OCTOBER 9, 2024

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 2024/2025

BUSINESS RISK MANAGER
SOUTHERN CROSS FORESTS

Southern Cross FORESTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 Background 3
1.1 Current Certifications 3
1.1.1 Certification Logo Use 3
1.2 The Context of the Business 3
2 Defined Forest Area 4
3 Chain of Custody 5
4 Systematic Management 5
4.1 Policy 5
4.2 Forest Management Plan 6
4.2.1 Legal Right to Manage Lands 6
4.2.2 Legal Compliance 6
4.2.3 Significant Aspects and Impacts 6
4.3 Implementation 7
4.3.1 Forest Management Objectives and Targets 7
4.3.2 Operational Planning 7
4.3.3 Roles, responsibilities and training 8
4.3.4 Document control 8
4.3.5 Emergency planning 9
4.4 Monitoring Condition and Performance 9
4.4.1 Integrated Management System 9
4.5 Review 10
4.5.1 Annual review of the Forest Management Plan 11
4.6 Research 11
5 Stakeholders 11
5.1 Stakeholder Engagement Plan 12
5.2 Identifying Stakeholders 12
5.3 Engaging with Stakeholders 12
5.4 Communication Records 12
5.5 The impacts of forest operations on Stakeholders 12
5.6 Public Disclosure Statements 12
6 Biodiversity 13
6.1 The Identification of Biodiversity Values 13
6.2 Maintain or enhance Biodiversity 13
6.3 Significant Biodiversity Values 13
6.4 Maintain or enhance Significant Biodiversity Values 14
6.5 Monitoring Biodiversity 14
6.6 Review of Biodiversity 14
6.7 Regeneration 14
6.8 Introduced Genetics 15
6.9 Native Vegetation Conversion 15
7 Forest Productivity 15
7.1 Identify Productive Capacity 15
7.2 Harvest Plan Preparation 15
7.3 Plan and Monitor Use 15
7.4 Infrastructure 15
7.5 Silviculture 16

7.6 Establishment....16
7.7 Damage to Growing Stock....16
7.8 Unplanned Fire....17
7.9 Non-Wood Products....17
8 Biosecurity....17
8.1 Identify Damage Agents....17
8.2 Maintain Health....17
8.3 Weeds and Pests....18
8.4 Fire and disturbance regimes....18
8.5 Rehabilitate Degraded Forests....18
8.6 Chemical Use....18
8.7 Salvage Operations....18
9 Soil and Water Resources....19
9.1 Identify Soil and Water Resources....19
9.2 Water Quality....19
9.3 Water Quantity....19
9.3.1 Water Use....19
9.4 Soil Properties....19
9.5 Pollution....20
10 Carbon....20
10.1 Carbon Cycle....20
10.2 The Minimisation of Fossil Fuel....20
10.3 The Measurement of Carbon Storage....21
11 Cultural Values....21
11.1 Indigenous Peoples Values....21
11.2 Indigenous Heritage Values....21
11.3 Other Heritage Values....21
11.4 Legal and Traditional Values....21
12 Social and Economic Benefits....22
12.1 Regional Development....22
12.2 Optimal Use....22
12.3 Illegal Activities....22
12.4 Skills Development....22
12.5 Health, Safety and Environment....22
12.6 Workers' Rights....23
Appendix A Defined Forest Area....24
Appendix B Register of significant biodiversity values....28
Appendix C Cultural Heritage Sites....36
Appendix D Glossary of relevant terms....39
Appendix E Acronyms....41

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 three companies based in Tumut, New South Wales, Australia:

- Hume Forests Limited (HFL) www.humeforests.com.au
- Snowy Mountains Forests (SMF) www.snowyforests.com.au
- Southern Cross Forests (SCF) www.southerncrossforests.com.au

For the purpose of this document these individual Australian entities will be referred to as the companies. 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.

1.1 Current Certifications

The companies currently maintain certifications in:

- Sustainable Forest Management: AS 4708-2021
- Workplace Health and Safety: ISO 45001:2018
- Environmental Management Systems: ISO 14001:2015

Requests for external audit summaries can be made to admin@southerncrossforests.com.au

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 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 Limited

Hume Forests Limited was established in 2004 and represents an estate area of approximately 14,094 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 NSW.

1.2.1.2 Snowy Mountains Forests

The Snowy Mountains Forests estate was acquired in 2012 after the liquidation of the Willmott Forests Limited managed investment scheme. This estate comprises of approximately 20,740 net planted hectares freehold and 2,203 net planted hectares leasehold, principally located in both 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

The Southern Cross Forests estate was established in 2015 and is currently comprises approximately 9,507 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 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 AS4708-2021, *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

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 AT JUNE 2024

Entity	NPA (ha)	Other Landuse (ha)	Total Area (ha)
Hume Forests Ltd	14,094	5,298	19,392
Snowy Mountains Forests	20,740	16,575	37,315
Southern Cross Forests	9,507	4,117	13,624
Total	**44,341**	**25,990**	**70,331**

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' estate contains 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 AS4708-2021. 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.

When applicable and in consultation with our customers, a representative of the companies regularly conducts Chain of Custody inspections at mill yards where their products point of sale occurs after the logs have been debarked and processed through a scanner.

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** explains the companies' position in relation to various aspects of forest management. The policy includes the pursuit of continual improvement, compliance with legislation and the practice of sustainable forest management, a commitment to stakeholder engagement, and the development and training of personnel. The policy is based on the requirements outlined in the Sustainable Forest Management AS 4708-2021.

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.

4.2 Forest Management Plan

The **Forest Management Plan** is intended to be the key guidance document, outlining, and explaining the application of the companies' Forest Management System (FMS). The FMS is comprised of policies, manuals, guidelines and standard operational procedures (SOP's), using a strategic approach to enhance values including the environment, WHS and community integrity, alongside achieving core business performance.

This document (the Forest Management Plan) is not intended to be an Operational Plan nor does it capture all the detail outlined in activity specific operational procedures.

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**, 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 Site-Specific Risk Assessment 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 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 contractors 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; and
- 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**.

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

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 Site-Specific Risk Assessment.

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.

- Forest performance and inventory (including customer feedback) - refer section 7 and 12.2
- Forest Health – weeds, pests and diseases - refer to section 8
- Biodiversity - refer to section 6.5
- HSE, Quality, Compliance (including contractor performance) – refer section 4.2.3, 4.3.2 and 12.5

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:

> **B**usiness 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.

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
  - Office
  - Depot
  - 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 and Scientific 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 Team Meetings
- Monthly Line 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 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 email and postal addresses, and phone numbers 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 function of BLISS
- Work Plan consultation and work diary
- Letter and Email correspondence file held in each office
- 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 Procedure**.

6 BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity is a key value associated with a sustainably managed plantation estate. Collectively, the companies own approximately 25,000 hectares of non-plantation land. Most of this land is retained native vegetation which provides habitat for a vast array of native species including several threatened species and endangered ecological communities. The companies recognise that the scale of our retained native vegetation is significant in terms of area held in private ownership; and we acknowledge the conservation potential of this area. Key to the management of this area is exclusion from standard plantation operational activities whilst we progressively gain a greater understanding of the values we retain. An annual programme of pest and weed is undertaken which includes areas of retained native vegetation.

The management of these values is documented in the **Biodiversity Procedure**.

6.1 The Identification of Biodiversity Values

Note: Regulatory frameworks, recognised databases, published scientific information, expert knowledge and current research, complemented as needed by inventory and mapping of forest resources, field assessments and other relevant forest planning instruments may be used in the identification of SBVs. Identification of SBVs in the vicinity of the defined forest area may involve a desktop assessment of recognised databases.

Our biodiversity values are identified utilising several sources, including but not limited to:

- Government provided spatial records of threatened species recorded within the vicinity of our properties
- Government provided spatial records of native vegetation mapping
- Legal Due Diligence reports and Special Values Assessment post-acquisition
- Field observations from special values assessments and operational planning
- Biodiversity monitoring, by both internal staff and external specialists
- Liaison with neighbours, Landcare groups, the NSW LLS and Victorian CMA's, Wildlife carers (e.g. WIRES)
- Liaison with State Government land managers of forests and national parks

Whilst the companies prioritise the conservation of threatened species and endangered ecological communities; the companies also monitor retained native vegetation via permanent sample plots and observations of certain key indicator species such as the Platypus and Echidna.

Southern Cross Forests refers any instances of wildlife health issues to the relevant local groups and authorities. We currently have no known instances of wildlife health issues within our estate.

Southern Cross Forests welcomes information from interested parties relating to biodiversity values including threatened species and wildlife health issues.

6.2 Maintain or enhance Biodiversity

Core plantation activities including site preparation, harvesting and road works, and are excluded from areas of high conservation value retained native vegetation. Operational exclusion is the main tool used to conserve identified biodiversity values. Through ongoing fauna and flora surveying we are progressively improving our knowledge of our retained native vegetation areas. Weed and pest control is also practiced in these areas.

6.3 Significant Biodiversity Values

Significant biodiversity values are identified during a Site-Specific Special Values Assessment conducted following the acquisition of each property or when values are discovered during regular operations. The extent of the companies' known significant biodiversity values is indicated by the number of threatened species and endangered ecological communities recorded across the forest estates (Appendix B).

6.4 Maintain or enhance Significant Biodiversity Values

Maintenance of significant biodiversity values is outlined in the **Biodiversity Procedure**. Work plans for operations at a plantation where a significant biodiversity value has been identified will have a description of the value and its location mapped. Mapped locations become exclusion areas which are discussed during operational start-up and documented in the Site-Specific Risk Assessment.

In addition, the companies have developed several Special Value Management Plans for priority biodiversity values, some examples include:

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

Additional Special Value Management Plans are developed on an "as identified" basis.

The estates contain several State Government Vegetation Agreements, where certain vegetative communities have been identified for preservation. Ongoing discussions with government organisations are seeking to extend and enhance these commitments. The companies also work closely with NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment on re-establishing and monitoring critically endangered species in the environment.

Activities including weed control, pest management, bushfire control, pine wildling control and fuel reduction burning are examples of works undertaken to maintain or enhance our plantation estate including our significant biodiversity values.

6.5 Monitoring Biodiversity

Our biodiversity is monitored at a number of levels, these include:

- Field surveys by external authorities or research institutions monitoring threatened species such as the Southern Pigmy Perch, Blackfish, Macquarie Perch, Booroolong Frog and Yellow-spotted Bell Frog.
- Native vegetation monitoring using the **Vegetation Monitoring Procedure**. The companies undertake regular vegetation monitoring on a sample of sites across the estates. The objective of this monitoring is to track changes in vegetation condition and weed infestation. The results of these surveys have been shared with State authorities.
- Internal threatened species monitoring of species such as Koala and Northern Corrobboree Frog
- Informal recording of species sightings that are captured using the BLISS Hazard and Observation module.

6.6 Review of Biodiversity

Biodiversity priorities are re-assessed annually during the editing of the Forest Management Plan, following updates of State and Federal government databases, and as a result of biodiversity monitoring. The companies work closely with State Government departments on joint projects concerning certain biodiversity values. These projects align with biodiversity priorities identified by government and are generally a reflection of our biodiversity priorities.

6.7 Regeneration

The companies' regeneration programmes have been limited to land rehabilitation, largely focused on gravel pit restoration. A native carbon pilot programme is planned for 2024 with a focus on the restoration of a grassy woodland in the Delegate locality. The companies do not currently harvest native forests.

6.8 Introduced Genetics

As *Pinus radiata* growers using seed orchard growing stock, the companies' operations do not pose any risks of cross pollination or genetic pollution of native or retained vegetation.

The risk of pine wildings outside of the companies' plantation boundaries is controlled by annual programmes including hazard reduction burning and removal.

6.9 Native Vegetation Conversion

The companies do not undertake native vegetation conversion. In NSW large areas of the estates are classified as retained vegetation under the Plantations and Revegetation Approval process. Minor clearances of native vegetation may be required to facilitate plantation establishment or infrastructure development including the construction of quarries, fire trails and roads, and the maintenance of fence lines. All clearances are conducted according to the relevant State legislation.

7 FOREST PRODUCTIVITY

7.1 Identify Productive Capacity

Productive capacity is determined by a series of Yield Tables allocated to individual forest stands. Yield tables capture current conditions of the forest and forecast future growth at a stand level. Yield tables are generic for young stands up to eight years of age; the determination of which generic table to use is based on historic yield data or the performance of adjoining stands. Yield tables based on field inventory are called site specific yield tables. Site specific yield tables are expected to be more accurate than generic yield tables. The first site specific forest inventory occurs at approximately eight years of age. The **Inventory Manual** and annual inventory programme describes the methodologies used and the plantations to be assessed each year, respectively.

Each entity manages its softwood estates by controlling all operations strictly according to Chain of Custody to ensure no contamination of wood product from other entities or forest growers.

7.2 Harvest Plan Preparation

The Yield Tables from forest inventory are applied to the forest modelling tool *Woodstock*. This tool creates a model that outlines which plantations should be harvested each year to achieve optimal long-term value from the forests. Limitations around seasonal access, market constraints and contractor capacity are applied to the model to generate the Annual Harvest Plan that is used to develop and drive the companies' annual budget.

7.3 Plan and Monitor Use

Harvest operations are planned according to the **Harvesting and Haulage SOP Part A.** This document is used to develop the **Harvest Work Plan;** the instructional work plan provided to the harvest contractor. All operations are monitored by the companies' field supervisors using the **Harvest and Haulage SOP Part D** (Monitoring)

7.4 Infrastructure

Forest roads and tracks are developed to facilitate harvest operations up to two years ahead of requirement, this forward construction enables roads to stabilise and consolidate. The **Roading SOPs** are used to ensure roads and tracks meet forest code requirements and minimise risks of erosion, environmental damage, or siltation.

The companies have an extensive network of fire breaks and fire trails which are regularly patrolled and maintained on a rotational basis.

7.5 Silviculture

The companies' share a common approach to the silviculture of their softwood plantations; notwithstanding differences in the original stocking, tree spacing and establishment methods of the acquired plantations due to historical factors.

The forest stands are typically treated with two thinning operations. The first thinning (T1) occurs between the ages of 12 and 16 years, depending on site productivity. Second thinning (T2) generally occurs six years after T1. Rotation length is generally 28 years however this can vary subject to growth and market access.

Most sites are replanted within two years of previous clear fell (CF) harvest.

Other silvicultural treatments can include the control of woody weeds and native regeneration, nutrient remediation, and pest and disease control.

7.6 Establishment

Initial plantings target a stocking rate of between 1,000 to 1,600 stems per hectare depending on site characteristics. Planting will occur between June and early September. This is done by crews planting by hand. Most sites are second rotation sites which precludes the use of planting machines. Site preparation can include debris management, cultivation (ripping) and herbicide application. The companies' objective is to achieve optimum utilisation of forest products and value. Clear fell harvest sites may require some debris management and are then cultivated by tine ripping to facilitate tree planting.

When undertaking debris fuel reduction using burning, the companies aim to have all operations completed by 30 June to avoid the potential of fires during spring and summer.

7.7 Damage to Growing Stock

Thinning operations are monitored by the companies' field supervisors using the **Harvest and Haulage SOP Part D (Quality Control)** and drone imagery. This SOP includes a methodology for simple and efficient measurement of any damage to retained stands and growing stock.

7.8 Unplanned Fire

The companies manage unplanned fire using the Fire Management Procedure and the annual Fire Control Plan (Fire Plan). The Fire Plan is published annually in October; it includes individual maps of the companies' plantations across all areas, a comprehensive contact list for staff, contractors and relevant agencies, and the season's stand-by roster.

The companies work closely with relevant State fire agencies and have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Forestry Corporation NSW (FCNSW). The MOU endorses the sharing of equipment and resources in the event of a wildfire. This includes but is not limited to; FCNSW VHF radio systems, fire towers, aerial reconnaissance and suppression, training, staff resources and intelligence.

In Victoria, Snowy Mountains Forests and Southern Cross Forests have established a Forest Industry Brigade (FIB), Snowy FIB. The brigade is a registered CFA Brigade in the state. All company fire personnel undertake CFA General Firefighting training, including the Plantation Firefighter 1 unit. Following this an annual refresher of Hazardous Trees and a Burn-Over Entrapment drill are mandatory. The brigade's equipment is also subject to a compulsory annual pre-season inspection.

The companies operate a network of fire detection cameras and weather stations for early detection of fires within our areas of operation and real time monitoring of weather conditions.

Staff who have the required experience and are deemed to be competent are given the opportunity to undertake further training to increase their rank.

7.9 Non-Wood Products

The management of non-wood products is outlined in the **Minor Forest Use Manual**, this document contains guidelines for:

- Grazing
- Bee Keeping
- Recreational Uses

8 BIOSECURITY

8.1 Identify Damage Agents

The **Biosecurity Manual** is used to identify potential damage agents within the plantation estates. Recordings of damage agents are made in BLISS. The Business Risk Manager is responsible for forest health programmes within the companies.

8.2 Maintain Health

The **sirex woodwasp** (*Sirex noctilio*) control programme is conducted annually within the estate; supported by forest health flights and on-ground inspections of identified issues. The companies work closely with FCNSW and other forest health specialists to monitor and maintain forest health.

IPS Bark Beetle traps have been installed post January 2020 wildfires in three plantations in collaboration with the DPIE. Monitoring was undertaken to determine populations and rate of spread, as part of the post fire monitoring process.

A **Dothistroma** treatment plan is undertaken as required.

8.3 Weeds and Pests

Weeds and pests are managed according to the **Biosecurity Manual**. Recordings of weeds and pests are made in BLISS.

The companies participate in several Local Land Services (LLS) coordinated pest control groups and programmes across all regions, with a strong focus on wild dogs and foxes in the Murray Valley and Bombala regions.

Noxious weed control is conducted annually by seasonal firefighting crews and specialist contractors outside of the declared fire season.

To support the planning process for noxious weed management the companies have developed a data layer within spatial information system. This layer shows, at the plantation level, the extent of invasive weed infestation. The infestation level is categorised as follows:

Infestation Level	Definition
High	**Property is heavily infested within the plantation, retained native vegetation, drainage lines and clearings**
Medium	**Property has some established weedy areas within plantation, retained native vegetation, drainage lines and clearings**
Low	**Property has minor or occasional presence of noxious weeds**

Planning for noxious weed management is undertaken considering this data layer along with seasonal factors, environmental factors and available resources.

8.4 Fire and disturbance regimes

The companies aim to undertake a Hazard (Fuel) Reduction Burning programme each year, subject to suitable seasonal conditions. These operations are normally conducted in conjunction with fire authorities such as the RFS, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and FCNSW.

8.5 Rehabilitate Degraded Forests

The companies have very few degraded forests that have been identified within the estates. Damaged plantation land is generally salvaged and re-established, subject to scale limitations. Land rehabilitation activities are largely focused on gravel pit restoration.

8.6 Chemical Use

Chemical usage within the operations of the companies is largely restricted to the re-establishment phase of the rotation, firebreak weed control and noxious weed control. Chemical usage on a broad scale is minimised to one year in a twenty-eight-year rotation. Chemical application is governed by the **Chemical SOP** and the introduction of new chemicals is assessed using the **Chemical Assessment Sheet** where label applications are verified. Most of the chemicals used in softwood silviculture are common to those used in the adjoining agricultural land.

8.7 Salvage Operations

Wherever commercially possible, plantations damaged by fire, storm, and other damage agents are salvaged. These operations may also include the removal of excessive native regeneration within the softwood harvest area. Salvaged timbers need to reach a harvestable age and size before this can occur. Young and uncommercial damaged plantations are typically cleared and replanted. Salvage operations have not been undertaken in any areas of retained native vegetation.

9 SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES

Our soil and water resources are managed by the **Soil and Water Management Procedure** and through Special Value mapping in the LRM GIS system.

9.1 Identify Soil and Water Resources

The companies can access soil mapping through the LRM GIS system as part of the operational planning process. Features captured by the companies' mapping resources include:

- Soil Regolith Class Mapping (identifies the erosion risk of various soil types)
- Dominant Lithology
- Naturally Occurring Asbestos Hazard Mapping
- Parent Geology
- Soil Fertility Mapping
- The Soil Atlas

The LRM GIS system is also used to identify water resources, including:

- Drainage Mapping (location and nature of rivers, streams, and drainage lines)
- Catchment Mapping
- Water Intake Points (information based on observed recordings)

9.2 Water Quality

The integrity of the companies' water quality is maintained principally by the buffering of drainage features according to the minimum standards required by the relevant State's code of forest practice. Most of the companies' streamside buffers are made up of retained native vegetation. Unlike other forms of land use, the forestry code prohibits the utilisation of land immediately adjoining waterways.

In addition to buffering, the companies' operational procedures have controls around the protection of water quality. The **Roading SOP** for example stipulates the minimum requirements of culvert and drainage spacing, drainage line crossings and road locations; the **Harvesting and Haulage SOP** outlines refuelling location requirements; and the **Chemical SOP** defines drainage line setbacks for the mixing of chemicals.

9.3 Water Quantity

It is the companies' belief that the relatively small scale of individual operations, the adherence of buffers and the disbursed nature of our operations mitigate any material impacts of the quantity of water emanating from any one catchment.

9.3.1 Water Use

The companies' plantation silviculture does not rely on any irrigation or the use of stored water to support tree growth. Stored water is for the sole purpose of operational application (including livestock) and emergency firefighting.

Plantations within the defined forest area have primarily been established on private land that was originally used for agriculture. Plantation establishment returns these lands to a full tree cover more reflective of their condition pre-European settlement, consequently pre-European water table levels are likely to have been re-established on our lands.

9.4 Soil Properties

Soil properties are maintained by the application of the activity procedures, which comply with State Codes of Practice in relation the vehicle rutting restrictions and the remediation of redundant tracks. Plantation establishment on second rotation lands has the benefit of the stumps from previous crops,

roots and surface litter maintaining soil structure and preventing erosion. Whilst operations do include some debris management and limited burning, cultivation is limited to the "ripping" of planting lines, minimising impact on soil properties.

Plantation sites are generally not at risk of wind or water-based erosion due to their vegetative cover and the fact that soil cultivation typically only takes place once in the rotation.

After wildfire events however, vegetation cover will unfortunately have been compromised and erosion will be more likely, sometimes catastrophic, and rehabilitation will be necessary.

9.5 Pollution

Soil and water pollution are managed in relation to Chemical usage by both mandated waterway buffers and the application of operational setbacks as mandated on the product label. Aerial applications of herbicides result in a perimeter buffer of plantation that receives no chemical treatment unless hand crews are deployed.

The Harvesting and other activity procedures include instructions on the appropriate location of re-fuelling areas, instructions on the management of any spills and obligations regarding the removal of any operational waste.

The **Depot Safety and Environment Inspection Form** includes checks on pollution and rubbish.

10 CARBON

The companies monitor research and national policy in relation to Forest Carbon for developments in Carbon trading opportunities and any risks to current forest practices.

The companies have initiated a number of Carbon Farming projects.

10.1 Carbon Cycle

The companies are aware of the contribution their plantation estate and retained native vegetation make to the nation's carbon storage.

Generally, the companies' objectives of building productivity, reducing cost and waste, and having a minimal impact on retained native vegetation align with enhancing the forests' contribution to the carbon cycle. For example, the companies pursue the following objectives:

- To maintain and enhance plantation productivity through the application of sound silviculture, forest nutrition and advanced genetic material
- Target the development of sawlog products for structural timbers (substitutes for high carbon alternatives such as steel, aluminium, concrete and masonry)
- To minimise the impact of destructive forces such as fire on both plantations and retained native vegetation.
- Through improved product recovery minimise the need for "debris burning" as an establishment tool can be minimised
- Investigate opportunities for the rehabilitation of and carbon enhancement of denuded areas of non-plantation
- Subject to silvicultural weed control constrains and return clear fell sites to plantations within two years of harvest

10.2 The Minimisation of Fossil Fuel

The companies seek to build productivity and reduce costs, simultaneously reducing the use of fossil fuels. The companies have introduced the following initiatives:

- The installation of solar electrical generation to the Tumut office
- Minimise transport costs and associated fossil fuel usage by

  - Using higher productivity haulage wherever possible
  - Optimising plantation to customer haul routes to minimise transport costs and improve regional infrastructure by liaising with Local and State Governments
  - Engaging more efficient fleet vehicles
- Monitoring and engaging in technological innovations that have the potential to reduce energy expenditure

10.3 The Measurement of Carbon Storage

The estate's carbon storage is calculated by applying carbon coefficients to the whole of estate timber plantation inventory and retained native vegetation forest stocks. The Carbon Procedure is in final draft and will be added to the companies' forest management system once it has been through the internal consultation process.

A number of Plantation Carbon Projects are subject to the Emissions Reduction Fund's carbon audit schedule.

11 CULTURAL VALUES

11.1 Indigenous Peoples Values

Cultural values are managed by the **Cultural Heritage Procedure**. The companies recognise that prior to European settlement of Australia, indigenous peoples inhabited the forests and lands in which the companies currently operate.

11.2 Indigenous Heritage Values

The companies' recorded cultural values are updated annually utilising the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) and liaison with relevant government departments. The companies have developed contacts with several local elders and other indigenous representatives and engage the services of heritage consultants. Ongoing investigations are underway into a number of sites that the indigenous custodians choose to remain "unrevealed", these sites are not referenced in this document.

Specific management practices are applied to streamside buffers in Victoria which are considered Cultural Sensitivity Zones.

11.3 Other Heritage Values

Several European heritage values have been identified across the estates. The Coppabella Blacksmith Shop, Stables and Burial Plot is listed on the NSW Heritage Register.

Heritage values - both Aboriginal and European - detected during operations are recorded using BLISS and are protected and recorded on the GIS LRM System see Appendix C.

All operational maps display the locations of Aboriginal and European heritage to buffer these areas from operations.

11.4 Legal and Traditional Values

Several traditional land uses are supported by the companies. These include:

- Grazing
- Bee keeping
- Recreational usage (i.e. community groups and schools)

Plantations that are bounded by stock proof fencing and contain cleared agricultural lands are leased out to local farmers. Controls around the above uses are outlined in the **Minor Forest Use Procedure**.

12 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS

12.1 Regional Development

A large proportion of the companies' timber products are sold to regional timber processing facilities at Tumbarumba, Tumut, Burraga, Oberon, Bathurst, and Bombala in NSW.

The companies support local communities by engaging a significant local contractor workforce and wherever possible seek to purchase supplies from local suppliers. This approach is outlined in the **Procurement Guideline** document, and our customers and their product specifications are documented in the **Product Specification Manual**.

12.2 Optimal Use

The companies strive to achieve the optimal use for their forest products. A range of measures are applied to ensure this takes place and that optimised value recovery occurs. Examples of value optimisation include:

- Prioritisation of high value products in the Contractors Harvest Plan
- Optimising efficiencies in customer deliveries, (i.e. Delivering to the closest customer wherever possible)
- Quality control inspections of harvest sites, wood stocks and residual timbers
- Fuelwood chipping of failed plantations and harvest residue

12.3 Illegal Activities

The companies do not support and will take legal action on illegal forest uses that may threaten the condition of the forest or the safety of forest workers. Activities considered illegal in our forests include:

- Trespass, including but not limited to:
- 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 using in BLISS.

12.4 Skills Development

One of the biggest challenges facing the timber industry is the recruitment and retention of quality staff. This challenge is further exacerbated by the limited number of young people entering careers in forestry and the forest industry. To overcome these difficulties, the companies have commenced supporting students into a career path within the forest industry. If possible, local people are recruited however staff from overseas have been recruited where our skill requirements cannot be met domestically.

The companies' recruitment and retention process are supported by ongoing training as outlined in our **Training Procedure**.

12.5 Health, Safety and Environment

The companies prioritise Health and Safety as a discussion point at all meetings, the Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) system is outlined in the **HSE System Manual**.

Accreditation has been achieved in:

- Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems: ISO 45001:2018
- Environmental Management Systems: ISO 14001:2015

12.6 Workers' Rights

The companies' workers' rights are outlined to all staff in the **Human Resources Manual**.

Under our standard company contracts all contractors are required to comply with Australian employment legislation.

Several other checks are applied to contractors and their work crews regarding the legitimacy of their businesses and their workers including the **Right to Work in Australia** declaration.

APPENDIX A DEFINED FOREST AREA

May 2024 Defined Forest Area

TABLE 1 HFL DEFINED FOREST AREA

PROPERTY	REGION	GROSS AREA (HA)	NPA (HA)
Arrowsmith	Oberon	177	149
Burraga	Oberon	348	241
Edith	Oberon	2,329	1,665
Essington	Oberon	954	725
Hintons	Oberon	391	329
Knapsack	Oberon	1,631	1,312
Wideawake/Locks F	Oberon	825	722
Ardsley	Tumbarumba	1,004	529
Boomaroo	Tumbarumba	1,040	680
Burra	Tumbarumba	1,095	898
Dalka	Tumbarumba	935	767
Elmsdale	Tumbarumba	110	94
Gembara Park	Tumbarumba	174	113
Gunnedoo	Tumbarumba	180	135
Hillview	Tumbarumba	377	313
Jacobs Creek	Tumbarumba	151	121
Kimberley 2	Tumbarumba	2	2
Lankeys Creek	Tumbarumba	83	60
McDonalds	Tumbarumba	62	55
Sirica	Tumbarumba	235	156
Argalong	Tumut	2,750	1,829
Black Flat	Tumut	635	517
Bundaleer	Tumut	1,101	882
Micalong	Tumut	1,020	608
Wyora	Tumut	1,784	1,189
Total		**19,392**	**14,094**

TABLE 2 SMF DEFINED FOREST AREA

(Note: Excludes leased lands)

PROPERTY	REGION	GROSS AREA (HA)	NPA (HA)
Airlie Park	Bombala	980	591
Ando 3	Bombala	73	42
Ando 4	Bombala	887	390
Bendoc 5	Bombala	192	117
Bendoc 6	Bombala	210	167
Bendoc 8	Bombala	211	169
Bendoc 9	Bombala	160	124
Bombala 3	Bombala	265	210
Bombala 4	Bombala	199	106
Bombala 5	Bombala	777	497
Bombala 6	Bombala	102	94
Bombala 7	Bombala	378	273
Camerons Hill 2	Bombala	410	310
Craigie 3	Bombala	442	358
Craigie 4	Bombala	416	293
Craigie 5	Bombala	427	301
Craigie 6	Bombala	133	111
Delegate 10 & 11	Bombala	617	316
Delegate 12	Bombala	852	491
Delegate 6 & 7	Bombala	1,845	660
Delegate 8	Bombala	754	570
Delegate 9	Bombala	302	159
Delegate Depot	Bombala	3	
Glengarry 2	Bombala	17	13
Iona	Bombala	1,559	507
Mila 1	Bombala	315	205
Mila 2, 3 & 5	Bombala	409	223
Mila 4	Bombala	267	187
Nungatta 2	Bombala	204	103
Nungatta 3	Bombala	155	96
Pericoe	Bombala	371	268
Braidwood Park	Braidwood	144	97
Braidwood Station	Braidwood	2,097	1,349
Round Mountain	Braidwood	114	85
Annandale	Tumbarumba	562	238
Ardsley	Tumbarumba	802	204
Arnolds	Tumbarumba	79	59
Balburnie	Tumbarumba	88	64
Bellevue 2	Tumbarumba	305	196
Billaroy	Tumbarumba	489	356

PROPERTY	REGION	GROSS AREA (HA)	NPA (HA)
Boomaroo	Tumbarumba	265	231
Carabost 1	Tumbarumba	423	329
Coppabella Depot	Tumbarumba	3	
Dakota	Tumbarumba	116	82
Dunkirk	Tumbarumba	361	194
Duntulm	Tumbarumba	367	166
Eagle Ridge	Tumbarumba	137	108
Eskett	Tumbarumba	886	402
Fairfield	Tumbarumba	172	126
Girrahween	Tumbarumba	663	393
Grassdale	Tumbarumba	133	115
Greenlands	Tumbarumba	51	31
Hadley Park	Tumbarumba	945	315
Humula 1	Tumbarumba	159	106
Ingleneuk	Tumbarumba	774	216
Kathlen	Tumbarumba	271	195
Kimberley	Tumbarumba	409	326
Kimberley 2	Tumbarumba	82	74
Marjenbar	Tumbarumba	619	317
Masonleigh	Tumbarumba	144	80
Murrumbung 2	Tumbarumba	352	247
Noonamena	Tumbarumba	2,008	1,385
Sirica	Tumbarumba	71	64
Smiths	Tumbarumba	105	91
Springdale	Tumbarumba	327	222
Sunny Hills	Tumbarumba	466	153
Taradale	Tumbarumba	248	165
Tatha	Tumbarumba	81	69
The Burra	Tumbarumba	41	26
Water Creek	Tumbarumba	204	142
Water Creek 2	Tumbarumba	481	269
Wattlebank	Tumbarumba	490	263
Broughtons	Tumut	554	374
Goodradigbee	Tumut	1,308	520
Takejo	Tumut	3,902	1,877
Wee Jasper	Tumut	711	200
Wyora	Tumut	376	273
Total		**37,315**	**20,740**

TABLE 3 SCF DEFINED FOREST AREA

PROPERTY	REGION	GROSS AREA (HA)	NPA (HA)
Bendoc 1, 3 & 4	Bombala	422	314
Bendoc 2	Bombala	322	274
Bendoc 5	Bombala	73	48
Bendoc 7	Bombala	70	55
Bombala 2	Bombala	209	154
Delegate 1-4	Bombala	656	378
Delegate 5	Bombala	738	342
Tredegar	Bombala	702	371
Tubbut	Bombala	1,210	881
Hamilton	Oberon	122	99
Hintons	Oberon	112	99
Knapsack	Oberon	57	53
Berry	Tumbarumba	10	7
Binnalong	Tumbarumba	420	271
Burra	Tumbarumba	756	537
Chadwick	Tumbarumba	307	233
Dwerryhouse	Tumbarumba	1,050	682
Gillies	Tumbarumba	321	237
Green Valley	Tumbarumba	84	71
Gunnedoo	Tumbarumba	654	462
Hardy	Tumbarumba	349	277
Hulm	Tumbarumba	82	52
Kings	Tumbarumba	324	261
Lyons	Tumbarumba	243	190
McDonalds	Tumbarumba	583	466
McKays	Tumbarumba	198	144
Portors	Tumbarumba	392	251
Quamby	Tumbarumba	93	55
Shannon	Tumbarumba	450	298
Sunny Hills	Tumbarumba	210	157
Tatha	Tumbarumba	1,893	1,480
Willis	Tumbarumba	230	177
Wyora	Tumut	10	7
Total		**13,624**	**9,507**

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
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

Forest Tract	Conservation Status	Common Name	Scientific name
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

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
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

Forest Tract	Conservation Status	Common Name	Scientific name
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
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
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

Forest Tract	Conservation Status	Common Name	Scientific name
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
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

Forest Tract	Conservation Status	Common Name	Scientific name
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
Forest Tract	**Conservation Status**	**Common Name**	**Scientific name**
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

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
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

Forest Tract	Conservation Status	Common Name	Scientific name
Tubbut	Flora - Rare	Slender Burgan	Kunzea phylicoides
Wyora	Fauna - Endangered Species	Macquarie Perch	Macquaria australasica
Wyora	Fauna - Vulnerable	Murray Crayfish	Euastacus armatus

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
Ando 3	3 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
Ando 4	6 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
Bendoc 8	1 x Historical Heritage – Tungii's Grave
Bombala 3	1 x European Historic Site – Aston Burial Ground
Bombala 3	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
Hadley Park	6 x Aboriginal Site - Artefact
	1 x Aboriginal Site - Modified tree
Iona	1 x European Historic Site - Graveyard (Preston)

Iona	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

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 having usually 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	Grid information system used in forest mapping.
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.
LRM	A land resource management system 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 14001:2004 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 Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.
Wildfire	Unplanned vegetation fire, which burns out of control.

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 Limited
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
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety (International)
PEFC	The Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
RFS	Rural Fire Service (NSW)
SCF	Southern Cross Forests
SMF	Snowy Mountains Forests
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SWMS	Safe Work Method Statement
WHS	Workplace Health and Safety