

AUGUST 24, 2026

The Forest Management Plan is a guidance document for staff and stakeholders. It is designed to outline the companies' strategic framework for achieving sustainably managed forest estates, compliant with legal obligations and accreditation standards.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2026/2027

BUSINESS RISK MANAGER
SOUTHERN CROSS FORESTS TRUST



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1 BACKGROUND

This **Forest Management Plan** has been prepared as a guidance document to facilitate the continual improvement of the sustainable forest management practiced by the following companies:

- Hume Forests Pty Ltd (HFL) www.humeforests.com.au
- Snowy Mountains Forests Australia Trust (SMF) www.snowyforests.com.au
- Southern Cross Forests Trust (SCF) www.southerncrossforests.com.au

These entities will hereafter be referred to collectively as “**the companies**” throughout this document and in all other controlled documents within our Forest Management System.

All estates are founded on the silviculture of *Pinus radiata*, a softwood species that originated from the Monterey Peninsula, California USA.

The intention of this Forest Management Plan is not to duplicate pre-existing documents in the Forest Management System (FMS) but to provide an explanation of the individual components of the FMS and their function.

This Forest Management Plan is intended to be a summary of our FMS.

1.1 Current Certifications

The companies currently maintain certifications in:

- Sustainable Forest Management: AS/NZS 4708.
- Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems: ISO 45001.
- Environmental Management Systems: ISO 14001.

Requests for external audit summaries can be made to safety@scft.com.au. They are also available on the companies’ websites.

1.1.1 CERTIFICATION LOGO USE

Currently, certification logos, including the Programme of Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) logo, are displayed only on the companies’ websites.

The PEFC or Responsible Wood Certification number is imbedded into the companies’ electronic docketing system (LOGR).

1.2 The Context of the Business

The companies manage softwood plantations located in the Tumut, Tumbarumba, Oberon, Braidwood, and Bombala regions of NSW, and the Bendoc and Towong regions of Victoria.

The scope of certification includes activities associated with the management of softwood plantations and the harvesting and marketing of forest products.

Plantation activities include the establishment of plantations, the silviculture of growing tree stock, and harvesting and haulage of timber products to customer facilities. To support these core plantation management functions, the companies also undertake quarrying and road construction, prevention and suppression of wildfire, pests and disease management, and yield monitoring and regulation.

Frequent engagement with the companies’ stakeholders occurs at various levels, including distribution of operational notifications, the companies’ participation in local pest management forums, disease and fire management functions, and staff representation on local, regional, and national committees.

The companies practice sustainable forest management and are committed to continual improvement to provide both a safe workplace and an improved forest environment. The companies prioritise the health and safety of their workers and visitors; alongside their responsible

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environmental management of plantation forests and our non-plantation lands which are of significant historical, cultural, and intrinsic value. The companies are committed to delivering long term investor value, in a systematic, environmentally responsible, and socially acceptable manner.

Estate Descriptions:

1.2.1.1 HUME FORESTS PTY LTD

Hume Forests Pty Ltd was established in 2004 and represents an estate area of approximately 13,931 net planted hectares. This estate has been amassed by the acquisition of established small private plantations located in the Oberon, Tumut, and Tumbarumba regions of southern New South Wales (NSW).

1.2.1.2 SNOWY MOUNTAINS FORESTS AUSTRALIA TRUST

The Snowy Mountains Forests Australia Trust estate was acquired in 2012 after the liquidation of the Willmott Forests Limited managed investment scheme. This estate comprises approximately 20,831 net planted hectares freehold and 2,174 net planted hectares leasehold, principally located in the Bombala, Braidwood, and Tumbarumba districts of NSW, with some plantations in the north-eastern corner of Victoria. This acquisition originally included several hardwood plantations located in the Northern Rivers district of north-eastern NSW; these plantations have since been sold.

1.2.1.3 SOUTHERN CROSS FORESTS TRUST

The Southern Cross Forests Trust estate was established in 2015 and currently comprises approximately 9,397 net planted hectares. This estate has been consolidated by the acquisition of multiple parcels of private plantations and fallow land, including some residual areas of the Willmott Forests estate, and the Gunn's and Abbeygate softwood estates located near Tumbarumba. Southern Cross Forests Trust is presently operating in the Tumbarumba, Bombala, and Oberon region in NSW and in the Bendoc region of Victoria.

In **NSW** private plantation forestry is regulated by the *Plantations and Reafforestation Act 1999* and *Plantation and Reafforestation (Code) Regulation 2001*.

In **Victoria** timber production is regulated by the *Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014*.

2 DEFINED FOREST AREA

Defined Forest Area is a concept defined by the Australian Standard AS4708, *Sustainable Forest Management*, as being, “(an) area (including land and water) to which the requirements of this Standard are applied and over which the forest manager demonstrates control. Including productive and non-productive forest areas, waterbody reserves, conservation areas, roads, key facilities, and infrastructure required to deliver sustainable forest management”.

The companies Defined Forest Area comprises land over which they have management control of operations.

Lands excluded from the Defined Forest Area, and on which the companies do not have management control include:

- FCNSW Leasehold Plantations.
 - Where FCNSW has management control.
- Private (Third Party) Woodlot Harvesting.
 - E.g. harvesting woodlots owned by third party entities including Local Government, schools, small private growers, etc. thus, the companies have no management control.
- Freehold Agricultural Land scheduled for sale.
 - Parcels of acquired land that do not form part of the companies' long-term sustainable operations.

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The companies' Defined Forest Area is summarised below, and the full statement is updated annually (Appendix A), with mapping posted on the companies' websites.

Table 1 Defined Forest Area as of 3 June 2026

Entity	NPA (ha)	Other Land use (ha)	Total Area (ha)
Hume Forests Pty Ltd	13,931	5,513	19,445
Snowy Mountains Forests Australia Trust	20,831	16,568	37,399
Southern Cross Forests Trust	9,397	4,283	13,680
Total	44,159	26,364	70,524

The net area statements, and Defined Forest Area of these forestry entities are not static. Mapping is subject to ongoing review to refine its accuracy. Adjustments may include unmapped plantations, non-productive areas, and plantations over title boundaries.

Suitable plantation land meeting benchmark criteria of location and productivity may be acquired. Existing plantations which fail to achieve required benchmarks of productivity may be liquidated.

The companies' estates contain significant areas of non-plantation land. This land can be in the form of retained native vegetation, firebreaks, road easements, other infrastructure, drainage features and ex-plantation sites listed for sale.

3 CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Only products produced from within the Defined Forest Area are attributed as being certified under AS4708. Products produced from Leasehold Plantations and Private Woodlots are not attributed this accreditation.

The point of origin of wood products (the plantation) is identified in the Timber Harvest and Haulage Work Plan, on the Log Dockets and on the sales invoice. Log dockets are produced using the companies' electronic docket system, **LOGR**, and make a claim of certification where relevant.

The companies manage the harvesting, extraction, loading and transport of timber products. The **Timber Harvest and Haulage Work Plan** specifies the approved haulage route and that all loads of timber must be accompanied by an electronic Log Docket. Point of sale can vary with customer; typically, sales are undertaken at the mill door. For a limited number of customers, sales are made at the forest landing.

Customers are consulted annually with an updated Defined Forest Area statement and the companies' certification status.

4 SYSTEMATIC MANAGEMENT

4.1 Policy

The **Forest Management Policy** outlines the companies' commitment to sustainable forest management, legal compliance, continual improvement, stakeholder engagement, and staff development.

It is aligned with the requirements of **AS 4708 – Sustainable Forest Management**.

The companies have also developed policies in relation to Work Health and Safety and the Environment (HSE). These are publicly available on the companies' websites.

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4.2 Forest Management Plan

The **Forest Management Plan (FMP)** is the primary guidance document for how the Forest Management System (FMS) is applied.

The FMS includes policies, manuals, procedures, and guidelines designed to manage environmental values, WHS, and community responsibilities while supporting commercial objectives.

Note: The FMP is not an operational plan and does not include the detailed procedures found in activity-specific operational documents.

4.2.1 LEGAL RIGHT TO MANAGE LANDS

The companies' verification process of their legal right to manage their lands and forests is outlined in the **Acquisition and Land Sales Procedure**. Following receipt of the Legal Due Diligence report, new properties are entered into the Legal layer of the Land Resource Management (LRM) system. Any ambiguous land tenures are verified by title searches. Legal title is also confirmed regularly by third party consultants during the annual Forest Valuation Appraisal process.

4.2.2 LEGAL COMPLIANCE

The companies identify applicable legal compliance requirements by monitoring several resources including:

- Subscribing to industry legal updates.
- Notifications from industry newsletters and associations.
- Review of media outlets and statements.
- Discussions with stakeholders.

Changes to legislation are now documented in the **Monthly Team Minutes**. Relevant procedures are amended upon legislative changes.

4.2.3 SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS AND IMPACTS

The **Risk Register** is used to determine the significance of our aspects and impacts.

The Risk Register documents the following risks and opportunities:

- Workplace Health and Safety (WHS).
- Environmental.
- Business (Property Loss or Damage).
- Reputation.
- Regulatory Compliance.

Business and WHS risks and opportunities are described in terms of *Hazard* and *Risk*, e.g. what can go wrong, or right? What are the consequences of something going wrong or right?

Environmental risks and opportunities are described in terms of *Aspects* and *Impacts*:

- Aspects (can be thought of as the *CAUSE*)
- Impacts (can be thought of as the *EFFECT*)

Maintenance of the Risk Register is governed by the **Risk Management Procedure**.

New risks are identified by several processes including **Site-Specific Risk Assessments (SSRA)**, inspections, and auditing. Following this, new risks are reviewed and included in the Risk Register then communicated to team members.

Risks which have a major or catastrophic residual consequence (D or E on the Risk Matrix) are considered Significant Risks. Significant Risks are considered when the companies develop their Objectives and Targets.

Noteworthy geographic specific values or hazards are captured in the LRM system.

Site Specific Risks are documented in Work Plans and communicated at operational start-ups using the SSRA or **Toolbox Talks**.

Controls for identified Significant Risks or task specific risks requiring amended work processes are incorporated into updated Standard Operating Procedures. These updated procedures are discussed at monthly team meetings, and then distributed to stakeholders and/or contractors via email or in field meeting in the form of a **Safety Briefing** or **Toolbox Talk**.

4.3 Implementation

Procedures have been developed to instruct staff and contractors of the appropriate steps required to undertake certain tasks. Some examples of key operational procedures include:

- Harvesting and Haulage SOP.
- Biodiversity Procedure.
- Site Preparation SOP.
- Planting SOP.
- Fire Management SOP.

Procedures are supported by other documents including Work Plans, monitoring templates, registers, and guidelines.

4.3.1 FOREST MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

At the highest level our key objectives are consistent with our policy commitment to sustainable forest management. Our key objectives are:

- Establish and maintain meaningful engagement with all our stakeholders.
- Ensure compliance with all regulatory and other obligations for all aspects of forest management.
- Manage forest assets to optimise production and returns to investors.
- Protecting forests assets from loss and damage.
- To support and encourage innovation through research and development.

The companies' objectives are incorporated into all procedures and are more comprehensively articulated in both the **Annual Strategy Document** and the associated **Business Plan**.

Key Targets (measurable benchmarks to underline the fulfilment of our objectives and policy) are outlined in the Business Plans and within our procedures and quality control templates.

Objectives and targets are reviewed annually during the update of the Strategy Document. Progress towards achieving objectives and targets is monitored and reported through the business unit level plans.

4.3.2 OPERATIONAL PLANNING

Each forestry operation is covered by a SOP (or a Manual) that relates to the work activity. Our SOP's, are broken up into four components:

- Part A outlines the planning requirements including legislative requirements.
- Part B is a contractor's guide and includes the required standard of work.
- Part C is the operational Work Plan and is provided to Contractors to enable them to perform their work function.
- Part D is our monitoring and quality assurance process.

Currently, Work Plan templates and operational maps created using the LRM system are attached to key SOP's.

The Work Plan template contains provision to address issues such as:

- Plantation and Compartment details.
- Environmental and Cultural values on site and their controls.
- Communication and WHS.
- Risk and Emergency management.
- Stakeholder engagement.
- Approvals.
- Records and Monitoring.
- Quality Control.

To comply with NSW Plantation and Reafforestation Regulations, work plans are retained by the companies for a period of 7 years.

Victorian Harvest Plans must be lodged with the respective local council.

4.3.3 ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND TRAINING

The companies' corporate structure and the functions and obligations of the various positions are articulated in the **Roles and Responsibilities Procedure**. This document also contains the Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) matrix. In addition, the SOP for each activity breaks tasks down to individual steps and allocates the responsibility of each step to a staff member or contractor.

Staff training needs are assessed using a **Training Needs Analysis** contained within the **Training Register** under the governance of the **Training Procedure**. This is used to formulate annual training plans. Individual training requirements are outlined in a staff member's goal setting process. The contractor workforce competency details are uploaded by individual contractors in the **Online Induction System**, then reviewed and approved by the Business Risk Team.

4.3.4 DOCUMENT CONTROL

The companies have developed a series of documents within its FMS to facilitate the implementation of its business. These documents support the Forest Management Plan and underpin its document control and implementation. These documents include but are not limited to:

- Policy Statements.
- Manuals.
- SOPs for key activities.
- Guidance documents.
- Registers.
- Inspection, monitoring, and audit templates.
- Work and Management Plans.
- Safe Work Method Statements.

FMS documents are controlled by the Business Risk Manager and can only be authorised by the General Manager following a ten-day consultation period with staff. Consultation is achieved through the distribution of draft documents to relevant staff to allow for review and comment. Final documents are held in the companies' integrated management system, BLISS, under Controlled Documents.

Governance for documentation control is provided by the **Documentation and Records Management Procedure**. All documents are periodically reviewed with the intention of facilitating issues such as:

- The identification of new Significant Risks.
- Changes in legislation.
- Changes in company structures.
- Incorporate continual improvement.
- To make documents simpler to understand and apply.

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Document review intervals vary from one year to five years, depending on the document, specific timeframes are stipulated within the footer of each document. It should be noted however that documents can be updated at any time within these timeframes. Archived documents are stored in an archive folder and can be identified by their version number.

4.3.5 EMERGENCY PLANNING

The companies manage HSE emergency planning using a systematic approach at four levels of operation:

- Office, Depot, and Site evacuation scenario drills.
- Operations evacuation and emergency planning.
- Fire Control Planning.
- Whole of Company Emergency Planning.
- Liaison and agreements with other forest growers and emergency authorities.

Office and depot evacuation arrangements are displayed on safety notice boards in the office and depots. Each operational work plan contains an operational evacuation and emergency plan either in the body of the plan or outlined in the SSRA.

Fire Control planning is facilitated by the annual preparation of the **Fire Plan** and the **Fire Management Procedure**.

All Company Emergency Planning is outlined in the **Emergency Preparedness Response Procedure**.

4.4 Monitoring Condition and Performance

The companies monitor forest conditions and operational performance, for example:

- Forest performance and inventory (including customer feedback).
- Forest Health (weeds, pests, and diseases).
- Biodiversity.
- HSE, Quality, Compliance (including contractor performance).

4.4.1 INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The companies operate a third party, integrated management system for Health, Safety and Environment, referred to as **BLISS**:

BLISS is an acronym for:

Business Innovation - **L**essons Learnt - **I**ncident reporting – **S**takeholders - **S**ystem Improvements.

BLISS is the mechanism used by the companies to implement corrective actions and continual improvement.

4.4.2 MONITORING EXAMPLES

The companies apply monitoring and quality control at multiple levels of operation, for example:

- Planning
 - Special Values Assessment Form.
 - GIS updates on Threatened Species recordings.
 - GIS updates on Heritage recordings.
- Operational
 - Quality Control Templates.
 - WHS & Environmental Inspections.

- Inspections
 - Offices.
 - Depots.
 - Equipment.
 - Fire Season Preparedness.
- Audits
 - Contractor Audits.
 - Internal Audits and Reviews.
 - External Audits:
 - AFS Certification.
 - HSE Certification.
 - NSW DPI P&R.
 - Financial Audits.
 - Customer Audits.
- Reporting & Investigations
 - Operational Reporting.
 - Financial Reporting.
 - Incident Reporting and Investigations.
 - Fire Reporting and Investigations.
 - Technical Reviews and reporting.

All monitoring and record keeping are carried out in accordance with the **Monitoring and Measuring Procedure**. Audits are undertaken in accordance with the **Audit Procedure**.

4.5 Review

The review of management systems occurs at multiple levels across the organisation including:

- Management Review committee meetings held at least once per year as per the **Management Review Procedure**.
- Weekly Line Managers Meetings.
- Monthly Safety Meetings.
- Quarterly NSW Team Meetings.
- Annual self-assessment of the HSE system.
- Audits and inspection findings.

The corrective actions, outcomes and suggested improvements identified from incidents, monitoring, inspections, and audits can identify areas of improvement or new risks not addressed by the organisation's forest management system. This can lead to the need to review standard operating procedures prior to their scheduled review date.

Reviews of incident investigations can also identify the need to amend documents or guidelines.

4.5.1 ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

This **Forest Management Plan** is reviewed annually. As we refine and improve our forest management system this plan will be updated. Each year the plan is reviewed and updated and consulted internally and stakeholders.

Feedback from stakeholders is considered and where appropriate it is incorporated into plan. In addition, key data is updated including any changes to the defined forest area, identified special values and cultural heritage sites.

4.6 Research

The companies' partner with existing dedicated research, industry, and environmental organisations to collaborate on various projects and research. Smaller operational trials are conducted "in house".

The companies regularly engage in field trials, species trials, environmental projects, threatened species preservation projects, staff training and technological developments with the following organisations:

- Forestry Industry Council of NSW (FIC).
- Softwood Working Group.
- Australian Forest and Paper Association (AFPA).
- Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited (FWPA) Timber Studies.
 - Forestry Corporation of NSW (FCNSW).
 - Hyne Timber.
 - AKD Softwoods.
 - HVP Plantations.
- TAFE NSW.
- Southern Tree Breeders Association (STBA).
- Local Land Services (LLS).
 - Riverina.
 - South East.
 - Murray.
 - Central Tablelands.
- NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE).
- Local Landcare Groups.

5 STAKEHOLDERS

The companies seek to engage in an effective and meaningful way with all stakeholders. It is acknowledged that our stakeholder group is diverse and has differing needs and interests.

As such we utilise a variety of communication methods and seek input from stakeholders on how to effectively engage in a manner that meets the stakeholders needs and is culturally appropriate.

As a plantation estate manager across multiple regions within NSW and VIC, the companies have an expansive network of stakeholders, including:

- Customers.
- Contractors.
- Neighbouring Landholders.
- Other Forest Managers.
- Emergency Services.
- Government Organisations (State and Federal).
- Local Government.
- Non-Government and Community Groups.
- NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.

5.1 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The companies' engagement with Stakeholders including engagement authorities and responsibilities are outlined in detail in the **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** and **Media Engagement Procedure**.

5.2 Identifying Stakeholders

The companies' stakeholders are typically identified through activity interactions and communications. Establishing comprehensive knowledge of neighbouring landholders proves to be a significant challenge for the companies. Attempts to liaise with Local Government to resolve this issue has generally been unsuccessful due to various privacy policies observed by these organisations. This complicates the legal notification process for notifiable land management activities.

Field supervisors may identify stakeholders through informal or unscheduled interactions whilst working on-site. Alongside this, the companies' websites have a 'Contact Us' function, as well as postal addresses, and phone number listed; new stakeholders are encouraged to utilise these facilities to make themselves known to the companies. All known stakeholders are captured in the companies' databases, BLISS and LRM.

5.3 Engaging with Stakeholders

To meet the needs and expectations of our stakeholder's engagement via a variety of methods:

- Face-to-Face meetings, conversations, and letter drops.
- Phone, voicemail, text message, and radio communications.
- Post, emails, and public documents.
- Neighbour agreements.
- Meetings, committees, working groups and conferences.
- Website postings and Media Releases.

A large proportion of our engagement with stakeholders is associated with the notification of operational activities including harvesting, road construction and chemical spraying. We also seek to engage with relevant stakeholders' regional issues and initiatives including pest management, fire management and other regional or industry based topics.

5.4 Communication Records

Stakeholder communications are recorded in multiple forms. Whilst it is not practicable to record all communications received by the companies, any communication deemed relevant or important is captured in the following:

- Stakeholder Communication Register on BLISS.
- Work Plan consultation and work diary.
- Letter and Email correspondence files.
- LRM.

5.5 The impacts of forest operations on Stakeholders

The companies' impact on Stakeholders is outlined in detail in the **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**, where stakeholders are classified as either *interested* or *affected*. Depending on activity type, each operation has stakeholder notification protocols to advise affected stakeholders of plantation activities; some activities have legal notification obligations.

5.6 Public Disclosure Statements

The companies' public disclosure statements are posted on the respective websites. Occasionally, the companies will produce a media statement in accordance with the **Media Engagement Procedure**.

6 MAINTAIN FORESTS AND CARBON

6.1 Maintain carbon stocks.

The companies actively monitor scientific research and national policy developments related to forest carbon, with the aim of identifying both risks to current practices and opportunities for carbon trading. Through responsible forest management, the companies seek to maintain and enhance carbon stocks within their estate, encompassing both plantation forests and retained native vegetation.

Practices supporting the maintenance of carbon stocks include:

- Applying sound silvicultural techniques, appropriate forest nutrition, and improved genetic material to support healthy, productive plantations.
- Minimising the impact of damaging events such as wildfire to protect the carbon stored in standing forests.
- Avoiding practices that unnecessarily remove or degrade existing carbon stocks, such as excessive site clearing or unmanaged disturbance.

Carbon stock measurement is conducted using standardised carbon measurements across plantation inventories and retained native vegetation.

Selected plantation areas are registered under the Emissions Reduction Fund and subject to ongoing carbon audits to ensure accountability and transparency.

6.2 Climate positive practices

The companies are committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and contributing positively to the national climate agenda through the following initiatives:

- Targeting the production of long-lived timber products (e.g., sawlogs for structural use) that displace emissions-intensive alternatives such as steel, aluminium, and concrete.
- Reducing fossil fuel use in operations by:
 - Installing solar power systems, such as at the Tumut office.
 - Using high-productivity (more efficient) haulage equipment.
 - Optimising transport routes and engaging with governments to improve regional infrastructure.
 - Transitioning to more fuel-efficient vehicle fleets.
- Minimising the use of high-emission establishment techniques (e.g., open burning of debris) through improved product recovery and site preparation strategies.
- Monitoring and adopting emerging technologies that reduce energy use and carbon output.

These climate-positive actions are embedded within broader forest productivity and efficiency goals, ensuring that operational improvements support both economic and environmental outcomes.

6.3 Conversion of natural ecosystems

The companies do not undertake or support the conversion of natural ecosystems for plantation development. This aligns with the principle of avoiding deforestation and ensuring the conservation of high-value native ecosystems. Land with high conservation value, including intact native forests and natural ecological communities, is excluded from plantation expansion plans.

This approach reinforces the companies' commitment to ecological integrity, biodiversity protection, and compliance with sustainable forest management principles under AS4708.

6.4 Conversion of degraded native vegetation to plantation

Where appropriate and ecologically justified, the companies assess the potential for converting degraded or previously cleared native vegetation into plantation forests. This is done in a controlled and sustainable manner, consistent with regulatory frameworks and with consideration of environmental constraints.

These conversions aim to:

- Restore productivity to underutilised or degraded lands.
- Enhance carbon sequestration in areas with reduced ecological function.
- Ensure that silvicultural weed control requirements are met.
- Return harvested sites to productive plantations within two years, wherever feasible.

Such efforts are aligned with land rehabilitation and carbon enhancement objectives, ensuring that degraded landscapes contribute positively to both production and environmental goals.

6.5 Reforestation

The companies undertake reforestation activities as a core component of their forest management system. This includes the re-establishment of plantations following harvest and the restoration of non-forested or degraded areas where practical.

Key reforestation measures include:

- Prompt replanting of harvested sites (generally within two years), supporting continuous forest cover and carbon storage.
- Investigating opportunities for the rehabilitation and revegetation of denuded or underperforming land to improve ecological function and carbon sequestration.
- Ensuring reforestation efforts are guided by silvicultural best practices and ecological considerations, in line with sustainable forest management standards.

Reforestation not only supports the long-term productivity of the estate but also enhances the contribution of the forest landscape to the broader carbon cycle and environmental resilience.

7 BIOSECURITY (FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH)

7.1 Identify and manage forest ecosystem health

The companies maintain a proactive approach to forest health through the implementation of a comprehensive Biosecurity Manual. This manual provides guidance for identifying damage agents within plantation estates. Observations of pests, disease, and other health threats are recorded in the Business Logging Information System (BLISS). The Business Risk Manager holds overarching responsibility for forest health programs across the companies.

Annual forest health monitoring is conducted through a combination of aerial surveillance (forest health flights) and targeted ground inspections. Partnerships with Forest Corporation NSW (FCNSW), the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE), and other specialists provide support in identifying and responding to health concerns. For example, monitoring programs were enhanced post-2020 wildfires, including the deployment of bark beetle traps (IPS species) in three plantations.

7.2 Invasive and pest species

Invasive plant species and vertebrate pests are actively managed in accordance with the Biosecurity Manual, with ongoing recording of infestations in BLISS. The companies are active participants in Local Land Services (LLS)-led pest control programs across all operational regions. Targeted efforts include pig, deer, wild dog, and fox control in the Murray Valley and Bombala areas.

Noxious weed control is conducted annually, outside the declared fire season, by seasonal firefighting crews and contracted specialists. To support strategic planning, a spatial data layer within the GIS system maps the extent and severity of weed infestations at the plantation level, categorised as low, medium, or high based on their presence in plantations, retained vegetation, drainage lines, and open areas.

7.3 Integrated pest management

Integrated pest management (IPM) principles are applied to ensure a targeted, risk-based approach to pest and weed control. The companies consider ecological, seasonal, and resource factors when planning interventions. This includes the use of data-informed spatial analysis, coordination with government programs, and the minimisation of chemical dependency.

Specific pest control efforts include an annual Sirex woodwasp (*Sirex noctilio*) control program, supported by ground and aerial monitoring. Collaboration with forest health experts ensures an adaptive response to emerging pest threats.

7.4 Pesticides

The use of pesticides is limited and strategically applied to support plantation re-establishment, firebreak maintenance, and targeted noxious weed control. Broad-scale application is minimised to one year within a typical 28-year plantation rotation. All chemical use is governed by a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and assessed using a Chemical Assessment Sheet that confirms appropriate label use and suitability.

Chemicals used in plantation operations are consistent with those used in surrounding agricultural zones, and all new chemical introductions are subject to a formal assessment process to ensure environmental and operational compatibility.

7.5 Fertiliser

Where fertiliser is used, it is applied selectively to address nutrient deficiencies identified through plantation health monitoring. Fertiliser use is managed to minimise environmental impact and support long-term soil and plantation health.

7.6 Planned fire

Hazard reduction burning is incorporated into annual operations where seasonal conditions allow. These planned fire activities are carried out in collaboration with relevant authorities, including the NSW Rural Fire Service, FCNSW, and NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The aim of these burns is to safely manage fuel loads, protect forest assets, and support broader landscape fire resilience under controlled conditions.

7.7 Impacts of damage agents

The companies monitor and respond to a range of forest damage agents, including pests, disease, fire, and storm events. Surveillance programs and recording systems are used to identify and track damage trends. The installation of bark beetle monitoring traps post-2020 fires is one example of proactive monitoring in response to disturbance events.

Timely response and management strategies are implemented where required to minimise the long-term impact on forest health and productivity.

7.8 Salvage operations

Where commercially viable, the companies undertake salvage operations to recover timber from areas affected by fire, storms, or other damage agents. Salvage operations are limited to plantation areas and exclude retained native vegetation.

Salvageable material must meet harvest age and size thresholds. Where recovery is not viable—such as in young, severely damaged stands—the area is cleared and replanted in accordance with forest management protocols.

7.9 Rehabilitate degraded native vegetation

Degraded forest areas within the estate are minimal. Restoration activities are primarily focused on rehabilitating disturbed areas such as gravel pits. Damaged plantation land is typically salvaged and re-established, subject to the extent of damage and economic feasibility.

Where native vegetation has been degraded, the companies consider appropriate ecological rehabilitation strategies in line with sustainable forest management obligations.

7.10 Unauthorised and illegal activities

The companies do not support and take legal action on illegal forest uses that may threaten the condition of the forest, assets, infrastructure, or the safety of forest workers.

Activities considered illegal in our forests include:

- Trespassing.
- Unapproved use of firearms or other hunting.
- Firewood cutting.
- Rubbish dumping.
- Prospecting.
- Off road vehicle use.

The companies work closely with the authorities and our neighbours to mitigate against illegal activities. Surveillance cameras are used to monitor plantation access.

Illegal activities are documented in BLISS.

7.11 Waste management

The companies manage operational waste in accordance with environmental legislation and internal procedures. Waste from forest operations, including chemical containers, fuel drums, and general refuse, is collected, and disposed of through licensed waste management providers. Opportunities for waste reduction, reuse, and recycling are continually explored.

8 BIODIVERSITY

8.1 Identification of significant biodiversity values at clear risk of adverse impacts

Biodiversity is a core environmental value associated with sustainably managed plantation estates. The companies' own approximately 25,000 hectares of non-plantation land, predominantly retained native vegetation, which serves as critical habitat for a diverse range of native flora and fauna, including threatened species and endangered ecological communities.

Significant biodiversity values (SBVs) are identified using a range of sources and tools, including:

- Government spatial databases of threatened species and native vegetation.
- Special Values Assessments and legal due diligence processes post-acquisition.
- Field surveys and biodiversity monitoring by internal staff and external specialists.
- Observations recorded in BLISS (Business Logging Information System).
- Engagement with neighbours, Landcare groups, wildlife carers, State agencies, LLS, and CMA representatives.

The companies also utilise expert knowledge, desktop analysis, and field assessments to locate and assess SBVs. Notable indicator species include the Platypus and Echidna. To date, there have been no reported wildlife health issues within the estate, and any concerns are promptly referred to relevant local authorities.

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8.2 Actions to maintain or enhance significant biodiversity values

The companies exclude core plantation activities—such as site preparation, harvesting, and road works—from areas identified as having significant biodiversity value. These areas are formally mapped and embedded into operational planning documents, including SSRAs, to ensure they are protected during active operations.

Where significant values are identified, tailored **Special Value Management Plans** (SVMPs) are developed to guide their protection and enhancement. Current SVMPs include species-specific plans for:

- Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*).
- Booroolong Frog (*Litoria booroolongensis*).
- Southern Pygmy Perch (*Nannoperca australis*).

Additional SVMPs are created as needed. The companies also work in collaboration with the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment on projects to re-establish and monitor critically endangered species.

Ongoing activities supporting biodiversity values include weed and pest control, fire and fuel hazard reduction, and the control of pine wildings.

8.3 Maintain native vegetation types and structure

The companies maintain extensive areas of native vegetation across their estates. These retained areas are excluded from plantation activities and play a key role in conserving vegetation communities, particularly those underrepresented in the broader landscape.

Monitoring is supported through permanent sample plots and vegetation assessments that evaluate the structure, health, and species composition of native vegetation over time. Any required vegetation clearance—such as for quarries, roads, or fence maintenance—is conducted in strict compliance with relevant State legislation and is kept to the minimum necessary footprint.

8.4 Landscape scale diversity

The companies acknowledge the significance of their native vegetation holdings in contributing to biodiversity at the landscape level, especially given the scale of private ownership. These areas provide habitat connectivity and refuge for species across bioregions and support ecological processes beyond the plantation boundary.

Collaborative efforts with government and community groups aim to further enhance this contribution by participating in conservation programs, supporting ecological restoration, and seeking opportunities to expand preserved areas through formal agreements and partnerships.

8.5 Maintain habitat diversity within the harvest unit

Although core plantation harvest units are actively managed for wood production, habitat diversity is considered through the retention of buffer zones, habitat trees, and adjacent native vegetation. The presence of corridors, drainage lines, and habitat patches provides shelter and resources for native species within and around managed areas.

Field-based biodiversity observations—both informal and structured—help identify habitat use and support adaptive management of harvest units.

8.6 Infrastructure

Infrastructure development is carefully managed to minimise impacts on biodiversity. While infrastructure such as roads, fire trails, fire cameras, weather stations, quarries, and fence lines are

essential to plantation operations, any associated clearing of native vegetation is strictly limited and conducted under relevant environmental approvals.

Where infrastructure intersects with areas of ecological significance, impact minimisation strategies are implemented, including the use of mapped exclusion zones and seasonal restrictions on works.

8.7 Monitor biodiversity

Biodiversity monitoring is undertaken at multiple scales and through various methods:

- **Targeted species monitoring** by researchers and government bodies (e.g. Southern Pygmy Perch, Macquarie Perch, Booroolong Frog, Yellow-spotted Bell Frog).
- **Vegetation Monitoring Procedure** implemented across selected sites to assess condition and weed load.
- **Internal monitoring** of key species such as Koalas and Northern Corroboree Frogs.
- **Informal sightings** recorded via the BLISS Hazard and Observation module.

Data from these monitoring activities is shared with relevant authorities and used to inform adaptive management and planning processes.

8.8 Utilisation of threatened species

The companies do not utilise threatened species for commercial purposes. Instead, they prioritise their protection and actively support conservation initiatives, research, and species recovery programs. Information on threatened species is shared transparently with regulators and community partners.

Where threatened species are detected, operational procedures ensure the species' habitat is mapped, protected, and monitored as part of an ongoing management commitment.

9 SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES

9.1 Identify soil and water values

The identification and management of soil and water resources are guided by the **Soil and Water Management Procedure**, supported by spatial mapping layers available in the **LRM GIS system**.

These tools are integral to operational planning and include detailed data on:

Soil Values:

- Soil Regolith Class Mapping (assessing erosion susceptibility).
- Dominant Lithology.
- Naturally Occurring Asbestos Hazard Mapping.
- Parent Geology.
- Soil Fertility Mapping.
- Soil Atlas layers.

Water Values:

- Drainage Mapping (including rivers, creeks, and ephemeral streams).
- Catchment Mapping.
- Water Intake Points (field-verified).

These resources are used to assess environmental constraints and inform planning decisions to protect vulnerable areas during forest operations.

9.2 Protect soil properties

Soil health and structure are preserved through adherence to operational procedures that align with State Codes of Practice. Key measures include:

- Compliance with rutting and soil disturbance thresholds.
- Remediation of redundant or disused access tracks.
- Minimisation of soil cultivation through targeted ripping of planting lines only.

On second-rotation plantations, residual stump systems, root structures, and forest floor litter contribute positively to maintaining soil integrity and reducing erosion risk.

Soils on most sites remain stable due to permanent vegetative cover and limited ground disturbance. However, post-wildfire landscapes can become susceptible to significant erosion. In such instances, rehabilitation actions are implemented to stabilise soils and restore cover.

9.3 Maintain water values

Water Quality:

Water quality protection is achieved primarily through the retention of streamside buffers, which meet or exceed the minimum requirements of applicable State Codes of Practice. These buffers, often composed of native vegetation, prevent direct forestry impacts on water bodies. In contrast to many other land uses, forestry regulations prohibit disturbance within defined watercourse protection zones.

Operational controls further safeguard water quality, including:

- **Roading SOP:** Defines appropriate drainage, culvert spacing, and watercourse crossing techniques.
- **Harvesting and Haulage SOP:** Specifies fuel storage, refuelling procedures, and spill management protocols.
- **Chemical SOP:** Sets setbacks from drainage lines for chemical mixing and application.

Water Quantity:

Due to the dispersed nature and relatively small scale of operations across individual catchments, the companies consider the risk of significant impacts on water quantity to be low. Forestry activities comply with riparian buffer requirements and do not rely on surface or groundwater extraction for silviculture.

Water Use:

Tree growth is entirely rain-fed, with no irrigation systems in place. Stored water is reserved solely for operational use (such as dust suppression or livestock management) and for emergency firefighting purposes. The establishment of plantations on former agricultural lands helps re-establish historical (pre-European settlement) vegetation cover and likely contributes to the restoration of local hydrological balance.

9.4 Infrastructure

Operational infrastructure is managed with consideration for its potential to impact soil and water values. All activities involving earthworks or fuel/chemical storage are subject to strict operational procedures that reduce environmental risks.

Pollution prevention is ensured through:

- Chemical buffer zones as specified on product labels.
- Mandatory no-spray buffers for aerial applications unless followed up by hand crews.
- Designated fuel storage and refuelling sites located away from waterways.
- Spill response and waste management protocols incorporated into all activity SOPs.

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Monitoring and compliance:

Regular checks are undertaken via the **Depot Safety and Environment Inspection Form**, which includes inspections for rubbish, chemical storage, and potential sources of contamination.

10 FOREST PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

10.1 Identify forest products

The productive capacity of the forest is determined through **Yield Tables** assigned to individual forest stands. These tables reflect current stand conditions and are used to project future growth. For stands under eight years old, **generic yield tables** are applied based on historic inventory data or the performance of similar nearby stands. Once a stand reaches approximately eight years of age, its first **site-specific forest inventory** is conducted to create a tailored yield table, offering a more accurate prediction of productivity. Stands undergo several routine inventories over their rotation to ensure assigned site-specific yields remain current.

Inventory processes and assessment schedules are outlined in the **Inventory Manual** and annual inventory program. Each entity manages its softwood estate under strict **Chain of Custody** controls to prevent cross-contamination of forest products between different landowners or forest growers.

10.2 Harvest rate

Harvest planning is guided by the **Woodstock** forest modelling tool. This tool simulates harvest scheduling by considering optimal long-term value recovery, seasonal accessibility, stand characteristics, market conditions and contractor availability, underpinned by estate stand records and yield tables.

Outputs from this modelling process coupled with operational optimisation, form the basis of the **Annual Harvest Plan**, which directly informs operational and financial planning, including budget forecasts.

10.3 Manage non-wood products

The management of non-wood forest products is governed by the **Minor Forest Use Manual**, which provides operational guidance for:

- **Grazing** activities.
- **Beekeeping** agreements.
- **Community Groups**.

These uses are authorised under clear conditions that ensure they do not conflict with primary forest management objectives or compromise environmental values.

10.4 Damage to growing stock

Protection of retained growing stock during thinning operations is a priority. All operations are supervised and monitored using the **Harvest and Haulage SOP Part D (Quality Control)** and supported by drone imagery to assess stand condition.

This SOP outlines a structured and efficient method for assessing damage to retained stems, ensuring accountability and continuous improvement in contractor performance.

10.5 Infrastructure

Development and maintenance of forest infrastructure, including roads, tracks, and fire breaks, are critical to operational success and environmental protection. Roads are typically constructed up to two years in advance to allow for surface stabilisation. **Roading SOPs** are used to ensure road

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designs minimise erosion, sedimentation, and environmental impact while meeting operational and Code of Practice requirements.

A comprehensive network of **fire trails and fire breaks** is actively maintained and patrolled on a rotation basis to support fire prevention and access.

10.6 Species selection

Initial plantation stocking is determined based on **site characteristics**, with planting densities typically ranging from **1,000 to 1,600 stems per hectare**. Planting is conducted manually between **June and early September**, with most sites being **second rotation** and therefore unsuitable for machine planting.

Site preparation may involve **debris management, tine ripping** for soil cultivation, and **herbicide application**. Burning for fuel reduction is carefully timed to be completed by **30 June**, reducing the risk of uncontrolled fire in spring and summer.

10.7 Silviculture

All companies involved follow a consistent approach to the silviculture of their **softwood plantations**, while recognising legacy differences in plantation design due to historical ownership and practices.

A typical rotation includes:

- **First thinning (T1)** at 12–16 years based on productivity.
- **Second thinning (T2)** around six years after T1.
- **Clearfell harvest** typically at 28 years, subject to site and market factors.

Sites are generally **replanted within two years** following harvest. Additional silvicultural interventions include:

- **Woody weed and native regrowth control.**
- **Nutrient management.**
- **Pest and disease management.**

10.8 Unplanned Fire

Fire preparedness and response are managed through the **Fire Management Procedure** and an annually updated **Fire Control Plan** published each October. The Fire Plan includes:

- Plantation maps.
- Contact lists for internal and external stakeholders.
- Seasonal rostering for fire response personnel.

Fire management is coordinated in close partnership with State agencies, underpinned by a **Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)** with **Forestry Corporation NSW (FCNSW)**. This facilitates the sharing of:

- Equipment.
- Radio systems.
- Fire towers, including fire camera networks, and aerial suppression assets.
- Staff, training, and fire intelligence.

In Victoria, **Snowy Mountains Forests Australia Trust** and **Southern Cross Forests Trust** support the **Snowy Forest Industry Brigade (FIB)**, registered with the CFA. All fire personnel likely to respond to fire in Victoria complete CFA General Firefighter and Plantation Firefighter 1 training and undertake mandatory annual refreshers covering **hazardous trees** and **burn-over entrapment drills**.

Equipment used by the brigade undergoes annual inspection prior to fire season.

Opportunities for further fire training and rank progression are available for experienced staff.

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11 CULTURAL VALUES

11.1 Heritage values

The companies recognise and manage both **Aboriginal and European heritage values** across their estates. Identified European heritage sites include the **Coppabella Blacksmith Shop, Stables, and Burial Plot**, which is listed on the **NSW Heritage Register**.

All operational heritage values (Aboriginal and European) are:

- **Recorded** within the companies' GIS system (LRM).
- **Mapped** on operational plans to ensure exclusion zones are clearly identified and buffered.
- **Monitored** and updated via internal systems such as **BLISS**.

Any new heritage values identified during operations are reported and protected in line with statutory requirements and internal protocols.

11.2 Indigenous peoples' rights, responsibilities, and values

The companies acknowledge the deep and ongoing connection of Indigenous peoples to the lands and forests within the operational footprint. Prior to European colonisation, the regions now managed by the companies were traditionally occupied by the **Wiradjuri** (Southwest Slopes to Oberon), **Ngunnawal** (Yass–Wee Jasper to Braidwood), **Walgalu** (Tumut), **Ngarigo** (Bombala), and **Bidhawal** (Delegate) peoples. In recognition of their enduring cultural identity, the companies respectfully refer to these groups collectively as **Koori**.

All activities are guided by the **Cultural Heritage Procedure**, which supports respectful engagement and the ongoing protection of Indigenous rights and values.

11.3 Indigenous cultural values

Management of Indigenous cultural heritage values are undertaken in collaboration with Traditional Custodians, heritage consultants, and relevant agencies. Information on known sites is maintained through annual updates using the **Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)** and through liaison with Indigenous community representatives and government bodies.

Several cultural sites remain intentionally confidential at the request of Traditional Custodians and are not disclosed in public-facing documentation. The companies continue to consult on these matters with cultural sensitivity.

In Victoria, **streamside buffer zones** are designated as **Cultural Sensitivity Zones**, with additional management practices applied to ensure these areas are protected and respected during forest operations.

11.4 Legal and traditional uses

The companies support a range of legal and traditional land uses across their estates, where compatible with sustainable forest management objectives. These include:

- **Grazing** on stock-proof fenced agricultural land.
- **Beekeeping** for honey production and pollination services.
- **Recreational use** by community groups and educational institutions.

These uses are governed by the **Minor Forest Use Procedure**, which outlines controls and responsibilities to ensure they do not compromise environmental values or operational safety.

11.5 Traditional knowledge and management practices

The companies recognise the value of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and are committed to its integration where appropriate in forest management planning and practices. Engagement with local Indigenous representatives, including Elders and cultural consultants, ensures that traditional knowledge informs the management of culturally significant sites and supports broader landscape stewardship.

Collaborative partnerships continue to be explored to enhance understanding and respect for traditional land management practices, particularly in relation to fire, biodiversity, and waterway protection.

12 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS

12.1 Human rights and needs

The companies are committed to upholding fundamental human rights across all operations. All employees, contractors, and suppliers are expected to operate in accordance with Australian legislation and adhere to ethical principles that support human dignity, wellbeing, and equality.

12.2 Health and safety

Health and safety are key organisational priorities. All meetings and operational planning incorporate Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) discussions. The HSE Management System is documented in the HSE System Manual, under which the companies' hold certification to:

- **ISO 45001**– Occupational Health and Safety Management.
- **ISO 14001** – Environmental Management.

These systems guide the prevention of incidents, continuous improvement in safety performance, and a culture of care and accountability.

12.3 Workers' rights

All employees and contractors are briefed on their rights under the companies' Human Resources Manual and employment agreements. Contractors are contractually required to comply with Australian industrial relations legislation. Additional vetting includes verification of:

- Right to Work in Australia declarations.
- Business legitimacy checks.
- Labour compliance of subcontracted personnel.

These measures ensure fair and lawful treatment of all workers across the supply chain.

12.4 Equal employment

The companies aim to provide a fair and inclusive workplace and strive to recruit based on merit. While preference is given to local candidates, where domestic skill shortages occur, suitably qualified international candidates may also be recruited. The recruitment process includes equal opportunity principles and is supported by structured onboarding and training programs outlined in the Training Procedure.

12.5 School-aged workers

While school-aged workers are not a core workforce demographic, where applicable, the companies support structured industry pathways such as traineeships, work experience or work placement, and career development programs for secondary school students in accordance with relevant employment laws and education policies.

12.6 Remuneration and conditions

Employee and contractor remuneration aligns with relevant industry awards and Fair Work legislation. Employment conditions are set out in formal agreements and reviewed to maintain compliance and equity. Contractors are required to uphold similar standards within their workforces.

12.7 Ethical behaviour

The companies maintain a strong stance against unethical behaviour, including any form of corruption, discrimination, or illegal forest use. Ethical conduct is embedded in contractor agreements, operational procedures, and stakeholder engagement.

12.8 Local procurement

Wherever feasible, the companies prioritise the use of local suppliers and services to support regional economic development. This is embedded in the **Procurement Guideline**, which encourages sourcing of goods and services from businesses within or near operational areas.

12.9 Optimal use

The companies seek to maximise the recovery and value of harvested forest products through:

- Prioritisation of high-value log grades in contractor work plans.
- Efficient delivery logistics, minimising haulage distances.
- Routine quality assessments of products, stocks, and sites.
- Chipping of failed plantations and residual wood for biofuel.

These practices ensure responsible use of all forest materials and reduce waste.

12.10 Local industry support and development

A substantial proportion of harvested timber is supplied to local processing facilities located in **Tumbarumba, Tumut, Burruga, Oberon, Bathurst, and Bombala** in NSW. This strengthens local industry by providing consistent supply and long-term economic stability.

The companies' also support local economic development using regional contractors and suppliers, as well as through workforce development initiatives aimed at addressing industry-wide skill shortages.

12.11 Sound economic performance

Forest operations are planned and modelled to optimise yield, revenue, and market alignment. Economic resilience is supported by:

- Forward planning using tools such as Woodstock.
- Investment in infrastructure and resource optimisation.
- Diversification of products and supply chain efficiency.

This approach underpins long-term business sustainability and responsible forest asset management.

12.12 Public access

The companies recognise public interest in accessing forest areas for recreation and other low impact uses. The companies' land is not generally open for public access; requests are assessed based on the activity proposed. Access is generally permitted with a valid induction unless it poses a safety, operational, or environmental risk. Restrictions are clearly signposted, and the companies' work with community stakeholders to balance access and risk.

12.13 Community wellbeing

The companies contribute to local community wellbeing by:

- Supporting regional employment and contracting.
- Engaging with schools, community groups, and local events.
- Providing opportunities for community access to forests.
- Ensuring the protection of natural and cultural values.

Ongoing engagement and transparent communication are core to maintaining positive relationships with local communities.

12.14 Research

The companies engage in continuous improvement through research partnerships and internal trials. Areas of focus include:

- Silvicultural innovation.
- Climate resilience.
- Biodiversity conservation.
- Value recovery methods.

Research findings are incorporated into operational practice to enhance forest performance, ecological outcomes, and industry knowledge.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2026-27

APPENDIX A – DEFINED FOREST AREA

JUNE 2026 DEFINED FOREST AREA

TABLE 1 HFL DEFINED FOREST AREA

PROPERTY	REGION	GROSS AREA (HA)	NPA (HA)
Arrowsmith	Oberon	184	148
Burraga	Oberon	348	238
Edith	Oberon	2,345	1,658
Essington	Oberon	973	716
Hintons	Oberon	392	325
Knapsack	Oberon	1,580	1,298
Wideawake/Locks F	Oberon	827	694
Ardsley	Murray Valley	1,006	515
Argalong	Murray Valley	2,749	1,820
Black Flat	Murray Valley	635	509
Boomaroo	Murray Valley	1,046	676
Bundaleer	Murray Valley	1,103	870
Burra	Murray Valley	1,101	901
Dalka	Murray Valley	943	763
Elmsdale	Murray Valley	109	94
Gembara Park	Murray Valley	174	113
Gunnedoo	Murray Valley	181	131
Hillview	Murray Valley	377	308
Jacobs Creek	Murray Valley	155	121
Kimberley 2	Murray Valley	2	2
Lankeys Creek	Murray Valley	83	60
McDonalds	Murray Valley	62	54
Micalong	Murray Valley	1,036	591
Sirica	Murray Valley	237	143
Wyora	Murray Valley	1,797	1,181
Total		19,446	13,931

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TABLE 2 SMF DEFINED FOREST AREA

(Note: Excludes leased lands)

PROPERTY	REGION	GROSS AREA (HA)	NPA (HA)
Airlie Park	Bombala	977	640
Ando 3	Bombala	73	42
Ando 4	Bombala	887	387
Bendoc 5	Bombala	192	111
Bendoc 6	Bombala	210	166
Bendoc 8	Bombala	211	167
Bendoc 9	Bombala	160	120
Bombala 3	Bombala	266	211
Bombala 4	Bombala	199	107
Bombala 5	Bombala	777	493
Bombala 6	Bombala	102	94
Bombala 7	Bombala	379	271
Camerons Hill 2	Bombala	421	320
Craigie 3	Bombala	442	354
Craigie 4	Bombala	416	292
Craigie 5	Bombala	422	305
Craigie 6	Bombala	133	112
Delegate 10 & 11	Bombala	621	302
Delegate 12	Bombala	855	491
Delegate 6 & 7	Bombala	1,860	654
Delegate 8	Bombala	754	569
Delegate 9	Bombala	305	150
Delegate Depot	Bombala	2	
Glengarry 2	Bombala	17	13
Iona	Bombala	1,555	587
Mila 1	Bombala	315	204
Mila 2, 3 & 5	Bombala	409	217
Mila 4	Bombala	267	184
Nungatta 2	Bombala	204	102
Nungatta 3	Bombala	158	96
Pericoe	Bombala	371	268
Braidwood Park	Braidwood	144	99
Braidwood Station	Braidwood	2,103	1,333
Round Mountain	Braidwood	114	86
Annandale	Murray Valley	566	230
Ardsley	Murray Valley	808	203
Arnolds	Murray Valley	80	59
Balburnie	Murray Valley	89	63
Bellevue 2	Murray Valley	303	196
Billaroy	Murray Valley	490	350

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PROPERTY	REGION	GROSS AREA (HA)	NPA (HA)
Boomaroo	Murray Valley	265	229
Broughtons	Murray Valley	556	383
Carabost 1	Murray Valley	424	339
Coppabella Depot	Murray Valley	3	
Dakota	Murray Valley	116	82
Dunkirk	Murray Valley	361	197
Duntulm	Murray Valley	367	168
Eagle Ridge	Murray Valley	137	109
Eskett	Murray Valley	887	402
Fairfield	Murray Valley	172	126
Girrahween	Murray Valley	681	393
Goodradigbee	Murray Valley	1,313	526
Grassdale	Murray Valley	131	115
Greenlands	Murray Valley	51	32
Hadley Park	Murray Valley	945	315
Humula 1	Murray Valley	159	106
Ingleneuk	Murray Valley	774	220
Kathlen	Murray Valley	271	195
Kimberley	Murray Valley	412	327
Kimberley 2	Murray Valley	82	74
Marjenbar	Murray Valley	621	316
Masonleigh	Murray Valley	144	75
Murrumbung 2	Murray Valley	356	248
Noonamena	Murray Valley	2,013	1,403
Sirica	Murray Valley	71	60
Smiths	Murray Valley	107	90
Springdale	Murray Valley	327	220
Sunny Hills	Murray Valley	466	153
Takejo	Murray Valley	3,894	1,866
Taradale	Murray Valley	253	169
Tatha	Murray Valley	81	69
The Burra	Murray Valley	41	26
Water Creek	Murray Valley	204	142
Water Creek 2	Murray Valley	478	272
Wattlebank	Murray Valley	490	260
Wee Jasper	Murray Valley	713	200
Wyora	Murray Valley	376	278
Total		37,399	20,831

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TABLE 3 SCF DEFINED FOREST AREA

PROPERTY	REGION	GROSS AREA (HA)	NPA (HA)
Bendoc 1, 3 & 4	Bombala	422	311
Bendoc 2	Bombala	322	274
Bendoc 5	Bombala	74	48
Bendoc 7	Bombala	70	55
Bombala 2	Bombala	208	136
Delegate 1-4	Bombala	662	378
Delegate 5	Bombala	746	327
Tredeggar	Bombala	711	372
Tubbut	Bombala	1,210	881
Hamilton	Oberon	122	96
Hintons	Oberon	112	99
Knapsack	Oberon	58	53
Berry	Murray Valley	10	6
Binnalong	Murray Valley	420	275
Burra	Murray Valley	767	538
Chadwick	Murray Valley	307	228
Dwerryhouse	Murray Valley	1,051	682
Gillies	Murray Valley	321	234
Green Valley	Murray Valley	84	72
Gunnedoo	Murray Valley	655	431
Hardy	Murray Valley	349	275
Hulm	Murray Valley	82	52
Kings	Murray Valley	324	255
Lyons	Murray Valley	243	190
McDonalds	Murray Valley	588	461
McKays	Murray Valley	198	137
Portors	Murray Valley	394	246
Quamby	Murray Valley	93	53
Shannon	Murray Valley	451	297
Sunny Hills	Murray Valley	210	152
Tatha	Murray Valley	1,895	1,466
Willis	Murray Valley	236	163
Wyora	Murray Valley	284	134
Total		13,680	9,397

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APPENDIX B – REGISTER OF SIGNIFICANT BIODIVERSITY VALUES

TABLE 4 HFL KNOWN ICONIC, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES (WITHIN 500 METRES OF A PLANTATION)

FOREST TRACT	CONSERVATION STATUS	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Ardsley	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
Ardsley	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Ardsley	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus
Ardsley	Fauna - Vulnerable	White-fronted Chat	Epthianura albifrons
Ardsley	Fauna - Endangered	Southern Greater Glider	Petauroides volans
Black Flat	Fauna - Vulnerable	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	Climacteris picumnus victoriae
Boomaroo	Fauna - Endangered Population	Yellow-bellied Glider population on the Bago Plateau	Petaurus australis
Boomaroo	Fauna - Endangered Species	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Callocephalon fimbriatum
Boomaroo	Fauna - Vulnerable	Powerful Owl	Ninox strenua
Boomaroo	Fauna - Vulnerable	Yellow-bellied Glider	Petaurus australis
Bundaleer	Fauna - Endangered Species	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Callocephalon fimbriatum
Bundaleer	Fauna - Vulnerable	Dusky Woodswallow	Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus
Bundaleer	Fauna - Vulnerable	Flame Robin	Petroica phoenicea
Bundaleer	Fauna - Vulnerable	Little Eagle	Hieraaetus morphnoides
Burra	Fauna - Endangered Species	Macquarie Perch	Macquaria australasica
Burra	Fauna - Vulnerable	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Dasyurus maculatus
Dalka	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Dalka	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus
Edith	Fauna - Endangered	Southern Greater Glider	Petauroides volans
Edith	Fauna - Endangered Species	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Callocephalon fimbriatum
Edith	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
Edith	Fauna - Vulnerable	Flame Robin	Petroica phoenicea
Elmsdale	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Essington	Fauna - Endangered Species	Booroolong Frog	Litoria booroolongensis
Essington	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus

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FOREST TRACT	CONSERVATION STATUS	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Hillview	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Hintons	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
Hintons	Fauna - Vulnerable	Barking Owl	Ninox connivens
Jacobs Creek	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Jacobs Creek	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus
Kimberley 2	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Knapsack	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
McDonalds	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Micalong	Fauna - Critically Endangered	Northern Corroboree Frog	Pseudophryne pengilleyi
Micalong	Fauna - Endangered Species	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Callocephalon fimbriatum
Micalong	Fauna - Vulnerable	Greater Glider	Petauroides volans
Micalong	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus
Sirica	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Wyora	Fauna - Endangered	Southern Greater Glider	Petauroides volans
Wyora	Fauna - Endangered Species	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Callocephalon fimbriatum
Wyora	Fauna - Vulnerable	Scarlet Robin	Petroica boodang
Wyora	Fauna - Vulnerable	Flame Robin	Petroica phoenicea
Wyora	Fauna - Vulnerable	Olive Whistler	Pachycephala olivacea
Wyora	Fauna - Vulnerable	White-throated Needletail	Hirundapus caudacutus
Wyora	Fauna - Vulnerable	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	Climacteris picumnus victoriae
Wyora	Fauna - Vulnerable	Yellow-bellied Glider	Petaurus australis

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TABLE 5 SMF KNOWN ICONIC, THREATENED, AND ENDANGERED SPECIES (WITHIN 500 METRES OF A PLANTATION)

FOREST TRACT	CONSERVATION STATUS	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Airlie Park	Fauna - Vulnerable	Dusky Woodswallow	Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus
Airlie Park	Fauna - Vulnerable	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	Climacteris picumnus victoriae
Airlie Park	Fauna - Vulnerable	Flame Robin	Petroica phoenicea
Airlie Park	Fauna - Vulnerable	Scarlet Robin	Petroica boodang
Ando 3	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
Ando 4	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
Ardsley	Fauna - Endangered Species	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Callocephalon fimbriatum
Ardsley	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Ardsley	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Bell Frog	Litoria raniformis
Ardsley	Fauna - Vulnerable	Scarlet Robin	Petroica boodang
Ardsley	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus
Ardsley	Fauna - Endangered	Southern Greater Glider	Petauroides volans
Balburnie	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Balburnie	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus
Bendoc 5	Fauna - Vulnerable	Claytons Spiny Crayfish	Euastacus claytoni
Bendoc 5	Fauna - Vulnerable	White-footed Dunnart	Sminthopsis leucopus
Bendoc 6	Fauna - Critically Endangered	Watson's Tree Frog	Litoria watsoni
Bendoc 6	Fauna - Vulnerable	Platypus	Ornithorhynchus anatinus
Bendoc 6	Fauna - Vulnerable	Yellow-bellied Glider	Petaurus australis
Bendoc 6	Fauna - Endangered	Southern Greater Glider	Petauroides volans
Bendoc 8	Fauna - Endangered Species	Growling Grass Frog	Litoria raniformis
Bendoc 9	Flora - Rare	Australian Anchor Plant	Discaria pubescens
Billaroy	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Bombala 4	Fauna – Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
Bombala 7	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
Boomaroo	Fauna - Endangered Population	Yellow-bellied Glider population on the Bago Plateau	Petaurus australis
Braidwood Station	Fauna - Endangered	Southern Greater Glider	Petauroides volans
Braidwood Station	Fauna - Endangered Species	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Callocephalon fimbriatum
Braidwood Station	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
Braidwood Station	Fauna - Vulnerable	Flame Robin	Petroica phoenicea
Braidwood Station	Flora - Vulnerable	Black Gum	Eucalyptus aggregata
Broughtons	Fauna - Vulnerable	Dusky Woodswallow	Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus
Broughtons	Fauna - Vulnerable	Scarlet Robin	Petroica boodang

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FOREST TRACT	CONSERVATION STATUS	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Broughtons	Fauna - Vulnerable	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Dasyurus maculatus
Camerons Hill 2	Fauna - Endangered Population	River Blackfish	Gadopsis marmoratus
Carabost 1	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Carabost 1	Fauna - Endangered Species	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Callocephalon fimbriatum
Carabost 1	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus
Coppabella Depot	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Coppabella Depot	Fauna - Vulnerable Species	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus
Craigie 3	Fauna - Endangered population	River Blackfish	Gadopsis marmoratus
Craigie 3	Flora - Vulnerable	Austral Toadflax	Thesium australe
Craigie 4	Fauna - Endangered population	River Blackfish	Gadopsis marmoratus
Craigie 4	Fauna - Vulnerable	Scarlet Robin	Petroica boodang
Craigie 5	Fauna - Endangered Population	River Blackfish	Gadopsis marmoratus
Craigie 5	Fauna - Vulnerable	Scarlet Robin	Petroica boodang
Dakota	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus
Delegate 10 & 11	Fauna - Vulnerable	Diamond Firetail	Stagonopleura guttata
Delegate 10 & 11	Fauna - Vulnerable	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)	Melanodryas cucullata cucullata
Delegate 12	Fauna - Vulnerable	Flame Robin	Petroica phoenicea
Delegate 12	Fauna - Vulnerable	Flame Robin	Petroica phoenicea
Delegate 12	Fauna - Vulnerable	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)	Melanodryas cucullata cucullata
Forest Tract	Conservation Status	Common Name	Scientific name
Delegate 12	Fauna - Vulnerable	Striped Legless Lizard	Delma impar
Delegate 13	Fauna - Vulnerable	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	Climacteris picumnus victoriae
Delegate 6 & 7	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
Delegate 6 & 7	Fauna - Vulnerable	Scarlet Robin	Petroica boodang
Delegate 8	Fauna - Endangered Population	River Blackfish	Gadopsis marmoratus
Delegate 8	Fauna - Endangered Species	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Callocephalon fimbriatum
Delegate 8	Fauna - Vulnerable	Flame Robin	Petroica phoenicea
Delegate 8	Fauna - Vulnerable	Scarlet Robin	Petroica boodang
Delegate 8	Flora - Endangered	Tarengo Leek Orchid	Prasophyllum petilum
Delegate 8	Flora - Vulnerable	Austral Toadflax	Thesium australe
Delegate 9	Fauna - Vulnerable	Flame Robin	Petroica phoenicea
Delegate Depot	Fauna - Endangered Species	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Callocephalon fimbriatum
Delegate Depot	Fauna - Vulnerable	Dusky Woodswallow	Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus
Delegate Depot	Fauna - Vulnerable	Flame Robin	Petroica phoenicea
Dunkirk	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis

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FOREST TRACT	CONSERVATION STATUS	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Duntulm	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Fairfield	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Fairfield	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus
Girrahween	Fauna - Vulnerable	Scarlet Robin	Petroica boodang
Girrahween	Fauna - Vulnerable	Flame Robin	Petroica phoenicea
Hadley Park	Fauna - Vulnerable	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Dasyurus maculatus
Humula 1	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Humula 1	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus
Ingleneuk	Fauna - Critically Endangered	Flathead Galaxias	Galaxias rostratus
Ingleneuk	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Ingleneuk	Fauna - Endangered Species	Trout Cod	Maccullochella macquariensis
Ingleneuk	Fauna - Endangered Species	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Callocephalon fimbriatum
Ingleneuk	Fauna - Vulnerable	Turquoise Parrot	Neophema pulchella
Ingleneuk	Fauna - Vulnerable	Dusky Woodswallow	Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus
Ingleneuk	Fauna - Vulnerable	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	Climacteris picumnus victoriae
Ingleneuk	Fauna - Vulnerable	Spotted Harrier	Circus assimilis
Ingleneuk	Fauna - Vulnerable	Diamond Firetail	Stagonopleura guttata
Ingleneuk	Fauna - Vulnerable	Scarlet Robin	Petroica boodang
Ingleneuk	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus
Ingleneuk	Fauna - Vulnerable	Eastern Pygmy-possum	Cercartetus nanus
Ingleneuk	Fauna - Vulnerable	Varied Sittella	Daphoenositta chrysoptera
Ingleneuk	Fauna - Vulnerable	Speckled Warbler	Chthonicola sagittata
Ingleneuk	Fauna - Vulnerable	Painted Honeyeater	Grantiella picta
Ingleneuk	Fauna - Vulnerable	White-throated Needletail	Hirundapus caudacutus
Iona	Fauna - Vulnerable	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Dasyurus maculatus
Iona	Flora - Endangered	Suggan Buggan Mallee	Eucalyptus saxatilis
Kathlen	Fauna - Endangered Species	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Callocephalon fimbriatum
Kathlen	Fauna - Vulnerable	Little Eagle	Hieraaetus morphnoides
Kathlen	Fauna - Vulnerable	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	Climacteris picumnus victoriae
Kathlen	Fauna - Vulnerable	Scarlet Robin	Petroica boodang
Kathlen	Fauna - Vulnerable	Barking Owl	Ninox connivens
Kathlen	Fauna - Vulnerable	Flame Robin	Petroica phoenicea
Kathlen	Fauna - Vulnerable	Diamond Firetail	Stagonopleura guttata
Kathlen	Fauna - Vulnerable	Dusky Woodswallow	Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus
Kimberley	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Kimberley 2	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Mila 1	Fauna - Endangered Population	River Blackfish	Gadopsis marmoratus

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FOREST TRACT	CONSERVATION STATUS	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Mila 1	Fauna - Vulnerable	Dusky Woodswallow	Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus
Mila 1	Fauna - Vulnerable	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	Climacteris picumnus victoriae
Mila 1	Fauna - Vulnerable	Varied Sittella	Daphoenositta chrysoptera
Mila 1	Fauna - Vulnerable	Flame Robin	Petroica phoenicea
Mila 2, 3 & 5	Fauna - Endangered Population	River Blackfish	Gadopsis marmoratus
Murrumbung 2	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus
Noonamena	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Noonamena	Fauna - Vulnerable Species	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus
Nungatta 2	Fauna - Endangered Species	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Callocephalon fimbriatum
Nungatta 2	Fauna - Endangered Species	Swift Parrot	Lathamus discolor
Nungatta 2	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
Nungatta 2	Fauna - Vulnerable	Yellow-bellied Glider	Petaurus australis
Nungatta 3	Fauna - Endangered Species	Long-footed Potoroo	Potorous longipes
Nungatta 3	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
Pericoe	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
Round Mountain	Fauna - Vulnerable	Scarlet Robin	Petroica boodang
Smiths	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Spiny Crayfish	Euastacus armatus
Springdale	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Sunny Hills	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Takejo	Fauna - Endangered Species	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Callocephalon fimbriatum
Takejo	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
Takejo	Fauna - Vulnerable	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	Climacteris picumnus victoriae
Takejo	Fauna - Vulnerable	Rosenberg's Goanna	Varanus rosenbergi
Takejo	Fauna - Vulnerable	Diamond Firetail	Stagonopleura guttata
Takejo	Fauna - Vulnerable	Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	Melithreptus gularis gularis
Takejo	Fauna - Vulnerable	Dusky Woodswallow	Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus
Takejo	Fauna - Vulnerable	Squirrel Glider	Petaurus norfolcensis
Takejo	Fauna - Vulnerable	Scarlet Robin	Petroica boodang
Takejo	Fauna - Vulnerable	Varied Sittella	Daphoenositta chrysoptera
The Burra	Fauna - Endangered Species	Macquarie Perch	Macquaria australasica
Water Creek 2	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Water Creek 2	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus
Wattlebank	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
Wee Jasper	Fauna - Critically Endangered	Northern Corroboree Frog	Pseudophryne pengilleyi
Wee Jasper	Fauna - Vulnerable	Scarlet Robin	Petroica boodang
Wee Jasper	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus

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TABLE 6 SCF KNOWN ICONIC, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES (WITHIN 500 METRES OF A PLANTATION)

FOREST TRACT	CONSERVATION STATUS	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Bendoc 1, 3 & 4	Fauna - Endangered	Southern Greater Glider	Petauroides volans
Bendoc 1, 3 & 4	Fauna - Endangered	Sooty Owl	Tyto tenebricosa
Bendoc 1, 3 & 4	Flora - Presumed Extinct	Buffalo Leek-orchid	Prasophyllum suttonii s.s.
Bendoc 1, 3 & 4	Flora - Rare	Forest Geebung	Persoonia silvatica
Bendoc 1, 3 & 4	Fauna - Vulnerable	Yellow-bellied Glider	Petaurus australis
Bendoc 2	Fauna - Critically Endangered	Masked Owl	Tyto novaehollandiae
Bendoc 2	Fauna - Critically Endangered	Barking Owl	Ninox connivens
Bendoc 2	Fauna - Endangered	Southern Greater Glider	Petauroides volans
Bendoc 2	Fauna - Endangered	Sooty Owl	Tyto tenebricosa
Bendoc 2	Fauna - Vulnerable	Powerful Owl	Ninox strenua
Bendoc 5	Fauna - Vulnerable	White-footed Dunnart	Sminthopsis leucopus
Binnalong	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Delegate 1-4	Fauna - Vulnerable	Dusky Woodswallow	Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus
Delegate 1-4	Fauna - Vulnerable	Flame Robin	Petroica phoenicea
Delegate 5	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
Dwerryhouse	Fauna - Endangered Species	Booroolong Frog	Litoria booroolongensis
Dwerryhouse	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Dwerryhouse	Fauna - Vulnerable	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Dasyurus maculatus
Gillies	Fauna - Critically Endangered	Barking Owl	Ninox connivens
Gunnedoo	Fauna - Vulnerable	Rosenberg's Goanna	Varanus rosenbergi
Kings	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Lyons	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
MacDonalds	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Portors	Fauna - Vulnerable	Scarlet Robin	Petroica boodang
Shannon	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Sunny Hills	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Tatha	Fauna - Endangered Species	Koala	Phascolarctos cinereus
Tatha	Fauna - Endangered Species	Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis
Tredegar	Fauna - Vulnerable	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	Climacteris picumnus victoriae
Tredegar	Fauna - Vulnerable	Dusky Woodswallow	Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus

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FOREST TRACT	CONSERVATION STATUS	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Tredegar	Fauna - Vulnerable	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)	Melanodryas cucullata cucullata
Tredegar	Fauna - Vulnerable	Scarlet Robin	Petroica boodang
Tredegar	Fauna - Vulnerable	Flame Robin	Petroica phoenicea
Tredegar	Fauna - Vulnerable	Diamond Firetail	Stagonopleura guttata
Tredegar	Fauna - Vulnerable	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Dasyurus maculatus
Tubbut	Fauna - Vulnerable	Platypus	Ornithorhynchus anatinus
Tubbut	Flora - Endangered	Hooker's Tussock-grass	Poa hookeri
Tubbut	Flora - Rare	Mountain Pomaderris	Pomaderris pauciflora
Tubbut	Flora - Rare	Shingle Fireweed	Senecio diaschides
Tubbut	Flora - Rare	Slender Burgan	Kunzea phyllicoides
Wyora	Fauna - Endangered Species	Macquarie Perch	Macquaria australasica
Wyora	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus

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APPENDIX C – CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

TABLE 7 HFL CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES ON AND WITHIN 50 METRES OF PLANTATIONS

Argalong	1 x European Historic Site - Graveyard “Argalong Cemetery”
	1 x Historic Site - Water Race
Boomaroo	1 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
Jacob’s Creek	1 x European Historic Site - European Rock Wall
Wideawake/Locks Folly	1 x European Historic Site - Bushranger’s Hut
	1 x European Historic Site - School House Ruins

TABLE 8 SMF CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES ON AND WITHIN 50 METRES OF PLANTATIONS

Airlie Park	4 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
	1 x Geological Heritage Site - Delegate Pipes Geological Feature Reserve
Ando 3	1 x Aboriginal site – Modified Tree
	3 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
Ando 4	6 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
Bendoc 8	1 x Historical Heritage – Tungii’s Heritage Site
Bombala 3	1 x European Historic Site – Aston Burial Ground
	2 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
Bombala 5	6 x Potential Aboriginal Heritage Sites - Needs to be verified by Heritage Consultant
Carabost 1	1 x Aboriginal Site - Modified Tree
Coppabella Depot	1 x European Historic Site - Graveyard “Coppabella Cemetery”
	1 x European Historic Site - Coppabella Blacksmith’s Shop
	1 x European Historic Site - Coppabella Stables
Craigie 4	1 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
Craigie 5	12 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
	1 x European Historic Site - Gold Fields
Craigie 6	7 x Potential Aboriginal Heritage Sites - Needs to be verified by Heritage Consultant
Delegate 10 & 11	5 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
Delegate 12	8 x Potential Aboriginal Heritage Sites - Needs to be verified by Heritage Consultant
Delegate 6 & 7	1 x Aboriginal Site - Modified Tree
	1 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
	1 x Grave Site - “Best Friend”
	1 x Historic Site - Miner’s Cottage
Delegate 8	6 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
	1 x European Historic Site - Graveyard (Downey)
Delegate 9	9 x Potential Aboriginal Heritage Sites - Needs to be verified by Heritage Consultant
Eskett	3 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
Goodradigbee	12 x Aboriginal Sites - Artefact

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Hadley Park	6 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
	1 x Aboriginal Site - Modified tree
Iona	1 x European Historic Site - Graveyard (Preston)
	36 x Potential Aboriginal Heritage Sites - Needs to be verified by Heritage Consultant
Mila 2,3 & 5	7 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
Noonamena	1 x European Historic Site - Grave Site
	2 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
Pericoe	6 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
Takejo	1 x Aboriginal - Artefact

TABLE 9 SCF CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES ON AND WITHIN 50 METRES OF PLANTATIONS

Delegate 5	2 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
Lyons	1 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
Tatha	1 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact

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APPENDIX D – GLOSSARY OF RELEVANT TERMS

TABLE 10 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Affected Stakeholder	A stakeholder who is directly affected by forest activities.
Auditing	A systematic and documented verification process of objectively obtaining and evaluating evidence to determine whether an organisation's management system conforms with forest management performance criteria and requirements of the standards, and which takes account of the likelihood of failure to detect breaches, and for communication of the results of this process to management.
Australian Forestry Standard (AFS)	The Australian Forestry Standard (AFS) is the forest management standard for the Australian Forest Certification Scheme (AFCS), which certifies extensive areas of native forests and plantations across Australia. It provides consumers with assurance that forest and wood products are from sustainably managed forests. The AFS is endorsed by the international Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).
Biodiversity	The diversity of all life forms, including species, genetic and ecosystem diversity. Biodiversity can be assessed at a variety of levels; for example, harvesting area, catchment, and landscape, national and global.
Certification	The voluntary process by which planning, procedures, systems and performance of on-the-ground forestry operations are certified, following an audit, by a qualified and independent third party as meeting a predetermined standard. Forest operations found to meet or exceed the given standard are issued a certificate (hence certified).
Defined Forest Area (DFA)	An area of forest (including land and water) to which the requirements of the Australian Forestry Standard are applied, and to which the forest manager can demonstrate management control which allows them to achieve the requirements of the Australian Forestry Standard.
Fire Management Plan	Outlines strategic fire prevention techniques and locations. This includes tasks like fuel reduction through burning, slashing, or ploughing, fire break maintenance and involvement with local fire management committees.
Forest Management System	The Forest Management System sets targets for improving forest management performance and establishes measures to gauge improvement.
Forest	An area incorporating all living and non-living components, dominated by trees usually having a single stem and a mature (or potentially mature) stand height exceeding 5 m, with existing or potential projective foliage cover of over-story strata, about equal to or greater than 30 per cent. This definition includes native forests and plantations regardless of age, and areas of trees sometimes described as woodlands.
Forest Landing	An area in the forest where timber logs are stockpiled and loaded onto trucks for transport.
GIS	Geographic Information Systems.
Interested Stakeholder	A stakeholder who may be interested in forest activities by who is not directly affected by those activities.
ISO 45001/14001	The international standard for an occupational health and safety and environmental management system, which formalises methods for reviewing, reporting, documenting, monitoring, and training in health, safety, and environmental management practices.

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LRM	Trimble Land Resource Manager - is a configurable and spatially enabled platform that manages both land and forest assets and activities. Used by the companies for stand records, mapping, and operational planning.
Plantation	Forest established by planting seedlings rather than sowing seed. Plantation areas usually have intensive site preparation prior to planting. They are managed intensively for future log products harvesting.
P&R	Plantations and Reafforestation Act (NSW), the legislation governing plantation land use in NSW including a code of practice and forest standards auditing by the regulator.
Safety Management System	The part of the overall system managing the risks associated with the business of the organisation. It includes organisational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes, and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing, and maintaining the occupational health and safety policy.
Significant Biodiversity Values	Occurrences of the following or as they are listed in relevant legislation: - Threatened/Vulnerable/Endangered species populations and their known habitat, including migratory species known habitat. - Threatened/Vulnerable/Endangered ecological communities or ecosystems. - Nationally or regionally significant concentrations of biodiversity - All population types or centres of endemism - Rare or depleted old-growth forest – generally less than 10% of the extant distribution - Ecosystems which are reserved at less than 15% of their pre-European distribution (or an equivalent benchmark) - Natural Heritage Places
Significant Risk	Significant risk is a concept of Environmental Certification. ISO 14001 states "an organisation might have many environmental aspects and associated impacts; it should establish criteria and a method to determine those it considers significant". The AFS (AS4700 GN01-2013) guide states "objectives, targets and procedures in relation to the forest management performance requirements are established for a range of the significant impacts." and goes on to state that "significance of impacts is to be determined after the control measures have been assessed." It also states, "It is not required to have objectives and targets for all significant impacts consistent with ISO 14001."
Stand	A collective area of plantation which has the same age and silvicultural treatments undertaken during a common year.
Sustainable Forest Management	Management to maintain and enhance the long-term health of forest ecosystems while providing ecological, economic, social, and cultural opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations.
Threatened Species	Groups of plants or animals listed the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW) and Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic).
Wildfire	Unplanned vegetation fire, which burns out of control.

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APPENDIX E – ACRONYMS

TABLE 11 ACRONYMS

AFS	Australian Forestry Standard
AS	Australian Standard
AS4708	Australian Standard: Forest management — Economic, social, environmental, and cultural criteria and requirements for wood production (known as The Australian Forestry Standard).
CFA	Country Fire Authority (Victoria)
CMA	Catchment Management Authority (Victoria)
DFA	Defined Forest Area
FCNSW	Forest Corporation of NSW
FMP	Forest Management Plan
FMS	Forest Management System
GIS	Geographic Information System
HFL	Hume Forests Pty Ltd
HSE	Health Safety & Environment (combination of WHS and Environment)
ISO	The International Organization for Standardization
LLS	Local Land Services (NSW)
LRM	Land and Resource Management
NPA	Net Plantable Area
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety (International)
PEFC	The Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
RFS	Rural Fire Service (NSW)
SCF	Southern Cross Forests Trust
SMF	Snowy Mountains Forests Australia Trust
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SWMS	Safe Work Method Statement
WHS	Workplace Health and Safety

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