

NSF International Forestry Program Public Summary Audit Report Homan Industries

The SFI Program of Homan Industries (Homan) has achieved continuing conformance with the SFI 2015-2019 Standards and Rules[®], Section 3 according to the NSF Audit Process.

NSF initially certified Homan to the SFIS on October 15, 2010 and re-certified the organization on October 16, 2013. This report describes the second surveillance audit following the recertification audit designed to focus on changes in the standard, changes in operations, the management review system, and efforts at continuous improvement. In addition, a sample of the SFI requirements were selected for detailed review.

Homan Industries owns a pine sawmill located in Fulton, MS that sources southern pine logs primarily from northeastern Mississippi and northwestern Alabama. The sawmill site also contains dry kilns, a planer mill and treating plant. The procurement staff does not buy direct purchase stumpage so all of the input is gatewood. Homan's SFI Program is managed by Johnny McReynolds.

The Surveillance Audit was performed by NSF on November 12-13, 2015 by an audit team headed by Norman Boatwright, Lead Auditor. Audit team members fulfill the qualification criteria for conducting SFIS Certification Audits. The objective of the audit was to assess conformance of the firm's SFI Program to the requirements of the SFI 2015-2019 Standards and Rules[®], Section 3.

The scope of the SFIS Audit included procurement operations. Forest practices that were the focus of field inspections including those that have been conducted in the past twelve months. A sample of procurement operations since that time was reviewed to ensure that SFI Procurement Standards were met. In addition, a subset of SFI obligations to promote sustainable forestry practices, to seek legal compliance, and to incorporate continual improvement systems were reexamined during the audit. Use of the SFI logo and the requirement to provide a public of audit reports were also reviewed.

As with the initial certification, several of the SFI Performance Measures were outside of the scope of the SFI program and were excluded from the scope of the SFI Certification Audit as follows:

- Indicator 1.1.2: The Company does not purchase stumpage.
- Indicator 4.1.5: The Company has designated low risk for receiving material sourced from illegal logging.
- Indicator 5.2.2: The Company does not conduct research on genetically engineered trees.
- Objective 8: The Company does not have Public Land Management responsibilities.
- Objectives 11-13: The Company does not procure wood outside of the U.S. and Canada

SFIS Surveillance Audit Process

The review was governed by a detailed audit protocol designed to enable the audit team determine conformance with the applicable SFI requirements. The process included the assembly and review of audit evidence consisting of documents, interviews, and on-site inspections of ongoing or completed forest practices. Documents describing these activities were provided to the auditor in advance, and a sample of the available audit evidence was designated by the auditor for review.

During the audit NSF reviewed a sample of the written documentation assembled to provide objective evidence of SFIS Conformance. NSF also randomly selected a sample of field sites for inspection and requested that Homan's

forester pick additional sites based upon the risk of environmental impact, likelihood of occurrence, special features, and other criteria outlined in the NSF SFI SOP. NSF also selected and interviewed stakeholders such as contract loggers, landowners and other interested parties, and interviewed employees within the organization to confirm that the SFI Standard was understood and actively implemented.

The possible findings for specific SFI requirements included Full Conformance, Major Non-conformance, Minor Non-conformance and Opportunities for Improvement.

Overview of Audit Findings

Homan's SFI Program was found to be in partial conformance with the SFI Standard. A minor non-conformance and no opportunities for improvement were identified.

Minor non-conformance:

Section 5 - Rules for Use of SFI On-Product Labels and Off-Product Marks Core Indicators 3.4 and 5.1.

Finding: The Company is using the off-product mark on its website. The mark doesn't contain the license code and a hot link to the SFI Inc. website is not present.

The next Surveillance Audit is scheduled for the week of September 19, 2016.



General Description of Evidence of Conformity

NSF's audit team used a variety of evidence to determine conformance. A general description of this evidence is provided below, organized by SFI Objective.

Objective 1. Biodiversity in Fiber Sourcing - To address the practice of *sustainable forestry* by conserving *biological diversity*.

Summary of Evidence – Review of records, interviews with landowners and participation in the AL SIC.

Objective 2. Adherence to Best Management Practices - To broaden the practice of *sustainable forestry* through the use of *best management practices* to *protect* water quality.

Summary of Evidence – Field observations and review of BMP monitoring records were the primary evidence used to assess adherence to BMPs.

Objective 4. Legal and Regulatory Compliance - To comply with applicable federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations.

Summary of Evidence – Field reviews of ongoing and completed operations were the most critical evidence. Regulatory organizations contacted included the AL Forestry Commissions.

Objective 5. Forestry Research, Science and Technology - To invest in *forestry* research, science and technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based and broaden the awareness of *climate change* impacts on forests, *wildlife* and *biological diversity*.

Summary of Evidence – The Company’s participation in cooperative efforts through the AL SIC to broaden awareness about the impacts of global climate change on forests, wildlife and biodiversity.

Objective 6. Training and Education - To improve the implementation of *sustainable forestry* practices through appropriate training and education *programs*.

Summary of Evidence – Confirmed by the Company’s financial and physical support of the AL SIC and its development of education and logger training programs.

Objective 7. Community Involvement and Landowner Outreach - To broaden the practice of *sustainable forestry* through public outreach, education, and involvement and to support the efforts of *SFI Implementation Committees*.

Summary of Evidence – Confirmed by the Company’s financial and physical support of the AL SIC and its development of handouts for forest landowners.

Objective 9. Communications and Public Reporting - To increase transparency and to annually report progress on conformance with the *SFI Fiber Sourcing* Standard.

Summary of Evidence – Confirmed audit report was filed on time with SFI Inc. and that the Company maintains copies of previous reports.

Objective 10. Management Review and Continual Improvement - To promote continual improvement in the practice of *sustainable forestry* by conducting a management review and monitoring performance.

Summary of Evidence – Records of program reviews, agendas and notes from management review meetings, internal audits and interviews with personnel from all involved levels in the organization were assessed.

Relevance of Forestry Certification

Third-party certification provides assurance that forests are being managed under the principles of sustainable forestry, which are described in the Sustainable Forestry Initiative Standard as:

1. Sustainable Forestry

To practice sustainable forestry to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs by practicing a land stewardship ethic that integrates reforestation and the managing, growing, nurturing and harvesting of trees for useful products and ecosystem services such as the conservation of soil, air and water quality, carbon, biological diversity, wildlife and aquatic habitats, recreation and aesthetics.

2. Forest Productivity and Health

To provide for regeneration after harvest and maintain the productive capacity of the forest land base, and to protect and maintain long-term forest and soil productivity. In addition, to protect forests from economically or environmentally undesirable levels of wildfire, pests, diseases, invasive exotic plants and animals and other damaging agents and thus maintain and improve long-term forest health and productivity.

3. Protection of Water Resources

To protect water bodies and riparian areas, and to conform with forestry best management practices to protect water quality.

4. Protection of Biological Diversity

To manage forests in ways that protect and promote biological diversity, including animal and plant species, wildlife habitats, and ecological or natural community types.

5. Aesthetics and Recreation

To manage the visual impacts of forest operations, and to provide recreational opportunities for the public.

6. Protection of Special Sites

To manage lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities.

7. Responsible Fiber Sourcing Practices in North America

To use and promote among other forest landowners sustainable forestry practices that are both scientifically credible and economically, environmentally and socially responsible.

8. Legal Compliance

To comply with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local forestry and related environmental laws, statutes, and regulations.

9. Research

To support advances in sustainable forest management through forestry research, science and technology.

10. Training and Education

To improve the practice of sustainable forestry through training and education programs.

11. Community Involvement and Social Responsibility

To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry on all lands through community involvement, socially responsible practices, and through recognition and respect of Indigenous Peoples' rights and traditional forest-related knowledge.

12. Transparency

To broaden the understanding of forest certification to the SFI Standard by documenting certification audits and making the findings publicly available.

13. Continual Improvement

To continually improve the practice of forest management, and to monitor, measure and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.

14. Avoidance of Controversial Sources including Illegal Logging in Offshore Fiber Sourcing

(Applies only to the SFI 2015-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard)



To avoid wood fiber from illegally logged forests when procuring fiber outside of North America, and to avoid sourcing fiber from countries without effective social laws.

Source: Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI) Standard, 2015–2019 Edition.

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