

FSC Nonconformities/Observations Raised - Audit 2023

14.01 Unique Finding number *	14.02 CB Non-conformity Ref	14.06 Grading *	14.07 Open / Closed *	14.08 Standard *	14.09 Clause *	14.03 Issue date *	14.04 Due date *	14.05 Close date *	14.10 Requirement *	14.11 Description of audit finding *	14.12 Corrective action taken by the auditee	14.13 CB's review of corrective actions	Validation
2023.01	2023.01	Obs	Open	NFSS	6.4.5	S1			The company should ensure that measures are in place to prevent unauthorised hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species.	SFM have gated and signposted access roads and tracks to the estates they manage. This infrastructure is monitored through routine inspections and specific inspection of sites that may attract unauthorised use are regularly inspected. Confirmed through interviews with estate managers for Lenah and Limestone. During the field inspection at Maringa West and Davidson properties (Limestone WA) it was observed that the main access gates to the properties were not functional. While it is understood that the company invests and maintains fences and gates in accordance with the perceived risks from unauthorised use and that remote properties such as Maringa West and Davidson currently represent low risk situations (and this approach is consistent with section 4.8 Access and Security in the FMP) there is an opportunity to review the extent to which gates are permitted to deteriorate in these situations.			OK
2023.02	2023.03	Obs	Open	NFSS	9.4.4	S1			The company should ensure that management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information show these strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of High Conservation Values.	SFM have a robust system for identifying threats or threatening processes to HCVs. For example, in Limestone WA SFM specialist botanical surveys delineated the threat to Proteaceous dominated HCVs that are at risk from the plant pathogen Phytophthora cinnamomi. The site visit to Bulloch Swamp in the Limestone Green Triangle estate provided an opportunity for auditor survey of the HCV stringybark/banksia remnant vegetation community. Several banksias showed symptoms of a form of dieback. Possible causes are drought or plant pests and pathogens. Given this survey, there is now an opportunity for SFM to continue to monitor this HCV to better understand the pattern of dieback, and if considered necessary, investigate a possible cause.			OK