



LOGIC
Forest Solutions Ltd



MONITORING RESULTS PUBLIC SUMMARY East Coast FMU

March 2025 -February 2026

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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 2025-2026.

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 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;

- 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 plantations were not converted from Indigenous Vegetation after 1994 (8.2.2) i

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.

Ingka, LFSL and Wildlands will install long term Biodiversity Plots near RAP Pariroa and other sites.

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).

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.

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 2027.

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.

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.

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.

HCV4 – Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

All facets of the complex HCV 4 category have been considered.

The forest management unit provides many services to the community and surrounding lands and catchments. As the afforested areas grow, they will continue to improve these services.

The most significant consideration of assessing HCV is the identification of **Very high-risk erosion areas or areas identified during pre-harvest planning as having very high risk of erosion.**

The Forest contains areas of Very High Risk of Erosion identified by the Erosion Susceptibility Classification (ESC) within the National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry Regulations. There are existing woodlots on all forests in the FMU which are planted on Very High Risk erosion areas prior to ownership and mapping of the ESC. It was common in farm woodlots to afforest the worst areas of farmland. This is a legacy issue.

Planning for Harvest will carefully consider methods and replanting decisions.

When planning the afforestation of the remaining areas any disruption due to future harvesting are minimised by the following steps.

- Planting of Riparian buffer areas or fallow areas of Landslide Susceptible zones with non-production species (where trees are viable), or retirement
- A Draft Harvest Plan has been prepared for Very high-risk erosion areas. Afforestation Plans have been matched to this plan.

- Consent attained for afforesting these areas after a lengthy process, then the consent was reviewed under s128 of the RMA due to the new information provided by Landslide Susceptibility Mapping, resulting in no changes being needed to the Afforestation Plan. This strengthened the confidence in our consented plan.

FSC Criteria excludes newly afforested (2024 and 2025) Very high-risk erosion areas of Pinus Radiata from Clearfell Harvest.

These areas have been excluded from FSC Certification until a transition plan from Pinus Radiata to other species is prepared and implemented.

The Certificate holder will research, adopt and develop transition regimes, and alternative methods away from widescale clearfell (such as coupe logging or selective harvest) for these areas.

LFSL believes that these Very High ESC Zones **do qualify for HCV4.**

Areas of Very High Erosion that are submitted for Certification will have strategies implemented and monitoring prepared and carried out for these HCV 4 areas.

The Forest contains areas identified as having high risk of landslide and connectivity to waterways by information provided by the Gisborne District Council Landslide Susceptibility Analysis in work carried out by LandCare Research.

The model does not fully represent erosion dynamics in landscapes where gully erosion and large-scale slumps dominate. Although slope remains a useful indicator for identifying steep-sided channels and potential sediment delivery pathways, the ITZ boundaries derived from the model are too generalised to inform operational-scale decision-making.

Identified now as the Interim Transitions Zone (ITZ) the high-risk categories within this analysis are likely to contribute to a land class where production land use on all land types will be restricted in a Transitions Layer, and potentially in a future District Plan Change.

LFSL believes that these Landslide Susceptible and Gully Erosion Zones **do not qualify for HCV4** in their present form until ratified by ground truthing.

LFSL will engage suitable professionals to do this and the HCV 4 will be modified when required.

HCV5 – Community needs.

Both exotic plantation and natural forests can provide recreational opportunities

Currently the scale of recreational activity in the forests is small however there is potential to provide wider recreational activities, care must be taken to protect recognised values in place on the site, such as the privacy critical to the social programs, and specialness of the site.

LFSL believes that these areas **do not currently qualify for HCV5.**

Stakeholders have been consulted with in developing a Public Access Policy (2026).

Classifying as HCV may limit public access, therefore ending up with less community benefit than not being classified as HCV.

HCV 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.

In consultation with Iwi parties and regulatory authorities such as GDC and DOC, and given the current information there are no areas that currently qualify for HCV 6.

In consultation it was agreed that all parties continue to seek further information they can offer and at any point in time parties can reconsider the new information and classification.

This does not mean protection is lessened as we must follow the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, and our internal protocols (including our Accidental Discovery Protocol)

All parties agree to

- gather information, learn stories (especially of Non-physical sites, sites of journeys, and possible waahi tapu) and
- Revise decision regularly taking into account the gathered and new information.
- If at any point in this revision process the sites warrant reclassification as HCV 6 we can do that immediately.

Develop the HCV Management Strategy

For areas that qualify as HCVs, **formal strategy development will be undertaken**. All reserve areas will be included in the CAN and actively enhanced through pest control and restoration.

A reassessment is planned for 2028.

Implement HCV Management Strategy

Areas that are confirmed as HCVs, Logic Forest Solutions will implement strategies proportionate to risk and in consultation with stakeholders.

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 forests 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 Annually (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
2/04/2025	8:35am	13.3	79	<0.002	-	-	6
22/10/2025	Stream Dry	-	-	-	-	-	-

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
2/04/2025	8:18am	12.4	99	<0.002	-	-	210
22/10/2025	9:25am	16.3	134	<0.002	-	430	99

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
2/04/2025	9:30am	-	-	<0.002	-	-	140
22/10/2025	11:10am	20.2	712	<0.002	-	<0.2	89

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
2/04/2025	10:39am	12.9	138	<0.002	-	-	200
22/10/2025	10:31am	16.4	183	0.003	-	<3	180

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
2/04/2025	11:28am	15.3	559	<0.002	-	-	120
22/10/2025	10:06am	17.2	653	<0.002	-	47	260

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

3/11/2025 Site no longer being used

STREAM DATA - SITE 2												
Date	Time	Temperature	Conductivity	Nitrate mg/L	Phosphate mg/L	TSS mg/L	E.coli MPN/100mL	Nitrite mg/L	FIA (DRP) mg/l	Total Nitrogen mg/L	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus mg/L
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	-	-	-	-	-
22/10/2025	7:01am	12.6	191	0.018	-	19	110	<0.001	0.006	0.2	0.2	0.024

STREAM DATA - SITE 3												
Date	Time	Temperature	Conductivity	Nitrate mg/L	Phosphate mg/L	TSS mg/L	E.coli MPN/100mL	Nitrite mg/L	FIA (DRP) mg/l	Total Nitrogen mg/L	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus mg/L
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	-	-	-	-	-
22/10/2025	8:07am	13.4	586	0.002	-	67	160	<0.001	<0.002	0.2	0.2	0.032

STREAM DATA - SITE 4

Date	Time	Temperature	Conductivity	Nitrate mg/L	Phosphate mg/L	TSS mg/L	E.coli MPN/100mL	Nitrite mg/L	FIA (DRP) mg/l	Total Nitrogen mg/L	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus mg/L
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	-	-	-	-	-
22/10/2025	8:36am	14.2	445	<0.002	-	<2	730	<0.001	0.006	0.2	0.2	0.012

STREAM DATA - SITE 5

Date	Time	Temperature	Conductivity	Nitrate mg/L	Phosphate mg/L	TSS mg/L	E.coli MPN/100mL	Nitrite mg/L	FIA (DRP) mg/l	Total Nitrogen mg/L	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus mg/L
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	-	-	-	-	-
22/10/2025	6am	14.4	809	0.003	-	2.3	460	<0.001	<0.002	0.4	0.4	0.009

Date	Time	Temperature	Conductivity	Nitrate mg/L	Phosphate mg/L	TSS mg/L	E.coli MPN/100mL	Total Phosphorus mg/L	Periphyton Cover %	Macrophyte Cover %	Benthic Macroinvertebrate Abundance Index	Current velocity metres/second	Stream Habitat Score	Streambed Composition	Visual Clarity/turbidity (metres)
27/04/2023	9.28am	11.8	374	0.094	<0.02	660	2000	-	0%	0%	3	0.96	23	20% silt 80% small cobbles	0.03

5/09/20 23	11am	11.4	380	0.07 55	<0.01	20 9	28.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24/03/2 024	11.15 am	16.8	476	<0.0 02	<0.01	78	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22/10/2 025	7:32a m	12.7	297	0.10 2	-	20 0	100	0.082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	Nitrite mg/L	FIA (DRP) mg/l	Total Nitrogen mg/L	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus mg/L
16/08/2023	4.56pm	11.8	211	0.059	<0.01	6	2400	-	-	-	-	-
6/03/2024	Stream dry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28/03/2025	Stream dry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24/10/2025	8am	14.5	261	<0.002	-	<1	16	<0.001	<0.002	0.2	0.2	0.011

STREAM DATA - SITE 2												
Date	Time	Temperature	Conductivity	Nitrate mg/L	Phosphate mg/L	TSS mg/L	E.coli MPN/100mL	Nitrite mg/L	FIA (DRP) mg/l	Total Nitrogen mg/L	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus mg/L
16/8/23	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	-	-	-	-	-
28/3/25	Stream dry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

16/10/2025 Discussion between Holly and Heiks and it has been decided to drop this site due to location being very difficult to get to and in a small catchment.

STREAM DATA - SITE 3

Date	Time	Temperature	Conductivity	Nitrate mg/L	Phosphate mg/L	TSS mg/L	E.coli MPN/100mL	Nitrite mg/L	FIA (DRP) mg/l	Total Nitrogen mg/L	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus mg/L
16/8/23	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	-	-	-	-	-
28/3/25	11:17am	14.6	368	0.438	-	-	270	0.0044	0.041	0.67	0.22	0.09

16/10/2025 Discussion between Holly and Heiks and it has been decided to drop this site due to location being very difficult to get to.

STREAM DATA - SITE 4

Date	Time	Temperature	Conductivity	Nitrate mg/L	Phosphate mg/L	TSS mg/L	E.coli MPN/100mL	Nitrite mg/L	FIA (DRP) mg/l	Total Nitrogen mg/L	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus mg/L
16/8/23	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	-	-	-	-	-
28/3/25	12:05pm	15.4	529	0.439	-	-	>2400	0.0038	0.035	0.75	0.31	0.077
24/10/2025	11:11am			0.088		3.3	78	0.002	0.018	0.2	0.2	0.023

STREAM DATA - SITE 5

Date	Time	Temperature	Conductivity	Nitrate mg/L	Phosphate mg/L	TSS mg/L	E.coli MPN/100mL	Nitrite mg/L	FIA (DRP) mg/l	Total Nitrogen mg/L	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus mg/L
16/8/23	11.57am	11.6	361	0.097	<0.01	4	38	-	-	-	-	-
6/03/2024	11.45am	21	415	<0.002	<0.01	<3	1000	-	-	-	-	-
28/3/25	1:04pm	17.8	357	0.0209	-	-	1300	0.0017	0.008	0.3	0.28	0.032
24/10/2025	10:30am	16.6	364	<0.002	-	<1	30	<0.001	0.003	0.2	0.2	0.011

STREAM DATA - SITE 6

Date	Time	Temperature	Conductivity	Nitrate mg/L	Phosphate mg/L	TSS mg/L	E.coli MPN/100mL	Nitrite mg/L	FIA (DRP) mg/l	Total Nitrogen mg/L	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus mg/L
16/8/23	4.10pm	11.4	165	0.285	<0.01	5	9	-	-	-	-	-
6/03/2024	3.45pm	19	237	0.0398	<0.01	<3	66	-	-	-	-	-

16/10/2025 Discussion between Holly and Heiks and it has been decided to drop this site due to location being very difficult to get to and in a small catchment

STREAM DATA - SITE 7

Date	Time	Temperature	Conductivity	Nitrate mg/L	Phosphate mg/L	TSS mg/L	E.coli MPN/100mL	Nitrite mg/L	FIA (DRP) mg/l	Total Nitrogen mg/L	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus mg/L	E DNA Link	E DNA Job Number	E DNA Passcode
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											og n				
16/8/ 23	12.5 2pm	10.8	347	0.056 5	<0.01	<3	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/03/ 2024	4.15 pm	15.8	466	0.013	0.04	<3	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28/3/ 25	1:28 pm	15.7	331		-	-	79	0.001 1	0.014	0.17	0.16	0.037	https://wilderlab.co/explore	608662	-
24/10 /2025	8:33 am	14.7	387	0.014	-	1.6	170	<0.00 1	0.018	0.2	0.2	0.023			

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 2026.

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

Huiarua, Matanui, Glen Alva (Development Forests)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

Ormond Forest (Harvest-ready Forests), Operational Plan for the next five years

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

- Harvest Planning
- Harvesting and Earthworks.
- Replant
- Pest Control program.

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 LFSL Operations)

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) new contractors were engaged and inducted within the period

All Contractors underwent Drug Testing with 57 tests carried out– Pre employment/Reasonable cause/post-incident/post-accident/random

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

LFSL has a goal that all Contractor progress towards Safetree Certification for Harvesting and Silviculture Contractors.

Compliance inspections from WorkSafe were not carried out this period.

1295 H&S Briefings (including Tailgate meetings) were held by Contractors within the period, many attended by LFSL Staff.

Approximately 112673 person hours were worked in the forest in the period.

332 Audits were completed by Contractors within the period.

Health and Safety incidents

A total of 22 incidents and near misses were recorded across contractor operations during the period. These incidents primarily related to vehicle or machinery damage, operational near misses, minor injuries, and environmental or property damage events.

Incident types observed

The most common incident categories were:

- **Property or equipment damage**
Several incidents involved damage to trucks, trailers, machinery components, or infrastructure during normal operational activities such as loading or machine operation.
- **Vehicle and machinery operational incidents**
These included machine positioning near hazardous edges, loading errors, trailer brake use, and equipment contact with obstacles.
- **Near miss events**
Near misses were reported relating to slippery access tracks, communication issues during harvesting operations, and machinery positioning risks.
- **Minor injury**
One minor injury was recorded where a worker sustained a finger sprain while pruning trees and required medical attention but recovered without long-term impact.
- **Environmental or property damage**
A small number of incidents involved damage to boundaries, fences, or vegetation during tree felling operations.
- **Security-related incidents**
There were isolated cases involving equipment theft, vandalism, and fuel theft, highlighting ongoing risks associated with forest access and remote work sites.
- **Medical event**
One incident involved a worker suffering a medical collapse unrelated to operational activities, which was managed appropriately with emergency services contacted.

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 Huairua stated *“low environmental risk resulting from the proactive management observed onsite. Looking back now, the planting program at Huairua 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 four (4) 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 2025 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 Huairua Forests.

The 2026 Afforestation and blanking program is set to begin again with Land Preparation starting in April 2026 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 has been initiated with Stakeholders in February 2026 considering all risks, values, and needs of the community to inform the Forest Public Access Policy prepared in March 2026.

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 Alva 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 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.