	SGS QUALIFOR (Associated Documents)	Doc. Number:	AD 36A-16
		Doc. Version date:	24/12/2014
		Page:	1 of 67
		Approved by:	Gerrit Marais

Summary of Areas for Database (DFA):

Type	Area (ha)
SLIMF	
Natural Forest - Conservation	38,826
Natural Forest - Community Forestry	
Natural Forest - Tropical	
Natural Forest - Boreal	
Natural Forest - Temperate	
Plantations	119,001
Total:	157,827

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FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION REPORT

SECTION A: PUBLIC SUMMARY

Project Nr:	NZ-215275		
Client:	Rayonier New Zealand Limited		
Web Page:	www.matarikiforests.co.nz		
Address:	PO Box 9238, Newmarket, Auckland		
Country:	New Zealand		
Certificate Nr.	NZ18/873208	Certificate Type:	Forest Management
Date of Issue		Date of expiry:	
Evaluation Standard	NZS AS 4708-2014		
Forest Zone:	Temperate		
Total Certified Area	157,827 ha		
Scope:	Forest Management of plantations in the Southland, Otago, Canterbury, Southern North Island, Hawkes Bay, Bay of Plenty, Northland regions of New Zealand for the production of softwood and hardwood timber.		
Location of the FMUs included in the scope	The towns central to each region are: Invercargill, Rangiora, Auckland, Napier, Tauranga, Whangarei.		
Company Contact Person:	Kelsey Tills		
Address:	PO Box 9283, Newmarket, Auckland		
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Email:	kelsey.tills@rayonier.com		
Re evaluation	20 th to 22 nd and 27 th to 29 th October 2020		
Surveillance 1			
Surveillance 2			
Date the current version of the report was finalised	02.12.2020		
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ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS (not part of the Public Summary)

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AD 21:	Attendance Record
AD 36-B:	Evaluation - Observations and Information on Logistics
AD 36-C:	Evaluation – Information on Group Members and Scheme
AD 38:	Peer Review Report
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 of Forest Management Units (FMUs) as described below.

Description of FMUs:				
Description	Ownership	Area (ha)	Longitude E/W	Latitude N/S
Northland Region:			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
Regional Total		27,098		
Bay of Plenty Region:				
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
Regional Total		37,198		
Hawkes Bay Region:				
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
Regional Total		19,797		
Canterbury Region:				
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
Regional Total		32,179		
Southland Region:				
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
Regional Total		41,559		
Grand Total		157,827		

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
Total		157,827

Total DEFINED FOREST Area (DFA) 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
Total area of production forest (i.e. forest from which timber may be harvested)	119,001
Area of production forest classified as "plantation"	119,001
Area of production forest regenerated primarily by replanting or copicing	105,466

Composition of the Certified Forest(s)	
	Area (ha)
Area of production forest regenerate primarily by natural regeneration	-

List of Significant Biodiversity Reserves	
Description	Notes
Pihi Puihi 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 Ngakauroa 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	

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>
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>

List of Timber Product Categories				
Product Class	Product Type	Trade Name	Category	Species
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 (m ³)	
			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
Totals		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		

Lists of Pesticides and Use					
Commercial Name of Pesticide	Active Ingredient	Year	Area of application ^{*1} (ha)	Amount used ^{*2} (litre)	Reason for use
Blue Dye AGPRO	Colourant	RA	0	0	Crop protection, Aerial spray
		SA01			
		SA02			
Cloralid 300 AGPRO	Clopyralid	RA	577.23	1307.86	Crop protection, aerial spray and spot spry
		SA01			
		SA02			
Firstrate450 Grosafe	Glyphosate 450g/l	RA	515.02	3925.96	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
		SA01			
		SA02			
Glyphosate 450 AGPRO	Glyphosate 450g/l	RA	140.83	844.98	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
		SA01			
		SA02			

Lists of Pesticides and Use					
Commercial Name of Pesticide	Active Ingredient	Year	Area of application ^{*1} (ha)	Amount used ^{*2} (litre)	Reason for use
Green Glyphosate 510 AGPRO	Glyphosate 510 g/l	RA	4086.13	26849.59	Site preparation – Aerial Spry and blanks
		SA01			
		SA02			
Haloxypop 100 AGPRO	Haloxypop	RA	102.89	190.92	Crop protection, aerial spray and spot spry
		SA01			
		SA02			
Hexol AGPRO	Hexazinone	RA	7.62	106.68	Releasing
		SA01			
		SA02			
Hexagran AGPRO	Hexazinone	RA	903.45	1291.74	Releasing
		SA01			
		SA02			
Meturon AGPRO	600 g/l Metsulfuron-methyl	RA	3680.96	14854.29	Site preparation, Aerial Spray
		SA01			
		SA02			
Reply 600 Grosafe	600 g/l Metsulfuron-methyl	RA	330.55	69.64	Site preparation, Aerial Spray
		SA01			
		SA02			
Terbuthylazine 500 AGPRO	Terbuthylazine	RA	1369.24	18755.54	Crop protection, site preparation
		SA01			
		SA02			
Triclopyr 600 AGPRO	Triclopyr	RA	198.27	84.19	Pre-plant desiccation
		SA01			
		SA02			
Triumph Brushkiller Orion	Triclopyr 300g/l Picloram 100g/l	RA	105.68	122.89	Pre-plant desiccation, boundary weed control spray
		SA01			
		SA02			
Valzine 500 AGPRO		RA	1868.81	24881.46	Crop Protection spot and aerial spry

Lists of Pesticides and Use					
Commercial Name of Pesticide	Active Ingredient	Year	Area of application ^{*1} (ha)	Amount used ^{*2} (litre)	Reason for use
	425 g/l Terbutylazine 75 g/l Hexazinone	SA01			
		SA02			
Valzine extra AGPRO	400 g/l Terbutylazine 100 g/l Hexazinone	RA	46.27	97.17	Crop Protection spot and aerial spry
		SA01			
		SA02			
Potassium Cyanide	Potassium Cyanide	RA	0	0	Mammals Control
		SA01			
		SA02			
Tordon Brushkiller Dow	Picloram and Triclopyr	RA	0	0	Post plant Release spray
		SA01			
		SA02			
Roundup Dry 680 NuFarm	Glyphosate	RA	0	0	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
		SA01			
		SA02			
Cloram	Picloram and Clopyralid	RA	500.45	676.91	Post plant Release spray+
		SA01			
		SA02			

*1 the area to which the pesticide has been applied in the previous 12 months (i.e. the actual area of land for which pesticide application was considered necessary - not the 'pro-rated' area depending on whether the application was a 'spot' application, etc);

*2 the quantity of the active ingredient applied in the previous 12 months (i.e. the quantity of the undiluted product);

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
Commercial	
RNZ's aim is to be the manager of the most profitable and reputable radiata pine timberlands business in New Zealand.	
Social	
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.	
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.	

Objective	Notes
Environmental	
<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"> 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. 2. It believes that good environmental performance and good business performance go hand in hand. <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 29.6m³/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 Lammermoor 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. Waitare 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 29.6m³/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:

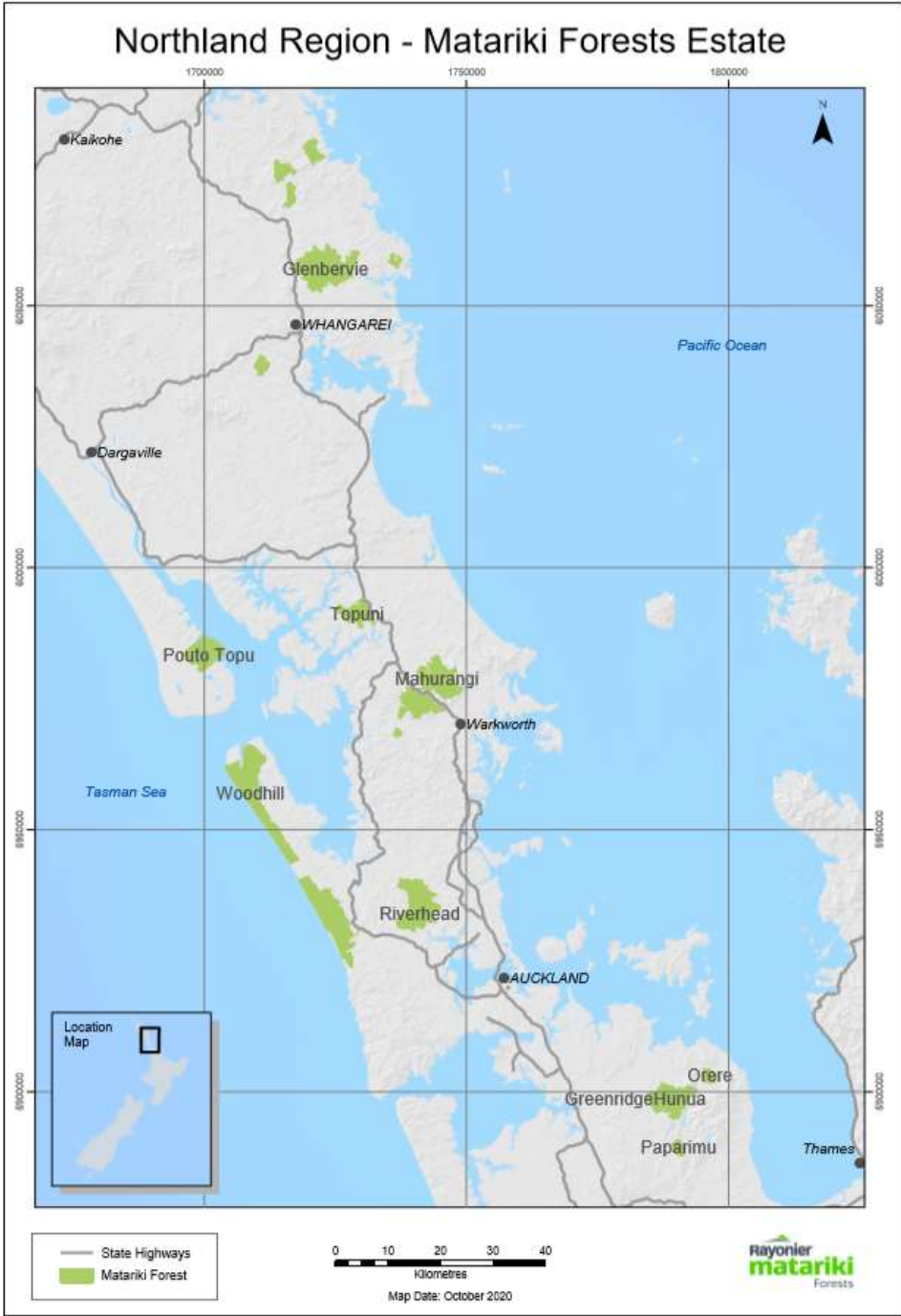
- Health and Safety
- Environment
- Customers
- Financial
- People
- Other stakeholders

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:

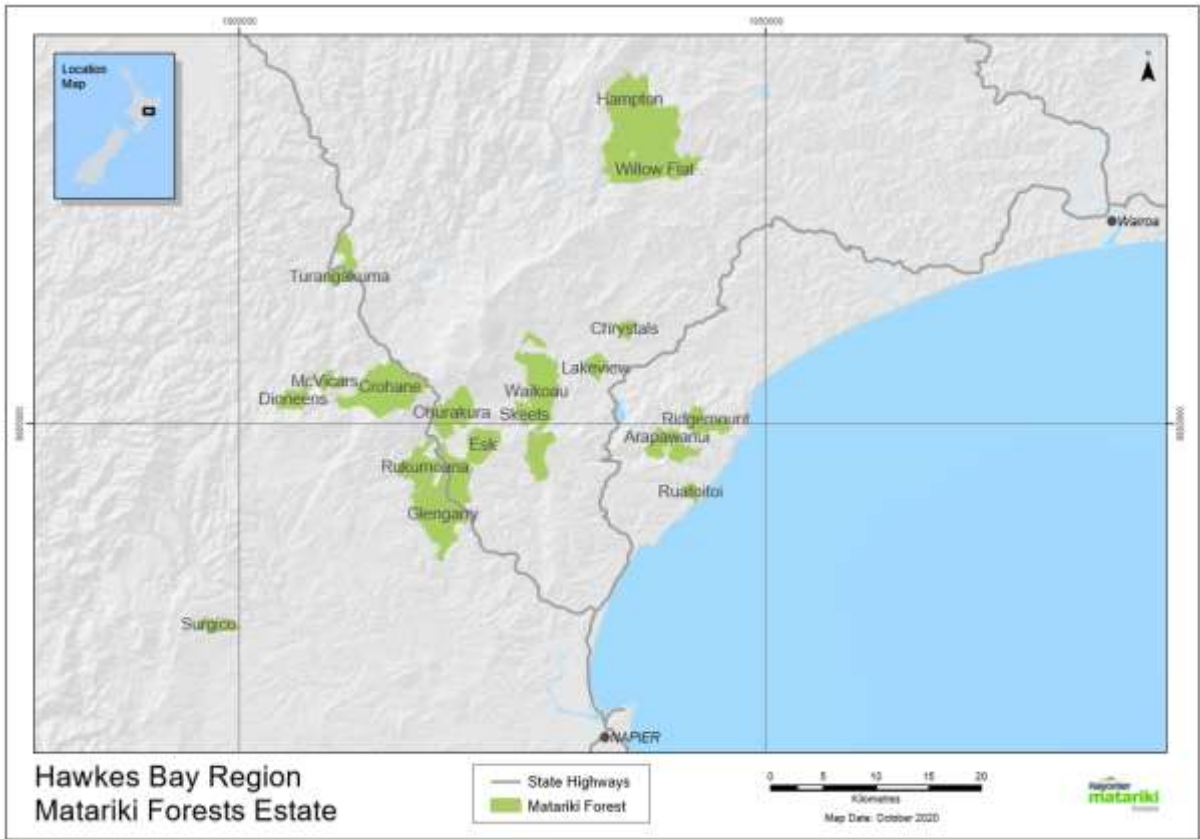
Northland



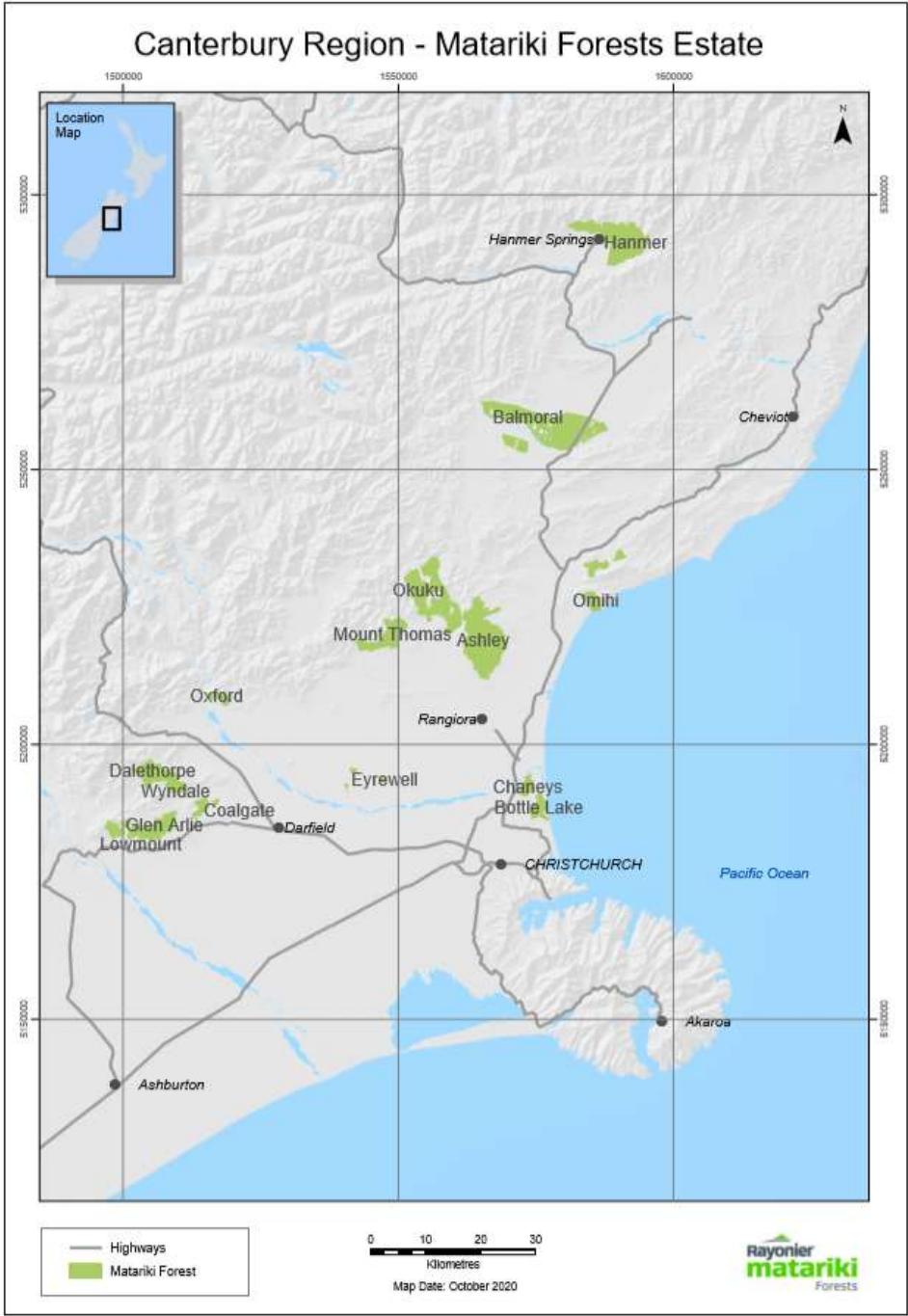
Bay of plenty



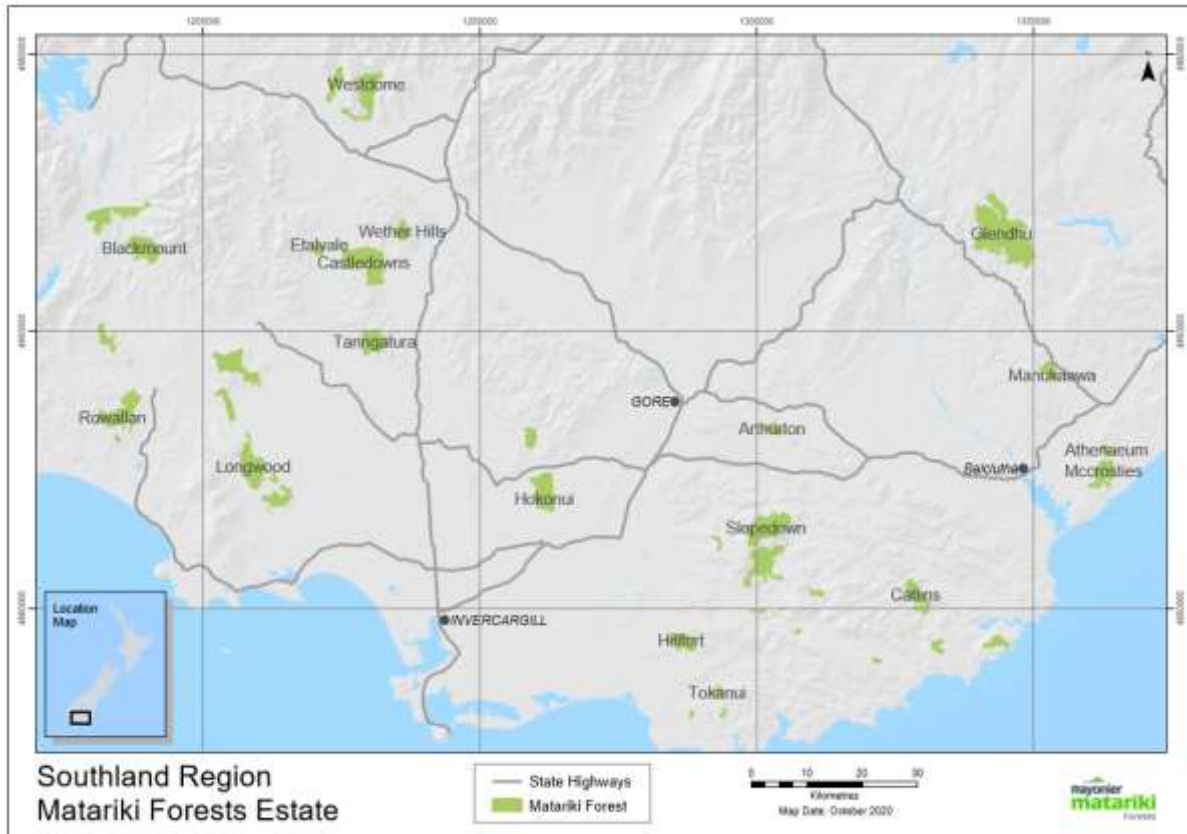
Hawke's Bay



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) 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 quantitative 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 at 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
NORTHLAND REGION			
Radiata pine	324,008	258,548	382,417
Douglas fir	Na	Na	Na
Minor Exotic Species	-	37	646
BAY OF PLENTY REGION			
Radiata pine	506,815	450,630	473,499
Douglas fir	Na	Na	Na

Minor Exotic Species	6,076	-	15,669
HAWKES BAY REGION			
Radiata pine	521,460	504,645	573,956
Douglas fir	404	-	233
Minor Exotic Species	438	-	277
CANTERBURY REGION			
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
SOUTHLAND REGION			
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 Mimihau 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 RTES 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
Number of own workers	58	44
Number of contract workers	478	16
Minimum daily wage for agricultural/forestry workers	National Minimum Wage \$18.90/hour No distinction for agriculture/forestry workers	
Infant mortality rates (under 5 years)	3.9 deaths/1000 live births (Stats NZ Feb 2019)	
Proportion of workers employed from the local population (%)	100	

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
	Legal Rights to Harvest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land tenure and management rights • Concession licenses • Management and harvest planning
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
	Taxes and Fees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of royalties and harvesting fees • Value added and sales taxes • Income and profit taxes
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
	Timber Harvesting Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber harvesting regulations • Protected sites and species • Environmental requirements • Health and safety

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal employment
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
	Third Party Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customary rights • Free prior and informed consent (FPIC) • Rights of indigenous peoples
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
	Trade and Transport
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of species, quantities, qualities • Trade and transport • Offshore trading and transfer pricing
79.	The New Zealand Forest Accord, 1991
80.	Forests Act, 1949
81.	Transport Act 1962
82.	Forest Produce Import & Export Regulations 1989
	Custom regulations
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
	CITES
88.	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
	Other
89.	Not applicable at this stage. All relevant legislation has been stated.
B.	REGULATIONS PERTINENT TO FORESTRY RELATED TO AND EMERGING FROM NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE INSTITUTIONS:
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
C.	INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS PERTINENT TO FORESTRY
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.	International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930. • 87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Conventions, 1948. • 97 Migration for Employment (Revised) Convention, 1949. • 98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949. • 100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951. • 105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957. • 111 Discrimination (Occupation and Employment) Convention, 1958. • 131 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970. • 138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973. • 141 Rural Workers' Organizations Convention, 1975. • 142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975. • 143 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention. 1975 • 155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981. • 169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989. • 182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999. • ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work (ILO 1998) • Recommendation 135 Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970. • ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 1998
D.	LOCAL STANDARDS AND BEST OPERATING PRACTICES
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, AREA , 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
RECERTIFICATION	
The company has included 4 new forests to the already certified FMUs.	Of these 4 forests, 2 were visited.
SURVEILLANCE 1	
SURVEILLANCE 2	

8. PREPARATION FOR THE EVALUATION

8.1 Schedule

This is a re-assessment of forest management units that have been certified since December 20th, 2017.

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
Team Leader	Has a tertiary degree in forestry, 12 years of experience in forestry, and more than 600 man-days of FSC audits internationally, regionally or nationally, speaks local language English and Spanish.
Team member	A QUALIFOR Lead Assessor with a Bachelor of Forestry Science, 10 years' experience in forestry and forestry certification regionally and nationally, 280 + days FSC auditing experience, speaks local language.
Peer Reviewers	Notes
Peer Reviewer 1	Not applicable

8.3 Checklist Preparation

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

Standard Used in Evaluation	Effective Date	Version Nr	Changes to Standard
NZS AS 4708:2014	26 Jan 2015	1	

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 Canterbury office. 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.

The audit was conducted by one lead assessor and one assessor in 6 days.

The first part of the audit (1st week-3 days) one of the auditors visited Southland FMU and the other one visited Canterbury. The first day of the first week every auditor started with document review in each FMU regional office. The other 2 days of the first week field visits and stakeholder consultations were done.

The second week both auditors visited Bay of Plenty FMU. The first day of the second week both auditors did field visits and stakeholder's consultation, and the other 2 days of the second week both auditors continue with document review in the Bay of Plenty office.

For the field sampling the AuditDurationCalculator - v2.5.1 was used. The result is at least 3 active blocks and 1 inactive one per FMU.

9.1 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.

9.2 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.

Nr of Stakeholders contacted	Nr of Interviews with		
	NGOs	Government	Other
REEVALAUTION			
300	0	5	11
SURVEILLANCE 1			
SURVEILLANCE 2			

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

9.3 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.

General Requirements

0.1 DEFINED FOREST AREA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The forest manager shall define the area of forest to which the Standard applies and demonstrate management control over forest operation through appropriate agreement or contracts, for the purpose of the requirements of the Standard. 2. The forest manager shall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Describe, record and map the defined forest area and maintain and regularly update a register of all separately described titles, schedules, blocks, compartments, coupes or other land components:

<p>b) Monitor and document any changes to the defined forest area and</p> <p>c) Make the maps of the defined forest area (at a scale not smaller than 1:250,000) publicly available.</p>	
Compliance	<p>Robust GIS systems are in place, with an Auckland based team responsible for improving, updating and management of data received from regional operational activities. Recent innovations include availability of forest maps and forest information as a phone app and use of field tablets for recording map information.</p> <p>Using GIS maps of every forest are created with all necessary information. This was verified during the visits to operational crews where all of the crews had maps with the description of all resources in the area.</p> <p>Rayonier is responsible for the management of all forests under the scope of the certificate, most of them are freehold and for some others there are Crown Forestry Licenses (CFL).</p> <p>Ownership titles and CFLs demonstrating the company's ownership or management rights were checked during the audit.</p>
0.2 CHAIN OF CUSTODY	
<p>1-The forest manager shall ensure that forest products and services that are sold or supplied as "certified" are identifiable as originating from the defined forest area by the provision of appropriate documentation</p> <p>2- The Forest manager shall:</p> <p>a. Describe the process relating to the transport and handling of forest products up to the point of sale or transfer; and</p> <p>b. Demonstrate control of the forest products up to the point of sale or transfer.</p>	
Compliance	<p>Rayonier is using bush docketts that are completed every time a truck is loaded with PEFC in the forest. The bush docketts have all the PEFC minimum information to make it possible to trace back any truck load, for example: forest of origin, contractor, date, PEFC claim, PEFC certificate number, compartment, etc.</p> <p>When issuing the final invoice to the clients the invoice count on all the PEFC information and a "Detailed Breakdown of Tax Invoice", where all bush docketts number and their details are described, is also attached to the invoice.</p> <p>All the invoices evidenced during the audit have the minimum required information to allow traceability of all PEFC forest products.</p>

Criterion 1 – Systematic Management	
Forest management shall be undertaken in a systematic manner appropriate to the nature and scale of the enterprise and provide for continual improvement.	
<i>Criterion 1.1 Policy</i>	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>There are several policies that defined by the organisation related to the forest management.</p> <p>The management plan is a series of documents elaborated by the company, however, there is a summary of the management plan that covers a summary of all the actions taken by the organisation to plan and manage the forests. Public Summary dated on July 2020.</p>
<i>Criterion 1.2 Forest Management Plan</i>	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>The management plan is not a single document, it is a series of documents that together gather all the information for managing and planning the operations by Rayonier.</p> <p>The following documents, part of the management plan, were evidenced among others:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Response Procedures -Auckland- June 2019 - Emergency Response Procedures- Canterbury- June 2020. - CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN- version 1.2 June 2020. - Hazardous Substance Spill and Overspray- ERP version 2 May 2015. - Public Summary report updated to July 2020. - Organisational chart updated to October 2020. - RMF Agrichemical Application SOP- May 2019. - Fuel, Oil and Chemical Spill Management- May 2019 - RMF Harvesting SOP- updated to 2019. <p>For updates in laws and regulations the National Environmental Coordinator is responsible for updating all changes regarding environmental issues and the H&S Manager is in charge of updating the H&S changes. Rayonier is a member of the NZFOA from where most of the updates are received.</p>
Criterion 1.3 Implementation of Forest Management Plan	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Per the visits to the forest operational sites, interviews with contractors and company's staff, verification of documents, etc.; it was verified the company is implementing a management system consistent with the standard requirements and according to the management plan.</p> <p>The legal right of Rayonier to manage the forests was verified per ownership titles, crown forestry licenses, etc.</p> <p>There is a "Rayonier Matariki Forests- OCTOBER 2020- Organisational Chart" where all the staff and responsibilities are described. The following positions are part of the company's human resources the organisation counts on: 5 regional managers, 5 production managers, 5 harvest coordinators, 5 District Foresters, etc. there are 46 people employed by Rayonier directly involved in the forestry area.</p> <p>In the Rayonier Health & Safety System Manual, Version Number: 2.1. Date reviewed/modified: 15 July 2020, section 26- Supplier – H&S Information, Training, Instruction & Supervision- refers to minimum base standards defined for workers working in harvesting, silviculture, cartage, etc,</p> <p>Different contractors' training records were evidenced.</p>
Criterion 1.4 Monitoring and Corrective Actions	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Rayonier carries out different type of audit/monitoring to contractors and operations. Environmental audits are done in different frequencies depending on the aspect to be monitored and the operations, for example: Pruning and thinning once per crew per season; protected areas twice a year; harvesting twice annually per crew; fuels and oils in conjunction with operational forms; etc.</p> <p>Regarding H&S there are several audit types, for example: Pre-Starts, site audits, SBO (Safe Behaviour Observations), etc. this is described in the "Rayonier Health & Safety System Manual, Version Number: 2.1. Date reviewed/modified: 15 July 2020.</p> <p>All non-compliances or deviations are registered in ENSAFE (environmental and stakeholder engagement issues) or in STAYSAFE (H&S issues). From these systems the company can export to excel all the corrective actions recorded every year. It was evidenced the summary from ENSAFE detailing the CAR ID, type of audit, contractor, crew number, actions to be taken, created by, assigned to, completion date.</p> <p>All the procedures are in place and are part of the management system. All documents related to environmental audits (with the description of the reason and when to do the audit) can be found in the company's intranet.</p>
Criterion 1.5 Review of Management system	

Strengths	
Compliance	<p>On the intranet if there is a section with all documents that requires expiry date. All company's employees can access to "my dashboard" within Promapp, under "my dashboard" all the documents that require update are listed.</p> <p>In the last page of every document there is a section "Change Synopsis:" where all versions changes and the reasons for the changes are listed.</p> <p>All company's documents are updated when necessary or as result of research and monitoring results. The stakeholder engagement plan per region is updated as result of the Social Implications Assessment completed by the Regional representative with the social situations. Management plans of several Biodiversity areas where updated as result of the monitoring done in the areas. Rayonier also analyses the result of the internal corrective action request as well as the complaints received.</p>
Criterion 1.6 Research	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>The organisation is permanently involved in research and developments programs to improve the management system when possible. The "Research, Development and Technical Services- 2020 budget" was evidenced.</p> <p>Rayonier is part of the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Radiata Pine Breeding Company which collaborates with the University of Canterbury's School of Forestry and Proseed - Forest Flows hydrology project 2020 – 2023 - Trial testing eDNA in the process of setting up with Wilderlabs and ATS Environmental - Long-term Slash in Stream Trial-Update for the Forest Resources & Environment Committee
CRITERION 2: STAKEHOLDERS	
Forest management shall demonstrate proactive stakeholder engagement	
Criterion 2.1 Identify Stakeholders	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>There is a stakeholder list per region (FMU). The stakeholder lists are updated every year considering the changes in the regions. Per the stakeholder consultation done it was evidenced these stakeholders' lists are correctly updated.</p>
Criterion 2.2 Stakeholders engagement plan	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Rayonier has two different documents describing the ways of encouraging the engagement of stakeholder. Stakeholder Engagement Plan SOP" updated on October 2019. Section 4.0 of this document "Procedures for Neighbour Notification" describes all the process for identifying neighbours that must be notified when planning operations by Rayonier. Section 5.0 "Procedure for Handling Complaints". Section 7 - Recording Stakeholder Engagements- states all stakeholder feedback will be recorded in ENSAFE under complaints or compliments.</p> <p>There is also a document "Social Implications Assessments 2020" where it is described all the changes and progress regarding social situations.</p> <p>The engagement plans of all regions are considering as part of stakeholders the communities' groups, schools, neighbours, governmental organisations, contractors, etc.</p>
Criterion 2.3 Stakeholder Participation	
Strengths	

Compliance	<p>There is a Complaints and compliments spreadsheet with the information exported from ENSAFE where all complaints, compliments and general engagements are listed.</p> <p>Rayonier as another way of facilitating and encouraging the stakeholders' engagement communicates all the high impacts operations to stakeholders.</p> <p>There is also a document "Social Implications Assessments 2020" where it is described all the changes and progress regarding social situations.</p>
Criterion 2.4 Stakeholders communication records	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>The company is building constructive relationship with affected stakeholder using different ways of encouraging stakeholders' engagement.</p> <p>Different documents created by the organisation are describing how the company will be in touch with different stakeholder to obtain feedback from them.</p> <p>Complaint system is one of the methods used by Rayonier to receive feedback form stakeholders. Complaints are registered in ENSAFE, followed and closed.</p> <p>Another way of receiving feedback from stakeholder is through the communication of all future high-risk operations to potential affected stakeholders</p> <p>All the operational prescriptions identify the presence of neighbours when applicable and mitigations measures for avoiding impacts on neighbours are described in the same prescriptions.</p>
Criterion 2.5 Records	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Several communications with stakeholders were evidenced during the audit. Per the interviews held with forests' neighbours it was verified the company is communicating the operations to those neighbours that could be impacted. See also stakeholders' interviews at the end of this report.</p>
Criterion 2.6 Public Disclosures	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>The forest management plan is publicly available under the link https://www.matarikiforests.co.nz/assets/Uploads/2020-Public-Summary.pdf</p> <p>The last approved report of the PEFC audit done by SGS in 2019 can be found at the following link https://www.matarikiforests.co.nz/assets/Uploads/215275-NZ-Rayonier-New-Zealand-Limited-SA2019-12-PEFC-NZ-AD-36-A-SC-2.pdf</p>
CRITERION 3: BIODIVERSITY	
Forest Management shall Maintain for Enhance Biodiversity	
Criterion 3.1 Identify Biodiversity priorities	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>The company identifies all the biodiversity areas present in the forest. The company has different documents related to conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>"Protected Site Management SOP- Archaeological, Biological, Historical & Managerial Sites". This document defines all the procedure (steps) to describe the management system in place to manage Natural Area values and significant sites.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL AREAS – MANAGEMENT STRATEGY version 4", where the strategies for protecting and managing ecological areas is guided by a number of requirements.</p> <p>There is a total of 137 SEAs defined by Rayonier of which 15 are within category 1 Significant Biodiversity reserves. The company has recorded each area in ENSAFE and monitoring of these sites are schedule using this system.</p>

Criterion 3.2 Maintain or Enhance biodiversity	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Rayonier has identified and categorized all the native areas within the forests. There is a total of 137 Significant Environmental Areas defined and categorized as per the conservation priorities and attributes.</p> <p>The identification of all these SEAs was done in conjunction with ecological experts in charge of doing an ecological assessment covering all the regions of the company.</p> <p>All biodiversity areas are identified in the operational prescriptions when applicable and protection measures are defined for them.</p> <p>Pests' control is also done by Rayonier in all its forest to protect the biodiversity values in the defined Significant biodiversity reserves and in the SEA reserves.</p>
Criterion 3.3 Identify significant biodiversity values	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Twelve significant biodiversity reserves had been defined by Rayonier in the previous years, this year three new sites were included under this list.</p> <p>Ecological assessments have been done by experts in the last years to define the SEAs and to define management strategies for some of these SEAs. Management reports done in collaboration with the experts were also checked.</p>
Criterion 3.4 Maintain or Enhance significant biodiversity values	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>For every significant biodiversity reserve (HCV area) Rayonier has a management plan defining the management measures to maintain or enhance the areas. In the management plans for these areas it is described the biodiversity values, social/recreational values, threats and management.</p> <p>When applicable all HCV areas and any other protected area in the company are identified in the operational prescriptions and protection measures are put in place.</p> <p>Although diminish or degraded biodiversity areas are not identified, Rayonier takes a lot of actions to maintain the identified biodiversity values present in the SEA and in the HCV areas.</p>
Criterion 3.5 Monitor Biodiversity	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>The experts' monitorings (see 3.3.2) were done to define the areas and to defined management and monitoring indicators for these ones. Based on these monitoring results, Rayonier has created a "Matariki Environmental Guidance version 2.1 dated on August 2020" where in its section "Protected Area Management" all the conditions for managing the areas according to the category are described.</p> <p>In this document is also defined the frequency for the monitoring of each category of SEA, for example category 1 are monitored annually, category 2 every 2 years and category 3 and 4 every 5 years. For the monitoring of these areas there is an app "Survey 123" and a function SEA plot sheet. In this plot sheet it is detailed for every SEA the monitoring indicators: ecological weed, palatable plants, animal's pests, RTE species, forest type coverage, etc.</p> <p>In the SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL AREAS – MANAGEMENT STRATEGY version 4", section "8.2 Monitoring Strategy Outcomes" is it described the actions taken according the monitoring score, for example • Category 1 sites when classified as active (scored above 12) will have a management plan prepared and be monitored annually according to a schedule.</p>
Criterion 3.6 Reviews of biodiversity	
Strengths	

Compliance	<p>All the natural areas are monitored by the company. Within the company there are 2 classification SEA (significant environmental area) and high conservation value areas (significant biodiversity values). the HCV are monitored every year as well as the other natural areas.</p> <p>This year as result of the monitoring results 3 new areas were classified as HCV.</p>
Criterion 3.7 Regeneration	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>All native areas are being protected. Per the visit to different forest in the FMUs (Canterbury, Southland and Bay of Plenty) it was evidenced at field that the contractors' crews are taken all the measures to avoid damaging the native forests. Setbacks are established for working in an area adjacent to any native forest. All native forests are identified in the operational maps and plans.</p>
Criterion 3.8 Introduced Genetics	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Species selection is appropriate to site and to the forest management objectives. Rayonier is using Pinus radiata/attenuata hybrids in southland and Canterbury region, this hybrid has the characteristic of being resistant to snow and has less wilding risk than Douglas fir, for this reason the company is changing the Douglas fir for this hybrid in those areas where radiata cannot be planted.</p> <p>Species selection is based on the company's market and management objectives and broad site considerations.</p> <p>Rayonier is not using GMO.</p> <p>Rayonier is using the wilding risk calculator according to the National Environmental Standard- Plantation Forestry effective from 1st may 2018. Before planting a new area or when changing species, the company completes a form DSS1 "calculating wilding spread risk for new plantings" if once applied this risk is above 12 a resource consent is presented to the Council</p>
Criterion 3.9 Native Vegetation Conversion	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Rayonier is member of the NZFOA that signatory of the New Zealand Forest Accord. The objective of this accord is to protect the native forests in New Zealand. As a member of the NZFOA Rayonier is committed to protect these areas. During the visits done to the selected forests it was evidenced the native forests are being protected during the operations, and evidences of conversion were not seen.</p> <p>The company has photos of the forest from 2011, these photos were compared to the most recent ones and the areas of native forest is the same or even bigger in some forests. Conversion from native forests to plantations was not evidenced.</p>
CRITERION 4: FOREST PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY	
Forest management shall maintain the productive capacity of forest and land	
Criterion 4.1 Identify Productive capacity	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Rayonier identifies all productive uses of the forest area that will maintain or enhance the productive capacity of the forest and also the economic viability of the company. There is a MANAGEMENT PLAN 2020 – 2024- Board Approved: 13 November 2019, where all the productive and economic analysis is presented.</p> <p>Section 4 of this document "Production volumes" describes how the volumes' forecasts are calculated. The harvest schedule is derived from the 2019 Woodstock Harvest Scheduling Model.</p>

Criterion 4.2 Identify harvest rates	
Strengths	
Compliance	In the public summary 2020 there is also a brief description of how the harvesting rates are calculated: Customer demand, access, safety and environmental requirements, owner returns and sustainable yield are all factors which influence the rate of harvest. RNZ relies upon wood flow models, and analytical scheduling tools, as well as in-house harvest planning skills to establish both the optimal time and location of harvest.
Criterion 4.3 Plan and Monitor use	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Operations are being planned as per the information obtained from Woodstock Harvest Scheduling Model which choose the optimal set of harvest unit as per the all information entered into it, considering also the constraints.</p> <p>Every change in the forest estate is adjusted in the model and the new volumes are calculated for the next years.</p> <p>Under the summary report 2020 there is a section "Monitoring forest growth and dynamics" where all the growth monitoring process done by Rayonier is described. Inventory assessments are done at various ages and the information is used to formulate planning and operational decisions. Rayonier Matariki Forests 2019 Inventory Report was evidenced during the audit.</p> <p>Choice of species for planting is driven by site characteristics, target end markets and risk profile. Primarily Pinus radiata is planted, with Douglas fir and P.radiata x P.attenuata hybrids being established on exposed, higher altitude sites in the South Island. Some stands of Cupressus macrocarpa have historically been established in Southland.</p> <p>Per the visits to the forests it was evidenced all plantations are under good growing conditions, per the interviews with neighbours it was also evidenced there is no problem with wildings.</p>
Criterion 4.4 Infrastructure	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>There is a "Road & Landing Upgrade and Construction Quarry Activities" SOP, dated on September 2018 to include the new NES-PF requirements.</p> <p>All the engineering plans also refer to the NZ Forest Road Engineering Manual Operators Guide.</p> <p>During the visits to the forests it was checked all the infrastructure necessary to execute the operations is in place and in good maintenance conditions.</p> <p>Rayonier has an app and a document of how to use it "CPR Infrastructure Check 2020". This app is used for infrastructure inspections done by the organisation.</p>
Criterion 4.5 Silviculture	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>There is a "Silvicultural Activities" SOP dated on May 2019. Silvicultural systems are appropriate for the company's objectives. This is reflected in all the operational SOPs created by the company to establish guidelines for executing the operations.</p> <p>All these SOPs describe the way of executing the different operations as well as the environmental safeguards for avoiding impacts on the environment.</p> <p>The prescriptions are prepared prior to the operations' commencement and they are used to set up all the requirements for the operations, for examples environmental constraints, natural resources present, neighbours that could be potentially affected, etc.</p>
Criterion 4.6 Establishment	
Strengths	

Compliance	<p>Planting SOP dated on April 2019 defines all the steps when planning planting operations. It is also described what are the situations that define the timing, for example: Planning procedure, Planting procedure.</p> <p>Native forests are not being managed with commercial purposes; however, the company has a plan for monitoring all the native forest and identified any management action if required. All the native forest and other natural ecosystems are being protected.</p> <p>Crop performance review reports are done annually by each region. Rayonier also does a quality control inspection in the week 8 after planting activity finished to evaluate survival.</p>
Criterion 4.7 Silviculture	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Rayonier is taking a lot of actions to avoid damage to adjacent blocks or growing stock. There are several documents where the actions taken by the organisation are established, for example: Harvest SOP 2019, Planting SOP 2019, Silvicultural activities SOP- May 2019.</p> <p>Rayonier mostly performs clearfell operations, so the risk of damaging remaining trees is low. Each block has established setbacks to the next one, these setbacks make easier to protect the non-operative blocks when harvesting or spraying.</p>
Criterion 4.8 Unplanned Fire	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>There are different fire plans for each region. The fire plans describe all the actions and steps to follow to prevent any fire and if any fire is detected the actions to fight it.</p> <p>Two fires incidents were recorded in the last year.</p>
Criterion 4.9 Non Wood Products	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>The only two non-wood products in Rayonier's forests are grazing and beehives.</p> <p>These activities are regulated through the grazing and beehive contracts between the company and the cattle and beehives owners. The activity is monitored as part of the company's staff visits to the sites.</p>
PRINCIPLE 5: FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH	
Forest management shall maintain forest ecosystems health and vitality	
Criterion 5.1 Identify damage agents	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>In the public summary 2020 it is explained how the forest health is monitored.</p> <p>There are three levels of surveillance: 1. Risk-based which focuses on early detection of new pests and pathogens in high risk areas such as urban areas and ports, 2. Surveillance of higher risk forests surrounding Level 1 areas, and 3. Forest Health Assessment (FHA) of wider forest estate to assess health status and provide early warning of increased impacts of existing pests and pathogens. The new scheme provides early detection of new pests and pathogens, provides a better chance of slowing spread, eradication, or management, provides assurance to trading partners and maintains investor confidence.</p>
Criterion 5.2 Maintain Health	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>In the Health Monitoring reports recommendations are described when necessary.</p> <p>Rayonier is also taken different actions to protect the forest ecosystem health. Plants and animals' pests are being controlled, foliage sampling are done to assess the nutrient levels, fire plans are in place and actions are taken during the fire season, among others.</p>

	Animals' pests are also being controlled as part of the forest health programme. Most of the animals' pest are controlled by hunting. Monitoring of possum numbers occurs through the Animal Health Board. Local pest contractors also monitor populations. There is a summary of animals' pests controlled in 2019 in the Summary plan 2020
Criterion 5.3 Weeds and pests	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Pests' control is also done by Rayonier in all its forest to protect the biodiversity values in the defined Significant biodiversity reserves and in the SEA reserves.</p> <p>All forests are monitored regarding ecosystem health. Rayonier hires a company for doing annual surveillances in different regions (FMUs) under the scope of the certificate.</p> <p>Animal pests are controlled mainly by hunting, plant pests are controlled with chemicals when any other method cannot be used.</p>
Criterion 5.4 Fire and Disturbance regimes	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Native forests are protected under the same fire plan applicable to every region</p> <p>All the natural ecosystems are monitored based on a monitoring strategy designed by the organisation in conjunction with a company involved in protection of natural ecosystems.</p>
Criterion 5.5 Rehabilitate degraded forest	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Rayonier has created a "Degraded Area SOP" 2020.</p> <p>Restoration measures are taken by Rayonier for the degraded areas identified. Several examples of management plans for degraded areas within the forests were evidenced during the audit.</p>
Criterion 5.6 Chemical use	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Rayonier is taking different actions to minimize the use of chemicals. When a chemical must be applied the company analyses the quantity to be applied to reduce the use of it due to environmental but also to economic issues.</p> <p>In some cases, wildings are controlled by ring barking,</p> <p>In the Agrichemical Application SOP May 2019, it is established that considerations are to be given to agrichemical application methods which maximise product effectiveness</p> <p>Animals pest are controlled preferably by hunting and trapping.</p>
Criterion 5.7 Damage agent Salvage operations	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>There is a document Natural Events ERP updated in June 2018. In this document all steps to be taken in case of any natural event are described and detailed. For example: Enter the event as an Environmental Incident into ENSAFE. Include a summary of the event any enter and actions that require follow up. Assess appropriate recovery options. Depending on the nature of the Incident, the site may need special restoration, and this should be considered.</p> <p>All biodiversity reserves have been excluded from the salvage operations' procedure. The procedure is just applicable to plantations forests. Biodiversity areas are being monitored as per the monitoring scheduled defined by Rayonier and it is checked these areas are not being affected by any operations done by the company.</p>
CRITERION 6: SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES	
Forest management shall protect soil and water resources	

Criterion 6.1 Identify soil and water values	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Matariki Environmental Guidance version 2.1 dated on August 2020. Section “Waterbody Slash Management requirements” of this document has the Matariki Stream Classification System. Three different types of stream are defined as per their dimensions.</p> <p>Regarding soils the company uses the NES-PF requirements for soils classifications and the green, yellow, orange and red zones.</p> <p>The harvest blocks are located in the maps with soils’ colours as per the NES-PF and in the harvesting prescriptions there is also a section where it is established the soils zone where the block is located and the conditions for operating in the area.</p>
Criterion 6.2 Water Quality	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>All forest operations are managed to protect the water. Waterways management measures change according to the stream classification. The information about all waterways is also presented in the operational prescriptions.</p> <p>The company is also doing water quality monitoring. Rayonier has created two documents to cover the water monitoring. MF Water Testing Regime version 0. This document defines: Stream Criteria for Testing, what is being measure (Total Suspended Sediments), Testing Process. 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>Several water quality monitoring results were evidenced during the audit.</p>
Criterion 6.3 Water Quantity	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>The relevant standard for the waterways crossing is the Forest Practice Guides Version 2.0 January 2020.</p> <p>In the section “Stream Crossing” of the harvesting plans it is referenced to the FPG and the section within this document.</p> <p>In the harvest and engineering plans checked during the audit, it was evidenced all the considerations to avoid affecting water quantity are taken.</p>
Criterion 6.4 Soil Properties	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Operations are being planned to avoid soil damage as well as nutrient loss.</p> <p>There are also SOP’s for the different forestry operations that set out the conditions for protecting the soils. Lot of actions are taken by Rayonier to protect the soils and all their properties. Environmental safeguards are put in place through the operational prescription as per the type of soil and the sites conditions when operating in any forest.</p> <p>In the Summary plan 2020 there is a section “Forest Nutrition” describing when the foliage sampling is done and how the information obtained is used: Foliage sampling is undertaken in young stands to check nutrient levels and initiate corrective fertilization, if required. Annual fertilizer programmes are implements in targeted forests, based on this monitoring and nutrition and fertiliser research.</p> <p>There is a foliage sampling prescription describing the methodology for the foliage sampling. Most of the plantations are monitored for the first time at age 6. Different foliage sampling results were checked.</p>
Criterion 6.5 Pollution	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>All the SOPs related to forestry operations and all operational prescriptions describe the prevention and mitigation measures to avoid contaminating waterways and soils are results of chemicals usage.</p>

	<p>For example: Agrichemical Application SOP, May 2019; Fuel, Oil and Chemical Spill SOP, May 2019</p> <p>The harvesting prescriptions are also describing the actions taken by contractors regarding Fuels and chemicals. In all the harvesting prescriptions there is a section stating: Fuel must be stored in approved containers where accidental spillage will not result in contamination of any water body. Diesel storage tanks should be parked in a location where accidental spillage will not result in contamination of any water body. Machines should have access to tanker re-fuel points, without damaging the log truck access.</p> <p>Per the interviews held with contractors' workers in these sites it was evidenced they are aware of the spill management procedure. All contractors are taking out all waste from the forests. The contaminated ones are taken to the contractors' facilities from where they are managed with an authorized company.</p>
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CRITERION 7: CARBON

Forest management shall maintain or enhance forest contribution to the carbon cycle

Criterion 7.1 Carbon Cycle

Strengths	
Compliance	<p>The organisation is taking several actions to contribute with the carbon cycle. Plantations' rotations are over 28 years. All forest waste is left on site contributing to the reincorporation of the carbon to the soil.</p> <p>The harvest schedule is derived from Woodstock Harvest Scheduling Model. Woodstock is a linear programming model which chooses the optimal set of harvest units by year, within constraints, that maximises the overall NPV for the estate. The model is run annually and provides the detailed harvest plans used as the basis for setting the budget. This software calculates the sustainably cut rate without affecting the reposition.</p> <p>There is a report "Matariki Forests Carbon Report For the year ended 31 December 2019" in this report section "Calculation of Stored Carbon" describes how the standing and below carbon is calculated. Section "Calculation of Carbon Emissions" described how carbon's emissions are calculated, and the following is considering: Establishment & Forest Management, Road & Landing Construction, Harvesting, Cartage, Export Shipping, etc.</p>

Criterion 7.2 Minimize fossil fuel use

Strengths	
Compliance	<p>The company is keeping track of its fossil fuel use (as part of its emissions reporting) and it does show it is trending down. There is a graph showing its emissions and it can be check the progress on this.</p> <p>The consumption of fuel is considered when calculating the emissions, this is reflected in the report "Matariki Forests Carbon Report For the year ended 31 December 2019".</p>

Criterion 7.3 Measurement of carbon storage

Strengths	
Compliance	<p>There is a report "Matariki Forests Carbon Report For the year ended 31 December 2019" where the company presents the result of the carbon estimation at 31.12.2019. the methodology used is built on the 2016 report and a carbon footprint report undertaken for Matariki Forests in 2011 by KPMG.</p> <p>Comparison of 2018 vs 2019 data found that there was a small increase of 3t/ha in stored carbon. There was no increase to the average age of the estate suggesting the increase in stored carbon was largely driven by changes in the estate composition.</p> <p>Total emissions increased by 10% in 2019. Comparatively, there was little change in the volume harvested/carted in 2019 from previous years.</p>

PRINCIPLE 8: CULTURAL VALUES

Forest management shall protect and maintain, for indigenous and non indigenous people, their natural, cultural, social, recreational, religious and spiritual heritage values. The rights of indigenous people which are expressed in the treaty of Waitangi shall be recognized and respected.	
<i>Criterion 8.1 Indigenous people values</i>	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>For those forest that belong to IWIs there is a Crown Forestry Licence (CFL) signed between the organisation and the IWI where all legal rights of the IWI are identified.</p> <p>On lands that are not under a CFL Rayonier has created a “Cultural, Historic and Archaeological Site Accidental Discovery ERP” May 2015. This document describes the steps to follow when any of these sites is discovered through the travel across the forests, during any operation, etc.</p> <p>The company did a training for its staff “Ka Marama Te AoMaori Workshop” done on 25.08.2020. The objectives of this workshop are: gain a greater understanding of Te Ao Maori and how this can facilitate a better connection with the Maori Stakeholders; increase the personal understanding of Marae powhiri process; among others.</p>
<i>Criterion 8.2 Indigenous people heritage values</i>	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>All indigenous sites are recorded in GIS and are being protected. There is a spreadsheet “Archaeological sites Matariki in GIS October 2020”. In the system is recorded the ID of the site, what type of site it is, the management for the site and the forest.</p> <p>There is also a “Protected Site Management SOP. Archaeological. Biological, Historical & Managerial Sites” March 2011. This document describes all steps to follow to create a management plan and to protect the sites from the operations.</p> <p>The rights of indigenous people to use the land and to access to different archaeological sites is established in section 6 of the Crown Forestry Licenses checked.</p> <p>Some examples of the involvement of indigenous people in the management of archaeological sites is the Kaweru Pa site management plan, Kiwi protected site, Hauraki collective Group</p> <p>Several IWIs have been incorporated in the stakeholder engagement plan of each region to be consulted and to strengthen the relationship with them by means of consultation.</p> <p>All operational plans (mainly harvest ones) describe the presence of any archaeological site in the area and the actions to protect them.</p>
<i>Criterion 8.3 Other Heritage values</i>	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>All areas of significance importance for indigenous people that are within the forest are being protected, independently of what kind of area it is.</p> <p>Some areas are already described in the CFL as well as the conditions for managing them</p> <p>For those areas that are discovered accidentally during the execution of operations and/or during the supervisors’ visits there is an emergency response procedure to be applied.</p> <p>Significant heritage values are considered at the moment of planning the operations. The company is working in conjunction with interested groups regarding some sites within the forests</p>
<i>Criterion 8.4 Legal and Traditional uses</i>	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>All traditional uses and access right are kept by Rayonier. Most of the legal rights are defined within the CFL, for the freehold forests once sites are identified they are protected, and when applicable, sites are managed and protected in conjunction with interested IWIs.</p>

	<p>Access is managed in such a way that does not affect the forest operations or the protected areas.</p> <p>Most of the traditional uses are related with Hunting or recreational access. Hunting and recreational operations are regulated through the permits where all the conditions for accessing the forest are described</p>
<p>PRINCIPLE 9: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS</p> <p>Forest management and shall maintain and enhance long – term social and economic benefits</p>	
<p><i>Criterion 9.1 Regional Development</i></p>	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Rayonier is supporting regional industry and communities in different ways.</p> <p>Per the interviews with contractors and their crews it was verified all the contractors are from local communities as well as their employees.</p> <p>As part of other forests' uses playing different development roles the organisation identifies grazing and beekeeping.</p> <p>In Omataroa forest it was seen a selfloader machine for Binwood and in Castledowns there was a portable chipper, this maximises the use of forest products and it is another way of supporting regional industry.</p>
<p><i>Criterion 9.2 Optimal use</i></p>	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>The organisation is obtaining different product to do an optimal use of forestry plantations. Sawn and pulp logs are being sold; this means all products that cannot be sold as sawn logs are sold as pulp logs. Rayonier is also selling binwood and there is a portable chipper in some forests to do a better use of forest waste.</p> <p>To increase product markets Rayonier is selling in the domestic market and also exporting part of the production.</p>
<p><i>Criterion 9.3 Illegal activities</i></p>	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>There is a "Trespassing on Matariki Forests Land" document detailing all steps to be taken when any illegal activity is identified in the organisation's forests. The following steps must be followed: assess the situation prior to approaching the trespasser; approaching the trespasser; when to issue a trespass notice.</p> <p>All gates are locked in the forests, private property signage is in every entrance. Forestry supervisors travel across the forests every week and when detecting any illegal situation, the procedure is applied.</p> <p>All trespassing events are recorded in ENSAFE.</p> <p>Per the stakeholder's consultation done in the visited regions, some of the stakeholders declared having problems with hunters in the past coming from Rayonier forest and the company took actions to sort this situation out.</p>
<p><i>Criterion 9.4 Skills development</i></p>	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>The organisation promotes training opportunities of its own staff and also of contractors' staff.</p> <p>In the Rayonier Health & Safety System Manual, Version Number: 2.1. Date reviewed/modified: 15 July 2020, section 26- Supplier – H&S Information, Training, Instruction & Supervision - refers to minimum base standards defined for workers working in harvesting, silviculture, cartage, etc.</p>

	Different contractors' and Rayonier's staff training records were evidenced.
Criterion 9.5 Health and Safety	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>There is a "Rayonier Health and Safety System Manual" version 2, reviewed on June 2020. This document reflects the requirements under the H&S act. 2015. These are some of the chapters covered under the H&S manual: Section 2 Emergency Procedures; Section 3 Engagement Participation & Representation; Section 4 Employee Health & Safety Induction; Section 5 Employee Training, Instruction, Supervision and Information; Section 6 Employee Health Monitoring & Workplace Inspections; Section 7 Employee Rehabilitation; Section 8 D&A Free Workplace Policy & Procedures; Section 9 Hazard and Risk Management; Section 10 Particular Risks; Section 11 General Safety Requirements and Advice for Employees.</p> <p>There is also a H&S Policy dated on 22 June 2020, signed by the Managing Director. This policy describes the commitment with the H&S regulations and with the H&S management system.</p> <p>There are several emergency plans, one per region, for example: Emergency Response Procedures -Auckland- June 2019; Emergency Response Procedures- Canterbury- June 2020.</p> <p>The organisation is using a new system "STAYSAFE" where all the information related to the H&S system is registered, for example: results of H&S audits, incidents, etc. For data analysis all the information is taken from this system.</p> <p>Monthly severity index reports are issued for all the regions, for example summary report for June 2020 shows only index 2 events occurred in the company. Two events in Northland, three in Southland, three in Hawke's bay, one in Bay of Plenty and three in Canterbury.</p>
Criterion 9.6 Workers Rights	
Strengths	
Compliance	<p>Rayonier is hiring contractors' companies for the execution of the operations. These companies contract workers for which they have individual employment agreements. In these agreements it is stipulated the wages, allowances when applicable, sick leave, annual leave, etc. This was verified per the interviews held with contractors' workers where all of them declared to have signed an employment agreement when they started with the organisation and they have demonstrated knowledge about the minimum wages and also the conditions set out in the employment agreement they signed.</p> <p>Although none of the interviewed workers are part of a union (by own decision), they declared they have good communication with their employer, and they can present any concern and negotiate if they consider it necessary.</p> <p>The contractors' selection is done based on skills and maturity of contractors' document system. When a contractor's company wants to apply to work with Rayonier there is a form that must be completed.</p> <p>There is no any union representative in the contractors' crews interviewed as part of the audit. All workers interviewed declared not be part of a union by their own decision, but they do not feel any kind of pressure in case they decide to be part of a union group.</p>

11. CERTIFICATION DECISION

SGS considers that Rayonier New Zealand Limited's forest management of the five FMUs (Bay of Plenty, Northland, Canterbury, Hawke's Bay and Southland) 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.

RE CERTIFICATION	
Issues that were hard to assess	No issues hard to assess.
Total area	157,827 ha
Number of CARs closed	1 Outstanding CARs were closed.
Nr of CARs remaining open	0 Outstanding CARs from previous evaluations were not closed.
New CARs raised	0 New Major CARs and 5 Minor CARs were raised.
Brief Summary of Sites Inspected	Southland, Canterbury and Bay of Plenty FMUs.
Recommendation	<p>The forest management of the forests of Rayonier New Zealand Limited. to remain certified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The management system 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; and ▪ 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.
SURVEILLANCE 1	
Issues that were hard to assess	
Total Area	
Number of CARs closed	
Nr of CARs remaining open	

Nr of New CARs raised	
Brief Summary of Sites Inspected	
Recommendation	
SURVEILLANCE 2	
Issues that were hard to assess	
Total Area	
Number of CARs closed	
Nr of CARs remaining open	
Nr of New CARs raised	
Brief Summary of Sites Inspected	
Recommendation	

13. RECORD OF CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS (CARs)

CORRECTIVE ACTION FROM PREVIOUS CYCLE.

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
04	6.1.2	Date Recorded>	30 Oct 2019	Due Date>	29 Oct 2020	Date Closed>	29.10.2020
Non-Conformance:							
The company is not assessing the significance of specific aspects and impacts of the operations to minimize adverse changes to water quality (physical, chemical or biological).							
Objective Evidence:							
It is part of Rayonier's procedures and monitoring objectives to conduct water quality assessments on areas where the susceptibility of the soils is considered high (red and orange areas). The New Zealand National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry (NES-PF, May 2018) requires monitoring of aquatic life and water clarity.							
Guidelines and methodology are clear on Rayonier's procedures, using the SHMAK Kits and NIWA process for stream health monitoring.							
Despite Rayonier is stating on their Public Summary that the company is conducting SHMAK programs for water quality monitoring, the company did not provide evidence of compliance with the Water Quality Monitoring programs. This was confirmed through interviews with the regional managers and the Environmental Compliance Representatives from the company.							
References:							
-Interviews with Northland, Hawkes bay and Bay of Plenty managers.							
-Water Quality Sampling Protocol V2.0 – Rayonier's Procedure, Last edited 14 Jan2019							
-Rayonier Matariki Forests, Public Summary Oct 2019. https://www.matarikiforests.co.nz/assets/Uploads/Public-Summary-October-2019-update-AT-FSC.pdf							
Close-out evidence:							
All forest operations are managed to protect the water. Waterways management measures change according to the stream classification.							
The information about all waterways is also presented in the operational prescriptions. For example:							

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harvest Plan for Sale Area: 208-006-22. Dated on June 2020. Riverhead forest. Steam 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. - 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. - Harvest Plan for Sale Area: 206-014-01R. Mahurangi Forest. Dated on September 2020. - Harvest Plan for Sale Area: 709-008-03 –Longwood forest. Internal Water Course (Settings 4 & 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 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). - Herbicide Spray Plan. Mokau forest. Dated on 04.03.2019- sensitive waterways: Swamp/stream. Don't spray directly next to waterway. <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 border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: small;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th colspan="2">July</th> <th colspan="2">August</th> <th colspan="2">September</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Date</th> <th>Result</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Result (g/m³)</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Result (g/m³)</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Carterbury</td> <td>Ohaku Pass A</td> <td></td> <td>26/07/2020</td> <td>< 2</td> <td>17/08/2020</td> <td>< 2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ohaku Pass B</td> <td></td> <td>26/07/2020</td> <td>< 2</td> <td>17/08/2020</td> <td>< 2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sawyers Stream A</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1/09/2020</td> <td>4</td> <td>26/09/2020</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">SQR</td> <td>Sawyers Stream B</td> <td></td> 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B				1/09/2020	39	26/09/2020	24	Tarua Clusshett Control				26/08/2020	< 2	21/09/2020	< 2	Tarua Clusshett Impact				24/08/2020	< 2	21/09/2020	< 2	Hawkes Bay	Omatawa Control				23/08/2020	< 2			Omatawa Impact				23/08/2020	< 2			Hampton NW 1a				6/08/2020	34	1/09/2020	4	Southland	Hampton NW 2a				6/08/2020	4	1/09/2020	4	Hampton NW 3a				6/08/2020	88	1/09/2020	10	Ridgepoint 3a				6/08/2020	< 2	1/09/2020	< 2	Northland	Ridgepoint 3b				6/08/2020	< 2	1/09/2020	< 2	Callins Control	1/07/2020	7.8	25/07/2020	6.8	25/08/2020	49	25/09/2020	11	Callins Impact	1/07/2020	5.3	25/07/2020	5.3	25/08/2020	33	25/09/2020	11	Wether Hills Control			1/08/2020	3.8	25/08/2020	3.3	25/09/2020	< 2.2	Wether Hills Impact			1/08/2020	< 2.2	25/08/2020	4.3	25/09/2020	1.1	Northland	Dean Control DOC			1/08/2020	88	24/08/2020	4.2	25/09/2020	88	Dean Impact Planted			1/08/2020	5.3	24/08/2020	3	25/09/2020	10	Northland	Mahurangi Snythley Rd Control			14/07/2020	4	LOCKDOWN	No Test	17/09/2020	1	Mahurangi Snythley Rd 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NEW CYCLE.

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
01	1.4.2	Date Recorded>	29.10.2020	Due Date>	28.10.2021	Date Closed>	
Non-Conformance:							

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		<p>The Forest Manager does not implement all measures to correct identified deficiencies and to prevent repeat occurrence, to support continual improvement in performance outcomes.</p> <p>Objective Evidence:</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, Rooding 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>Close-out evidence:</p>					
02	2.3.1	Date Recorded>	29.10.2020	Due Date>	28.10.2021	Date Closed>	
		<p>Non-Conformance:</p> <p>The forest manager is not addressing complaints, disputes and grievances in a timely manner</p> <p>Objective Evidence:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Close-out evidence:</p>					
03	02	Date Recorded>	29.10.2020	Due Date>	28.10.2021	Date Closed>	
		<p>Non-Conformance:</p> <p>The forest manager does not describe the process relating to the transport and handling of forest products up to the point of sale or transfer.</p> <p>Objective Evidence:</p> <p>There is a strong system in place for the transport and handling of PEFC products up to the point of sale or transfer, but the procedure is not described</p> <p>Close-out evidence:</p>					
04	5.5.1	Date Recorded>	29.10.2020	Due Date>	28.10.2021	Date Closed>	
		<p>Non-Conformance:</p> <p>The forest manager does not clearly identify sites within the defined forest area that are degraded and facilitate a prioritized program for the rehabilitation of degraded forests.</p> <p>See Observation 08</p> <p>Objective Evidence:</p>					

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		Rayonier is taking restoration measures of some degraded areas within the forest estate, however, there is no a system in place to record all degraded areas identified throughout the forest estate to allow having precise information of how 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.					
		Close-out evidence:					
05	1.4.1	Date Recorded>	29.10.2020	Due Date>	28.10.2021	Date Closed>	
		Non-Conformance:					
		The forest manager does not monitor and evaluate all the activities and their outcomes to ensure that requirements of the Standard are met.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		Rayonier could not provide sufficient evidence of performance 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 or block.					
		Close-out evidence:					

14. RECORD OF OBSERVATIONS

OBSERVATIONS FROM PREVIOUS CYCLE.

OBS #	Indicator	Observation Detail			
08	5.5.1	Date Recorded>	30 Oct 2019	Date Closed>	29.10.2020
		Observation:			
		Despite the regional offices have done some restoration projects, there is no clear procedures describing the evaluation criteria to designate an area as Degraded, prioritize the identified areas and define actions.			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		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 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. Observation 08 is closed and CAR 04 is raised.			

NEW OBSERVATIONS.

OBS #	Indicator	Observation Detail			
01	2.1.1	Date Recorded>	29.10.2020	Date Closed>	dd MMM yy
		Observation:			

OBS #	Indicator	Observation Detail			
		The evaluation done by Rayonier about including an organisation as a key interested stakeholder, after feedback received from the stakeholder during the stakeholder consultation done by SGS, should be followed through this observation.			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		Date Recorded>	dd MMM yy	Date Closed>	dd MMM yy
		Observation:			
		Follow-up evidence:			

15. RECORD OF STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS AND INTERVIEWS

Nr	Comment	Response
Main Evaluation		
1	<p>Bay of Plenty Forest neighbour:</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 forests to the neighbour's property.</p>	No negative comments.
2	<p>Neighbour, Chaneys forest:</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>Neighbour, Dalethorpe forest:</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>Neighbour, Okuku forest:</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	Neighbour, Tairua forest:	No negative comments.

Nr	Comment	Response
	<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>	
6	<p>BOP forest Neighbour:</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> <p>The company always inform about operations. They were harvesting last year and the managing of the operation by Rayonier was very good.</p>	No negative comments.
7	<p>BOP Neighbour:</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>Southland Neighbour:</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.</p> <p>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>Neighbour, Southland forests:</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>	No negative comments.

Nr	Comment	Response
	<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>	
10	<p>Governmental organisation:</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>Timber company:</p> <p>Easy to work with. Always try to accommodate.</p> <p>No negative comments about Rayonier.</p>	No negative comments.
12	<p>Governmental organisation:</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>Answer:</p> <p>1- About the wildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wilding Control Budget submitted to the auditors. Renewed and Reviewed quarterly. -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. - 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. -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. - wilding control done in Okuku forest in a boundary area.

Nr	Comment	Response
	<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>- 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.</p> <p>- 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.</p> <p>- stakeholders' interviews. During all the interviews stakeholders were asked about wildings invasion and most of the stakeholders did not identify any situation like this.</p> <p>2 – Buffer Zones and Critical Source Areas.</p> <p>-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.</p> <p>-The 2 auditors checked several forests and drove through 2018-2019-2020 planted compartments/stands. All buffers to freshwater 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 for CAR 04 of the previous cycle.</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>3 – Slash Management.</p> <p>Certainly, the Slash Management is improving in Rayonier's Forests. Some examples as follow:</p>

Nr	Comment	Response
		<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> <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>4- Creating Additional Skids.</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>
13	<p>Forestry company:</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>No negative comments.</p>

Nr	Comment	Response
	<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>	
14	<p>Governmental organisation:</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&S approach by all employees and contractors.</p>	No negative issues.
15	<p>Governmental organisation:</p> <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>	No negative comments.

Nr	Comment	Response
	<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>	
16	<p>Governmental organisation:</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>Westdome Forest:</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 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><u>Rayonier Answers:</u></p> <p><u>Westdome Forest:</u></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 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>

Nr	Comment	Response
	<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>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><u>Longwood Forest</u></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><u>Ashley</u></p> <p>The organisation has historically (>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 Grey Road, unformed legal road (ULR).</p>	<p><u>Longwood forest:</u></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, Pourokino 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><u>Ashley forest:</u></p> <p>Does not appear to be a walking access issue, 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>

Nr	Comment	Response
	<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><u>Dalethorpe</u></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>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><u>Dalethorpe forest:</u></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"> •Improve engagement with the stakeholder at the regional level. We invite the stakeholder to contact us directly with any reported concerns over access. •Include in access update mailing lists. •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. •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. <p><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 2.1.1 as a way of making Rayonier to evaluate the inclusion of this stakeholder as a key stakeholder related to these issues. See observation 01 to 2.1.1. As per the actions described by Rayonier this stakeholder will be included and contacted in the future.</u></p>
	Surveillance 1	

Nr	Comment	Response
Surveillance 2		

16. RECORD OF COMPLAINTS

Nr	Detail		
	Complaint:	Date Recorded >	dd MMM yy
	N/A.		
	Objective evidence obtained:		
	Close-out information:	Date Closed >	dd MMM yy