OHIWA FOREST MONITORING RESULTS PUBLIC SUMMARY

October 2023 -September 2024

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 Ohiwa Forest Management Unit over 2023-2024.

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)

No Chemicals used in the FMU at time of report preparation.

If Chemicals are to be 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 Bay of Plenty 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.

Notable examples within our management area in the Bay of Plenty region include the Matata floods of 2005 and the Edgecumbe floods of 2017.
The Whakatāne, Ōhope and Matatā Escarpments are all prone to slips.
Volcanoes and earthquakes e.g. ground shaking, landslide, liquefaction, tsunami. A notable example of a large earthquake was the 1987 Edgecumbe earthquake, which was a magnitude 6.5.
Whakaari (White Island) is an active volcano of the coast of Whakatane which erupted in 2019.

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

The Ohiwa FMU location above Taneatua Road, as part of the Whakatane River water Catchment, and above the Ngati Awa Kawenata on the neighbouring property could lead to affects of Natural Hazards affecting these neighbouring values.

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,

All post-harvest sites are checked for accumulations of debris to waterways, especially those with potential to impact Taneatua Road. Drone Surveys will commence in November 2024.

Protected Areas and High Conservation Value Areas (HCVs):

An initial 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.

A 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.

Plants

In the adjoining Waiotane Scenic Reserve *Peperomia tetraphylla* (At Risk – Naturally Uncommon) has

been found as has the orchid species *Bulbophyllum tuberculatum* (At Risk – Naturally Uncommon). These are both "At Risk - Naturally Uncommon".
While a wide range of species were identified, no rare, threatened, or endangered species were found in the areas surveyed.

Birds

Weka (At Risk: Relict)
"Good Weka numbers" were reported in the Whakatane Kiwi Trust survey.
Weka are in the DOC list of RTE species, so this may represent a regionally significant concentration of Weka.
Falcon
New Zealand Falcon (Bush Falcon - *Falco novaeseelandiae* (Threatened - Nationally Increasing) were not recorded in the forest and while they are very likely to be there, this forest does represent a concentration of them, and therefore this does not make the block a HCVF.

Fernbird, Spotless crake and Marsh crake calls were played in the wetland to the north of the block, with no response heard.

Fish

The NZFFD Fish Spawning Habitats map shows a modelled probability above 50% for Red Finned Bully, Banded Kokopu, and Shortjaw Kokopu. The first two are not threatened, while the Short Jaw Kokopu is RTE (classified as "Nationally Vulnerable"). The short Jaw kokopu potential spawning site is the stream leaving the block to the NW into the Ohineteraraku Scenic Reserve.

This spawning modelling is based on the NIWA New Zealand Freshwater Fish Database (NZFFD). Records from NZFFD show sampling in the places marked on the Figure 1 below

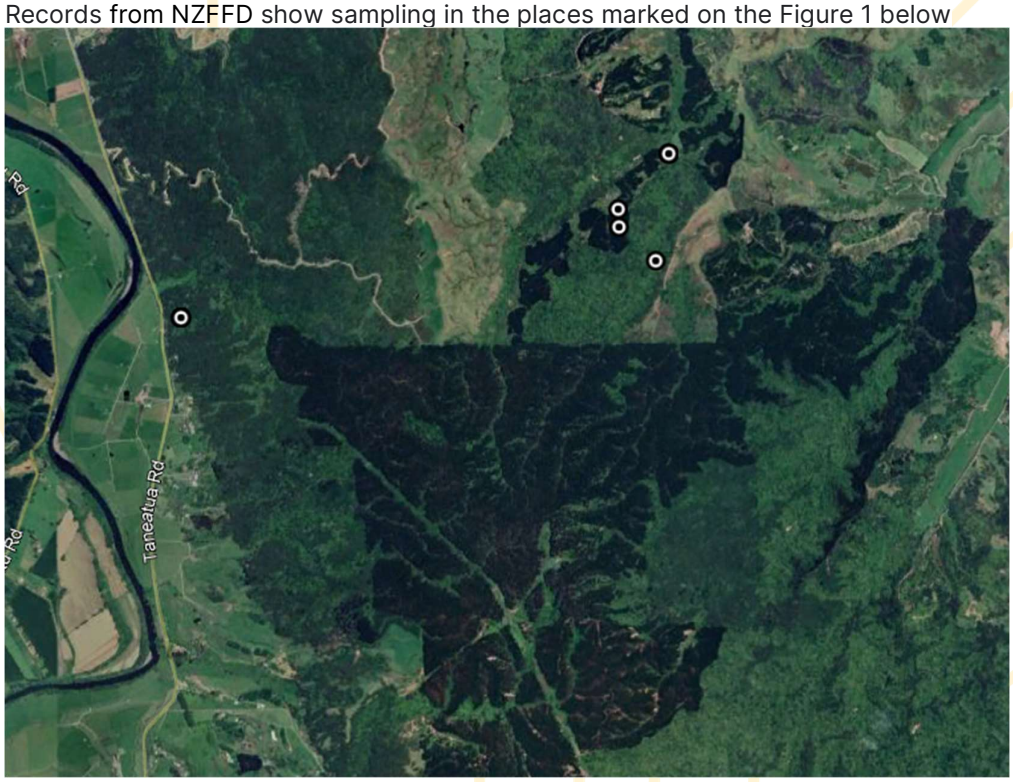


Figure 1 NZFFD Sites near Ohiwa Forest

In the western site on the Ohineteraraku Stream RTE Species recorded in the NZFFD were Longfin eel, and Shortjaw Kokopu

In the NW sites on the headwaters of the Maraetotara Stream the following RTE species were recorded in the NZFFD. Giant Kokopu, Shortjaw Kokopu. Longfin eel, and Torrentfish.

Stream Health Monitoring has been carried out 3 times since purchase of the property in the Forest at sites shown below.

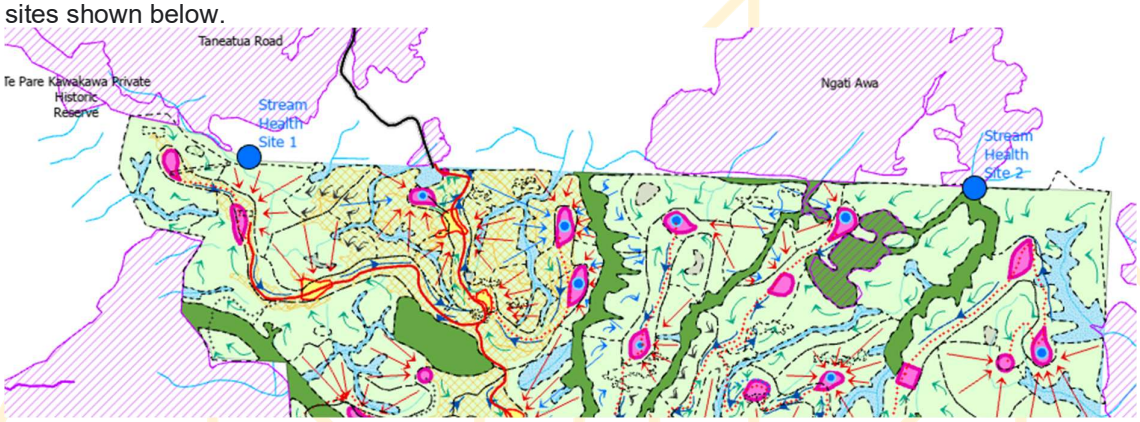


Figure 2 Stream Health Monitoring Sites.

SNA ***See Fig 4 Ecology Management Zones Ohiwa FMU***
There are SNA's recorded on the site. The criteria for areas being designated as SNA's is determined by each individual council, and generally includes
Representativeness: Areas that have characteristic examples of the original ecosystem that are no longer commonplace.
Rarity/Distinctiveness: Areas that have biological or physical features that are scarce, threatened, or unusual.
Diversity and Pattern: Areas that have a natural diversity of ecology, species, and physical features.

The Criteria which led to these areas being designated as SNA's is not known, is it safe to assume it aligns well with the criteria for HVC1.

LFSL will work with Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Biodiversity Groups to increase our best available knowledge of the SNA's and review these areas.

Shared Priority Biodiversity Sites

Parts of the block being considered are also recognized as Shared Priority Biodiversity Sites (boprc.govt.nz). This is a designation by DOC and BOPRC. The area designated as a shared Biodiversity Site is the SE corner of the site which is named "Waiotane Scenic Reserve and Extension". This is away from production areas and has also been identified as anHCV1 for Weka.

See Fig 4 Ecology Management Zones Ohiwa FMU

High Conservation Value Areas (HCVs)

Upon commencing management of Ohiwa Forest undertook assessment of the FMU for High Conservation Values by;

- undertaking an Ecology site visit,
- starting Stream Health Monitoring
- convening a Biodiversity Stakeholder Group (Whakatane Kiwi Trust, BOP Regional Council, Halo, Korehaha Whakahau, DOC, and an independent Ecologist) for assessment of HCV 1-3.
- Consulting with Whakatane District Council for HCV 4 & 5
- Consulting with Ngati Awa for HCV 5 & 6

For HCV 1-3

LFSL and its Ecologist identified the NE and SE areas of bush do qualify as a HCVF for the presence of Weka. More information may be required on Weka numbers, or using a precautionary approach, a Weka management plan has been prepared and included in the Forest Monitoring and Pest Control Network.

From October 2024 LFSL has engaged Whakatāne Kiwi Trust to carry out an extensive Forest Monitoring and Pest Control Network within this plan is Photopoint monitoring of HCV sites conditions to commence October 2025.

The block of indigenous forest in the NE and SW are identified as HCVF's as they have been identified as SNA's, HVES, and Biodiversity Prioritisation sites.
In addition high Weka numbers mean a larger portion of the site should be considered HCVF.

See Fig 4 Ecology Management Zones Ohiwa FMU

In order to manage risk to these blocks, and identified species, or species identified as potentially occupying the sites under the precautionary principle, the land owner proposes to work with a Biodiversity Group consisting of DOC, BOPRC, Whakatane Kiwi Trust to determine practical strategies and forestry practice to minimize risk to these blocks

The Monitoring and Pest Control Network will form part of the HCV 1 Area Management Plan for Weka Management identified.

Monitoring information will also be used for review of the status of each HCV in March 2025.

Reserves Conservation area Network (CAN) analysis attributes 24% of the FMU as Reserves
See Fig 4 Ecology Management Zones Ohiwa FMU

For HCV 4-6

No Areas were classified as HCV 4-6 however these will be reviewed in formally October 2025 however it has been agreed in consultation that as information is gained around Cultural Values from further consultation the HCV 6 classification can be reviewed as this information comes to hand.

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species (RTE's):

RTE species management is required in forest areas where rare, threatened & endangered species are known to be present. The ecological assessments undertaken for the Ohiwa Forest, and reported sightings, outline any RTE species present and provide management recommendations for staff and contractors to manage operations alongside these species.

The Ohiwa FMU is home to North Island Kiwi and Weka.

Based on a field survey Whakatane Kiwi Trust suggested the northern and eastern areas of the block be considered as High Priority Zones of kiwi. A kiwi management plan has been prepared.
While not a listed as RTE, protection of Kiwi is required under the NESPF and consistent with the values of the Landowner to protect, educate contractors and staff and to support the work of Whakatane Kiwi Trust and Ngati Awa's Korehāhā Whakahau program.

A Kiwi management plan for Ohiwa Forest is in place that outlines the actions that will be taken to conserve and recover kiwi in the forest prior to and during the harvesting in the forest block which commenced November 2023. The plan has been developed by Logic Forest Solutions Ltd in consultation with the Whakatane Kiwi Trust and other stakeholders.

There are also Ruru (Morepork) in large numbers and many songbirds.

Biodiversity Management

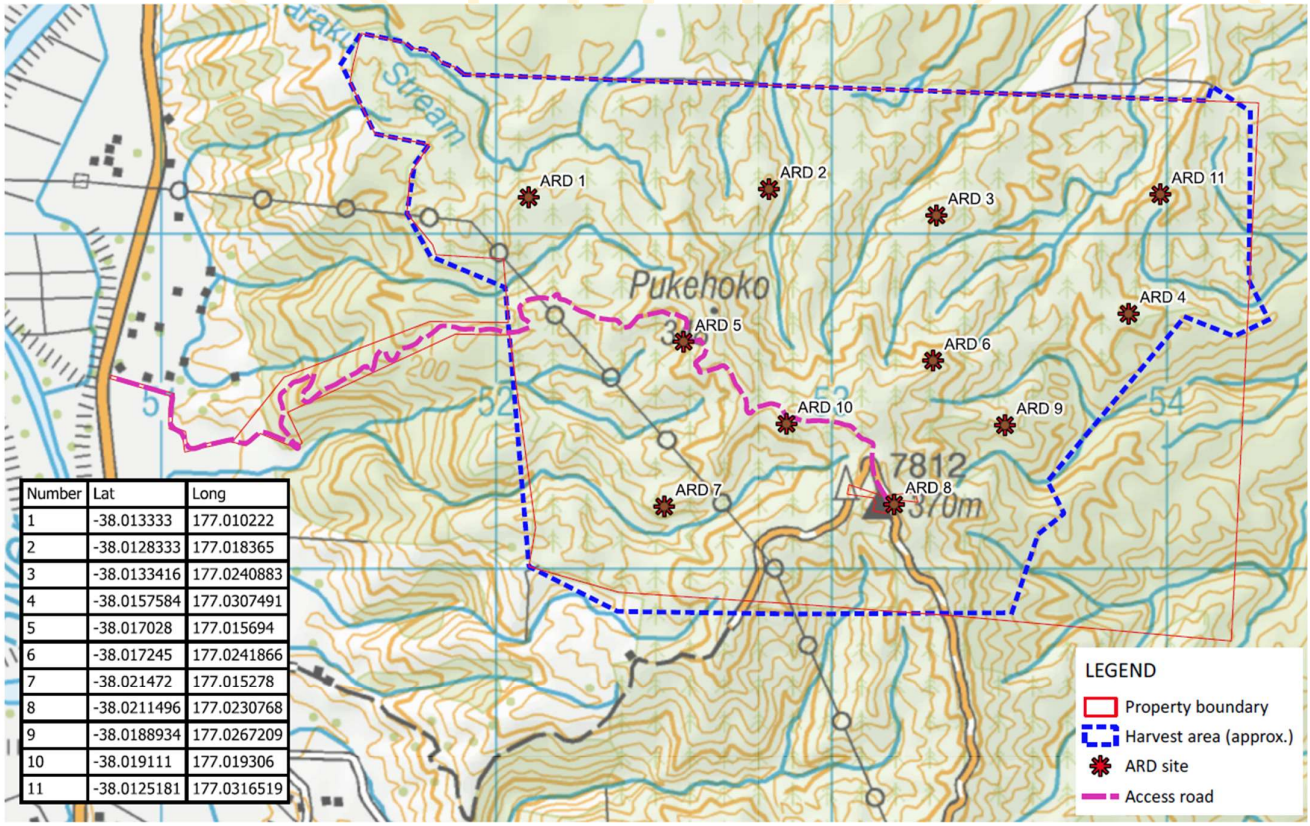
As a step towards protecting Kiwi and Weka within the FMU all dogs (except Kiwi Tracking dogs) excluded. Camera Monitoring has found two (2) incidences of dogs being captured on cameras however these could not be relocated.

Kiwi Management Plan Monitoring Schedule – A Kiwi Survey was completed in August, 2023-ARD Results below and priority Management Areas arising are show in Fig 4.
These Priority Kiwi Management Zones have observations made at Prestart of operations by Telemetry survey to determine whether tracked kiwi are present in the areas.

Kiwi signage has been installed in the Forest and crews are trained in the Kiwi protocol.

Rare Species Sightings reporting is ongoing. Formal Monitoring will commence with the Pest Monitoring and Control Plan in October 2024 and summarised in the next report

Condition and visible growth changes (8.2.2) a. of Reserves and HCV Areas will be carried out 2 Yearly on September 1st



Number	Lat	Long
1	-38.013333	177.010222
2	-38.0128333	177.018365
3	-38.0133416	177.0240883
4	-38.0157584	177.0307491
5	-38.017028	177.015694
6	-38.017245	177.0241866
7	-38.021472	177.015278
8	-38.0211496	177.0230768
9	-38.0188934	177.0267209
10	-38.019111	177.019306
11	-38.0125181	177.0316519

Figure 3 ARD Call Count Sites

APPENDIX 1 - Kiwi Call Survey Results

Ohiwa Forestry Block Call Count Results					
	Kiwi # calls	**Distance**	**Sex**	**Possible Kiwi**	**Distance**
Site 1					
Day 1	0				
Day 2	3	Distant	2 xM, 1x F	2	Distant
Day 3	3	Close	M		
Site 2	No data, ARD not working				
Site 3					
Day 1	3	Distant	M		
Day 2	4	1x med, 3x distant	M		
Day 3	3	1x med, 2x distant	M		
Site 4					
Day 1	3	med, distant	2xM +F	Mid duet	
Day 2	1	V Distant	M		
Day 3	3	Mid, distant	2xM 1xF		
Site 5					
Day 1	1	Distant	M		
Day 2	2	V distant	M		
Day 3	0				
Site 7					
Day 1	0				
Day 2	0				
Day 3	0				
Site 8					
Day 1	0				
Day 2	0				
Day 3	1	Mid	F		
Site 9					
Day 1	2	Mid	F		
Day 2	0				
Day 3	0				
Site 10					

Day 1	0				
Day 2	0				
Day 3	1	Mid	F		
Site 11					
Day 1	3	Close	F, M, F	(duet)	
Day 2	2	Mid	M		
Day 3	3	Mid	M, M, F	(duet)	

From October 2024 LFSL has engaged Whakatāne Kiwi Trust to carry out an extensive Forest Monitoring and Pest Control Network which will identify RTE species and Pest numbers and location and then target control to protect Biodiversity Values and High Conservation area Values. See Appendix A below.

Logic Forest Solutions commenced **Stream Health Monitoring** within the forest in November 2023 which includes eDNA sampling. ***See Fig 4 Ecology Management Zones Ohiwa FMU***

An Ecologist has been engaged to undertake Assessments of potential reserve areas, develop plan, and implement and monitor restoration of these areas. Other biodiversity Programs could evolve from this information.

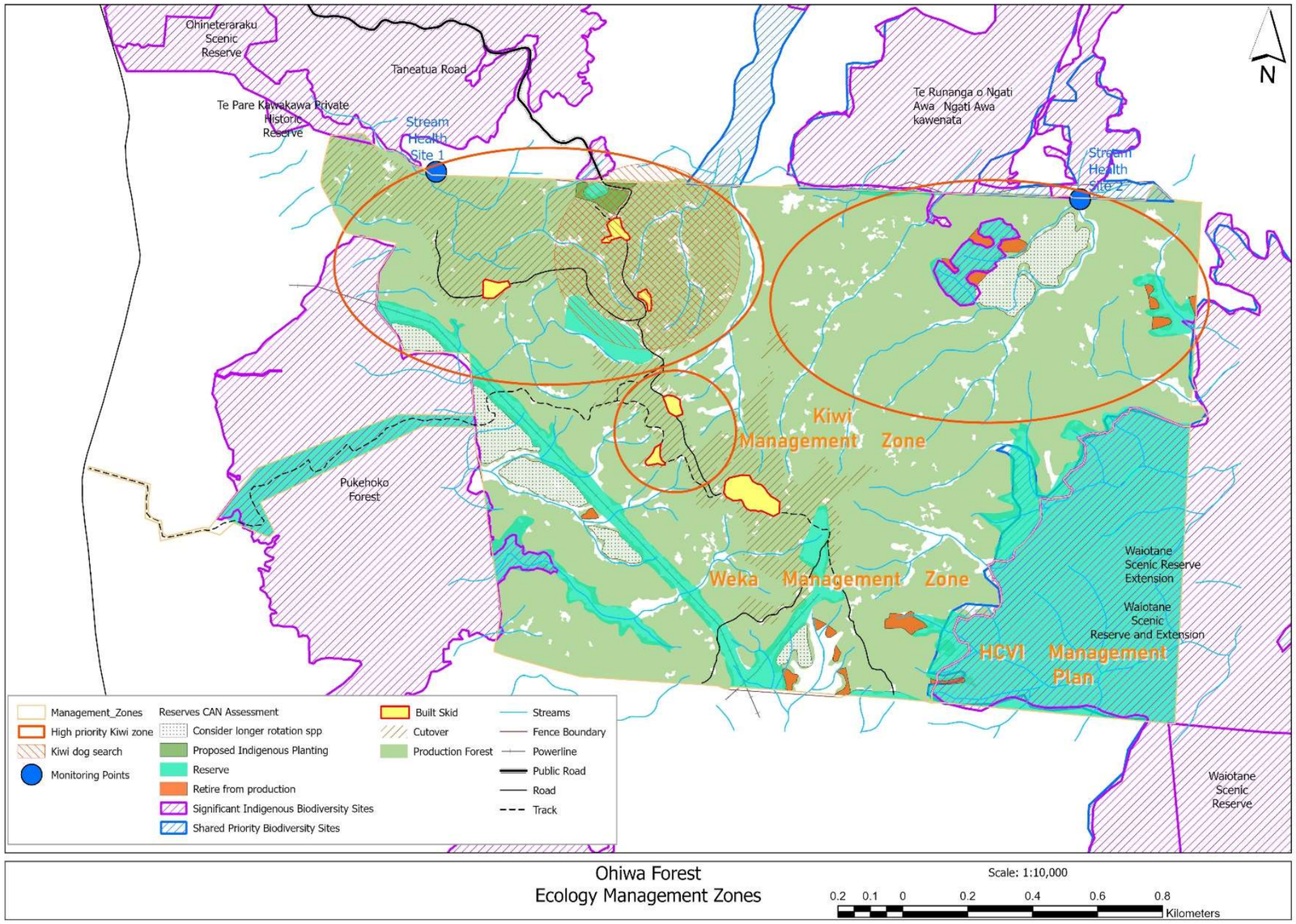


Figure 4 Ecology Management Zones Ohiwa FMU

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 forest in November 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). See results below

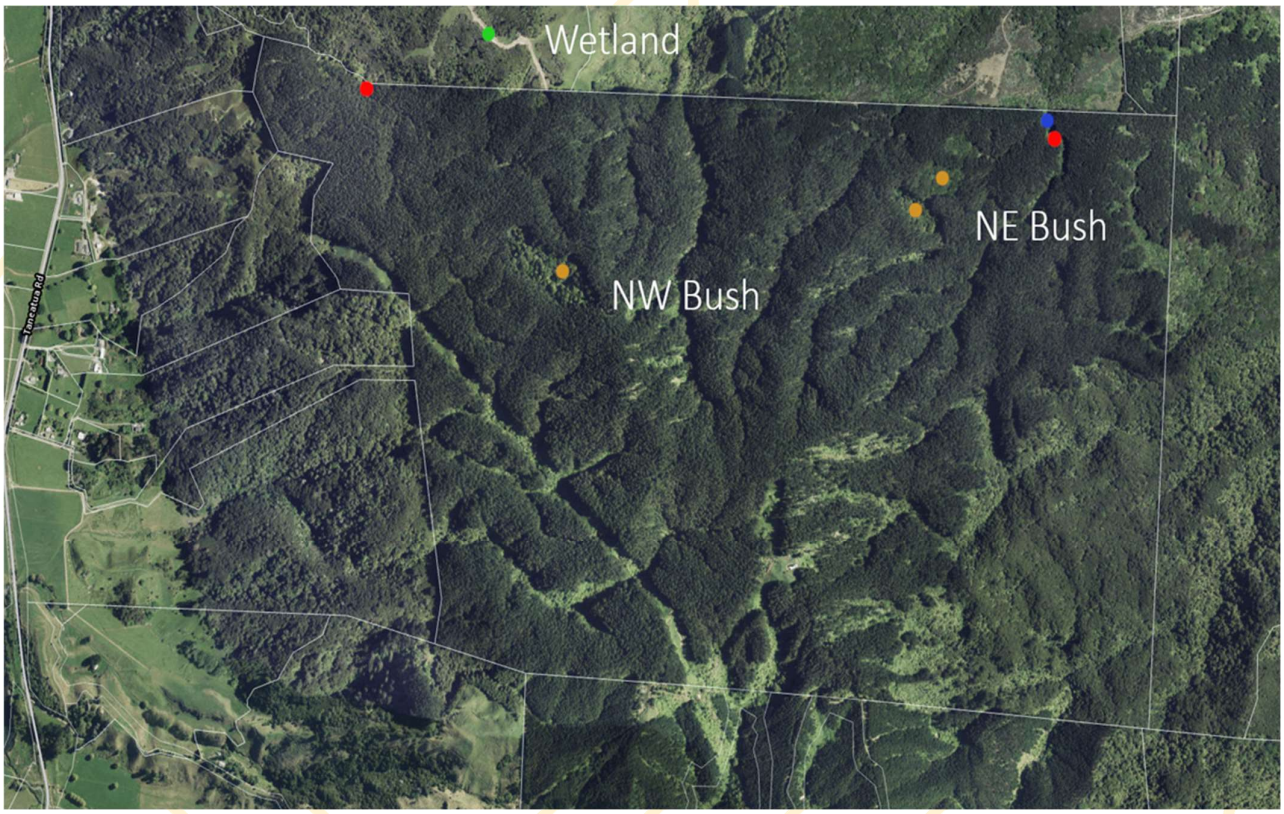


Figure 5 Stream Health Monitoring Locations Ohiwa Forest

STREAM DATA - SITE 1							
Date	Time	Temperature	Conductivity	Nitrate mg/L	Phosphate mg/L	TSS g/m3	E.coli MPN/100mL
9/11/2023	10.10am	11.7	114	0.77	0.05	4.5	6
22/04/2024	11.59am	13.9	121	0.75	0.03	1	58

STREAM DATA - SITE 2							
Date	Time	Temperature	Conductivity	Nitrate mg/L	Phosphate mg/L	TSS mg/L	E.coli MPN/100mL
9/11/2023	2.38pm	13.6	125	0.75	0.09	8.4	25
22/04/2024	2.45pm	14.7	127	1.33	0.11	0.81	37

eDNA Combined Surveys by Site October 2023 and April 2024

Species	North East Stream site	North West Stream site	Total
Crustaceans	**6**		**6**
Allorchestes	1		1
Arcitalitrus	1		1

Cyclopidae	1		1
Hexanauplia	1		1
Mesocyclops leuckarti	1		1
Talitroidea	1		1
Fish	**4**	**2**	**6**
Anguilla australis	1		1
Anguilla dieffenbachii	1	2	3
Galaxias	1		1
Galaxias fasciatus	1		1
Molluscs	**5**	**2**	**7**
Caenogastropoda	1		1
Gastropoda	1	2	3
Potamopyrgus	1		1
Potamopyrgus antipodarum	1		1
Venerida	1		1
Total	**15**	**4**	**19**

Pest Management (Biodiversity Pests)

Whakatāne Kiwi Trust Pest carry out Predator Control around and within the forest.
Te Rungana o Ngati Awa (TRONP), as a neighbour, and Stakeholder carry out extensive Predator Control Programs and Logic Forest Solutions will work with them, and the Whakatane Kiwi Trust, on preparation of a Pest Management Plan.

The Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa's Korehāhā Whakahau project's objective is to remove possums from a 4,700ha area around Whākatane while creating jobs and building iwi capacity. Logic Forest Solutions are working with them on their needs involving the forest block.

In August, 2023 Whakatane Kiwi Trust prepared and established out a Kiwi Management Plan Monitoring Schedule - Kiwi Survey taking Kiwi Call Surveys and random camera monitoring lines for relative abundance predator monitoring & surveillance cameras

November 2023-August 2024 Whakatane Kiwi Trust carried out Kiwi Monitoring Whakatane ARD Call Reports detail available on request

From July 2024-August 2024 LFSL and WKT prepared a Pest Monitoring and Management Plan for all Pests and HCV1 species Pest Monitoring and Management Plan(Criterion 6.4, 6.6, Principle 8, Principle 9 Criterion 10.3, 10.7 Appendix H).

From October 2024 LFSL has engaged Whakatāne Kiwi Trust to carry out an extensive Forest Monitoring and Pest Control Network which will identify RTE species and Pest numbers and location and then target control to protect Biodiversity Values and High Conservation area Values. See Appendix A below.

Monitoring will commence with the agreed Pest Monitoring and Control Plan in October 2024

Pest Management (Production and nuisance Pests)

Wilding conifer control

Survey (Drone) forest boundary annually.
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

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 via forest access permit system of which low numbers have been found.
A unclaimed small wild cattle herd exist in the forest which has eluded mustering and is being addressed when seen by Ground Control Methods.

Pest Monitoring and Management (For more detail request LFSL Pest Monitoring and Control Plan Ohiwa Forest)

Whakatāne Kiwi Trust Pest carry out Predator Control around and within the forest.
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This is outlined in Appendix A below.

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 Ohiwa October 2027

Monitoring will commence with the agreed Pest Monitoring and Control Plan in October 2024 which will also identify production and nuisance pest problems.

Operational Management Activities

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

- Construction of roads and landings for the progressing harvest
- Continuation of log harvesting
- Replanting
- Work in conjunction with Whakatāne Kiwi Trust in protecting and surveying Kiwi in the forest.
- Implementation of Cultural Assessment Recommendations into management plans.
- Work with Pest Control groups on control and eradication programs.
- Continue Ecological Management programs as developed.

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 twice 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. Post Harvest Inspections and Council Compliance Officer reporting indicate good compliance

Council Compliance Officers visit on average once every 6 -8 weeks and reporting indicates good compliance

Deposition, accumulation, and transport of debris materials in the paths to water and waterways monitoring debris in waterways leading to Off-site effects is monitored by Post harvest records for each setting, and further monitoring will be undertaken by Quarterly Drone Survey to be started March 2025.
This will focus particularly on deposition in streams leading to Taneatua Road.

Health, Safety and Wellbeing of Contractors

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: Four (4) contractors were engaged and inducted within the period

All Contractors underwent Drug Testing with 38 tests carried out– Pre-Employment/Reasonable cause/post-incident/post-accident/Random

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

Tree feller Audits were carried out by an independent external contractor in Ohiwa with results of 96.24% and 90.98% respectively.

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.

311 H&S Briefings (including Tailgate meetings) were held by Contractors within the period, many attended by LFSL Staff.
Approximately 30,000 person hours were worked in the forest in the period,
78 Audits were completed by Contractors within the period.
7 CARs were found and actioned within the period.

Health and Safety incidents involved

- 1 Near-Miss involving a Truck and Trailer which identified a Road issue which was repaired and minimised and leading to future redesign.
- 4 Property damage to equipment.
- 1 Minor Injury LTI truck chaining.
- 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 BOP Regional Council inspection for Resource consent or NESCF conditions, inspecting against PA23-00029-FOR is regular (6-8 weekly) and has not raised any incidents resulting in enforcement or Corrective Action.

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 were 2 reports of gate damage from poaching. Some anecdotal reports of poaching.
Pest Control Camera Monitoring from Nov 1st 2024 in Ohiwa will quantify the suspected issue.

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. No Chemicals were used in the FMU at time of report preparation

Community

LFSL and the Ohiwa 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 contractors are employed at Ohiwa; Harvesting, Road Construction, and Cartage.

Harvesting will occur in the mature plantation at approximately 80-100ha every year for the next three (3) years. The harvesting will be undertaken by these Whakatane-based logging contractors.
Operational progress is tracking at the rate planned to employ 1 harvest contractor and 1 roading contractor sourced locally for 2.6 years continuously
Spreading the Harvest over the 2-3 years rather than involving more contractors for a shorter period enables longer term employment for locals.

Local road users were notified in a letter drop prior to harvest in September 2023, and a follow up phone call on progress in September 2024.

Local Domestic processors are used for the processing of structural framing timber. Pruned logs are processed by mills in the central Bay of Plenty, which are the closest mills to Ohiwa Forest that produce Clearwood products.
Some logs produced at Ohiwa Forest will not meet the standards that the domestic mills require and will be exported.

A community Survey is planned for the Ohiwa FMU area in July 2025

A Public Access assessment process was worked through with Stakeholders in July 2024 considering all risks, values, and needs of the community.
Currently, due to Health and Safety risks around harvest and trespass issues, Access is closed to all but the Forest Owners and Managers Staff.
Public Access will be reviewed late 2024 to start discussions with interest groups on some formal access arrangements in preparation for the end of the current harvest stage.
July 8th 2025 will be the 1st review of the current policy setting.
For more details dee the Ohiwa Forest Public Access Policy

Disputes and grievances are actioned as per Disputes Policy and Procedures. In the period of this report two (2) disputes arose and were dealt with confidentially.

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.
Refresher training is scheduled for January/February 2025 with Iwi involvement.

An Archaeologist Survey was completed in in October 2023
There is currently one known site within the FMU but well outside of the production area and will be relocated and marked under advice from Ngati Awa and Heritage NZ.

A Cultural Values Assessment has been provided to LFSL from Ngati Awa in January 2025 and has been built into assessment for HCV 5 & 6.
Work is progressing to build Mātauranga Māori values into workplans within the FMU with the assistance of Ngati Awa.

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 Workers in September 2024 found that all permanent staff and workers receive at least a Living Wage. One worker in training was receiving Higher than minimum age with training initiatives and incentives paid for. A review of alignment with all staff an workers receiving a Living Wage will be carried out by 1st March 2025.

Operational progress is tracking at the rate planned to employ 1 harvest contractor and 1 roading contractor sourced locally for 2.6 years continuously
Spreading the Harvest over the 2-3 years rather than involving more contractors for a shorter period enables longer term employment for locals.

Domestic processing is prioritised to enable domestic employment.

Economic Viability of the Business and FMU

Economic Viability of the Business and FMU is critic o the Forest Owner being able to continue activity in the region.
As identified earlier that viability allows strategic decisions such as extending the period of harvest within the FMU while absorbing market fluctuations to ensure employment of 1 harvest contractor and 1 roading contractor, and cartage who employ locally sourced locally for 2.6 years continuously
Spreading the Harvest over the 2-3 years rather than involving more contractors for a shorter period enables longer term employment for locals.

Domestic processing is prioritised to enable domestic employment, even when export rates might exceed those offered locally.

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

Appendix A Ōhiwa Forest Monitoring and Pest Control Network

Meets the requirements of LFSL and Forest Certification to Monitor Pests, Forest Condition, Biodiversity protection and enhancement.

Is a change of Focus of Whakatane Kiwi Trust from Kiwi protection to Monitorng, Analysys, Design and Implementation of a Integrated Moniroting and control program for all Pests, not just Kiwi.

Integrated Monitoring and Control Program

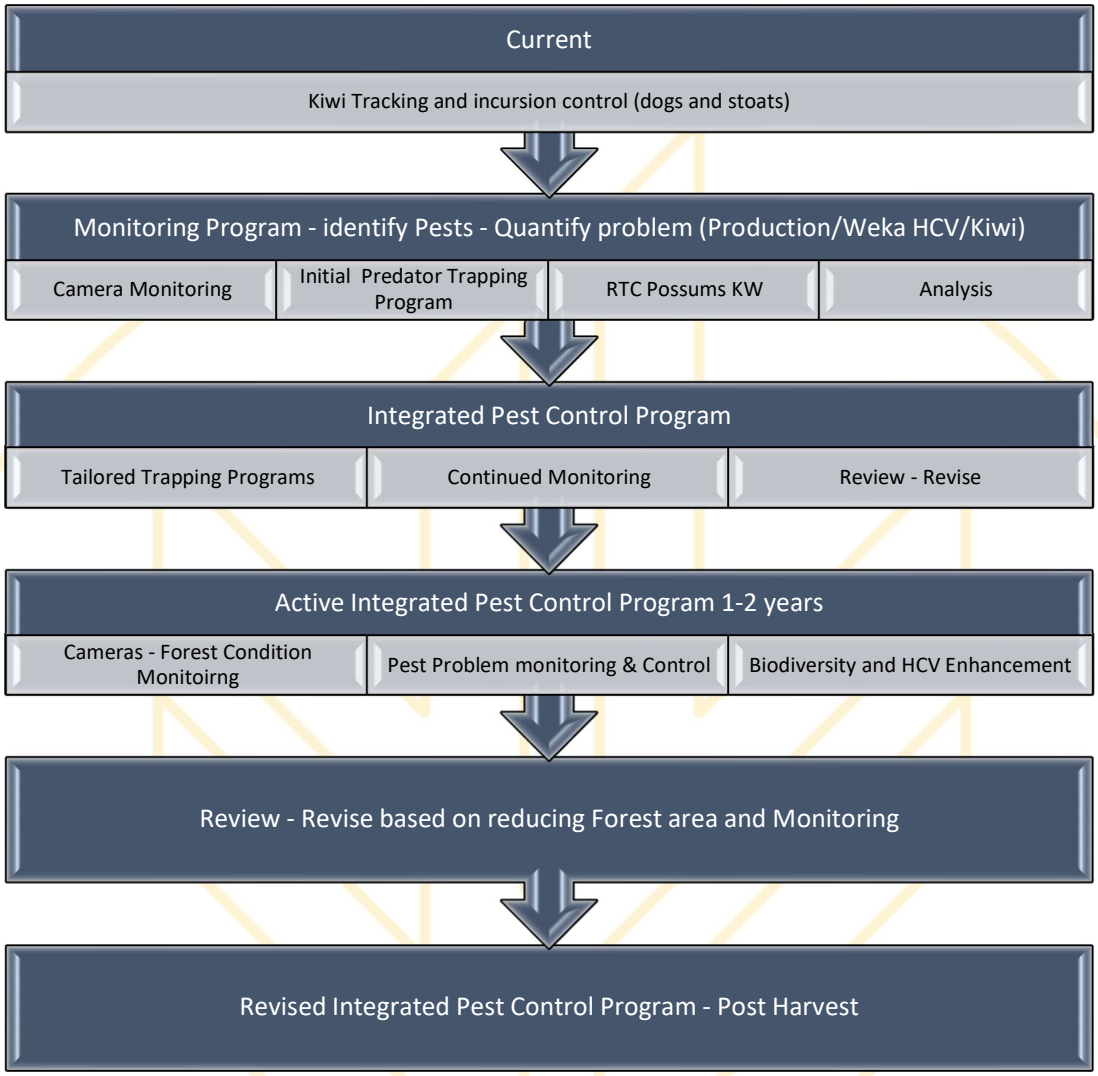
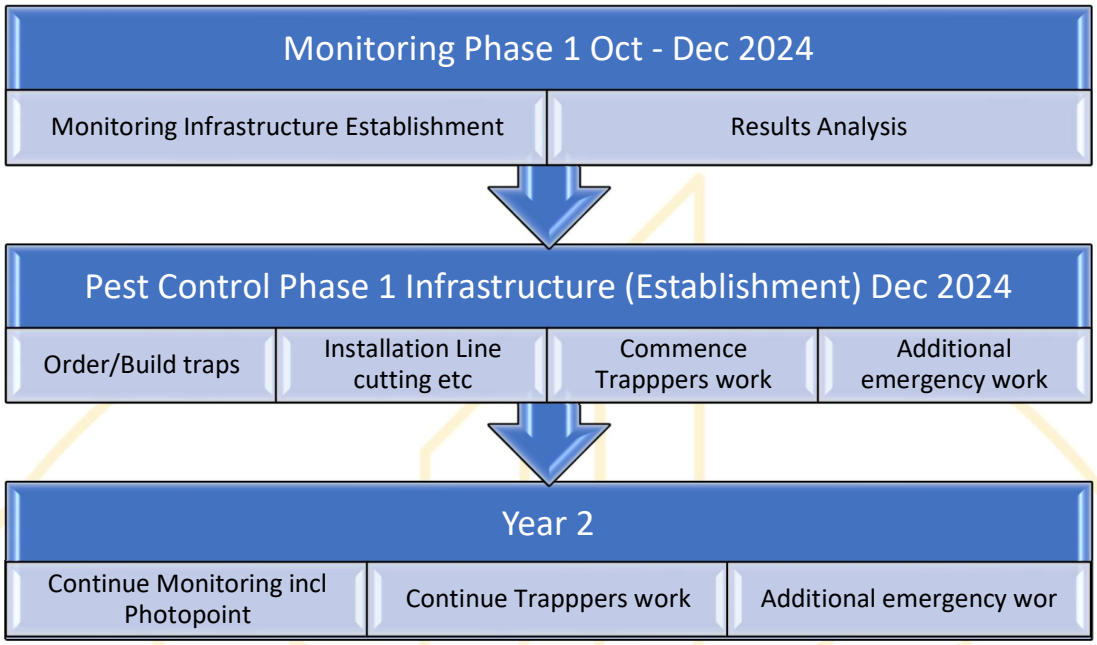


Figure 4 Outline of the Integrated Monitoring and Control Program for Ohiwa Forest

Integrated Monitoing and Control Program Timeline



Additional Ecology work such as Bird Counts done by Whakatane KiwiTrust.