

# Divines

79

Grafton District  
Northern Region



NSW

-  STATE FORESTS
-  NATIONAL PARKS
-  MANAGEMENT BOUNDARY
-  TOWNS
-  ROADS
-  RIVERS

0 20km N

LOCATION



COMPARTMENT 79

FIGURE

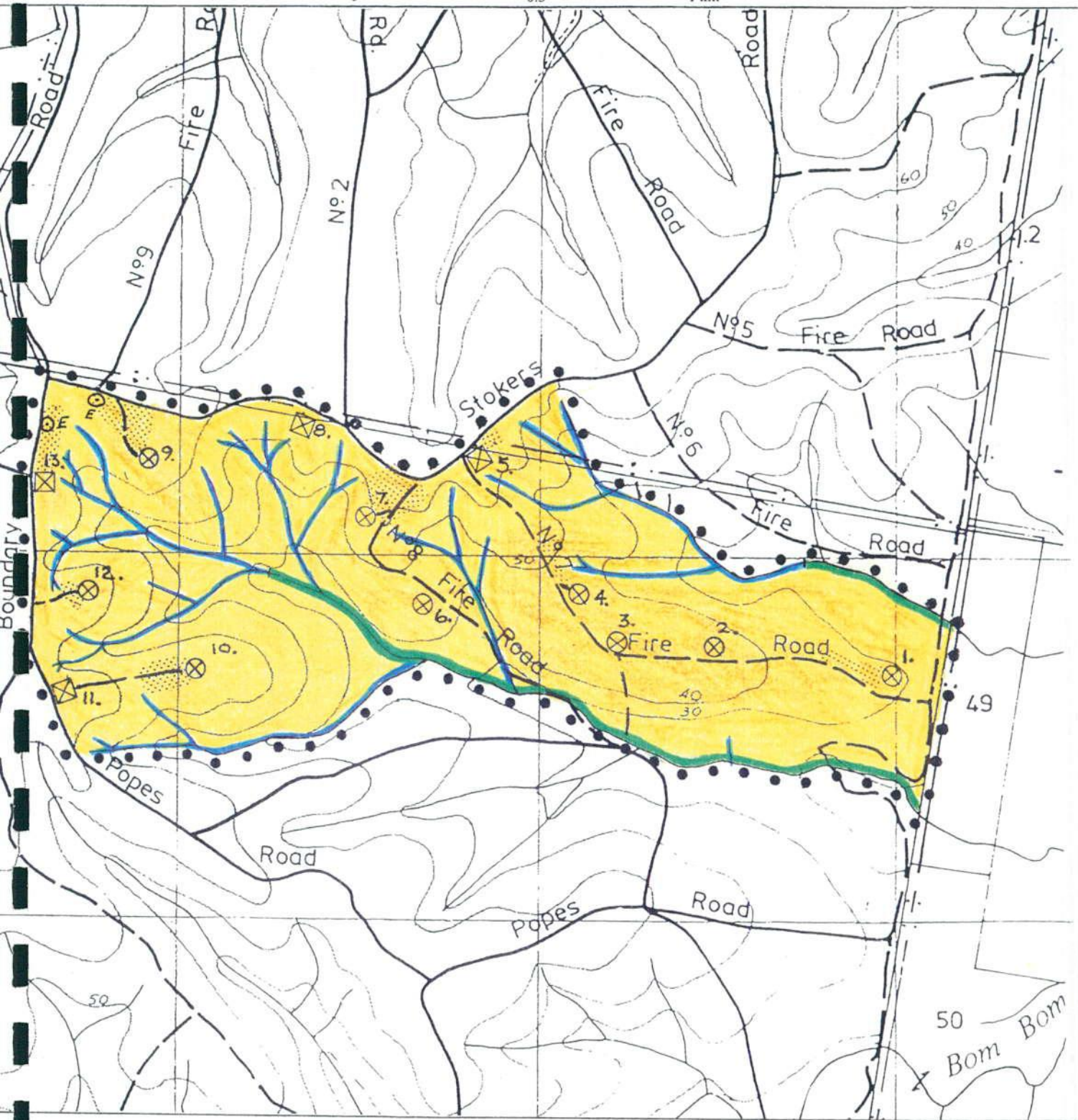
1.2

# STATE FORESTS OF NSW NORTHERN REGION - GRAFTON DISTRICT HARVESTING PLAN-OPERATIONAL MAP

COMPARTMENT NUMBER...79  
DIVINES STATE FOREST

GN

SCALE 1 : 15000 CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 m  
0 0.5 1 km



## LEGEND

### BOUNDARIES

State Forest..... : — : —  
Compartment ..... • • • • •

### ROADS

Minor Roads..... — — — — —

### HARVEST AREA

Normal Prescriptions .....  
Down-hill snagging .....

### NON HARVEST AREA

Riparian Zone.....

### DUMP SITES

Dry Weather ..... ⊗  
Wet Weather ..... ⊠  
Elite Tree ⊙ E

### WATERCOURSES AND DRAINAGE LINES

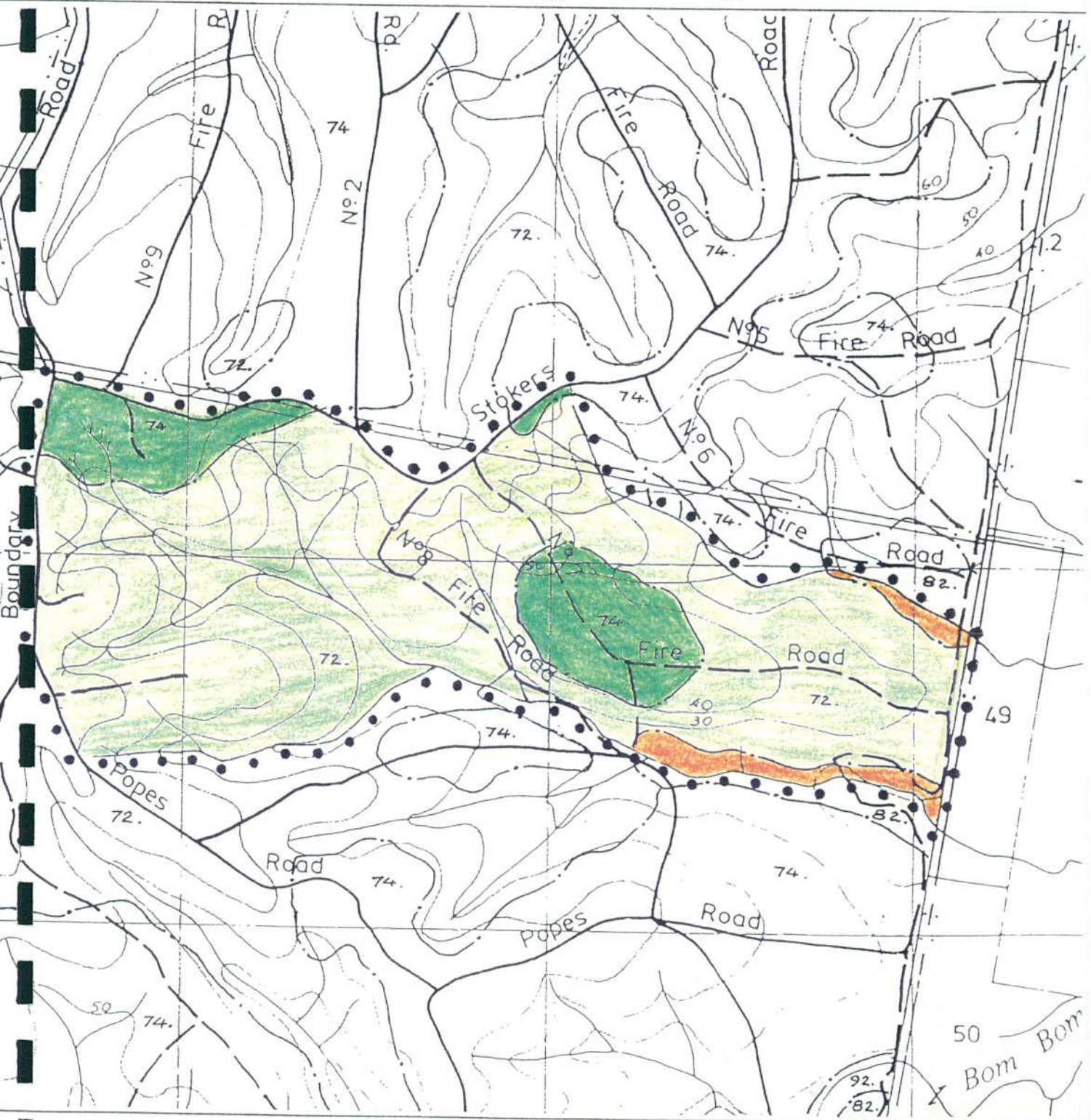
Filter Strip .....  
Filter Strip+ Protection Strip .....

# STATE FORESTS OF NSW NORTHERN REGION - GRAFTON DISTRICT HARVESTING PLAN-Forest Type Map

COMPARTMENT NUMBER 79  
DIVINES STATE FOREST

GN

SCALE 1 : 15000 CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 m  
0 0.5 1 km



## LEGEND

### BOUNDARIES

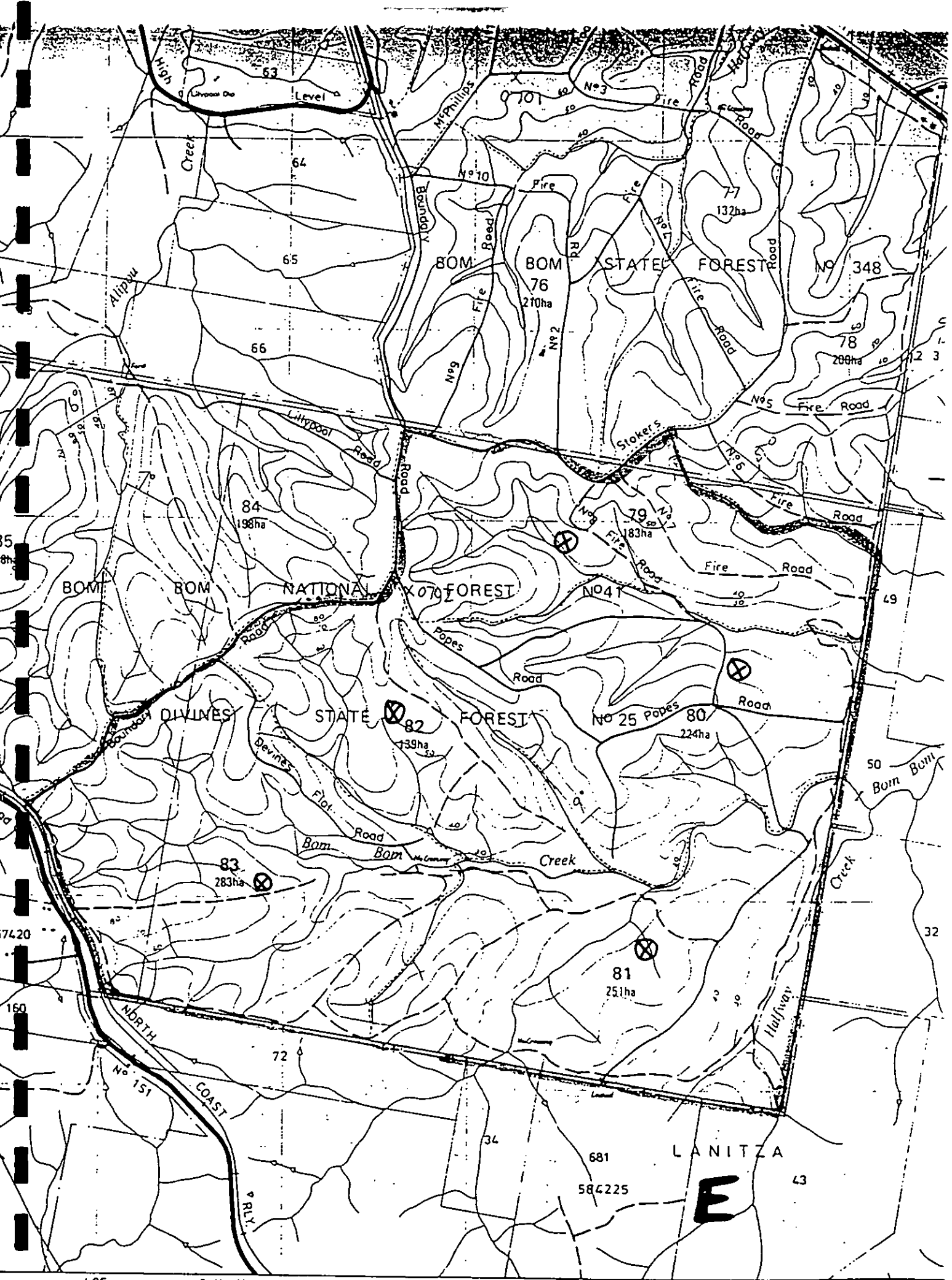
State Forest..... : — : — Forest Type..... — • —  
Compartment..... • • • •

ROADS ..... — — — —

Minor Roads..... - - - - -

### FOREST TYPES

72.....   
74.....   
82.....   
.....   
..... 



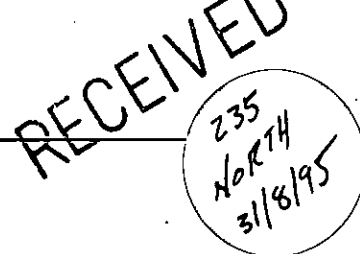
495

Coffs Harbour 69km

Parishes of Clarenza Elland & Lanitza County of Clarence

COFFS HARBOUR FORESTRY REGION

⊗ location of soil sampling site



## Harvesting Plan No GG 95/04/79

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## Part 2 FOREST MANAGEMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 2.1 PHYSICAL FEATURES

#### Description 1 Physical Description of the Area

<u>STATE FOREST</u>	Divines No 25	<u>DISTRICT</u>	Grafton
<u>REGION</u>	Northern	<u>COMPARTMENT</u>	79
<u>MANAGEMENT AREA</u>	Grafton		

#### Natural Features

- General:* The compartment contains near flat to undulating slopes. It is basically the top section of a long secondary ridge running east off a main range system.
- Catchment:* Clarence River catchment. The compartment's drainage system joins Bom Bom Creek, a tributary of the Clarence, east of the forest.
- Altitude range:* 20m - 75m A.S.L.
- Aspect:* Generally east to south-east.
- Topography:* The compartment consists of wide flat ridges with slopes generally less than 10°.

#### Artificial Features

- Roads:* Boundary Road, the main access through the Forest runs along the compartment's western boundary. Two other formed roads, Stokers Road and Popes Road run to the east off Boundary Road, along parts of the compartment's north and south boundaries respectively.
- Minor Roads:* Six minor roads give access to side ridges and the eastern boundary area in the compartment. No 7 Road, No 8 Road and the road along the eastern boundary are formed and maintained open.

#### Description 2 Special Warning of Critical Boundaries or Non-harvest Areas

Private property joins the eastern boundary of the compartment. This boundary is fenced.

Riparian Habitat Zones exist 20 metres either side of streams (watercourses, drainage lines and drainage depressions) with catchments greater than 40 hectares.

Two elite Spotted Gum trees, Tree No 3 and Tree No 5, are located near the north-west corner of the compartment.

*Reference* Grafton Management Area Environmental Impact Statement

### 2.2 FOREST MANAGEMENT AND SILVICULTURE

#### Description 3 Compartment Subdivision, Forest Types

#### Areas:

Gross Area of Compartment	183 ha
Riparian Habitat Zones	6 ha
Filter Strips	20 ha
Proposed for Logging	157 ha

**Forest Types:**

<u>Forest Types</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
72 Spotted Gum - Grey Box	147.9
74 Spotted Gum - Ironbark/Grey Gum	26.1
82 Grey Box	9.0

Reference Forestry Commission NSW (1989). Research Note 17. *Forest Types in New South Wales*

**Description 4 Broad Description of Vegetation**

**(a) Forest Types**

- Type 72 a dry type that occurs over the major part of the compartment.
- Type 74 a dry type restricted to the more exposed ridge areas (3) on the compartment.
- Type 82 an open grassy type that occurs on the lower east sections of the compartment in bands along the drainage lines.

It is difficult to distinguish between Types 72 and 74 in the field (there is no Grey Gum on the compartment) and with Grey Box occurring scattered over the whole of the Spotted Gum area it could all readily be typed as 72.

**Overstory species**

The overstory species are Spotted Gum, Grey Box, Grey, Narrow-leaf and Red Ironbarks, White Mahogany, Red Bloodwood, Forest Red Gum, Roughbarked Apple and White Stringybark.

**(b) Understory**

The understory is typically dry and open (and often non-existent), being eucalypt regeneration and acacias with occasional forest oak and roughbarked apple. Mock olive, coffee bush and muttonwood are scattered through the area. Some swamp oak and melaleucas occur along the drainage lines towards the eastern boundary.

**(c) Ground-cover**

The ground cover is mainly native grass, mostly kangaroo and baldy grass, and litter. A creeper (*Hardenbergia violacea*) also occurs and there are herbaceous species along the moister creek areas.

**(d) Rare or endangered species**

No occurrences of rare or threatened flora are recorded on the compartment and none were encountered during field inspections.

**(e) Rainforest**

There are no rainforest areas on the compartment.

**(f) Exotic weeds**

Lantana is scattered through the lower sections of the compartment. There are scattered plants of groundsel bush, noogoora burr, farmers friend and fire weed in the compartment.

**(g) Regeneration and serial stages**

The compartment contains a multi-age forest consisting of mature or maturing regrowth, seemingly having resulted from harvesting and/or impact of settlement during the later 1800s and early intense stand improvement treatment, and groups of younger regrowth of varying ages, the result of subsequent selective logging operations and stand treatments.

**Description 5 Forest and Crop Condition**

Compartment 79 has a long history of logging of varying intensities and it has been silviculturally treated on a number of occasions. The forest was basically logged out by the turn of the century. The early logging and intense treatment of about 1915 (ringbarking, grubbing, stacking and burning - apparently removing the last of the remnants of the original stand) induced growth response on retained stems and allowed regeneration to become established and grow. Much of the current stand would date from that work. It is now mainly mature or maturing. Average growth rates would be low. There is a need to replace a large proportion of this stand over the next few cutting cycles to maintain stand vigour and increase growth rates. The whole of the compartment would now yield a range of log types.

The forest has been grazed more or less since European settlement in the 1840s, probably originally as part of *Bushy Park* station and since Forest Reserve notification in 1881 by way of lease or permit. The area has been regularly burnt to maintain grazing capacity. There were cattle on Compartment 79 at the time of recent inspections.

**Description 6 Forest Management Activities****(a) Silviculture**

The main silvicultural objectives are to:

- Maintain the natural forest in a healthy condition, with some areas in a relatively undisturbed state. This will include the provision of habitat trees and provide for their future replacement.
- Obtain adequate post-harvesting regeneration that is similar in species composition to that of the original forest.
- Provide for growth and development of regeneration.
- Produce multi-aged stands on a broader area basis.

The Riparian Habitat Zones and filter strips on the compartment will remain in a relatively undisturbed state. Protection strips will be thinned under specific prescriptions with up to 50% canopy removal.

Cluster of habitat trees will be retained to meet wildlife habitat requirements.

On the balance of the area, while taking groups of younger regrowth into consideration, harvesting will provide canopy gaps and ground disturbance to promote seedling regeneration leading to multi-age regrowth forest conditions. A minimum canopy gap size of 0.4 hectares is required in the forest types occurring on the compartment to achieve successful regeneration development. This corresponds to an area approximately 65 metres in diameter.

To sustain regrowth forest development on a cyclic basis gap creation will aim at treating a maximum of 25% of the net harvesting area this cutting cycle. The balance of the area will be lightly selectively thinned where required, retaining stems that have the potential of putting on positive net increment to the next cutting cycle.

**(b) Harvesting Method**

The harvesting method proposed for the area is based on current accepted operational practices. It comprises:

- Chainsaw felling using directional felling techniques where required.
- Snigging of logs using a crawler tractor and/or a rubber tyred skidder.
- Debarking and loading of logs at the dump using an excavator or forklift.
- Transport of logs from the site using a jinker and prime mover.

A number of different log types will be produced by the harvesting. These will be segregated at the dumps and usually transported to different purchasers.

**(c) Fire Management**

Fire management is required to:

- limit damaged to stands caused by wild fires.
- ensure the establishment and survival of regeneration.
- maintain wildlife habitat.
- maintain hydrological conditions.
- meet State Forests' obligations under the Bush Fires Act.

Fire management entails the quick response to wild fire occurrence to limit fire spread, and the maintenance of fine fuels at low levels, usually by burning under mild conditions, to decrease wild fire intensities. In the Divines SF area activities are co-ordinated with other fire control agencies through the Ulmarra District Fire Plan.

In Compartment 79 bark and logging debris will be progressively spread through the logged area and/or accumulated in small heaps on the log dumps during the harvesting operation, logging debris will be kept approximately 5 metres clear of identified habitat trees, bark and logging debris will be burnt, and in the longer term fine fuels will be managed as detailed in the **Grafton District Fuel Management Plan 1993** and the **Ulmarra District Fire Plan**.

**2.3 FLORA PROTECTION**

**Description 7 Presence of Protected or Endangered Plant Species**

No species listed Rare or Threatened have been detected in this compartment and none are expected to occur.

Reference Briggs, J.H. and Leigh J. H., 1988. *Rare and Threatened Australian Plants*, Aus NPWS.  
Grafton Management Area Environmental Impact Statement

**Description 8 Presence of Rainforest**

There are no Rainforest areas in the compartment.

**Description 9 Protection of Plant Species**

Not applicable to this compartment.

## 2.4 FAUNA PROTECTION

### Description 10 Endangered and Protected Fauna Occurrence

#### (a) General

The Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat is the only Schedule 12 species that has been detected in Compartment 79. Schedule 12 species expected to occur in or in the vicinity of the compartment are:

Glossy Black Cockatoo	Red Goshawk	Square-tailed Kite
Swift Parrot	Masked Owl	Stephen's Banded Snake
Pale-Headed Snake	Brush-tailed Phascogale	Yellow-bellied Glider
Rufous Bettong	Common Planigale	Koala
Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat		Beccari's Mastiff Bat
Hoary Bat	Little Bent-wing Bat	Common Bent-wing Bat

References      Grafton Management Area Environmental Impact Statement  
SFNSW GIS Records

#### (b) Habitat Trees

Compartment 79 contains Dry Hardwood forest with xeromorphic understorey. Sufficient potential habitat and recruitment habitat trees exist in the net harvest area to allow for the retention of enough trees to meet prescription requirements.

#### (c) Riparian Habitat Zones

Riparian Habitat Zones exist 20 metres either side of streams (watercourses, drainage lines and drainage depressions) with catchments greater than 40 hectares.

#### (e) Refugia Areas

No areas of critical habitat for Schedule 12 species have been located in the net harvest area and no refugia areas have been set aside.

### Description 11 Species and Habitats Descriptions

Brief habitat descriptions for Schedule 12 species that might be adversely impacted by forest management activities on Compartment 79 are stated below:

#### (a) Critical Weight Range Species

The only Critical Weight Range species likely to occur in Compartment 79 is the Rufous Bettong. Rufous Bettongs inhabit well grassed open forests and are commonly associated with Spotted Gum. Rufous Bettongs have been seen in an adjacent compartment.

#### (b) Glossy Black-Cockatoo

Glossy Black-Cockatoos require stands containing species of Casuarina for food and large tree hollows for nesting in a range of hardwood forest types. Limited suitable Casuarina occur on the compartment and there are large hollow trees on it and nearby.

#### (c) Red Goshawk

Red Goshawks require large open woodland trees for nesting, often associated with riparian areas and swamps. Suitable habitat exists near to Divines SF.

**(d) Square-tailed Kite**

Square-tailed Kites prefer open forests and woodlands and may occasionally be seen over or near the compartment.

**(e) Swift Parrot**

This Parrot prefers open dry forests and woodlands with winter flowering eucalypts. It is nomadic, breeds in Tasmania and may occasionally be seen in or over the compartment.

**(f) Masked Owl**

This Owls inhabits forest margins and open areas, requires large tree hollows for nesting, roosts in large trees and requires a large home range. Suitable areas occur on and adjacent to the compartment.

**(g) Stephen's Banded Snake and Pale-Headed Snake**

These snakes require tree hollows and old trunk scars. There is a scattering of suitable older trees through the compartment.

**(h) Brush-tailed Phascogale**

This species requires tree hollows for nesting and prefers open forest areas, foraging generally in large rough barked trees. The open eastern areas of the compartment might be suitable habitat.

**(i) Yellow-bellied Glider**

Yellow-bellied Gliders require tree hollows for nesting, feed on eucalypt sap by cutting V-notches into the bark of certain eucalypts, eucalypt nectar, and insects harvested beneath the loose bark of bark-shedding eucalypts. The lower eastern section of the compartment might be suitable habitat.

**(j) Common Planigale**

This species occurs in a wide range of habitats generally close to water or wet areas and requires some surface cover. The more eastern creek line areas in the compartment may be suitable habitat.

**(k) Koala**

Koalas feed on eucalypt leaves from a range of species and prefer higher nutrient areas. The lower elevated eastern section of the compartment is higher nutrient country.

**(l) Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat**

This Bat roosts in tree hollows and occurs in a range of habitats including lower elevated dry forests. The compartment would seem to be suitable habitat though tree hollows would be limited.

**(m) Beccari's Mastiff Bat**

This Bat roosts in tree hollows and appears to prefer open forests and woodlands. Compartment 79 and nearby areas would seem to be suitable habitat though tree hollows would be limited.

(n) **Hoary Bat**

This Bat roosts in tree hollows and occurs in a range of habitats including dry open forests and woodlands. The compartment would seem to be suitable habitat though tree hollows would be limited.

(o) **Little Bent-wing Bat/Common Bent-wing Bat**

These Bats roost in caves and similar structures and occur in most forest and woodland habitats.

References Grafton Management Area Environmental Impact Statement.  
State Forests' Response to Submissions to the Grafton Environmental Impact Statement

**2.5 SOIL EROSION AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL**

**Description 12 Site Soil and Water Data and Other Information**

(a) **Location**

Compartment 79 is located in the north-east corner of Divines SF which in turn is located some 10 kilometres south of Grafton. See location map attached.

(b) **Climate**

Generally the climate of the Grafton area is sub-tropical with hot summers, mild winters and a distinct winter/spring dry season.

**Rainfall**

The average annual rainfall for the area is about 1050 mm  
The average rainfall erosivity - **R = 3300**

January to March is the wettest period while June to August is the driest period. Heavy rainfall events are common during summer and autumn. The monthly rainfall erosivity details are:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
627	561	396	132	66	99	66	66	198	231	363	495

Reference Rosewell C.J. & Turner J.B. (1992). *Rainfall Erosivity in New South Wales*. Technical Handbook No 11 (1st Edition), Soil Conservation Service of New South Wales.

**Temperature**

Mean maximum temperatures range from 30° in January/February down to about 20° in July/August. The mean minimum temperature range is from about 20° mid summer to around 5° July/August. These data give an indication that ground cover growth can be prolific during the warmer months but slows down considerably during the cooler drier winter periods and at times is basically nil.

(c) **Geology**

Compartment 79 is on the Grafton Formation, being lithic sandstone, siltstone, claystone clay-rich sedimentary deposits of Upper Jurassic-Cretaceous age.

**Bedding planes**

There are no obvious bedding or fracture planes in the area and no indications of mass movement.

References Veness & Associates (1994). Soils Report Grafton Environmental Impact Statement.

#### (d) Soils

Soil sampling of the area and soil testing has been carried out by J Veness of Veness & Associates Pty Ltd. Soil sample sites are indicated on the map included with the Veness Soils Report.

#### Soil types

The soil derived from the Sediments is typed as Structured plastic clays or Yellow podsolic, Gleyed podsolic soils.

#### Description and profile

The soil is described as brown, pedal, slightly stony light clay, reddish brown, pedal light clay topsoil layers to reddish brown, strongly pedal, sometimes stony light medium clay, bright yellowish brown, pedal, usually stony light medium clay subsoil layers..

The top soil layers are up to about 30 cm in depth. The surface condition is described as either crusting hard-setting or friable with thin layer of decomposing plant litter and from 1-90% scattered stone fragments, which are usually ironstone.

References Veness & Associates (1994). Soils Report Grafton Environmental Impact Statement.

#### Erodibility

K values A horizon = 0.029

K values B horizon = 0.025

#### Texture

A horizon clay loam, normal plastic.

B horizon light medium clay, normal plastic, rarely super plastic.

#### Dispersibility

%clay A horizon 15%(inclusive of gravels)

%clay B horizon 42%(inclusive of gravels)

D% A horizon 31%

D% B horizon 38%

%dispersible soil A horizon  $15/100 \times 31/100 \times 100 = 4.65$

%dispersible soil B horizon  $42/100 \times 38/100 \times 100 = 15.96$

The A horizon is not significantly dispersible.

The B horizon is significantly dispersible.

Reference Vessess and Associates. Soils Report Number VA1625A/02.

A copy of Report Number VA1625A/02 from J Veness is attached.

#### Inherent fertility

The soils are relatively fertile compared generally with soils on State Forests in the Grafton area, as is evident by the occurrence of the Red Gum and grass cover on the low elevated areas. Nearby private property is typical Clarence valley open Red Gum/Apple woodland country. Much of the original stand on the forest would have been very open.

### Depth to subsoils and bedrock

Subsoils are found from around 30 cm, bedrock is at about 100 cm or much deeper and was not always reached by the sampling. The compartment is relatively flat and the harvesting should not often disturb the subsoil.

### Existing erosion

There is very little evidence of erosion within the compartment. All structures built during the most recent logging seem to be functioning. There is limited deposition of sand and fine gravel in some drainage lines. There is some hollowing out of dispersible sub-soils along drainage lines on the flatter eastern section of the compartment (probably not connected to any harvesting). Some small, semi-permanent water holes have been so formed.

### (e) Landform

#### Slope

Slopes are generally convex from the ridge tops down to the limits of the net harvest area. The major portion of the compartment has slopes less than 10° with large areas near flat. Small sections, mostly near some drainage lines, are up to 17°. Areas of slope classes are given in Table 1 below.

**Table 1 - Slope Class Areas**  
(Hectares)

0° - ≤5°	>5° - ≤10°	>10° - ≤15°	>15° - ≤20°
132	44	6	1

#### Terrain

The compartment basically consists of a broad, relatively flat secondary ridge with a number of short wide side ridges.. The lower sections of the drainage lines are wide and near flat.

#### Drainage line condition

The drainage lines are incised in the higher sections of the compartment and then flatten out to become mostly broad and well grassed. There is limited deposition of sand and fine gravel. The channels tend to meander in the lower sections and there is evidence of cutting through bends during heavy rainfall events.

The flow of streams is intermittent (in fact they rarely run) and the drainage lines and watercourses were dry, with the only water being in a few scattered holes, at the time of recent inspections.

#### Aspect

The aspect is generally east and south-east.

#### Rockiness

There are no rock areas on the compartment and rockiness is not a consideration. The surface condition is described as either crusting hard-setting or friable with thin layer of decomposing plant litter and from 1 - 90% scattered stone fragments, which are usually ironstone.

### (f) Hydrology

The compartment is in the Clarence River catchment. The drainage system joins Bom Bom Creek east of the forest. Bom Bom Creek runs north-east and joins the Clarence River (as

Deep Creek) at Ulmarra, about 10 km down river from Grafton. There are no prescribed streams, swamps or wetlands within the net harvest area.

No major water storages occur adjacent or down stream from the compartment.

#### **Representative water monitoring sites**

The representative water monitoring site is Chaelundi (Sandstone, Rainfall 800 mm).

Reference            Forest Planning Branch *Water quality monitoring program* SFNSW 1994

#### **Previous harvesting**

The forest was one of the original sources of hardwood timber in the Clarence area and was cut over and apparently had regenerated to some extent by the late 1800s. The compartment was intensively treated ("ringbarked and matted") in the period 1911-15. It was harvested more or less on an annual basis, mostly for poles, girders and sleeper material, from the 1920s to the 1960s and treated on a number of occasions. Compartment 79 was last logged during 1991 for poles and girders. Erosion mitigation structures were constructed on snig tracks and minor roads during the 1991 logging.

#### **Upstream catchment water use**

Production forestry - the upstream catchment is wholly within Divines SF.

#### **Downstream catchment water use**

Bom Bom Creek flows through grazing country before joining the Clarence River. There would be limited stock watering along its length before it becomes salty.

#### **Domestic water use**

There is no domestic water supply drawn from the Clarence below the Bom Bom Creek junction.

#### **(g)     Vegetation and Ground-Cover**

##### **Effect on ground-cover during operations**

The harvest operations are expected to remove less than 20% of the overall ground cover of the net harvest area.

##### **Recovery time**

Recovery will be relatively rapid with 100% live ground-cover being attained with 12 months. The tracks and minor roads utilised during the 1991 logging have revegetated.

#### **(h)     Proposed Operation System**

##### **Use of existing roads**

Existing roads have been evaluated for their potential to cause water pollution.

Formed roads, Boundary, Stokes and Popes, which are crowned, effectively drained by mitres and permanently maintained, run along sections of the compartment's boundary. Additionally, six minor roads give access to side ridges and the eastern boundary area in the compartment. Of these, No 7 Road, No 8 Road and the road along the eastern boundary are long established, formed, crowned, effectively drained by mitres and maintained open. All these roads will be used during the proposed logging.

The pavements of the above roads are consolidated by long use and the verges are well grassed. The roads are in a stable condition and have recently been graded.

The opening of the minor roads to dumps will simply require the lowering of some cross fall banks constructed during the 1991 logging and the removal of a few pieces of fallen timber. This will be done by the logging machinery and will cause minimal disturbance to the pavements.

All these roads are in a stable condition with batters well grassed and none are likely to cause significant water pollution.

### **Road construction**

There is no road construction required for the harvesting. There will be no need to establish borrow pits or gravel pits.

### **Harvesting**

The harvesting method proposed for the area is based on current accepted operational practices. It comprises:

- Chainsaw felling using directional felling techniques where required.
- Snigging of logs using a crawler tractor and/or an articulated rubber tyred skidder.
- Debarking and loading of logs at the dump using an excavator or forklift.
- Transport of logs from the site using a jinker and prime mover.

The crawler tractor is used for construction and snigging from steeper slopes including winching of logs. The rubber-tyred skidder is used on the flatter terrain, for snigging smaller logs and logs from steeper areas that have been bunched by the tractor. The tractor will not often be used in Compartment 79.

### **Cover factor**

The harvesting operations described above result in a cover factor (in accordance with PCL Sch 3, Part A, Table 2) of **C = 0.108**.

### **Location of log dumps**

Log dumps are located on ridge tops to facilitate uphill snigging as indicated on the Operational Map. There will be limited downhill snigging to dumps 5, 7, 10 and 12 to reduce snigging distances and take advantage of previously constructed log dumps and snig tracks. Less than 5% of the snigging activity will be downhill. Areas are indicated on the Operational Map.

### **Post-harvest burning**

In Compartment 79 bark and logging debris will be progressively spread through the logged area during the harvesting operation and/or accumulated in small heaps on log dumps. Logging debris will be kept approximately 5 metres clear of identified habitat trees. Bark and logging debris will be burnt, and in the longer term fine fuels will be managed as detailed in the Grafton District Fuel Management Plan (1993) and the Ulmarra District Fire Plan.

### **Post-harvest rehabilitation**

Natural regeneration and natural re-seeding of overstory, understory and ground-cover species will provide ground cover rehabilitation. Roads, log dumps and major snig tracks, associated batters and drainage structures normally stabilise within twelve months provided

crossfall and cross bank drainage is properly installed. The extent of re-vegetation will be assessed during post-logging regeneration surveys.

### Description 13 Evaluation of Soil and Water Data

#### (a) Soil Erosion and Water Pollution Hazard Categories

Soil Erosion and Water Pollution Ratings (SE/WPR) have been assessed using SOILOSS 5.1. The Ratings have then been used to assess Soil Erosion and Water Pollution Categories (SE/WPHC) for the net harvest area. Details are in Table 2 below, the topsoil data having given lower slopes for the categories.

$SE/WPR = R \times K \times LS \times C$  (5.1) where:

$R = 3300$

$K = 0.029$  Topsoil (A horizon)

Method B3

$K = 0.025$  Subsoil (B horizon)

Method B3

$S =$  As factored in SOILOSS 5.1

$L = 20$  metres

$C = 0.108$  Native forest harvesting "B" Table 2

$P = 1.0$

Table 2: Water Pollution Hazard Categories

Slope Ranges (Degrees)	WPH Category	Indicative % of Net Harvest Area
0 - $\leq 5$	1	75
>5 - $\leq 20$	2	25
>20 - $\leq 30$	3	N/A
Roads	3	N/A

The following factors for rainfall erosivity and soil erodibility also apply to road construction:

$R = 3300$

$K = 0.029$

#### (b) Dispersibility

%dispersible soil A horizon = 4.65

%dispersible soil B horizon = 15.96

The A horizon is not significantly dispersible.

The B horizon is significantly dispersible.

#### (c) Other Factors

There are no other soil erosion or water pollution factors which need to be considered in relation to the planned harvesting of Compartment 79.

References *Standard Erosion Mitigation Guidelines for Logging in New South Wales* Soil Conservation Service, CaLM, NSW 1993

reduce Rosewall C.J. *SOILOSS A program to assist in the selection of management practices to erosion*

Soil Conservation Service Technical handbook No. 11 First Edition 1990, 2nd Edition 1993

**2.6 FOREST ZONING AND SPECIAL ATTRIBUTES**

**Description 14 Forest Zoning and Special Attributes**

**(a) Research Plots**

There are no research plots or long term inventory plots in the net harvest area.

Two elite Spotted Gum trees, Nos 3 and 5 are located in the north-west corner of the compartment as indicated on the Operational Map.

**(b) Special Attributes of the Area.**

No special attributes occur in the net harvest area.

## Part 3 AUTHORISATION CONDITIONS

### 3.1 COMPLIANCE

#### (a) Area Identification

##### GRAFTON DISTRICT

Divines State Forest No. 25  
Compartment 79  
Grafton Management Area

#### (b) Third Party/Lessee or Other Interest

The compartment is within the area of Occupation Permit No 11955 held by J.P. Lloyd for the purpose of grazing.

#### (c) Environmental Compliance Requirements

This Harvesting Plan is prepared by State Forests of New South Wales (State Forests) under the authority of the Forestry Act 1916. This Harvesting Plan is a condition of all Timber, Forest Products, Contractors and Operators Licences issued in connection with the timber harvesting operations described in the Plan.

All operations conducted under the authority of the Timber Licence and other Licences and Agreements issued for the area covered by this Harvesting Plan must comply with:

- Licence conditions issued by State Forests under the Forestry Act 1916.
- the "Code of Logging Practice Native Forests - State Forests and Other Crown Timber Lands" - State Forests (1993).
- the "Standard Erosion Mitigation Guidelines for Logging in New South Wales" (SEMGL 1993) issued by the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Land & Water Conservation (LaWC).
- the conditions of **Pollution Licence No 4017** issued by the Environment Protection Authority under the Pollution Control Act 1970. Those general conditions which affect licensees are set out in Schedule "A" attached to every Timber, Contractors and Operators Licence.
- conditions attached to licences issued by the National Parks and Wildlife Service under the Endangered Fauna (Interim Protection) Act 1992 and the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1967 (NPW Act).
- conditions resulting from the determination of the **Grafton Management Area Environmental Impact Statement**.
- the silvicultural specifications as stated in the **Grafton Management Area Environmental Impact Statement**.
- the schedule of specifications for the harvesting and utilisation of timber applicable to this operation, in this case:
  - **Grafton/Coffs Harbour Compulsory Sawlog Specification Hardwood Sawlog Flat Rate Royalty Utilisation Standards**
  - **Specification for Eucalypt Veneer Logs for Rotary Peeling**
  - **Australian Standard AS2209 - 1979 (poles)**

- the Code of Procedure for the measurement of timber and other products applicable to this operation, in this case:
  - **Code of Procedure for the Measurement of Hardwood Logs and other Timber Products - Northern Region.**

Variations, additions or amendments to the above documents may be made by the responsible authorities at any time, and must be implemented immediately by the State Forests Licensee.

**(d) Environmental Planning & Assessment Act Requirements**

In preparing this Harvesting Plan, the requirements of Part V of the EPA Act (as amended) and Section 92 of the NPW Act have been considered and Grafton Management Area Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has been produced.

**(e) Breaches and Infringements**

Non-compliance with any condition or instruction set out in this Harvesting Plan will be dealt with in accordance with Section 4 of the **"Code of Logging Practice Native Forests - State Forests and Other Crown -Timber Lands"**. Serious breaches may lead to the issue of a penalty notice, licensee suspension or prosecution.

**(f) Variations and Amendments to this Harvesting Plan**

Conditions and requirements relating to the Pollution Control Licence cannot be varied in the field without the prior written approval from the EPA, other than those areas detailed in Condition 5.1 (c).

Variations and other specified approvals detailed in Condition 5.1(c), may be made by the Supervising Forest Officer to this Harvesting Plan, subject to the District Forester's counter approval.

Other approvals may only be made by the Supervising Forester and are also subject to the District Forester's counter approval, and where relevant to the Pollution Control Licence, with prior approval from the EPA.

All approvals must be recorded on a variation advice, attached as Part 6. to all operational copies of this Harvesting Plan.

This Plan must not be amended by a licensee or contractor.

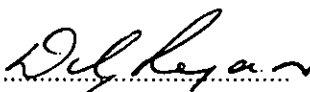
**(g) Harvesting Plan Availability**

Copies of this Harvesting Plan must be held available by the contractor or bush supervisor at the site of timber harvesting operations at all times that felling, extraction or environmental work is being undertaken within the area covered by this Harvesting Plan.

**3.2 CERTIFICATION****(a) Plan Preparation**

Prepared by: D.G. Ryan

Signature: .....



Title: Consulting Forester

Date: 24th August, 1995

**(b) District Approval (by District Forester)**

I approve the issue of this Harvesting Plan subject to any amendments, endorsements or approvals that may be made following submission to the National Parks and Wildlife Service, the Environment Protection Authority and/or the Regulatory and Public Information Committee (constituted under the Timber Industry (Interim Protection) Act, 1993 as amended).

The date that operations will need to commence is: 18th September 1995

Signature: .....

 Acting

District Forester

Date: 24th August 1995

**(c) Receipt of External Authority Approvals**

(To be completed by the District Forester or person nominated by the District Forester who must attach the relevant amendments to the Plan.)

**Table 3: External Authority Approvals**

Name of Authority	Date Received	Attached to Plan by
NPWS		
EPA		
RaPIC		
Other Authority		

I note approval of this Harvesting Plan from the above-mentioned authorities, together with the amendments they have required to be included in the Plan.

These amendments have been included in the final Plan. This Harvesting Plan comprises pages 1 - 36, attachments and the Operational Map and Appendices marked and referenced to this Harvesting Plan. This is Harvesting Plan No. GG 95/04/79

Date for commencement of operations: .....

Signature: .....

District Forester

Date: .....

**3.3 DISTRIBUTION**

Recipient	Parts	Minimum Copies
Timber Licensee	1,3,4	1
Contractors	1,3,4	1
Operator(s) (where required)	1,3,4	
Supervising Forest Officer(s) [SFO(s)]	1,3-5, (2 optional)	1
Supervising Forester(s)	All	
District Forester	All	
District Office Register	All	
Compartment History File	All	1
Regional Office (optional)	All	
Community Groups		
Soil Conservationist (Forestry)	All	

Forest Planning Branch, Head Office, for distribution to:

Regulatory and Public Information Committee	All	3
National Parks And Wildlife Service	All	2
Environment Protection Authority	All	3
Department of Lands and Water Conservation	All	1
(for harvesting in other Crown-timber lands)		

**3.4 INDUSTRY ENDORSEMENT**

I endorse the harvesting plan on behalf of industry.

Signature: ..... Licence No.: ..... Date: .....

Position: ..... Company: .....

Signature: ..... Licence No.: ..... Date: .....

Position: ..... Company: .....

Signature: ..... Licence No.: ..... Date: .....

Position: ..... Company: .....

3.5 BUSH SUPERVISORS ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I acknowledge that I have received a copy of Harvesting Plan No GG 95/04/79 and that I understand the conditions of the Plan as explained to me by a State Forests officer.

Signature: ..... Licence No: ..... Date: .....

Position.....

Signature: ..... Licence No: ..... Date: .....

Position.....

Signature: ..... Licence No: ..... Date: .....

Position.....

## Part 4 OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS

The Tree-marking Code shown in this Plan will be used to apply other Conditions of this Plan as required. All necessary tree-marking in the field will be carried out before and during the harvesting operation by the SFO. Product marking will generally be for extraction.

### 4.1 Harvesting Activity Description

The logging will be a selective harvesting operation in maturing and regrowth native hardwood forest.

### 4.2 Tree-marking Code and Harvest Regulation

#### Tree Marking Code

##### (a) Trees to be removed

Trees will be marked with a **dot**. Some trees may also be marked to produce a specific log type; **P** = Pole, **G** = girder, **V** = veneer log.

##### (b) Trees to be retained

Trees will be marked with a **horizontal line**. Some trees may be marked for a specific purpose; **H** = habitat tree, **R** = recruitment habitat tree.

##### (c) Trees marked for information

**Two horizontal lines** indicates that machinery is not permitted past the point but there may be trees to be felled. **Two horizontal lines** also indicates a **protection strip**. **Three horizontal lines** indicates that machinery and that felling is not permitted past the point. **F** = wildlife corridor, **Z** = riparian zone, **"5"**, **"10"**, **"15"**, **"20"**, or **"25"** = buffer, protection or filter strip width as appropriate. **D** = dump site, **O** = compartment boundary.

Forest boundaries are marked by yellow painted **blazes** and/or **sawn stakes**.

**Vertical line** indicates location of a minor road or snig track.

Reference: Northern Region Tree Marking Code (1995)

### 4.3 Order of Working

##### (a) Wet Weather, Dry Weather Areas.

Thirteen dump sites have been located and marked in the compartment as indicated on the operation map. Dumps 5, 8 11 and 13 have been designated as suitable for working when conditions are wet. While allowing for wet conditions, harvesting will commence on dump 1 and work progressively through to dump 13.

##### (b) Wet Weather Controls - Roads

During wet weather, the wet-weather controls set out in Section 7 of the Code of Logging Practice will apply. In particular, where runoff occurs from a road surface, haulage may not occur unless the road is a gravel or sealed road.

[see COLP 7.2, PCL Sch 4 C 82]

**(c) Wet Weather Controls - Snigging**

During wet weather, extraction tracks and snig tracks must not be used where:

- (i) there is runoff from the track surface, or;
- (ii) there is a likelihood of significant rutting leading to turbid runoff from the track surface. [see COLP 7.2, PCL Sch 4 C 93]

**4.4 Silviculture**

**(a) General**

The aim of the harvest is to promote growth on retained trees and to create conditions that will allow the establishment and growth of regeneration.

**(b) Canopy Gaps**

Tree marking for removal shall be carried out by the SFO. Tree marking shall aim at creating gaps with a maximum diameter of 70 metres over about 25% of the net harvest area. The location of these gaps shall be determined by the SFO in the field.

- Gaps shall not be located on slopes greater than 25 degrees.
- Gaps shall not intrude into protection or buffer strips.
- Logging debris shall be moved away from the edges of gaps, approximately 5 metres into the gap area.
- Some follow up felling of unmerchantable trees within gaps, using chainsaws, may be required.

No additional ground disturbance to that achieved by the logging is required to stimulate regeneration and promote its development in the compartment's forest types. No additional soil erosion or water pollution control measures, to those specified for the logging operations, are required in the gaps. Adequate wildlife habitat shall be retained in the **clusters** of undisturbed forest and in the selectively logged forest surrounding the gaps.

**(c) Tree Marking**

Tree marking within the gaps and clusters shall aim at:

**Gaps**

Removing all merchantable products with the intention of maximising the practical yield of log products with the highest economic end use.

**Interstitial Areas**

Retaining trees capable of net merchantable timber value increment for the cutting in future cutting cycles, except where:

- a) the removal would result in more valuable increment on preferred retained trees (redistribution).
- b) the tree has been or is likely to be significantly damaged during the course of harvesting operations.

## Clusters

Retaining trees for wildlife habitat purposes.

In general tree marking and supervision shall be directed towards:

1. Harvesting for the highest economic end use for which markets are available.
2. Ensuring maximum economic utilisation of all trees felled.
3. Minimising damage to the retained stand and minimising soil disturbance in excess of that required for successful regeneration establishment.

Reference Grafton Management Area Environmental Impact Statement

### (d) Harvesting Debris

Harvesting debris within a gap shall be moved approximately 5 metres away from the edge of the gap.

Debris from the selective harvesting between canopy gaps shall be removed from within approximately 5 metres of the butts of retained habitat trees to minimise bark scorch during prescribed burning operations, or any wild fire.

Harvesting debris which is likely to impede the flow of water in road drainage structures must be removed from such structures every 2 days.

Bark and debris produced by the harvesting shall be returned to the logging area and dispersed as far as practical around the net harvest area and/or stacked in small heaps on log dumps.

### (d) Directional Felling

Directional felling techniques are to be employed to minimise damage to retained trees, to avoid hang ups and to maintain values of the Riparian Habitat Zones, filter strips, protection strips and buffer strips.

## 4.6 Flora Protection

### (a) Rare or Endangered Species

No occurrences of rare or threatened flora are recorded on the compartment and none were encountered during field inspections.

### (b) Rainforest Protection

There are no rainforest areas on the compartment.

## 4.6 Fauna Protection

### (a) Sightings of Fauna

The Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat is the only Schedule 12 species that has been detected in Compartment 79. Schedule 12 species expected to occur in or in the vicinity of the compartment are:

Glossy Black Cockatoo	Red Goshawk	Square-tailed Kite
Swift Parrot	Masked Owl	Stephen's Banded Snake
Pale-Headed Snake	Brush-tailed Phascogale	Yellow-bellied Glider

<b>Rufous Bettong</b>	<b>Common Planigale</b>	<b>Koala</b>
<b>Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat</b>		<b>Beccari's Mastiff Bat</b>
<b>Hoary Bat</b>	<b>Little Bent-wing Bat</b>	<b>Common Bent-wing Bat</b>

Contractors and supervising staff shall report any sightings of Schedule 12 species to the District Marketing Forester. Such confirmed sightings or findings shall generate the application of the appropriate prescriptions to reduce any impact on the species.

**(b) Habitat Trees**

Compartment 79 contains Dry Hardwood forest with xeromorphic understorey. Sufficient potential habitat and recruitment habitat trees exist in the net harvest area to allow for the retention of enough trees to meet prescription requirements.

**Prescription 1:**

**Habitat Tree Retention**

Habitat tree retention in Dry Hardwood and Moist Hardwood forests with a xeromorphic understorey shall be four trees per hectare. For the purpose of this prescription a xeromorphic understorey is considered to be one composed predominantly of grasses, heath and/or shrubs with sclerophyllous leaves.

Habitat tree retention in Moist Hardwood forests with a mesic understorey shall be six trees per hectare. For the purpose of this prescription a mesic understorey is considered to be one composed predominantly of moist elements such as vines, shrubs with mesophyllous leaves and/or species often found in rainforest areas.

Habitat trees will be live hollow bearing trees. They are to be well spaced throughout the compartment being harvested, consistent with the size of canopy gaps required for adequate regeneration and growth for the species of the forest types. Where the specified density of habitat trees is not present the existing density is to be retained. Sufficient recruitment habitat trees to sustain the retained density of habitat trees into perpetuity are also to be retained. Stags shall not be counted as habitat trees.

Habitat trees shall be marked by the SFO.

All practical precautions must be taken to avoid tree heads landing adjacent to identified habitat trees. Tree heads shall be removed from within approximately 5 metres of identified habitat trees. Tree heads shall be removed with minimum disturbance to understory vegetation and on-ground logs.

In gapping operations, logging debris shall be moved approximately 5 metres away from the edge of the gap.

**(c) Non Harvest and Modified Harvest Areas**

**Riparian habitat zones**

Riparian Habitat Zones exist 20 metres either side of streams (watercourses, drainage lines and drainage depressions) with catchments greater than 40 hectares.

- no harvesting machinery shall enter Riparian Habitat Zones.
- felling and snigging shall be excluded from Riparian Habitat Zones.
- trees shall not be felled into Riparian Habitat Zones.
- trees shall not be damaged in Riparian Habitat Zones

## Refugia areas

No areas of critical habitat for Schedule 12 species have been located in the net harvest area and no refugia areas have been set aside.

## (d) Species and Mitigation Prescriptions

Mitigation prescriptions to be applied in Grafton Management Area have been determined for Schedule 12 species that might be adversely impacted on by forest management activities. Those relevant to Compartment 79 are stated below. The appropriate mitigation prescription shall be immediately applied when a listed species is sighted or critical habitat is located.

### Prescription 2:

#### Preservation of Critical Weight Range species

In applying the following prescription it should be noted that the *Bush Fires Act 1949* overrides Section 99(1) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1991*. Given this, the prescription should only be seen as a guide for managing the habitat of CRW fauna.

The only Critical Weight Range species likely to occur in Compartment 79 is the Rufous Bettong.

SFNSW are to ensure, to the fullest extent practicable, that any post-logging burning is to be carried out in such a manner that encroachment into critical habitat for the species listed above is prevented. This can be achieved by carrying out post-logging burning under weather and fuel conditions which minimises the chance of encroachment into critical habitat and minimises the destruction of large fallen logs (ie. those logs with a diameter greater than 40 cm).

For the purpose of this prescription critical habitat for the Rufous Bettong is defined as well grassed open forest and woodland, and large fallen logs of greater than 40 cm diameter.

### Prescription 3:

#### Glossy Black-Cockatoo

Harvesting operations shall avoid damage to Casuarina stands.

### Prescription 4:

#### Red Goshawk

200 metre radius buffer zone shall be established around each identified nest site. This prescription is to be reviewed when more than 10 confirmed locations of the species have been recorded in the management area.

### Prescription 5:

#### Square Tailed Kite

200 metre radius buffer zone shall be established around each identified nest site. This prescription is to be reviewed when more than 10 confirmed locations of the species have been recorded in the management area.

**Prescription 6:**

Masked Owl

200 metre radius buffer zone shall be established around each identified nest site and 100 metre radius buffer zone shall be established around each identified roost site. This prescription is to be reviewed when more than 10 confirmed locations of the species have been recorded in the management area.

**Prescription 7:**

Stephen's Banded Snake and Pale-Headed Snake

100 metre radius buffer zone shall be established around each identified location site. This prescription is to be reviewed when more than 10 confirmed locations of the species have been recorded in the management area.

**Prescription 8:**

Brush-tailed Phascogale

200 metre radius buffer zone shall be established around each identified nest site. This prescription is to be reviewed when more than 10 confirmed locations of the species have been recorded in the management area.

**Prescription 9:**

Yellow-bellied Glider

Within 100 metres of identified V-notch scarred trees the following trees will be retained: known scarred trees, an additional 30 trees (>10 cm dbh) of the sap feed tree species; and a minimum of 15 bark shedding trees. Additionally within a 50 ha area surrounding a scarred tree or a sighting location of a Yellow-bellied Glider, an average of 10 trees (>10 cm dbh) of feed tree species and 5 mature bark shedding trees per hectare shall be retained. These trees may be located within unlogged remnants, but retained sap feed trees may not count as retained bark shedding trees.

**Prescription 10:**

Koala

Trees with identifiable use by Koalas at the time of harvesting shall be retained. If no further Koala evidence is found within 100 metres of the use tree a minimum of 5 Koala food trees shall be retained within the 100 metres. If regular activity is detected but less than 20% of the trees within 100 metres have faecal pellets underneath and no Koalas are observed, trees with evidence of regular Koala activity shall be retained; a minimum of 15 trees are to be retained within the 100 metres radius. If regular Koala activity is detected and more than one Koala is observed or more than 20% of trees within 100 metres radius have faecal pellets underneath, forestry operations, except low intensity prescribed burning, shall be excluded from the 100 metres radius and the Director General of the NPWS shall be informed.

**Prescription 11:**

Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat

100 metre radius buffer zone shall be established around each identified roost site. This prescription is to be reviewed when more than 10 confirmed locations of the species have been recorded in the management area.

**Prescription 12:**Beccari's Mastiff Bat

100 metre radius buffer zone shall be established around each identified roost site. This prescription is to be reviewed when more than 10 confirmed locations of the species have been recorded in the management area.

**Prescription 13**Hoary Bat

100 metre radius buffer zone shall be established around each identified roost site. This prescription is to be reviewed when more than 10 confirmed locations of the species have been recorded in the management area.

**Prescription 14**Little Bent-wing Bat/Common Bent-wing Bat

100 metre radius buffer zone shall be established around each identified roost site. This prescription is to be reviewed when more than 10 confirmed locations of the species have been recorded in the management area.

**References** Environmental Impact Statement Grafton Management Area.  
State Forests' Response to Submissions to the Grafton Environmental Impact Statement

**4.7 Soil Erosion and Water Pollution Control Conditions****(a) Soil Erosion and Water Pollution Hazard Categories**

The calculated Soil Erosion and Water Pollution Categories for Compartment 79, based on the topsoil data, are detailed in Table 4 below.

**Table 4 - Water Pollution Hazard Categories**

Slope Ranges (Degrees)	WPH Category
0 - ≤5	1
>5 - ≤20	2
>20 - ≤30	3
Roads	3

**(b) Approved Timber Harvesting and Extraction Method**

- Chainsaw felling, using directional felling techniques where required.
- Snigging of logs using a crawler tractor and/or a rubber tyred skidder.
- Debarking and loading of logs at the dump using an excavator or forklift.
- Transport of logs from the site using a jinker and prime mover.

**(c) Marking and Location of Roads, Log Dumps, Snig Tracks and Crossings**

The marking of roads, log dumps, snig tracks and crossings in the field will be in accordance with condition 4.2. Locations of roads and dumps are indicated on the Operational Map.

**(d) Wet Weather Controls**

Harvesting operations may be conducted throughout the year subject to the application of normal wet weather closure procedures as per Section 7 of the Code of Logging Practice. During wet weather, the wet weather controls for road usage and for snigging set out in section 7 of the Code of Logging Practice will apply. In particular, where:

- i) runoff occurs from a road surface:
  - haulage must cease on natural surface roads.
- ii) there is runoff from a snig track surface:
  - snig tracks must not be used.
- iii) there is a likelihood of significant rutting leading to turbid runoff from a snig track surface, snig tracks must not be used.

In any event, if:

rutting of a snig track is, or is likely to approach a maximum of 200 mm below the natural surface, measured over any 20 metre length of track, snig tracks must not be used.

Dumps located along Boundary Road, Stokers Road and Popes Road, as marked on the Operational Map, are suitable to be worked during wet weather periods.

**(e) Road Construction**

No road construction is required for the harvesting.

**Grade**

Not applicable for this logging operation.

**Survey**

Not applicable for this logging operation.

**Clearing**

Not applicable for this logging operation.

**Batters**

Not applicable for this logging operation.

**Road surface drainage**

Rollover crossbanks may be required on some sections of the minor roads to log dumps where outfall drainage has not been established. Where required rollover crossbanks will be spaced as stated in the Table below. The banks must have a minimum design unconsolidated vertical height from spillway to bank top of 35 cm. Such banks should readily cater for 1 in 5 year storm events.

**Spacing of Rollover Crossbank Drainage**  
(grade of road - degrees)

0 - $\leq 5$	$>5 - \leq 10$	over 10
100m	60m	40m

Rollover crossbanks must drain at natural surface level, or by way of installed plastic sheeting, onto undisturbed vegetation. Where undisturbed vegetation is not immediately accessible to the outfall, sediment trap fences must be installed across the outlet.

Rollover banks shall be retained in situ after the roads have been closed.

#### **Crossing of drainage features**

The roads to be used during the proposed logging do not cross drainage features.

#### **Revegetation and rehabilitation**

Revegetation of the minor roads following harvesting will be through natural regeneration. All crossbank rollover drains shall be left in working condition and crossfall (outfall) drainage reinstated.

#### **Dispersible soils**

It is not anticipated that the sub-soil will be exposed on the roads during the harvesting. If small sections of the sub-soil are exposed, top soil from the road, or imported gravel, shall be spread over the road surface at the site and the cut and fill batters shall be seeded with rye grass at the rate of 20 Kg/ha.

#### **(f) Slope limits for the area**

(Note that the slopes in the compartment are mostly under 10 degrees and the limits listed below are not really relevant.)

Maximum slope for harvesting	30 degrees
Maximum slope for snig track construction	30 degrees
Maximum side slope for snig track construction	30 degrees
Maximum road grade permitted	10 degrees
Maximum side slope for road construction	30 degrees without design

#### **(g) Drainage Feature Protection**

Riparian Habitat Zones exist 20 metres either side of watercourses, drainage lines and drainage depressions with catchments greater than 40 hectares. These zones have harvesting exclusion specifications at least equivalent to filter strips.

Filter strips and protection strips shall be retained along all watercourses and drainage lines within the net harvest area of Compartment 79 at minimum widths as stated in Table 5 below (note that SE/WP Category 3 (High) comes in at 21° and probably does not occur on the compartment).

**Table 5 - Filter Strip and Protection Strip Widths**  
(distance each side of stream)

Water Pollution Category	CATCHMENT /SLOPE	Riparian Zone	Filter Strip	Protection Strip
1	<40 ha		5M	
1	>40 ha	20m		
2	<40 ha <18° slope		10m	
2	<40 ha >18° slope		10m	10m
2	>40 ha	20m		
3	<40 ha <18° slope		10m	10m
N/A	<40 ha >18° slope		15m	10m
3	>40 ha <18° slope	20m		5m
N/A	>40 ha >18° slope	20m		10m

In addition buffer strips 5 metres wide must be maintained on either side of drainage depressions.

**(h) Tree Marking Rules for Filter Strips, Protection Strips and Buffer Strips**

The SFO shall mark the Riparian Habitat Zones and filter strips in the compartment progressively ahead of harvesting operations. The licensee or contractor shall be responsible for measuring off-sets to a protection strip from a filter strip as indicated by the SFO to determine the boundary of the protection strip adjacent to the filter strip. [See also 4.2, 5.2]

Contractors and operators shall be responsible for identifying drainage depressions encountered in the field and for taking appropriate action whilst operating within the buffer strip or crossing the drainage depression. (See also 5.2)

**(I) Felling and Extraction from Filter Strips and Protection Strips**

There shall be no felling in filter strips. Directional felling must be used to avoid felling of trees into filter strips.

Trees located in protection strips may be felled provided a minimum of 50% canopy cover is retained within the strip.

Trees which are marked for removal inside protection strips must only be felled if they can be directed out of the strip. Crowns of trees may be felled into protection strips.

Machinery must not enter filter or protection strips except to construct or use crossings.

Where trees are felled out of a protection strip or felled into a protection strip, logs must be extracted in the line of the log so as to minimise damage to vegetation and ground-cover.

Any furrows resulting from log removal from protection strips must be diverted at the edge of the strip by harvesting debris or earth.

**(j) Extraction from Drainage Depression Buffer Strips**

Soil disturbance in drainage depression buffer strips must be minimised by use of the following techniques:

- no snigging along drainage depressions.
- minimal use of blade.
- logs shall be approached in reverse gear.
- minimal change in direction while snigging logs out of drainage depressions.

**(k) Snig Tracks**

It is preferable that wherever practicable walkover extraction techniques be used in preference to snig track construction. It is expected that all snigging in the compartment will be carried out by this method.

Wherever practicable, snig tracks shall be located slightly off ridge-top to ensure free crossfall drainage. Side cut tracks must have crossfall drainage.

Snigging along roads must only occur in order to avoid snig track construction and where approved by the SFO. Effective road drainage must be re-instated by the licensee/contractor immediately at the completion of the snigging operation.

Snig tracks must be drained to minimise the flow of water along them and the flow of water directly into watercourses, drainage lines or onto roads and dumps. Drainage must be effected within 2 days of the completion of use, or where operations are to be temporally suspended in accordance with Table 6 below.

**Table 6 - Drainage of Snig Tracks at Temporary Cessation of Operations**

Slope boundaries	WP Categories	No. Days
0° - ≤5°	1	10
>5° - ≤20°	2	8
>20° - <30°	3	5

Where earth banks are required they must be constructed to a minimum unconsolidated effective height of 35 cm, with spacing in accordance with Table 7 below.

**Table 7 - Maximum Earth Bank Spacing**

Track Grade (degrees)	WP Category		
	1 (0° - ≤5°)	2 (>5° - ≤20°)	3 (>20° - <30°)
0 - ≤5	200m	150m	100m
>5 - ≤10		100m	60m
>10 - ≤15		60m	40m
>15 - ≤20		40m	25m
>20 - ≤25			20m
>25			15m

The above spacing is the maximum and should be varied to utilise the most suitable outlet point. Crossbank construction, if required, must avoid exposing the dispersible sub-soil horizon wherever practicable. Crossbanks must be discharged into undisturbed vegetation or logging debris.

**(l) Downhill Snigging**

Limited downhill snigging will be required to dumps 5, 7, 10 and 12.

The following techniques must be adopted where downhill snigging is used:

- Crossfall drainage must be used where practicable.
- Where practicable the snigging pattern shall be uphill from the stump with the logs being bunched for the downhill portion of the snig onto a centrally located extraction track(s).
- Tracks approaching log dumps shall be located so as to direct water away from the dump immediately before reaching the dump.

**(M) Snig Track Drainage Line Crossings**

The drainage lines in the compartment only flow intermittently and were dry at the time of recent inspections, the only water in the compartment being in a few scattered holes.

All snig track drainage line crossings shall be approved by the SFO before construction and shall be open causeways utilising the natural surface at the site. There should be little need to cross drainage lines and little need to modify the channel or banks of the drainage lines that are crossed.

Crossings must be rehabilitated after use, all loose material removed from the channel, any exposed significantly dispersible subsoil covered with topsoil and as far as practical the crossing point reshaped to its original condition and seeded with rye grass at the rate of 20 Kg/ha.

**(n) Dispersible Soils**

It is not anticipated that snigging will expose significantly dispersible sub-soil. To minimise the possibility walkover extraction techniques will be utilised wherever practicable. If small lengths of sub-soil are exposed, top soil from the track construction shall be spread over the track surface at the site and at the completion of the use of the track cut batters shall be seeded with rye grass at the rate of 20 Kg/ha.

**(o) Log Dumps**

Field location of log dumps must utilise the most level site available, consistent with the location as indicated on the Operational Map.

Before use, topsoil must be stripped and stockpiled for subsequent respreading at the completion of operations.

Dumps shall be constructed with outfall drainage.

At the completion of operations any debris at or near the edge of a dump shall be moved away from standing vegetation into the dump area. The topsoil shall be spread uniformly over the dump area which shall be left in a neat stable condition.

**(p) Prescribed Burning**

**Pre-logging burning**

There will be no pre-logging burning associated with the harvesting of Compartment 79.

**Post-logging burning**

Post-logging burning of Compartment 79 shall be carried out in accordance with provisions and specifications of the Ulmarra District Fire Plan and the Grafton District Fuel Management Plan.

## Objectives

Post-logging burning objectives for the compartment are:

- to meet State Forests' obligations under the Bush Fires Act.
- to decrease fine fuel loads and generated logging debris under prescribed conditions to decrease the intensity of any wildfire that might occur in the compartment and hence, decrease associated damage to regeneration and retained stems.
- to reduce the possibility of wildfire burning through the compartment and entering and damaging adjacent forests and private property areas.
- to simplify and increase the efficiency and the safety of any wildfire control activity.
- to promote good seedbed conditions for regeneration.

## Ignition

Burning will be undertaken by the lighting of individual heaps of harvesting slash and debris under conditions that will enable the fires to be contained within the compartment.

The Grafton District Operations Foreman will be responsible for ignition, subject to the requirements of the Grafton District Fuel Management Plan.

## Preferred season to burn

February to August.

## 4.8 Research and Inventory Plots

There are no research or inventory plots in Compartment 79.

Two elite Spotted Gum trees are located in the north-west section of the compartment as indicated on the Operational Map.

- these trees shall not be damaged by the harvesting activity.
- no harvesting activity shall approach within 10 metres of either tree.
- if necessary, directional felling shall be employed to fall trees away from the elite trees.
- any logging debris shall be removed 10 metres away from the trees.

## 4.9 Modified Harvest Conditions

### (a) Riparian Habitat Zones

Riparian Habitat Zones, 20 metres either side of the stream, exist on all watercourses, drainage lines and drainage depressions with catchments greater than 40 hectares.

- no harvesting machinery shall enter Riparian Habitat Zones.
- felling and snagging shall be excluded from Riparian Habitat Zones.
- trees shall not be felled into Riparian Habitat Zones.
- trees shall not be damaged in Riparian Habitat Zones.

**(b) Boundary Fences**

Private property joins the eastern boundary of the compartment. The boundary is fenced.

- Damage to the fence is to be avoided. Any damage caused shall be immediately repaired.

Also, the Forest itself is fenced and the gate at the entrance to the Forest on the northern boundary shall be left shut at all times.

**4.10 Specification of Type of Products to be Removed.**

Compulsory Sawlogs      See Grafton/Coffs Harbour Compulsory Sawlog Specification  
Hardwood Sawlog Flat Rate Royalty Utilisation Standards.

Salvage Sawlogs        See Grafton/Coffs Harbour Compulsory Sawlog Specification  
Hardwood Sawlog Flat Rate Royalty Utilisation Standards.

Poles                      See Australian Standard AS2209 - 1979 (poles)

Veneer Logs              See Specification for Eucalypt Veneer Logs for Rotary Peeling.

**Yield Information for Compartment 79**

Estimated Yields are:

Compulsory Sawlogs 40 cm +	1000m <sup>3</sup> gross
Compulsory Sawlogs <40 cm	500m <sup>3</sup> gross
Salvage Sawlogs	100m <sup>3</sup> gross
Poles	300m <sup>3</sup> gross
Veneer Logs	50m <sup>3</sup> gross

## Part 5 CONDITIONS FOR SUPERVISING FOREST OFFICERS (SFOs)

### Condition 5.1 SFO's Authority to Supervise Harvesting Operations

#### (a) General

The Supervising Forest Officer responsible for the direct field supervision of this harvesting operation, including tree-marking, log measuring and/or log check measurement, safety, implementation of wet weather controls, and monitoring and reporting generally will be:

The scheduled Hardwood Marketing Foreman, Grafton District.

#### (b) Relieving SFOs

Relieving SFOs, if required will be:

The Forest Assistant, Marketing, Grafton District.  
The Marketing Forester, Grafton District.

#### (c) SFOs Authority

The SFO has the authority to approve:

- the blading off of natural surface roads provided that damage will be minimal and the removed material is recoverable for resspreading.
- downhill snigging routes where provided for in the Harvest Plan.
- use of natural surface roads for snig track crossings or as snig tracks to dumps provided restoration of the road for wheeled traffic is undertaken as necessary and use of the road significantly reduces soil disturbance.
- the exact location and type of drainage line crossing for snig tracks - for this plan area all crossings will be open causeways.

All approvals shall be noted on the harvesting plan.

### Condition 5.2 Tree Marking and Other Harvesting Control Requirements

#### (a) Tree Marking for Forest Management and Silviculture

The Northern Region Tree Marking Code will apply to the harvesting operation. All trees to be removed shall be marked for extraction. (Also see Part 4.2)

#### Canopy gaps for regeneration

Canopy gaps for regeneration will be approximately 65 metres in diameter. Gaps shall not intrude into protection or buffer strips. Tree marking should aim at creating sufficient gaps to occupy approximately 25% of the net harvest area. (Also see Part 4.4 (b))

#### Habitat trees and habitat recruitment trees for fauna protection

Habitat trees and habitat recruitment trees will be marked for retention by the SFO according to Prescription 1 in Part 4.6 (b).

#### Non-harvest areas and modified harvest areas

The boundaries of the Riparian Habitat Zones shall be marked ahead of harvesting operations.

**(b) Soil Erosion and Water Pollution Control**

**Marking of filter strips and protection strips**

Riparian Habitat Zone prescriptions are equivalent to or greater than filter/protection strips and drainage line buffer strip requirements. There is no need for filter/protection strips and drainage line buffer strips where they would be embedded in riparian habitat zones. Hence filter/protection strips shall only be marked in the field where they are not embedded in riparian habitat zones.

Filter strips, protection strips and drainage line buffer strips shall be retained along all drainage features at the minimum widths as specified in Table 5 in Part 4.7 (g).

The SFO is responsible for marketing filter strips in the field progressively and prior to the commencement of operations in each section of the harvest area.

The SFO is responsible for ensuring that the licensee or contractor is correctly measuring off-sets to a protection strip (See also Part 4.7 (h)).

**Drainage depression buffer strips**

The SFO is responsible for ensuring that contractors and operators are detecting drainage depressions in the field and taking appropriate protective precautions within the buffer strip area whilst operating in the buffer strip or crossing the drainage depression. (See also Part 4.7 (h)).

**Condition 5.3 Monitoring and Reporting**

**(a) Daily and Fortnightly Reporting**

The standard District procedures for daily and fortnightly reporting on the conduct of operations shall be followed.

**(b) Fauna Reporting and Mitigation Prescriptions**

Reports of sightings of any Schedule 12 fauna as required in Part 4.6 (a) must be made to the District Marketing Forester within 24 hours of the sighting being made. For any of the animal species listed in Part 4.6 (d) the stated mitigation prescriptions shall be immediately applied.

**(c) Soil Erosion and Water Pollution Control Conditions**

The SFO must report the following matters and record their location if necessary on the SFO's copy of the Harvesting Plan Operational Map, or the recording map attached to the Plan for that purpose:

- any accidental felling into filter strips and remedial action taken.
- any approval to leave soil from track construction in drainage lines or watercourses where attempts at removal would have resulted in excessive damage.
- any approval to defer stabilisation works at a drainage feature crossing beyond five days.
- any approval to leave a snig track drainage feature crossing structure in place and the reason for it to be left in situ.

- any instances where effective cross bank drainage of a snig track is not effected within two days of completion of snigging from the area served by the track.

**(d) Sowing of Constructed Road Batters**

Not applicable to this harvesting.

**(e) Dispersible Soils Exposed During Road Use/Snig Track Construction**

If small sections of the subsoil are exposed during road use/snig track construction/use the SFO shall ensure that topsoil from the earthworks, or imported gravel, is spread over the road/track surface at the site and the cut and fill batters are seeded with rye grass at the rate of 20 Kg/ha immediately following construction/completion of use in accordance with Part 4.7 (e) and (n).

**Condition 5.4 Pre- and Post-logging Burning**

**(a) Pre-logging Burning**

There will be no pre-logging burning associated with the harvesting of Compartment 79.

**(b) Post-logging Burning**

Post-logging burning of Compartment 79 will be carried out in accordance with provisions and specifications of the Ulmarra District Fire Plan and the Grafton District Fuel Management Plan.

**Ignition**

The Grafton District Operations Foreman will be responsible for ignition, subject to the requirements of the Grafton District Fuel Management Plan.

**Condition 5.5 Other Instructions**

There are no other instructions concerning the supervision of harvesting Compartment 79.

**Condition 5.6 Supervising Forest Officer's Acknowledgment**

I acknowledge that I have received a copy of Harvesting Plan No GG 95/04/79 and that I have been briefed on the conditions of the Plan and understand the supervision and operational control requirements as explained to me by the District Marketing Forester.

Signature: ..... Date: .....

Position: .....  
Supervising Forest Officer

Signature: ..... Date: .....

Position: .....  
Relieving Supervising Forest Officer

## CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

HARVESTING PLAN No; ..... Compartment: .....

.....STATE FOREST.....DISTRICT

To M.....Supervising Forest Officer

I request approval for me to move my logging crew and all associated machinery from the above mentioned area to the next Compartment in accordance with Section 3.5 of the Code of Logging Practice.

I certify that:

- (a) all permanent roads, trails and mitre drains have been cleared of harvesting debris;
- (b) butt damage to retained trees has been kept to acceptable limits;
- (c) all trees marked for removal have been felled;
- (d) utilisation limits have been satisfactorily met;
- (e) stump heights conform to requirements;
- (f) all hanging trees have been felled and brought down;
- (g) all log dump sites have been satisfactorily restored as required;
- (h) harvesting debris is not accumulated around retained trees;
- (i) all accumulated litter has been disposed of properly;
- (j) all filter, protection and buffer strip requirements have been complied with;
- (k) all snig track, extraction track and temporary logging road drainage has been installed satisfactorily and other required rehabilitation work has been completed;
- (l) all necessary repairs to damaged roads, signs, fences and other structures have been carried out.

I believe that I have met all my obligations under the conditions of the Timber Licence, the Pollution Control Licence, and/or any licence issued under Section 120 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, which apply to the Compartment just completed, as stated in this Harvesting Plan.

Signature.....Licence No.....Date .....  
Contractor/licensee

As a result of inspections of the logging operations made in accordance with this Harvesting Plan, I am satisfied that, to the best of my knowledge, the licensee/ contractor responsible for this harvesting operation has satisfactorily completed all work and approval is given for her/him to remove her/his machinery and equipment and leave the area/commence operations in another Compartment. (Compartment .....).

This clearance does not release the licensee/contractor from any obligation to undertake any remedial work if subsequent deficiencies are shown to result from inadequate practices during the harvesting operation, which are found during any inspections of the area made within 12 months of the date of this post-harvesting inspection.

Last inspection was made on .....(Date)

Signed.....(Date).....

Supervising Forest Officer

NOTES

**Appendix 1: Erosion Hazard Assessment - Soil Type "E" Grafton Formation****(a) Soil Erosion Hazard Classes**

Soil Erosion Hazard Ratings (SEHR) have been assessed using SOILOSS High. The rating has then been used to assess Soil Erosion Hazard (SEH) classes for the net harvest area.

$SEHR = R \times K \times LS \times C \times P$  where

$R = 3300$  Derived from  $R = 89.31 \times I_{12}^{1.74}$

$K = 0.029$  Topsoil (A Horizon)

Derived from Laboratory Analysis of the A Horizon

A horizon has been adopted as it gives lower slopes for the erosion classes.

$S$  As factored in SOILOSS High

$L = 10$  metres

$C = 0.45$

Derived from 0.45 SEMGL standard

$P = 1.0$

Slope Ranges (Degrees)	Erosion Hazard Class	Where SEHR is	Indicative % of Net Harvest Area
$\leq 6$	Low	less than 40	80
$> 6$ to $\leq 25$	Moderate	40 - 400	20
$> 25$ to $\leq 30$	High	400 - 800	N/A
N/A	Extreme	greater than 800	N/A

**(b) Special Conditions**

No special conditions, other than the following, are required as the conditions for use with Harvesting Plans, Schedule 4, of the EPA Pollution Control Licence (PCL) for 1995/96, are adequate to address the erosion and pollution risk.

(a) In areas of high erosion hazard, the grades of snig tracks and extraction tracks must not exceed  $25^\circ$  (it is almost certain that high erosion hazard does not occur in the compartment).

(Conditions derived above are to be inserted into the Harvest Plan at Condition 4.7 Soil Erosion and Water Pollution Control, (d) Wet Weather Controls - Seasonal Operations and Safeguards and (k) Extraction Tracks and Snig Tracks, when necessary.)

Preparation (by Forester, Forest Assistant)

Prepared by D. G. RYAN Signature

Title Consulting Forester Date

D. G. Ryan

24<sup>th</sup> August 1995

District Approval (by District Forester)

Signature

Date

ACTING District Forester

**POLLUTION CONTROL LICENCE CONDITIONS CHECKLIST**  
**PLAN PREPARATION - PCL Sch 2, Div 3**

Condition Number	Condition Title/Enquiry	Entry Needed?	Plan Ref.
C18	Representative water monitoring site	Yes	2.5 12 (f)
	Have the Water Pollution Categories and proportion of Dispersible Soil been calculated for the area?	Yes	2.5 13 (a)
	Method for soil sampling for K factor	yes	2.5 12 (d)
	Field sampling - sites?	yes	
	- lab analysis?	yes	
	- field analysis?	yes	
1b)	Site specific conditions	No	
4	Are areas >30° within the net harvest area	No	2.5 12 (e) Map
5	Are areas of WPC 4 within the net harvest area	No	2.5 13 (a)
6	Drainage feature protection, prescribe stream	Yes	4.7 (g) Map
7	Any major water storage?	No	2.5 12 (f)
8	Drainage depression buffer strips conditions	Yes	4.7 (g)
9.1 (c)	Filter strips on map?	Yes	Map
9.2	Protection strips on map?	Yes	Map
10	Prescriptions for marketing/identifying in the field		
	-filter strips	Yes	5.2 (b)
	-protection strips	Yes	5.2 (b)
	-buffer strips	Yes	5.2 (b)
13	Reporting accidental felling into filter strips	Yes	5.3 (c)
14, 20, 22	See 10		
24	Specify techniques in buffer strips	Yes	4.7 (j)
47	Stabilisation of roads within 12 months	Yes	2.5 12 (h)
48	Are roads shown on map	Yes	Map
49	Road traverses area over 30°	No	2.5 12 (h)
50 (a), (b)	Maximum road grade 10°	Yes	4.7 (e)
51	Marking of roads in field	Yes	4.7 (e)
52	Minimising road clearing widths	Yes	4.7 (e)
53	Road side clearing	No	2.5 12 (h)

**POLLUTION CONTROL LICENCE CONDITIONS CHECKLIST  
PLAN PREPARATION - PCL Sch 2, Div 3**

Condition Number	Condition Title/Enquiry	Entry Needed?	Plan Ref.
57	Borrow or gravel pits	No	2.5 12 (h)
60	Batter stabilisation measures	Yes	4.7 (e)
63	Road drainage techniques	Yes	4.7 (e)
64	Road drainage spacing	Yes	4.7 (e)
65	Roadside windrows	No	
66	Removal of harvesting debris from structures	Yes	4.4 (c)
67	Blading-off of roads	Yes	5.1 (c)
71	Location of drainage feature crossings	Yes	4.7 (e)
74	Condition to cover non-removal of spoil from drainage features	Yes	5.3 (c)
76	Condition to cover non-completion of crossing stabilisation within 5 days - roads	Yes	5.3 (c)
77	Techniques to leave crossing sites stable	Yes	4.7 (e)
78	Techniques for stabilisation of roads that are no longer required	Yes	4.7 (e)
79	Evaluation of old roads	Yes	2.5 12 (h)
80	Road construction in dispersible soils	Yes	4.7 (e)
81	Protection techniques for roads traversing dispersible soils	Yes	4.7 (e)
82	Wet weather restrictions for roads	Yes	4.3 (b)
83	Condition to cover non-completion of crossing stabilisation within 5 days - snig tracks	Yes	5.3 (c)
84	Techniques to leave crossing sites stable	Yes	4.7 (e)
85	Condition to cover non-removal of temporary crossing structures	Yes	5.3 (c)
86	Crossing of drainage features other than drainage depressions by snig tracks	Yes	4.7 (m) 5.1 (c)
	Specification of snig track crossing locations, types and capacity	Yes	4.7 (m)
	Condition for SFO approvals for crossings	Yes	5.1 (c)
	Conditions for non-removal of soil from drainage features	Yes	5.3 (c)

**POLLUTION CONTROL LICENCE CONDITIONS CHECKLIST  
PLAN PREPARATION - PCL Sch 2, Div 3**

Condition Number	Condition Title/Enquiry	Entry Needed?	Plan Ref.
89	Location and effective drainage of snig tracks	Yes	4.7 (k)
92	Condition for snigging along roads	Yes	4.7 (k)
93	Conditions for wet weather restrictions for use of snig tracks	Yes	4.3 (c)
99	Specifications for drainage of snig tracks include:		
	-capacity for peak flow in a 1:2 year storm event	Yes	4.7 (k)
	-diversion into stable surfaces	Yes	4.7 (k)
	-minimise unchecked flow into drainage features	Yes	4.7 (k)
	-divert water at minimum damage to structure	Yes	4.7 (k)
103	Minimum specification for bank height	Yes	4.7 (k)
105	Condition for non-drainage of snig tracks 2 days after use has ceased	Yes	5.3 (c)
107	Condition for drainage at temporary cessation of use	Yes	4.7 (k)
109	Specifications for preventing concentrated water flow where downhill snigging is specified	Yes	4.7 (l)
112	Protection techniques for snig tracks on dispersible soils	Yes	4.7 (n)
119	Specifications for log dump location and drainage	Yes	4.7 (o)
120	Use of traxcavators and wheeled loaders in relation to wet weather	No	
125	Post-logging burning conditions	Yes	4.7 (p)
	Other conditions listed in Sch 2 Div 3 that need to be included as alert conditions in this plan	None	
	Are any appendices required	Yes	???

District: Grafton (Devine's SF) Compartment(s): 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 REPORT NUMBER: VA1625A/02 Page 1 of 1

Sample Number	Sample Type	Soil Type	Depth (cm)	Particle Size Analysis (%)					D%	Texture+	Structure*	Permeability*	'K' #	per cent dispersible soil (D% x clay%)
				clay	silt	fine sand	coarse sand	gravel						
79/A	Topsoil	E	0-10	15(16)	33(33)	42(44)	5 (5)	5	31	CL	1	2	0.029	4.65
79/B	Subsoil	E	15-30	42(46)	20(22)	27(29)	3 (3)	8	38	LMC	2	4	0.025	15.96
80/A	Topsoil	E	0-10	18(21)	30(35)	30(35)	7 (9)	15	28	CL	1	2	0.023	5.04
80/B	Subsoil	E	15-25	32(40)	26(33)	18(23)	3 (4)	22	25	LC	1	4	0.031	8.00
81/A	Topsoil	E	0-5	12(16)	16(21)	39(52)	8(11)	25	25	FSCL	2	3	0.035	3.00
81/B	Subsoil	E	10-25	44(49)	14(16)	24(27)	7 (8)	11	25	LC	2	4	0.019	11.00
82/A	Topsoil	E	0-10	15(17)	25(29)	36(42)	10(12)	14	20	SiCL	1	2	0.024	3.00
82/B	Subsoil	E	15-30	45(49)	28(30)	17(18)	3 (3)	7	40	LMC	2	4	0.024	18.00
83/A	Topsoil	E	0-10	23(27)	25(30)	33(39)	3 (4)	16	23	CL	1	2	0.019	5.29
83/B	Subsoil	E	10-20	44(46)	26(27)	24(25)	2 (2)	4	30	LMC	2	4	0.026	13.20


NOTES: PSA values are calculated inclusive of gravels. The values in brackets have been recalculated after excluding gravels  
 + textures determined after Northcote (1979);  
 \* structure and permeability classes are those to be used in SOILOSS;  
 # 'K' value has been determined using SOILOSS version 5.1

These data have been determined on soil samples collected by Veness & Associates.

The laboratory methods used are those required by EPA in its documentation relating to Harvesting Plans.

The data presented on this page have been calculated and determined by me.

NOTE: This report differs from report number VA1625A/01 in that the value of "per cent dispersible soil (D% x clay%)" has been changed, due to an arithmetical error, from 7.75 to 8.00

  
 Jim Veness  
 (Managing Director)  
 VENESS & ASSOCIATES Pty Limited  
 4th August, 1995



Dr H Drielsma  
Managing Director  
State Forests of NSW  
Locked Bag 23  
Pennant Hills NSW 2120

Our Reference: 600000D1  
Your Reference: FPB 70846

Environment  
Protection  
Authority  
New South Wales

Office Tower  
Cnr of Jacobs Street  
and Rickard Road  
Locked Bag 1502  
Bankstown  
NSW 2200

Telephone .02. 795 5000  
Facsimile .02. 795 5002

4 September 1995

**NOTICE UNDER SECTION 17D(3)  
OF THE POLLUTION CONTROL ACT 1970**

**WHEREAS -**

- (a) FORESTRY COMMISSION OF NSW trading as STATE FORESTS OF NSW is the holder of licence number 004017 in respect of premises situated on LAND IN THE NORTHERN REGION which expires on 7 August 1996

**TAKE NOTICE THAT -**

in accordance with the powers vested in the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) under Section 17D(3) of the Pollution Control Act 1970, the EPA with respect to licence number 004017 from the date of this Notice varies the licence as set out below.

1. Insert the following compartment description, corresponding water pollution hazard categories, special conditions, representative water quality monitoring site, and date of licence variation into Schedule 1:

**"Compartment Description**

Compartment 79  
Divines State Forest No. 25

## Water Pollution Hazard Categories

Water Pollution Hazard Category	Slope Ranges (degrees)
1	Less than or equal to 5.
2	Greater than 5 and less than or equal to 20.
3	Greater than 20 and less than or equal to 30.
4	Not applicable.

Proportion of dispersible soils: 4.65% (A Horizon) and 15.96% (B Horizon);

### Special Conditions

Special conditions are those conditions contained in the harvesting plan for Compartment 79, Divines State Forest No. 25, prepared by State Forests of NSW, and received by the EPA on 31 August 1995.

### Water quality monitoring site

Chaelundi State Forest

### Date of licence variation

4 September 1995."

NEIL SHEPHERD  
Director-General

Per.....

GEOFF NOONAN  
Manager, Waters and Catchments Policy  
(by Authorisation)

FOR ACTION OR NOTING BY	
ORIGINATOR	SB 4/9/95
1. A/HWCPID	4/9/95
2. MWCP	4/9/95
3.	
4.	

SUBMM41-7868-KG

## FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

**To** Dr. Neil Shepherd, Environment Protection Authority  
P O Box 1135 CHATSWOOD NSW 2057

**Attention** Mr Geoff Noonan  
Catchments Branch

**Date** 4 September  
1995

**Your Fax**

**Our Fax** (02) 980 7042

**From** Kris Gounder  
Forest Planning Branch

**Phone** (02) 980 4217  
(015) 271 625

**No of Pages** 1 (including this cover page)

**RE: NOTICE UNDER SECTION 17D(3) OF THE POLLUTION  
CONTROL ACT 1970**

In terms of Clause 13(b) of the Pollution Control Regulations, State Forests of New South Wales hereby notifies you that no appeal will be made against EPA's decision to vary Licence No. 4017 on 4 September 1995 to include the following area:

**Compartment**  
79

**State Forest**  
Divines

**Management Area**  
Grafton

*[Signature]*

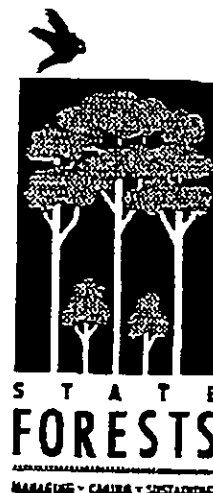
*Sofa* A. HOWE  
Manager  
Forest Planning Branch

**For State Forests Use Only**

District Forester Grafton

As required under the above legislation we advised EPA about our intention not to appeal against this Licence amendment on 4 September 1995. Accordingly you may start logging this compartment on 6 September 1995.

Manager, Forest Planning Branch



State Forests of  
New South Wales

Building 2  
423 Pennant Hills Road  
Pennant Hills NSW  
2120  
Phone (02) 980 4100

# HARVEST PLAN DESK AUDIT CHECK LIST

Register No. 235

Date Received 31 / 8 / 95

State Forest Divines

Compartment/Age Class 79

District Grafton

Region Northern

Native Forest/~~Native Plantation~~/Softwood Plantation\* Harvest/~~Thin~~\*

\* Delete inappropriate

## WATER POLLUTION HAZARD CATEGORY (WPHC) AND PROPORTION DISPERSIBLE SOIL (PDS)

Factor	Provided		Relevant Method used		Comments
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
R	✓		✓		3800 p. 13
K	✓		✓		0.029 p. 13
S	✓		✓		8100 p. 13
L	✓		✓		200 p. 13
C	✓		✓		0.10 p. 13
PDS	✓		✓		p. 13

Sampling personnel named and approved

Yes/No Jim Vercoe

## CALCULATION OF WATER POLLUTION HAZARD CATEGORIES

1. Calculations provided Yes/No
2. Verified against Soilloss Yes/No
3. Appropriate WPHCs assigned Yes/No
4. Slopes associated with WPHC provided Yes/No
5. % Cpt per WPHC provided Yes/No

Fill in the table below

Category	Y/N	% Cpt	Slopes	Catchment Size
WPHC 1				
WPHC 2				
WPHC 3				
WPHC 4				

See attached Table

DRAFT

## HARVEST PLAN DESK AUDIT CHECKLIST

Cond No.	Condition	Comply Yes/No	Comments
1 b	Site specific conditions Attach site specific conditions to HP		None
6	Minimum protection widths for drainage in native forests Any prescribed streams, swamps and wetlands present detailed	Yes	None P. 11
7	Any major water storage present detailed	Yes	None P. 11
9 1c	Minimum protection widths Show filter(P) strips on HP	Yes	Maps.
9 2	Show protection(P) strips on HP	Yes	Map.
10	Prescriptions for marking P, P & B strips in field	Yes	P. 20
20	Operation within Native Forest protection strips Person responsible for identifying P strip in the field	Yes	SLC / contractor p. 27
22	Operation in Native Forest buffer strips Person responsible for identifying B strips in the field	Yes	contractor p. 29
24	Specification of techniques for minimising soil exposure and that any disturbance will not cause channelised flow in buffer strips	Yes	P. 30
25	Minimum protection widths for drainage features in native plantations as per 6 and 7	—	—
32	Operations within Native Plantation Protection strips as per 20	—	—
3	Operations within Native Plantation buffer strips as per 22 and 24	—	—

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34	Minimum protection widths for drainage features in softwood plantations as per 6 and 7	—	—
40	Operation in Softwood Plantation Filter Strips Person responsible for determining 5 metre machinery exclusion zone in plantation F strip	—	—
46	Operations within Softwood Plantation buffer strips as per 22 and 24	—	—
47	Road, design, construction and maintenance Specify techniques for the road design, construction and maintenance that ensures that road surfaces, batters and drainage structures are stable in 12 months of construction for 1:10 year storm event.	Yes	
48	Proposed road locations are shown on HP	N.A.	
49	Maximum slopes for road construction Specify techniques for road stabilisation within 6 months of construction for roads built on slopes > 30°	N.A.	
53	Road Clearing Specify techniques for clearing areas adjacent to roads with minimal disturbance to groundcover and topsoil and with 70 % groundcover attained in 12 months.	N.A.	
57	Borrow pits and Gravel pits Specify techniques for 1. construction of stable batters for gravel and borrow pits 2. stabilising gravel and borrow pits at the completion of operations	N.A.	
60	Road Batters Specify road batter stabilisation techniques	N.A.	Existing roads stable.

63	<b>Road drainage</b> Specify road drainage structures to be used and techniques for <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. conveying peak flow in 1:5 year event</li> <li>2. diverting water onto stable surface</li> <li>3. minimising unchecked flow of water from table drains directly to watercourses and drainage lines, snig tracks, extraction tracks and log dumps</li> <li>4. discharging onto surfaces or structures which provide efficient sediment trapping</li> </ol>	Yes	P. 27 & 28.
71	<b>Crossing of drainage features</b> Specify location and type of crossings at drainage features	N.A.	None.
78	<b>Roads no longer required</b> Specify techniques to be used to stabilise roads that are no longer required	Yes	P. 27 & 28
81	<b>Dispersible Soil</b> Specify techniques used to protect roads and dispose of spoil that is dispersible	Yes	P. 28.
89	<b>Snig Track construction</b> Specify criteria for ensuring that snig tracks are located and constructed where they can be drained effectively	Yes	P. 30
99	<b>Drainage of extraction tracks and snig tracks</b> Specify techniques to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. convey peak flow in a 1:2 year storm event</li> <li>2. divert water onto stable surfaces</li> <li>3. minimise unchecked flow directly into watercourses, drainage lines, roads and log dumps</li> <li>4. divert water at a velocity which minimises damage to the structure</li> </ol>	Yes	P. 30
109	Specify measures to prevent concentrated water flow where down hill snigging occurs	Yes	P. 30 & 31
112	<b>Extraction tracks and snig tracks and dispersible Soils</b> Specify measures to protect dispersible soils if present	Yes	P. 31

115	Log dumps Specify location of log dumps	Yes	Map
119	Specify techniques for 1. drainage of log dumps during and at completion of operations so that runoff is dispersed onto stable surfaces and not discharged directly into water courses etc 2. log dump being left in a stable condition at the completion of operations	Yes	P. 31
125	Burning Specify key and strategic and operational details including 1. objective of burn 2. method of ignition 3. preferred season of burn	Yes	P. 31 & 32

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## WATER POLLUTION HAZARD CATEGORIES

State Forest Divines

Compartment/~~Age~~ Class 79

WPHC	SLOPES (harvesting plan)	SLOPES (EPA derived)
1	0 - < 5	0 - < 5
2	> 5 - < 20	> 5 - < 20
3	> 20 - < 30 roads	> 20 - < 30
4	—	—

5° = 9.5

20° = 49

30° = 69.

### Representative Water Quality Monitoring Site Checklist

[illegible]