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CHAPTER 1: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

1. DEFINITIONS

This document adopts all definitions as defined by:
- SFI 2015-2019 Standard and Rules

This document uses the following additional definitions:

Certified Content	Raw material that can count towards the calculation of certified content percentages in chain-of-custody tracking. Below are the acceptable certified content sources • Certified Forest Content - Raw material from lands third-party certified to acceptable forest management standards • Acceptable forest management standards - These standards are all endorsed in the United States and Canada by the Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes (PEFC). • SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard • Canadian Standards Association (CAN/CSA-Z809) • Canadian Standards Association (CAN/CSA-Z804) • American Tree Farm System (ATFS) individual and group certification • Post-consumer recycled content - Material generated by households or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product, which can no longer be used for its intended purpose • Pre-consumer recycled content - Material diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. It does not include materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process.
Claim Period	Time period for which the chain-of-custody claim applies.
Controversial Sources	a. Forest activities which are not in compliance with applicable state, provincial or federal laws, particularly as they may relate to: • conversion sources, • legally required protection of threatened and endangered species, • requirements of CITES (The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) • legally required management of areas with designated high environmental and cultural values, • labor regulations relating to forest workers, • Indigenous Peoples' property, tenure and use rights. b. Fiber sourced from illegal logging. c. Fiber sourced from areas without effective social laws.
Label Users	Any Program Participant, label licensee, secondary manufacturer, publisher, printer, retailer or distributor who has obtained a license to use the label; met Section 5 - Rules For Use Of SFI On-and Off-Product Labels; and obtained approval from the SFI Office of Label Use and Licensing to use the SFI on-product label for at least one product or manufacturing unit.
Major non-conformity	One or more of the SFI 2015-2019 Standard(s) performance measures or indicators has not been addressed or has not been implemented to the extent that a systematic failure of a Program Participant's SFI system to meet an SFI

	objective, performance measure or indicator occurs.
Minor non-Conformity	An isolated lapse in SFI 2015-2019 Standard(s) program implementation which does not indicate a systematic failure to consistently meet an SFI objective, performance measure or indicator
Origin	The attributes of the raw material used in the product. This can be certified forest content, certified sourcing or pre-consumer or postconsumer recycled content.
Primary Producers	Manufacturing units that manufacture forest products and source 50 percent or more (by weight) of their wood based raw materials directly from primary sources. Primary producers can include companies that manufacture roundwood, wood chips, and/or composite products.
Primary Sources	Roundwood (logs or pulpwood) and wood chips. Wood chips include: • Field Manufactured Chips - chips produced from roundwood in the forest. • Primary Chips - chips produced from roundwood other than in the forest or as residuals from production of other wood products. • Mill Residual Chips - chips produced from slabs or other residuals from a primary operation.
Product Group	Set of products manufactured or traded in the specified processes which are covered by the organization's chain of custody.
Program Participant	An organization certified by an accredited certification body to be in conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard, and/or SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard and/or SFI 2015-2019 Chain-of-Custody Standard.
Recycled content	Pre-consumer recycled content and post-consumer recycled content.
Secondary Producers	Manufacturing units that produce forest products and source 50 percent or more (by weight) of their woodbased raw materials from secondary sources. Secondary producers can include manufacturers of finished forest products, such as plywood, furniture, windows, magazines, printers or catalogs, and manufacturers using market pulp.
Secondary Sources	Semi-finished solid wood, paper, market pulp, recycled wood fiber, or composite products obtained from a primary producer and/or a secondary producer.
SFI 2015-2019 Chain of custody Standard	The requirements that detail processes for tracking fiber content from certified forest content, recycled content and certified sourcing

2. SFI PROGRAM

Article 1   Type of Standards

1	**Chain of Custody Standard** The scope of Chain of custody is to be an accounting system process that tracks wood fiber through the different stages of production. Companies can make claims about how much of their product comes from certified lands, how much contains post-consumer recycled content, and how much is responsibly sourced fiber through unique SFI fiber sourcing certification. These claims can be made based on either the physical separation or percentage-based methods of tracking certified forest content and certified resourcing. Applies to any organization that sources, processes, manufactures, handles, trades, converts or prints forest-based products, globally
2	**Fiber Sourcing Standard** For the case of CUCNA this will apply only to Appendix 1 SFI Certified Sourcing label

	Applicable to any primary producer or secondary producers globally
Article 2	**Audit Types**
1	Pre-assessment, pre-evaluation or scoping: Short visits carried out by qualified lead auditor or small audit team, prior to a main evaluation. Pre-evaluation visits allows the client to identify potential gaps on their systems before undergo certification costs. Initial audit, main assessment or main evaluation: First ever audit of a client, which may result in the issuance of a certificate. The initial audit consists of a document review and site visits. Re-certification audit (re-assessment or re-evaluation): Carried out at the end of the certification cycle (maximum 5 years after issuance of certificate). The re-assessment consists of a document review and site visits. Surveillance audit: Yearly follow-up audits between the initial and re-assessment audits. **In addition to the above-mentioned audit, CUCNA can perform special audits.** Extensions to scope CUCNA will in response to an application for extension to the scope of a certification already granted, undertake a review of the application and determine any audit activities necessary to decide whether or not the extension may be granted. This may be conducted in conjunction with a surveillance audit. Short-notice audits CUCNA reserves the right to conduct short notice audit. These audits will be announced to the client 1 day before the actual visit takes place. The client can object against the audit team members but cannot object against the audit. The reasons for these short notice audits can be severe doubts derived from complaints, external notices or information, internal information gathered during previous audits or as follow-up on suspended clients. Re-assessment of non-conformities (NC-verification audits) Some nonconformities (or group of non-conformities) may need to be re-assessed by additional site visit. The auditor in consultation with the client or auditee decide when it is necessary. The certifier can overrule this decision, but the client must be informed.
Article 3	**Non Conformities**
1	**Major Non-conformity**: One or more of the SFI 2015-2019 Standard(s) performance measures or indicators has not been addressed or has not been implemented to the extent that a systematic failure of a Program Participant's SFI system to meet an SFI objective, performance measure or indicator occurs. **Minor Non-conformity**: An isolated lapse in SFI 2015-2019 Standard(s) program implementation which does not indicate a systematic failure to consistently meet an SFI objective, performance measure or indicator. *Points of Improvement*: Points not classified as non-conformity during the audit but that could be potential NCs if not assessed.
2	**Sanctions related to failure of NC Closure** **Major NCs** In the case of Initial o Re-Certification audit, Certificate can't be issued with open NCs. Client will have up to 30 days to present the proper evidence to Control Union to solve the NC and be considered for (Re) Certification. For surveillance Audits, Client will have up to 60 days to present proper corrective action. If client failed to meet the deadlines, the certificate will be suspended. **Minor NCs** In the case of Initial o Re-Certification audit, Certificate can't be issued with open NCs. Client will have up to 30 days to present the proper evidence to Control Union to solve the NC and be considered for (Re) Certification. For surveillance Audits, Client will have up to 12 months (or next audit) to present proper corrective action *plan approved by a Lead Auditor*. If client failed to meet

	the deadlines, the certificate will be suspended. **Upgrading NCs is not allowed on SFI**
3	**Guideline to close a NC** The client shall analyze the cause and describe the specific correction and corrective action taken, or planned to be taken, to eliminate detected nonconformity before the above-mentioned deadline. The following shall be considered: · Corrective action *plan*: you need to investigate the non-conformity, determine the **root cause** of the problem and implement some form of corrective action to prevent the problem re-occurring. · Correction: an immediate action to solve the problem without preventing it re-occurring, a 'quick-fix' dealing only with the symptom. Only when the client is sure that the problem has been solved he/she should submit details of the corrective action along with the evidence of the effectiveness of the solution and the correction to CUCNA: To do this in the right way the client should ask the following questions: 1. Is the root cause of the problem identified. 2. Was the problem localized or could it have more far-reaching implications and are necessary steps taken to ensure that the corrective action has been applied through the system where such problems could also occur. 3. Has the system been revised so that a permanent fix has been put in place, not just for the immediate future, but on a more long-term basis. **Submitting only a correction is not enough to close a non-conformity, unless this is explicitly mentioned in the NC.** In your response you need to detail at least the following: - Explanation of the cause of the failure including root cause. - Description of measures that has been taken to avoid the reoccurrence of the problem. - Send evidence that the measures have been implemented.
Article 4	**Possible Certification Decision of the Certifier**

1	<u>Initial certification</u> Initial certification is when CUCNA certifies the project for the first time. It can be the result of an initial audit (when the client has not been certified before) or of a recertification audit (when the client has already been certified by some other CB). If the decision is positive a certificate is issued for a maximum of 5 years. The certificate cannot be issued until it is demonstrated that the client satisfies all the SFI requirements. <u>Re-certification</u> After a maximum of 5 years audit program, there must be a re-certification audit done. Re-certification audit is a complete audit which is reported in the Audit Report. The certifier shall make decisions on renewing certification based on the results of the recertification audit, as well as the results of the review of the system over the period of certification and complaints received from users of certification. If the decision is positive a new certificate is issued for another 5 years (maximum). <u>Maintaining certification (continued certification)</u> In the frame of the 5 year audit program, between the initial and the recertification audit and certification CUCNA must carry out annual surveillance audits. After each surveillance audit the auditor reports to the certifier. The certifier shall maintain certification based on demonstration that the client continues to satisfy the SFI requirements. <u>Suspension</u> The certification is suspended in cases when, for example: - the client's certified management system has persistently or seriously failed to meet certification requirements, including requirements for the effectiveness of the management system; - the certified client does not allow surveillance or recertification audits to be conducted at the required frequencies; or the certified client has voluntarily requested a suspension; - certification fee has not been paid; - non-conformities have not been closed before the deadline; - failure to comply with other contractual requirements. Under suspension, the client's management system certification is temporarily invalid. SFI shall be informed by CUCNA. <u>Withdrawal</u> Suspension can be held for a maximum of 6 months. Failure to resolve the issues that have resulted in the suspension within 6 months shall result in withdrawal. Please note that the certifier has the right to withdraw without prior suspension. In case the certificate has been suspended or withdrawn CUCNA issues a letter of notification to the company
2	In the case of transferring Certificates from another CB – CUCNA will act in accordance with Chapter 1/Article 16 of this Inspection Regulation

Annex 1: Rules for Use SFI ON-Product Labels and OFF-product Marks

The SFI Program has an Office of Label Use and Licensing; which is a centralized body that reviews and approves all label use requests from qualified organizations using the SFI label with a valid certificate issued by an accredited certification body (CUCNA in this case). Prior to gaining access to the SFI labels, an organization must conform with **Section 5 - Rules for Use of SFI On-Product Labels and Off-Product Marks**, which includes requirements for green marketing claims and eco-labels.

SFI Inc. owns the on-product labels shown in this Appendix. The SFI "tree/leaf" design shown below is registered in the United States, Canada, Mexico, European Union, China, Japan and South Korea.

The SFI program has three on-product labels: two Chain-of- Custody labels and one SFI Certified Sourcing label.

Certified Chain-of-Custody labels track the use of fiber from certified forests, certified sourcing and recycled material.

The SFI Certified Sourcing label does not make claims about certified forest content. Certified sourcing can include fiber sourced from a company that conforms with Section 2 - SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard, Section 3 - SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard, from recycled content, or from certified forest content. Fiber shall never be sourced from a controversial source.

All artworks (on product or promotional) must be sent to SFI Office of label use and licensing, before it's publication and use.

The organization approved to use the SFI on-product label can use either the color, black and white, or reversed style labels. Where one-color print is being used, the SFI label may be the same color as the rest of the product.

1.1 On Product Chain of Custody labels

The SFI Certified Chain-of-Custody labels communicate the use of fiber from certified forests or certified sourcing or recycled content. These products do not contain controversial sources and the content is calculated using one of three optional approaches for chain of custody: physical separation, average percentage and the volume credit method.

Certified Chain-of-Custody labels track the use of fiber from certified forests, certified sourcing and recycled material.

Primary producers of wood, wood pulp and/or pulp and paper products certified to the PEFC Chain-of-Custody standard can use the SFI label as long as the following criteria are met:
  a. the primary producer must be an SFI Program Participant;
  b. the primary producer must be certified to all of the applicable objectives in Section 2 - SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard and/or Section 3 - SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard.
  c. An organization that owns or manages forestlands must be certified to Section 2 - SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.
      • An organization that only sources direct from the forest and does not manage the forestlands must be certified to Section 3 - SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard.
      • An organization that owns or manages forestlands and sources direct from the forest must be certified to Section 2 - SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard and Section 3 - SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard

Type of Chain of Custody Labels

I.   Chain-of-Custody Label for Volume Credit Method Label

The volume credit method allows a company to label only the percentage of output corresponding to the percentage of certified forest content and/or recycled content used in the manufacturing process. This is always at a 1:1 ratio, so it is considered 100% certified. The following two labels may be used by any chain-of custody certificate holder that uses the volume credit chain-of custody method. If the chain-of-custody certificate holder uses recycled content, then the label must state, "Promoting Sustainable Forestry and Recycled Content." However, if recycled content is not used, then the label must state, "Promoting Sustainable Forestry."

II.   Chain-of-Custody Labels for Average Percentage Method

The average percentage method allows chain-of-custody certificate holders to consistently label all of their products with the average percentage labels. To use the "Promoting Sustainable Forestry and Recycled Content" label with the average percentage method, the chain-of-custody certificate holder must meet a 70% threshold, which can be obtained by certified forest content and/or recycled content. If recycled content is not used, then the label must state, "Promoting Sustainable Forestry." If the chain-of-custody certificate holder drops below the 70% threshold, they shall be transparent and disclose the actual amount of certified forest content and/or recycled content on the label. The following two labels may be used by any chain-of-custody certificate holder that drops below a 70% threshold and uses the average percentage chain-of-custody method.

III.   Chain-of-Custody Labels with Mobius Loop

If a chain-of-custody certificate holder uses recycled content, they can choose to incorporate a Mobius loop stating the percentage of recycled content in the product. Below is an example of the chain of- custody labels with the Mobius loop.

IV.   SFI Certified Sourcing Label

The SFI Certified Sourcing label does not make claims about certified forest content. It tells buyers and consumers that fiber in a product comes from legal and responsible sources. These sources are from a company that conforms to the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard, or comes from pre- or post-consumer recycled content, or from a certified forest and does not contain controversial sources.

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1.2 General Rules for Use of SFI On-Product Labels

SFI Inc. owns the on-product labels shown in Appendix 2. The SFI "tree/leaf" design shown below is registered in the United States, Canada, Mexico, European Union, China, Japan and South Korea.

The SFI program owns all right, title and interest in the foregoing marks and exercises legitimate control over the use of these on-product labels

Qualified organizations or with a valid certificate issued by an accredited certification body may use the on-product labels upon receiving authorization from the SFI Office of Label Use and Licensing, provided the following conditions and limitations are strictly adhered to:

1.2.1   SFI marks are registered with both the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and the Canadian Intellectual Property Office, and each mark must be individually accompanied by an ® to indicate that the on-product label is associated with the SFI program.

1.2.2   All projects with the SFI label must be sent to the SFI Office of Label Use and Licensing prior to press. There are no size or color restrictions on the label, but if the certified printer uses the above green/black version, the PMS color is 348.

1.2.3   The on-product label may be combined with the Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes (PEFC) on the product label, assuming the organization has a valid PEFC chain-of-custody certificate and meets all PEFC logo use requirements.

1.2.4   The recycled Mobius loop may only be used within the SFI label when the organization is certified to the Section 4 SFI 2015-2019 Chain of Custody Standard.

1.2.5   The tree/leaf design may not be displayed by itself, and must always be accompanied with either "Sustainable Forestry Initiative" or "SFI," the claim associated with the label, the SFI website (www.sfiprogram.org), and the certified organization's SFI label ID number.

1.2.6   The SFI label identification number must be added under the SFI program website. The numbering system is as follows: SFI-00000. The label users unique label ID number is a license number provided by SFI Inc. The label ID number is a different number than the chain-of-custody number provided by the certification body.

1.2.7   For private branded products where the company has concern disclosing the relationship with the manufacturer, or if there is concern with revealing strategic competitive information about the manufacturer, SFI Inc can issue a second SFI label ID number. While the second SFI label ID number would be on the product when searched in the SFI on-line database, the supplier information will read 'Contact SFI Inc. for More Information on this Product (Tel: 202-596-3450)'. SFI staff can confirm for the person making the enquiry that the label is legitimate based on information supplied. This second SFI label ID number will only be granted for organizations who produce private branded products and request a private number in order to avoid disclosing competitive information. The manufacturer must continue to use their originally assigned SFI label ID number for all other products they manufacture and label that do not have competitiveness concerns as described above.

1.2.8   The on-product labels can be used in either horizontal or vertical styles.

1.2.9   The on-product labels can be used in English, French and Spanish, and translations are available.

1.2.10   Any public communication by Program Participants and label users shall be accurate and consistent with applicable law and requirements for SFI logo use. Program Participants and label users are encouraged to consult the U.S. Federal Trade Commission's guidelines on environmental claims in product advertising and communication and the guidelines on environmental labeling and advertising issued by the Fair Business Practices Branch of Industry Canada's Competition Bureau, as appropriate, and to seek additional information and direction from national accreditation bodies, national standards bodies and national, state and provincial consumer protection and competition laws

1.2.11   The on-product labels may be used on products, including shrink wrap and other product packaging, that have been produced by a primary or secondary producing facility, a publisher, a retailer, or a printer that has qualified for use of the appropriate on-product labels.

1.2.12   The on-product labels may be used in product/brochures or advertising for products that qualify to use one of the on-product labels subject to the following rules:

a.   When discussing products produced by a qualified facility, the on-product usage is restricted to either, 1) the statement, "Look for this label on (specified product)" or, 2) in a picture of a product with the label on the product.
b.   When promoting the sale of trees or logs grown on certified land by landowners who have the land third-party certified to the SFI Standard.

    c.   When referencing the products of a company with mills that do not all qualify for the certification mark, this fact must communicated (e.g., "only some of the mills producing 'x' product are qualified to use the SFI on-product label").

    d.   If all the products in a product line are not certified, the label must accurately state this (e.g., "this label only applies to the cover of this publication").

1.2.13   When the "At Least X% Certified Forest Content" label is being applied on solid wood products, the claim must read, "Product Line Contains At Least X% Certified Forest Content."   Artwork for this label is available upon request.

1.2.14   An SFI chain-of-custody certificate holder may make a claim of any percentage of certified forest content, but use of the label is contingent on the production batch having at least 10% certified forest content, unless the product is 100% recycled content.

1.2.15   When using the X% Chain-of-Custody label, the claims can be switched in order so "X% Certified Sourcing" or X% Recycled Content" is first. Furthermore, label users can add the words, "At Least" in front of the X% Certified Forest Content" claim.

1.2.16   Label users can substitute the term "Recycled Content" on the labels and replace it with pre-consumer recycled and/or post-consumer recycled.

1.2.17   Facilities that utilize 100% recycled content can use the X% label with the average percentage method. They cannot, however, use the X% certified forest content tagline, and must exclude that tagline from the label.

1.2.18   Printers that are certified to the SFI Chain-of-Custody Standard may use their chain-of-custody procedures to account for product that is approved for the Certified Sourcing Label, and label that product with the Certified Sourcing Label. These organizations must obtain documentation from their suppliers that the product is approved for the Certified Sourcing Label.

1.2.19   Publishers can work with a certified printer and do not need a separate chain-of-custody certification unless they are actually printing the publication.

1.2.20   Any public communication by Program Participants and label users shall be accurate and consistent with applicable laws and requirements for SFI logo use. Program Participants and label users are encouraged to consult the U.S. Federal Trade Commission's guidelines on environmental claims in product advertising and communication and the guidelines on environmental labeling and advertising issued by the Fair Business Practices Branch of Industry Canada's Competition Bureau, as appropriate, and to seek additional information and direction from national accreditation bodies, national standards bodies and national, state and provincial consumer protection and competition laws. Label users should consult with their legal counsel when preparing product advertising that includes an SFI on-product label or any other reference to the SFI program.

    a.   Point of purchase (POP) materials should avoid environmental claims that can be tied to the product. Rather, they should explain the SFI Program Participant's voluntary participation in a program for sustainable forest management. Avoid references or suggestions that the SFI program preserves forests.

    b.   Avoid promoting any specific attributes of the product(s) bearing the mark when discussing participation in the SFI program, other than those related to forest management.

    c.   Organizations can make claims about other certified processes (e.g., soy ink or alternate power sources) as long as it is clear that this is not associated with the SFI certification.

1.2.21   All advertising material must be sent to the SFI program's Office of Label Use and Licensing for review and approval. SFI staff are available to answer questions about the use of the marks and these rules.

1.2.22   The Office of Label Use and Licensing reserves the right to request samples of all uses of the SFI On-product labels from time to time.

1.2.23   If the Office of Label Use and Licensing determines that a label user is not using the marks as provided in these rules, which may be amended from time to time, or no longer meets the criteria set out in the SFI program requirements, it will send a written notice to the label user specifying the inappropriate use(s) and allow thirty (30) days in which to make a correction. If the label user fails to make the correction, the right to use the marks will be revoked.

1.2.24   Label users who observe misuse of any of these marks shall report this immediately to the Office of Label Use and Licensing.

1.2.25   When selling product as SFI chain-of-custody certified, the organization shall provide customers with written information confirming the supplier's certified status, an official SFI claim statement and the organizations chain-of-custody number. This can be in the form of, but not limited to, an invoice, bill of lading, shipping document, letter, or other forms of communications available to the customer at the time of the sale of the product.

1.2.26   When using the SFI chain-of-custody X% content labels, the following rules must be taken into consideration:
a.   The X% content label must equal all parts to 100%.
b.   If a specific attribute does not apply (e.g., post-consumer recycled content), the company must exclude that tagline from the label.
c.   If a company wishes to make a 100% certified sourcing claim, the certified sourcing label must be used.
d.   The 100% certified forest content claim can be made only when the physical separation method has been used throughout the chain-of-custody process.

1.2.27   The organization approved to use the SFI on-product label can use either the color, black and white, or reversed style labels. Where one-color print is being used, the SFI label may be the same color as the rest of the product.

1.2.28   The size of the label can be determined by the certified company approved to use the SFI label, if approved by the SFI Office of Label Use and Licensing.

1.2.29   If the label is being used on a small product (e.g., pencils) and the claim may not be legible, a company may apply to the SFI Office of Label Use and Licensing for additional exceptions on applying the SFI on-product label.

1.2.30   The following taglines can be used in combination with SFI on-product labels and with promotional materials that may or may not include the SFI label. The SFI website (www.sfiprogram.org) can be added to any of these taglines.
a.   Approved claims for use with the Section 2 - SFI 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard and certified primary producers (*N/A*)
b.   Approved claims for use with Section 4 - SFI 2015-2019 Chain-of-Custody Standard certification
•   With Sustainable Forestry Initiative® chain-of-custody certification, (SFI certified company name) is meeting the growing demand for forest products from responsible sources.

- By using the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® label, (SFI certified company name) is telling customers you care about forest management, and are prepared to meet their high standards.
- The Sustainable Forestry Initiative® program promotes sustainable forest management.
- The Sustainable Forestry Initiative® program integrates the perpetual growing and harvesting of trees with the protection of wildlife, plants, soils and water.
- The Sustainable Forestry Initiative® program promotes responsible forest management.
- By supporting the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® program, (SFI certified company name) is helping to strengthen forest practices in North America and promote responsible sourcing globally.

c.   Approved claims for use with SFI Certified Sourcing (Secondary and Primary Manufacturers) certification (Section 3 – SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard)

- The Sustainable Forestry Initiative® certified sourcing label is proof (SFI certified company name) is using fiber from responsible and legal sources.
- This demonstrates (SFI certified company name) support for improved forestry practices and strong communities across North America.

d.   Approved claims for all SFI certified companies

- The Sustainable Forestry Initiative® is a comprehensive, independent certification program that works with environmental, social and industry partners to improve forest practices in North America and fiber sourcing worldwide.
- The Sustainable Forestry Initiative® is based on 14 core principles that promote sustainable forest management, including measures to protect water quality, biodiversity, wildlife habitat, species at risk, and Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value.
- The Sustainable Forestry Initiative® is an independent 501(c)(3) non-profit charitable organization, and is solely responsible for maintaining, overseeing and improving the internationally recognized SFI® program.

1.2.31   The following geographic taglines can be used in combination with the SFI on-product labels and with promotional materials that may or may not include the SFI label. A Program Participant, primary or secondary producer can only use these taglines if they successfully demonstrated to the SFI certification body conducting the Section 4 - SFI 2015-2019 Chain of Custody audit that they have tracked the sources of their supply, and that the wood fiber is sourced in North America in a manner consistent with the geographic tagline suggested. If a company sources any of its raw materials outside of North American, these claims can only be used if physical separation is employed. A 5% de minimis is acceptable.

- This wood is from a responsibly managed [North American/U.S./Canadian] forest.
- The fiber in this paper/packaging product is from a responsibly managed [North American/U.S./Canadian] forest.
- The fiber in this product meets the requirements of the independent Sustainable Forestry Initiative® program, delivering assurance that it comes from a responsibly managed [North American/U.S./Canadian] forest.

1.2.32   Usage of SFI labels and claims shall follow ISO 14020:2000.

1.2.33   The Office of Label Use and Licensing reserves the right to refuse any label use that does not align with SFI Inc.'s strategic objective, which is to "ensure the SFI 2015-2019 Standards and Rules is strong, grounded in science, progressive and based on integrity and proven through conservation collaboration resulting in wide market acceptance."

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NOTE: Additional Art rules and other logo regulation for Use SFI marks are available on SFI 2015:2019 Standard – Section 5 (Appendix 1 and 2)

Annex 2: Definition of Product Group

The organization shall identify product group(s) for which the certification percentage is calculated. The product group shall be identified for specific products or groups of products (e.g., paper). Only products that consist of the same or similar raw material can be included in one product group. Other examples are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Examples of chain-of-custody *product groups*

Output products	Input raw material	Chain-of-custody *product group*	Units for credit account
Spruce lumber A	Spruce, Pine, Fir (SPF) sawlogs	Spruce, Pine, Fir (SPF) products	Tons of Spruce, Pine, Fir (SPF) sawlogs
Pine lumber B			
Fir lumber C			
Fir/Spruce/Pine (SPF) chips			
Alder lumber A	Alder sawlogs	Alder products	Tons of Alder sawlogs
Alder lumber B			
Alder lumber C			
Alder chips			
Alder/Pine/Spruce sawdust	Alder/Spruce/Pine sawlogs	Residue products	Tons of Alder/Spruce, Pine, Fir (SPF) sawlogs
Alder/Pine/Spruce bark			