
# MONITORING RESULTS PUBLIC SUMMARY East Coast FMU

October 2023 -March 2025

Contents

## Monitoring Programmes:

Logic Forest Solutions Ltd (LFSL) undertake a range of monitoring activities at various stages of the forest growth cycle including but not limited to environmental, health and safety and operational monitoring. This report provides a summary of LFSL's active monitoring programmes throughout the East Coast Forest Management Unit over 2024-2025.

Management of the Forest has been under LFSL for this initial 12 months and LFSL has worked to gather knowledge and prepare monitoring programmes for the FMU and collating information as these progress.

Not all information/results from monitoring undertaken are described in this report but are available on request from our office.

This document updates, and describes the range, and type of environmental monitoring undertaken. This summary contains results of monitoring that are not commercially sensitive.

All Monitoring is included however where results are confidential, they will be stated.

## Genetically Modified Organisms (Effects of Chemical, Bio Control, GMO, or Fertiliser Use)

Currently no Genetically Modified Organisms are used within the FMU and none are intended to be used.

LFSL ensures integrity of this by requesting confirmation from the Nursery provider that no GMO Organisms are used annually prior to Stock ordering.

## Biological Control Agents (Effects of Chemical, Bio Control, GMO, or Fertiliser Use)

Currently no Bio-Control Agents are used within the FMU and none are intended to be used. At times Regional Authorities may request releases, these will be assessed and follow LFSL Biological Control Agents Policy and Procedure

## Chemical Use (Effects of Chemical, Bio Control, GMO, or Fertiliser Use)

When Chemicals are used LFSL will;

- prior to use of Agrichemicals, check the Chemical against Prohibited list. (8.2.2) j.
- Monitor any usage by Active Ingredient, use rates per hectare are collated for reporting annually for the period ending 30 June of each year. (8.2.2)
- Environmental damage following spray releases (8.2.2) k.
- Health of workers exposed to pesticides Biannual Contractor Survey (8.2.1) i. by Biannual Contractor Survey

## Fertiliser Use (Note: Fertilisers are not currently used in the FMU)

Currently no Fertilisers are used within the FMU and none are intended to be used. If required these will be assessed and follow LFSL Fertiliser Policy.

If Fertiliser is to be used LFSL will;

- Environmental damage following fertiliser application (8.2.2) h. By Operational and Post Operational Checks.
- Monitor any usage in a Register annually in June (Geomaster). (8.2.2) g

## Forest Conversion

Inspection of historic imagery has concluded the plantation was not converted from Indigenous Vegetation after 1994 (8.2.2) l

## Natural Hazards Management (8.2.2) n HCV 5 Criterion 9.1

The East Coast is a hazard prone area.
Natural hazards within our managed areas affect our environment and our stakeholders including: Prolonged or intense rainfall e.g. flooding, landslide.

LFSL has a Natural Hazards Management Plan in place to prepare for effects of the Natural Hazards prevalent in the forest Region including

- Prolonged or intense rainfall e.g. flooding, landslide. Notable examples within our management area in the region include the Cyclones Bola 1988, Cyclone Cook 2018, and Cyclones Hale and Gabrielle 2023 two weeks apart.
- The East Coast is prone to mass landsliding and slips.
- The Glen Alva (Tiniroto) area has been subject to mass rockfall risk exacerbated by earthquakes and recent Cyclones.
- Volcanoes and earthquakes e.g. ground shaking, landslide, liquefaction, tsunami.
- A copy of an Emergency Plan for each Forest is kept with the crews onsite and is also contained in the contractor pack that all contractors should have with them when working on-site. The plan outlines: emergency procedures, Logic FSL staff contact details, maps of the property and escape routes.

The goal of the company's Natural Hazards Management Plan is to

- Carry out activities to prepare for and minimise the effects of events
- Respond to key areas at risk when events do occur
- Repair damage and re-establish access to the forest
- Maintain readiness for the next event.

The objectives of the company's Natural Hazards Management Plan is to be aware, prepared for, and resilient to, natural hazards and the effects of climate change. This means that:

- We understand the risks of natural hazards and potential impacts of climate change within our management areas and wider district.
- We have resilient systems for communication and recovery following natural hazard events.
- We know how to prepare and/or adapt.
- In the case of a natural disaster, we know what to do.

We will build staff and contractor awareness and understanding about

- Natural hazards and climate change.
- How climate change may affect our client's forest, lands infrastructure.
- How to prepare and what to do if a natural disaster occurs.
- How to adapt and prepare for the impacts of climate change.

We assess risks and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards

- Potential negative impacts of natural hazards on infrastructure, forest resources and communities in the management unit are assessed. 10.9.1
- Management activities mitigate these impacts. 10.9.2
- The risk for management activities to increase the frequency, distribution, or severity of natural hazards is identified for those hazards that may be influenced by management. 10.9.3
- Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified risks. 10.9.4
- The Organisation complies with fire prevention and management requirements of Fire and Emergency New Zealand. 10.9.5

LFSL continuously Monitors alerts for weather warnings from Metservice, Regional Authorities and NEMA on a continuous basis.
LFSL have communicated multiple warnings to users of the FMU over this report period and precautionary steps were taken by crews.
Follow up maintenance of issues arising took place.

Activities expected are outlined in the LFSL Natural Hazards Management Plan,

## Protected Areas and High Conservation Value Areas (HCVs):

### Glen Alva Forest

A Site Survey was carried out by an Ecologist in September 2023 which identified showed that in addition to riparian areas there are three main areas of native forest. Two small Tawa-Kohekohe-Puriri remnants of modified primary Indigenous Forest in the NW and NE of the property and a ~45ha block in the SE of secondary Kanuka forest.

An initial survey for RTE species has been completed. Presence/absence survey for birds has been completed. A survey of plant species has been completed in the two northern indigenous forest remnants.

### Biodiversity Values

Limited indigenous vegetation exists, with notable riparian forests and remnant forest areas (e.g., RAP TIN 37 Pariroa). Native species including longfin eel, falcon, and long-tailed bat may be present. Past land use has led to understory degradation.

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### High Conservation Values and Reserves Network Consultation

#### Introduction

In compliance with FSC-STD-NZL-02-2023, a Conservation Areas Network (CAN) is being developed to identify and manage areas with high conservation values (HCVs).

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### Initial Assessment for High Conservation Values

#### HCV 1 – Species Diversity

Surveys found one rare plant (Lophomyrtus obcordata) and one rare bird (NZ Falcon). Other RTE species like the longfin eel and dabchick were noted. However, due to degraded habitats and limited biodiversity concentration, the site does not qualify as HCV 1.

#### HCV 2 – Landscape-Level Ecosystems

The forest is not part of an Intact Forest Landscape and does not meet criteria for viable populations in natural patterns. The area does not qualify as HCV 2.

#### HCV 3 – Endangered Ecosystems

Although riparian kahikatea forest exists, the LENZ classification shows this is not a rare or endangered ecosystem. Thus, the site does not qualify as HCV 3.

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### Steps Following Confirmation of Any HCV Categories

Develop the HCV Management Strategy
Not required as no HCVs were confirmed. If any were identified, strategies would involve stakeholder engagement and protective measures.
Implement HCV Management Strategy
Also not required, but would follow a precautionary approach to prevent harm if needed.
Monitor HVC Management Strategy
Monitoring will be designed to track changes in potential HCVs and update strategies as needed. A public summary will be prepared, excluding confidential information.

Monitoring information will also be used for review of the status of each HCV in March 2026.

Huiarua Matanui Forests
A desktop Ecological Assessment was carried out in October 2024 by MR Ecology.
This was followed up by a Coarse level assessment field visit January and February 2025.

Biodiversity Values
The FMU includes diverse forest remnants with both mature and regenerating vegetation. Nine key blocks were surveyed, showing varying conditions due to past grazing. Several RTE species were observed, including *Jovellana sinclairii*, *Lophomyrtus obcordata*, NZ dabchick, North Island robin, and longfin eel. However, ecological fragmentation and browsing have degraded many of these blocks.

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High Conservation Values and Reserves Network Consultation
In line with FSC standards, the area is being evaluated for potential inclusion in a Conservation Areas Network (CAN). Management must actively conserve qualifying areas using a four-step framework: Assess, Develop, Implement, and Monitor.

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Initial Assessment for High Conservation Values
HCV 1 – Species Diversity
While some RTE species and diverse plant life were recorded, populations are low and isolated. There is currently no significant concentration of species to qualify under HCV 1.
HCV 2 – Landscape-Level Ecosystems
The FMU is not part of an intact forest landscape and consists of small, degraded, and isolated patches. These do not support viable populations in natural patterns and do not qualify as HCV 2.
HCV 3 – Endangered Ecosystems
The Mata/Mangamatukutuku Confluence and The Pond Bush may qualify under HCV 3 due to ecological value and rare vegetation types, despite some degradation. Further consultation with DOC and GDC will confirm this.

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Develop the HCV Management Strategy
As no areas currently qualify as HCVs, formal strategy development is not required yet. However, the candidate areas will be included in the CAN and actively enhanced through pest control and restoration. A reassessment is planned for 2028.

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Implement HCV Management Strategy
If any areas are confirmed as HCVs, Logic Forest Solutions will implement strategies proportionate to ecological risk and in consultation with stakeholders.

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Monitor HVC Management Strategy
Monitoring will track status changes and management effectiveness. Stakeholder engagement will be ongoing, and public summaries will be prepared. Strategy updates will be made based on monitoring outcomes and new information.

Logic Forest Solutions commenced Stream Health Monitoring within the forest in November 2023 which includes eDNA sampling.

## Stream Health Monitoring.

Environmental Impacts and Changes in Environmental conditions (8.2.2) Changes in condition (8.2.2)h. Water bodies and water quality (Criterion 6.7); Logic Forest Management commenced Stream Health Monitoring within the forests starting in May 2023 which includes Surface Water and site Monitoring and Lab analysis of Water Quality measures and eDNA this is carried out Biannually (Spring and Autumn).

Actual site locations are confidential, enquire at office@logicfsl.co.nz for more detail if interested.

### Matanui Stream Health Site data

| STREAM DATA - SITE 1 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 18/05/2023 | 8.03am | 7.8 | 81 | 0.0483 | 0.03 | 3 | 170 |
| 26/10/2023 | 5.59pm | 18.2 | 57 | 0.0027 | 0.01 | 5 | <1 |
| 14/03/2024 | 11.30am | 16.9 | 198 | 0.0038 | 0.03 | 24 | >2400 |

| STREAM DATA - SITE 2 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 18/05/2023 | 8.17am | 8.4 | 93 | 0.0705 | <0.01 | 6 | 54 |
| 26/10/2023 | 6.12pm | 18.8 | 104 | <0.002 | <0.01 | <3 | >200.5 |
| 14/03/2024 | 12pm | 16.6 | 157 | 0.0467 | 0.03 | 16 | >2400 |

| STREAM DATA - SITE 3 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 18/05/2023 | 11.31am | 12.2 | 512 | 0.0745 | 0.01 | 42 | 26 |
| 27/10/2023 | 8.46am | 14.5 | 851 | 0.135 | <0.01 | <3 | 40.6 |
| 14/03/2024 | 2.30pm | 26.1 | 982 | 0.185 | 0.01 | 375 | 1700 |

| STREAM DATA - SITE 4 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 18/05/2023 | 3.23pm | 9.6 | 155 | 0.0113 | <0.01 | <2 | 29 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27/10/2023 | 10.36am | 14.0 | 193 | 0.0035 | 0.02 | <3 | >200.5 |
| 14/03/2024 | 12.35pm | 16.2 | 245 | 0.0149 | 0.03 | <3 | 140 |

| STREAM DATA - SITE 5 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 18/05/2023 | 3.52pm | 12.8 | 232 | <0.002 | <0.01 | <2 | 10 |
| 27/10/2023 | 10.41am | 15.3 | 264 | <0.002 | <0.01 | <3 | 59.1 |
| 14/03/2024 | 12.40pm | | | 0.0028 | <0.01 | <3 | 290 |

| STREAM DATA - SITE 6 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 18/05/2023 | 4.00pm | 9.7 | 161 | 0.0364 | <0.002 | <2 | 170 |
| 27/10/2023 | 10.50am | 15.7 | 155 | <0.002 | <0.01 | <3 | 8.7 |
| 14/03/2024 | 1pm | 17.2 | 296 | <0.002 | <0.01 | 4 | 650 |

| STREAM DATA - MAIN SITE 7 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | Total Suspended Solids mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 18/05/2023 | 12.27pm | 13.3 | 555 | 0.152 | <0.002 | 96 | 23 |
| 27/10/2023 | 9.31am | 15.1 | 714 | 0.131 | <0.01 | 13 | 69.7 |
| 14/03/2024 | 12.30pm | 20.1 | 821 | <0.002 | <0.01 | 6 | 140 |

Huiarua Stream Health Site data

| STREAM DATA - SITE 1 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 27/04/2023 | 10.58am | 12.9 | 237 | 0.118 | <0.02 | 210 | 110 |
| 5/09/2023 | 10.30am | 9.2 | 220 | 0.0323 | <0.01 | 11 | 11.1 |
| 24/03/2024 | 10.45am | 14.1 | 235 | <0.002 | <0.01 | 9 | 23 |

| STREAM DATA - SITE 2 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 27/04/2023 | 1.11pm | 14.4 | 230 | <0.02 | 0.086 | 99 | 170 |
| 5/09/2023 | 11.30am | 11.6 | 217 | 0.0021 | <0.01 | 28 | 6.4 |
| 24/03/2024 | 1.30pm | 14.8 | 275 | <0.002 | 0.01 | 17 | 330 |

| STREAM DATA - SITE 3 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 27/04/2023 | 3.22pm | 17.4 | 501 | 0.078 | <0.02 | 330 | 150 |
| 5/09/2023 | 1.30pm | 13.6 | 500 | 0.0355 | <0.01 | 185 | 47.8 |
| 24/03/2024 | 12.30pm | 16.9 | 466 | 0.0249 | <0.01 | 420 | 260 |

| STREAM DATA - SITE 4 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 27/04/2023 | 4.43pm | 15.3 | 197 | <0.02 | <0.02 | <2 | 120 |
| 5/09/2023 | 2pm | 14.2 | 183 | <0.002 | <0.01 | 5 | 15 |
| 24/03/2024 | 2pm | 16.2 | 189 | <0.002 | 0.02 | 19 | 650 |

| STREAM DATA - SITE 5 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 28/04/2023 | 9.36am | 12.8 | 841 | 0.087 | <0.02 | 8 | 580 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5/09/2023 | 4pm | 13.4 | 826 | 0.0036 | <0.01 | 26 | 200.5 |
| 24/03/2024 | 3pm | 17.8 | 869 | 0.024 | <0.01 | 174 | >2400 |

**STREAM DATA - MAIN SITE 6**

| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS | E.coli MPN/100mL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27/04/2023 | 9.28am | 11.8 | 374 | 0.094 | <0.02 | 660 | 2000 |
| 5/09/2023 | 11am | 11.4 | 380 | 0.0755 | <0.01 | 209 | 28.8 |
| 24/03/2024 | 11.15am | 16.8 | 476 | <0.002 | <0.01 | 78 | 190 |

Glen Alva Stream Health Site data

| STREAM DATA - SITE 1 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 16/08/2023 | 4.56pm | 11.8 | 211 | 0.059 | <0.01 | 6 | 2400 |
| 6/03/2024 | Stream dry | | | | | | |

| STREAM DATA - SITE 2 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 16/08/2023 | 2.46pm | 11.4 | 389 | 0.218 | 0.02 | 7 | 150 |
| 6/03/2024 | 3.15pm | 16.3 | 299 | 0.004 | <0.010 | <3 | 34 |

| STREAM DATA - SITE 3 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 16/08/2023 | 9.41am | 8.4 | 465 | 0.27 | 0.06 | 4 | 77 |
| 6/03/2024 | 9.30am | 13.5 | 593 | <0.002 | 0.06 | <3 | 980 |

| STREAM DATA - SITE 4 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 16/08/2023 | 11.27am | 9.5 | 575 | 0.412 | 0.05 | 14 | 57 |
| 6/03/2024 | 11.20am | 15.5 | 618 | 0.0873 | 0.02 | <3 | 650 |

| STREAM DATA - SITE 5 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 16/08/2023 | 11.57am | 11.6 | 361 | 0.097 | <0.01 | 4 | 38 |
| 6/03/2024 | 11.45am | 21 | 415 | <0.002 | <0.01 | <3 | 1000 |

| STREAM DATA - SITE 6 |
|---|

| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16/08/2023 | 4.10pm | 11.4 | 165 | 0.285 | <0.01 | 5 | 9 |
| 6/03/2024 | 3.45pm | 19 | 237 | 0.0398 | <0.01 | <3 | 66 |

| **STREAM DATA - SITE 7** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Time | Temperature | Conductivity | Nitrate mg/L | Phosphate mg/L | TSS mg/L | E.coli MPN/100mL |
| 16.08/2023 | 12.52pm | 10.8 | 347 | 0.0565 | <0.01 | <3 | 29 |
| 6/03/2024 | 4.15pm | 15.8 | 466 | 0.013 | 0.04 | <3 | 280 |

## Pest Management (Production and nuisance Pests)

### Wilding conifer control

Survey (Drone) forest boundary annually or upon complaint.
Removal of any found, in consultation with landowner. Spray, pull, or cut/paste stump.
Environmental Impacts and Changes in Environmental conditions (8.2.2) Environmental Impacts and Changes in Environmental conditions (8.2.2)
Annually in September commencing 2025.

### Deer, pigs, sheep and Cattle.

Control when sign becomes apparent or detected in Monitoring, particularly during the establishment phase of the plantation.
Control has currently been Ground shooting form Contract Pest Controllers and via forest access permit system of which low numbers have been found.
Any unclaimed cattle herds that move in and out of the forest which have eluded mustering are addressed when seen by Ground Control Methods.

### Possum and rabbit control

LFSL will survey forests every 3 years. Apply control when limits are exceeded: – Possum: Residual Trap Catch (RTC) as per IPMS – Rabbit: level 3 modified McLean Scale
Survey of pests to commence in October 2026

## Operational Management Activities

### Operational Plan for the next five years

The main Operational management objectives for the next five years are:

- Construction of tracks for the continued Afforestation
- Continuation of Afforestation with Exotic Production species and Indigenous Permanent Species
- Pest Control for programs.
- Continue Ecological Management programs as developed.
- Implementation of Cultural Assessment Recommendations into management plans.
- Woodlot Harvest planning for remaining woodlots on the property
- Woodlot Harvesting and Earthworks
- Woodlot Replant

Monitoring the impacts of operations (8.2.2) o. The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture to rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems, landscape values water and soils (Criterion 10.10); and (8.2.2) p. Soil stabilisation including roading is monitored ongoing or until stability achieved is monitored by LFSL and Industry Best practices are audited at each site visit by LFSL Staff.
Site visits occur weekly.

Changes in condition (8.2.2)g. Maintenance is monitored; is monitored by LFSL and Industry Best practices are audited at each site visit by LFSL Staff

## Health, Safety and Wellbeing of Contractors (all Ingka FMU's)

Social Impacts of management activities (8.2.1) Social Impacts (8.2.1) b Compliance with all applicable Laws and Regulations.

HSW and Operational Monitoring Social Impacts (8.2.1) f. Programmes and activities regarding occupational health and safety (Criterion 2.3);

Contractor Induction: Eight (8) contractors were engaged and inducted within the period

All Contractors underwent Drug Testing with 42 tests carried out– Pre-Employment/Reasonable cause/post-incident/post-accident/Random

LFSL Staff attended tailgate meetings on a Quarterly basis or more regularly.

Four tree feller Audits were carried out by an independent external contractor in Ohiwa with results of 100%, 99.16%, 96.75%, 98.75%
LFSL has a goal that all Contractor progress towards Safetree Certification for Harvesting and Siliviculture Contractors. The Harvesting Contractor in Ohiwa Forest is Safetree Certified.

Compliance inspections from WorkSafe resulted in no CARs or Improvement Notices issued

655 H&S Briefings (including Tailgate meetings) were held by Contractors within the period, many attended by LFSL Staff

Approximately 69345 person hours were worked in the forest in the period

117 Audits were completed by Contractors within the period

29 CARs were found and actioned within the period.

5 Property Damage
3 Incident Minor (MLTI)
3 Incident Minor (no LTI)

There were a small number of Near Misses from Operations which have been analysed as normal for reporting and managed through HSW systems by the Contractors

## Social Impacts of management activities (8.2.1) Social Impacts (8.2.1) b Compliance with all applicable Laws and Regulations.

Compliance inspections from Gisborne District Council inspection for Resource consent or NESCF conditions, inspecting Huiarua stated *" low environmental risk resulting from the proactive management observed onsite. Looking back now, the planting program at Huiarua station was extremely well thought out and showed a change in thinking from the status quo. This is particularly relevant now that we have had a change in regulation and further proposals such as the 3b layer".*

There were five (5) Property damage to equipment reports all around damaged gates or padlocks. Security will always be an issue in remote forest areas however increased surveillance will enable monitoring of these incursions and actions to minimise.

LFSL Monitors Illegal Entry and theft via discovery or inspections of security gates and locks, camera footage if available and reports from Stakeholders. (8.2.1) a. Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities (Criterion 1.4);
There was 1 report of trespass reports of gate damage from poaching. Some anecdotal reports of poaching.

Fuel, Oil, Agrichemical and Hazardous Waste Management checks indicate no accumulations of Waste containers in the forest. (8.2.2) r. Environmentally appropriate disposal of waste materials (Criterion 10.12)
Contractors have appropriate arrangements for disposal, and Council and Staff Site visits indicate full compliance

Agrichemicals (when used) have an appropriate arrangement for disposal.

## Community

LFSL and the Forest owners prioritise local economic and social development through employment of local contractors where practical and where meets LFSL and forest owner standards.
Three local earthworks contractors are employed at Huairua Matanui and Glen Alva.

Two local Establishment and Silviculture Contractors were engaged in the 2024 Afforestation season, including Land Preparation, Afforestation,  and post operation weed control

A local Silviculture operator has been working on Thinning and Pruning Operations in Matanui and Huiarua Forests.

The 2025 Afforestation program is set to begin again with Land Preparation starting in April 2025 in all forests with two local Establishment and Silviculture Contractors.

Both local Establishment and Silviculture Contractors have a long history of employment in the district and also employ a majority of their employees as Recognized Seasonal Employees (RSE's)

Local road users and neighbours are communicated with regularly.

A Public Access assessment process will be worked through with Stakeholders in August 2025 considering all risks, values, and needs of the community to inform the Forest Public Access Policy

Stakeholders have been heavily consulted with during HCV Consultation and requiring them for further engagement would not be conducive to good consultation. It is important refreshed consultation is achieved.

## Cultural Values Management

LFSL Monitor the protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous Peoples and local communities (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7) (8.2.1) m. All crews are made aware of their responsibilities around known sites and any potential discoveries and have reference material on site for that purpose.

An Archaeologist Survey (including LIDAR assessment) was completed in for both areas the Glen AIva Forest in September 2024, and Huiarua Matanui Forests in January 2025.
The Huiarua Matanui yielded no recorded or suspected sites, the Glen Alva Assessment review of LiDAR data found two potential archaeological sites (pit & pit/terrace) in the west and northwest of the afforestation area. These were visited by Archaeologists in February and ruled out as cultural sites.

A Cultural Values Assessment has been requested from Ngati Porou Hapu in April 2025 and will aid in ongoing re-assessment for HCV 5 & 6.
Work is progressing to build Mātauranga Māori values into workplans within the FMU with the assistance of Iwi.

## Staff & Contractor Employment

LFSL strives to provide Master Contracts to Staff and Key Contractors which are current and with a with 2-year minimum term recognising Gender equality and fair payment of wages.
A survey of Staff and Bay of Plenty Contract Workers in September 2024 found that all permanent staff and workers receive at least a Living Wage.

A review of alignment with all staff and workers receiving a Living Wage will be carried out prior to the Living Wage change on 1st September 2025.

## Economic Viability of the Business and FMU

Economic Viability of the Business and FMU is critical to the Forest Owner being able to continue activity in the region.

The FMU is Economically viable and monitored internally by the owner and forest manager.