



**SGS QUALIFOR**  
(Associated Documents)

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Page:	<b>1 of 87</b>
Approved by:	<b>Natalia Marius</b>

## FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION REPORT

### SECTION A: PUBLIC SUMMARY

<b>Project Nr:</b>	<b>6159-NZ</b>		
<b>Client:</b>	Rayonier New Zealand Limited		
<b>Web Page:</b>	<a href="http://www.matarikiforests.co.nz">www.matarikiforests.co.nz</a>		
<b>Address:</b>	PO Box 9238, Newmarket, Auckland		
<b>Country:</b>	New Zealand		
<b>Certificate Nr.</b>	SGS-FM/COC-000097	<b>Certificate Type:</b>	Forest Management
<b>Date of Issue</b>	25 Sept 2016	<b>Date of expiry:</b>	24 Sept 2021
<b>Evaluation Standard</b>	FSC Accredited National Standard for New Zealand, version 01 of 27 September 2013.		
<b>Forest Zone:</b>	Temperate		
<b>Total Certified Area</b>	<b>157,827 ha</b>		
<b>Scope:</b>	Forest Management of plantations in the Southland, Otago, Auckland, Canterbury, Hawkes Bay, Bay of Plenty, Northland regions of New Zealand for the production of softwood and hardwood timber.		
<b>Location of the FMUs included in the scope</b>	<b>The towns central to each region are: Invercargill, Rangiora, Auckland, Napier, Tauranga, Whangarei.</b>		
<b>Scope for Ecosystem Services</b>	N/A.		
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	Dates	Nr of Man-days	Justification
<b>Re-Certification</b>	27 June to 8 July 2016		
<b>Surveillance 1</b>	18 – 22 September 2017		
<b>Surveillance 2</b>	15-19 October 2018		
<b>Surveillance 3</b>	22 <sup>nd</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> & 29 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> October 2019.	10 man-days	WI12-B.
<b>Surveillance 4</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> to 22 <sup>nd</sup> and 27 <sup>th</sup> to 29 <sup>th</sup> October 2020	12 man-days	As per WI 12-B. Extra 2 Man-days to cover all remaining outstanding criteria of the cycle.
<b>Date the current version of the report was finalised</b>	2 December 2020		
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	SCOPE OF CERTIFICATE .....	6
2.	COMPANY BACKGROUND .....	14
2.1	Ownership Company History and Use Rights .....	14
2.2	Organisational Structure .....	15
2.3	Legislative, Administrative and Land Use Context (not applicable to SLIMF) .....	15
2.4	Other Land Uses.....	15
2.5	Non-certified Forests .....	15
2.6	Company Key Objectives .....	15
3.	Group Management (delete the whole section if this is not a group) .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.1	Group Management System.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2	Membership of the Group .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.3	Monitoring of Group Members.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.	FOREST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM .....	16
4.1	Bio-physical setting (Not required for SLIMF) .....	16
4.2	History of use (Not required for SLIMF).....	18
4.3	Planning structure.....	20
4.4	Planning process .....	20
4.5	Harvest and regeneration .....	25
4.6	Monitoring processes .....	26
5.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC environment.....	27
5.1	Nationalities, ethnic and cultural groups .....	28
5.2	Community Structures .....	28
5.3	Social complexities .....	30
5.4	Employment.....	30
6.	Bio-physical Environment (Not required for SLIMF).....	30
7.	Administration, Legislation and Guidelines (Not required for SLIMF).....	30
8.	CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT, HARVESTING, SILVICULTURE AND MONITORING .....	31
9.	PREPARATION FOR THE EVALUATION .....	36
9.1	Schedule .....	36
9.2	Team .....	36
9.3	Checklist Preparation .....	37
9.4	Stakeholder notification .....	37
10.	THE EVALUATION .....	37
10.1	Opening meeting .....	37
10.2	Document review.....	37
10.3	Sampling and Evaluation Approach.....	37

10.4	Field assessments .....	37
10.5	Stakeholder interviews (Not required for SLIMF) .....	38
10.6	Summing up and closing meeting.....	38
11.	EVALUATION RESULTS.....	39
11.1	Findings related to the general QUALIFOR Programme.....	39
	It is not necessary anymore to insert the CARs and observations or to make reference to same in this section. ....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
12.	CERTIFICATION DECISION.....	51
13.	MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION .....	51
14.	RECORD OF CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS (CARs).....	53
15.	RECORD OF OBSERVATIONS .....	62
16.	RECORD OF STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS AND INTERVIEWS .....	66
17.	RECORD OF COMPLAINTS .....	87

## ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS (not part of the Public Summary)

AD 20:	Evaluation Itinerary
AD 21:	Attendance Record
AD 36-B:	Evaluation - Observations and Information on Logistics
AD 40:	Stakeholder Reports
	Evaluation team CV's
	List of stakeholders contacted

## Complaints and Disputes

Procedures for submitting complaints, appeals and disputes, and the SGS processing of such are published on <http://www.sgs.com/Forestry>. This information is also available on request – refer contact details on the first page.

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the evaluation was to evaluate the operations of Rayonier New Zealand Limited against the requirements of the QUALIFOR Programme, the SGS Group's forest certification programme accredited by Forest Stewardship Council.

### 1. SCOPE OF CERTIFICATE

The scope of the certificate falls within the Temperate Forest Zone and includes 5 Regions or Forest Management Units (FMUs) as described below.

Description of FMUs:				
Description	Ownership	Area (ha)	Longitude E/W	Latitude N/S
<b>Northland Region:</b>			degrees & minutes	degrees & minutes
Glenbervie	CFL	9,322	172 30 88	60 572 05
Mahurangi North	Freehold	6,637	174 48 54	59 787 08
Riverhead	CFL	4,874	174 08 99	59 341 22
Pouto Topu	Forestry Right	713	169 99 19	59 342 79
Topuni	Freehold	1,953	172 91 69	59 913 81
Woodhill	Forestry Right	2,181	172 41 88	59 324 79
Hunua	Forestry Right	696	178 98 97	58 983 72
Orere	Forestry Right	359	179 63 53	59 029 50
Paparimu	Forestry Right	363	179 04 79	58 891 38
<b>Regional Total</b>		<b>27,098</b>		
<b>Bay of Plenty Region:</b>				
Athenree	CFL	1,310	185 67 64	58 492 95
Blue Mountains	Freehold	2,696	198 75 35	57 753 31
Kauaeranga	CFL	350	183 17 11	58 895 88
Kawerau	Lease	749	192 13 73	57 827 07
Maramarua	CFL	5,697	179 95 12	58 686 06
Meremere	Lease	954	199 01 93	57 776 11
Ngatimanawa	Lease	334	192 63 72	57 327 55
Omataroa	Lease	9,215	193 98 33	57 785 50
Tairua	CFL	12,602	185 27 03	58 898 18
Waihou Central, North, South	CFL	1,924	183 98 14	58 646 92
Oponae	Freehold	1,367	194 01 70	57 553 69
<b>Regional Total</b>		<b>37,198</b>		
<b>Hawkes Bay Region:</b>				
Arapawanui	Freehold	827	194 08 81	5647892
Chrystals	Freehold	200	1936714	5659075
Crohane	Freehold	2,412	1914282	5653349

Description of FMUs:				
Description	Ownership	Area (ha)	Longitude E/W	Latitude N/S
Dinneens	Joint Venture/Lease	400	1905107	5652346
Esk	Joint Venture	434	1923137	5647923
Glengarry	Freehold	2,118	1919059	5641429
Hampton	Freehold	2,732	1937088	5680688
Lakeview	Freehold	290	1933899	5655569
McVicars	Lease	256	1908642	5654044
Ohurakura	Freehold	1,118	1920311	5651067
Ridgemount	Freehold	558	1944274	5650103
Ruatoitoi	Freehold	159	1942921	5643543
Rukumoana	Freehold	1,864	1918773	5645632
Skeets	Freehold	205	1926983	5651086
Turangakuma	Freehold	643	1910129	5665538
Waikoau	Freehold	2,491	1928584	5654040
Willow Flat	Freehold	3,088	1938938	5676255
<b>Regional Total</b>		<b>19,797</b>		
<b>Canterbury Region:</b>				
Ashley	Forest Right	6,771	1565397	5219011
Balmoral	Forest Right	3,924	1576598	5257532
Eyrewell	Forest Right	207	1543773	5191793
Hanmer	Forest Right	5,121	1591343	5291205
Mount Thomas	Forest Right	2,106	1548930	5220217
Okuku	Forest Right	5,271	1553598	5227888
Omihi	Forest Right	1,334	1585866	5232306
Oxford	Forest Right	400	1517516	5208575
Chaney's	Freehold	531	1573463	5192548
Dalethorpe	Freehold	1,731	1504576	5195302
Wyndale	Freehold	701	1509640	5192621
Coalgate	Freehold	509	1514109	5188227
Lowmount	Freehold	1,628	1503087	5184130
Bottle Lake	Lease	830	1575623	5188005
Glen Arlie	Freehold	1,115	1507464	5185465
<b>Regional Total</b>		<b>32,179</b>		
<b>Southland Region:</b>				
Athenaeum	Lease	217	1363213	4878537
Blackmount	Freehold	3,614	1189313	4914956
Castledowns	Freehold	3,284	1229360	4912342
Catlins	Freehold	1,992	1328889	4852563
Etalvale	Freehold	285	1220992	4914626

Description of FMUs:				
Description	Ownership	Area (ha)	Longitude E/W	Latitude N/S
Glendhu	Freehold	7,072	1344480	4917655
Hokonui	Freehold	2,604	1261617	4871079
Longwood	Freehold	5,840	1208829	4875652
Manukaawa	Freehold	588	1353426	4892659
McCrosties	Lease	1,310	1362656	4874307
Rowallan	Freehold	2,908	1183887	4884413
Slopedown	Freehold	5,622	1301002	4858442
Taringatura	Freehold	1,405	1230695	4898162
Tokanui	Freehold	200	1292816	4834704
Westdome	Freehold	2,945	1229502	4942949
Wether Hills	Freehold	680	1236002	4917976
Hillfort	Freehold	993	1286547	4844279
<b>Regional Total</b>		<b>41,559</b>		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>157,827</b>		

Size of FMUs:		
	Nr of FMUs	Area (ha)
Less than 100ha		
100 to 1000 ha in area		
1001 to 10000 ha in area		
More than 10000 ha in area	5	157,827
<b>Total</b>		<b>157,827</b>

Total Area in the Scope of the Certificate that is:	
	Area (ha)
Privately managed	157,827
State Managed	
Community Managed	

Composition of the Certified Forest(s)	
	Area (ha)
Area of forest protected from commercial harvesting of timber and managed primarily for conservation objectives	21,202
Area of forest protected from commercial harvesting of timber and managed primarily for production of NTFPs or services	
Area of forest classified as "high conservation value forest"	2,770.5
Area of non-forest managed primarily for conservation objectives	14,854
<b>Total area of production forest (i.e. forest from which timber may be harvested)</b>	<b>119,001</b>



Composition of the Certified Forest(s)	
	Area (ha)
Area of production forest classified as “plantation”	119,001
Area of production forest regenerated primarily by replanting or copicing	105,466
Area of production forest regenerate primarily by natural regeneration	-

List of High Conservation Values	
Description	Notes
Pihi Puhi Northland native reserve	
Glenbervie Northland native reserve	
Mahurangi Northland native reserve	
Taiura Bay of Plenty Parahaka stream reserve	
Tairua Bay of Plenty Duck creek wetland	
Omataroa Bay of Plenty Puhikoko reserve	
Omataroa Bay of Plenty Ngakauora Wetland Restoration	
Ohurakura Hawkes Bay Whitepine Road Wetland	
Hanmer Canterbury Forest Covenant recreation area.	
Dalethorpe Canterbury Pink Broom	
Coalgate Canterbury Bush gully wetland	
Dunstable Southland Restoration Area	
Castle Downs Southland Tussock Reserve	
Glendhu Southland Tussock Land	
Taringatura Bog Burn	

Ecosystem services impact verified or validated	
Service	Management Unit/Group Member to which service applies
N/A.	

**Note:** Please refer to the Ecosystem Services Certification Document or ESCD (AD 36-E) for detailed information on the services verified/validated with all associated information.

List of Timber Product Categories				
Product Class	Product Type	Trade Name	Category	Species
01010	Round wood	Saw log	Conifer	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
01010	Round wood	Saw log	Conifer	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
01010	Round wood	Saw log	Conifer	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
01010	Round wood	Saw log	Conifer	<i>Pinus muricata</i>
01010	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>
01010	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Eucalyptus fastigata</i>
01010	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Eucalyptus nitens</i>
01010	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>
01010	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>

List of Timber Product Categories				
Product Class	Product Type	Trade Name	Category	Species
01010	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Chamaecyparis laswoniana</i>
01010	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Cupressus lusitanica</i>
01010	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Cupressus Macrocarpa</i>
01010	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Populus alba</i>
01010	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Larix Decidua</i>
01010	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Cedrus Deodara</i>
01030	Chips and particles	Chip	Conifer	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
01030	Chips and particles	Chip	Conifer	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>

Annual Timber Production				
Species (botanical name)	Species (common name)	Area (ha)	Maximum Annual Sustainable Yield (m³)	
			Projected 2019	Actual 2019
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine	3,881	2,186,511	2,245,845
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	230	127,247	117,238
<i>Eucalyptus species</i>	Eucalypts	49	29,206	29,129
<i>Other softwood species</i>	Muricata, Corsican pine, larch, macrocarpa	80	32,623	28,381
<b>Totals</b>		4,239	2,375,586	2,420,592

Approximate Annual Commercial Production of Non-Timber-Forest-Products				
Product	Species		Unit of measure	Total units
	Botanical Name	Common Name		
N/A				

Lists of Pesticides and Use					
Commercial Name of Pesticide	Active Ingredient	Year	Area of application <sup>*1</sup> (ha)	Amount used <sup>*2</sup> (litre)	Reason for use
Beacon Syngenta	Primisulfuron	RA01	1.78	0.18	Crop Protections, Aerial Protection
		SA01	0	0	Crop Protections, Aerial Protection
		SA02	0	0	Crop Protections, Aerial Protection
		SA03	0	0	Crop Protections, Aerial Protection
		SA04	0	0	Crop Protections, Aerial Protection

Lists of Pesticides and Use					
Commercial Name of Pesticide	Active Ingredient	Year	Area of application <sup>*1</sup> (ha)	Amount used <sup>*2</sup> (litre)	Reason for use
Cloralid 300 AGPRO	Clopyralid	RA01	284.57	536.24	Crop protection, aerial spray and spot spray
		SA01	155.5	529.26	Crop protection, aerial spray and spot spray
		SA02	237.45	655.95	Crop protection, aerial spray and spot spray
		SA03	105.59	458.89	Crop protection, aerial spray and spot spray
		SA04	577.23	1307.86	Crop protection, aerial spray and spot spray
Firstrate450 Grosafe	Glyphosate 450g/l	RA01	0	0	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
		SA01	534.32	3740.06	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
		SA02	472.16	3989.22	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
		SA03	816.78	6373.54	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
		SA04	515.02	3925.96	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
Glyphosate 450 AGPRO	Glyphosate 450g/l	RA01	184	1307.38	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
		SA01	48.12	288.72	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
		SA02	685.49	4662.65	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
		SA03	223.84	343.72	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
		SA04	140.83	844.98	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
Green Glyphosate 510 AGPRO	Glyphosate 510 g/l	RA01	2634.83	17 515.55	Site Preparation, aerial spray and blanks
		SA01	3384.37	23476.69	Site Preparation, aerial spray and blanks
		SA02	2917.66	20790.09	Site Preparation, aerial spray and blanks
		SA03	3892.09	26441.8	Site Preparation, aerial spray and blanks
		SA04	4086.13	26849.59	Site preparation – Aerial Spry and blanks
Haloxypop 100 AGPRO	Haloxypop	RA01	509.19	943.05	Crop protection, aerial spray and spot spray
		SA01	617.75	1916.55	Crop protection, aerial spray and spot spray

Lists of Pesticides and Use					
Commercial Name of Pesticide	Active Ingredient	Year	Area of application <sup>*1</sup> (ha)	Amount used <sup>*2</sup> (litre)	Reason for use
		SA02	450.69	1298.95	Crop protection, aerial spray and spot spray
		SA03	461.72	2630.43	Crop protection, aerial spray and spot spray
		SA04	102.89	190.92	Crop protection, aerial spray and spot spray
Hexol AGPRO	Hexazinone	RA01	0	0	Releasing
		SA01	66.4	463.02	Releasing
		SA02	158	1102	Releasing
		SA03	0	0	Releasing
		SA04	7.62	106.68	Releasing
Hexagran AGPRO	Hexazinone	RA01	104.32	202.42	Releasing
		SA01	282.38	564.76	Releasing
		SA02	449.56	893.12	Releasing
		SA03	69.14	179.76	Releasing
		SA04	903.45	1291.74	Releasing
Meturon AGPRO	600 g/l Metsulfuron-methyl	RA01	2757.55	584.4	Site preparation, Aerial Spray
		SA01	3077.65	644.21	Site preparation, Aerial Spray
		SA02	2950.11	545.5	Site preparation, Aerial Spray
		SA03	2979.04	5027.8	Site preparation, Aerial Spray
		SA04	3680.96	14854.29	Site preparation, Aerial Spray
Reply 600 Grosafe	600 g/l Metsulfuron-methyl	RA01	0	0	Site preparation, Aerial Spray
		SA01	453.6	153.66	Site preparation, Aerial Spray
		SA02	472.16	142.91	Site preparation, Aerial Spray
		SA03	816.78	268.2	Site preparation, Aerial Spray
		SA04	330.55	69.64	Site preparation, Aerial Spray
Terbuthylazine 500 AGPRO	Terbuthylazine	RA01	925.55	14125.8	Releasing
		SA01	1036.09	15953.84	Releasing
		SA02	1319.64	18300.61	Releasing

Lists of Pesticides and Use					
Commercial Name of Pesticide	Active Ingredient	Year	Area of application <sup>*1</sup> (ha)	Amount used <sup>*2</sup> (litre)	Reason for use
Triclopyr 600 AGPRO		SA03	613.33	8541.59	Releasing
		SA04	1369.24	18755.54	Crop protection, site preparation
	Triclopyr	RA01	116.05	44.96	Pre-plant desiccation
		SA01	135.91	50.97	Pre-plant desiccation
		SA02	160.84	61.92	Pre-plant desiccation
		SA03	32.16	12.06	Pre-plant desiccation
		SA04	198.27	84.19	Pre-plant desiccation
Triumph Brushkiller Orion	Triclopyr 300g/l Picloram 100g/l	RA01	37.01	23.14	Pre-plant desiccation, boundary weed control spray
		SA01	17.29	24.22	Pre-plant desiccation, boundary weed control spray
		SA02	0	0	Pre-plant desiccation, boundary weed control spray
		SA03	74.88	129.55	Pre-plant desiccation, boundary weed control spray
			105.68	122.89	Pre-plant desiccation, boundary weed control spray
Valzine 500 AGPRO	425 g/l Terbutylazine 75 g/l Hexazinone	RA01	1674.17	13064.95	Crop Protection spot and aerial spray
		SA01	1063.64	8170.97	Crop Protection spot and aerial spray
		SA02	2190.91	25476.62	Crop Protection spot and aerial spray
		SA03	1913.32	24576.95	Crop Protection spot and aerial spray
		SA04	1868.81	24881.46	Crop Protection spot and aerial spray
Valzine extra AGPRO	400 g/l Terbutylazine 100 g/l Hexazinone	RA01	0	0	-
		SA01	0	0	-
		SA02	138.44	2768.8	Crop Protection spot and aerial spray
		SA03	47.16	943.2	Crop Protection spot and aerial spray
		SA04	46.27	97.17	Crop Protection spot and aerial spray
Potassium	Potassium	RA	N/a	N/a	

Lists of Pesticides and Use					
Commercial Name of Pesticide	Active Ingredient	Year	Area of application <sup>*1</sup> (ha)	Amount used <sup>*2</sup> (litre)	Reason for use
Cyanide	Cyanide	SA01	N/a	N/a	
		SA02	N/a	N/a	
		SA03	N/a	N/a	
		SA04	0	0	Mammals Control
Tordon Brushkiller Dow	Picloram and Triclopyr	RA	116.05	44.96	Post plant Release spray
		SA01	0	0	Post plant Release spray
		SA02	232.46	116.24	Post plant Release spray
		SA03	0	0	Post plant Release spray
		SA04	0	0	Post plant Release spray
Roundup Dry 680 NuFarm	Glyphosate	RA	N/a	N/a	
		SA01	266.28	1597.68	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
		SA02	25.3	202.4	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
		SA03	0	0	
		SA04	0	0	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
Cloram	Picloram and Clopyralid	RA01	537.12	929.97	Post plant Release spray
		SA01	1333.18	1999.93	Post plant Release spray
		SA02	593.97	910.85	Post plant Release spray+
		SA03	1010.08	1309.73	Post plant Release spray+
		SA04	500.45	676.91	Post plant Release spray+

## 2. COMPANY BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Ownership Company History and Use Rights

The entity being certified, Rayonier New Zealand Ltd is the company who does the Forestry Management

Matariki Forests is a New Zealand incorporated unlimited liability company jointly owned by Rayonier Inc, (a United States-based publicly listed forest products and real estate company) and Stafford Capital Partners Limited. Stafford Capital Partners Limited represents other investors and does not play an active role in the

day-to-day management of Matariki Forests' business which is managed on their behalf by Rayonier New Zealand Limited. Matariki has no employees.

## 2.2 Organisational Structure

RNZ directly employs 104 staff and engages the services of over 150 contractors, who themselves have many employees. This workforce provides services such as land preparation, planting, tending, measurement, road construction & maintenance, harvesting and log transportation.

RNZ operates from five regional offices throughout New Zealand (Northland, Bay of Plenty, Hawkes Bay, Canterbury and Otago/Southland) with a Head Office based in Auckland. It places an emphasis on common standards and business processes but also on regional accountability for managing the business at the local level.

## 2.3 Legislative, Administrative and Land Use Context

The forest management enterprise operates within the framework of the New Zealand legal and commercial system. The legislation is described in Section 6

Central government agencies involved are the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE), which administers the Health and Safety in Employment legislation, and also monitors compliance with the HASNO Act regulations. The Department of Conservation, a neighbour in many parts of the country and which administers the Wild Animal Control Act and the Conservation Act; Heritage NZ administers the Historic Places Act. The Biosecurity Act is administered by the Animal Health Board and Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) Biosecurity.

Territorial government administration is through the various Regional and District Councils in regions where the company operates. These councils administer the Resource Management Act and issue resource consents for specific activities regarding soil and water. Some local District Councils administer aspects of local infrastructure especially rural roads.

## 2.4 Other Land Uses

Non-forestry activities in the regions under review encompass the whole range of rural activities in New Zealand. The certificate holder is a forestry company and does not participate in other activities.

Forests in the area evaluated are subject to varying recreational demands from local communities. These demands typically may include access for mountain biking, tramping, walking, horse riding, orienteering, car rallying, hunting, kayaking and fishing activities. Local communities are also provided with opportunities to collect firewood.

## 2.5 Non-certified Forests

From time to time Matariki Forests procures private forests for harvest, typically through either Harvesting and Marketing agreements or through forestry rights. Due to lack of ongoing tenure these forests are typically not certified.

## 2.6 Company Key Objectives

Objective	Notes
<b>Commercial</b>	
RNZ's aim is to be the manager of the most profitable and reputable radiata pine timberlands business in New Zealand.	
<b>Social</b>	
RNZ is committed to health and safety excellence. Its policy states that first and foremost, it cares about people and does not want anybody harmed in its business. RNZ believes that good health and safety performance and good business performance go hand in hand. RNZ is also committed to meeting its obligations under Health and Safety Legislation, Codes of Practice, and any relevant Standards or Guidelines.	

Objective	Notes
The Resource Management Act also requires that activities be undertaken as far as practicable in a sustainable manner and that measures will be undertaken to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of those activities. This includes social impacts.	
<b>Environmental</b>	
<p>RNZ is committed to sound environmental management, as a fundamental business objective.</p> <p>This is based on three premises:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First and foremost, it cares about the environment and does not wish to operate in a way that is unsustainable or results in significant adverse environmental effects.</li> <li>2. It believes that good environmental performance and good business performance go hand in hand.</li> </ol> <p>It will meet its obligations as prescribed in applicable Environmental Legislation and any relevant Standards or Guidelines including the NZ Forest Accord.</p>	

### 3. FOREST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

#### 3.1 Bio-physical setting

The **Northland** Region consists of blocks of exotic forests with a geographical spread of approximately 200km from the northern to southern-most parts of the estate. The estate comprises of just over 23,000 hectares in this region. The forests within the Northland region have their own characteristics. Forest sites range from flat rolling countryside to steep hill country all at low - mid altitude range. The forests grow within sub-tropical climatic conditions with a relatively high rainfall per annum of 1600-1700 mm.

The **Bay of Plenty** region has forests extending from the Coromandel to the Eastern Bay of Plenty. Sites range from coastal hills to rolling country. The area is known for extreme weather events.

**Hawkes Bay** forests are typically among the most productive in NZ with site indexes ranging up to 36m and average projected MAI of 29.6m<sup>3</sup>/ha per annum at age 28. The region has warm summers, often dry and exposed to drought, and mild winters. The estate consists of several forests accessed off SH5 and SH2 North of Napier.

Southern North Island Region now falls under this Region. Site productivity in Manawatu and Wanganui regions vary widely by location.

Some forests in the Southern North Island were originally established on sand dunes to protect the farmlands and the railway land from sand encroachment. As a result, the forests are long and narrow. Sites close to the sea still have their original protection plantings. These stands offer protection to the rest of the crop from salt laden winds. Production over most of the forest is low although growth improves markedly approximately 1 km inland from the coast.

In the **Canterbury** Region approx 50% of the forested area is flat, being on the plains. The remainder is in the foothills. The foothills estate is more productive. The plains estate comprises Eyrewell and Balmoral forests, both of which are under land use and tenure review by the landowner, the Ngai Tahu Iwi.

The **Southern** region forests are a diverse mixture. This diversity is a result of location, altitude, exposure, soil types and original vegetative cover. The plantation crop consists of predominantly Radiata pine (70%), Douglas fir (20%) and range of minor exotic species stands. Radiata pine is best suited to high productivity, lower altitude sites where snow and wind have a lower probability of damaging the crop. Douglas fir can tolerate harsher site and climate conditions and can be managed more effectively where there is risk of heavy woody weed or disease infection.

#### Geography:

The forests within the **Northland Region** reside mainly on steep to very steep broken topography that are highly erosive, however Topuni and Tinopai are both relatively flat to rolling terrain. In the Glenbervie Main Block there are six watershed catchments where five of these are the headwaters of the rivers. Three feed into the Northern Wairoa River via the Wairau River on the west coast. Another three feed into catchments that discharge on the east coast including the Hatea River that flows out through the Whangarei Harbour and the largest catchment that includes the Ngunguru River. Mokau and Tutukaka blocks are situated within close



proximity (250-400m) to the coast. Mahurangi is situated within the Hoteo River catchment which discharges into the Kaipara Harbour. The geological origins include volcanic rock and uplifted sedimentary rock.

**Bay of Plenty** region has forests extending from the Coromandel to the Eastern Bay of Plenty. The majority of the regions forests reside on steep to broken topography that is highly erodible; however there are forests which are on relatively flat to rolling country. There is a high incidence of volcanic ash and pumice soils.

The geography of the **Hawkes Bay Region** is varied and ranges from medium rolling country to some very steep country with a hauler - ground based split of 60/40. The altitude ranges from basically sea level at Arapawanui and Ruatoitoti to just under a thousand meters at Maungataniwha. Southern North Island regional topography varies from the flat sand dunes of Waitatere to the steep topography of Lismore, Kohitere and Manakau. The regional hauler - ground based split is 50/50

The **Canterbury** Region is varied and ranges from medium rolling ground-based country to some steep hauler country. The forest locations can be subject to wind damage on the plain's forests and snow damage on the hills.

The **Southern** estate can generally be divided into 3 geographic locations. The Blackmount and Rowallan forests are located in the west of the province in the Waiau River catchment. These forests were established by the Forest Service during the 1970's and 80's. Glendhu forest is a higher altitude forest located at the southern extent of the Lammemoor ranges. Because of the likelihood of snow falls during winter and to lessen the incidence of resultant crop damage a large proportion of the higher altitude areas are planted in Douglas fir.

### Ecology:

**Northland** forests are located within sub-tropical climatic conditions resulting in relatively high rainfall per annum (1600-1700 mm), high humidity during summer and minimal frosts in winter. Many of the forests are susceptible to northerly cyclonic weather patterns during a period between January and May. Puhi Puhi North is at relatively high altitude for Northland (250-350m) and is situated adjacent to a significant indigenous forest area (Russell State Forest) and receives twice the rainfall of the Whangarei average.

The natural vegetation prior to human intervention was predominately Kauri forest. Today there are only remnants of this original vegetation type throughout Northland. All of the Northland forests have pockets of mature and regenerating indigenous vegetation and wetlands scattered throughout.

**Bay of Plenty** has annual rainfalls of approximately 1500-1800mm with high humidity summers and minimal frosts in winter. Due to historic volcanic activity many of the forests are susceptible to soil erosion. All of the Bay of Plenty forests have pockets of mature and regenerating indigenous vegetation and wetlands scattered throughout.

The annual rainfall for the Northern **Hawkes Bay** region currently averages out between 900 to 2000mm per year but most of the forests situated at high altitudes tend to get a higher rainfall. Snow only tends to settle in Maungataniwha and Te Awahohonu due to the high altitude and only about two to three times a year and tends to only last a couple of days. The region is prone to high winds, especially in the spring, which can result in blown-out tops and wind throw. The predominant wind comes from the west with the ranges providing a certain amount of protection. The annual rainfall is 900-1000mm in the SNI region. Lismore forest is susceptible to wind damage especially on exposed slopes and ridge tops also prone to heavy gorse growth, which results in suppression of tree growth and tree mortality. The gorse issue also increases operational costs due to hindrance and creates high fire risk conditions. Kohitere forest is prone to windthrow and growth is slow because of soil type. First rotation harvest is almost complete in both forests. There are stands of mature and regenerating indigenous vegetation in both forests. Kohitere forest contains a conservation covenant and biodiversity assessments have confirmed the presence of large land snails (*Powelliphanta*) in the area.

In **Canterbury** the predominant weeds in the foothills are gorse and broom. Broom is particularly aggressive and competes fiercely with the tree crop in the early years after re-establishment. The gorse also increases operational costs due to hindrance and creates high fire risk. The only widespread deficiencies are boron and magnesium, and boron fertiliser is occasionally applied throughout the estate. The two main climatic risks and northwest gales and fire. Heavy snowfall is also a risk, especially to stands on the higher altitude sites. Canterbury (the plains in particular) is subject to occasional strong winds. The Canterbury forests were planted with the aim of timber production, but also served secondary purposes. The establishment of Eyrewell forest assisted in controlling wind erosion on the plains, Mt Thomas forest was planted on unstable geology with soil protection benefits, while Ashley forest helped to control a rampant gorse problem in the district.

**Southland** region has a mean annual rainfall of 1000mm per year. Topography is generally flat to rolling mixed with some very steep sections, particularly on the southern and western faces. The Blackmount forests are exposed and susceptible to wind and snow, both of which have had a resultant impact on growth rates and form. Approximately 20% of the estate is in non-productive land classes which include existing and regenerating indigenous vegetation, tussock and riparian margins. Armillaria root rot disease has been

identified in Rowallan. As a consequence, a higher proportion of Douglas fir has been established as the second rotation crop.

### Soils:

**Northland** Forests are growing predominantly on a variety of clay soils that are low fertility and moderately to highly prone to erosion. Exceptions are the Puhi Puhi Blocks which are a mix of very old/leached volcanic soils and clays. Mahurangi Forest has slightly higher natural soil fertility than elsewhere in the northern estate. The Topuni Forest is mainly low-lying requiring drainage channels with “pan”, podsolised clay-based soils from former kauri forest. These clays are both fragile, (easily compacted) and low fertility. Nutrients are generally quite adequate for tree growth with the application of fertiliser to enhance any deficiencies in nutrient levels.

**Bay of Plenty soils** are mainly loams derived from volcanic ash, crumble easily and are free draining. They strongly retain phosphate and sulfate. They are deficient in potassium and increasingly in cobalt. There are few material nutrient deficiencies and forest health is generally good to excellent.

The **Hawkes Bay** soils are also extremely varied throughout the region and range from stable soils of rotten rock through to highly erodible ‘young’ soils found near the coast at Waioma. All soils are moderate to highly fertile with most forests being on ex farm sites. There are few material nutrient deficiencies and forest health is generally good to excellent. SNI: Lismore soils are highly susceptible to surface slipping and gully erosion because of a combination of steep, heavily dissected topography and unconsolidated sedimentary soils and heavy rainfall. Soil types are low in natural fertility and crop yields from Lismore are lower than from forests further inland with heavier, more developed soils. Manakau has higher fertility and in sheltered areas produces large trees. Waitarere is predominately Class VII and III. Forests were originally established on sand dunes to protect the land and other inland sites from erosion.

Soils in the **Canterbury** region are predominantly greywacke derived and range from the shallow stony alluvial soils of the plains, to the deeper soils of the down lands, to the shallow skeletal soils of the foothills and high-country soils which are relatively fertile and free draining. The foothills are more fertile than the plains and enjoy almost twice the rainfall. For example, Ashley experiences approx 1200mm /yr, compared to Eyrewell at 600mm/yr on average. These attributes contribute to growth rates that are approximately 25% higher than on the plains.

The soils present in the **Southland and Otago** forests are highly variable. The most predominant soils are yellow-brown earths formed over mudstone, sandstone and in some cases alluvial material. Many of the forests are situated on ex-native soils and include podzolised sections at the Catlins and in Western Southland where areas of silt loams and clays are also present. Other examples of the variability within the region include serpentine outcrops in West Dome and quartz gravels at Hokonui Forest. Soils within the region are generally stable and are not prone to erosion.

## 3.2 History of use

### National Level

At the time of arrival of Maori in New Zealand, possibly 1000 years ago, the country was three quarters covered in forest. Over the subsequent period, one third was cleared by fire, either deliberate or accidental. The arrival of Europeans in New Zealand, approximately 150 years ago, was followed by the rapid removal of half the remaining forest cover through land clearance for agriculture and settlement, and unsustainable logging. It is estimated that of the forests removed by European settlers, probably less than 10% was utilised, the rest being burnt.

By the late 1800's there was some concern developing in parts of the country about the future wood supply. This led to some establishment of small areas of plantations in the early 1900's. Increased concern over dwindling forest resources and the establishment of a government Forest Service in 1919 contributed to a boom in planting of exotic species up to around 1935. By this stage about 125,000 ha of plantations were present. Since this time, two major planting booms have occurred in the 1970's and in the mid 1990's. This has resulted in the establishment of a total plantation forest area of 1.68 million ha. This resource is dominated by radiata pine (90.5%) with significant areas of Douglas fir (4.8%). In the early 1980s approximately half the exotic plantation forests were owned by the state through the NZ Forest Service. However, in 1987, the NZ Forest Service was abolished, and subsequently moves made to sell long term cutting rights to the state forests. There are now only small areas of plantation forest in government ownership, with around 94% of the resource privately owned. Ownership structure is relatively diverse and includes major offshore ownership. Over the period that plantation forest areas have been expanding in New Zealand, the area of land permanently reserved under government control has also been gradually increasing. Currently around 30% of New Zealand's land area is held, under various tenures, as conservation reserves or national parks for preservation of their natural values. The area of land under conservation reserve status continues to grow as

the NZ Government works through a tenure review of Pastoral Lease land and retires those areas containing significant natural values.

There are 19 large forest-owning companies, each owning a minimum of 11 000 ha. Over the period that plantation forest areas have been expanding in New Zealand, the area of land permanently reserved under government control has also been gradually increasing. Currently around 28% of New Zealand's land area is held, under various tenures, as reserves or national parks for protection of their natural values although much of this area is steep or mountainous, and there are significant deficiencies in the lowlands.

### **Regional Level**

The **Northland Forest Estate** is a mixture of NZ Forests Service and private establishment. The Glenbervie Forest was first planted in 1947. Forestry became a substitute land use for this area as the predominately low fertility of the land was unattractive for farm settlement by service men returning from WW2. Whangarei based sawmills also requested the Government plant exotics for future log supply as they saw indigenous wood supplies dwindling in the area. The Glenbervie Forest has grown through acquisition and establishment on farmlands adjacent and there are parts of the forest that are into its first rotation and others into its third rotation. There are guaranteed access rights to the Public for passive recreational pursuits however these can be controlled for forest operations and/or protection such as extreme fire weather, and animal management poisoning operations. The Puhi Puhi Block was planted in exotic forestry after the kauri logging activities ceased in the early 1900's, from 1909. This block has numerous early European archaeological sites relating to the Kauri logging industry. Mokau was planted in the late 1970's early 1980's from converted farmland. Because of its coastal location it has many pre-European archaeological sites identified.

Mahurangi and Topuni Forests were purchased as planted forests to increase the size of the Northland estate in 2005. Mahurangi was established by NZ Forest Products on areas of prior pastoral use and was bought by Matariki as a freehold entity. Tinopai Forest has been purchased as a forest right. The forest has no requirement for replanting.

Riverhead Forest is also an ex NZ Forest Service established forest that is into its third rotation. It was also first planted in 1947 when forestry became a substitute land use for this area as the predominately low fertility of the land was unattractive for farm settlement by service men returning from WW2. There are also guaranteed access rights to the Public for passive recreational pursuits however these can be controlled for forest operations and/or protection such as extreme fire weather, and animal management poisoning operations.

In 2015 a joint venture was established with Ngati Whatua o Kaipara over Woodhill forest. Establishment of this forest is being undertaken upon the vacation of the CFL by the current CFL holder. Eventually this Re Rau Manga joint venture will extend to some 10,200 ha.

The Western **Bay of Plenty** forests are all Crown Forest Licences, the forests where originally established by the government (Forest Services) around 1900-1930. More recently Waihou forest was established in the 1970's by the Catchment board for the purposes of erosion control. Eastern Bay of Plenty forests where originally established by Caxton Pulp and Paper as feed stock for the Kawerau Pulp and Paper mills. A number of these forests are on lease hold land of managed as Joint Ventures with Maori landowners. Matariki purchased the forests from Cater Halt Harvey in 2005.

The beginnings of the **Hawkes Bay** estate were planted on ex-scrub land in the mid 20's by Hawke's Bay Forests LTD. Carter Holt continued the establishment of predominantly ex native sites up to the mid-eighties. Clear felling native, disking and burning were the main forms of land prep during this time. CHHF began planting ex pasture site in the early nineties.

Much of North **Canterbury** land was burnt by early Polynesians and also with the arrival of European run holders, burning was an accepted practice of land management. The land reverted to scrub, bracken fern, manuka, tussock grass, and later introduced species such as gorse and broom. Unlike other parts of NZ, Canterbury was little dense forest cover but rather large areas of open country for grazing. Tree planting was encouraged by the passing of the Forest Tree Planting Encouragement Act in 1871 for timber and firewood. Later several organisations were active in promoting afforestation of the area. NZ Forest Service established the first forest planting at Eyrewell and then further establishment of Hanmer in the 1890's. Balmoral was established between 1925 and 1935, followed by planting at Ashley in 1939 to control gorse and erosion issues.

The **Otago/Southland** forests are a mixture of NZ Forests Service and private establishment. The earliest planting commenced during the 1930 depression years on land that was typically unsuitable or not viable for agricultural production. This was part of the planting boom in the late 1920s and early 30s that saw significant tracts of land put into plantation forestry. A second wave of planting followed in the 1960s and 70s. This is when a large proportion of the Southern region estate was established. These plantings were supported by government grants and were nearly all Radiata pine in contrast to earlier plantings which had been with a range of conifers. During the 1990s a third planting boom took place. This was largely small private investment. RNZ established three forests during in this period.

### 3.3 Planning structure

RNZ's aim is to be the manager of the most profitable and reputable Radiata pine timberlands business in New Zealand. We operate from five regional offices throughout New Zealand with a Head Office based in Auckland. We place an emphasis on common standards and business processes but also on regional accountability for managing the business at the local level.

The company has 5 FMU

The **Northland** Region consists of blocks of exotic forests with a geographical spread of approximately 200km from the northern to southern-most parts of the estate. The estate comprises of just over 23,000 hectares in this region. The forests within the Northland region have their own characteristics. Forest sites range from flat rolling countryside to steep hill country all at low - mid altitude range. The forests grow within sub-tropical climatic conditions with a relatively high rainfall per annum of 1600-1700 mm.

The **Bay of Plenty** region has forests extending from the Coromandel to the Eastern Bay of Plenty. Sites range from coastal hills to rolling country. The area is known for extreme cyclonic rainfall events.

**Hawkes Bay** forests are typically among the most productive in NZ with site indexes ranging up to 36m and average projected MAI of 29.6m<sup>3</sup>/ha per annum at age 28. The region has warm summers, often dry and exposed to drought, and mild winters. The estate consists of several forests accessed off SH5 and SH2 North of Napier.

In the **Canterbury** Region approx 50% of the forested area is flat, being on the plains. The remainder is in the foothills. The foothills estate is more productive. The plains estate comprises Eyrewell and Balmoral forests, both of which are owned by Ngai Tahu, to whom the land is returned post-harvest.

The **Southern** region forests are a diverse mixture. This diversity is a result of location, altitude, exposure, soil types and original vegetative cover. The plantation crop consists of predominantly Radiata pine (70%), Douglas fir (20%) and range of minor exotic species stands. Radiata pine is best suited to high productivity, lower altitude sites where snow and wind have a lower probability of damaging the crop. Douglas fir can tolerate harsher site and climate conditions and can be managed more effectively where there is risk of heavy woody weed or disease infection. A hybrid of P radiata x P. attenuat has been deployed in recent years, with this proving more tolerant of harsher climatic conditions.

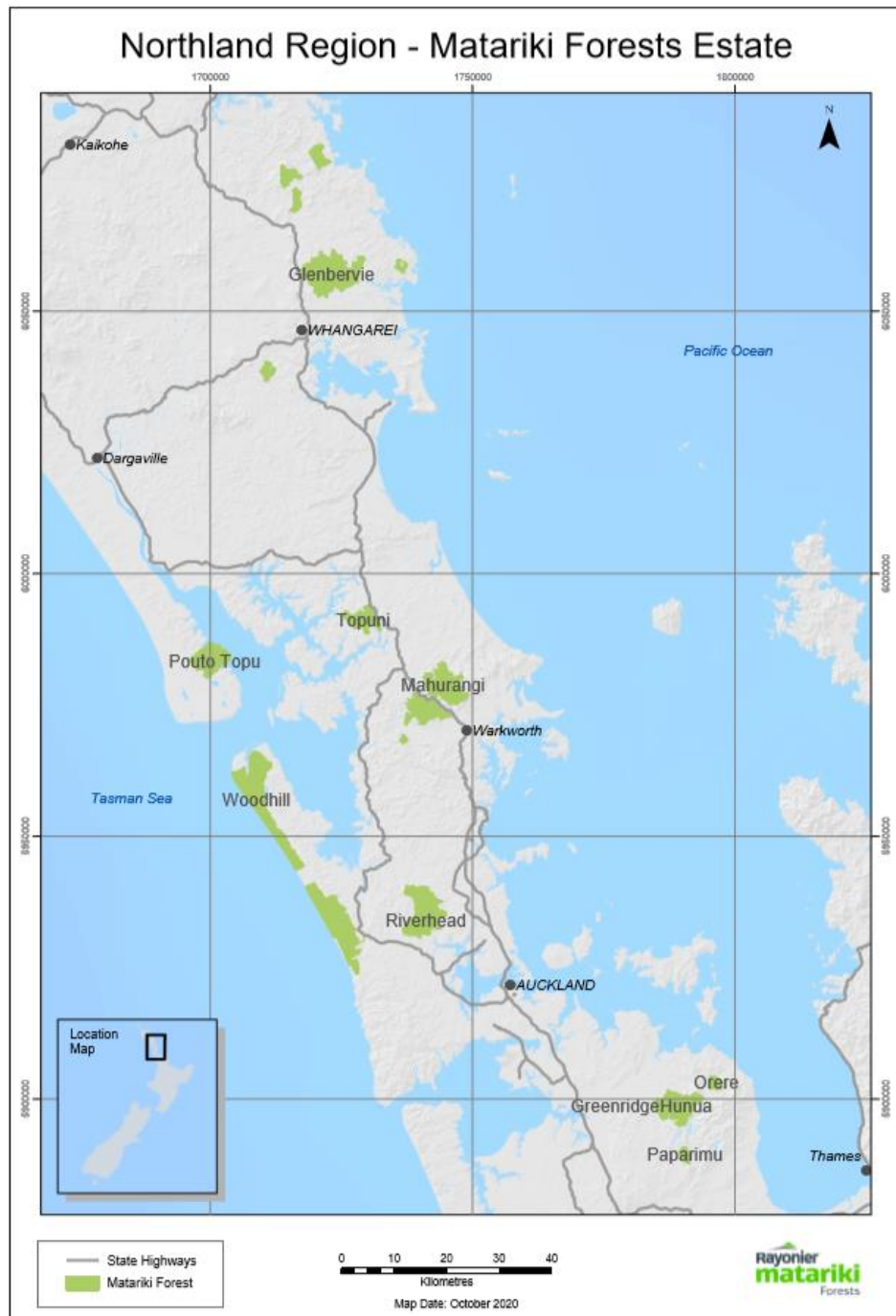
RNZ maintains policies, procedures and objectives which guide the management of its business across the broad results areas as follows:

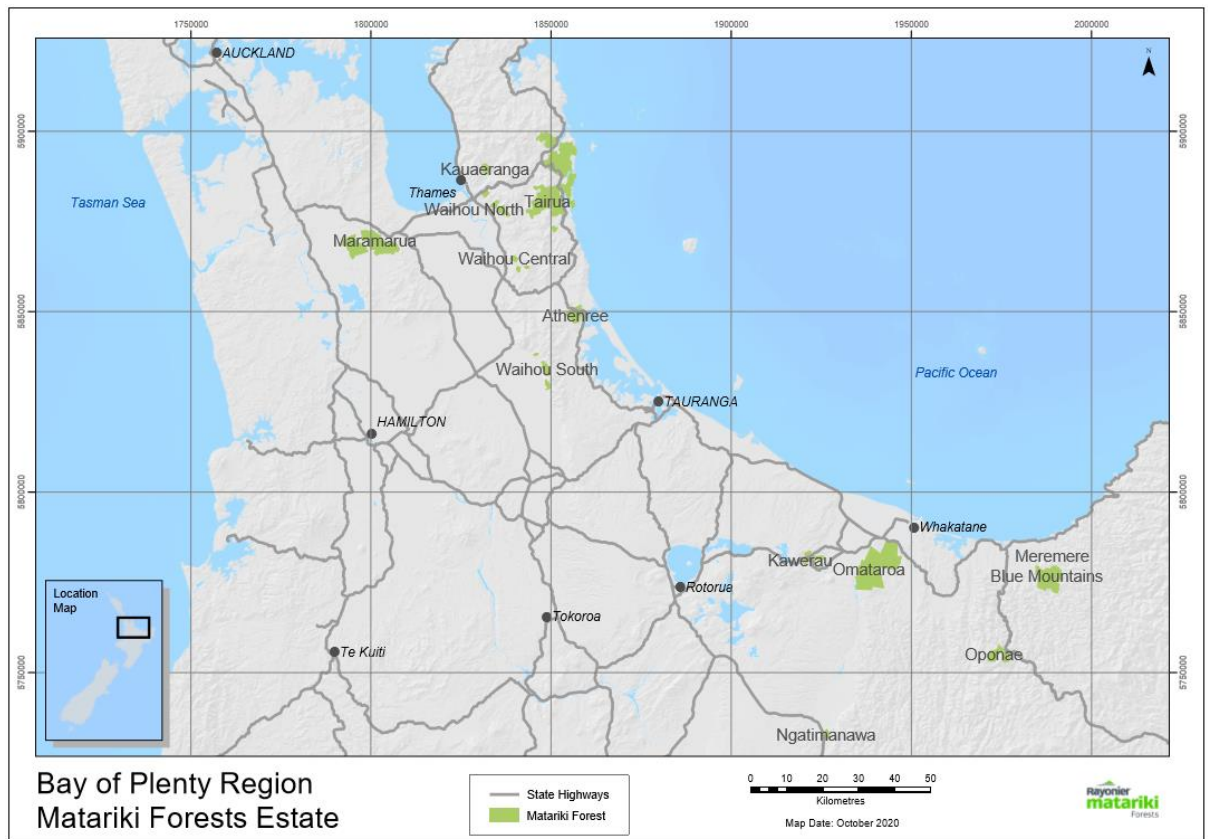
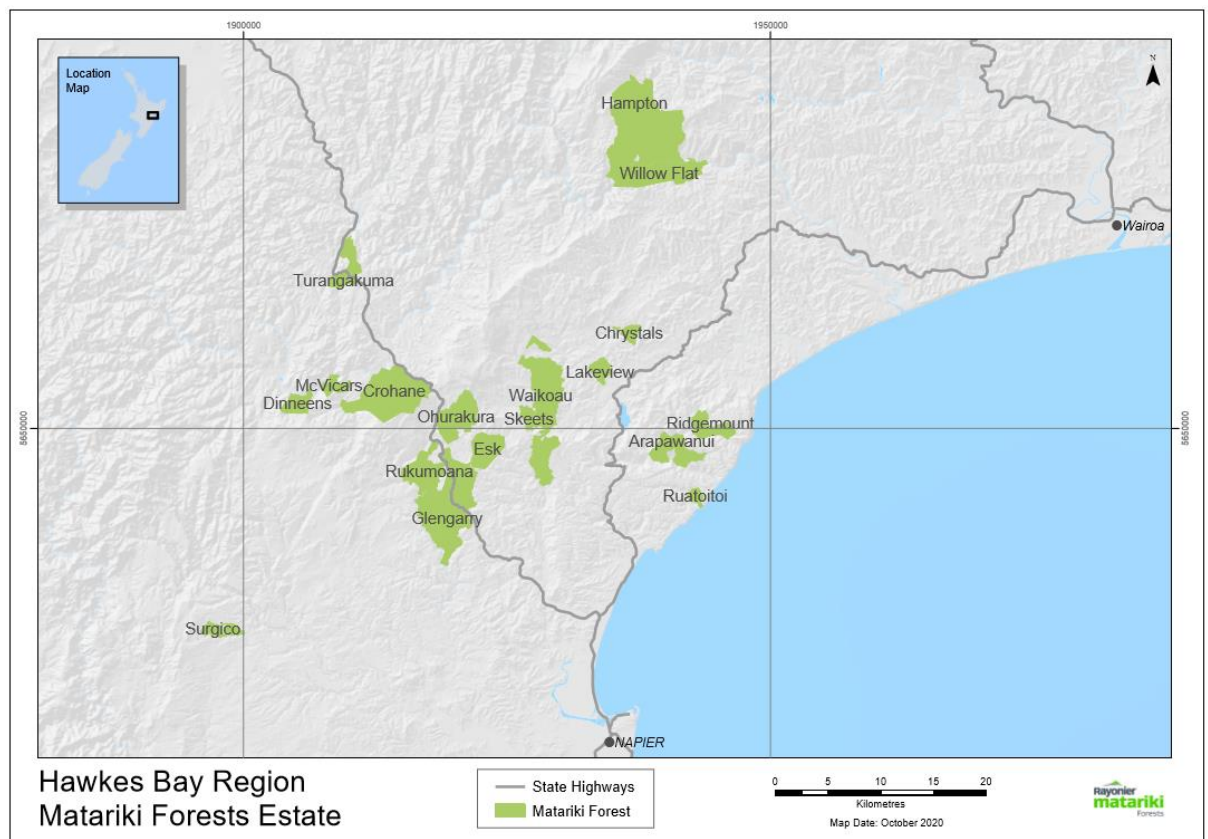
- Health and Safety
- Environment
- Customers
- Financial
- People
- Other stakeholders

These are communicated to staff through regional operational reviews and progress tracked on a monthly basis.

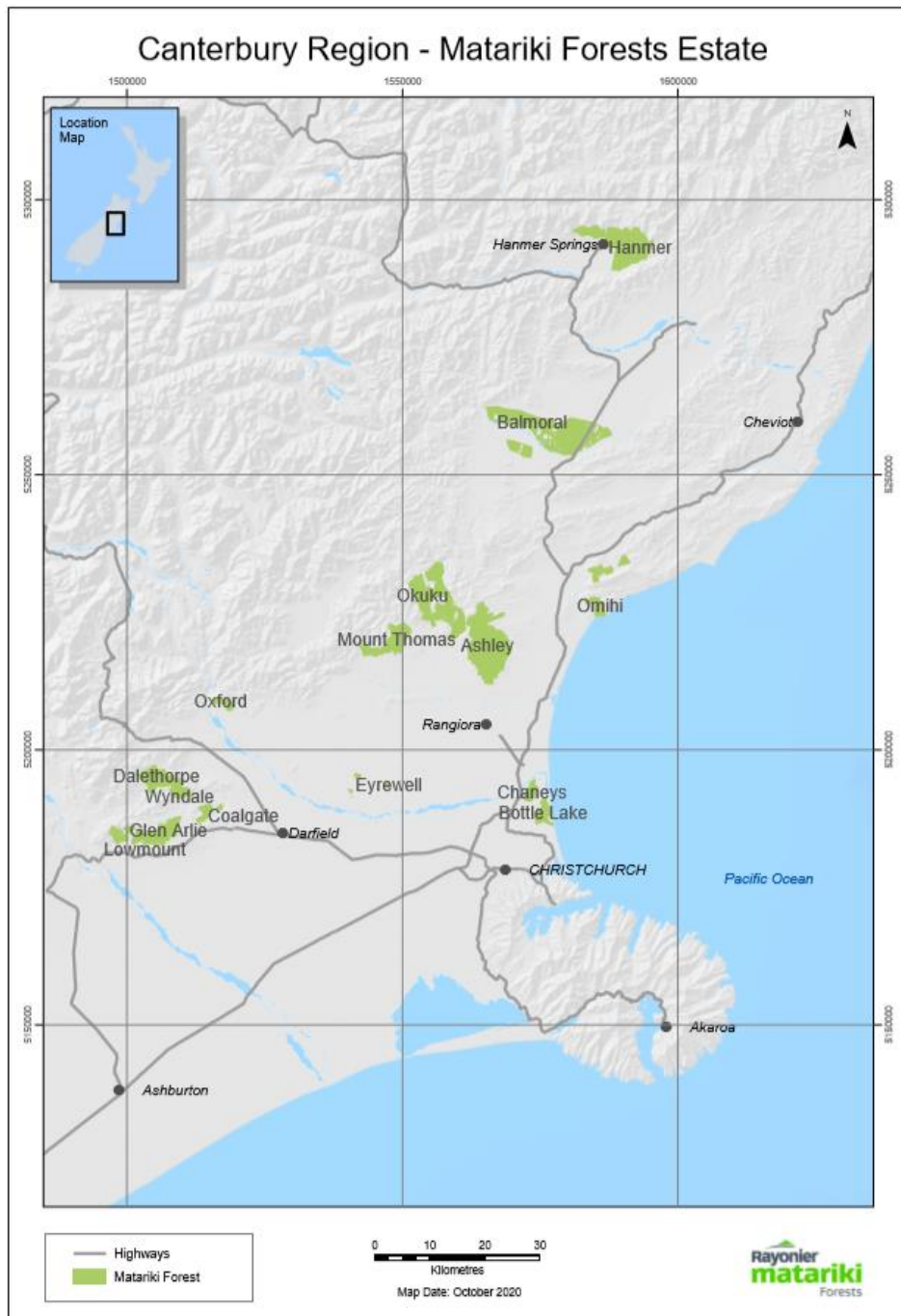
Each region develops and maintains a three-year management plan which addresses all aspects of the business, this year the business is developing a 12 year plan in conjunction with the 3 year plan. The plans go through an approval process involving Rayonier Inc. and the Matariki Forests Board. The first year of the approved three-year plan becomes the approved budget. This is an annual rolling process.

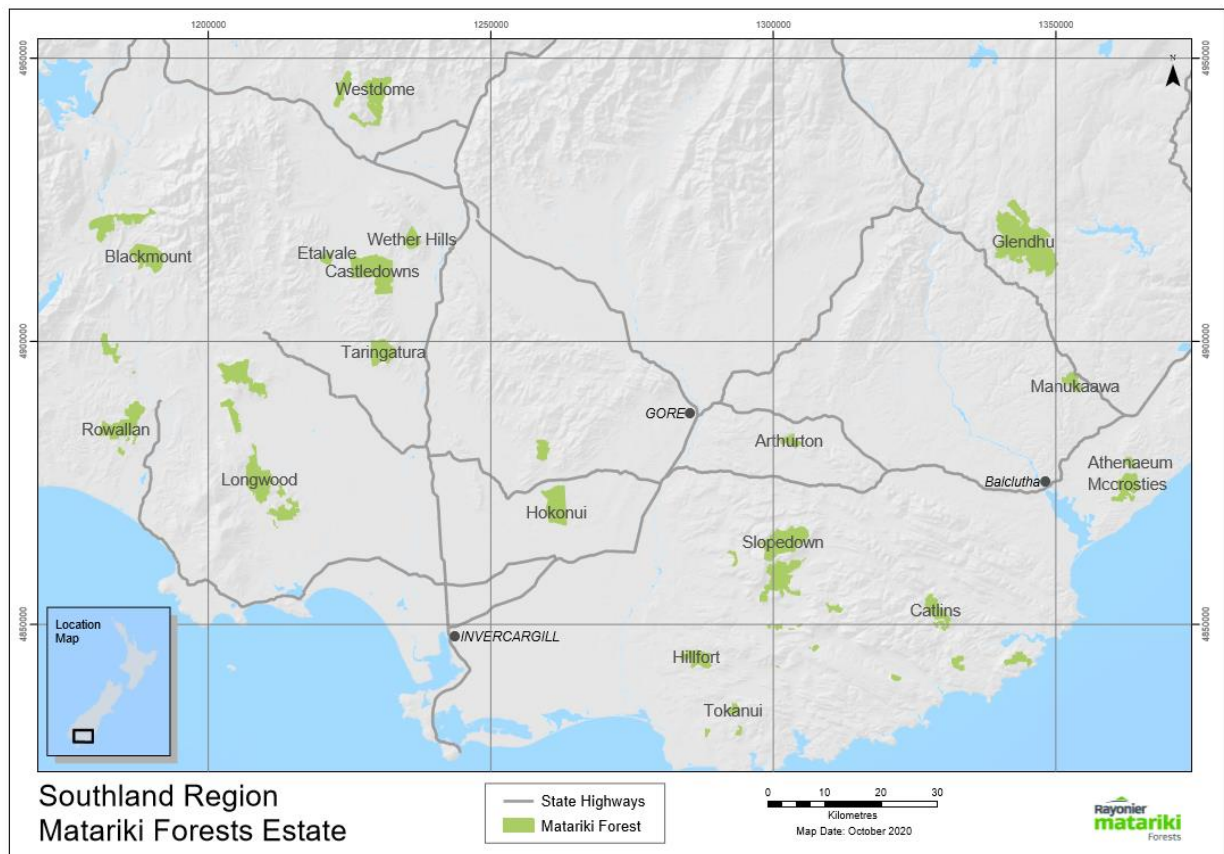
Maps attached per Region:

**Northland:**

**Bay of plenty:****Hawke's Bay:**



**Canterbury:**

**Southland:**

### 3.4 Planning process

**The owner/manager's strategic (long term: rotation or harvest cycle length), tactical (medium term: 3-5 years) and operational (annual or biannual) management and financial planning system.**

Rayonier Matariki Forests (RMF) planning process is underpinned by its forest information management system, a schematic is outlined below.

Planning is undertaken annually. The integrated aims for this project are generally:

1. generate an internal strategic plan;
2. aid in the preparation of regional business and 3-year plans;
3. provide data for the 12 Year Plan Project to better understand the impact of changing wood flow and production cost profiles beyond the 3-year horizon; and
4. prepare and audit data for an external valuation that is required by Matariki shareholders and under International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IAS 41) as adopted by the Matariki Board.

The process commences with estate model runs, using WOODSTOCK ([www.remsoft.com](http://www.remsoft.com)) model. Areas and yields are updated annually, to reflect the state of the resource. This process models woodflows over an entire nominal rotation (30 years radiata, 45 years Douglas fir) and establishes high level view of available yields.

#### 12 year and 3-year plan

These tactical level plans introduce constraints – operational, environmental, and market constraints. Regional input and expertise is applied in applying constraints to arrive at woodflows that are feasible. Woodflows are typically smoothed to take these constraints into account. The first year of the 3-year plan becomes the operational plan of the following year budget. A further process of internal review occurs before the budget is finalised.

Financial planning is integrated with the woodflow planning described above. RMF uses SAP as its transactional and financial forecasting system

An outline of the process, (noting that each step has a number of sub-processes) is outlined below. All process documentation is contained within PROMAPP, and online tool for process documentation



**The system the owner/manager uses to develop and revise policies and operational procedures, and how these are communicated to operational staff.**

The development of policies and operational procedures is driven by risk – which may be identified either at the strategic level, or operational level. Strategic level risks and their controls are reviewed depending upon the level of residual risk (post controls) and ranges from monthly to annually.

The need for operational procedures is driven by operational staff. The forum for the raising of these is via Functional group meetings (foresters / harvest planners / production managers) Environmental and Health and Safety Managers are present at these meetings which act as a conduit for ideas / staff input.

Communication is via staff meetings, internal communications. RMF uses PROMAPP for process management and documentation of policies and procedures

**The systems the owner/manager uses for monitoring progress against management and financial plans.**

Systems that RMF has in place include monthly financial forecasting, and reporting, as well as annual reporting. These reports cover both financial and non-financial information (eg physical harvest areas and recoveries, H&S and environmental activity)

Results are communicated to staff via regional staff meetings / operations reviews (regional staff, and members of senior leadership team), and quarterly Business Management Group meetings (regional and departmental managers, members of senior leadership team)

Feedback loop to operational planning – areas harvested reviewed annually as precursor to woodflow planning

### 3.5 Harvest and regeneration

Choice of species for planting is driven by site characteristics, target end markets and risk management. The primary species for planting is Radiata pine, with some planting of Douglas fir and P attenuata hybrid each year on higher altitude South Island sites. Slope, slash levels and emerging weed species dictate land preparation method.

RNZ applies silvicultural practices and regimes that recognise specific site characteristics and environmental impacts. Within the constraints of these RNZ aims to grow a tree crop that produces a mix of logs at maturity that will provide the best returns to the forest owner. Thinning is predominant treatment for adding value to the crop.

Growing a forest requires significant investment. It therefore stands to reason that this investment is managed to ensure an optimal return is received. An important part of this process is monitoring forest growth. A number of qualitative and quantities measures are undertaken in the crops formative years. As the forest matures growth rates and expected yield are measured. Mid Rotation Inventory occurs at around year 20 and Pre-Harvest inventory occurs just prior to harvest. Post-harvest reconciliation concludes the measurement process and involves, as the name suggests, comparing actual harvested volume to predicted harvest volume.

Furthermore, maintenance surveys are a regular occurrence. These ensure that road and roadside (water table and weed) maintenance issues are addressed. Signage, culverts, hazards, boundary issues and bridges are also inspected are regular intervals.

Customer demand, access, safety & environmental requirements, owner returns and sustainable yield are all factors which influence the rate of harvest. RNZ relies upon a diverse range of in-house skills and employs a range of analytical tools to establish both the optimal time and location of harvest. The table below provides an indication of current and expected levels of harvest.

Species	Actual Harvest (m3) 2019	Projected Harvest (m3) 2020	Ave Annual Harvest (m3) for years 2021- 2025
<b>NORTHLAND REGION</b>			
Radiata pine	324,008	258,548	382,417
Douglas fir	Na	Na	Na
Minor Exotic Species	-	37	646
<b>BAY OF PLENTY REGION</b>			

Radiata pine	506,815	450,630	473,499
Douglas fir	Na	Na	Na
Minor Exotic Species	6,076	-	15,669
<b>HAWKES BAY REGION</b>			
Radiata pine	521,460	504,645	573,956
Douglas fir	404	-	233
Minor Exotic Species	438	-	277
<b>CANTERBURY REGION</b>			
Radiata pine	434,926	382,034	374,747
Douglas fir	67,260	53,267	46,000
Minor Exotic Species	13,669	15,172	21,253
<b>SOUTHLAND REGION</b>			
Radiata pine	458,635	425,152	427,170
Douglas fir	49,573	62,660	77,490
Minor Exotic Species	37,328	35,138	19,340

All forest operations are contracted. Where RMF controls the harvest, it engages the services of a harvesting professional.

### 3.6 Monitoring processes

RMF undertakes a variety of monitoring. These include but are not limited to;

**Operational:** All job activity is managed under contract and requirements are communicated through prescriptions, harvest plans and environmental performance criteria. Activity is then monitored by various means including interim and post-harvest inspection, quality control plots for silvicultural operations, performance criteria audits and site visits.

**Financial:** Performance against budget is tracked on a monthly basis by all divisions

**Silviculture Q/C:** Measurement plots are established to sample performance of operations such as planting, pruning and thinning. Compliance with operational prescriptions in terms of stocking and other parameters is assessed and then recorded. A new app has been launched this year for Crop Performance Reviews (CPR) to monitor establishment success.

**Log Quality:** A sample of logs produced by each crew is checked for quality features such as length, diameter and grade against log specification.

**Log Docketing:** Where logging is carried out directly by a contractor engaged by RMF periodic docket and weighbridge checks are undertaken.

**Reconciliation:** Post Harvest reconciliation takes place to reconcile predicted yield against actual yield. This is monitored over time to determine trends and initiate corrective actions, if required.

**Inventory:** Mid Rotation and Pre-Harvest Inventory are undertaken to monitor against yield table predictions at given ages.

**Forest Health:** Annual Forest Health Inspections are carried out principally to identify new pests or diseases. These are undertaken to NZFOA specifications – involving aerial, ground, random plot, permanent viewpoints and laboratory diagnostics.

**Forest Nutrition:** Foliage sampling is undertaken in young stands to check nutrient levels and initiate corrective action to be taken, if required.

**Plant & Animal Pests:** Monitoring of possum numbers occurs as part of the control by the AHB. Regional Plans require management and control of some invasive weed species. There is some broad mapping and monitoring of wilding spread and boundary weed issues. Pre- plant pest/weed surveys are undertaken to establish optimum control methods.

**Water Quality:** Water testing to monitor sediment is undertaken in all regions. Additional sampling is undertaken in a number of regions; Canterbury also monitors water quality by pre and post sampling as part of

the aerial weed spray program. Northland has had ongoing independent monitoring of the Ngunguru River for 10 years for sediment, invertebrates and stream life in Glenbervie. Chemical and biological monitoring of the Mimiha stream in Southland has been ongoing since 1994. Other monitoring of chemical particulates in waterways is undertaken as required and is dependent on location of operations relative to sensitive waterways.

#### **Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species:**

In Otago/Southland a coarse level programme of assessments has been undertaken. This incorporated the earlier information and consultation with field staff from the Dept of Conservation and a review of completed PNRA assessments (Taringatura, Southland Plains, and Waipori). In Southland, surveys have found RTE species including the NZ Falcon, which is now relatively common in plantation forests, *Ranunculus ternatifolius*, - a native buttercup and *Peraxilla colensoi* - red mistletoe.

Northland has Hochstetter Frog reserves in Mahurangi and also in the Bay of Plenty Waihou forests.

In the Canterbury, Hawkes Bay, Bay of Plenty and Northland regions a coarse level assessment has been carried out by Wildland's Consultants, these assessments have stated what species are expected to reside in the native vegetation. A management plan is in place to refine this assessment and ground truth the identified areas for RTEs. All RTE sightings are recorded in ENSAFE.

**Natural Areas:** Natural areas have been classified within the GIS based Stands Records system and appear on all operational maps as protected areas. Where they adjoin or are likely to be impacted upon by operational activity there are site management plans in place and performance criteria rules to protect their values.

**Health & Safety:** Considerable emphasis is placed on the safety and health of staff, contractors and their employees. Safety briefings, hazard management and RNZ requirements are discussed before any operation commences. Safety Behaviour assessments are completed on a regular basis within the higher risk operational activities. Safety compliance audits are completed on all contractors twice a year. Contractor meetings and information sharing occurs on a frequent basis. For RNZ employee's regular health check monitoring and workstation assessments occur. Both processes are a result of monitoring controls established during hazard management reviews. RNZ also has a Drug and Alcohol-free Workplace policy with an annual programme of reconfirmation testing for persons in safety sensitive positions.

RNZ has gained a tertiary level of certification to the ACC Workplace Safety Management Practices programme.

**Training:** RNZ requires that all persons working in the forest are trained for the task they are undertaking. There are established procedures internally for employees who wish to undertake further training, either at a personal development level or at the recommendation of RNZ.

**Soils:** RNZ participate in an industry wide research cooperative that examines site management. It has previously implemented trials, both internally and in collaboration with universities and scientific organisations to assess the impact of soil compaction and ground disturbance.

**Industry Wide Monitoring & Research:** RNZ are involved in a variety of industry research cooperatives undertaking scientific trials and research into tree growth and silviculture.

**Environmental Systems:** Internally, an annual audit programme is in place that checks that operational activity is being carried out in accordance with minimum standards and best practice defined within RNZ's Environmental Guidance and the NZFOA Industry Practice Guides for environmental performance. An external audit is undertaken each year as part of Rayonier's FSC/PEFC environmental certifications.

## **4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

	Male	Female
<b>Number of own workers</b>	58	44
<b>Number of contract workers</b>	478	16
<b>Minimum daily wage for agricultural/forestry workers</b>	National Minimum Wage \$18.90/hour  No distinction for agriculture/forestry workers	
<b>Infant mortality rates (under 5 years)</b>	3.9 deaths/1000 live births  (Stats NZ Feb 2019)	

Proportion of workers employed from the local population (%)	100
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#### 4.1 Nationalities, ethnic and cultural groups

Under the Treaty of Waitangi, all CFL (Crown Forestry Licence) land is potentially subject to return to Maori. The CFL documents include provisions for blocks which may be determined by the Waitangi Tribunal to be liable for return. This allows the licensee to retain occupation for a minimum fixed 35-year term with a 35-year termination period from the date notice that the land is to be returned is given. There are also provisions that the State will compensate the licensee for improvements. Areas that do not require active management may be returned to the Maori proprietors beforehand. In Southland Treaty settlements have occurred with the majority of the earlier CFL's returned to Maori in 2000. RNZ then subsequently purchased these lands with freehold title from Ngai Tahu. The freehold title contains an encumbrance that protects certain rights of the tribe.

The predominant Iwi (main tribal group) for most of the South Island is the Ngai Tahu. It is generally recognised that this tribe represents the interests of Maori of local ancestry. The North Island has a large number of Iwi and the company continues to build strong relationships with the local Maori.

Areas having special spiritual, cultural or historical tribal significance to Maori are known as Waahi Tapu. Special care is taken to ensure such areas are not disturbed and consultations carried out to determine where these exist in forest areas. These areas have been highlighted in planning documents and Historic Places Trust authorities are sought when forestry operations occur in the vicinity of these sites.

#### 4.2 Community Structures

The company has many FMU's in the North and South Islands; some of their FM has Iwi directly involved, and in recent years a number of joint ventures have been formed with Iwi (Te Rau Manga JV, Rangitane JV Northland, Kaiwaka JV Hawkes Bay)

##### Northland Region

68.0 percent of people in Northland Region belong to the European ethnic group, compared with 67.6 percent for New Zealand as a whole.

31.7 percent of people in Northland Region belong to the Māori ethnic group, compared with 14.6 percent for all of New Zealand.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken in Northland Region is Māori, which is spoken by 10.0 percent of people. For New Zealand as a whole, the most common language apart from English is Māori, spoken by 4.1 percent of people.

83.7 percent of people in Northland Region speak only one language, compared with 80.5 percent of people for all of New Zealand.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken by Māori in Northland Region is Māori, which is spoken by 28.5 percent of Māori. Excluding English, the most common language spoken by Māori throughout New Zealand is Māori, which is spoken by 23.7 percent.

70.1 percent of Māori in Northland Region speak only one language, compared with 73.4 percent of Māori throughout New Zealand.

##### Bay of Plenty

257,379 people usually live in Bay of Plenty Region. This is an increase of 17,964 people, or 7.5 percent, since the 2001 Census.

This population ranks 5th in size out of the 16 regions in New Zealand.

Bay of Plenty Region has 6.4 percent of New Zealand's population.

67,662 Māori usually live in Bay of Plenty Region, an increase of 4,008 people, or 6.3 percent, since the 2001 Census.

Māori population ranks the 3rd in size out of the 16 regions in New Zealand.

12.0 percent of New Zealand's Māori population usually live in Bay of Plenty Region.

67.1 percent of people in Bay of Plenty Region belong to the European ethnic group, compared with 67.6 percent for New Zealand as a whole.

27.5 percent of people in Bay of Plenty Region belong to the Māori ethnic group, compared with 14.6 percent for all of New Zealand.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken in Bay of Plenty Region is Māori, which is spoken by 9.6 percent of people. For New Zealand as a whole, the most common language apart from English is Māori, spoken by 4.1 percent of people.

83.4 percent of people in Bay of Plenty Region speak only one language, compared with 80.5 percent of people for all of New Zealand.

### **Hawkes Bay**

68.5 percent of people in Hawke's Bay Region belong to the European ethnic group, compared with 67.6 percent for New Zealand as a whole.

23.5 percent of people in Hawke's Bay Region belong to the Māori ethnic group, compared with 14.6 percent for all of New Zealand.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken in Hawke's Bay Region is Māori, which is spoken by 7.0 percent of people. For New Zealand as a whole, the most common language apart from English is Māori, spoken by 4.1 percent of people.

86.0 percent of people in Hawke's Bay Region speak only one language, compared with 80.5 percent of people for all of New Zealand

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken by Māori in Hawke's Bay Region is Māori, which is spoken by 26.1 percent of Māori. Excluding English, the most common language spoken by Māori throughout New Zealand is Māori, which is spoken by 23.7 percent.

72.3 percent of Māori in Hawke's Bay Region speak only one language, compared with 73.4 percent of Māori throughout New Zealand.

### **Canterbury**

77.4 percent of people in Canterbury Region belong to the European ethnic group, compared with 67.6 percent for New Zealand as a whole.

7.2 percent of people in Canterbury Region belong to the Māori ethnic group, compared with 14.6 percent for all of New Zealand.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken in Canterbury Region is Māori, which is spoken by 1.8 percent of people. For New Zealand as a whole, the most common language apart from English is Māori, spoken by 4.1 percent of people.

87.0 percent of people in Canterbury Region speak only one language, compared with 80.5 percent of people for all of New Zealand.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken by Māori in Canterbury Region is Māori, which is spoken by 16.5 percent of Māori. Excluding English, the most common language spoken by Māori throughout New Zealand is Māori, which is spoken by 23.7 percent.

79.3 percent of Māori in Canterbury Region speak only one language, compared with 73.4 percent of Māori throughout New Zealand.

### **Southland**

90,873 people usually live in Southland Region. This is a decrease of 129 people, or 0.1 percent, since the 2001 Census.

Its population ranks 11th in size out of the 16 regions in New Zealand.

Southland Region has 2.3 percent of New Zealand's population.

78.6 percent of people in Southland Region belong to the European ethnic group, compared with 67.6 percent for New Zealand as a whole.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken in Southland Region is Māori, which is spoken by 2.7 percent of people. For New Zealand as a whole, the most common language apart from English is Māori, spoken by 4.1 percent of people.

92.0 percent of people in Southland Region speak only one language, compared with 80.5 percent of people for all of New Zealand.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken by Māori in Southland Region is Māori, which is spoken by 16.7 percent of Māori. Excluding English, the most common language spoken by Māori throughout New Zealand is Māori, which is spoken by 23.7 percent.

79.8 percent of Māori in Southland Region speak only one language, compared with 73.4 percent of Māori throughout New Zealand.

11.8 percent of people in Southland Region belong to the Māori ethnic group, compared with 14.6 percent for all of New Zealand.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken in Southland Region is Māori, which is spoken by 2.7 percent of people. For New Zealand as a whole, the most common language apart from English is Māori, spoken by 4.1 percent of people.

92.0 percent of people in Southland Region speak only one language, compared with 80.5 percent of people for all of New Zealand.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken by Māori in Southland Region is Māori, which is spoken by 16.7 percent of Māori. Excluding English, the most common language spoken by Māori throughout New Zealand is Māori, which is spoken by 23.7 percent.

79.8 percent of Māori in Southland Region speak only one language, compared with 73.4 percent of Māori throughout New Zealand.

### 4.3 Social complexities

Both **Otago/Southland** and the **SNI** have been predominantly sheep farming regions with both intensive lowland farming on the plains and extensive grazing on the hills. In the early 1990's weaker markets for mutton and wool and reduced subsidies for agriculture resulted in increasing conversions of hill country farms to plantation forestry. However, in the past five years this trend has reversed and land that was previously dry stock farmed has been converted to dairy. Forestry has not been immune from this trend with several harvested areas not being replanted.

The main social issue in the **Canterbury** Region is about managing an estate close to a relatively high population of people. There are a wide range of public use activities that take place in the forest each year, as well as a weekly recreational hunting, running and mountain-biking.

Hanmer Forest has the highest public interest in terms of outdoor recreation. Hanmer Township is a key South Island tourist destination and the forest sits on its boundary. We have a number of covenant areas in Hanmer forest that we manage in liaison with DOC and a local resident group. Matariki Forests is a member of the Hanmer Liaison committee. This committee is a forum for Matariki to communicate with the local stakeholders about its operations in the forest.

Matariki Forests is also a signed stakeholder in the Hanmer Forest Track Management Unit. This group collectively works together to ensure that mountain bike and walking tracks are effectively maintained within areas of the forest.

### 4.4 Employment

Direct employment in forestry and forest industry stood around 20,000 in 2018, a decrease from 24,248 in 2004.

Today workers in forestry companies are engaged mainly through contractors. Working conditions, including health and safety requirements, are highly regulated through the Department of Labour and the requirements of the Health & Safety in Employment Act 2015.

Since the introduction of the Employment Contracts Act (1991), union membership became voluntary and contractor's employees tend not to be union members. The subsequent repeal of that Act and creation of the Employment Relations Act (2000) has guaranteed access to collective bargaining. Negotiation on conditions varies from contractor to contractor. In some cases, collective bargaining within a company is the norm while in others direct negotiation with individuals is adopted.

## 5. BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Polynesians (Maori) started to arrive about 1500 years ago the land had a forest cover of about 75%. By the time of European colonisation this area had been reduced by one third, largely by fire. A further third has since been lost, mainly through conversion to pastoral agriculture, leaving about 29% of the land area under native forest. Forest utilisation was largely extractive with little management being practised and logged forests were frequently left in a highly degraded state. In addition, Europeans introduced a wide range of domestic and wild animals including cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, deer, chamois, possums and rats which have had profound effects of natural vegetation and wildlife.

During the 1960s and 70s pressure started to grow for the preservation of remaining forests and by the mid-1980s much of the area of native forest in State ownership had effectively been reserved. The total area of land now managed by the Department of Conservation totals 7.8 million ha. This corresponds to 28% of the country's land area. Many of the larger forestry companies have also preserved forest remnants through

designation as reserves within their properties. However, some forest types, especially lowland forests, have become very rare.

The replacement of indigenous forest as the major source of wood was made possible by establishment of an exotic planted forest estate. This resulted from a planting boom in the late 1920s and early 30s, followed by another in the 1960s and 70s. The later plantings were supported by government grants and were nearly all Radiata pine in contrast to earlier plantings which had been with a range of conifers. During the 1990s a third planting boom took place. In contrast to the previous ones which were characterised by state and large company investment, this has largely been the result of small private investment. As at 2004, the total area of commercial planted forest was 1.8 million hectares. [Statistics NZ 2004]

During the mid-1970s concerns about plantation forestry started to be expressed. Planting was frequently at the expense of logged-over indigenous forest which created increasing opposition amongst a growing environmental movement which objected both to indigenous conversion and Radiata pine monoculture. Hill country farmers also objected to the land-use changes from planting on marginal agricultural land.

Environmental groups have continued to play a significant role in NZ Forestry. While there are still strongly voiced concerns about continued management of state-owned indigenous forest on the West Coast of the South Island, such interaction related to plantation forestry has passed the stage of confrontation, and co-operation between industry and the key environmental groups is the norm.

Members of the major forestry and forest industry trade associations forged an agreement in 1991 with the signing of the NZ Forest Accord. This agreement;

- Committed the NZ Forest Owners' Association not to disturb natural indigenous vegetation in establishing plantations;
- Committed all parties to support management and harvest of natural indigenous forest where practiced on a sustainable basis;
- Acknowledged the importance of plantations in producing wood products and conserving remaining natural forests.

In 1995 six signatories of the Accord, including four environmental and forest user groups, the NZ Forest Owners Association and the NZ Farm Forestry Association, further agreed to a set of principles for the Management of Commercial Forest Plantations in New Zealand. However, concern over various aspects of plantation forestry continues to be expressed. One such viewpoint is that provided in the 1994 Greenpeace publication, "The Plantation Effect", where the detrimental effects of plantations and associated industry are presented, and alternative practices proposed. These include loss of bio-diversity (from clearance of natural vegetation, establishment of monocultures, invasion of exotic species loss of organic matter) soil and fertility loss (from establishment methods, slope instability following clearfelling, inorganic fertilisers, compaction from heavy machinery, biomass removal), toxic pollution of soil, groundwater, waterways and the sea (from timber treatment, pesticides, pulp and paper processes, leaching of resinous acids and emission of toxic gases), excessive natural resource use (water and fossil fuels), and increased risk and uncertainty from pests and diseases, climate change and fire risk.

There is ongoing research into the effects of forest plantations forestry in New Zealand and monitoring is undertaken by scientific and regulatory bodies as well as forestry companies. Since forest environmental certification established a foothold in New Zealand in the late 1990's there have been a number of studies on water quality and quantity, sediment

## 6. ADMINISTRATION, LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

The following table lists the key national legislation and its relevance to Rayonier New Zealand Ltd operations

The following table lists the key national legislation, regulations, guidelines and codes of best practice that are relevant to forestry in the commercial, environmental and social sectors. This list does not purport to be comprehensive but indicates information that is key to the forestry sector.

A.	NATIONAL LEGISLATION
	<b>Legal Rights to Harvest:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land tenure and management rights</li> <li>• Concession licenses</li> <li>• Management and harvest planning</li> </ul>
1.	Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975

2.	Resource Management Act 1991
3.	Forests Act, 1949
4.	Conservation Act 1987
5.	Crown Forests Asset Act 1989
6.	Forestry Encouragement Act 1962
7.	Forestry Rights Registration Act 1983
8.	Local Government Act 2002
9.	Public Works Act 1981
10.	Commerce Act 1986
11.	Companies Act 1993
12.	Trespass Act 1980
13.	Cooperative Companies Act 1996
14.	Crown Minerals Act 1991
15.	Income Tax Act 2007
16.	Overseas Investment Act 2005
17.	Walking Access Act 2008
18.	Te Turi Whenua Maori Act 1993
19.	Fencing Act 1978
20.	Historic Places Act 1993
	<b>Taxes and Fees</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Payment of royalties and harvesting fees</b></li> <li>• <b>Value added and sales taxes</b></li> <li>• <b>Income and profit taxes</b></li> </ul>
21.	Minimum Wage Act 1983
22.	Workplace Relations Act 2000
23.	Employment Relations Act 2000
24.	Accident Compensation Act 2001
25.	Holidays Act 2003
26.	Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975
27.	Overseas Investment Act 2005
28.	Income Tax Act 2007
29.	Cooperative Companies Act 1996
30.	Companies Act 1993
31.	Commerce Act 1986
32.	Forestry Rights Registration Act 1983
33.	Crown Forests Asset Act 1989
34.	Forestry Encouragement Act 1962
35.	Forestry Encouragement Loans Regulations 1967
36.	Forests Act, 1949
	<b>Timber Harvesting Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Timber harvesting regulations</b></li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Protected sites and species</b></li> <li>• <b>Environmental requirements</b></li> <li>• <b>Health and safety</b></li> <li>• <b>Legal employment</b></li> </ul>
37.	Health & Safety in Employment Act 2015
38.	Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977
39.	Fire Service Act 1975 as Amended 1990
40.	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
41.	Wildlife Act 1953
42.	Wild Animal Control Act 1977
43.	Biosecurity Act 1993
44.	Climate Change Response Act 2002
45.	Misuse of Drugs Act 1975
46.	Transport Act 1962
47.	Forest and Rural Fires Regulations 2005
48.	Forest Disease Control Regulations 1967
49.	Climate Change (Forestry Sector) Regulations 2008
50.	The New Zealand Forest Accord, 1991
51.	New Zealand Forest Code of Practice, June 1993
52.	Code of Practice for the Management of Agrichemicals, 2004. (NZS8409:2004)
53.	Safety and Health in Forestry Operations: Code of Practice and Best Practice Guidelines
54.	Principles for Commercial Plantation Forest Management in New Zealand, 1995
55.	NZ Environmental Code of Practice for Plantation Forestry, 2007
56.	N.Z. Threat Classification system (2005)
57.	Ecological Regions and Districts of NZ
58.	Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975
59.	Holidays Act 2003
60.	Accident Compensation Act 2001
61.	Employment Relations Act 2000
62.	Workplace Relations Act 2000
63.	Minimum Wage Act 1983
64.	Fencing Act 1978
65.	Historic Places Act 1993
66.	Walking Access Act 2008
67.	Income Tax Act 2007
68.	Forestry Rights Registration Act 1983
69.	Forests Act, 1949
70.	Resource Management Act 1991
	<b>Third Party Rights</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Customary rights</b></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Free prior and informed consent (FPIC)</b></li> <li>• <b>Rights of indigenous peoples</b></li> </ul>
71.	Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975
72.	Fencing Act 1978
73.	Historic Places Act 1993
74.	Resource Management Act 1991
75.	Walking Access Act 2008
76.	Forestry Rights Registration Act 1983
77.	Forests Act, 1949
78.	Trespass Act 1980
	<b>Trade and Transport</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Classification of species, quantities, qualities</b></li> <li>• <b>Trade and transport</b></li> <li>• <b>Offshore trading and transfer pricing</b></li> </ul>
79.	The New Zealand Forest Accord, 1991
80.	Forests Act, 1949
81.	Transport Act 1962
82.	Forest Produce Import & Export Regulations 1989
	<b>Custom regulations</b>
83.	The New Zealand Forest Accord, 1991
84.	Forests Act, 1949
85.	Biosecurity Act 1993
86.	Customs and Excise Act 1996.
87.	Forest Produce Import & Export Regulations 1989
	<b>CITES</b>
88.	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
	<b>Other</b>
89.	Not applicable at this stage. All relevant legislation has been stated.
<b>B.</b>	<b>REGULATIONS PERTINENT TO FORESTRY RELATED TO AND EMERGING FROM NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE INSTITUTIONS:</b>
90.	The New Zealand Forest Accord, 1991
91.	New Zealand Forest Code of Practice, June 1993
92.	Forest Produce Import & Export Regulations 1989
93.	Ecological Regions and Districts of NZ
94.	N.Z. Threat Classification system (2005)
95.	NZ Environmental Code of Practice for Plantation Forestry, 2007
96.	Principles for Commercial Plantation Forest Management in New Zealand, 1995
97.	Code of Practice for the Management of Agrichemicals, 2004. (NZS8409:2004)
98.	Safety and Health in Forestry Operations: Code of Practice and Best Practice Guidelines
99.	Forests Act, 1949
100.	Forestry Rights Registration Act 1983

101.	Resource Management Act 1991
102.	Forestry Encouragement Loans Regulations 1967
103.	Forest Disease Control Regulations 1967
104.	Forest and Rural Fires Regulations 2005
105.	Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977
<b>C.</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS PERTINENT TO FORESTRY</b>
106.	Convention on Biological Diversity
107.	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
108.	IUCN Red List of threatened species
109.	ICOMOS New Zealand Charter, 1993
110.	Kyoto protocol
111.	ITTA
112.	<p>International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930.</li> <li>• 87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Conventions, 1948.</li> <li>• 97 Migration for Employment (Revised) Convention, 1949.</li> <li>• 98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949.</li> <li>• 100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951.</li> <li>• 105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957.</li> <li>• 111 Discrimination (Occupation and Employment) Convention, 1958.</li> <li>• 131 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970.</li> <li>• 138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973.</li> <li>• 141 Rural Workers' Organizations Convention, 1975.</li> <li>• 142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975.</li> <li>• 143 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention. 1975</li> <li>• 155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981.</li> <li>• 169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989.</li> <li>• 182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999.</li> <li>• ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work (ILO 1998)</li> <li>• Recommendation 135 Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970.</li> <li>• ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 1998</li> </ul>
<b>D.</b>	<b>LOCAL STANDARDS AND BEST OPERATING PRACTICES</b>
113.	The New Zealand Forest Accord, 1991
114.	New Zealand Forest Code of Practice, June 1993
115.	Code of Practice for the Management of Agrichemicals, 2004. (NZS8409:2004)
116.	Safety and Health in Forestry Operations: Code of Practice and Best Practice Guidelines
117.	Principles for Commercial Plantation Forest Management in New Zealand, 1995
118.	NZ Environmental Code of Practice for Plantation Forestry, 2007
119.	N.Z. Threat Classification system (2005)
120.	Ecological Regions and Districts of NZ

## 7. CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT, HARVESTING, SILVICULTURE AND MONITORING

The following table shows significant changes that took place in the management, monitoring, harvesting and regeneration practices of the certificate holder over the certificate period.

Description of Change	Notes
<b>RE-ASSESSMENT</b>	
New Environmental Manager	
The Company has created a new Business Strategy based on: More Logs Inspired People Safer Industry	
<b>SURVEILLANCE 1</b>	
No changes related to management, monitoring, harvesting and regeneration practices.	New forest blocks under the management of RNZ in Joint Venture with Northland Iwis.
<b>SURVEILLANCE 2</b>	
No changes related to the silvicultural management. Change in the certified area, the organisation sold some forest in Hawkes Bay region.	
<b>SURVEILLANCE 3</b>	
No changes.	
<b>SURVEILLANCE 4</b>	
The company has included 4 new forests to the already certified FMUs.	Of these 4 forests, 2 were visited.

## 8. PREPARATION FOR THE EVALUATION

### 8.1 Schedule

This is a re-assessment of forest management units that have been certified since 25 Sep 2006.

### 8.2 Team

The table below shows the team that conducted the main evaluation and the independent specialist(s) that were selected to review the main evaluation report before certification is considered.

Evaluation Team	Notes
<b>Team Leader</b>	Has a Bachelor of Forestry Science, 6 years experience in forestry and forestry certification regionally and nationally, 195 days FSC auditing, speaks local language and Spanish
<b>Local Specialist</b>	Has a Phd in Organisational Psychologies. A registered psychologist with 30 years' experience in assisting organisations deliver innovative, customised solutions to organisational and health and safety challenges. A key focus of her work, in the last 10 years, has been the development and facilitation of health and safety culture programmes at all levels in organisations in New Zealand and Australia. Speaks local language of English
<b>Local Specialist</b>	Has a degree in Biology and Geography, 15 years experience in ecology regionally and nationally, speaks local language.
<b>Local Specialist</b>	Has a Ph.D in Ecology , 15 years of experience in ecology nationally and international, speaks local language

### 8.3 Checklist Preparation

A checklist was prepared that consisted of the documents listed below. This checklist was prepared using the FSC-endorsed national or regional standard.

This adaptation included canvassing comments from stakeholders 6 weeks before the field evaluation. A copy of this checklist is available on the SGS Qualifor website,

[www.sgs.com/Forestry](http://www.sgs.com/Forestry).

Standard Used in Evaluation	Effective Date	Version Nr	Changes to Standard
SGS NZ Checklist AD 33 NZ 07 Derived from FSC-STD-NZL-01-2012	27 September 2013	1	Checklist changed to use the new FSC Standard for NZ

### 8.4 Stakeholder notification

A wide range of stakeholders were contacted 6 weeks before the planned evaluation to inform them of the evaluation and ask for their views on relevant forest management issues. These included environmental interest groups, local government agencies and forestry authorities, forest user groups, and workers' unions. Responses received and comments from interviews are recorded at the end of this Public Summary.

## 9. THE EVALUATION

The Main Evaluation was conducted in the steps outlined below.

### 9.1 Opening meeting

An opening meeting was held at the Christchurch and Invercargill Regional Offices. The scope of the evaluation was explained and schedules were determined. Record was kept of all persons that attended this meeting.

### 9.2 Document review

A review of the main forest management documentation was conducted to evaluate the adequacy of coverage of the QUALIFOR Programme requirements. This involved examination of policies, management plans, systems, procedures, instructions and controls.

### 9.3 Sampling and Evaluation Approach

A detailed record of the following is available in section B of the evaluation report. This section does not form part of the public summary, but includes information on:

- ☐ Sampling methodology and rationale;
- ☐ FMUs included in the sample;
- ☐ Sites visited during the field evaluation; and
- ☐ Man-day allocation.

### 9.4 Field assessments

Field assessments aimed to determine how closely activities in the field complied with documented management systems and QUALIFOR Programme requirements. Interviews with staff, operators and contractors were conducted to determine their familiarity with and their application of policies, procedures and practices that are relevant to their activities. A carefully selected sample of sites was visited to evaluate whether practices met the required performance levels.

## 9.5 Stakeholder interviews

Meetings or telephone interviews were held with stakeholders as determined by the responses to notification letters and SGS discretion as to key stakeholders that should be interviewed. These aimed to:

- ☐ clarify any issues raised and the company's responses to them;
- ☐ obtain additional information where necessary; and
- ☐ obtain the views of key stakeholders that did not respond to the written invitation sent out before the evaluation.

MAIN EVALUATION				
Nr of Stakeholders contacted	Nr of Interviews with			
	NGOs	Government	Communities	Other
Notification by emails 60, contractors and newspaper ad	0	3	0	8
SURVEILLANCE 1				
Nr of Stakeholders contacted	Nr of Interviews with			
	NGOs	Government	Communities	Other
60 stakeholders by email and letters	0	1	1	12
SURVEILLANCE 2				
Nr of Stakeholders contacted	Nr of Interviews with			
	NGOs	Government	Communities	Other
100	3	4	2	19
SURVEILLANCE 3				
Nr of Stakeholders contacted	Nr of Interviews with			
	NGOs	Government	Communities	Other
150	1	5	7	7
SURVEILLANCE 4				
Nr of Stakeholders contacted	Nr of Interviews with			
	NGOs	Government	Communities	Other
300	0	5	0	11

Responses received and comments from interviews are recorded under paragraph 15 of this Public Summary.

## 9.6 Summing up and closing meeting

At the conclusion of the field evaluation, findings were presented to company management at a closing meeting. Any areas of non-conformance with the QUALIFOR Programme were raised as one of two types of Corrective Action Request (CAR):

- ☐ Major CARs - which must be addressed and re-assessed before certification can proceed
- ☐ Minor CARs - which do not preclude certification, but must be addressed within an agreed time frame, and will be checked at the first surveillance visit

A record was kept of persons that attended this meeting.

## 10. EVALUATION RESULTS

Detailed evaluation findings are included in Section B of the evaluation report. This does not form part of the public summary. For each QUALIFOR requirement, these show the related findings, and any observations or corrective actions raised. The main issues are discussed below.

### 10.1 Findings related to the general QUALIFOR Programme

For “Weaknesses” please refer to the list of corrective action requests (CAR) under section 13 and observations under section 14 of this report.

<b>PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAW AND FSC PRINCIPLES</b>	
<b><i>Criterion 1.1 Respect for national and local laws and administrative requirements</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	There is a comprehensive Environmental Management System that keeps staff to keep up to date with relevant legislation changes. ENSAFE is the electronic front end of the Environmental Management System. Codes of practice are used during planning and resource consents are obtained for operations requiring consent
<b><i>Criterion 1.2 Payment of legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	Demonstrated payment of all prescribed fees and taxes (e.g. Land Lease, Crown Forest License and Forestry Right fees). Annual budgets make provision for all known fees, taxes and costs.
<b><i>Criterion 1.3 Respect for provisions of international agreements</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	International agreements are controlled by Government departments – Department of Conservation and Ministry of Primary industries . No conflicts were evident. The EMS keeps staff up to date with international legislation requirements.
<b><i>Criterion 1.4 Conflicts between laws and regulations, and the FSC P&amp;C</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Potential conflicts have been noted by the company.</p> <p>There is a potential conflict emerging between the requirements of the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and criteria 10.5 and 6.2.</p> <p>Other potential conflicts relate to the Animal Health Board requiring aerial application of 1080 for possum control, for bovine Tb eradication. RMF has applied for an emergency derogation to use 1080 ( this was approved by FSC on 4 July 2016.</p>
<b><i>Criterion 1.5 Protection of forests from illegal activities</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Within each region security is contracted to carry out forest security activities such as preventing illegal logging, settlement or any other illegal activities from occurring within the forest. Security guards patrol the forests, carry out all security activities, and liaise with the police where appropriate.</p> <p>Forest signage and an extensive forest gating network is in place; staff contact local police if any illegal activities are detected and forest neighbours inform Rayonier security contractor about any illegal activities witnessed.</p>
<b><i>Criterion 1.6 Demonstration of a long-term commitment to the FSC P&amp;C</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	There is a commitment from the Managing Director to pursue FSC certification across the full Rayonier New Zealand Limited estate. In addition the Environmental and Sustainability

	<p>Policy outlines the company's commitment to sustainability, and documents how it will be demonstrated. This is displayed in each regional office.</p> <p>Contractors and staff within the various regions were aware of FSC and the requirements relevant to their activities.</p> <p>All management activities undertaken by Rayonier within external forests are undertaken in accordance with the company's EMS and in line with their FSC certified management practices.</p>
<b>PRINCIPLE 2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>	
<b><i>Criterion 2.1 Demonstration of land tenure and forest use rights</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Of the various Forestry Rights, Crown Forest Licences, Leases, Freehold land titles, Joint Venture and Management Agreements with Matariki Forests demonstrate Rayonier New Zealand's right to manage the forest estate.</p> <p>Long term forest planning for the estate is undertaken for a period of approximately two forest rotations.</p>
<b><i>Criterion 2.2 Local communities' legal or customary tenure or use rights</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	A comprehensive and robust Property Management System (PMAN) is in place across the estate, containing all legal land documentation and tenure right documentation.
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Existing rights such as easements, grazing rights, access rights, Encumbrances and rights of way are clearly documented and mapped. All existing rights are taken into consideration during operational planning. A permitting and/or access agreement system is in place to grant access to most of the forest estate for a large range of activities.</p> <p>Free and informed consent to manage the forest was confirmed during documentation reviews and in interviews.</p>
<b><i>Criterion 2.3 Disputes over tenure claims and use rights</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	A clear dispute resolution procedure/process is in place within each land tenure document (e.g. within the Crown Forest License). Records of disputes are maintained within the PMAN system and within Complaints/Complements database. There are currently no active disputes over tenure or land use rights.
<b>PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS</b>	
<b><i>Criterion 3.1 Indigenous peoples' control of forest management</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	In 2015 the company created a job opportunity for an Iwi crew (Tane Mahuta Forestry). The crew confirm that their spiritual and cultural beliefs are respected by Rayonier
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>RMF have identified all Maori groups with an involvement in their forest estate. Where they have entitlements, e.g. access for hunting, these lease documents are recognised in management plans.</p> <p>Rights are clearly stated in lease documents, and are respected, Free and informed consent is documented in the signed Forestry Right and lease Agreements.</p> <p>An MOU process and documented meeting minutes with Iwi confirm that timeframes and actions are being documented with local Iwi.</p>
<b><i>Criterion 3.2 Maintenance of indigenous peoples' resources or tenure rights</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	<p>Iwi groups are well informed about potential impacts from harvesting and associated operations.</p> <p>Voyaging Trust staff and elders have visited the forest twice to bless logs before leaving the site.</p>
<b>Compliance</b>	The operational planning process shows the tenure and contacts for all freehold, leasehold



	<p>and forestry right lands. Iwi are involved in any resource consent application, but RMF consult with local Iwi as a matter of course. Permits under S14 of the Historic Places Act are obtained when required.</p> <p>The company has an accidental discovery protocol (ADP) in place. Contractors are trained in the identification of likely archaeological sites.</p>
<b>Criterion 3.3 Protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	<p>In Coromandel the involvement of the Kaitiaki Taonga Team is now an accepted part of the process, and provides independent reporting on each stage to RMF, the local Iwi and to HPT.</p> <p>During the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of gold being found near Lawrence, the company was active in demonstrating to the public the water races that had been found and protected during operations.</p> <p>2015: Voyaging Trust staff and elders have visited forest twice to bless logs before leaving the site.</p> <p>Rayonier is supporting with material (logs) a project called Tu Hawaiki – Celestian Star Compass – Waitangi Regional Park – this is a project done with Iwi and Hawkes Bay Council</p>
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>The company has a SOP that ensures that sites of historic and cultural significance are routinely identified, either through archaeological files or through pre-operational planning inspection. This is in active use throughout the estate.</p> <p>An extensive series of early European sites exists in Glen Dhu Forest and appear on all maps and harvest plans.</p> <p>Field sites are marked on planning maps and are marked with yellow tape or orange marker pegs.</p>
<b>Criterion 3.4 Compensation of indigenous peoples for the application of their traditional knowledge</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Traditional knowledge is not used for plantation management.</p> <p>The use of the KTT in the Coromandel has utilised Maori knowledge of archaeological sites. Agreed charges or Koha are paid for work relating to cultural sites.</p>
<b>PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKERS RIGHTS</b>	
<b>Criterion 4.1 Employment, training, and other services for local communities</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	<p>Maori carving students. The company aims to be present when their community need it. After the Christchurch earthquake occurred, they offered assistance As well as a donation, they set up a free fire wood scheme to help keep Christchurch residents warm over winter. Great lengths to deliver logs to Maori carving students. William Colenso College in Hawke's Bay are now enjoying carving classes with native wood, sourced from dead Matai and Totara trees found in the forests.</p> <p>Rayonier provide scholarship, holiday and graduate employment programmes, all focused on providing young foresters with the opportunity to learn and launch their careers.</p> <p>Rayonier have been aware with as a "Gold Corporate Friend" for Hawkes Bay Rescue Helicopter for their support and contribution during 2015</p> <p>Rayonier is supporting with material (logs) a project called Tu Hawaiki – Celestian Star Compass – Waitangi Regional Park – this is a project done with Iwi and Hawkes Bay Council</p> <p>Plant &amp; Food research compliments Rayonier for their collaboration in the short publication on willows for bees</p> <p>Provide a careers talk to school in Wairoa as part of a HB forestry group initiative</p> <p>Rayonier works very closely with their community.</p>

<b>Compliance</b>	<p>The company's commitment to contracting locally was seen in all crews interviewed being local to each of the regions visited. The company employs on the basis of the required skills and experience for each job. The pay rates match or exceed those in comparable occupations.</p> <p>The process for awarding or rolling over contracts is defined. In Southland the stumpage sale contracts are advertised with clear criteria. .</p> <p>The company requires all contract employees to have a minimum of 5 defined NZQA modules within 6 months of beginning work. Contractors report on this quarterly.</p> <p>Financial contribution to contractor training is on a case by case basis. The company encourages participation in training programmes, supports the Top Spot training and awareness programme and offers university scholarships nationally.</p> <p>All regions support their local emergency helicopter ambulance service through direct sponsorship.</p> <p>Where conditions of land or forest ownership permit, access is permitted. NZ law prohibits discrimination on age, but the company's Health &amp; Safety policy precludes tasks being undertaken by those who are unsuitable for such work.</p>
<b>Criterion 4.2 Compliance with health and safety regulations</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	<p>A formal "Acknowledgement of Health and Safety Obligations" is signed by new contractors.</p> <p>Injuries or near misses are reported as they occur and data are assembled at a national level and reported weekly.</p> <p>Rayonier is highly committed with their Safety – Safety Culture workshop programme run over 2014/15 consists of three half day workshops. All three workshops have been run in Northland, BOP, Hawkes Bay and Canterbury. The Rumble Strip will be run in Wanganui and Southland next year.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Leadership (Stand in the Gap)</li> <li>2. Teamwork (All hands on deck)</li> <li>3. Keeping Safety On-Track (The Rumble Strip)</li> </ol>
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>The Health and Safety management system complies with the HS and E Act in all aspects.</p> <p>Hazards for all tasks have been identified at a generic level, and entered into operational prescriptions. Preventative measures for those hazards are defined. Emergency procedures are defined. Holders of current first-aid certificates are identified. A random drug and alcohol testing regime is in place.</p> <p>Safety meetings are held monthly or at each new setting. Many crews have daily tail gate meetings. .</p> <p>All workers were trained for task or working with someone who is. PPE use is mandatory.</p> <p>All tools, machines and equipment seen during site visits were currently warranted and in good condition.</p> <p>The H&amp;S database produces reports of all incidents by type. .</p> <p>Local hospitals and medical centres are known.</p> <p>The commitment to the health and safety of all staff and contractors is evident in the Strategic Framework where it is stated that the intent is 'to make safety everyone's priority'.</p> <p>As observed in previous audits Rayonier New Zealand has a Health and Safety Policy signed by the Managing Director on 1 April 2016. This policy outlines the organisation's commitment to health and safety as well how this commitment will be demonstrated. In addition, there is a 2016 Health and Safety Plan. This has objectives in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe maintenance</li> <li>• H&amp;S Work Act Compliance</li> <li>• Reduction of harm in Silviculture operations</li> <li>• Reduction in overall harm</li> </ul>

	<p>The H&amp;S Plan was updated to reflect the HSAW Act.</p> <p>Each region also develops a regional Safety plan that is aligned to the national H&amp;S plan. The regional Safety Plans for Canterbury, Southland and Napier were sighted.</p> <p>All contractors also have H&amp;S Policies although these do not always reflect the H&amp;S legislative changes,</p> <p>A Safety System Audit – Self assessment has been developed to enable contractors to assess whether their H&amp;S Management system meets the requirements of the new HSAW Act. The Rayonier staff are assisting contractors to complete the assessment.</p> <p>Health and Safety management system (ENSAFE) remains in place. Compliance with this system is ensured by regular supervisory visits and independent safety audits. The system continues to be reviewed annually by the Senior Management Team.</p> <p>The Pre Harvest Checklist ensures that prior to starting forestry operations that a copy of the Health and Safety Act, ACoP and Rayonier's Critical Rules are on site, that all critical hazards have been given to the contractor, It was noted that the language used in the Pre Harvest Checklists was out of date e.g., reference to OSH instead of WorkSafe. Pre Harvest Checklist for Gavins Logging, King One</p> <p>There is also a Safety Inspection Checklist used assess quarry operations. (Assessment done by Doug Symonds Contracting June 2016.),</p> <p>A copy of the Rayonier Safety Requirement was sighted. This too still needs to be updated with regard to the new H&amp;S legislation.</p>
<b>Criterion 4.3 Workers' rights to organise and negotiate with employers</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Workers are free to join a union if they wish.</p> <p>Workers are free to bargain as they choose.</p>
<b>Criterion 4.4 Social impact evaluations and consultation</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	Workforce Survey 2015 – 600 participants
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>A formal and extensive operational planning checklist, which includes social impacts, is followed and documented. Neighbours are routinely advised of operations.</p> <p>Appropriate stakeholders are consulted through the resource consent process, and are aware of management plans. Cultural impacts are evaluated in association with land owners and/or the local Iwi. The Pre-Harvest Plan includes a social impact assessment in terms of access, roads, soil disturbance and environmental issues. Section 11 of the Harvesting Agreement specifies that in carrying out the agreement the Contractor must ensure that its employees, contractors and agents and invitees do not trespass on or damage any land adjoining the Sale Area, including any trees on that land, unless authorised by MFT. The Post-Harvest checklist has provision for assessing any damage to road, waterways, indigenous vegetation, soils disturbance and other general issues such as damaged fences and signs (no. 25 and 26.) Schedule One of the Harvest Agreement refers to the obligations of the parties to minimise any social and environmental impact as a result of the forestry operations.</p>
<b>Criterion 4.5 Resolution of grievances and settlement of compensation claims</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	The dispute resolution process is documented in the EMS. No current disputes are on record and none were reported to SGS as part of the evaluation process.
<b>PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST</b>	
<b>Criterion 5.1 Economic viability taking full environmental, social, and operational costs into account</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	

<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Full use is made of the available allowable cut for each region in each year. Economic viability was evident.</p> <p>Budgets make provision for meeting all operation, environmental and social costs.</p>
<b><i>Criterion 5.2 Optimal use and local processing of forest products</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Log sale preference is given to local processing companies. The majority of forest produce is processed locally.</p> <p>Pinus radiata continues to be the predominant species within the estate, although some planting of Douglas fir is still being undertaken on appropriate sites.</p> <p>RMF is actively marketing other minor species as potential markets arise.</p>
<b><i>Criterion 5.3 Waste minimisation and avoidance of damage to forest resources</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	2016 Mechanisation of operation at 80% to minimise the impact of the soil and reduces risks
<b>Compliance</b>	Harvest planning is undertaken in accordance with national best practice guidelines and resource consent conditions. Appropriate harvesting systems are used according to the site to avoid breakage and to minimise waste.
<b><i>Criterion 5.4 Forest management and the local economy</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	A large variety of permitted/agreed activities are undertaken within most forests by communities and special interest groups. Carbon is now a NTFP that is subject to specific management and measurement processes
<b><i>Criterion 5.5 Maintenance of the value of forest services and resources</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	Long term stream studies are underway in a number of forests.
<b>Compliance</b>	All streams and waterways, historic sites and reserve areas are mapped and documented. Forest operation planning and monitoring activities take resource consent conditions and national best practice guidelines into account.
<b><i>Criterion 5.6 Harvest levels</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	The company contributed to national surveys by MAF which attempt to predict nation-wide wood flows.
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Sustainable harvest levels are calculated in long term estate level planning, which utilises forest inventory data and current growth yield tables. Predicted harvested levels are reconciled with actual harvest level volumes on the completion of a sale area.</p> <p>Current harvest levels make full use of the allowable annual allowable cut.</p>
<b>PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT</b>	
<b><i>Criterion 6.1 Environmental impacts evaluation</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	An Environmental Standards booklet provides guidelines for site specific assessment of effects.
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>The company has identified the potential effects of all forestry activities and operations within their estate and assessed the potential environmental impacts of these; this is documented within the EMS. A range of mitigation options are provided in the Harvest planning Checklist that meet industry best practice.</p> <p>Site specific assessments for environmental impacts are undertaken,.</p> <p>Operational plans clearly outline operational constraints in regard to waterways, indigenous vegetation, soil disturbance and archaeological sites.</p> <p>Environmental incidents are reported and tracked.</p>

<b>Criterion 6.2 Protection of rare, threatened and endangered species</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	Some priority areas for management have been identified (Mistletoe in Taringatura, Hochstetter frogs in the Bay of Plenty). The company is also participating in conservation management of the North Island Brown Kiwi on land over which they have a forestry right.
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Indigenous reserve areas (RTE habitat) have been identified at the coarse level across the estate and priorities assigned for protection. All areas are protected during operations via operational plans. Weed and pest control programmes are in place.</p> <p>At a national level, the “obvious” RTE species are currently known and are thus protected during forestry operations. A booklet describing RTE species has been produced in Southland and contractors report sightings.</p> <p>Forest managers are aware of sports fish and game bird habitats. Hunting and fishing are managed appropriately in forests.</p> <p>Kakabeak seed collection and protection of the planted area within Willowflat area</p> <p>Management plans for each HCVF are completed and updated yearly, visited protected areas are well maintained, pest control done.</p> <p>Kiwi protection.</p>
<b>Criterion 6.3 Maintenance of ecological functions and values</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>The overall ecological status of the plantation estate is known and is typical for exotic plantations within New Zealand. Management systems are appropriate. Wildings are monitored and controlled as required.</p> <p>Environmental monitoring is undertaken. The health of the forest is monitored annually via the Forest Health Survey.</p> <p>The management of reserves and DoC covenants is in accordance with DoC recommendations.</p>
<b>Criterion 6.4 Protection of representative samples of existing ecosystems</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	<p>Restoration in key sites is taking place with guidance from local experts.</p> <p>The discovery of the extremely rare and endangered native Kakabeak plant (Clianthus) in a Rayonier Forest in Hawkes Bay has led to a planting and regeneration programme in conjunction with DOC and other community groups.</p> <p>Another endangered species benefitting from their conservation efforts is a colony of long-tailed bats, discovered by forestry workers in Riverhead Forest. Partnering with DOC and community groups around New Zealand.</p>
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Nationwide coarse level assessments have taken place and are documented.</p> <p>Existing ecosystems are protected in reserves. Natural forest areas adjacent to operational areas are protected.</p>
<b>Criterion 6.5 Protection against damage to soils, residual forest and water resources during operations</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	The Glendhu Experimental Catchment Study was established in late 1979 with harvesting taking place in the planted catchment, Landcare Research has been involved in discussions with Rayonier NZ and the Otago Regional Council (ORC) about the benefits of extending the monitoring programme into this crucial phase of the forest rotation. These discussions were prompted by concerns from the forest industry in Otago over Proposed Plan Change 6A (Water Quality) in the ORC's Regional Plan: Water for Otago.
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Environmentally sensitive operations are identified. Sensitive areas are physically identified. SOP's for all operations within RMF estate are documented. Mitigation for soil disturbance and sediment discharge is clearly outlined in operation plans.</p> <p>Buffer zones surrounding waterways are always observed, maintained and protected. Contractors are aware of practical measures to minimise an accidental spill.</p> <p>Rayonier's Environmental Standards and companion documents (principally the</p>

	<p>Environmental Code of Practice) , and interviews held with various forest planners and managers, indicate compliance with this Indicator.</p> <p>RMF operate under NZFOA - NZ environmental code of practice for plantation forestry – part one Best Environmental management practices v1. The Rayonier Environmental Standard Version 2 dated January 2015 contains multiple environmental standards (derived from the NZ Environmental Code of Practice for Plantation Forestry) that relate directly to management waterway crossings, earthworks, landings, harvesting, tracking, rubbish, fuel and oil management, chemical management, mechanical land preparation, historic site management, and significant ecological area management.</p> <p>Interviews with forest managers indicated there was a clear process from pre-harvest planning, the drafting of a harvest plan – and signoff of the plan with contractors input, a pre-harvest checklist (sighted), audits for compliance throughout the operation – (fuel and oil BEP and non-harvesting compliance audit forms sighted), followed by a post-harvest audit form (also sighted). The cycle then starts with planting prescriptions drafted and signed off by contractors. The harvesting part of the process is where the nature of the operation is detailed (in the harvest plan), potential impacts on environment and third parties are assessed and sensitive areas and high risk streams/water bodies are identified, followed by steps to be taken to avoid, remedy and mitigate effects (e.g. Harvest Plans for Mt Thomas 906-008-01D, Sale Area 914-007-04W, Castledowns 706-874-03).</p>
<b>Criterion 6.6 Chemical pest management</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	The company contributes to co-operative research on pesticide use.
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>The Animal Health Board will still carry out the large scale possum control operations using 1080.</p> <p>A chemical reduction strategy documents the search for alternatives, and safety rules. Alternatives to herbicide use have been trialled.</p> <p>No chemicals are stored on company property. The contractors involved in chemical handling have current Growsafe certificates. The company has set guidelines for fuel tanks to comply with Hasno Regulations..</p>
<b>Criterion 6.7 Use and disposal of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Recycling of non-organic waste especially wire rope &amp; oil is undertaken.</p> <p>Handling &amp; use of chemicals by contractors complies with the Hasno Act.</p> <p>Contractors maintain adequate facilities for on-site waste collection and removal.</p>
<b>Criterion 6.8 Use of biological control agents and genetically modified organisms</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>The release of biological control agents has historically been undertaken as authorised by ERMA or its predecessor. Biological control release sites have been documented and mapped.</p> <p>There is no use of GMO's within the FMU.</p> <p>Trial Establishment workplan and Establishment summary - 2010 Broom Psyllid Release - Monitor broom psyllid <i>Arytainilla spartiophila</i> release success at controlling broom.</p>
<b>Criterion 6.9 The use of exotic species</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Exotic species used in the plantation resource are the nationally-preferred species..</p> <p>Significant wilding issues have been identified in Southland region and Canterbury. Control measures have been put in place</p>
<b>Criterion 6.10 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	

<b>Compliance</b>	No forest conversion was seen or reported to be occurring within the estate.
<b>PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLAN</b>	
<b><i>Criterion 7.1 Management plan requirements</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>The overview management plan is available for each region.</p> <p>The forest resource is well described. The non-plantation resource is well described. Environmental, social and cultural limitations are described.</p> <p>The rates of harvest over 2 rotations have been calculated for the estate.</p> <p>Reporting and assessment of objectives achieved is undertaken.</p> <p>All aspects of the Management Planning documents have been implemented for the new Canterbury forests.</p> <p>The Public Summary MP has been updated since the re-assessment to more clearly define all company objectives.</p>
<b><i>Criterion 7.2 Management plan revision</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	The company is a member of the NZ Forest Owners association (NZFOA) Future Forests Research company (FFR), the Radiata Pine Breeding Company, the Douglas fir research cooperative, and the FSC Cluster Group.
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Rayonier New Zealand's review the management planning documents annually via the 3 and 12 year Management Plan review and budget process.</p> <p>The responsibility for compiling and updating the Management Planning documentation is documented.</p> <p>New scientific and technical information is made available to staff via the internet, publications reports and field trips.</p> <p>New equipment has been built into operational planning.</p>
<b><i>Criterion 7.3 Training and supervision of forest workers</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>All contract employees are required to have a minimum of 5 defined NZQA modules within 6 months of beginning work. All contract workers are trained for task or are under training. Records of learning are available.</p> <p>Staff members are appropriately educated and trained for their roles..</p> <p>Supervisors visit operations regularly.</p> <p>Contractors have annual training plans for their crews.</p>
<b><i>Criterion 7.4 Public availability of the management plan elements</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	The summary of the primary elements of the management plan are publicly available.
<b>PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>	
<b><i>Criterion 8.1 Frequency, intensity and consistency of monitoring</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	Rayonier have a very consistent monitoring program, that was confirmed when we visited their protected areas: 5 % increase of area in their wetland in Ohurakura Forest
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Monitoring is undertaken across a range of activities throughout the forest estate. Monitoring is replicable over time and results are recorded.</p> <p>Reserve areas are now being monitored to observe changes over time. This process is documented within the Ecological Area Management Project Plan and through the</p>

	Significant Ecological Area Management Strategy.
<b>Criterion 8.2 Research and data collection for monitoring</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>There is a process for recording all harvest yields. Regular and pre-planned inventories are carried out throughout the life of the crop.</p> <p>NTFPs are not required to be managed on a sustainable basis as the resource is not able to be assessed. Carbon is managed according to the rules allowed under the NZ ETS.</p> <p>Some biodiversity monitoring is carried out. Forest Health assessments are undertaken.</p> <p>Contractor and environmental performance is monitored.</p> <p>Reserve areas are now being monitored to observe changes over time. This process is documented within the Ecological Area Management Project Plan and through the Significant Ecological Area Management Strategy.</p>
<b>Criterion 8.3 Chain of custody</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>A robust CoC procedure/process is in place which utilises a log delivery docket system from forest compartment to the customer. Log delivery dockets and Invoices for certified sales contain the FSC 100% claim and the company's FM/COC certificate number. Company log docket books in Southland meet existing FSC Trademark requirements and have been approved by SGS Qualifor.</p> <p>Log delivery docket books issued to contractors are recorded and reconciled.</p> <p>Log delivery dockets invoices contain the company's FSC 100% claim and SGS-FM/COC-000097 certificate number.</p> <p>FSC Trademark use complies with requirements and has been approved by SGS Qualifor Website was checked during the audit and the company has placed the FSC trademark according to the requirements specify by the FSC trademark standard</p> <p>New log docket booklets do not use the FSC trademarks.</p>
<b>Criterion 8.4 Incorporation of monitoring results into the management plan</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>The company is a member of a number of research organisations. Results are analysed on a regular basis and incorporated into work programmes.</p> <p>Social, Environmental and Operational monitoring results are incorporated into planning.</p>
<b>Criterion 8.5 Publicly available summary of monitoring</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	The company monitors the indicators listed in 8.2 in a variety of ways, uses and passes on the information to the public as required.
<b>PRINCIPLE 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS</b>	
<b>Criterion 9.1 Evaluation to determine high conservation value attributes</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>The estate has been independently assessed and reserve areas within the estate have been categorised into 5 classes. The documented view is that no HCVFs are present within the Southland estate. The company has identified the heritage block in Hanmer forest as HCVF 6, being of importance to the local community. The Hanmer Heritage area management plan (2008 – 2013) has been written.</p> <p>Evidence was noted of high levels of consultation with DOC experts of the restoration around the bloodwood stand (and HCV#1 site) at Dunsdale Forest (Rance document) and the ongoing management of the stand itself.</p>



	<p>An interviews with a forest manager indicated that advice was sought from DOC, Environment Southland and beyond for control methods for Chilean Flame creeper at Taringatura Forest to protect the stand of scarlet mistletoe.</p> <p>Although a management plan was not viewed for mudfish, the mudfish auditing program is seeking advice from the local DOC expert, A.S</p> <p>Visited areas of HCVF well maintained. Increase area of Wetland by 5%</p>
<b>Criterion 9.2 Consultation process</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>The appropriate management prescriptions for the Hanmer Heritage Forest HCVF have been written into the management plan. Production thinning of the Larch area was agreed to through consultation with the Trust. There is joint governance with the Trust.</p> <p>Ongoing consultation occurs with the kakabeak recovery group and other local kakabeak restoration projects (e.g. Forest Life Force trust/Maungataniwha) to identify likely kakabeak habitat areas within the FMU (evidence: interview with Rayonier Hawkes Bay Environmental Coordinator). Similar consultation and collaboration (with iwi, Nga Whenua Rahui, BOPRC, Kiwis for Kiwi) is occurring for the Puhikoko kiwi protection project.</p>
<b>Criterion 9.3 Measures to maintain and enhance high conservation value attributes</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>The management objectives and social attributes of the Hanmer Heritage area are described in the management plan.</p> <p>HCVF area is a small part of the forest and so the landscape is not endangered.</p>
<b>Criterion 9.4 Monitoring to assess effectiveness</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>The company and the Trust are discussing monitoring indicators as the usual monitoring indicators are not appropriate. Records of the Trust meetings are available; these form records of the informal monitoring process.</p> <p>Monitoring indicators have been defined in consultation with DoC, the Hanmer Heritage Trust and Hurunui District Council. Out of this meeting the Management Plan for 2012-2017 was confirmed which includes a monitoring plan to be followed. Formal monitoring is scheduled to start this year and monitoring records will be used to adapt the Management Plan as appropriate. Scheduled monitoring of the HCV areas. This is sufficient, as planted exotic species are very unlikely to have impacts on wetland biota except at harvest time. Annual monitoring of adjacent plantation forest health is carried out by independent contractors.</p> <p>The environmental and social impacts of harvesting the adjoining compartment will be addressed as part of the planning process. The work by Rayonier around other protected areas on their estates indicates that there will be minimal impacts on this reserve.</p>
<b>PRINCIPLE 10: PLANTATIONS</b>	
<b>Criterion 10.1 Statement of objectives in the management plan</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Management objectives are stated in Plans. However, refer to Observation 04.</p> <p>There is regular assessment of performance against stated objectives</p>
<b>Criterion 10.2 Plantation design and layout</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Indigenous vegetation areas are identified across the estate, protected, mapped and are appropriately managed. All streams and waterways within the estate have been classified and mapped according to their significance. Replanted blocks follow the existing plantation areas, apart from some areas which are not replanted. The forests are away from areas of</p>

	local significance.
<b>Criterion 10.3 Diversity in composition</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>The forest estate is now largely focussed on Pinus radiata, with Douglas fir more common in the higher altitudes in the South Island.</p> <p>Diversity in genetic material is achieved through planting Open Pollinated seedlings and cuttings.</p> <p>Clear fell coup size is determined by the original planting sequence and is managed through consideration of environmental and social impacts. Monitoring has been established to consider the effects of clear fell coupe size.</p>
<b>Criterion 10.4 Species selection</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Various species and provenances of those species have been trialled to arrive at the mix of species and provenances currently used.</p> <p>Rayonier New Zealand is part of the national Forest Health Surveillance Programme recommended by NZ Forest Owners Association and run by independent contractors. No new major pests or forest health issues have been detected.</p> <p>All planting material information i.e. nursery, provenance, GF rating and species is recorded.</p>
<b>Criterion 10.5 Restoration of natural forest</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>A significant area within the estate (approximately 15%) is currently in natural vegetation and is being appropriately protected to maintain the natural vegetation cover.</p>
<b>Criterion 10.6 Impacts on soil and water</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Soil information is available at a broad scale and the forest estate is routinely monitored for reductions in productivity.</p> <p>Soil information continues to be available within the GIS system via a Land Use Classification layer. This GIS layer details soil types and slope gradients that could result in erosion susceptibilities in key forests within the estate. This information creates base level risk analysis for planning forestry operations, such as roading or harvesting which is added to as part of the harvest planning SOP and development of the risk matrix.</p> <p>Interview with the environment manager indicated that foliage sampling is carried out to determine boron deficiency. Over the Southern Region, no corrective action has been required.</p> <p>All streams and waterways within the estate have been classified and mapped according to their significance.</p> <p>Site-specific soil and water impact assessment is achieved through pre-operation assessments, site prescriptions, and harvesting plans, followed by rigorous post-operation assessment.</p> <p>Within the Southland region, the Soil Management Best Practice Guideline has been sent to all customers and their contractors. Their compliance with this, and the Harvest Plan is monitored during supervisor visits, post-operational checklist completion and during customer Management Systems Audits.</p> <p>Specifications regards sediment control well described within Rayonier EMS.</p>
<b>Criterion 10.7 Pests and diseases</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>The main forest pests and diseases have been identified and documented. An annual</p>

	<p>Forest Health Survey is undertaken by independent experts.</p> <p>The Company complies with the Animal Health Board and Biosecurity Act requirements for possum control on company lands within specified possum control areas. The company complies with the FSC pesticide policy.</p> <p>The company is represented on the Boards of all necessary Rural Fire Authorities. The fire response plans for each region are current. The company complies with Rural Fire Authority requirements in each region. The forest resource is well protected from fire.</p>
<b><i>Criterion 10.8 Monitoring of impacts, species testing and tenure rights</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	<p>Onsite impacts are formally assessed. Operations are monitored and audited to ensure that on-site impacts are eliminated or minimised.</p> <p>The company undertakes a range of monitoring for off-site impacts. There was no evidence of adverse social impacts. There is regular consultation with neighbours about operations. Many positive social impacts are evident through use of the forest by the local community for permitted activities.</p> <p>Health and safety is closely monitored and reported to the national database.</p> <p>Rayonier has a system in place to ensure that it complies with national and regional laws.</p>
<b><i>Criterion 10.9 Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994</i></b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	
<b>Compliance</b>	No forests are in areas converted after 1994. Rayonier New Zealand complies with the Forest Accord

## 11. CERTIFICATION DECISION

SGS considers that Rayonier New Zealand Limited's forest management, in the five different regions can be certified as:

- i. There are no outstanding Major Corrective Action Requests
- ii. The outstanding Minor Corrective Action Requests do not preclude certification, but Rayonier New Zealand Limited is required to take the agreed actions before the first surveillance. These will be verified by SGS QUALIFOR at the first surveillance to be carried out at about 12 months from the date of the issuance of the certificate. If satisfactory actions have been taken, the CARs will be 'closed out'; otherwise, Minor CARs will be raised to Major CARs.
- iii. The management system, if implemented as described, is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the applicable standard(s) are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation;
- iv. The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to the specified corrective actions, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate.

## 12. MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION

During the surveillance evaluation, it is assessed if there is continuing compliance with the requirements of the Qualifor Programme. Any areas of non-conformance with the QUALIFOR Programme are raised as one of two types of Corrective Action Request (CAR):

01. **Major CARs** - which must be addressed and closed out urgently with an agreed short time frame since the organisation is already a QUALIFOR certified organisation. Failure to close out within the agreed time frame can lead to suspension of the certificate.

02. **Minor CARs** - which must be addressed within an agreed time frame, and will normally be checked at the next surveillance visit

The full record of CARs raised over the certification period is listed under section 13 below.

The table below provides a progressive summary of findings for each surveillance. A complete record of observations demonstrating compliance or non-compliance with each criterion of the Forest Stewardship Standard is contained in a separate document that does not form part of the public summary.

<b>RE-EVALUATION</b>	
<b>Issues that were hard to assess</b>	There were no issues that were hard to assess.
<b>Number of CARs raised</b>	0 New Major CARs and 5 Minor CARs were raised.
<b>SURVEILLANCE 1</b>	
<b>Issues that were hard to assess</b>	No issues were hard to assess
<b>Number of CARs closed</b>	5 CARs were closed
<b>Nr of CARs remaining open</b>	0 CARs remain open
<b>New CARs raised</b>	1 CARs was raised.
<b>Brief Summary of Sites Inspected</b>	<p>The assessment included an office review of documentation, staff interviews and interviews with stakeholders and contractors. The evaluation also included field visits to witness operations and management plan implementation.</p> <p>2 of the 5 Forest Regions (Hawkes Bay and Northland) were visited during the assessment, which included visits to post-harvesting areas, 1-2 years planted blocks, harvesting and thinning crews, Fire Head Quarters and HCVF.</p>
<b>Recommendation</b>	<p>The forest management of the forests of Rayonier New Zealand Limited to remain certified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The management system is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the applicable standard are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation; and</li> <li>▪ The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to the specified corrective actions, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate.</li> </ul>
<b>SURVEILLANCE 2</b>	
<b>Issues that were hard to assess</b>	No issues were hard to assess
<b>Number of CARs closed</b>	1 CARs were closed from the previous audit.
<b>Nr of CARs remaining open</b>	0 CARs remain open
<b>Nr of New CARs raised</b>	4 Minor CARs were raised.
<b>Brief Summary of Sites Inspected</b>	<p>The assessment included an office review of documentation (Bay of Plenty and Southland region), staff interviews and interviews with stakeholders and contractors.</p> <p>3 Forest management units were visited of a total of 5: Bay of Plenty, Canterbury and Southland.</p>
<b>Recommendation</b>	<p>The forest management of the forests of Rayonier New Zealand Limited to remain certified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The management system is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the applicable standard are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation; and</li> <li>▪ The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to the specified corrective actions, that the described system of management is being</li> </ul>

	implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate.
<b>SURVEILLANCE 3</b>	
<b>Issues that were hard to assess</b>	No issues hard to assess.
<b>Number of CARs closed</b>	4 minor CARs were closed from the previous audit.
<b>Nr of CARs remaining open</b>	0 CARs remain open.
<b>Nr of New CARs raised</b>	5 Minor CARs were raised.
<b>Brief Summary of Sites Inspected</b>	Northland, Bay of Plenty and Hawkes Bay FMUs were visited.
<b>Recommendation</b>	<p>The forest management of the forests of Rayonier New Zealand Limited to remain certified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The management system is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the applicable standard are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation; and</li> <li>The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to the specified corrective actions, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate.</li> </ul>
<b>SURVEILLANCE 4</b>	
<b>Issues that were hard to assess</b>	No issues hard to assess.
<b>Number of CARs closed</b>	5 minor CARs were closed from the previous audit.
<b>Nr of CARs remaining open</b>	0 CARs remain open.
<b>Nr of New CARs raised</b>	3 Minor CARs were raised.
<b>Brief Summary of Sites Inspected</b>	Southland, Canterbury and bay of Plenty FMUs were visited.
<b>Recommendation</b>	<p>The forest management of the forests of Rayonier New Zealand Limited to remain certified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The management system is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the applicable standard are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation; and</li> <li>The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to the specified corrective actions, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate.</li> </ul>

## 13.

**RECORD OF CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS (CARs)**

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		Date Recorded>		Due Date>		Date Closed>	
01	6.2.4	08 July 2016		07 July 2017		31 May 2017	
		<b>Non-Conformance:</b>					
		Working prescription / maps not always specified the "known presence or reasonable" expectation of finding" for RTE species into reserves or productions areas					
		<b>Objective Evidence:</b>					
		Sale area 902-024-06 Hanmer Forest ( map show native area and was a willow patch) and Job # 343592 – Tarangakuma Forest ( reserve in the planting map was not indicated)					
		<b>Close-out evidence:</b>					

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		<p>The majority of the biodiversity find shelter in the native bush areas. The only fauna that normally can be sighted close to the Pine Forests and operations are birds. Keas, Wekas, NZ Falcon and Kiwis (Northland) are the most common ones.</p> <p>All Prescriptions have a sub-section stating the possibility of coming across local RTE species.</p> <p><u>Evidences:</u></p> <p><u>Harvest Plan – Sale Area 407-006-02 – Waikoau Forest, CPT 5, 6 and 7.</u></p> <p><u>Harvest Plan – Sale Area 417-003-03 Ohurakura Forest.</u></p> <p><u>Harvest Plan – Sale Area 203-606-02 – PuhiPuhi South Forests.</u></p>					
02	8.3.2	<b>Date Recorded&gt;</b>	08 July 2016	<b>Due Date&gt;</b>	07 July 2017	<b>Date Closed&gt;</b>	31 May 2017
		<b>Non-Conformance:</b>					
		The Company did not have records of logo approval for the use of the FSC logo					
		<b>Objective Evidence:</b>					
		Some brochures and information pamphlet					
		<b>Close-out evidence:</b>					
		<p>The company set up <b>Promapp process for logo use – Reference 2A – V.4.4.4,16 dated 24/05/2017</b></p> <p>Check was undertaken with regions and corporate office, Apart from use of the FSC logo on a Southland region RTES document which was identified at time of audit, no other instances of unauthorised use have been identified. Southland RTES document is being revised and logo is to be removed when new document is released.-</p> <p><b>Reference 2.B section C - FSC logo use register</b></p>					
03	8.4.1	<b>Date Recorded&gt;</b>	08 July 2016	<b>Due Date&gt;</b>	07 July 2017	<b>Date Closed&gt;</b>	31 May 2017
		<b>Non-Conformance:</b>					
		Monitoring records are not regularly analysed					
		<b>Objective Evidence:</b>					
		RTE data is taken however this is not always analysed.					
		<b>Close-out evidence:</b>					
		<p>Monitoring/audit sheet has been revised and placed on company Intranet. Favourable feedback from users has been received. reference 3A SEA - Significant Ecological Area Monitoring Monitoring Form Oct 16</p> <p>GIS Protected area layer has date recorded field for when last SEA's Significant Ecological Area Monitoring audit was undertaken.</p> <p>Action points resulting from audits are to be recorded in Ensaf and updated annually in management plans for active areas where required. Reference 3B - Protected Areas Summary Jan 2017 information in GIS protected area layer</p> <p>Management plans for active SEA areas are reviewed and updated annually on the intranet.</p> <p>SEA audits are scheduled annually in Ensaf and if the SEA is classified as active (if monitoring score is &gt;12) a management plan is prepared and put on the intranet. (Refer attached reference 3C OHUI14 - Duck Creek Wetland - Management Plan.xls - for management plan example &amp; 3D Ensaf SEA audits).</p>					
04	8.5.1	<b>Date Recorded&gt;</b>	08 July 2016	<b>Due Date&gt;</b>	07 July 2017	<b>Date Closed&gt;</b>	31 May 2017
		<b>Non-Conformance:</b>					
		The Company did not have a formal publicly available report summarising their monitoring results					

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		<b>Objective Evidence:</b>					
		The Company did not have a formal publicly available report summarising their monitoring results					
		<b>Close-out evidence:</b>					
		Report monitoring results annually at Matariki Business Management Group (BMG) forum, Ensure public summary document contains HCV/SEA monitoring results.  Public summary document reviewed by BMG and updated on Company intranet, available to public on request. Document contains HCV/SEA monitoring information and will be next reviewed at Q1 2018 BMG meeting. Reference 4A Rayonier Public Summary document Jan 17)					
05	7.1.4	<b>Date Recorded&gt;</b>	08 July 2016	<b>Due Date&gt;</b>	07 July 2017	<b>Date Closed&gt;</b>	31 May 2017
		<b>Non-Conformance:</b>					
		Management plan 2016 does not state environmental Objectives					
		<b>Objective Evidence:</b>					
		Management plan 2016					
		<b>Close-out evidence:</b>					
		The 2017 Rayonier Matariki Forests management plan contains environmental objectives in the "Look after the land and support our communities section" (Attachment 5A)					
06	6.6.16	<b>Date Recorded&gt;</b>	22 Sep 2017	<b>Due Date&gt;</b>	21 Sep 2018	<b>Date Closed&gt;</b>	29 Aug 2018
		<b>Non-Conformance:</b>					
		The enterprise has not monitor the health of workers who have worked with pesticides in order to identify and investigate potential ill-effects resulting from pesticide exposure.					
		<b>Objective Evidence:</b>					
		Interviews with silvicultural crews, National Environmental Manager and Regional staff confirmed that annual health checks are just general checks including: Hearing test, blood test, blood pressure test and others like weight and breathing test.  No specific "pesticide exposure" monitoring results, reports or questionnaire was available at the time of the audit.					
		<b>Close-out evidence:</b>					
		RMF's standard operating procedures, audit and contract performance criteria documents for silvicultural, roadside spraying and aerial spraying contractors and animal pest control contractors who use chemicals have been updated to include the requirement for annual chemical health monitoring (evidence reviewed documents 1 – 4)  1 AgriChemical Application SOP(Operational) Nov17 2 AgriChemical Audit Spot Spray Nov17 3 AgriChemical Contract performance criteria Nov17 4 Animal Pest Control - Rayonier Controlled SOP(Operational) Nov17  A chemical pesticide health monitoring questionnaire has been developed and made available for contractors who don't already have a process in place, for use to assist with their employee health monitoring. This questionnaire which has separate documents for pre and post chemical spot spraying and an annual health monitoring questionnaire for aerial and roadside applicators and animal pesticide applicators are available on our company intranet for staff and contractors to use. (evidence reviewed documents 5– 8)  5 Chemical Health Monitoring Questionnaire Aerial roadside applicators Nov17					

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		<p>6 Chemical Health Monitoring Questionnaire Post spot spray Nov17</p> <p>7 Chemical Health Monitoring Questionnaire Pre spot spray Nov17</p> <p>8 Pesticide Health Monitoring Questionnaire Nov17</p> <p>A companywide survey was undertaken at the start of the 2018 year and updated in August to determine the status of chemical health monitoring. This survey showed that all contractors working for RMF are aware that chemical health monitoring is required, and monitoring programs are in place or about to be implemented (refer evidence document 9). RMF are currently not employing any contractors to apply animal pesticides.</p> <p>9 Chemical monitoring summary Aug18</p> <p>Those spot spraying contractors that stated that they were not monitoring employees for chemical exposure at the time of the survey are either no longer involved in using chemicals, or the workers that had used chemicals had left their company or they will be starting monitoring prior to the 2018 October spot spraying program</p> <p>As a general observation the involvement of silvicultural contractors in spot release spraying which exposes their employees to chemicals is declining as this program is being increasingly replaced by aerial applications.</p> <p>No health issues from exposure to chemicals that RNZ use have been brought to our attention as a result of the health monitoring undertaken.</p>					
07	4.4.1	<b>Date Recorded&gt;</b>	19.10.18	<b>Due Date&gt;</b>	18.10.19	<b>Date Closed&gt;</b>	17.10.2019
		<b>Non-Conformance:</b>					
		There are no documented policies and procedures for assessing the social implications of forest management plans (including new afforestation projects), policy changes, and forest operations.					
		<b>Objective Evidence:</b>					
		Although the organisation is assessing all social impacts of its activities, there is not a documented policy or procedure describing how the social impacts are being assessed.					
		<b>Close-out evidence:</b>					
		The organisation has created a document "Social implication assessment of forest management plans V3" where it describes all the sources used for identifying social impacts of its operations, for example: Ensafe stakeholder interactions (complaints and compliments), H&S statistics, community initiatives (involvement with schools, community projects), involvement with governmental agencies (pest management projects, resource consents, etc).					
08	4.4.3	<b>Date Recorded&gt;</b>	19.10.2018	<b>Due Date&gt;</b>	18.10.2019	<b>Date Closed&gt;</b>	17.10.2019
		<b>Non-Conformance:</b>					
		Management activities and policies are not always modified, as appropriate, in response to the results of social impact assessment.					
		<b>Objective Evidence:</b>					
		Management of activities are being modified as result of social impacts assessments, but there is not an analysis of identified impacts that allows the company to evaluate the need of changing any policy or procedure.					
		<b>Close-out evidence:</b>					
		<p>Matariki forest modifies operations and establishes mitigation measures as result of the feedback obtained from notifications sent to stakeholders, complaints received, impact assessment done as part of the planning process for operations. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The organisation has created a database for monitoring social impact procedure changes. There is a summary of all changes that were done in documents, procedures, checklist and based on what information. For example: in 2018 – Involvement with local Authorities and government agencies as result of</li> </ul>					



CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		<p>developing a program for assessing the water quality. In 2019- modification of forest access policies due to updated information feed for BOP Forest Tairua, Notifications of closures via Council websites, Lions Club, Information Centre and Mountain Bike Club. Use of QR Codes for maps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complaint received on 14.08.2019. Neighbour complained about noise from the harvesting operation at 205-011-01, beeping from machinery and thumps from tress at 4.30am. The crew was told to not fell trees until 6am. Loadout can still happen 4.30am. The new start time was communicated to the complainant.</li> <li>There is a spreadsheet "Storm issues Tairua" result of a heavy rain in 2017 that caused a lot of environmental issues. There is a list of actions and priorities according to the issues caused. There is also a task schedule with the completion status for each action. As result of this event the organisation is changing the harvesting planning in Tairua, Rayonier is working in how much the company can harvest in a catchment on a 7-year period. there is a report of this study "Decreasing the risk of debris flow and slash mobilization – Tairua Forest. Information Only" dated on 27.02.2019; within this report there is a section "Examination of Alternative Harvesting Scenarios and Next Steps" with the different scenarios to be analysed in the next months.</li> </ul>					
09	6.7.6	<b>Date Recorded&gt;</b>	19.10.2018	<b>Due Date&gt;</b>	18.10.2019	<b>Date Closed&gt;</b>	17.10.2019
		<b>Non-Conformance:</b>					
		The enterprise does not keep an up to date list identifying the off-site location(s) for the disposal of all its chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes (including fuel and oil).					
		<b>Objective Evidence:</b>					
		Despite per the interviews with the contractor all of them know where to dispose the contaminated and non-organics waste, there is not a list made by Rayonier identifying the off-site locations for disposal and so, such list was not delivered to contractors working in the Forests					
		<b>Close-out evidence:</b>					
		<p>Per the interviews at field it was evidenced all contractors' foreman are aware the contaminated waste must be managed in an environmentally friendly way.</p> <p>Rayonier has elaborated a spreadsheet for each region with the location of all sites to dispose the contaminated waste, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email sent on 25.10.2019 to all contractors in Hawkes Bay region. Attached document: waste oil registry.</li> <li>Email sent on 24.10.2019 to all contractors in Northland region. Same document attached.</li> <li>Email sent on 24.10.209 to all contractors in BOP.</li> <li>Email sent on 24.10.2019 to all contractors in Canterbury region. Attached document: waste oil chemical offsite disposal location schedule</li> </ul>					
10	8.3.2	<b>Date Recorded&gt;</b>	19.10.2018	<b>Due Date&gt;</b>	18.10.2019	<b>Date Closed&gt;</b>	17.10.2019
		<b>Non-Conformance:</b>					
		The use of the Trademark is not always in accordance with the signed agreement.					
		<b>Objective Evidence:</b>					
		It was evidenced the organisation has changed the trademark in the website approved by the Environmental Manager of the organisation without the SGS approval of its Trademark Management System.					
		<b>Close-out evidence:</b>					
		<p>The organisation is only using the promotional logo in the website and in the public summary management report also uploaded in the website under the following link, ,</p> <p><a href="https://www.matarikiforests.co.nz/environment/sustainability/">https://www.matarikiforests.co.nz/environment/sustainability/</a></p>					



CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		<p>The Company has extended the Public Summary available on their website. This updated Public Summary (July 2020) compiles the general approach and results of the main monitoring programs run by Rayonier, covering all monitoring programs required under criterion 8.2.</p> <p>Access to this document can be find in the following link:  <a href="https://www.matarikiforests.co.nz/assets/Uploads/2020-Public-Summary.pdf">https://www.matarikiforests.co.nz/assets/Uploads/2020-Public-Summary.pdf</a></p>					
13	6.2.9	<b>Date Recorded&gt;</b>	30.10.2019	<b>Due Date&gt;</b>	29.10.2020	<b>Date Closed&gt;</b>	29.10.2020
		<b>Non-Conformance:</b>					
		Hunting activities are not regulated in a way they are not compromising the primary management objective of threatened species reserves.					
		<b>Objective Evidence:</b>					
		It was evidenced in Northland region that there are not a permit template for hunting activities, and there are no evidences that conditions for accessing to the forest as a way of regulating the hunting activities were communicated to hunters.					
		<b>Close-out evidence:</b>					
		<p>Rayonier Northland Region has developed a new template to regulate any access to the forest, including Hunting activities.</p> <p>Emergency contact, protocol and main forest hazards are described on the template that is provided to anyone wanting access to the forest.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u></p> <p>-NTH 2019-00 Permit Template.docx</p> <p>-Permits Issued all forests.xlsx</p>					
14	6.2.14	<b>Date Recorded&gt;</b>	30.10.2019	<b>Due Date&gt;</b>	29.10.2020	<b>Date Closed&gt;</b>	29.10.2020
		<b>Non-Conformance:</b>					
		Employees and contractors are not progressively trained in recognition of rare, threatened and endangered species and are aware of contingency planning to enable the protection of located species.					
		<b>Objective Evidence:</b>					
		The same RTE regional guide than last year is kept by the company and it has been provided to all contractors. Through the visit to all operational sites in Glenbervie, Puhipuhi, Tairua, etc it was evidenced all crews had this guide available on site, anyway, it was also evidenced some workers were not aware of the species and they did not know they have to report the sightings. Observation 09 was upgraded to CAR 14.					
		<b>Close-out evidence:</b>					
		<p>For areas that will be harvested and are known to contain RTES RNZ identify habitats and include management plans for the operators working in the area. RNZ implement harvesting techniques such as directional felling, adjusted tracking and aerial hauling to reduce the impact of harvesting on indigenous forest remnants. E.G:</p> <p>-Harvest Plan for Sale Area: 208-006-22. Dated on June 2020. Riverhead forest. Protected areas: Indigenous Vegetation: The riparian vegetation in this Harvest Area is recorded as SEA Cat 3 RH122 and is to be protected. RTES: None known. Fernbird may be present within the SEA area. Riparian vegetation is a Significant Ecological Area in places and must be protected. Fell edge trees back into the stand.</p> <p>All RTE species present or likely to be present within the estate are currently known and protected during forestry operations.</p> <p>All interviewed crews confirmed that they had received RTES training and field guides. RTE species &amp; their habitats are well identified and documented in plans and on maps.</p> <p>Examples of Active blocks where crews were interviewed and aware of RTE Species</p>					

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail			
		<p>presence and how to recognise them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Omataroa (Bay of Plenty): Omataroa block – Thinning to waste operation, Tane Mahuta Crew.</li> <li>- Omataroa (Bay of Plenty): CPT 36/6 – Swing yard (hauler) harvesting operation</li> <li>- Kawerau Forest (Bay of Plenty): Kawerau A1 Block, CPT 3 – Regen control done by silvi crew Tane Mahuta</li> <li>- Castledowns (Southland): SEA# 706-BIO-853-01 – Wilding Control done by Otautau Silvi Contractor</li> <li>- Castledowns (Southland): CPT 933 Valley View Rd – Chipping Operation done by Southern Chipping Services</li> <li>- Castledowns (Southland): CPT 953 Old Town Rd – Ground Based Harvesting Operation done by McCallum Harvesting</li> <li>- Mt. Herbert Forest (Southland): CPT2/6 – Ground Based harvesting Operation done by Fisker Wood</li> <li>- Mt. Herbert Forest (Southland): CPT2/7 - Ground Based harvesting Operation done by Swain Logging</li> </ul>			
15	6.3.2	<b>Date Recorded&gt;</b>	30.10.2019	<b>Due Date&gt;</b>	29.10.2020
		<b>Date Closed&gt;</b>	29.10.2020		
		<b>Non-Conformance:</b>			
		Not all safeguards shall be put in place to minimise adverse effects on water quality and aquatic ecology.			
		<b>Objective Evidence:</b>			
		Although the waterways are being evaluated under a Council program, and results are demonstrating the water quality as well as aquatic ecology are not being affected, there is no strategy defined by the company to assess water quality in those situations where could be required and the areas that are not part of the Council monitoring program. Observation 11 was upgraded to CAR 15			
		<b>Close-out evidence:</b>			
		<p>All forest operations are managed to protect the water. Waterways management measures change according to the stream classification.</p> <p>The information about all waterways is also presented in the operational prescriptions. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harvest Plan for Sale Area: 208-006-22. Dated on June 2020. Riverhead forest. Stream Crossing: Location and Type- One existing stream crossing structure on Carters Road is to be used during harvest of this area. Monitor clear any obstructions, and stop using it should it start to fail, with report to RMF. Relevant Environmental Standards- Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry), Regulations 2017. Management Controls- Monitor all stream crossings when in use. Water controls, including sediment traps and culverted crossings, will be checked at least weekly. Maintenance will be arranged for as required. The existing waterway crossing on Carters Rd will be inspected by the harvesting contractor at least daily while in use. Sediment control devices to be checked and repaired if necessary.</li> <li>- Harvest Plan for Sale Area: 203-048-02. Glenbervie Forest. Dated on April 2020. Stream Crossing: Location and Type- No crossings will be required as none of the gullies are suitable for crossing. Machine access to Setting 1 is via Macrocarpa Mill Rd.</li> <li>- Harvest Plan for Sale Area: 206-014-01R. Mahurangi Forest. Dated on September 2020.</li> <li>- Harvest Plan for Sale Area: 709-008-03 –Longwood forest. Internal Water Course (Settings 4 &amp; 5): All slash longer than 1 m OR bigger than 10 cm Ø – remove from the stream before next rainfall. Riparian vegetation may NOT be disturbed. Keep machines 10 m from water body (except when machine</li> </ul>			

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		<p>assist felling – see notes). Daily monitoring is required when felling within one tree length. Record on supplied sheets. Internal Watercourses: All slash longer than 3 m OR bigger than 10 cm Ø – remove from the stream before next rainfall. Riparian vegetation may be disturbed. Keep machines 10 m from water body (except when machine assist felling – see notes).</p> <p>- Herbicide Spray Plan. Mokau forest. Dated on 04.03.2019- sensitive waterways: Swamp/stream. Don't spray directly next to waterway.</p> <p>The company is also doing water quality monitoring. Rayonier has created two documents to cover the water monitoring.</p> <p>MF Water Testing Regime version 0. This document defines: Stream Criteria for Testing, what is being measure (Total Suspended Sediments), Testing Process.</p> <p>Water Testing Site Markers document version 0. Describing how to refer to the monitoring point and the process for using the photopoint monitoring.</p> <p>The following water quality monitoring results were evidenced:</p> <table><thead><tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>July</th><th></th><th>August</th><th></th><th>September</th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>Date</th><th>Result</th><th>Date</th><th>Results (g/m3)</th><th>Date</th><th>Results (g/m3)</th><th></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Canterbury</td><td>Okuku Pass A</td><td></td><td></td><td>30/07/2020</td><td>&lt;3</td><td>17/08/2020</td><td>&lt;3</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Okuku Pass B</td><td></td><td></td><td>30/07/2020</td><td>&lt;3</td><td>17/08/2020</td><td>&lt;3</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Sawyers Stream A</td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1/09/2020</td><td>4</td><td>30/09/2020 24</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Sawyers Stream B</td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1/09/2020</td><td>16</td><td>30/09/2020 24</td></tr><tr><td>BOP</td><td>Tairua Otuwaheti Control</td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>26/08/2020</td><td>&lt;3</td><td>21/09/2020 &lt;3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Tairua Otuwaheti Impact</td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>26/08/2020</td><td>&lt;3</td><td>21/09/2020 &lt;3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Omataroa Control</td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>27/08/2020</td><td>&lt;3</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Omataroa Impact</td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>27/08/2020</td><td>&lt;3</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hawkes Bay</td><td>Hampton 5th 1a</td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>6/08/2020</td><td>58</td><td>1/09/2020 4</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Hampton Nth 2a</td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>6/08/2020</td><td>&lt;4</td><td>1/09/2020 &lt;4</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Hampton Nth 3a</td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>6/08/2020</td><td>38</td><td>1/09/2020 10</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Ridgemount 1a</td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>6/08/2020</td><td>&lt;3</td><td>1/09/2020 &lt;3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Ridgemount 1b</td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>6/08/2020</td><td>&lt;3</td><td>1/09/2020 &lt;3</td></tr><tr><td>Southland</td><td>Catlins Control</td><td>1/07/2020</td><td>7.9</td><td>25/07/2020</td><td>6.8</td><td>25/08/2020</td><td>49</td><td>25/09/2020 11</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Catlins Impact</td><td>1/07/2020</td><td>5.3</td><td>25/07/2020</td><td>5.2</td><td>25/08/2020</td><td>93</td><td>25/09/2020 11</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Wether Hills Control</td><td></td><td></td><td>3/08/2020</td><td>2.8</td><td>25/08/2020</td><td>3.2</td><td>25/09/2020 &lt;2.5</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Wether Hills Impact</td><td></td><td></td><td>3/08/2020</td><td>&lt;2.5</td><td>25/08/2020</td><td>4.3</td><td>25/09/2020 3.1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Dean Control DOC</td><td></td><td></td><td>3/08/2020</td><td>38</td><td>24/08/2020</td><td>4.2</td><td>25/09/2020 66</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Dean Impact Planted</td><td></td><td></td><td>3/08/2020</td><td>5.5</td><td>24/08/2020</td><td>3</td><td>25/09/2020 93</td></tr><tr><td>Northland</td><td>Mahurangi Smythes Rd Control</td><td></td><td></td><td>14/07/2020</td><td>4 LOCKDOWN</td><td></td><td>No Test</td><td>17/09/2020 3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Mahurangi Smythes Rd Impact</td><td></td><td></td><td>14/07/2020</td><td>&lt;1 LOCKDOWN</td><td></td><td>No Test</td><td>17/09/2020 3</td></tr></tbody></table>										July		August		September			Date	Result	Date	Results (g/m3)	Date	Results (g/m3)		Canterbury	Okuku Pass A			30/07/2020	<3	17/08/2020	<3			Okuku Pass B			30/07/2020	<3	17/08/2020	<3			Sawyers Stream A			-	-	1/09/2020	4	30/09/2020 24		Sawyers Stream B			-	-	1/09/2020	16	30/09/2020 24	BOP	Tairua Otuwaheti Control			-	-	26/08/2020	<3	21/09/2020 <3		Tairua Otuwaheti Impact			-	-	26/08/2020	<3	21/09/2020 <3		Omataroa Control			-	-	27/08/2020	<3			Omataroa Impact			-	-	27/08/2020	<3		Hawkes Bay	Hampton 5th 1a			-	-	6/08/2020	58	1/09/2020 4		Hampton Nth 2a			-	-	6/08/2020	<4	1/09/2020 <4		Hampton Nth 3a			-	-	6/08/2020	38	1/09/2020 10		Ridgemount 1a			-	-	6/08/2020	<3	1/09/2020 <3		Ridgemount 1b			-	-	6/08/2020	<3	1/09/2020 <3	Southland	Catlins Control	1/07/2020	7.9	25/07/2020	6.8	25/08/2020	49	25/09/2020 11		Catlins Impact	1/07/2020	5.3	25/07/2020	5.2	25/08/2020	93	25/09/2020 11		Wether Hills Control			3/08/2020	2.8	25/08/2020	3.2	25/09/2020 <2.5		Wether Hills Impact			3/08/2020	<2.5	25/08/2020	4.3	25/09/2020 3.1		Dean Control DOC			3/08/2020	38	24/08/2020	4.2	25/09/2020 66		Dean Impact Planted			3/08/2020	5.5	24/08/2020	3	25/09/2020 93	Northland	Mahurangi Smythes Rd Control			14/07/2020	4 LOCKDOWN		No Test	17/09/2020 3		Mahurangi Smythes Rd Impact			14/07/2020	<1 LOCKDOWN		No Test	17/09/2020 3
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16	6.1.7	<table><tr><th>Date Recorded&gt;</th><td>29.10.2020</td><th>Due Date&gt;</th><td>28.10.2021</td><th>Date Closed&gt;</th><td></td></tr></table> <p><b>Non-Conformance:</b></p> <p>The company is not keeping records sufficient to identify corrective actions where noncompliance with prescriptions occurs.</p> <p><b>Objective Evidence:</b></p> <p>It was evidenced some of the audits' forms were not completed with all the information required, this causes difficulties when searching for the audits' information in the company's software. For example: Pruning and thinning audit in Waihou without the audit date, Roding and Associated activities audit without forest name, date, contractor's name, etc. It was also evidenced that observations resulting from these audits were not uploaded as corrective action requests in the system, for example: observation resulting from -Post-Harvest Checklist- Ashley Forest- Contractor Renner 118- date 22.08.2019; observations resulting from -Pruning and thinning audit - Waihou Central Forest- Contractor Howard. Salvage operations events checked during the audit are not linked to a corrective action requests describing the actions taken to restore the site, for example: Environmental incident IDs 7580, 7539 and 7661.</p> <p><b>Close-out evidence:</b></p>	Date Recorded>	29.10.2020	Due Date>	28.10.2021	Date Closed>																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
18	8.2.12	complainant, the date when the complaint was closed and the way used for communicating the final decision to the complainant as well as the date when the communication was done. <b>Observation 14 is closed and CAR 17 is raised.</b>					
		Close-out evidence:					
		Date Recorded>	29.10.2020	Due Date>	28.10.2021	Date Closed>	
		Non-Conformance:					
		The company did not provide evidence of Performance Monitoring of the Chipping Operations.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		Rayonier could not provide evidence of a performance review of the recent chipping operations in the Southland Region. The company Southern Chipping Services was interviewed during the visit to the Castledowns forest. No Post-operational audits/checklist were in place to measure the level of performance of the contractor during the operation or after finishing in a skid-site/block level.					
		Close-out evidence:					

#### 14. RECORD OF OBSERVATIONS

OBS #	Indicator	Observation Detail			
01	4.2.3	Date Recorded>	08 July 2016	Date Closed>	22 Sep 2017
		Observation:			
		It was observe that prescription and OH&S systems should be referring to the new OH&S act.			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		<p>Rayonier Matariki has a Health and Safety Policy signed by the Managing Director on 1 April 2016. This policy outlines the organisation's commitment to health and safety as well how this commitment will be demonstrated. In addition, there is a 2016 Health and Safety Plan. This has objectives in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Safe maintenance</li> <li>-H&amp;S Work Act Compliance</li> <li>-Reduction of harm in Silviculture operations</li> <li>-Reduction in overall harm</li> </ul> <p>The H&amp;S Plan was updated to reflect the HSWA Act.</p> <p>Each region also develops a regional Safety plan that is aligned to the national H&amp;S plan.</p>			
02	4.4.6	Date Recorded>	08 July 2016	Date Closed>	dd MMM yy
		Observation:			
		It was observed that communication with neighbours and stakeholders are not always recorded under Ensafe			
		Follow-up evidence:			
03	6.2.2	Date Recorded>	08 July 2016	Date Closed>	22 Sep 2017
		Observation:			
		The Company is due to a review of the coarse data of their RTE species- according to			

OBS #	Indicator	Observation Detail			
		the FSC specifications			
		<b>Follow-up evidence:</b>			
		A new <i>RTES Forest Guide</i> has been developed by Rayonier. This guide is to promote awareness amongst staff, clients and contractors. The guide is also encouraging to notify Rayoniers Supervisor should anyone come across any RTES.			
		The Forest Guide is up-to-date matching with the Threat Classification from the NZ Department of Conservation.			
04	6.6.16	<b>Date Recorded&gt;</b>	08 July 2016	<b>Date Closed&gt;</b>	22 Sep 2017
		<b>Observation:</b>			
		It was observed that silviculture crew does not always have a health checks done.			
		<b>Follow-up evidence:</b>			
		Interviews with silvicultural crews, National Environmental Manager and Regional staff confirmed that annual health checks are just general checks including: Hearing test, blood test, blood pressure test and others like weight and breathing test.			
		No specific "pesticide exposure" monitoring results, reports or questionnaire was available at the time of the audit.			
		Observation04 became CAR05.			
05	4.2.1	<b>Date Recorded&gt;</b>	22 Sep 2017	<b>Date Closed&gt;</b>	28.08.2018
		<b>Observation:</b>			
		It was observed that only one of the sampled crews visited was not using helmets.			
		<u>Reference:</u>			
		Some crew members not wearing helmet coming out from the bush in a thinning to waste operation.			
		<b>Follow-up evidence:</b>			
		The Northland regional manager initiated disciplinary action to all the crews which involved a 1 day stand down from work. (refer Ensafe record of incident, reviewed 10)			
		10 Mahurangi silvi hard hat Obs			
		A reminder was also issued to all crews that wearing of safety helmets was compulsory when under a forest canopy, this was followed up with a further reminder at the company's safe start meeting held early January 2018.			
		Per the visit to operations in all the FMUs visited it was evidenced all workers were using the suitable PPE for the activities they were doing.			
06	6.2.15	<b>Date Recorded&gt;</b>	22 Sep 2017	<b>Date Closed&gt;</b>	28.08.2018
		<b>Observation:</b>			
		It was observed that some crew members don't have full understanding on RTE Species identification and reporting system.			
		<u>Reference</u>			
		Recent crew members did not understood the reporting process. (8 months working for Rayonier)			
		<b>Follow-up evidence:</b>			
		The RNZ RTE national species guide has been revised to provide a clear description of the RNZ RTE species notification process and regionally specific guides have been developed.			
		Updated regional guides have been provided to all crews and RTE species notification requirements have been a topic at 2018 regional contractor meetings. (Refer to review doc of regional RTES guide). Per the visit to operations sites and by the interviews with contractors' employees it was evidenced all of them knew they had to report any sighting and they knew they had to use the incident form to do it.			
		11 RTES Forest Guide Canterbury			

OBS #	Indicator	Observation Detail			
07	6.6.14	Date Recorded>	22 Sep 2017	Date Closed>	28.08.2018
		Observation:			
		It was observed that some harvesting crews were not fully aware on how to use spill kits.			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		RNZ spill kit requirements have been updated (refer doc12 for evidence) and procedures for use have been communicated to crews at 2018 safe start and contractor meetings. This was evidenced by the interviews held with contractors' employees during the visit to operations. 12 Fuel, Oil and Chemical Spills SOP(Operational)			
08	4.4.5	Date Recorded>	19.10.18	Date Closed>	30.10.2019
		Observation:			
		Per the interviews with organisation's representative it was evidenced the organisation has the contact information of all neighbours, which is used for doing the communications of high risk activities (see 4.4.6) but for Bay of Plenty region this information is not in a formal database.			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		There is a stakeholder list (spreadsheet) "Stakeholder List 2019" updated ton 17.09.2019. The list include all the stakeholders less neighbours that are recorded in ARC online databased- where searching by forest all neighbours are located. The list can be exported to excel with a list of all neighbours, neighbour's stakeholder list was present during the audit and was used for the consultation.			
09	6.2.14	Date Recorded>	19.10.18	Date Closed>	30.10.2019
		Observation:			
		It was evidenced a crew in harvesting operations in Omataroa forest that did not have the Regional guide for RTE species recognition on-site.			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		The same RTE regional guide is kept by the company and provided to all contractors. Through the visit to all operational sites in Glenbervie, Puhipuhi, Tairua, etc it was evidenced all crews had this guide available on site, anyway, it was also evidenced some workers not aware of the species and they did not know they have to report the sightings. <b>Observation 09 is closed and CAR 14 is raised</b>			
10	1.1.3	Date Recorded>	19.10.18	Date Closed>	30.10.2019
		Observation:			
		It was evidenced only one crew in harvesting operations in Omataroa forest where some containers in the fuel and oil temporary store were not identified according to section 9.1.4 of the ACOP.			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		It was evidenced in Northland region that some containers in Glenbervie forest belonging to cable harvesting crew were not labelled. <b>Observation 10 is closed and CAR 11 is raised.</b>			
11	6.3.2	Date Recorded>	19.10.18	Date Closed>	30.10.2019
		Observation:			
		Although the waterways are being evaluated under a Council program and results are demonstrating the water quality as well as aquatic ecology are not being affected, there is not a strategy defined by the company to assess water quality in those situations where could be required and the areas that are not part of the Council monitoring program.			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		Regarding the water quality monitoring, although the company has created a "water quality sampling protocols" v2.0, there is no a strategy defining the location of water			



OBS #	Indicator	Observation Detail			
		monitoring taken, the next water monitoring to be done according to the conditions under which these monitoring must be carried out, etc. <b>Observation 11 is closed and CAR 15 is raised.</b>			
12	6.3.8	Date Recorded>	19.10.18	Date Closed>	30.10.2019
		<b>Observation:</b>			
		Per the visit to different operations in the audited forests it was evidenced the temporary fuel and oil stores were in compliance with the organisation's environmental standards. However, it was evidenced one contractor operator that was refilling a container with fuel and oil in an area without material capable of absorbing latent spills.			
		<b>Follow-up evidence:</b>			
		Rayonier keeps the Environmental Standards V3 where in its sections "Fuel and Oil Management" and "Chemicals Management" it is stated that these products must be managed in a "safe zone" being located where an accidental spill cannot enter water, including, water tables, streams, ponds, wetlands overland flow paths.			
		There is also a Fuel, Oil and Chemical Spill Management, dated on 20.05.2019 with the purpose of defining the minimum spill kit requirements and containment procedures for Fuel, Oil and Chemical Spills.			
		Per the visit to the operative sites it was verified all contractors have the spill kit in place in case of any spills occurs.			
13	1.6.3	Date Recorded>	19.10.18	Date Closed>	30.10.2019
		<b>Observation:</b>			
		Although per the interviews held with contractors, they declared to have received the FSC policy, there are no documented evidence supporting this.			
		<b>Follow-up evidence:</b>			
		Through the visit to all operational sites (Glenbervie forest, Tairua forest, Puhipuhi forest, Hampton forest, etc) it was verified all contractors had the Rayonier's FSC policy on-site.			
14	4.5.1	Date Recorded>	30.10.2019	Date Closed>	29.10.2020
		<b>Observation:</b>			
		It should be followed through this observation the effective implementation of "Ensafe Guidance for Environmental Incidents" regarding what is the information that must be detailed in Ensafe when recording and incident, for example a complaint.			
		<b>Follow-up evidence:</b>			
		Although all complaints are followed and resolved (also check by the stakeholders interviews) most of the complaint registers do not have the contact details of the complainant, the date when the complaint was closed and the way used for communicating the final decision to the complainant as well as the date when the communication was done. <b>Observation 14 is closed and CAR 17 is raised.</b>			
15	4.4.5	Date Recorded>	29.10.2020	Date Closed>	
		<b>Observation:</b>			
		The evaluation done by Rayonier about including the Walking Access Commission as an interested stakeholder, after feedback received from the Commission during the stakeholder consultation done by SGS, should be followed through this observation.			
		<b>Follow-up evidence:</b>			
16	6.4.6	Date Recorded>	29.10.2020	Date Closed>	
		<b>Observation:</b>			
		It was observed that Rayonier is taking restoration measures of some degraded areas within the forest estate, however, there is not a system in place to record all degraded areas identified throughout the forest estate to allow having precise information of how			

OBS #	Indicator	Observation Detail
		many degraded active areas are being managed, what are the management actions, and follow up results. The Degraded Area SOP scope only considers degraded areas within the forest blocks, not other areas within the FMU that could be degraded.
		<b>Follow-up evidence:</b>

## 15. RECORD OF STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS AND INTERVIEWS

Nr	Comment	Response
	<b>Re- Assessment</b>	
1	<p>The forest planning informs us what is happening and where, we are informed and our major events are taken into consideration allowing us to conduct scheduled events.</p> <p>There doesn't seem to be any waste in the forest.</p> <p>Weed spraying is carried out as necessary and we are informed when this is happening</p> <p>Keys are restricted to approved persons thereby restricting the number of vehicles in the forest.</p> <p>Radios on channel 57 ensures we are aware of any movement when we are in the forest</p> <p>The forest management regularly discusses with us the environmental issues of note. We are made aware and we are audited from time to time.</p>	Positive comments acknowledged
2	DOC was contacted as an affected party in regard to the application by Rayonier to Hauraki District Council to disturb two or three Significant Natural Area (SNA) as shown on the Hauraki District Plan. Disturbance was part of a Patetonga Forest logging application. Waikato Regional Council did not seem interested in the SNA issue and had given its approval in terms of soil disturbance and erosion control. SNA are a legitimate area of interest for DOC	Patetonga Forest is not part of Rayonier New Zealand, the application was done to the council and specifications were not well described.
3	<p>In terms of Rayonier's input into biodiversity I would say that there has been great enthusiasm displayed by local staff for both the mistletoe (<i>Peraxilla colensoi</i>) and kakabeak found on land that Rayonier own, i.e. the Hamptons and Matais forests, both outside of but adjoining the Maungataniwha Pine Forest. Some preliminary protection work has been undertaken but (understandably, given other work commitments) the follow-up perhaps has not been as intense as both species warrant. As a suggestion I would think that the protection of rare and threatened species within pine forests should, as a general rule, be required to be contracted out to a (for want of a better term) a "biodiversity manager" to undertake protection and restoration. A scale of threatened status could perhaps determine the level of protection required?</p> <p>The other point I would like to raise is the state of forested land post harvest. Within the</p>	<p>Rayonier effort to maintain the Kakabeak populations are consistent and are reflected into their Management Plan.</p> <p>Land has been handed back in compliance with the contract agreement. Not requirements other than this were stated.</p> <p>Owners plans and time frame are above our control.</p>

Nr	Comment	Response
	<p>Maungataniwha Pine Forest the Forest Lifeforce Restoration Trust is attempting to undertake conversion of harvested land from regenerating pine forest to native forest. This is very very expensive. There is no requirement for forest companies to leave the land in a state that will enhance future use by the landowner. For land that is to be handed back after lease or a Forest Right Agreement I believe that there should be a requirement for forest companies (as good stewards of the land) to hand land back to the land owners in a state that will enhance the future use of the land. If you do undertake a field trip to the Maungataniwha Pine Forest I would suggest that you drive south on Mokonui Road to the "Lease Block" on the left of the road passed the "Te Hoe Station" sign. It is adjacent to the M6 road sign and inside the steel forestry gate. Here you will observe an area of land that was leased by Rayonier, harvested and handed back to the owners of Te Hoe Station. The area has reverted to a wilding pine forest now some 5-6 metres high, with little commercial value. The cost of converting the land to any other use was totally prohibitive. If there had been a requirement upon the forest company to hand back the land in a state commensurate with plans for the area by the landowners then this could now be regenerating native forest.</p>	
4	Remove from the list please	comments acknowledged
5	Will be important to give some more information to the contractors regards RTE, pests and weeds, As they are the people in the ground they can collect important information.	comments acknowledged
6-11	<p>Changes regards grades should be notify with more anticipation</p> <p>Mechanise operations might need to get bigger skids in order to minimise risk</p> <p>We getting support, trying to get new people to work in Forestry, it is very hard to get good workers, you can get someone spend money and time training them and then they decided to leave, this cost quite a lot of money to the contractors, Rayonier have commit to help us with the basic units ( they will pay)</p> <p>Some crews indicated that some training related to emergency and fire could be refreshed more often</p>	comments acknowledged
<b>Surveillance 1</b>		
1	Acknowledge the fantastic Rayoneer and Matariki staff who we often discuss issues associated with public access, emergency procedures, general maintenance and risks. All these are discussed in an open and with a no surprise approach, where we have been able to reach mutual agreement and solutions.	Positive comment acknowledge by the company
2	<p>Harvest plans consider all relevant issues and are well laid out making them easy to follow</p> <p>Management leave nothing to chance – currently use Forest Services Ltd as an additional resource to ensure a young supervisor is not put under too</p>	Positive comment acknowledge by the company

Nr	Comment	Response
	<p>much pressure and has the support he needs. Harvesting contractor doing 75% of the work is one of the best in the area and additional resource is being used to ensure one new (to Matariki) contractor meets the required standards.</p> <p>Management pay attention to detail and use competent contractors to complete the works</p> <p>Regular quality audits cover waste issues</p> <p>Attention to engineering and infield harvesting practices ensure waterways are not at risk</p> <p>Execution of sound practices ensure the protection of soil and prevention of soil erosion</p> <p>Safety culture is driven from the top – a high degree of emphasis is placed on keeping people safe and healthy</p> <p>Contractors based in the area are used for operations</p> <p>Regional Manager applies a lot of energy to this area.</p>	
3	<p>We have been working with them for over 2 years now. Their commitment with the Iwi, our 3 party meetings and their understanding of the Maori Culture has been a big advantage. They are a big company in New Zealand and we have seen a lot of changes, like the tree and land research project or their commitment for mapping and conservation of our Maori Heritage.</p>	Positive comment acknowledge by the company
4-14	<p>We like to work with them because they see all as a long term; they are very good communicating what they expect of us.</p> <p>Rayonier always consider safety first, any issue to work around risk areas is discussed and evaluate, if is not possible to decrease the risk the job is postpone until the conditions are better.</p> <p>I like how their supervisor approaches us for planning or for improving operations.</p> <p>Is good to have some support with OHS changes and regulations they are always happy to help us with our systems and training,</p> <p>At this point we are almost 100% mechanise so is less chances to be injure</p> <p>Weekly cut plan always on time this is very good because allow us to plan our operations.</p> <p>Regular visits for supervisors to check how the work is done.</p> <p>Very clear about protecting waterways and native patches, also guidance for any particular issues is always on.</p> <p>We like to know more about investigation regards incidents or accidents because this gets us an idea of which things can go wrong.</p> <p>They put a lot of effort to the environmental issues, the Maori Culture and our community. Very good commitment with communities. They listen to people.</p>	Positive comment acknowledge by the company

Nr	Comment	Response
	<p>There is always on-going work for us. They try to move the stock so there are no many logs in the skid. That is good for safety. They ask and try to help the contractor if needed.</p> <p>They have a very strong safety priority culture. If any logging crew is harvesting too close to us, we just call them and they sort it out.</p> <p>Being your own contractor you can play with your gear, which is so good. They keep us on for safety. Communication with the manager could be the best thing.</p> <p>They probably are a little stricter than others but that is good for safety.</p> <p>Their approach to H&amp;S is really good. They don't tell you "this is the way to do it". They listen to you and look for feedback and opportunities to improve.</p> <p>I like the H&amp;S System. Good encourage doing reporting. Now we have the GPS Coordinates on a sticker in the hard hat. Managers are always informing of changes (industries, visits, etc)</p>	
<b>Surveillance 2</b>		
1	<p><b>Forestry company:</b></p> <p>The organisation is very professional, responsive and pro-active communication.</p> <p>They are very meticulous when planning operations. Special sites are clearly identified. Protection of soils and waterbodies is excellent in harvesting environments.</p> <p>The organisation is paramount in H&amp;S related to employees.</p> <p>They are excellent in hiring local people.</p>	No negative comments received.
2	<p><b>Fire service company:</b></p> <p>The organisation has very good communication, it is efficient in the operations.</p> <p>The company is doing a good protection of special sites and good waste management.</p> <p>Environmental impact evaluation, protection of rare and endangered species, protection of water, protection of soil and prevention of soil erosion and preservation of biodiversity is good.</p>	No negative comments received. See CAR 07 to 4.4.1 for social impacts evaluation anyway.
3	<p><b>Canterbury University:</b></p> <p>"I would like to acknowledge the ongoing support and assistance that Rayonier provides to the NZ School of Forestry. This operates at many levels but of greatest importance is the positive way in which they grant us access to their forests (and operations) for field trips. This starts in the first year when they host our students at Hanmer Forest and show them forest operations. Because they have forests in Canterbury we often call on Rayonier to host field trips - including two afternoon field trips (FORE 205 Forest Engineering and FORE422Forest harvest Planning) to cable logging operations. They have also supported the field work of students. Rayonier have also supported a cable logging</p>	No negative comments received.

Nr	Comment	Response
	<p>coaching workshop.</p> <p>They also support School of Forestry research programmes.</p> <p>We value the positive relationship that we have with Rayonier New Zealand Ltd"</p>	
4	<p><b>Motorcycling recreation organisation:</b></p> <p>"I have been dealing with various forest companies for over 35 years running recreation motorcycling in them for clubs and over the past 20 years as a professional operator.</p> <p>Rayonier/Matariki forest have been by far the most organised and local workforce orientated forest company I have dealt with.</p> <p>They make my position much easier with liaison and forward planning. The forest representative I deal with is very helpful and advises me of any issues forthcoming, discusses with me any issues and ensures all the conditions on both sides are met. Other forest companies tend to flout the conditions agreed ignoring the leasee because they know that most leasees are not in a position to complain.</p> <p>The Environment officer discusses the areas I use and works with me to make sure we don't have any environmental issues and we come up with solutions to suit all.</p> <p>The Harvesting Contractor officer is marvellous. She ensures the infrastructure I have put in place is not damaged when harvesting takes place and works with the contractors to ensure this.</p> <p>In short, I am amazed with the co-operation the company has with my operation.</p> <p>Their business is growing and harvesting trees and they need not put up with my operation but work hard to find solutions to ensure I can operate in the forest as often as possible.</p> <p>We work together on projects such as spraying of roads, grading of tracks and roads and the pruning and thinning of the trees. I do a huge amount of this to keep my tracks open and they help with scheduled pruning in areas I will be using and extend some of their operations to assist me. It is beneficial to all as they get clear access to the forest interior and I get to use the tracks for my events. A win-win.</p> <p>Again, I marvel at the good fortune that Rayonier/Matariki manage this forest as previous forest management with a different company were very difficult to work with"</p>	No negative comments received.
5	<p><b>Contractor company:</b></p> <p>The organisation looks after their contractors and very fair, approachable in dealing with harvesting issues. There is nothing the stakeholder dislikes about Rayonier.</p> <p>The organisation gives technical support to all contractor and it is very strong in protection of archaeological sites.</p>	No negative comments received.

Nr	Comment	Response
	<p>The organisation has excellent procedures in place for protecting soils and waterbodies during harvesting activities.</p> <p>The relationship with indigenous communities is excellent.</p>	
6	<p><b>Walking Access Commission:</b></p> <p>There are no issues regarding the forest under the Rayonier certification scope.</p> <p>"I would offer the following for Forest Managers to factor into their modus operandi;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The key message is to adopt a proactive and positive approach to public use of forests rather than being resistant. What they fail to realise is that the public will use the forest irrespective of whether they have permission or not (walking, mountain biking, pig-hunting etc. On this basis, is it not better to know who is in the forest and build relationships with them so that both the public and the forest managers can benefit from that relationship.</li> <li>• Stop the practice of deviating off the ULR when forming forestry roads so that they can then create obstacles to access.</li> <li>• Recognise that communities/recreational groups can be an asset to forest management rather than a deterrent or risk. It is pleasing that some managers are now recognising this in their access policies.</li> <li>- groups or communities that have access can add a major "eyes and ears" component to managers in identifying or alerting risks.</li> <li>- MOU's with user groups is an effective way to ensure best practice by the public within the forest is observed and self-policed. This to include feedback meetings as appropriate</li> <li>- approved groups is an effective and rapid means of communicating critical information to the public eg fire risk alerts' logging operations, where forest access may need to be closed or restricted.</li> <li>- separating use type (horse, mountain biking, 4WD, walking) within or between forests is an effective means of maximising enjoyment for the public and minimising effort by management." </li></ul>	<p>No negative comments about Rayonier practices. The stakeholder did not communicate this comments in a formal way to Rayonier.</p>
7	<p><b>Horse riding group, Canterbury:</b></p> <p>"I represent horse riders group alongside Jaco Nortje from Rayonier.</p> <p>Jaco has been amazingly accommodating to our horse riding community. I know he is constrained by a Rayonier policy of no horses in forests but he has helped the local horse trekking company out this winter with a forest road to ride on temporarily until they found a new area, and we are very grateful. Thank you Jaco!</p> <p>We do not still quite understand the reason for Rayonier's position re horses on forest roads but we do respect it. I would like to think that as one of the forest roads onto the side of the Hanmer Range lead</p>	<p>No negative comments received.</p>

Nr	Comment	Response
	<p>onto the boundary of DOC land that in the future we may get to use it to access the Dillon Saddle as it's an old stock droving route to St James and the Clarence river area.</p> <p>Communication re logging operations are always clear and timely. A marriage between being a village alongside a commercial forest and also being a tourist town is never going to be easy, but I feel that Jaco is sensitive to these issues.</p> <p>The logging truck drivers are simply amazingly careful driving past horses being ridden on local public roads"</p>	
8	<p><b>Bike Mountain Club, Whangamata:</b></p> <p>The representative of this group has a very good relation with the organisation. Rayonier always helps the group with recommendation to be presented in the Council.</p> <p>The club presents projects for new trails, Rayonier analyses them and approved them if they are correct.</p> <p>The interviewed does not know about complaints regarding Rayonier.</p>	No negative comments received.
9	<p><b>Trust:</b></p> <p>They have a good relation with Rayonier. They managed a Kiwi protection area with the company and there are programs supported by Rayonier and the Trust for schools to visit the area.</p> <p>The relation with Rayonier has been improved in the last years.</p> <p>One of the Rayonier's staff participates in the meetings of the hunting club together with the Trust Manager.</p> <p>There are a lot of cultural sites in one of Rayonier Forests that are included in the Agreement with this Trust. The Trust has done the impact assessment of these sites together with the company representatives. Report of impact assessment dated on 2017.</p> <p>The Trust is happy with the company's management of those cultural sites.</p>	
10	<p><b>Bay of Plenty Regional Council:</b></p> <p>Knows the company representatives and has how to get to them. The organisation does every effort to implement the environmental practices stated in the Resource consents approved by this council.</p> <p>For Blue Mountain, the organisation has committed with a particular requirement stated in the resource consent for a harvesting activity.</p> <p>Peoples' complaints about some slash have nothing to do with Rayonier's practices.</p> <p>The organisation is always in touch with the council by emails or phone calls.</p>	No negative comments.
11-1	<p><b>Contractor, ground-based harvesting operation, Tairua Forest:</b></p>	No negative comments.



Nr	Comment	Response
3	<p>Harvesting plan as well as environmental standard on site. The contractor has its own H&amp;S policy approved by Rayonier. All employees know how to act in case of a spill.</p> <p>They know about RTE species and how to report them to Rayonier.</p> <p>All workers are being provided with the PPE according the tasks they are doing.</p> <p>The contractor's employees know about special sites in the area.</p> <p>They are being paid monthly and all of them are above the minimum wages according to what they declared in the interviews.</p>	
1 4- 1 7	<p><b>Contractor in Hauler activity, Tairua Forest:</b></p> <p>Safetree certified contractor.</p> <p>They did not have accidents in the last year, only incidents, which are all recorded in the incident form provided by Rayonier.</p> <p>Records of training regarding H&amp;S were evidenced, as well as in the presence of archaeological sites.</p> <p>All employees have been provided with the suitable PPE by the contractor. The chainsaw operator interviewed suing his own chain saw is being paid with the chainsaw allowance.</p> <p>They work 9 hours per day with one hour for lunch break.</p> <p>They were trained in recognition of RTE species and they know how to report any sighting.</p> <p>First aid kit on site.</p> <p>Spill kit on site.</p>	No negative comments.
1 8	<p><b>Contractor in Roding activity, Tairua Forest:</b></p> <p>The employee has received H&amp;S and environmental trainings. PPE was provided and it is correct.</p> <p>Map of the forest with special sites identified in it. Roding planning document.</p> <p>First aid kit on site.</p> <p>The worker has access to the environmental standard provided by the company.</p> <p>The risk assessment for the site was done before starting with the activities.</p>	No negative comments.
1 9- 2 0	<p><b>Hauler contractor, Omataroa Forest:</b></p> <p>Signage on site informing about the harvesting activity.</p> <p>Temporary fuel store in correct conditions.</p> <p>First aid kit on site.</p> <p>All documents and procedures in the site.</p> <p>The contractor did not have the RTE guide on site.</p>	<p>No negative comments.</p> <p>For the RTE guide see observation 09 to 6.2.14</p>
2 1- 2	<p><b>Ground-based harvesting contractor, Kawarau Forest:</b></p>	No negative comments.

Nr	Comment	Response
3	<p>Safetree certified contractor. Pre and harvest plan on site with the identification of all archaeological sites. Contaminated waste are managed with the suppliers.</p> <p>The contractor has access to the environmental standards provided by Rayonier.</p> <p>The contractor has its own H&amp;S Manual which was approved by Rayonier.</p> <p>All interviewed employees are aware of how to act in case of a spill.</p>	
2 4	<p><b>Beekeeper, Canterbury:</b></p> <p>The interviewed has beehives in two different forest of Rayonier. It has been putting the beehives in Rayonier forest since 4 years ago.</p> <p>The relation with the organisation is excellent. They inform the beekeeper at least two weeks before any activity that could impact in the beehives is done.</p> <p>The person is neighbour of Canterbury region and did not hear about any complaint regarding Rayonier operations.</p>	No negative comments received.
2 5	<p><b>Telecommunication company, Southland region:</b></p> <p>"Communication it's been grate and Rayonier is guaranteeing access to the Antenna 24/7. Everything is good by the moment".</p>	No negative comments
2 6	<p><b>Logging Crew, Southland:</b></p> <p>"Specifications around Natives are very clear, they come and check how we pull the trees and if damage something. We try to be careful. These forests are quite tricky, there are plenty of gullies, creeks and native bush patches".</p>	No negative comments received.
2 7	<p><b>Logging crew, Canterbury:</b></p> <p>"We know there are Keas in the D.Fir patch, we saw them very often wondering around the Hauler. They like the smell, the rubber and hoses. We reported it to Rayonier for their records and they told us that they have seen some Gecos very close to us so, we will keep an eye if we come across any lizard laying on the rocks".</p>	No negative comments received.
2 8	<p><b>Silvicultural crew, Canterbury:</b></p> <p>"The crew owner is fair and that is important in the industry. I went living to Europe for 10 years and when I came back he offered me a job immediately. That was good for me and my family".</p>	No negative comments received.
<b>Surveillance 3</b>		
1	<p><b>Forestry company:</b></p> <p>"We have been a customer of Matariki since they first established in Canterbury in 2005.</p> <p>Throughout this time their reputation as leaders in the social, environmental, cultural and safety aspects of the forest industry has been well established. Their professionalism and no compromise attitude toward ensuring they are an outstanding corporate citizen is well known and we</p>	No complaints.

Nr	Comment	Response
	<p>have enjoyed an honest and open relationship.</p> <p>I have briefly read through the checklist for PEFC New Zealand Criteria and Requirements and while very comprehensive, I am sure they would meet all the relevant expectations."</p>	
2	<p><b>Forestry company:</b></p> <p>"Matariki Forests have been a key supplier of logs to our Northland and Central North Island operations for a number of years. Their supply is predominantly from the Northland and BOP Regions.</p> <p>Matariki Forests have been a consistent and reliable supplier, their team is good to work with, and we appreciate the business we do together."</p>	No negative comments.
3	<p><b>Training organisation:</b></p> <p>Well run locally with very good staff.</p> <p>Operations -Well run – employ very good Contractors.</p> <p>Extremely good roads within the forests- well maintained.</p> <p>Great care taken over historic sites – e.g. Glendhu water races.</p> <p>Use of chemicals undertaken by trained contractors.</p> <p>The company takes measures to protect nesting rare birds such as falcons.</p> <p>H&amp;S is first priority – all crews and staff have full health &amp; safety policies in place and train appropriate people in this.</p> <p>In southland forests support local towns with crews based in such places as Winton, Otautau, Tuatapere, Gore</p>	No negative comments.
4	<p><b>Contractor company:</b></p> <p>"I have always found Rayonier Matariki Forests to be very well organised and highly focussed on safety.</p> <p>They have very good procedures in place to minimise workplace risks and also to minimise their environmental impacts. They are really good organisation to conduct business with."</p>	No negative comments.
5	<p><b>Forestry company:</b></p> <p>The company finds Rayonier Matariki to be a very capable forest owner with high and professional standards.</p> <p>The organisation supports Rayonier Matariki's ongoing commitment to FSC.</p>	No negative comments.
6	<p><b>Department of conservation office:</b></p> <p>"I value this relationship and do not have any issues that remain outstanding or are of concern. The local staff are proactive and work in close alignment to any issues we encounter, they have very good relationship skills and all work activities that we have a common interest with are managed openly and in a timely manner."</p>	No negative comments.

Nr	Comment	Response
7	<p><b>Contractor Company- Northland and BOP:</b></p> <p>Available at all management levels to deal with concerns. Well skilled staff throughout the organisation.</p> <p>Open to new concepts and approaches by outside stakeholders. Has good system in place for contractors.</p>	No negative comments.
8	<p><b>District office:</b></p> <p>Protection of special sites: Very active at the sites within Glendhu forest consults the Department when required.</p> <p>Rayonier have been working with the Dunedin office of the Department of Conservation on wilding pine (contorta) reduction in and around the forest for the past 3 years.</p> <p>Rayonier Matariki have allowed safe access for DOC to undertake surveying and monitoring of threatened freshwater fish and have been keen to hear the results of this work.</p> <p>Riparian buffers in Rayonier Matariki forests are helping to protect waterways</p>	No negative comments.
9	<p><b>Neighbour:</b></p> <p>"I run motorcycle and Buggy events in Maramarua Forest and have done so for the past 15 plus years.</p> <p>Since Rayonier have taken over the forest, the co-operation of management has been excellent. This is not sucking up to the management, it is fact. Other forest management has been difficult and decidedly obstructive in their approach to recreation. I have operated in other regions with four separate management structures and have always had difficulty with communication, access and use.</p> <p>Rayonier have been very proactive and supportive of recreation. They do not compromise their main focus of tree production but do work with recreation users to ensure we have reasonable access. There are times when access is restricted due to forestry requirements, safety concerns and the like and this is understandable and communicated well in advance often with alternatives offered. Something other forestry management companies do not do.</p> <p>Also when we receive permits, they go out of their way to ensure our access is guaranteed unless there are extreme circumstances and mainly because of safety.</p> <p>The company ensures we have our insurance liability in place, checks on our safety management plans and offers support were possible. This means we are confident enough to bring up issues that may arise in the forest without feeling we need to be careful what we say for fear of being evicted from the forest.</p> <p>On the other hand, they also make sure we follow the rules and regulations and are very quick to bring us to task if we make unintentional mistakes in the forest.</p>	No negative comments.

Nr	Comment	Response
	<p>Recently we worked together to minimise silt runoff in the forest after harvesting. We have stopped using two tracks that have been disturbed by harvesting and are now not as stable as we would like therefore using them would cause erosion and silt runoff so we have isolated these particular tracks until they become stable.</p> <p>So all and all, we are very happy with Rayonier and their management. We note that often it is the actual managers that make the difference and at the BoP office we are fortunate to have a hierarchy of efficient and experienced managers who know what it is like in the real world out in the forest.</p>	
1 0	<p><b>Heritage New Zealand:</b></p> <p>Rayonier Matariki have been meeting the requirements for their Otago/Southland operations regarding the management of archaeological sites under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. They are very proactive with managing sites within their forest areas.</p>	No negative comments.
1 1	<p><b>Neighbour:</b></p> <p>"I have had many dealings with Rayonier over the last three years, including but not limited to the company gaining access through my land to theirs, I have found them very cooperative, honest and do what they say they are going to - great relationship."</p>	No negative comments.
1 2	<p><b>FOA:</b></p> <p>As member of the FOA, organisations are committed to the agreements and Accords we are signatories to. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eliminating illegal forest products in New Zealand.</li> <li>- Log transport safety accord,</li> <li>- Climate change accord,</li> <li>- Forest accord,</li> <li>- Principle for plantations forest management.</li> </ul>	No negative comments.
1 3	<p><b>Northland Neighbour:</b></p> <p>knows the company as well as the representative in the area. The organisation always communicates the operations that will be done in the area. No complaints about Rayonier.</p>	No negative comments.
1 4	<p><b>Neighbour of Puhipuhi forest:</b></p> <p>Knows the company, no complaints. The company is always communicating any activity in the area.</p>	No negative comments.
1 5	<p><b>Glenbervie Neighbour:</b></p> <p>Plenty of notice about operations. The company is a really good neighbour. No complaints about Rayonier.</p>	No negative comments.
1 6	<p><b>Glenbervie Neighbour:</b></p> <p>Has a very good relationship with the company. The staff is really good to deal with. No past nor present problems with Rayonier.</p> <p>Has been talking to other neighbour to who</p>	No negative comments.

Nr	Comment	Response
	Rayonier provided the chemicals for treating plant pests coming from the forest to the neighbours' areas.	
1 7	<p><b>Iwi member and representative of Hunting Club-BOP:</b></p> <p>Really good relationship with the company. The club has 70 members. They received a flyer with all security rules to follow in the forest.</p> <p>All hunting must be recorded in a tally sheet that is sent to Rayonier.</p> <p>Rayonier is respecting the agreement. All hunters in the hunting club are aware of the RTE species in the forest they access.</p> <p>The organisation email him communicating the operations in the areas or in the forests.</p>	No negative comments.
1 8	<p><b>Waikato Regional Council, representative of Penynsula hunting club and Iwi member:</b></p> <p>Very good relationship with the company. The measures the company took regarding the big storm in 2017 in Tairua forest are really good.</p> <p>The relationship between the Rayonier and the Iwi representatives is really good.</p> <p>Rayonier and the hunting club have an agreement. New hunters are inducted by the hunting club about the conditions for accessing to the forests.</p> <p>Rayonier works a lot with communities, there are a lot of social groups accessing to the forests.</p>	No negative comments.
1 9	<p>Tairua forest Neighbour:</p> <p>This neighbour was one of the affected by the big storm occurred in 2017. The current situation is perfect. Rayonier has been checking the action taken to be sure the actions have been effective.</p> <p>Rayonier staff is really polite and understandable. "In a scale from 1 to 10, I give them a 11"</p>	No negative comments.
2 0	<p><b>Tairua forest Neighbour (affected by the big storm):</b></p> <p>The company was there when the event occurred. They cleaned all the area and the sorted everything out.</p> <p>He is happy with the actions Rayonier took regarding this event.</p>	No negative comments.
2 1	<p><b>Regional Council (Resource Consent Compliance auditor):</b></p> <p>He said Rayonier is a great company regarding environmental issues.</p>	No negative comments.
<b>Surveillance 4</b>		
1	<p><b>Bay of Plenty Forest neighbour:</b></p> <p>No complaints about the company. When the company was harvesting next to the neighbour's property, they did some damage on the road, but they immediately repaired it.</p> <p>No wilding nor plant pests spread from Rayonier's</p>	No negative comments.

Nr	Comment	Response
	forests to the neighbour's property.	
2	<p><b>Neighbour, Chaney's forest:</b></p> <p>Very good relationship between the and company and the neighbour. There is no any complaint about Rayonier nor current problem with them. Rayonier is controlling wilding quite well, no problems with wildings not with plants pests. In the past there were some problems with hunters, but the company took all necessary actions and that is not a problem anymore.</p> <p>The company is always informing about forests operations.</p>	No negative comments.
3	<p><b>Neighbour, Dalethorpe forest:</b></p> <p>Rayonier is good neighbour. They are always letting the neighbours know about the forest operations in the area. There are no problems with wildings, company controlling the situation very well.</p> <p>No problems with hunters, neighbour is happy with Rayonier because they only allow to enter in the forest people from the hunting club and they are all neighbours.</p> <p>The company did a spraying some time ago and they did a very good job.</p>	No negative comments.
4	<p><b>Neighbour, Okuku forest:</b></p> <p>The neighbour knows the company and has the contact details of the representative. Rayonier always inform the operations. There is a current problem with wildings (Douglas fir). Neighbour has contacted the company and they are all working on this situation, this has not been resolved yet because the neighbour is still waiting information from its consultant.</p> <p>Rayonier has stopped with pig hunting because of a situation in a neighbour's block.</p> <p>Rayonier is very good managing the forest, they are very professional.</p> <p>Rayonier was harvesting next to the neighbour's property and they were very professional.</p>	No negative comments.
5	<p><b>Neighbour, Tairua forest:</b></p> <p>"Rayonier is absolutely outstanding. Very good neighbours".</p> <p>In 2017 there was a big storm that causes a lot of damages and the company repaired everything perfectly.</p> <p>There is no problem with wildings.</p> <p>The neighbour declared to be impressed with the ability of the company to be involved in the neighbours' issues.</p>	No negative comments.
6	<p><b>BOP forest Neighbour:</b></p> <p>Good relationship with the company. They have replaced the boundary fence in a very good way.</p> <p>In the past there were some problems with wildings, but this is not happening in the last years.</p>	No negative comments.

Nr	Comment	Response
	The company always inform about operations. They were harvesting last year and the managing of the operation by Rayonier was very good.	
7	<p><b>BOP Neighbour:</b></p> <p>Met Rayonier representative and knows how to get in touch with him in case of any situation.</p> <p>The neighbour has some wildings coming to the property but not necessarily from Rayonier's forest.</p> <p>No problems with past operations. In the last years no operations next to the neighbour's house.</p> <p>In the past there were some problems with hunters and the neighbour talked to the company, Rayonier took actions, there are still some problems but the neighbour did not communicate this to the company.</p>	No negative comments.
8	<p><b>Southland Neighbour:</b></p> <p>Neighbour knows how to access to the company's representative.</p> <p>Rayonier always inform the operations.</p> <p>No wildings coming from Rayonier's forest. No problems with hunters nor animals' or plants' pests.</p> <p>Last operations done by Rayonier was managed correctly.</p>	No negative comments.
9	<p><b>Neighbour, Southland forests:</b></p> <p>Rayonier always communicates the operations to neighbours.</p> <p>The last operation close to the neighbour's property was a harvesting operation and it was managed in a very good way.</p> <p>No wilding issues.</p> <p>There were some issues with hunters in the past. This was managed together with the company and it is now sorted out.</p> <p>Every time the neighbour asked Rayonier for spraying to control weeds the company did it.</p> <p>Rayonier is giving the neighbour access through their forest.</p>	No negative comments.
10	<p><b>Governmental organisation:</b></p> <p>Ability to have positive and open working relationships with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>All positive, especially from the perspective of conservation and public interaction. Strong local relationships provide the ability to address issues as they arise including public safety, protecting natural and amenity values, working in with forest activities with other community initiatives, proactive planning and integrated approach with fire prevention and risk management. A valued member of the community and seems to balance commercial and social values very well.</p>	No negative comments.
11	<p><b>Timber company:</b></p> <p>Easy to work with. Always try to accommodate.</p>	No negative comments.



Nr	Comment	Response
	No negative comments about Rayonier.	
1 2	<p><b>Governmental organisation:</b></p> <p>Comments:</p> <p>1. The invasive spread of “wilding pines”. Although there are current minimum standards in local plans around consents for placement of forests, we believe companies must go beyond the current measures that are in place. For example, the planting of a non-invasive species around at-risk species to provide a “moat” to mitigate wind-blown infection in to neighbouring areas, must be a minimum. We believe any risk must be identified and taken seriously.</p> <p>Forest owners must take responsibility for any unintended consequences of wilding spread.</p> <p>2. Provision of adequate buffer zones to protect freshwater. In highly vulnerable logging sites areas that flank “critical source areas” should be left unharvested to act as a sediment catch and as a slash catch. These areas are easy to identify during a pre-inspection before operations. These unharvested areas could then be harvested once the new plantings, in behind have been established.</p> <p>3. To remain committed to ensuring best practise behaviours is adhered to at skid sites regarding slash heaps and their risk of fire, whereas multiple skid sites may attract more cost, it also lessens the risk of slash fires with less material leading to less compression lessening the risk of combustion. Fire ponds are cleaned out and access established prior to harvest operations.</p> <p>4. Creating additional skid sites during harvest operations also reduces and spreads the risks around environmental “point source” contamination of sediment release for example.</p>	<p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p><b>1- About the wildings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wilding Control Budget submitted to the auditors. Renewed and Reviewed quarterly.</li> <li>- Very Detailed Wilding Conifer Management Plan for Southland - Otago Forest – Updated to Oct 2020. Identifying the main forests with issues, Control techniques, Individual FMP for wilding control, actions in progress, responsibilities, contractors chosen, actions to be taken, maps, and others.</li> <li>- Field verification done in Castledowns during the FSC Audit, Interview with the Silvi crew confirmed that Wilding control is done on Significant Ecological Areas (Red Tussock) at least once/year and in other parts of the state and neighbouring areas when required.</li> <li>- Other examples of wilding control reviewed during the audit, in this case was Bay Of Plenty. Big Wilding pine killed by Bark-Circle on a Maori Pa Site. Iwi representatives involved during the process. Rayonier chosen the adequate technique to avoid damaging remaining Indigenous bush, also avoiding to open light and get radiata regen from the old tree cones.</li> <li>- wilding control done in Okuku forest in a boundary area.</li> <li>- change in species. Rayonier was using in the past Douglas fir and 3 years ago they are changed this specie for a hybrid (P. radiata X P. attenuata), so now all plantations where Douglas fir would have been used the hybrid is planted, this hybrid is resistant to snow but less wilding risk than Douglas fir.</li> <li>- use of wilding risk calculator. Rayonier is using the wilding risk calculator before changing species or planting new areas. several examples were checked during the audit.</li> <li>- stakeholders’ interviews. During all the interviews stakeholders were asked about wildings invasion and most of the stakeholders did not identify any situation like this.</li> </ul> <p><b>2 – Buffer Zones and Critical Source Areas.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This is now heavily regulated by the NES-PF and NES-F. All contractors are supplied with the NZFOA NES-PF Practice Guides and Operational Plans are reviewed prior, during and after execution (special check on aerial spraying operations, monitored by GPS). Many examples of Internal audits and Council audits/site sign-offs reviewed during the audit. No Non-conformity found.</li> <li>- The 2 auditors checked several forests and drove through 2018-2019-2020 planted compartments/stands. All buffers to freshwater</li> </ul>

Nr	Comment	Response
		<p>sources, roads, public pipes and other were respected. At least, during this assessment, we had no findings on this matter.</p> <p>-The team is aware that there are some critical forests that capture water for close populations (from Dunedin city to small communities and Marae). The Council (specially Otago RC) is normally very active on sediment control and discharges. We have not come across to any Letter or Comment from the Regional Councils against Rayonier Forest Management practices on Sediment Control.</p> <p>- a corrective action request raised last year was closed during this audit about water quality monitoring. The organisation is doing quality monitoring as per the close out evidences of the raised Non-Conformity of the previous evaluation.</p> <p>- Rayonier has a stream classification system where all waterways are classified in High-med and low and different management considerations are established according to this classification. All harvest plans evidenced during the audit have a description of all waterways and the classifications as well as the actions to take for every waterway.</p> <p><b>3 – Slash Management.</b></p> <p>Certainly, the Slash Management is improving in Rayonier's Forests. Some examples as follow:</p> <p>-In numerous places Rayonier have been trucking slash away from hauler pads to allow workspace to be maintained and minimise the amount of material placed in unstable positions. Rayonier have introduced in Tairua Forest, a bin wood option where a contractor will place a 20ft container bins on the landing for bin wood ( .8m long 10 cm SED upto 80 cm LED) The logging contractor will load the container and with off-cuts which can be chipped. On haulers site Rayonier accumulate volumes of chip waste from the Warath log processors along with branches and bark. The bin wood contractor is exploring options to use this material for Garden mulch, calf padding, and fuel for the Kinlieth plant. This process has been working in Maramarua Forest with 2 contractors. 1 Removing the bin wood to be chipped for calf padding in spring, and the second contractor removing bark for garden mulch.</p> <p>-The Southland Auditor had the opportunity to review an On-Site chipping operation in the Castledowns forest. In this case, the chip will be used for fuel and the chipper will process slash on skids up to 2 years' old.</p> <p>- Another example was checked in BOP, this time the company is employing a contractor with a self-loader bin-truck. Bin wood is delivered to Kawerau mills for pulp.</p>

Nr	Comment	Response
		<p>-Auditors also check permits for firewood collection. Rayonier also delivered firewood to 22 homes in Thames, Kerepeehi and Te Puru. This is just another way to reduce field slash, just a little bit but contributes a lot to the wellbeing of the community.</p> <p><b>4- Creating Additional Skids.</b></p> <p>Not sure if creating additional skids will help. All depends of several factors, and the most important is to check that Rayonier has a good decision-making system to create the best harvest plans possible.</p> <p>For sure water management is key on this point, and everyone from the Forest Engineer, to the Roding Contractor, Rayonier Managers and Regional Council inspectors should do their best to minimise impacts.</p> <p>Harvesting plans describe all necessary actions to be taken for avoiding sediment run-off, for example water cut offs, leaving setbacks to waterways, etc. Per the visits to several forests during the audit, the auditor checked all these measures are taken by Rayonier. Situation were sediment run-off could occur were not evidence.</p>
1 3	<p><b>Forestry company:</b></p> <p>Our dealings with Rayonier Matariki Forests have always been positive. They are helpful and willing to share information and keep us informed of harvesting plans.</p> <p>All dealings in relation to the Forestry Right lease are professional and efficient.</p> <p>Good communicators with a good track record in Health, Safety and Environmental matters. They work well with the local community groups in Hanmer Springs to accommodate recreational use throughout the forest.</p>	No negative comments.
1 4	<p><b>Governmental organisation:</b></p> <p>Good to deal with, staff are engaged and helpful. Contributes to environmental work in the area – wilding pine control and showing an interest in the freshwater values. The organization has strong health and safety practices for managing visitors to the forest for a variety of reasons (access to conservation lands, hunting etc), especially during logging operations.</p> <p>Technical- Generally well planned and run operations with suitable roads maintained for operations. Generally tidy.</p> <p>Environmental- Building interest and involvement in the values of the Glendhu forest which covers all aspects here. Wilding pine control work and working with DOC, NIWA and Trustpower on a variety of environmental issues.</p> <p>Social economic- Operations show strong H&amp;S approach by all employees and contractors.</p>	No negative issues.
1	<b>Governmental organisation:</b>	No negative comments.

Nr	Comment	Response
5	<p>Clear and quantified standards for managing environmental risk with sign off on all crews work to maintain expected standard, good communication and work through requirements positively, sign off on contractors work to ensure standards are met. Knowledge of, reference to and use of farm forestry environmental code of practice.</p> <p>Excellent maps which indicate location, area logged, permanent waterway crossings, and environmental risks, tracks, Fish spawning indicator.</p> <p>Each forestry setting is planned with tree pull direction and skid site placement in areas that have lower risk of runoff, soil disturbance or distance of pull to get trees to the skid site, shovelling used on short distances to reduce tracking. Mechanical land prep windrows to the contour where safe to do so.</p> <p>Good quality roads with water tables, culverts, appropriate batter, and gravelled/metal put down – combination of forestry environmental code of practice, farm forestry association road guide and Rayonier Matariki environmental guidance.</p> <p>Lidar on forests allows for accurate slope assessment (sediment and slash risk) and second rotation forests have known risks, and established tracks. Extensive prior planning (out to years in advance generally and months in advance specifically) allows for a lot of preparation.</p> <p>Specific requirements for slash removal which allows contracting crews to understand exactly what is expected (and allows for ease of judgement and sign off when assessing completed sites) for example slash over a metre long or 10 cm in diameter must be removed from significant waterways. A classification system is used to define rivers size and appropriate setbacks. Temporary crossings are removed within 2 months unless there are unusual circumstances and culverts, bridges meet specified conditions/rules and best practice. Consents are applied for when required to obtain sign off to put in permanent crossings.</p> <p>Keep crews functioning as consistently as possible by planning lower risk harvesting on flatter, lower altitude forests during winter when cold temperatures and rain can limit harvest opportunity – also after turbulent export market and covid-19.</p>	
1 6	<p><b>Governmental organisation:</b></p> <p>As explained in our initial comments, we have been unable to undertake a thorough analysis of public access matters in relation to Rayonier Matariki. We have relied on historical information and some personal knowledge of our Regional Field Advisors (RFAs).</p> <p><b><u>Westdome Forest:</u></b></p> <p>There is a Public Access Easement (PAE 217486.3) which provides for public access up the Acton valley, and to the Windley valley (and on Mt Bee road) to the adjoining Eyre Mountains/Taka Ra Haka Conservation Park. The PAE provides for the closing of access for a variety of reasons, including</p>	<p><b><u>Rayonier Answers:</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Westdome Forest:</u></b></p> <p>Closure of the PAEs has been for reasons of safety, due to ongoing operations (harvesting, road construction and maintenance) protection of property during these operations, or for high fire danger.</p> <p>The reason for PAE is for access to conservation land – hence primary engagement with DoC– mailing list, regular updates.</p> <p>Alternative arrangements for access have been made available (through application to MF for a specific access permit) this allows MF</p>

Nr	Comment	Response
	<p>the safety of users of the access and forestry workers.</p> <p>Our organisation received several enquiries/complaints from members of the public that the Acton and Windley access was closed for what appeared to be an excessive period. Advice on the Department of Conservation (DOC) website was "26 July 2019: Acton Burn area closed Access into the Eyre Mountains via Acton Road or via Windley Valley Road is closed. Rayonier Matariki Forests' is working heavy machinery in the area and have closed access for public health and safety. The Acton Burn is closed until further notice.</p> <p>Rayonier will consider public access requests which will be subject to conditions. Contact southlandpermits@rayonier.com for more information.</p> <p>Rayonier will also try to open public access easements over the Christmas and New Year break. This is a long-term alert. First published on 9 June 2015. Last reviewed on 26 July 2019."</p> <p>Our local RFA engaged directly with Rayonier Matariki personnel in 2018, and we believe members of the public also contacted Rayonier Matariki. The main justification for the closure was given as logging trucks using the roads. While the safety concerns may be valid, our concern is that public access was closed for at least 4 years which appears excessive. I have just checked the DOC website, and see that the above advice is no longer there, so hopefully public access on the PAE has been restored.</p> <p><b><u>Longwood Forest:</u></b></p> <p>A similar situation as for Westdome Forest above. There is a PAE (263175.3) which provides for public access on some 22 roads within Longwood Forest.</p> <p>For the northern Jubilee Forest, advice on the DOC website.</p> <p>The advice on the 'alternative routes' to two areas is helpful, but they are 3 of 10 roads in that forest that the PAE provides for public access on.</p> <p>Our RFA has not engaged directly with Rayonier Matariki as a result of enquiries/complaints received from the public, but has encouraged enquirers/complainants to contact Rayonier Matariki directly and also work through DOC.</p> <p>Again, while the safety concerns may be valid, for members of the public wishing to use the access, how long is it reasonable to have the access closed? The general perception from members of the public appears to be that the access is being closed for too long a period, and that Rayonier Matariki have not been that easy to deal with.</p> <p><b><u>Ashley Forest</u></b></p> <p>The organisation has historically (&gt;4 years ago?) received several enquiries regarding public access through the Ashley forest, primarily concerning access from Lake Janet to Mt Grey, and use of Mt</p>	<p>to understand need for access and communicate directly with the applicant conveying specific restrictions around timing, advisement of hazards and safety instructions.</p> <p>The permit system has been utilised in Westdome by 12 groups during the closure for various reasons (4wd groups, hunting, mountain biking etc), including permits for 2 tramping groups.</p> <p>It was evidenced a list of permits issued by Rayonier to access to Westdome Forests for different reasons.</p> <p>The forest was reopened for public holidays.</p> <p>the forest is currently opened as per the information provided by the company.</p> <p>Westdome has roading activities scheduled for November and December with harvesting activities starting in January. Wyndley Gate will be opened over the Christmas holiday period however, and the permit system is in place and open to members of the public to apply for access if necessary.</p> <p><b><u>Longwood forest:</u></b></p> <p>Closure of the PAEs has been for reasons of safety, due to ongoing operations (harvesting, road construction and maintenance) protection of property during these operations, or for high fire danger.</p> <p>The reason for PAE is for access to conservation land – hence primary engagement with DoC– mailing list, regular updates.</p> <p>The PAE provides 3 access routes to conservation land (Bare Hill, Pourukino Reserve).</p> <p>Given there are 3 accessways to the same conservation areas, whilst one or more may be closed for operational reasons of safety, commitment has been made to preserve at least one accessway open, wherever possible. This has been achieved.</p> <p>The stakeholder has not engaged directly with MF with any concerns. Furthermore, there were no recorded complaints from members of the public for the entirety of the rolling closures.</p> <p>This response and perception is hard to reconcile with earlier recognition from WAC awarding Rayonier Matariki Forests the 2019 Outdoor Access Champion Award.</p> <p>There were 65 permits issued for access to Longwood (Jubilee Forest) for reasons including but not limited to pinecone collecting, duck shooting, dog walking, foraging, 4WD trips, tramping and mountain biking.</p> <p><b><u>Ashley forest:</u></b></p> <p>Does not appear to be a walking access issue,</p>

Nr	Comment	Response
	<p>Grey Road, unformed legal road (ULR).</p> <p>The access from Lake Janet had been surveyed (see DP57212) but no PAE was registered. Our RFA did not contact Rayonier Matariki and instead worked through DOC. The land holders solicitor, and their local representative, were contacted with a view to formalising the access, but the matter was dropped when the enquirer left the area. The organisation would be interested in discussing with Rayonier Matariki, their views on the possible formalising of the surveyed route.</p> <p>The Mt Grey Road enquiry was related to a locked gate on the road, where the exact location of the gate in relation to the legal road was uncertain. Our RFA did not contact Rayonier Matariki and encouraged the enquirer to do so.</p> <p>A general concern in some forests arises where there is a minor deviation between a legal road and a track/road and some forestry companies effectively block public access on the legal road by locking a gate on the track that deviates off the legal road.</p> <p><b><u>Dalethorpe</u></b></p> <p>Another historical matter, relating to public access associated with the ULR that intersects the forest from Dalethorpe Road south to the Selwyn River ( it may have even been before Matariki bought the forest?). Our RFA did not contact the owners, and at the time encouraged the enquirer to work through the local district council as the matter related to a legal road.</p> <p>The principle is worth mentioning in any event. There is legal public access on the ULR. The road through the forest is not coincident with the ULR in many places but is generally in the vicinity of it. While legally the land holder can prevent access on the track not on the ULR, we see that there was a clear intention for there to be public access from Dalethorpe Road to the Selwyn River at this location, and would like to see Rayonier Matariki take a generous view of any requests for access on the road. We have no recent information regarding this situation.</p> <p>We believe we are a significant stakeholder in the management of most forests. Unfortunately, we are not able to comment meaningfully on the above specific indicators with respect to the RM forests, as there has been little or no engagement.</p>	<p>rather the right of the public to practically use an unformed legal road. MF is not the landowner, so engagement needs to include the landowner.</p> <p>Also note that the access up to Lake Janet is through Crampton's Bush not Mt Grey.</p> <p>Rayonier close the Mt Grey gate to stop access as sometimes GPS takes members of the public the wrong way to Lake Janet. There is a gate on the Crampton's Bush access to Lake Janet which is only closed when the fire danger reaches very high or for other safety reasons. When this happens the company point of contact is DOC.</p> <p>Emails with the DOC were evidenced: Dec 7, 2017; Sep 26, 2020; Dec 16, 2014. In all these email different communications with the DOC were evidenced, all of them regarding access and gates closures.</p> <p>Please note that the stakeholder has not contacted MF. It is hard to tell from the general concern expressed whether this relates specifically to the Ashley access referred to or is a general concern about vehicle access across private land in general. Our records do not show any complaints from that time specifying difficulties in getting access to the forest.</p> <p><b><u>Dalethorpe forest:</u></b></p> <p>This does not appear to be a walking access issue, rather the right of the public to practically use an unformed legal road. Note that the stakeholder has not contacted MF with any concerns, nor do we have any records showing applications for walking access which have been denied.</p> <p>Actions:</p> <p>Matariki Forests will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Improve engagement with the stakeholder at the regional level. We invite the stakeholder to contact us directly with any reported concerns over access.</li> <li>•Include in access update mailing lists.</li> <li>•Extend information on DoC website to include direct contact to MF to seek specific access (via permit), as is provided for in the Westdome Forest access referred to above.</li> <li>•Add the stakeholder to our stakeholder list and contact them to inform of closures which may have impact on access to walking tracks used by the public.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>As result of all these comments from Rayonier as well as per the interview with the stakeholder, SGS team raised an observation to the indicator 4.4.5 as a way of making Rayonier to evaluate the inclusion of this stakeholder as a key stakeholder related to these issues. See</u></b></p>

Nr	Comment	Response
		<b><u>observation 15 to 4.4.5. As per the actions described by Rayonier this stakeholder will be included and contacted in the future.</u></b>

## 17. RECORD OF COMPLAINTS

Nr	Detail		
	Complaint:	Date Recorded >	dd MMM yy
	No complaints received		
	Objective evidence obtained:		
	Close-out information:	Date Closed >	dd MMM yy

End of Public Summary