario.ca/dataset/report-on-forest-management-annual-summary-of-ontario-s-forest-management-activities/>.

Copies of individual reports of forest operations inspections by management unit are also available by request, from the local Ontario government (i.e. MNRF) district offices.

The Company directs each of its Forest Resource License (FRL) holders to implement an Environmental Management System (EMS) that directs a significant amount of monitoring with respect to compliance to the system's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Work Instructions (WI's) which support and are complimentary to the requirements outlined in the FMP. Additional guidance and support is provided by MFMI to each FRL holder as per MFMI's Service Provider arrangements with GreenFirst Forest Products.

Criterion 8.1 – Monitor and Document the Implementation of the Forest Management Plan

The monitoring and assessment procedures the Company's follows for monitoring the implementation of the FMP are described within section 4.7 of the FMP plan text. This section of the FMP details the monitoring strategy for assessing compliance (FOIP), regeneration success, access, guide exceptions, water crossings and species at risk. In addition, FMP Table 10 provides specific details on the assessment of the plan objectives and individual indicator including current status, desired levels and minimum targets.

Criterion 8.2.1 – Environmental Impacts of Management Activities

*1) Monitoring is sufficient to identify significant environmental impacts of management activities of **poor regeneration (Criteria 10.1 and 10.5):***

Establishment surveys (previously known as free to grow, or FTG, surveys) are conducted annually to assess the results of the Company's regeneration program (i.e., assess how well silvicultural treatments are meeting the standards contained in the Silvicultural Ground Rules (SGRs). The establishment surveys are normally conducted within 7 to 12 years of harvest ensuring harvest areas are regenerated in a timely manner. Regeneration treatments target the future condition described in the SGR's and the overall future forest condition described in the FMP. The silviculture treatments used to regenerate each harvest site are selected on the basis of the local site conditions (i.e. pre-harvest species composition, soils and vegetation) to ensure they are ecologically appropriate for the site. Local seed sources (i.e. seed zones) and natural regeneration methods are used to retain a diversity of locally adapted species which in turn will help maintain the resilience of the future forest to climate change impacts. A more detailed description of the Company's Monitoring Program for the Assessment of Regeneration Success is included in Supplementary Documentation Section 6.1.19 of the FMP.

*2) Monitoring is sufficient to identify significant environmental impacts of management activities of **invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with alien species (Criterion 10.3):***

The MNRF monitors exotic and alien species via fisheries assessments and their invasive species program.

The Company does not use any non-native species for its regeneration program and no invasive species have been introduced by the Company. Native seed mixes are used to stabilize cut and fill slopes near water crossings and other areas susceptible to erosion.

The MNRF's enhanced forest resource inventory (eFRI) updates and the Company's establishment surveys serve as an additional monitoring tool to identify the large-scale presence of invasive/alien species.

*3) Monitoring is sufficient to identify significant environmental impacts of management activities of **adverse effects of fertilizers (Criterion 10.6):***

The Company does not use fertilizers on the management unit (N/A).

4) Monitoring is sufficient to identify significant environmental impacts of management activities of adverse effects of pesticides (Criterion 10.7):

Post-spray efficacy flights are conducted within the management unit to determine if the targeted species populations are reduced and if there have been any damage/unwanted effects to non-target species or no-spray buffers.

The Ontario government (i.e., MNRF) is responsible for planning, monitoring and reporting on the results of their insect pest management projects (i.e., spruce and jack pine budworm spray program) completed within each management unit.

5) Monitoring is sufficient to identify significant environmental impacts of management activities of adverse effects of biological control agents (Criterion 10.8):

The Company does not use any biological control agents on the management unit.

The MNRF may use, and would monitor the use of the bacterial insecticide, *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* (Btk) for controlling spruce or jack pine budworm on the management unit. Before Btk is applied on Crown land the MNRF must prepare a project description and project plan providing rationale for their proposed treatments. A MNRF-led project to aerially spray Btk for spruce budworm control is being undertaken in northeastern Ontario in 2021, with applications also occurring in 2022 and 2023. As of 2023, no areas on the Missinaibi Forest have been sprayed with Btk although MNRF's monitoring indicates that areas on the forest have been impacted by spruce budworm. Btk has been used extensively in northwestern Ontario to control jack pine budworm with no adverse effects to the environment being noted.

6) Monitoring is sufficient to identify significant environmental impacts of management activities of physical damage to soil, loss of soil nutrient and loss of productive forest area (Criterion 6.3):

The mandatory forest compliance inspections conducted by both the MNRF and the Company are used to detect any physical damage to soil, loss of soil nutrients and loss of productive forest area resulting from soil compaction or excessive rutting. Any forest operations that are non-compliant with current MNRF guidelines, are promptly reported to the MNRF and remedial action taken as directed by the MNRF.

7) Monitoring is sufficient to identify significant environmental impacts of management activities of adverse effects of increased access (Indicator 6.8.4):

Road construction and harvest area, the primary forms of increased access, are monitored yearly in the Annual Report. Road density targets are included as a plan objective in the FMP and an analysis of the actual road density levels is completed in the year 5 and year 10 enhanced annual reports as per FMP table 10.

The governments enforcement program is the primary legal tool to monitor and prevent adverse effects from increased access resulting from management activities. The Local Citizens Committee (LCC), local forest users and commercial enterprises including any complaints received by Company staff also serve as tools for monitoring negative impacts from increased access.

8) Monitoring is sufficient to identify significant environmental impacts of management activities of site level damage of harvesting and extraction on residual trees and on environmental values (Criterion 10.11):

The MNRF and the Company's compliance monitoring programs (FOIP) monitor harvest prescriptions being followed in harvest blocks, and specifically look at the residual tree retention within completed harvest blocks. Minimum residual tree retention targets are described in the FMP and direction provided to minimize damage to standing live residual trees. Specific

direction is also provided within the FMP to protect advanced growth where the Careful Logging Around Advanced Growth (CLAAG) regeneration system is prescribed on suitable spruce lowland sites.

9) Monitoring is sufficient to identify significant environmental impacts of management activities of damage caused by inappropriate storage or disposal of waste materials (Criterion 10.12):

Significant environmental impacts related to storage or disposal of waste materials are monitored through the Company's and the governments forest compliance program. In addition, the Company's FRL holder's internal safety and environmental audits as well as any Ministry of Labour (MOL) inspections monitor the safe storage and disposal of waste materials.

Should any significant environmental issues occur, under the Environmental Protection Act (<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90e19>), the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks reporting criteria for pollution and spills would be followed (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/report-pollution-and-spills>) and would assist with determining environmental impacts as part of their spills/pollution protocol and clean-up requirements.

Criterion 8.2.2 – Social and Economic Aspects of Management Activities

1) A system is in place to monitor the social and economic aspects of management activities for illegal or unauthorized activities identified by the Company (Criterion 1.4):

The Company's FRL holders each have a policy in place for recording and reporting illegal or unauthorized activities on the management unit. In addition, the Company and Forest Resource Licence (FRL) holder's forest compliance (FOIP) programs monitor unauthorized harvesting by requiring reporting of unauthorized harvesting (i.e., harvest trespasses) to the MNR.

2) A system is in place to monitor the social and economic aspects of management activities for resolution of disputes (Criteria 1.6, 2.6, 4.6, 7.6):

The Company monitors disputes through the Company's Inquiries, Complaints and Disputes Procedure v1 – 2023, which serves as a general framework for staff dealing with these types of interactions. The company also maintains a formal dispute resolution process on its website <https://missinaibiforest.com/>

For statutory/legal disputes where applicable, the matter is directed to the Company's legal support services for advice and resolution of the dispute. Depending on the nature of the dispute the matter, may be directed to the correct regulatory authority (i.e. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry or Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks) for resolution.

Disputes related to general working conditions may be addressed by the workers immediate supervisor, next level manager, through their Company's Human Resources department or if necessary elevated to the Company's senior management or Ombudsman were applicable.

For worker grievances, the Company's dispute resolution process in conjunction with Ontario's Occupation Health and Safety Act (OH&S Act) include provisions for managing worker complaints related to health and safety matters (e.g. worker refusal process, OH&S Act Sec. 43). Workers may also file claims related to fair and equitable compensation under the Employment Standards Act available online

https://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/es/pubs/start/file_claim.php. The Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB) also provides provides loss of earnings benefits and health care coverage for workers; and provides help and support for return to work after an injury or illness incurred by workplaces covered under the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act. With regard to complaints related to WSIB issues, workers can contact the Fair Practices Commission

<https://fairpractices.on.ca/> to have their issue resolved.

Disputes involving forest management activity impacts on local communities may be addressed by following the formal dispute resolution process outlined in the Forest Management Planning Manual (FMPM) or through direct communication and engagement of local Company staff members who are normally well known within the communities that the Company operates. If necessary, the Company would involve local MNRF staff members to act as mediators.

Disputes involving affected stakeholders during the forest management planning (FMP) process are addressed by following the formal dispute resolution process outlined in the FMPM. Affected stakeholders have the opportunity to review and comment on the monitoring programs described in the forest management plan during the 5 stages of the FMP public consultation process and at any time during the implementation of the FMP.

3) A system is in place to monitor the social and economic aspects of management activities for sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2):

The Company's FRL holders each have corporate policies in place which include a confidential and effective mechanism for monitoring, reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation. Any violation of the policies can be reported to the FRL holder's Senior Management, Human Resources or Legal Department.

4) A system is in place to monitor the social and economic aspects of management activities for occupational health and safety (Criterion 2.3):

Each of the Company's FRL holders maintain and health and safety management system for monitoring the social and economic impact of their forest operations.

GreenFirst Forest Products (GFFP) maintains an Incident Management System (IMS) which provides a tool for monitoring social and economic impacts, allowing near-misses and incidents to be reported. Incidents are assigned corrective actions and a timeframe for completing the actions. GFFP's incident rates are also tracked and yearly stats provide division-wide monitoring of incidents, their severity, and lost-time by workers.

Each of the Company's FRL holders maintain a health and safety program for its staff and monitoring of occupational health and safety is addressed through provisions in the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act. In addition to the tracking system used by each FRL holder, Joint Health and Safety Committees or worker representatives (mandated under the act) serve as a means for forest workers to bring health and safety concerns forward to the JHSC or worker representative. The worker can choose to do this in a confidential manner.

5) A system is in place to monitor the social and economic aspects of management activities for timely payment of wages. The Company is responsible for or that is within the Company's sphere of influence (Criterion 2.4):

Each of MFMI's FRL holders maintain their own compensation system that ensures their employees receive fair and equitable remuneration. The details of each are described below.

Columbia Forest Products Ltd pays its employees bi-weekly and contractors on a weekly basis.

GreenFirst Forest Products (GFFP) employees are paid on the 15th and last day of the month. The Company uses the in-house HRIS/Payroll system – emPath to ensure/monitor timely payments of wages. For monitoring contractor's payment, the Company's Operations staff, Accountants and others involved in the payment process use the Accounts Payable Vendor Inquiry system (SAP HANA).

GFFP's remuneration, including wages and benefits, for workers is comparable to or exceeds prevailing regional standards in the industry. The Company regularly engages the services of an outside consultant to determine appropriate compensation rate for employees, which is based on examination of market compensation data for each particular position. Position evaluations are conducted regularly to ensure that compensation rates are fair. Pay equity also forms part of this evaluation and is reviewed with managers.

Hornepayne Lumber Limited Partnership (HPL) pays its employees on a bi-weekly basis. Contractors that deliver wood to the Hornepayne sawmill are paid weekly. Contractors that produce or deliver wood to the White River Forest Products mill are paid on a semi-monthly basis. Non-harvest related contractors are paid monthly.

6) A system is in place to monitor the social and economic aspects of management activities for health of workers related to exposure to pesticides and fertilizers (Criterion 2.5 and Indicator 10.7.7):

Protective/prevention measures in place are through a proxy assessment of applicator qualifications, experience and adherence to mandatory application procedure and the use of the required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Details on the label of the pesticide product would also be a starting point for treatment should an exposure occur. This information is kept on-hand and being aware of the label's information is part of worker training for any pesticide product used on a management unit.

As noted above the Company does not use fertilizers on the management unit.

7) A system is in place to monitor the social and economic aspects of management activities for full implementation of the terms in binding agreements (Criterion 3.3):

Each of the Company's FRL Holders may develop and implement agreements with Indigenous groups/companies which include provisions for monitoring the implementation of the agreement.

Existing agreements with Indigenous groups include language concerning term of the agreement, rights, provisions for renewal, provisions for termination, and provisions for dispute resolution.

8) A system is in place to monitor the social and economic aspects of management activities for protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to indigenous peoples and local communities (Criteria 3.5 and 4.7):

The Company relies on FOIP as the monitoring tool to ensure Area of Concern (AOCs) and Conditions on Regular Operations (CROs) developed during the FMP planning process are followed to ensure sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious, or spiritual significance to Indigenous peoples receive protection.

9) A system is in place to monitor the social and economic aspects of management activities for Actual annual harvests compared to projected annual harvests of timber and non-timber forest products (Criterion 5.2):

The actual annual harvest areas versus the projected annual harvest of timber and non-timber forest products is reported each year in the text and tables of the Annual Report (AR) submitted to the government. Table AR-1 reports the Wood Utilization by Licensee, providing a summary of the harvest volume by species and product harvested by the Company, other Licensees as well as volume harvested for personal use. Table AR-2 reports the Wood Utilization by Mill, which provides a summary of the harvest volume by species and product by the mill that received the volume. This information is sourced through the MNRF's iTREES application which is the governments provincial scaling and billing system. The AR text summarizes the actual

versus projected harvest area and discusses the economic and/or social implications. The AR's are publicly available via the government's Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP).

*10) A system is in place to monitor the social and economic aspects of management activities for the **Economic viability of the Company (as required by indicator 5.5.1):***

MFMI's economic viability is dependent on the management fees paid by its FRL holders as per the conditions outlined in MFMI's Shareholder Agreement. The economic viability of each of MFMI's FRL holders is described below;

Results: Columbia Forest Products Ltd. (CFP): Columbia Forest Products is a privately held company, with headquarters in Greensboro, North Carolina. It is one of the largest employee owned (ESOP) companies in North America. The company is economically viable with multiple manufacturing locations, including 3 facilities in Ontario: Hearst (plywood plant), Rutherglen (veneer plant) and Kitchener (plywood plant). The company has been in business for 60 years and has been receiving wood from Ontario forests since 1961, including the Missinaibi Forest and its predecessor forests. Significant investment has been made in the Ontario mills over the past 10 years in excess of \$20M in capital expenditures and expansion.

Results: GreenFirst is a publicly traded company with information on company earnings available on the company's website's investor links at <https://greenfirst.ca/investors/market-information/>

Quarterly reporting of GFFP's financials serve as a monitoring tool for GFFP's economic viability and are available at the above link. News and presentations about the Company's financials are available for investors at the following link: (<https://greenfirst.ca/investors/news/>) & (<https://greenfirst.ca/investors/resources/>)

Results: Hornepayne Lumber Limited Partnership (HPL) Hornepayne Lumber LP (HP Lumber) is a private corporation that operates a random length sawmill in Northwestern Ontario. Originally the Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company, the mill, located in Hornepayne, Ontario, is known for its quality lumber. In the summer of 2016, the mill was purchased by a number of private investors. Hornepayne Lumber's owners now also include the Missanabie Cree, the Chapleau Cree, and the Netamisakomik Anishinabek (Pic Mobert) First Nations. Wood from HPL's license on the Missinaibi Forest is also directed to its sister sawmill White River Forest Products (WRFP) located in White River Ontario which is also privately owned and is the result of a community-based venture between the Netamisakomik Anishinabek (Pic Mobert First Nation), the White River EDC.

Criterion 8.2.3 – Monitoring Changes in Environmental Conditions

Each of the Company's FRL holders manage and monitor the environmental impact of its forest management activities through its Environmental Management System, or EMS. In the development of the EMS, all significant impacts resulting from forest management activities are identified and controls to minimize the impact (standard operating procedures, or SOPs) developed.

Each FRL holder conducts regular conformance checks to monitor the implementation of their SOPs. MFMI may periodically lead forest level audits to ensure FRL holders EMSs are operating effectively.

Compliance to the Forest Management Plan is also monitored regularly by FRL holder compliance staff and the government. The Forest Operations Inspection Program (FOIP) requires reports to be submitted by certified compliance inspectors following the completion of a forest operations. The Company's Annual Compliance Plan and the governments Annual Compliance Operations Plan (ACOP) details monitoring requirements for Compliance. Table AR-6 provides the Annual Report of Forest Compliance Inspection Reports, Non-compliance and remedies on an annual basis. Copies of the Annual Report Tables are available online via the governments Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP).

Many potential environmental and social impacts of forest management are managed through Area of Concern (AOC) prescriptions or Conditions on Regular Operations (CRO's) developed as part of the FMP. Monitoring of these AOC prescriptions is done through FOIP.

*1) Systems are in place to obtain up-to-date monitoring information identifying significant changes in environmental conditions by forest management activities for **the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1) (when the Organization* makes FSC promotional claims regarding the provision of ecosystem services*, or receives payment for the provision of ecosystem services*)**:*

The Company currently does not make any FSC promotional claims for ecosystem services (N/A).

*2) Systems are in place to obtain up-to-date monitoring information identifying significant changes in environmental conditions by forest management activities for **species at risk and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their habitats (Criterion 6.4)**:*

Species at risk (SAR) occurrence and population monitoring data is collected and compiled by the Ontario government.

The Company monitors SAR protection through its compliance program (FOIP) ensuring AOCs and CROs are being appropriately implemented (and are up-to-date). In addition, forest workers receive SAR awareness training and are encouraged to map and report SAR sightings which are then reported to the government.

*3) Systems are in place to obtain up-to-date monitoring information identifying significant changes in environmental conditions by forest management activities for **naturally occurring native species and biological diversity, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.6)**:*

The monitoring of flora and fauna is the responsibility of the provincial government. (i.e. fisheries assessments, moose surveys, stick nest surveys and fur harvest returns, etc.) Within the FMP the landscape structure, composition and pattern are modeled over a 100-year planning horizon to ensure the long-term health of forest ecosystems are maintained (i.e. natural levels are maintained based on a simulated range of natural variation, SRNV). The results of the assessment of forest diversity targets are summarized in Table 10 of the FMP, and the assessment of target achievement is conducted as part of the development of the long-term management direction and within the enhanced year-5 and year-10 AR's.

For all the wildlife values identified, MNRF has the principal responsibility for wildlife research and the monitoring of populations and has a wildlife population monitoring program in place. Because the government is responsible to establish guidelines and give directives to the forest industry, they must ensure that the guidelines developed are effective and efficient. The

government reviews the guidelines every ten years including new science and research, and population trend data. If the guidelines are found to be either not effective or overly restrictive modifications will be made to the guide(s).

*4) Systems are in place to obtain up-to-date monitoring information identifying significant changes in environmental conditions by forest management activities for **water bodies, riparian zones, water quality and flow in watersheds, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.7):***

The Company utilizes FOIP and EMS monitoring of AOCs and CROs developed as part of the FMP as the primary method of monitoring for water-related values being affected by forest management activities. The FMP provides direction for maintaining the ecological function of aquatic, wetland ecosystems and shoreline forest based on the direction in the stand and site guide (SSG). Additional protections are afforded via regional timing restrictions on the installation of water crossings, water crossing protocols and standards and best management practices (BMPs) around waterbodies. FOIP reports yearly on protection of AOCs and implementation of CROs for water-based values (table AR-6), and any remedial action taken would be included as part of individual FOIP reports completed by the Company or MNRF.

*5) Systems are in place to obtain up-to-date monitoring information identifying significant changes in environmental conditions by forest management activities for **forest types, age classes per forest type and forest patch sizes, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or restore these features (Criterion 6.8):***

Targets intended to maintain, restore* or enhance the conditions of the forest* appropriate to the regional context are developed and documented in FMPs (Table FMP-10 and Analysis Package). The Long-term Management Direction (LTMD) provides a prediction of future landscape composition and structure based on the balancing of biodiversity, social and economic objectives and indicators documented in the FMP. Assessments of forest composition, pattern (i.e. patch sizes) are completed at the LTMD stage of planning and during the implementation period of the FMP within the year-5 and year-10 ARs.

*6) Systems are in place to obtain up-to-date monitoring information identifying significant changes in environmental conditions by forest management activities for **conservation of natural forest to plantations or conversion to non-forest cover (Criterion 6.9):***

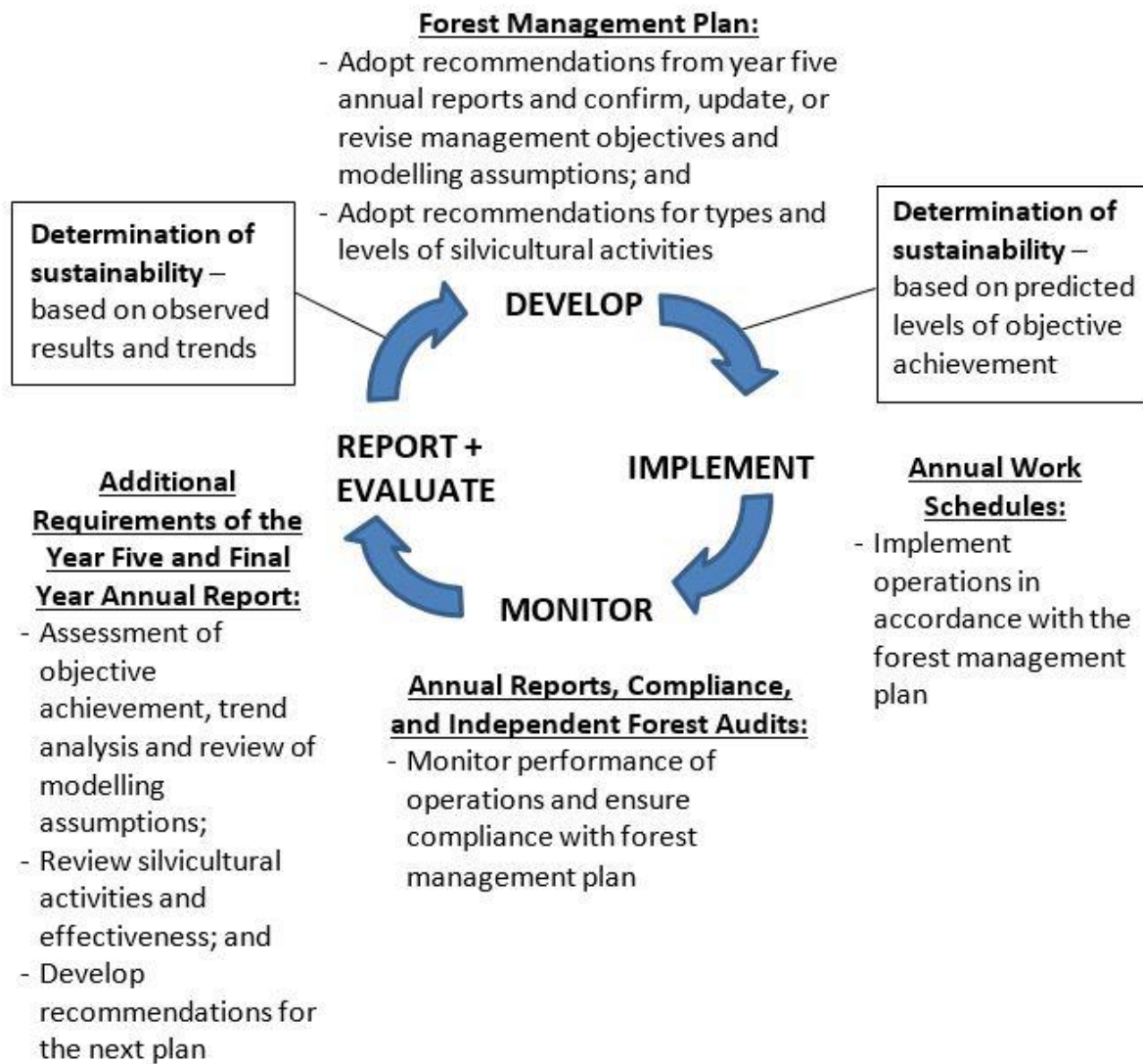
The Company has no plantation areas currently on the forest and no natural forest area is being converted to plantations.

Conversion to non-forest cover occurs on a small scale for forest area converted to roads and landings % area by forest unit). This loss is accounted for during the development of the LTMD through a land-base net down.

Area occupied by roads and landings are monitored on-the-ground through FOIP and through the use/review of annual supplementary aerial photography. Any significant deviations/changes from the land-base net down calculated in the LTMD will be reported on within year-5 and year-10.

8.3 The Organization shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of the analysis back into the planning process.

The development of a new FMP in Ontario requires an assessment of “Management Considerations”. Management considerations include changes to the forest condition (e.g., large natural disturbance) or social, economic or environmental concerns that will be considered in the development of the LTMD. Management considerations are also factored into the planning and implementation of operations. All of the monitoring that has occurred during the implementation of the current FMP, is used to inform the management considerations for the next FMP including the development of management objectives, strategies and indicators. Where deficiencies have been identified through monitoring (i.e. FOIP inspections, silviculture surveys, establishment surveys, annual reports, independent forest audits, FSC audits, review of guides etc.) modifications are made within the current FMP through a FMP amendment process or during the development of a new FMP as part of a adaptive management cycle as portrayed below;



8.4 The Organization shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge excluding confidential information.

Monitoring results are publicly available and free of charge via the sources referenced below;

Natural Resources Information Portal (NRIP) – Forestry Access;

https://nrip.mnr.gov.on.ca/s/nrip-busline?businessLine=Forestry&language=en_US

- Current Forest Management Plan (FMP) - Analysis Package in supplementary documentation section 6.1.8 Monitoring and Assessment plan text section 4.7;
- Annual Reports (AR) – AR Text section 2.1.4 Monitoring and Assessment, Summary of FOIP Reports - Table AR-6 Annual Report of Compliance Inspection Reports, Non-Compliances and Remedies and Information Products (file geodatabase) Establishment (i.e. Free-to-Grow) survey results layer

Ontario Independent Forest Audit Reports/Action Plans and Status Reports (Ontario government website); <https://www.ontario.ca/page/independent-forest-audits>

Management Unit	Year	Audit Report	Action Plan	Status Report
Magpie	2016	View	View	View
Martel	2017	View	View	View

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) – Forest Management (FM) FSC evaluations (Public Summary Reports) public certificate search by License Code;

<https://info.fsc.org/certificate.php>

- Martel Forest: License Code **FSC-C011339**