



**PUBLIC SUMMARY
RECERTIFICATION AUDIT ON
SAMLING SEGAN FOREST PLANTATION MANAGEMENT UNIT
FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION**

**Certificate Number: FPMC 0002
Date of First Certification: 18 July 2014
Audit Date: 28 Nov – 2 Dec 2016
Date of Public Summary : 1 August 2017**

Certification Body:

**SIRIM QAS International Sdn. Bhd.
Block 4, SIRIM Complex
No. 1, Persiaran Dato' Menteri
Section 2, 40700 Shah Alam
Selangor
MALAYSIA
Tel : 60-3-5544 6400/5544 6448
Fax : 60-3 5544 6763
Website : www.sirim-qas.com.my**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

No.		Page
1.0	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
2.0	INTRODUCTION	4
2.1	Name of FPMU	4
2.2	Contact Person and Address	4
2.3	General Background on the Samling Segan FPMU	4
2.4	Date First Certified	4
2.5	Location of the FPMU	4
2.6	Forest Management System	5
2.7	Annual Allowable Cut/ Annual Harvest Under the Forest Management Plan	5
2.8	Environmental and Socioeconomic Context	5
3.0	AUDIT PROCESS	5
3.1	Audit Dates	5
3.2	Audit Team	5
3.3	Standard Used	5
3.4	Stakeholder Consultations	5
3.5	Audit Process	6
4.0	SUMMARY OF AUDIT FINDINGS	7
 Attachments		
1	Map of Samling Segan FPMU	17
2	Experiences and Qualifications of Audit Team Members	18
3	Comments Received From Stakeholders and Responses by Audit Team Leader	20
4	Recertification Audit Plan	21
5	Details on NCRs and OFIs Raised During this Recertification Audit and Corrective Actions Taken	23
6	Corrective Actions Taken and Final Status of NCRs and OFIs Raised During Previous Audit.	24
7	Peer Reviewer Evaluation of Audit Report	29

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Recertification Audit of the Samling Segan FPMU was conducted from 8 November to 2 December 2016. This was an audit of the overall forest management system and practices within the FPMU against the requirements of the MC&I Forest Plantation.v2. The Samling Segan FPMU is managed by Samling Timber Sdn Bhd under Licensed Planted Forest (LPF) 0014. Samling Manufacturing Plantation Berhad is the downstream processing arm of Samling Timber Sdn Berhad which is also manager of the Samling Segan Forest plantation Management Unit. The FPMU covers an area of 10,800 hectares located south east of Bintulu, Sarawak.

The FPMU had complied with all the federal, state and local laws in its operation. It had also demonstrated an understanding of the international agreements relevant to forest management. Community Representative Committee (CRC) had been established to maintain a continuous communication with local communities to resolve any issues that were raised. The FPMU had adopted the guidelines for reduced/low impact logging in its operation by using yarder system. Protection of riparian buffer belts and steep areas were observed. An EIA report was completed for the area and environmental management monitoring was maintained as specified. The Forest Plantation Management Plan for LPF 0014 had been approved on 15 November 2013. The management was revised and updated on 4 November 2016 incorporating recent research data. Monitoring had been maintained with for all Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs) including new PSPS, to furnish better information on the growth of residual forest trees following logging. High conservation value forest (HCVF) sites had been identified and monitored.

In general the FPMU had conformed to the requirements in the MC&I Forest Plantation.v2 Standard, with 1 Minor NCRs and 2 OFIs raised at the end of the audit. The FPMU is recommended for certification to MC&I Forest Plantation.v2 after the audit team had reviewed and accepted the corrective actions submitted by the FPMU on the non-conformities and opportunities raised during the audit.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Name of FPMU

Samling Segan Forest Plantation Management Unit

2.2 Contact Person and Address

Samling Timber Sdn Bhd
Wisma Samling,
Lot 296, Jalan Temenggong,
Datuk Oyong Lawai Jau,
98000 Miri, Sarawak.
Phone # : 085-413099
Fax # : 085-429073
Contact Person: David Marsden (Chief Forester)
Email: marsdend@samling.com.my

2.3 General Background on the Samling Segan FPMU

The Samling Segan FPMU (herewith designated as FPMU) is managed by the Samling Timber Sdn Bhd. The FPMU is committed in the management of the FPMU on a sustainable basis. Samling Segan Forest Plantation Management Unit (FPMU) LPF/0014 is located at Segan south-east of Bintulu. The FPMU consisted of a northern block which stretches from Sg. Segan in the west to Sg. Ninai in the east with the southern bank of Batang Kenena forming the northern boundary. This block consists of 3,400 ha. The eastern block covers an area of 5,450 ha and share common boundaries with Alabumi oil palm plantation and Sarawak Planted Forest. *The smallest is the western block with an area of 1,950 ha which is also surrounded by Alabumi Estate to the east and Sarawak Planted Forest in the other three directions.* It is 10,800 ha of plantation consisting mainly of *Acacia mangium* trees. A map of the Segan FPMU is attached in **Attachment 1**.

Socio-economic surveys conducted during the EIA study had shown there were 23 villages that were within and around 3 km radius of the FPMU. These long houses were located along the main river systems. All the inhabitants are Iban except for Kampung Kuala Segan which is of Melanau/Kedayan.

The FPMU Licenced Planted Forest (LPF) 0014 was one of the earliest Industrial Tree Plantations to be established in Sarawak with the first planting in 1999/2000. The forest management objective was originally for the economic production of pulpwood. This was changed to the economic production of logs for supply to downstream mills of the parent company. The aim was primarily for solid use, i.e. peeler logs and saw logs. Logs unsuited to these purposes were chipped (for in-house fibre board manufacture).

The FPMU is managed under a Sustainable Management System on scheduled rotation period. A Forest Plantation Management Plan (FPMP) covering the period from 2013 to 2022 was available for the audit.

2.4 Date First Certified

18 July 2014

2.5 Location of the FPMU

The FPMU is located between 2° 58' N to 3° 12'N and 112° 58' E to 113° 12'E

2.6 Forest Management System

The FPMU had followed the principles of sustainable forest plantation management and the requirements of the Licence Agreement of the State government. A Forest Plantation Management Plan (FPMP) 2013 to 2022 was presented during this audit.

2.7 Annual Allowable Cut/Annual Harvest under the Forest Management Plan

For the period 2013 to 2022, the Sustainable Annual Allowable Cut (SAAC) for the Segan FPMU had been set at 42000 tons per year. During this recertification audit, the size of the FMU is 10,200 ha.

2.8 Environmental and Socioeconomic Context

The audit is basically limited within the boundaries of the Samling Segan FPMU (Samling Timber Sdn. Bhd. Concession area LPF/0014, located in Segan, 10,800ha), a gazetted entity under the management of the FPMU and demarcated on the ground by clear boundaries. The physical environment, and related forest-based operations referred to in the audit, and their associated documentation, are confined within the borders of the said FPMU. Nevertheless, the audit covers the consideration on the activities of the FPMU that have impacts on the surrounding peripheries.

Measures to mitigate environmental impacts caused by harvesting activities identified in the FPMU *Environmental Impact Assessment of the Proposed Segan Forest Plantation Bintulu Division, Sarawak* had been incorporated in the FPMP. The Forest Plantation Management Plan (revised 4 November 2016) had incorporated measures to mitigate environmental impacts in *Section 6.3, Environmental Impact Mitigation*.

The potential impacts on endangered, rare and threatened species of flora and fauna, and the need for biological corridors in forest plantation management had been identified in the EIA report, *Chapter 3.2 Biological Environment, 3.2.1 Flora Component, 3.2.2 Fauna Component, and mitigation plan at chapter 4.3.8 Impact Assessment*.

A socio-economic survey which was conducted during an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study had shown there were 23 long houses (villages) within and around 3 km radius of the FPMU. These long houses were located along the main river systems. Most of the inhabitants of the long houses are Iban except for Kampung Kuala Segan which is of Melanau/Kedayan community. Most of the long houses owned agricultural plots which they had planted with oil palm as well as pineapples as sources of income. Many of the younger villagers had left these long houses to work in the off-shore oil and gas industry in the town of Bintulu and because of that, not many of the villagers were working with the Segan FPMU.

Records showed that qualified workers from the local communities were recruited by the FPMU whenever possible. Most office staff including Community Liaison officer, fieldworkers and field supervisors were from the communities living in the vicinity of the FPMU. Records showed that on 30th October 2016, at Segan Reforestation project, 57 workers were local while the rest included 33 foreigners (majority from Indonesians).

Opportunities for employment had been provided by the FPMU for local communities. It was evidenced that Job vacancy notices dated 17th October 2016 were displayed and distributed to local communities. The vacant positions were Field Supervisors, Drivers, Excavator operators and Security assistants

3. AUDIT PROCESS

3.1 Audit Dates

28 November – 2 December 2016

3.2 Audit Team

Mohd Razman Salim	(Lead Auditor, Forester)
Khairul Najwan Ahmad Jahari	(Auditor, Forester)
Ismail Adnan Abdul Malek	(Auditor, Forester)

The details on the experiences and qualifications of the audit team members are as in **Attachment 2**.

3.3 Standard Used

Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Plantation Management Certification [MC&I Forest Planation.v2] using the verifiers stipulated for Sarawak.

3.4 Stakeholder Consultations

An invitation for stakeholders' comments on Segan FPMU for PEFC MTCS Forest Management Certification through letters and website of SIRIM QAS International was conducted in October 2016 for a period of one month. There was only 1 comment received from Sarawak Forestry Corporation on Samling Segan FPMU.

The comments submitted by the stakeholders and responses by the audit team are shown in **Attachment 3**.

Consultations were also conducted during the audit on 1/12/2016 with the regulatory agencies in Bintulu. These were the Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) and Department on Safety and Health (DOSH). Both departments had stated that the FPMU had not infringed on any regulations.

Auditors also have conducted consultation during the audit with villagers who lived inside the Samling Segan FPMU certified area which are Rh. Philip Ak Bagong, Rh. Geritin Ak Chambai, Rh. Anthony and Rh. Atan Tuah on 1/12/2016. However, during the visit at Rh. Minggu and Rh. Chom, they were not available at home.

3.5 Audit Process

The audit was conducted primarily to evaluate the level of continued compliance of the FPMU's current documentation and field practices in forest management with the detailed of the SOPs listed in the *MC&I Forest Plantation.v2*, using the verifiers stipulated for Sarawak.

For each Indicator, the auditors had conducted either a documentation review, consultation with the relevant personnel of the FPMU or stakeholders or field audit or a combination of these methods. Depending on the compliance with the verifiers for a particular indicator, the auditors then decided on the degree of the overall compliance in the indicator and decided whether or not to issue a major or minor NCR or an OFI.

Definition of NCR; An NCR raised during an audit is categorized as either major or minor as follows:

- (i) A major NCR is a non-compliance deemed by the Auditor to be critical and is likely to result in an immediate hazard to the quality or standard of forest management system and practices in the FPMU.

The FPMU is requested to notify SIRIM QAS International Sdn. Bhd. (SIRIM QAS International) of the proposed corrective actions taken within two weeks from the last date

of the recertification audit. The corrective actions as notified by the FPMU shall be verified by the Audit Team Leader or a member of the audit team within one month from the last date of audit.

- (ii) A minor NCR is a single observed lapse in compliance by the FPMU to the *MC&I Forest Plantation.v2*).

The FPMU shall respond in writing to SIRIM QAS International within one month from the last date of audit detailing the actions to be taken to address all minor NCRs. The effectiveness of the resulting actions taken by the FPMU must be verified at the next surveillance visit.

- (iii) An OFI is a situation where the auditor has noted an area of concern on the capability of the forest management system to achieve conformance to the requirements of the *MC&I Forest Plantation.v2* but without sufficient objective evidence to support non-conformity. The closing of an OFI shall be made during the next surveillance audit.

The FPMU shall respond in writing to SIRIM QAS International within one month from the last date of audit detailing the actions to be taken to address all minor NCRs. The effectiveness of the resulting actions taken by the FPMU shall be verified at the next surveillance visit.

The coverage of this stage recertification audit is as shown in the Recertification Audit Plan in **Attachment 4**.

The FPMU had sent a corrective action plan to the audit team to address the minor NCR which the audit team had reviewed and accepted. The audit team had prepared an interim recertification audit report and sent it to the FPMU for comment. A second draft recertification audit report which had incorporated the comments received from the FPMU was then prepared and sent to two peer reviewers for independent reviewing (Refer to **Attachment 7**) A final recertification audit was prepared after incorporating the comments from peer reviewers.

4.0 SUMMARY OF AUDIT FINDINGS

Based on the evidences gathered during the Recertification Audit, the assessment team have raised one (1) Minor non-conformities and two (2) OFIs on the Samling Segan FPMU against the requirements of the *MC&I Forest Plantation.v2*.

The details of the NCR/OFI raised in this audit and the corrective actions taken are as in **Attachment 5**. The Samling Segan FPMU had taken the appropriate corrective actions and had submitted evidence of the actions taken to address the nonconformity to SIRIM QAS. The assessment team had verified and was satisfied with the corrective actions taken by the FPMU.

The audit team had also verified on the corrective actions taken by the FPMU to address the two (2) Minor NCRs and three (3) OFIs which were raised during the previous audit. The responses made by the audit team leader on these corrective actions and on the final status of the NCRs and OFIs are as in **Attachment 6**.

The summary of the findings of the Recertification audit on the Samling Segan) FPMU against the requirements of the MC&I Forest Plantation.v2 are as follows:

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
Principle 1 Compliance With Laws and Principles	<p>The FPMU had maintained a legal register with records of all relevant national and local laws and regulations and policies related to forest management. These were made available in the office of the Samling Segan office. The documents were updated on 15 August 2016. The senior forest managers had demonstrated knowledge of the federal, state and local laws and regulatory framework. There was no report on outbreak of fire since the last audit. Staff were briefed on the standard operating procedures for quick responses to any fire incidence. The manager would prepare a report and send to the NREB (Natural Resources and Environmental Board) immediately for any incidences of forest fire.</p> <p>The FPMU had maintained a list of all legally prescribed fees. Records of these payments were verified at Wisma Samling at Miri. The letter of approval from the state Forestry Department for use of land occupied by the Sg. Mas Complex was also verified.</p> <p>Forest managers demonstrated awareness of all the binding international agreements such as International Labour Organizations Conventions (ILO), Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), and International Tropical Timber Agreement 1994.</p> <p>There was no conflict documented between the audit standards and standing laws and regulations. It was also noted that the ILO Convention 87 has yet to be ratified by Malaysia. The forest managers however expressed willingness to participate in conflict resolution if necessary.</p> <p>Segan FPMU Licensed Planted Forest is legally provisioned for and is protected. It is an industrial tree plantation (ITP) operating under a government licence (LPF/0014) held by Syarikat Samling Timber Sdn Bhd (SSTSB). The licence was issued in 1999 under the Forests Ordinance 1954 Section 65 B Licences for establishment of planted forests and is valid from 27 January 1999 to 26 January 2059. Illegal encroachment and activities were controlled. Boundary markings and signage were verified in the field.</p> <p>A written policy statement for Segan Plantation Management Unit (LPF/0014) stating its commitment to <i>MC&I Forest Plantation.v2</i> was verified. The statement can be accessed in the web page of Samling website http://www.samling.com). Briefings to field staff on the Policy and <i>MC&I Forest Plantation.v2</i> were regularly conducted for familiarisation.</p>	<p>The letter of approval from the Director of Labour Department to Samling Timber Sdn Bhd on levy deduction from migrant workers was found not updated with latest Minimum Wages Order. An OFI for Indicator 1.1.1 was thus raised.</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
Principle 2 Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities	<p>Documentation of legal status and established forest use rights of the land or forest resources for Samling Segan Licensed Planted Forest (LPF/0014) were available. The relevant documents were verified. Consultations with the local communities showed no outstanding land issues. Shifting agriculture (SA) land within the LPF area, identified as NCR land, were excluded from all plantable areas under the licensing terms.</p> <p>All relevant documents on legal or customary tenure or use rights of local communities within relevant federal and state legal frameworks for the forest plantation area were available. These included SA areas belonging to seven longhouses but maintained within the FPMU. The audit confirmed that the management recognized the community customary tenure and user rights. A Community Liaison Officer was permanently assigned for this purpose. Records of past visits and resolved issues were verified. Longhouses leaders also confirmed that management did not infringe on their legal and customary rights in the area. The establishment of Community Representative Committee (CRC) containing members from both communities and plantation representatives provided the main mechanism for conflict and grievance mediation and resolution.</p> <p>There were no unresolved claims by local communities on NCR land within the FPMU. Records of past compensations made to claimants were verified.</p>	There were no negative findings.
Principle 3 Indigenous People's Rights	<p>Documents relevant to the customary rights of indigenous people were in accordance to the Land Ordinance (Land Code; Chapter 81) and established native customary rights of the State (Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1992. Agreements pertaining to user rights transfer from NCR lands to the FPMU were verified at the Segan office and the Samling main office in Miri. The Community Representative Committee provided a mechanism for resolving grievances and conflicts</p> <p>The FPMU had not in any way threatened or diminished indigenous people's lands recognized within the legal frameworks.</p> <p>The Forest Plantation Management Plan and EIA report noted the absence of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples within the FPMU. The Community Liaison Officer's commitment to the SOP (<i>Processes Flow to Address Grievances/Conflicts</i>) provided effective mechanism to address grievances and conflicts.</p> <p>Consultations with the communities showed that the</p>	There were no negative findings.

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	FPMU had not utilized indigenous people's traditional knowledge for management use.	
Principle 4 Community Relations and Worker's Rights	<p>Records showed that qualified workers from the local communities were recruited by the FPMU whenever possible. The audit noted that 57 local workers and 33 foreigners (mainly Indonesians) were employed. Greater opportunities for employment were provided by the FPMU for local communities. The legal status of the migrant workers were verified through their work contracts.</p> <p>Updated information on all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of workers at the FPMU were made available by the Health and Safety Officer for audit. Local workers were insured under SOCSO while foreign ones were under <i>Foreign Worker Compensation Scheme</i>. Workers were provided with personal protective equipment (PPE) and appropriate safety and operational equipment. SOPs for preventive maintenance were available. The management also employed a trained Occupational Safety & Health (OSH) officer. A summary of accidents reported for 2016 were viewed. The auditors noted the reduction in accident frequency between 2015 (10 cases) and 2016 (2 cases).</p> <p>Workers have the rights to join unions as provided for by the Industrial Relations Act 1967, Trade Union Act 1959 and the Labour Ordinance (Sarawak Cap 76). These provisions were adhered to by the FPMU. The ILO Convention No.87 and 98 documents were made available and workers interviewed showed awareness of their rights. Appropriate procedures (Human Resource Procedure (SG092013) established at Segan FPMU) to resolve workers' grievances were also available. The Joint Consultative Committee (JCC), comprising of representatives of all categories of staff, provided the mechanism to address such issues. SIA was incorporated within the EIA wherein mitigation measures were also included. Some of these community-oriented measures were implemented by the Community Liaison Officer including extension programmes and CSR activities.</p> <p>Relevant federal and state legal frameworks were adopted to prevent loss or damage affecting the local people's legal or customary rights, property, resources, or their livelihoods from FPMU operations. The Community Representative Committee (CRC) addresses grievances and land claim conflicts as well as customary and user rights infringements.</p>	<p>During site inspection at the workshop, the following were observed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three out of eight chain blocks used in the workshop were without safety latches and their loading capacity was not clearly visible due to fading label. 2. Acetylene and oxygen cylinders at workshop were not equipped with flash back arrestors. 3. The drain crossing the access path from workshop to electrical power generator area was not covered. Furthermore, the access path was slippery during wet weather. <p>Based on the above, OFI for Indicator 4.2.3 was raised.</p> <p>Handling of scheduled wastes were not in compliance with Regulation 9 and Regulation 10 of Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005. The following errors were recorded:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scheduled wastes for contaminated saw dust at the nursery and workshop were not labelled with pictorial symbols. 2. Information on date of initial waste generation and also the name, address and telephone number of the waste generator was not clearly labelled on the containers. 3. Drums of contaminated saw dust at the workshop were not properly closed during storage. <p>Therefore, Minor NCR MRS 01 2016 for Indicator 4.2.5 was raised.</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
Principle 5 Benefits From the Forest	<p>Investments and reinvestments were made in forest plantation management as evident from the Annual Operating and Development budget viewed (Camp Administrative Budget 2016/2017). Management also provisioned in the Forest Plantation Management Plan (revised November 2016) for improving the productive capacity and ecological functions of the forest plantation areas to sustain economic viability.</p> <p>Timber is the exclusive product extracted from the FPMU. The management optimizes utilization of the tree resource by extracting all sizes down to 5 cm diameter (including branches). Large sizes were used for sawn timber and plywood while smaller ones were used for wood chips.</p> <p>A yarder harvesting system was adopted as the major means to reduce logging impact in the generally steep terrain. A guideline (<i>Work Instruction for Log Harvesting (Extraction-Cable Yarding)</i>) was used for this purpose. The low impact on the environment was verified in the field. The system was further augmented by the several SOPs sighted during the audit.</p> <p>The FPMU was generally focused on timber products (sawn timber, veneer, wood chips). However, some residual <i>Koompassia excelsa</i> trees were preserved in protected natural stands to attract nesting honey bees.</p> <p>Procedures to identify and demarcate sensitive areas for protection in the FPMU were available and implemented. Special Management Zones (SMZ), covering about 20% of total plantation area, were established to protect soil and water. Riparian buffer zones were also established and mapped in accordance with the Natural Resources and Environmental Board Sarawak (NREB) contract and provisions made in the Forest Plantation Management Plan.</p> <p>As required in the management plan the rate of harvest of forest timber products were set at 42,000 tons per year. The limit has been maintained and has not exceeded as verified from past records (2012-2016). Records of the quantity of timber harvested within the FPMU were maintained for monitoring.</p>	There were no negative findings.
Principle 6 Environmental Impact	The EIA report for the FPMU (Environmental Impact Assessment of the Proposed Segam Forest Plantation Bintulu Division, Sarawak) was prepared in June 1999 and verified in the audit. The report identified potential impacts on endangered, rare and threatened species of flora and fauna, and the need for biological corridors. Measures to mitigate environmental impacts caused by harvesting activities identified in the EIA study had been	There were no negative findings.

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>incorporated in the FPMP.</p> <p>Guidelines were available to identify the presence of endangered species (Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1998 and A Master Plan for Wildlife in Sarawak 1996, IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Segan Forest Plantation LPF/0014 Wildlife Monitoring Manual (GL016)). Representative conservation and protection areas were established in the forest plantation. The Guidelines and Procedures: Fauna Conservation and Ecosystem Management Forest Management (GL011) prepared by Sarawak Forestry Corporation was referred for establishment of conservation and protection areas. Field audit confirmed existence of riparian buffers which were mapped. Plantation managers cooperated with conservation agencies and regulatory authorities, including Universiti Putra Malaysia, Bintulu, in implementing conservation and ongoing management activities. Hunting and fishing within the FPMU were not allowed. The public was informed against consuming bush meat and poisoning of rivers. Main road accesses were gated and regular patrolling conducted. Plantation staffs were generally aware of the ERT species and local communities were also informed through regular briefings and distribution of posters.</p> <p>Guidelines and Procedures of Fauna Conservation and Ecosystem Management (GL011) had specified procedures for diversity conservation and the need to establish biological corridors and buffer zones. The corridors were marked on the ground and mapped as verified. Harvesting was prohibited in the designated protection areas. Provision for biological corridors and wildlife buffers were incorporated in the Annual Harvesting Plan, 2016.</p> <p>Representative areas of existing forest ecosystem consisting of the riparian buffer belts, steep sites and residual forest had been demarcated and mapped for protection (Harvesting Map and Plantation Base Map, June 2013). Proper signage had also been erected.</p> <p>Mitigation measures were specified in the EIA and in the forest plantation management plan to mitigate against environmental degradation. The FPMU also adhered to the Guidelines for Forest Road Lay-out and Construction by the Sarawak Forest Department 1999, for RIL procedures. Guidelines for the design and implementation of forest road lay-out and construction, including log landings and drainage requirements were contained in the Annual Harvesting Plan 2016 (AHP) which was verified during the audit. The requirements for clearly demarcated and protected riparian buffer strips were conditional to the EIA approval. Riparian buffers were found intact and according to specification</p>	

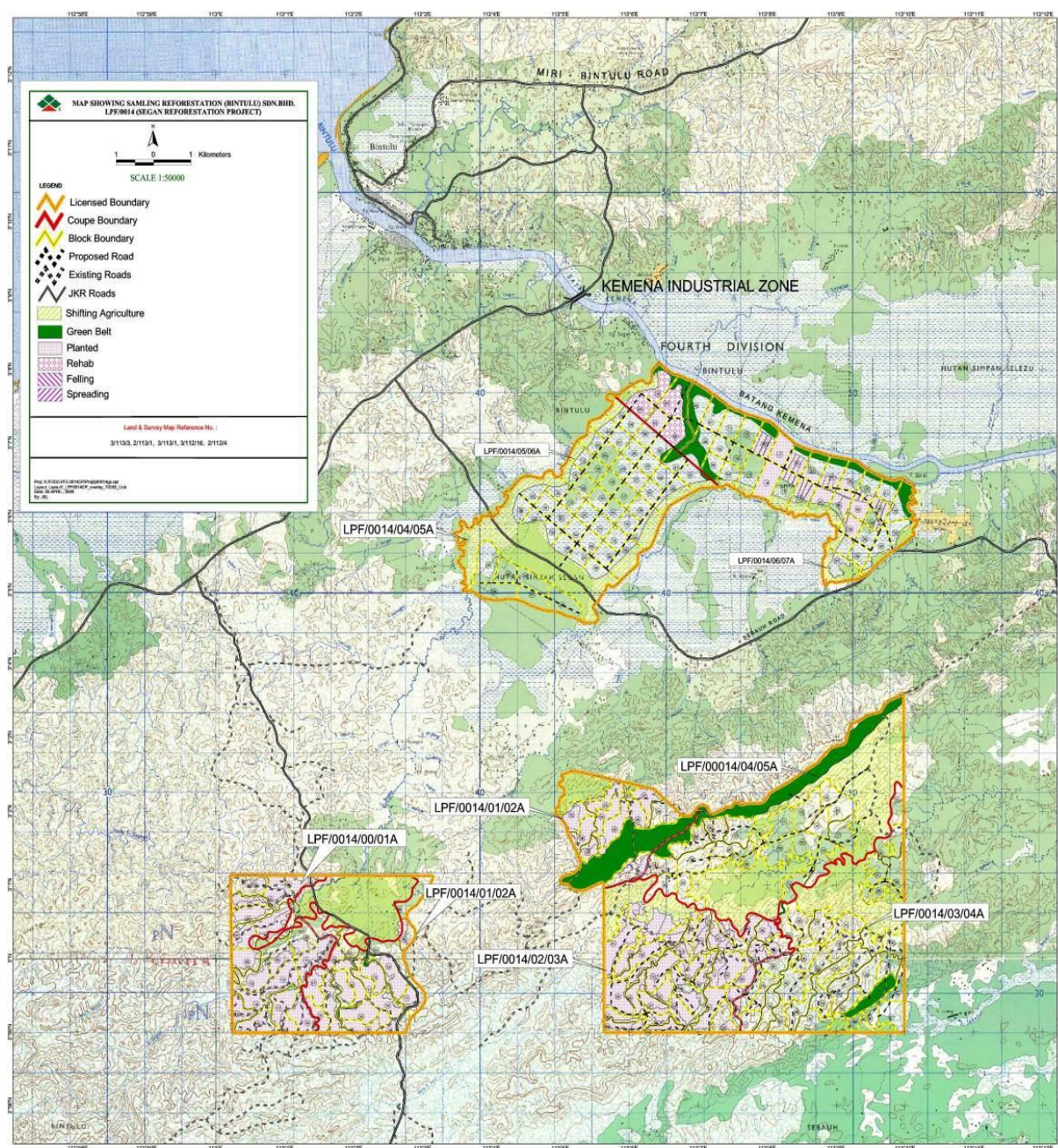
Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>during audit.</p> <p>Guidelines for safe chemical handling were available (Safe Chemical Handling Manual LPF0014 Segan (DOC011)). These guidelines were formulated based on Occupational Safety and Health (Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemical Hazardous to Health) Regulation 2000. Forest plantation workers were aware of the procedures on safe handling of chemicals through trainings conducted by the silviculture supervisor in the Segan Camp Nursery. Interviews with spray workers confirmed this.</p> <p>Used lubricant oil, fuel containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes were disposed of in an environmentally appropriate and legal manner in accordance with prescribed guidelines (Guidelines for Disposal and Storage of Scheduled Wastes (GL008) and Guidelines Storage and Handling of Hazardous Material (GL007); SOP on Waste Disposal and Recycling of Solid Non-organic waste was also written). Empty waste containers were not seen in the field. Scheduled waste store and disposal records were inspected and audited.</p> <p>Biological control agents were not used in the FPMU.</p> <p>Exotic species were planted as plantation species within the FPMU and a list was included in the Forest Plantation Management Plan. Silviculture regime and monitoring of the exotic species were also incorporated in the FPMP as measures of control on potential invasion of protected areas. Import permit for the exotic species planted (<i>Acacia mangium</i>, <i>Eucalyptus degupta</i>, <i>Gmelina arborea</i>, etc.) issued by the Agriculture Department, was verified.</p> <p>The EIA reported absence of HCV elements in the initial plantation sites except for riparian buffers. The sites were badly degraded residual stands with negligible commercial timber. Subsequent FPMU plantings were exclusively sited in land previously cleared for the traditional shifting cultivation (SC) practice of the resident local community. The relevant deed agreements were audited. There was no conversion into non-forest land use in the FPMU except for the necessary infrastructure and build up. The plantation and accruing timber production will benefit the economy of the state and generate local employment.</p>	
Principle 7 Management Plan	<p>The Forest Plantation Management Plan [Samling Segan Timber Management Plan for LPF/0014-Segan, Edition 3 (2nd Revision, 4 November 2016)] incorporated the listed elements (a) to (i) in Criterion 7.1. This was verified in the audit.</p> <p>The Forest Plantation Management Plan (SST Management Plan for LPF/0014-Segan) was</p>	There were no negative findings.

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>reviewed (Edition 3, Second Revision, 4 November 2016) and verified. It incorporated data obtained from monitoring and research activities (on fertilizing, breeding, seed source, species trial, etc.) within the FPMU.</p> <p>Workers were trained for effective implementation on the management plan. Records for 2016 included training in chainsaw and tree felling technique, pruning, lining, holing, fertilizing and pre-planting spraying.</p> <p>A summary of the forest plantation management plan is publicly available from the web page http://www.samling.com/sic_pubsummary.php. The summary was revised with a new version of the FPMP.</p>	
Principle 8 Monitoring and Assessment	<p>A comprehensive network of 600 PSPs, with one PSP per 5 ha, were established to assess the health of the planted trees, forest ecosystem and the forest environment, growing stock conditions and increment. The plantation was also monitored for social, ecological, environmental and economic impacts. The Environmental Monitoring Reports which also included the Progress of Implementation and Compliance Status of the Prescribed Mitigation Measures, were submitted to the NREB. An annual internal audit and management reviews of plantation management was also undertaken by the FPMU. These comprised the Monthly Planting Programme, wildlife monitoring (recorded in the General Species Sighting Register), weekly patrolling (recorded in the Patrol Report Sheet) and the annual internal audit and management review on the MC&I compliance status.</p> <p>The FPMU undertook research and data collection on plantation yield, growth rates, flora and fauna, environmental and social impacts of forest operations, management costs, productivity and efficiency. Among the records verified included log production, PSP growth and yield, fauna, environmental monitoring and compliance record.</p> <p>SFC monitored the movement of harvested logs from stump to mill according to set procedures which ensured secured chain of custody and resource safety. The relevant documents verified included Reforestation Log Delivery Order (DO), Weigh Bridge Advise Ticket, Timber from Planted Forest Specification (Royalty/Assessment/Transit) form, Removal Pass and Royalty Assessment and Transit form.</p> <p>Results from the various monitoring activities ((a) to (e) list in Criterion 8.2) were incorporated in the forest plantation management plan (SST Management Plan for LPF/0014-Segan) Edition 3 (Second Revision) revised on 4th November 2016.</p>	<p>There were no negative findings.</p>

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	A public summary of monitoring indicators, including those listed under Criterion 8.2 is available via the Samling website (http://www.samling.com).	
Principle 9 Maintenance of High Conservation Value (HCV)	<p>The FPMU conducted a HCV assessment according to the High Conservation Value Forests Guidelines for LPF/0014 Segan. The relevant reports verified included High Conservation Value Forest (HCV1-HCV4) Assessment Report March 2014 and A Social economic Profiling Study of Communities Living Within and Around the Northern Block of Segan Licensed Planted Forest (LPF/0014), Bintulu Division November 2013. Based on the assessment HCV5 (community forest area) was considered unnecessary and HCV6 (cultural and religious sites) were non-existent. The management consulted several agencies (SFC, WWF-Malaysia and IBEC of UNIMAS) and concluded that no areas qualified as HCV sites in the FPMU.</p> <p>The management provided a list of stakeholders consulted regarding possible presence of HCV areas in the plantation. No new HCVF area was identified during the recent audit. Results of discussion with some stakeholders on the status of HCVF were incorporated in the FPMP.</p> <p>The FPMP stated the non-existence of HCVF sites in the plantation area. Riparian buffers and biological corridors were however identified. Information on status of HCVF sites in the FPMU was made public at the Samling website: samling.com/sic_pubsummary.php</p> <p>The FPMU conducted annual monitoring on protected areas and residual forests which harbour wildlife corridors and riparian buffer belts.</p>	There were no negative findings.
Principle 10 Forest Plantation Development and Management	<p>The FPMP was implemented with clear objectives which comprised ecological productivity, sustainable log production, wellbeing of local community, environment conservation and minimal harvest waste.</p> <p>The establishment of the plantation had protected all residual forest sites and riparian buffer belts. The natural residual forest site within the plantation had been demarcated for protection, restoration and conservation. Such areas serve as biological corridors for faunal movement.</p> <p>The management aimed for species diversity where six fast-growing exotic species (<i>Acacia mangium</i>, <i>Acacia</i> spp hybrid, <i>Acacia crassicarpa</i>, <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i>, <i>Gmelina arborea</i>, and <i>Falcataria molluccana</i>) were planted for timber production. The potential of 16 indigenous species was currently being tested to</p>	There were no negative findings.

Principle	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>increase resource diversity for future planting. Map of planted area by each species and spatial distribution was made available as verified at the site office.</p> <p>Species-site matching records were available where soil and site survey results were reported for the Segan forest plantation. The performance of potential exotic species (<i>Acacia mangium</i>, <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i>, <i>Falcataria mollucana</i> & <i>Acacia</i> spp. hybrid) was compared with that of indigenous dipterocarp species using information from the literature. Exotic species' performance was monitored in PSPs with one plot established per 5ha plantation stand. Besides growth, information on pest and disease infestation was also monitored and recorded.</p> <p>Some residual natural forest stands were preserved and protected as Special Management Zones (SMZ) and incorporated in the FPMP.</p> <p>Appropriate site preparation and planting techniques protective of soil and water quality and quantity were implemented during the planting stage. These included reuse of old roads, cable yarding extraction system and low-impact site preparation and establishment techniques.</p> <p>Protection guidelines and procedures were available for control of pests and diseases, fire outbreak (Fire Protection Plan for Segan Plantation; Fire and Emergency Response Procedure; Fire Control Organization) and control of invasive exotic species (Policy on Invasive Exotic Species). Fertilization and chemical pesticide use schedule were available as verified from implementation records (Chemical & Fertilizer Record for October 2016). Several SOPs on chemical use and handling were also sighted,</p> <p>The management had conducted environmental management monitoring within the area as stipulated in the EIA report. Records on ecological impacts (Environment Compliance Reports submitted to NREB twice annually; Environmental Monitoring Reports of 2015 and 2016) were verified during the audit. R&D records to develop efficient nursery techniques for better quality planting stock were sighted.</p>	

SQAS/MSc/FOR/30-27b
Issue 1 Rev 0



Experiences and Qualifications of Audit Team Members

Assessment Team	Role/Area of MC&I Requirement	Qualifications and Experience
Mohd Razman Salim	Assessment Team Leader / Forester	<p><u>Academic Qualification:</u> B.Sc of Forestry (Forest Production), University Putra Malaysia.</p> <p><u>Work Experience:</u> Five years experienced as Research Officer at the Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) since 2007 in a various area such as ecological research for lowland and hill dipterocarp forest, Geographic Information Systems, forest inventories, forest harvesting and forest management system (SMS). Participate in organizing committee member, division level activities and projects. Coordinate and collaborate a long term ecological plot and inventory data about 25 years at the Pasoh, Negeri Sembilan with Negeri Sembilan Forestry Department, universities (local & international) and NGOs. Published and presented research findings at the seminars and conferences. Currently as Auditor at the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Section (FAF), SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd, since 2013. Involved in conducting assessments on forest management certification [MC&I (Natural Forest)] & [MC&I (Plantations)], MYNI of RSPO P&C and other management systems on ISO 9001, 14001 and OHSAS 18001</p> <p><u>Training / Research Areas:</u> Was attending and pass in the following training programmes: Auditor Training Course on Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification [MC&I (Natural Forest)] & [MC&I (Plantations)] organized by MTCC, 1-4 December 2013. EMS 14001: 2004 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 18-22 March 2013. OHSAS 18001: 2007 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 11-15 March 2013. QMS 9001: 2008 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 4-8 March 2013.</p>
Khairul Najwan Ahmad Jahari	Assessor/Forester	<p><u>Academic Qualification:</u> B.Sc of Forestry (Forest Management), University Putra Malaysia.</p> <p><u>Work Experience:</u> Appointed as contract Research Officer in the Natural Forest Division, Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM), since 2001. Conduct and coordinate a research on 8th Malaysian Plan Project; Research on Forest Resource Classification and Determination of Optimum Silviculture Option for Second Growth Forest. Produce technical reports, meeting, seminar and conferences reports as well as quarterly physical and financial reports. Coordinate and participate field works, multi-level meetings, seminars, conferences and workshops. Spent some time in other existing FRIM projects (inter divisional) as an organizing committee member, division level activities and projects. Currently as Auditor at the Food, Agriculture and</p>

		<p>Forestry Section (FAF), SIRIM QAS International, since 2009. Involved in conducting audits on forest management certification (MC&I and FSC P&C), MYNI of RSPO P&C and other management system on ISO 9001, 14001 and OHSAS 1800</p> <p><u>Training / Research Areas:</u></p> <p>Had attended and passed in the following training programmes:</p> <p>Auditor Training Course on Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification [MC&I (2002)] organized by MTCC, 30 March - 2 April 2009.</p> <p>EMS 14001: 2004 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 2-6 March 2009.</p> <p>OHSAS 18001: 2007 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 23-27 Feb 2009.</p> <p>QMS 9001: 2008 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 16 – 21 Feb 2009.</p>
Ismail Adnan bin Abdul Malek	Assessor/ Forester	<p><u>Academic Qualification:</u></p> <p>Master of Forestry (Forest Harvesting), University of British Columbia, Canada.</p> <p><u>Work Experience:</u></p> <p>One year experience as Sub Assistant Conservator of Forest from 1974 to 1975. In charge of Kuantan Forest District (Administration). Seven years (1979 – 1986) experience as Forester/Logging Superintendent) at Syarikat Jengka Sdn. Bhd, Jengka, Pahang. Specific duties were Mapping and supervising Forest Management and Logging Operations. Twenty five (25) years experienced as Senior Lecturer at the Faculty of Forestry, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor. Responsible for Forestry Teaching, Research and Extension. Had taught subjects in Forest Management, Forest Harvesting and Geo-spatial technology (Remote sensing & GIS) and had supervised student research at both undergraduate and graduate (Master/PhD) levels. Had received grants and carried out research in Forest Management, Forest Harvesting and Forest Management System (SMS). Participated as Resource Person/Organizing Committee member for Training and Seminar/Conferences held at both Local and International levels organized by the Faculty. Published and presented research findings in Forestry Journals/Publications and proceedings of local and International seminars/ conferences attended. Currently as Auditor at the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Section (FAF), SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd, since 2016. Involved in conducting assessments on forest management certification MC&I (Natural Forest) & MC&I (Plantations).</p> <p><u>Training / Research Areas:</u></p> <p>Attended and pass the following training programmes:</p> <p>Lead Auditor Course on MC& I (Natural Forest) and MC&I (Forest Plantation V2) (SIRIM QAS Sdn. Bhd), 9th-10th July 2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMS 14001: 2004 Lead Auditor Course organized by SIRIM Training Services Sdn Bhd, 23rd-27th Nov 2015. • Training on Auditing Techniques (SIRIM QAS Int. Sdn. Bhd), 26th January 2016. • RSPO Lead Auditor Training organized by Wild Asia Sdn Bhd, 10th – 14th October 2016

Comments Received from Stakeholders and Responses by Audit Team Leader

No.	Comments/Issues Raised	Response by Audit Team
1	Segan FPMU has complied with all the rules and regulation during the harvesting activities.	As verified by audit team during stakeholder consultation with Sarawak Forestry Corporation and record review and site visit at harvesting area, the FPMU has complied with all applicable legal and regulations.

Recertification Audit Plan

DAY	TIME	PROGRAMME		
Day 0 (28/11/2016)		Auditor 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel from KLIA to Miri (MAS – MH 2574 10:25 – 12:40) Miri's office - check on FPMU's land rental, fee, cess, royalty, budget, compound, royalty rate, accident record, public summary. Travel from Miri to Bintulu (MAS – MH 3807 18:15 – 18:50) Stay at Sg. Mas Camp 		Auditor 2 & 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel from KLIA to Bintulu (MAS – MH 2746 16:45 – 18:55) Stay at Sg. Mas Camp
		AUDITOR 1	AUDITOR 2	AUDITOR 3
Day 1 (29/11/2016)	8.30 am – 10.00 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening Meeting with representatives of FPMU Briefing by Forest Manager on progress of FPMU's activities Evaluation of changes to the management of the FPMU Check on progress of planned activities Check on complaints, stakeholder comments and follow-up actions Check on verification for closing NCRs raised during the previous audit 		
	10.00 am – 5.00 pm	AUDITOR 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection of harvesting area – Coupe 3A, Block 16A Inspection of post harvesting area – Coupe 5A, Block 1B Inspection of chemical spraying at R&D plot at Block 5D Temporary workers camp at Coupe 3A Inspection of Block 27, Coupe 6A Document review on Principles 1, 2, 3 & 4 	AUDITOR 2	AUDITOR 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FPMU Boundaries with Sarawak Plantation Forest (SPF) at Coupe 3 Inspection of riparian buffer belt and residual forest sites at Block 7, 8, and 16 at Coupe 3 Experimental Planting of <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i> at plot 147, Coupe 3 Interviews with Sprayer workers at R&D, Block 5, Coupe 3 Permanent Sample Plot 01/01, <i>Eucalyptus pellita</i>, at Coupe 3 FPMU Boundaries with BBC at Coupe 3 Document review on Principle 5

DAY	TIME	PROGRAMME		
Day 2 (30/11/2016)	8.30 am – 5.00 pm	AUDITOR 1	AUDITOR 2	AUDITOR 3
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inspection of oil store, workshop, and nurse• Interview with workers• Document review on Principles 8, 9 & 10		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inspection of Permanent Sample Plots at plot 01/02 and plot 02/02 <i>Albizia falcataria</i> at Coupe 2A• Inspection of River Buffer zone (RBZ) at Coupe 1 and Coupe 2, and Sg Segan (Coupe 2)• Document review on Principle 6
Day 3 (01/12/2016)	8.30 am – 5.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stakeholders consultation with local communities from villages within the certified area<ul style="list-style-type: none">i) Rh. Philipii) Rh. Geritiniii) Rh. Anthonyiv) Rh. Atanv) Rh. Mingguvi) Rh. Chom	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stakeholders consultation with Government agencies and NGOs<ul style="list-style-type: none">i) Sarawak Forestry Corporationii) DOSH, Bintulu• Document review on Principle 7	
Day 4 (02/12/2016)	8.30 am – 1.00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Document review on any unfinished area• Preparation of audit report and finding		
	2.00pm- 5.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Briefing to representatives of FPMU on the findings of audit• Closing Meeting and presentation of findings of audit and discussion on follow-up activities• Travel from Bintulu to KLIA (MAS – MH 2747 19:30 - 21:35)		

Details on NCRs and OFIs Raised During this Recertification Audit and Corrective Actions Taken

Indicator/NCR & OFI	Detailed Non-conformances	Corrective Action Plans Taken	Comments by Audit team
4.2.5 Minor MRS 01 2016	<p><u>Demarcation of hazardous areas and provision of guidelines for storage and handling of hazardous materials.</u></p> <p>Finding : Storage of scheduled waste did not comply with the Regulation 9 and Regulation 10 of Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005</p> <p>Objective evidence : 1) Scheduled waste for contaminated saw dust at nursery and workshop was not labelled with pictorial symbol 2) Date when the scheduled wastes are first generated, name, address and telephone number of the waste generator was not clearly labelled on the containers 3) Drum of contaminated saw dust at workshop was not close during storage</p>	<p>New labels have been obtained and placed on the drums and containers needing labels, with the correct scheduled waste code. All necessary data (date first generated, name, address and telephone number of waste generator) has been placed on the containers. The lids/covers have been put in place.</p>	<p>Auditor has received and accepted the action plan on the storage of scheduled waste as per legal requirements on 22 December 2016.</p> <p>Status: Implementation and effectiveness of the corrective action will be verified during audit.</p>
1.1.1 OFI	<p><u>Records and availability of up to date relevant federal and state laws, regulations and policies, in particular those related to forest plantation management.</u></p> <p>Letter of approval from Director of Labour Department to Samling Timber Sdn. Bhd on levy deduction from migrant workers need to be updated with latest Minimum Wages Order.</p>	Not required	Auditor will verify during next audit.
4.2.3 OFI	<p><u>Appropriate safety and operational equipment in good working condition, including operational procedures, shall be made available to forest plantation workers in the work place.</u></p> <p>1. The three out of eight chain block used at the workshop was found without safety latch and not clear on its loading capacity as the label was faded 2. Acetylene and oxygen cylinder at workshop was not equipped with flash back arrestor 3. The drain crossing the access path from workshop to electrical power generator area was not covered. It was also found the access path was slippery during wet weather.</p>	Not required	Auditor will verify during next audit.

Corrective Actions Taken and Final Status on NCRs and OFIs Raised During Previous Audit

Indicator / NCR & OFI	Detail Non-conformances	Corrective Action Plans Taken	Verification by Assessor
4.2.4 Minor	<p><u>Forest plantation managers shall maintain up-to-date safety records in compliance with all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of forest plantation workers.</u></p> <p>The <i>Accident Statement within Segan Reforestation Project</i> for Year 2014 and 2015 indicated an increase in the number of accidents within the FPMU. This was upgraded from the OFI raised during the last surveillance.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Samling's Safety & Health department will incorporate a Driver Safety Awareness briefing to all supervisors and above during S&H visits to Segan with immediate effect. 2. Plantation management will ensure that the information from the above briefings is disseminated to all other drivers by means of regular toolbox talks. 3. It should be noted that Segan chain saw operators recently attended training carried out by STA. 4. STA/SFC is also in the process of implementing heavy equipment training for Segan operators. 5. The system of classifying and recording accidents will be assessed by our S&H and improved following their guidelines. (Already in hand now) 	<p>Auditor had verified that number of accident was reduced from 10 accidents in 2015 to 2 accidents in 2016. The FPMU had conducted Driver Safety Awareness briefing to all supervisors and above during S&H visits to Segan. The briefings also disseminated to all other drivers by means of regular toolbox talks.</p> <p>Status: Closed</p>
7.4.1 Minor	<p><u>A summary of the primary elements of the forest plantation management plan as prepared and implemented under Indicator 7.1.1 shall be made publicly available</u></p> <p>The publicly available summary of the forest plantation management plan presented in the web page www.samling.com/itp_php had not been revised to include the new version Edition 3 (Second Revision) revised on 4 November 2015 and approved on 5 November 2015.</p>	<p>The website had been uploaded with new revision on 26th November 2015.</p>	<p>During this recertification audit, the website was updated and verified.</p> <p>Status: Closed</p>
1.1.3 OFI	<p><u>Record of violations and actions taken to address them.</u></p> <p>Incidences of fire would have to be reported immediately to NREB.</p>	<p>Not required</p>	<p>Auditor had verified that there were no outbreaks of fires from last audit until this recertification audit. However, the FPMU had made awareness briefing on forest fires to workers and staffs that any incidences of fires should be informed immediately to management. The manager would prepare a report and send to NREB immediately.</p>

Indicator / NCR & OFI	Detail Non-conformances	Corrective Action Plans Taken	Verification by Assessor
			Status: Closed
1.6.2 OFI	<p><u>Policies or statements are communicated throughout the organization and contractors, and are made available to the public.</u></p> <p>Commitment to <i>MC & I (Forest Plantation) V 2</i> and the new version had to be communicated to all workers and contractors. This will have to be included in the public summary.</p>	Not required	<p>A written policy statement for Segan Plantation Management Unit (LPF/0014) signed by the COO dated 1 October 2013 stating its commitment to <i>MC & I (Forest Plantation)</i> was presented to the audit team. This policy statement had included the commitment to undertake forest management certification under <i>MC&I Forest Plantation.V2</i>. Briefing on the new standard of MC&I Forest Plantation.V2 was conducted on 25 November 2016 to all workers and contractors. Following the assessment the policy statements can be assessed in the web page of Samling website http://www.samling.com.</p> <p>Status: Closed</p>
2.3.1 OFI	<p><u>Availability of appropriate mechanisms to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights</u></p> <p>The last meeting of the Community Representative Committee (CRC) was held on 22 October 2014. The frequency of meetings could be improved</p>	Not required	<p>The meeting was on 8th October 2016 referred to request from local villagers for access to their rubber fields through the FPMU gate. The last meeting of the CRC was on held 11 October 2016. Officially, management had agreed to conduct CRC meeting by annually. However, if there is any issued or request from villagers, the meeting can be conducted more than once.</p> <p>Status: Closed</p>

Peer Reviewer Evaluation of Audit Report

Peer Reviewer 1

No	Item	Comments	Auditor's Response
1.	Comprehensiveness and quality of reporting	The Audit Report was comprehensive and the quality of reporting is good.	Noted.
2.	Has the audit been conducted objectively and professionally?	In my opinion the audit has been conducted in an objective and professional manner.	Noted.
3.	Has each Principles and Criterion been adequately addressed? Please include comments on each principles and Criterion	All the Principles and Criterion have been adequately addressed.	Noted.
4.	Are the conclusions of the findings appropriate?	The conclusions of the findings were all appropriate.	Noted.
5.	Agreement/Disagreement with the NCRs raised by the Audit Team	I am in total agreement with all the NCRs and OFIs raised by the Audit Team.	Noted.
6.	Are the recommendations by the audit team appropriate?	The recommendation to renew the Certificate for Forest Plantation Management against standard MC&I (Forest Plantation) v2 is deemed appropriate.	Noted.
7.	Areas where additional information is required	Auditors need to check through their Final Audit Report thoroughly for typos. On page 7 the box for Indicator 1.1.1 was ticked twice one for comply and the other for OFI. This could be due to the cut and paste method and carelessness of the typist/author.	Will be discuss on the tick boxes for Comply and OFI during FMC Workshop for Auditors on 8-9 May 2017. Where the auditee has met the minimum legal and standard requirements (complied), however, there was an opportunities for improvement (OFI) in order to enhance their daily activities.
8.	Others	None.	Noted.

Peer Reviewer 2

No	Item	Comments	Auditor's Response
1.	Comprehensiveness and quality of reporting	The audit report is comprehensive with good quality reporting. The audit team reviewed all the Criteria and Indicators of the Malaysia Criteria and Indicator [MC&I (Forest Plantation) V2]. It evaluated the level of compliance and conformance the Management of Forest Plantation (10,800 ha) in Samling Timber Sdn. Bhd. Concession area LPF/014 located in Segan, Sarawak current documentation and field practices in forest plantation management.	Noted.
2.	Has the audit been conducted objectively and professionally?	The audit has been conducted objectively and professionally. Looking at the recertification audit schedule programme (Appendix 2), the audit team spent 5 days doing the auditing including documents review, interviewing the stakeholders, management and workers. Visiting the boundary, nurseries, permanent sampling plots and riparian zones.	Noted.
3.	Has each certification requirement been properly addressed?	<p>Each Principles and Criterion had been adequately addressed. They raised 1 Minor NCRs and 2 OFIs. Principle 4, Criteria 4.2 Minor NCR MRC 01 2016 for Indicator 4.2.5 - Demarcation of hazardous areas and provision of guidelines for storage and handling of hazardous materials.</p> <p>Principle 1, Criteria 1.1 OFI for Indicator 1.1.1 - Records and availability of up to-date relevant federal and state laws, regulations and policies, in particular those related to forest plantation management.</p> <p>Principle 4, Criteria 4.2 OFI for Indicator 4.2.3 - Appropriate safety and operational equipment in good working condition, including operational procedures, shall be made available to forest plantation workers in the work place.</p> <p>However there are few things in the report that I want to raise here.</p> <p>1. In Criterion 10.4, in Objective evidence, 3rd paragraph, line 1 and 2 written "Permanent sample plots (PSPs) to monitor forest growth and dynamics were established with one PSP established for every 5 ha planted. There were now 600 plots distributed over the FPMU"</p> <p>My comment – what is the size of each permanent sample plots (PSP) and what are the total size of the PSP's for the whole</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>1. PSPs are circular plots of 499 sq m. They are allocated by a restricted random process approximately 1 plot per 5 ha. The number is constantly changing as new plots will be establish after harvesting.</p> <p>2. Segan FPMU didn't plant Eucalyptus hybrids for commercial. It is only for R&D</p>

		<p>FMU's?</p> <p>2. In Criterion 10.4, in Objective evidence, 4th paragraph, line 3 written "pre-germination sowing of Eucalyptus hybrid seed, partial transplanting of Eucalyptus hybrid seedlings "</p> <p>My question is there planting of Eucalyptus hybrids in this plantation? I have not seen mentioning of Eucalyptus hybrid in the summary of Forest Management Plan at http://www.samling.com/sic_pubsummary.php</p> <p>3. In Criterion 10.5, in Objective evidence 1st paragraph ... "The management plan had specified that residual natural forest sites were to be protected and classified as Special Management Zones (SMZ)."</p> <p>I am suggesting for the FMU management to have few PSP's in this forest for continuous monitoring this residual natural forest. It is mentioned in this report wildlife were sighted and this forest may be wildlife corridors and habitat for these wildlife. So it is important this forest should be monitored and enhanced with fruit bearing trees.</p>	<p>purpose.</p> <p>3. Segan FPMU already have 25 PSPs in the residual natural forest. These were established by Dr Ong from UPM Bintulu. The FPMU also welcome any interested PhD & MSc student to use this plot for their studies.</p>
4.	Are the conclusions of the findings appropriate?	Conclusions of the findings are appropriate and based on the field observations, discussions with the auditees and available documentation.	Noted
5.	Agreement/Disagreement with the NCRs raised by the Audit Team	I agree with the minor NCR and 2 OFI's raised by the Audit team	Noted
6.	Are the recommendations by the audit team appropriate?	Recommendations by the audit team are appropriate.	Noted
7.	Areas where additional information is required	None	
8.	Others		