Plantation Management Plan

for

Australian Bluegum Plantations



ABP
Growing
Excellence

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Introduction

Australian Bluegum Plantations (ABP) is a forestry business established in 2009 by Global Forest Partners (GFP) to acquire, manage, and harvest *Eucalyptus globulus* (Tasmanian bluegum) plantations in Victoria (Vic), South Australia (SA) and Western Australia (WA). Plantations are grown on short rotation cycles (usually 10-15 years) predominantly for the woodchip market, to be exported and manufactured into high-quality pulp for paper, packaging and textile products. The ABP forest estate consists of plantations growing on ABP owned and leased land and is divided into two operating regions: The Green Triangle (Vic and SA) and Albany (WA). The total estate area as of 31 December 2025 was 107,332 hectares.

This Plantation Management Plan details the management objectives for the economic, social, and environmental values associated with the forest estate; describes the history and features of ABP's Forest Management Unit (FMU); the silvicultural and harvesting systems used; and the risk management procedures. The Plantation Management Plan is supported by various operating procedures as referenced throughout this document.

Our Mission

ABP is committed to excellence in growing, harvesting, and marketing sustainable plantation resources.

Our Values

- Make safety our mindset.
- Pursue and reward innovation at every stage of the supply chain.
- Deliver value to our customers in both product and experience.
- Promote a culture dedicated to continually improving economic, social, and environmental returns.

Management Objectives and Targets

ABP's objective is to establish and grow bluegum trees applying best practice silvicultural management to maximise economic return whilst contributing positively to local communities and the environment in the regions ABP operates. This will be achieved through:

Objective and Target 1

Objective: Strengthen relationships with schools and other educational stakeholders across ABP to promote plantation forestry and pathways into forestry employment.

Target: Host at least one school tour in GT and at least one school tour in WA during 2026 (minimum 2 tours total), with attendance recorded and a short post-tour feedback summary completed.

Objectives and Target 2

Objective: Ongoing safety focus relating to vehicles and safe driving practices as road transport is a known high risk across the organisation.

Target: Deliver a minimum of two safety initiatives during 2026 that targets the risks associated with vehicles and driving.

Objective and Target 3

Objective: Synchronise corrective action application across business systems to enable consistent and comprehensive reporting on actions around reported nonconformity.

Target: A single point of reporting on all corrective actions including status of closure.

Objective and Target 4

Objective: Reduce minor incidents that adversely affect High Conservation Value / Significant Biodiversity Value (HCV/SBV).

Target: At least 50% reduction in minor incidents affecting HCV/SBV areas vs the 2025 baseline (baseline established from 2025 incident records).

Objective and Target 5

Objective: Increase market diversification; supply to the domestic construction industry.

Target: Increase the supply of plantation resources to the local sawmillers and fibre processors with customers in the Australian construction industry, measured annually excluding processing residue markets.

Objective and Target 6

Objective: Improve inclusion of local Indigenous parties in planning of proposed works where the party has management of neighbouring land. To have this process working with Gunditjmirring, Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation before developing others with other Traditional Owner groups.

Target: Develop work plan with Gunditjmirring for impending part harvest of Wallis plantation, harvest operation will potentially have an impact on Gunditjmirring's Tae Rak site.

Objective and Target 7

Objective: Reduce risk to company function and stability from staff transition, departures or retirements.

Target: Identify and develop staff to ensure continuity of operations through graduate forester program and strategic hiring and training.

ABP Estate

Forest Estate

The ABP estate is summarised below:

Area type (ha)	2025
Plantations (*Eucalyptus globulus)*	82,844
Plantations (minor species)	185
Area awaiting replant	2,827
Total plantable area	**85,856**
Fire breaks	5,970
Remnant vegetation	11,517
Wetlands & wet areas	800
*Areas of High Conservation Value (HCV & SBV)	4,687
Other (Utilities, easements, leased to third party)	3,189
*Environmental projects	611
Total non-plantable area	**21,476**
Total area managed (total plantable area + total non-plantable area)**	**107,332**

Area figure as of 31 December 2025

*Coincident area with other land classification and should be excluded in calculation of total non-plantable area. **This is considered to be the area of FMU for FSC® FM and the DFA for AS 4708:2021.

The estate areas are maintained in the Land Resource Management system which categorises the plantable areas into freehold, leased, management agreements, and recently harvested. The ABP estate is made up of plantations which meet core criteria for growing commercial plantations. The estate also includes other important environmental, social, cultural heritage and nationally SBV.

The Regions

The regions included within the ABP estate are:

1. The Southwest of Vic and Southeast of SA which make up the Green Triangle (GT) management unit; and
2. The Great Southern region of WA which make up the Albany management unit.

The following table lists the distance from port, the nearest port and rainfall for each region.

State	Management Unit	Region	Distance from Port (within)	Nearest Port	Rainfall (annual above)
Vic	Green Triangle (GT)	Southwest	250 kms	Portland	650mm
SA	Green Triangle (GT)	Southeast	250 kms	Portland	600mm
WA	Albany	Great Southern	160kms	Albany	600mm

Plantations are established on previously cleared agricultural and ex plantation forestry sites.

Most of these plantations are surrounded by other plantations or agricultural land, however, there are plantation blocks that are neighboured by areas of native vegetation and reserves. Areas of remnant vegetation within plantation blocks are excluded from any plantation works, to ensure their existing condition is maintained or enhanced.

Land-use History

European

In the GT, most of the agricultural land was cleared after World War I, with the region being allocated as Returned Soldier Settlement blocks. The agricultural land in the region has been predominantly used for grazing and cropping for the past 90 years.

In Albany, most of the land was cleared post 1950 after World War II. The primary land use for agricultural land is generally grazing and cropping. After World War II large areas of the land were opened for agriculture under schemes such as Soldier and War Service Settlements.

Indigenous

There were three main indigenous language groups that inhabited the GT area prior to European settlement. These were the Tjapwurong, Gunditjmara, and the Bunganditj language groups. Indigenous people inhabited this area until European settlement in 1840.

The Great Southern region of Western Australia has a unique and important cultural heritage, consisting of many significant sites. Regional landscapes have been populated for at least 50,000 years and the indigenous culture and relationships between groups, families and land are rich and complex. The region provides the home for the Noongar people.

At acquisition and prior to harvesting, relevant cultural heritage databases are consulted for each property. Further consultation may be required if a site is identified during this process. Cultural heritage sites are recorded in the Natural Values Management Registers.

Native Vegetation and Ecosystems

A high-level evaluation of the different vegetation types within ABP's estate was undertaken using the National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) data. The NVIS is an ongoing collaborative initiative between the Australian state and territory governments to manage national vegetation data to help improve vegetation planning and management within Australia. It aims to provide consistent and comparable data across all jurisdictions and is the only nationally available source of data for native vegetation.

Each state and territory have developed an NVIS-compatible database which is populated with its native vegetation data. It now contains over 9,000 distinct vegetation types which have been grouped into 26 Major Vegetation Groups (MVGs) and 67 Major Vegetation Sub-groups (MVSs). In broad terms, the MVGs are based on typical aggregations of the structure (especially height and cover), growth form and floristic composition (vascular plant species) in the dominant stratum of each vegetation type in the NVIS database (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2020). The allocation of NVIS vegetation types to MVGs and MVSs has been validated by NVIS partners in each state and territory.

The ABP estate has been overlayed with the data for the MVGs, which can be viewed in Appendix 1 and 2. The Appendices include the MVGs with the greatest coverage in the regions and a link to the related fact sheets which includes information on representative species by state, distribution, and major threats.

Hydrological Flows and Regional Catchment Goals

Since 2004 there have been several studies into the effects of plantations on water flows and usage (see Parsons *et. al*. (2007) for a review). Below is a summary of what is currently known about plantations and water:

- Timber plantations, like all forms of agricultural crops, intercept and use water.
- Trees have a longer growing season, more foliage, and deeper roots than pasture or crops.
- Timber plantations can improve water quality and assist in reversing salinity and erosion.

- The effect on stream flow of converting agricultural land to timber plantation is related to the catchment area affected.
- In smaller catchments, it is difficult to detect an impact when less than 20% of the catchment is planted.
- In major plantation regions, plantations occupy between 1% and 6% of large catchments.

Parsons *et. al.* (2007) identifies some key management actions that could help minimise reforestation water use, including:

- Establishing plantations further away from streams (ABP implements setbacks).
- Establishing plantations in strips across the contour (ABP uses this management strategy at some sites).
- Dispersing plantations across the landscape and keeping them to less than 20% of a catchment area (local government planning).

ABP's estate is located across several catchments in each of the regions. Refer to Appendix 3 and 4 for an overlay of catchments and the ABP estate. Regional catchment strategies are reviewed and any applicable regional catchment goals, along with ABP's compliance, are recorded in the relevant Natural Values Management Register.

The development of plantations in catchments can improve water quality and degradation. In WA, the Denmark River has had significant improvement in water quality since 1987, which has been attributed to the establishment of commercial tree plantations and revegetation works in the catchment. "The river is now fresh enough for drinking" (Ward, Sparks & Blake, 2011).

Whilst information and predictive modelling is improving, there are still many topics that warrant further research. ABP is committed to staying current with scientific information on plantations and water use, and to adopting management tools that mitigate potential negative impacts on stream flows and groundwater.

Environmental, Cultural, and Historic Heritage Values

Properties acquired by ABP may contain environmental, cultural, historic heritage and other biodiversity values, including HCV and SBV. In accordance with ABP's environmental objectives, legal and other requirements, and forest management certification, ABP has developed a Natural Values Management Plan (MP-7020) which describes how these values are identified, assessed, managed and monitored across the estate.

Prior to establishment, potential environmental, cultural, historic heritage values, HCV and SBV are identified and assessed using a range of information sources, including national and state databases, existing reports, mapping, and consultation with stakeholders, Traditional Owner groups and relevant experts. As part of this process, Representative Sample Areas (RSAs) are also identified. Where available, Recovery Plans, Approved Conservation Advice and similar material are collated and considered when developing site-specific management prescriptions and monitoring schedules. Prior to harvesting, relevant sources are again consulted for each property to identify any new values or changes in status.

Following identification and assessment, management and monitoring programmes are developed in consultation with key stakeholders and operations staff and are documented in the relevant Natural Values Management Register. Key measures used to manage HCV, SBV, RSAs and other values include establishment of exclusion zones and setbacks, application of appropriate buffers, fencing and stock exclusion, targeted weed and pest control programmes, modified harvest design and timing, and extensive training and awareness programmes with staff and contractors. Environment and hazard maps and historical plantation maps show the location of areas containing HCV, SBV, RSAs and other natural and cultural values and are used to inform operational planning and supervision.

Opportunities sometimes arise for ABP to participate in agency and non-government biodiversity rehabilitation programmes that aim to enhance, restore and protect remnant vegetation and

natural ecosystems at a landscape scale. Where practicable, landscape restoration is carried out using endemic seed and/or seedlings, and may include actions such as infill planting, weed control and stock exclusion. Prescribed burning may be undertaken where it is recommended as part of an HCV or SBV assessment, or where stakeholders such as the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) or the Department of Energy, Environment, and Climate Action (DEECA) have approached ABP to support broader conservation or fuel management objectives.

In most instances remnant vegetation and selected isolated paddock trees are retained on ABP properties and appropriate buffers are applied. The only exception is where remnants are assessed as hazardous (for example, posing an unacceptable safety risk). In such cases they are assessed and, if necessary, removed under standard regulatory processes. Off-site impacts are managed through careful consideration of downstream and adjoining values, and through mitigating actions captured in standard operating procedures and site-level planning.

In 2024, a review of ABP's estate was undertaken by environmental consultants for the Green Triangle and Albany regions. This review provided:

- A regional overview (situation analysis) of key conservation values and assets.
- An assessment of the current status/condition of these values and key threats.
- Identification of opportunities, challenges and priority management strategies.
- Refined identification and mapping of HCV and important waterways and wetlands.

The findings from this review are being progressively incorporated into the Natural Values Management Plan, the Natural Values Management Register and operational planning tools, and will inform ongoing monitoring, adaptive management and stakeholder engagement.

Carbon and Climate

ABP recognises the important role that plantation forests and retained native vegetation play in the carbon cycle and in supporting a transition to a lower-emissions economy. Our estate contributes to ongoing carbon sequestration through sustainable plantation establishment, growth and harvesting.

We use forest inventory data, growth and yield models and long-term wood flow modelling (including Woodstock) to understand current and future forest growth. These same datasets provide the basis for estimating trends in carbon stocks over time across the forest management unit. ABP will continue to refine its understanding of carbon storage, including the effects of changing silvicultural regimes, rotation lengths and product mixes on long-term carbon outcomes.

Climate change is recognised as a key driver of risk for plantation health, fire behaviour, pest and disease dynamics and water availability. ABP considers climate-related risks in its planning and risk management processes, including through regional Fire Management Plans, weed and pest management programs and site-specific establishment practices. As new climate science and projections become available, ABP will review and, where necessary, adjust its management strategies to maintain forest health, productivity and resilience over time.

Anti-corruption

ABP is committed to the following:

- Not offering or receiving bribes in money or any other form of corruption.
- Complying with anti-corruption legislation where it exists.
- In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, ABP will implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the scale and intensity of management activities and the risk of corruption.

Social and Economic Responsibilities

As a major regional employer, ABP contributes to local economies through jobs, contracting, procurement and investment in infrastructure and community initiatives. The aim is to provide stable, long-term wood supply while also supporting broader community wellbeing in the regions where operations occur.

The business is committed to conducting its activities ethically and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, including those relating to workplace health and safety, employment conditions, anti-discrimination and equal opportunity. Employees and contractors are engaged under terms and conditions that meet or exceed minimum legal entitlements. Expectations around respectful behaviour, safety and environmental responsibility are set out in corporate policies, codes of conduct and contractor management procedures.

Strong, constructive relationships with neighbours, Traditional Owners, local communities, regulators and other stakeholders are seen as essential to responsible forest management. Stakeholder engagement is guided by the Stakeholder Engagement and Dispute Resolution Policy and Procedure and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which together provide frameworks for communication, consultation, feedback and complaint resolution. Collaboration with industry, government and community partners, including participation in research and trials, helps to improve forest management practices over time and supports positive social and environmental outcomes.

Regional socio-economic context and research

The forestry industry can affect the different social and economic aspects of the communities in which they operate. Examples of aspects that can be affected include the local economy; employment; roads; fire risk; landscape aesthetics; water quality, land pricing; and the health of the local environment.

In 2017, Forest and Wood Products Australia invested in research to produce up-to-date information on the socio-economic impacts of the forest industry in parts of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, and Western Australia (Schirmer, Mylek, Magnusson, Yabsley, and Morison, 2017). The study examined the following aspects of the forestry industry:

- Economic value of the industry, including direct and flow-on economic activity.
- Employment generated by the industry including direct and flow-on jobs.
- Activity generated beyond primary processing, including further processing and markets for residue products.
- Working conditions, workforce diversity, and workforce sustainability.
- Skills and training needs.
- Business and market outlook reported by businesses operating in the industry.
- Community perceptions of the industry.

Below are some of the key findings from the research undertaken in WA and the GT.

- "In 2015-16 the forestry industry directly contributed about $162 million to Gross Regional Product (GRP) in the Great Southern and Esperance regions and $1,396 million in the Green Triangle" (Schirmer et al., 2017, p. vi).
- In the first half of 2017 the forestry industry contributed around 4,570 and 5,247 jobs to the WA and GT economies respectively up to and including primary processing.
- In WA, of 4570 jobs two thirds were generated in the processing of wood and paper products and over 30% by the growing and harvest of plantations.
- In GT, 53% of the 2,344 jobs were generated in the processing of wood and paper products and almost one third were generated by harvest and haulage. "This highlights the importance

of establishment of local processing facilities to generating regional economic activity from in the industry" (Schirmer et al., 2017, p. vi).

- "The WA forestry industry generates more full-time jobs than other industries" (Schirmer et al. 2017, p. viii).
- Factors which made it challenging to recruit staff into the forestry industry included lack of available workers with appropriate skills; lack of certainty about the future of the industry; lack of suitable local workers; the large time and investment required to build workers skills; workers not wishing to shift to local areas; other businesses being able to offer higher wages or better working conditions and negative perceptions of the industry (Schirmer et al., 2017).
- "Regions with higher dependence on the forestry industry are just as or likely to rate community as highly liveable, friendly, safe and aesthetically pleasant as those living in nearby communities with less dependence on the forestry industry" (Schirmer et al., 2017, p. ix).
- 76% of residents in the Great Southern and Esperance regions, 87% in the South Australian GT and 75% in the Victorian GT felt the forest industry had positive impacts on local employment (Schirmer et al., 2017).
- The most common negative impacts identified were related to road impacts, bushfire risk and landscape aesthetics (Schirmer et al., 2017).

In 2022, Forest and Wood Products Australia, in collaboration with the University of Canberra and EconSearch, released a socio-economic assessment of the WA forest industry. The university's research revealed that WA hardwood forestry has made a substantial contribution to the forest industry, resulting in positive local economic outcomes and employment opportunities. The assessment presented findings on the industry's economic contributions for the 2019-20 financial year.

During this period the total contribution of the industry was approximately $1,331 million, where $553 million was attributed to hardwood plantations. The assessment found hardwood plantations contributed $142 million to household income.

There was a total of 4,941 jobs generated by the industry. Of these, 1,820 were primary processing jobs generated by hardwood plantations. There were 4,657 full-time equivalent jobs, with 1,727 in primary processing generated by hardwood plantations.

Further to this, a separate economic contribution study for the South Australian forestry and wood products sector (based on 2019/20 data and incorporating direct and flow-on effects) found the industry to be a major contributor to the State economy, with $3.1 billion in combined turnover, $0.6 billion in wages, $0.49 billion in returns to capital, and $59 million in direct taxes. The study estimates a contribution of $2.95 billion to State GDP (including $1.15 billion direct and $1.8 billion flow-on effects) and total employment of around 21,000 jobs (including 14,400 jobs supported through flow-on effects).

In a more recent study undertaken for Victoria (using 2021–22 data and an economic contribution methodology that captures direct and flow-on effects), the forestry industry was found to make a substantial contribution to the State economy through plantation growing, harvesting/haulage and primary processing. The study estimated a total GSP contribution of $1,687.1 million, supporting 11,512 FTE jobs (including flow-on effects), with plantation forestry comprising most of the contribution (softwood plantations 54% of total GSP; hardwood plantations 25%), and the (now ceased) native forest sector contributing 21%.

In addition to above, ABP is part of the Forest Research Mount Gambier partnership which includes the University of South Australia, other forest industry members, the Federal Government and Government of South Australia. This initiative assists with delivering regional priorities of the forest industry in Australia through the National Institute for Forest Products Innovation (NIFPI). As part of this project, ABP and the forestry industry are working on research in water use, koala detection and fatigue.

Other key research areas of this partnership are:

- Sustainability and community.
- Building product development and testing.
- Workforce safety.
- Analytics and sensing.
- Process optimization.
- Water security.
- Bio-economy.

ABP reviews its policies and procedures as new relevant research is released.

Non-timber Forest Products

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) include all forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products.

The plantation estate has a range of NTFP which can benefit ABP and stakeholders. These include:

Agistment of livestock on plantations*.* Neighbours and other community members approach ABP to seek approval to agist livestock. Approval is granted if there is a need for reducing fuel loads and the property does not contain HCVs that are threatened by grazing. If approval is granted, an Access Agreement is provided and signed by the agistee and ABP. The Access Agreement contains important information on financial, legal, health and safety, and environmental considerations. The agreement is entered into the Master List. The number of hectares and head of livestock is inventoried, and monitoring occurs during routine plantation health surveillance.

Hay cutting*.* Permitting the harvesting of hay reduces fuel loads and makes use of non-plantable areas. Hay harvesters must provide their own safe plant and equipment. Hay cutting is also managed through the signing of an Access Agreement and entered into the Master List.

Seed orchards*.* ABP manages seed orchards and a seed store in both operating regions primarily for supply of seed for its operations and collects and stores seed for non-commercial purposes such as revegetation of non-plantation areas.

Forest Management

Silvicultural Systems and Species Selection

Silvicultural systems are designed to match species, site and management objectives in a way that maintains long-term productive capacity and meets environmental, social and economic expectations. Species and regimes are selected based on soil type, climate and topography, previous land use, productivity potential, risk profile and the suitability of resulting wood products for target markets.

The silvicultural cycle includes property assessment, land preparation, planting, weed and pest management, nutrition, surveillance and forest inventory. Prescriptions are documented in supporting operating procedures and are informed by operational experience, trial results and external research. Growth and yield modelling, including annual Woodstock runs, is used to test and refine these prescriptions to ensure they support sustainable harvest levels over the planning horizon.

Silvicultural systems and species selection are periodically reviewed considering monitoring results, operational audits, stakeholder feedback and emerging science. Where monitoring indicates that productivity, forest health or environmental outcomes are not meeting expectations, prescriptions are adjusted and, where appropriate, additional trials are undertaken to test alternative approaches.

Operational Planning and Control – How ABP Plans, Implements and Verifies Work

ABP applies a structured planning and control approach to ensure plantation operations are implemented consistently and in accordance with applicable legal requirements, certification requirements and internal procedures.

Planning hierarchy (from objectives to on-ground controls):

- Management objectives and commitments (set through corporate policies, certification requirements and management planning).
- Annual/seasonal operational programmes (e.g., establishment, tending, protection, roading access, harvesting preparation).
- Site/compartment planning (property/compartment assessment, operational constraints, environmental and cultural heritage considerations, and operational prescriptions).
- Implementation controls (use of approved procedures, work instructions, contractor requirements, training/competency, supervision and pre-start/toolbox processes).
- Verification and improvement (monitoring/inspections, incident reporting, corrective actions, internal audits and management review updates).

In establishing and managing plantations, several key tasks need to be undertaken to ensure a successful and viable outcome. The key tasks in establishing and managing plantations are listed below with reference to the appropriate operating procedures.

Property Assessment

This procedure describes the criteria for selecting land to establish plantations including soil types and depth, rainfall, and special values. It describes the mapping process for capturing features and applying setbacks.

There are various maps used to manage the ABP estate which includes regional, plantation, environment and hazard, and HCV. These are stored in the GIS. A map of each region and the plantation estate is included in Appendix 5.

Land Preparation

The procedure describes clean-up and cultivation operations. Clean-up involves infrastructure removal, hazardous tree management, slash and stump management. The cultivation section describes the operational and contractor considerations for cultivating the soil and forming mounds or chopper rolling ready for planting.

Seedling Quality Assurance Manual

A procedure which covers all aspects of seed propagation, soil medium, seedling trays, seedling quality and specifications.

Planting

An operational procedure describing the considerations for planting including seedling delivery, selection of dump sites, seedling care and protection, and planting out.

Forest Health and Protection

Maintaining forest health and biosecurity is critical to the long-term sustainability and productivity of the plantation estate. An integrated approach is applied to the management of weeds, pests, diseases and other damaging agents, drawing on a combination of prevention, early detection and targeted control. Surveillance programmes and operational inspections are used to identify emerging issues so that responses can be implemented promptly and effectively.

Weed and pest management is guided by specific procedures and reference guides which set out thresholds for action, preferred control methods and requirements for safe and responsible use of herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers where these are necessary. Non-chemical options and

targeted application techniques are used wherever practicable to minimise off target impacts on soil, water and non-target species. Records are maintained to support monitoring, review and continuous improvement in line with legal requirements and best practice.

Fire is a key landscape risk for both plantations and surrounding communities. Regional Fire Management Plans detail prevention, preparedness, response and recovery arrangements, including fuel management, access, water points, equipment, training and coordination with fire authorities and neighbours.

Where disturbance events such as storm damage, fire or disease outbreaks occur, operations are assessed on a case-by-case basis to determine the need for salvage and restorative works. Salvage and clean-up activities are planned and implemented to protect soil, water and biodiversity values and to ensure safety. Lessons from disturbance events are used to refine prescriptions and preparedness for future events.

Biosecurity

The Biosecurity Plan for the Plantation Forests Industry developed by Plant Health Australia provides guidance to identified biosecurity threats to the estate and includes surveillance and diagnostic protocols for key non-endemic pests. It also provides guidance in the event of a biosecurity incursion (via PLANTPLANs incident management system) and the role and function of the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD) to which the plantation industry is a signatory. ABP maintains representation on the Forest Health and Biosecurity subcommittee of the Australian Forest Products Association (AFPA) to support biosecurity activities and adheres to all national and state quarantine regulations as required by law.

Weed and Pest Control

A procedure which covers all aspects of applying an integrated approach to pest and weed management including research into non-chemical alternative methods of control.

Weed and Pest Control Reference Guide

A chart detailing different chemical prescriptions for the different spray operations used in a typical pulpwood rotation. This guide is reviewed and updated regularly with the latest research findings.

Nutrition

A procedure which describes the considerations required before undertaking a fertiliser program, the typical applications, and the operational and contractor considerations.

Surveillance

A procedure which details the various forms of monitoring programs undertaken such as foliar sampling, survival counts, routine health monitoring, wilding spread monitoring.

Forest Inventory

This procedure describes how and when the plantation resource is measured to determine standing volume and provide estimates of future yield.

GT Fire Management Plan

A Management Plan to detail the fire protection and fire readiness for each fire season in the GT region.

WA Fire Management Plan

A Management Plan to detail the fire protection and fire readiness for each fire season in the Albany region.

Koala Management

Koalas are currently protected in Victoria under the Wildlife Act 1975 and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986. ABP has been issued with an Authorisation to Disturb Koalas under Section 28A (1A) of the Wildlife Act 1975 by the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA). The Koala Management Plan supports the Authorisation to Disturb Koalas and

sets out the requirements for training and induction of staff; planning and undertaking plantation management operations; addressing the protection of the welfare of koalas; and review of this plan. All relevant staff and contractors in the GT must be trained in this plan.

Research and Development

ABP maintains an active research and development program which aims to deliver sustainable forest management practices and innovations that improve market competitiveness and ultimately customer value. ABP actively seeks opportunities for innovation and improvement within its supply chain and collaborates with academic, consultative and industry partners in delivering the research and development program that involves strategic investments in genetics, nutrition, silviculture, koala research, wood quality and pest and disease management. The Research and Development Strategy aims to ensure sustainable best practice that optimises productivity and growth of ABP's plantations.

Harvesting

All ABP properties are mechanically harvested though the method of harvesting may vary depending on the destination of the product. Trees will either be harvested, debarked, cut to length and transported in log form or will be harvested, debarked, chipped onsite and transported in chip form to a receival facility. The annual harvest is determined by resource availability and market access. Long term sustainable wood supply volume predictions are determined through annual Woodstock modelling.

For further information refer to:

- Harvest Operation.
- Harvest Planning.
- Chain of Custody Manual
- ABP Due Diligence System.

Security Management

Plantations are a worksite and access to them is controlled. Plantation supervisors are responsible for managing security/access issues on their plantations. Plantation fences shall be maintained, and gates should be chained and padlocked. In certain circumstances gates may be unlocked or removed for harvest. Any thefts, damage, trespass, presence of stock or other illegal activity shall be reported to the relevant authority.

Stakeholder Engagement

The Stakeholder Engagement and Dispute Resolution Policy and Procedure outlines ABP's approach to stakeholder engagement. This document is available on the ABP website under 'News and Publications'.

In 2018, ABP developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan. As part of this plan, a survey of over one thousand neighbours and lessors was undertaken in late 2018. The survey was used to confirm contact details and to identify what information stakeholders wanted to receive and their preferred method of communication. Survey results were used to develop action plans to improve stakeholder engagement.

Stakeholder engagement in practice

Stakeholder groups

Stakeholder groups may include (as relevant to the region and operations):

- Neighbours and local landholders.
- Traditional Owners / Aboriginal representatives.

- Local government.
- Relevant State and Commonwealth agencies.
- Contractors and service providers.
- Community groups and NGOs.
- Emergency services and fire authorities.
- Industry and certification stakeholders.

Engagement methods

ABP engages using methods appropriate to the stakeholder group and issue, including:

- Direct contact (phone/email).
- Meetings and site visits.
- Written notifications.
- Briefings.
- Surveys.
- Information published on the ABP website.

Engagement triggers

Engagement is undertaken where relevant in relation to:

- New acquisitions.
- Significant operational changes.
- Harvest and haulage planning where neighbour/community impacts may occur.
- Fire planning and coordination.
- Matters relating to environmental and cultural values.
- Complaints, concerns, or requests for information.

How to obtain further information

Stakeholders can request additional information about plantation management, operational activities, or this Plan via ABP's website contact pathways (Publications/Contact) or by contacting ABP directly using ABP's published contact details (subject to privacy, commercial confidentiality and legal requirements).

Complaints and dispute resolution

ABP maintains a documented process for receiving, recording and responding to complaints and disputes. Complaints can be lodged via the contact pathways above. ABP will:

- Acknowledge the complaint.
- Assess the issue (and investigate where relevant).
- Implement appropriate actions
- Respond to the complainant.
- Record outcomes and close-out actions, including any corrective actions or improvements identified.

Risk Assessment

Risk management ensures operations are conducted in a way that ensures protection of the environment; safety of staff, contractors, and the community; and sustainable economic returns for investors. It also ensures regulatory requirements are met. Contractors have their own operating and safety systems which are assessed at the initiation of their contract and subsequent audits undertaken.

Risk management is carried out on all operations to identify and evaluate environmental, social and safety risks and to develop effective and efficient control measures for significant risks.

Identified hazards and the level of risk are entered into the ABP Risk Register. More information on risk management can be found in the HSEC Management Systems Guide.

Legal Compliance

ABP operates within a defined compliance framework that includes applicable Commonwealth and State legislation, regulations and codes of practice relevant to plantation establishment and management, harvesting and transport, work health and safety, and environmental protection. This framework is implemented through ABP's management system (including procedures, training, supervision and contractor controls) and is verified through routine monitoring, inspections, and internal and external audits. Where non-compliance is identified, ABP records the issue, investigates causes, implements corrective actions, and reviews controls to prevent recurrence.

To support ongoing compliance, ABP maintains a Legal Compliance Register that identifies relevant legal and other requirements, assigns responsibilities, and records the controls used to meet obligations. The Register covers, as applicable:

- Environmental protection.
- Work health and safety.
- Employment and industrial relations.
- Forestry and land use.
- Cultural heritage and biodiversity protection.

The Register is reviewed and updated to reflect legislative and operational changes. Compliance is monitored through internal audits, contractor assessments and operational reviews, with non-compliances managed in accordance with ABP's HSEC Management System. A summary list of applicable legislation is provided in Appendix 6.

Digital Data Collection and Mapping Tools

ABP uses electronic forms and field mapping tools to support efficient, consistent, and accurate data collection across plantation operations. These digital platforms allow staff and contractors to capture field information in real time, directly from mobile devices, reducing paperwork and ensuring timely updates. Field maps provide a clear visual reference for operational planning, including environmental sensitivities, site access, and harvest boundaries. The integration of these tools improves communication, decision-making, and compliance with environmental and operational standards.

Monitoring

Monitoring the economic, safety, social and environmental components of ABP's activities is conducted in accordance with the Monitoring Schedule. The Monitoring Schedule identifies the element to be monitored, the tool used for monitoring, the frequency/intensity, responsibilities, and the monitoring results year on year.

ABP will report publicly on the ABP website the results of a key selection of economic, social, and environmental indicators on an annual basis.

Certification

As part of its Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC-C019740, FSC-C106579) certification, annual external audits for forest management, chain of custody and controlled wood are undertaken by an independent body. The 2025 audit results were:

- Forest Management – no findings identified.
- Chain of Custody and Controlled Wood – no findings identified.

The company achieved Chain of Custody certification under the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) in 2025. The PEFC evaluation audit identified several documentation-related findings, which were addressed through updates to procedures and records.

Earlier this year, ABP was also successful in achieving certification to the Sustainable Forest Management Standard AS/NZS 4708:2021 with no findings identified at the audit.

Training and Review

As part of the staff onboarding process, employees are provided with a copy of this management plan. Any further training as a result of reviews/updates will be undertaken by the Environmental Manager or another suitable ABP representative.

This management plan will be reviewed every year, and other updates will be done as required. Stakeholder consultation on the management plan will occur every 5 years or if major changes occur. Stakeholders can also access the plan on ABP's website under Publications. Please refer to Section 12 - Reviewing the Management System of the HSEC Management Systems Guide or more information.

When undertaking a review of the Plantation Management Plan (and related documents), the following considerations must be incorporated into the review:

- Monitoring results as summarised into the Monitoring Schedule, including progress of achieving management objectives.
- Results of certification audits and any internal audits.
- Evaluation results, including evaluation of objectives.
- Feedback from stakeholders from direct engagement and correspondence received, including complaints.
- Any new scientific and technical information.
- Changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances.

This review table shows date of review, the reviewers, a summary of changes/additions made as a result of the review, current version number and approval history.

Date	Reviewed by	Summary of Changes/Additions	Version	Approved
15/05/2014	HSEC Coordinator; HSEC Officer	Security management, p.10; Natural values, p. 7, para 5. Estate areas updated, soil objective added, NTFP added.	4.0	Regional Manager WA; Regional Manager GT
17/06/2014	HSEC Coordinator; HSEC Officer	NTFP amended, Prescribed burning added.	5.0	Regional Manager GT; Regional Manager WA
30/11/2015	HSEC Coordinator	Minor amendments- areas updated, monitoring indicators reviewed, link to monitoring schedule.	6.0	Regional Manager GT; Regional Manager WA
25/1/2017	Management review committee		7.0	Regional Manager GT; Regional Manager WA
14/2/2018	Management review committee	Update of Estate data information; inclusion of summary on socio-economic impact studies in GT and WA done by Jackie Schirmer from University of Canberra.	8.0	General Manager Forestry
15/3/2019	Management review committee	Management objectives and targets; addition of anti-corruption commitment; updating of estate data.	9.0	General Manager Forestry
30/03/2020	Management review committee	Management objectives and targets; updating of estate data; information on the Forest Research Mount Gambier partnership.	10.0	General Manager Forestry
15/2/2021	Management review committee	Minor review • 2021 objectives and targets • 2020 estate data • 2020 FSC audit results	11.0	General Manager Forestry
15/3/2022	Management review committee	Minor review • 2022 objectives and targets • 2021 estate data • 2021 FSC audit results	12.0	General Manager Forestry
17/5/2023	Management review committee	Minor review • 2023 objectives and targets • 2022 estate data	13.0	General Manager - Operations

		• 2022 FSC audit results		
13/06/2024	Management review committee	Minor review • 2024 objectives and targets • 2023 estate data • 2023 FSC audit results • Summary of results from assessment undertaken by Forest and Wood Products Australia of the WA forestry industry on economic contributions (page 10) • Appendices updated • Stakeholder consultation	14.0	General Manager - Operations
17/07/2025	Management review committee	Minor review • 2025 objectives and targets • 2024 estate data • 2024 FSC audit results • Legal compliance section adde • Digital Data and Collection Toc section added • Appendices updated	15.0	General Manager - Operations
31/01/26	Management review committee	Minor review • 2026 objectives and targets • 2025 estate data • 2025 FSC audit results • Carbon and climate • Forest Health • Silvicultural Systems and Species Selection updated • Social and economic responsibilities updated	16.0	General Manager - Marketing

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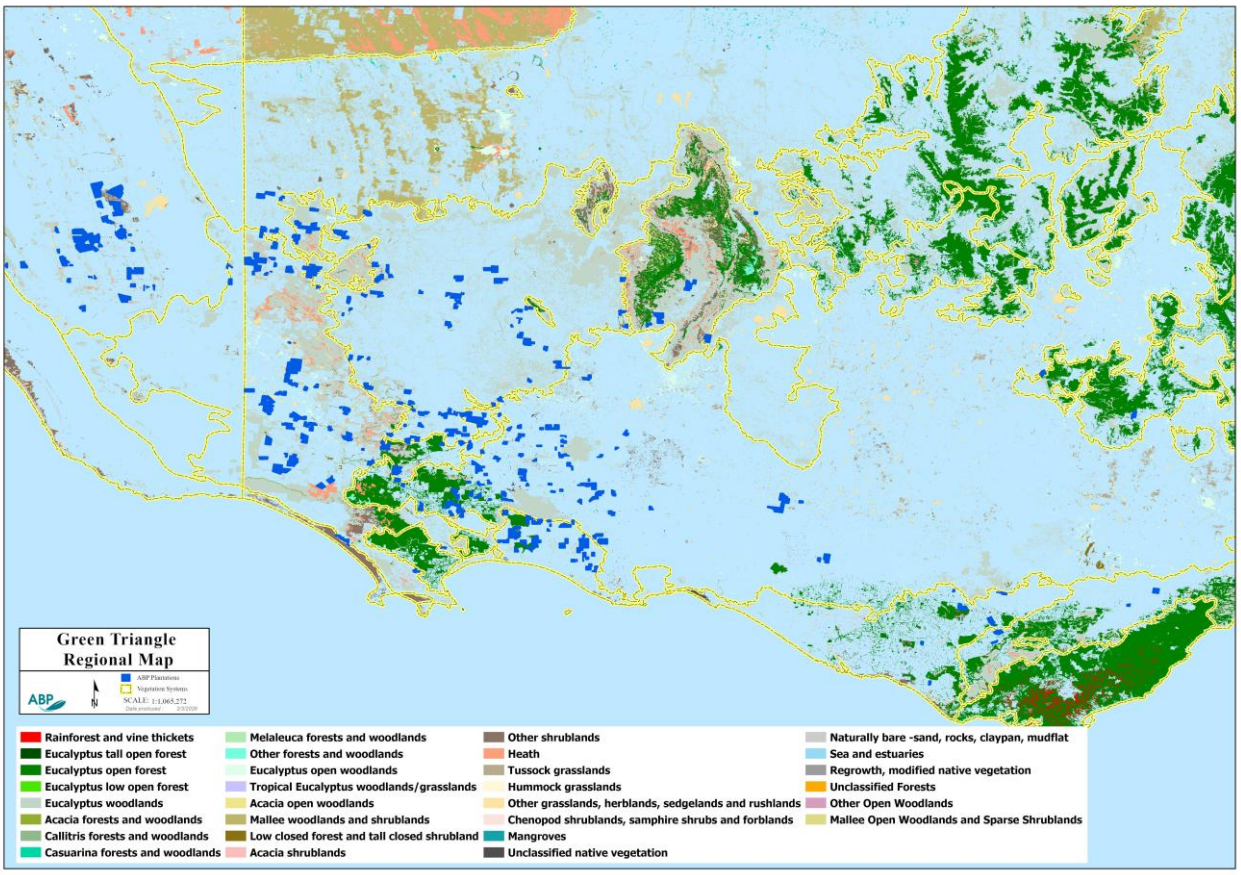
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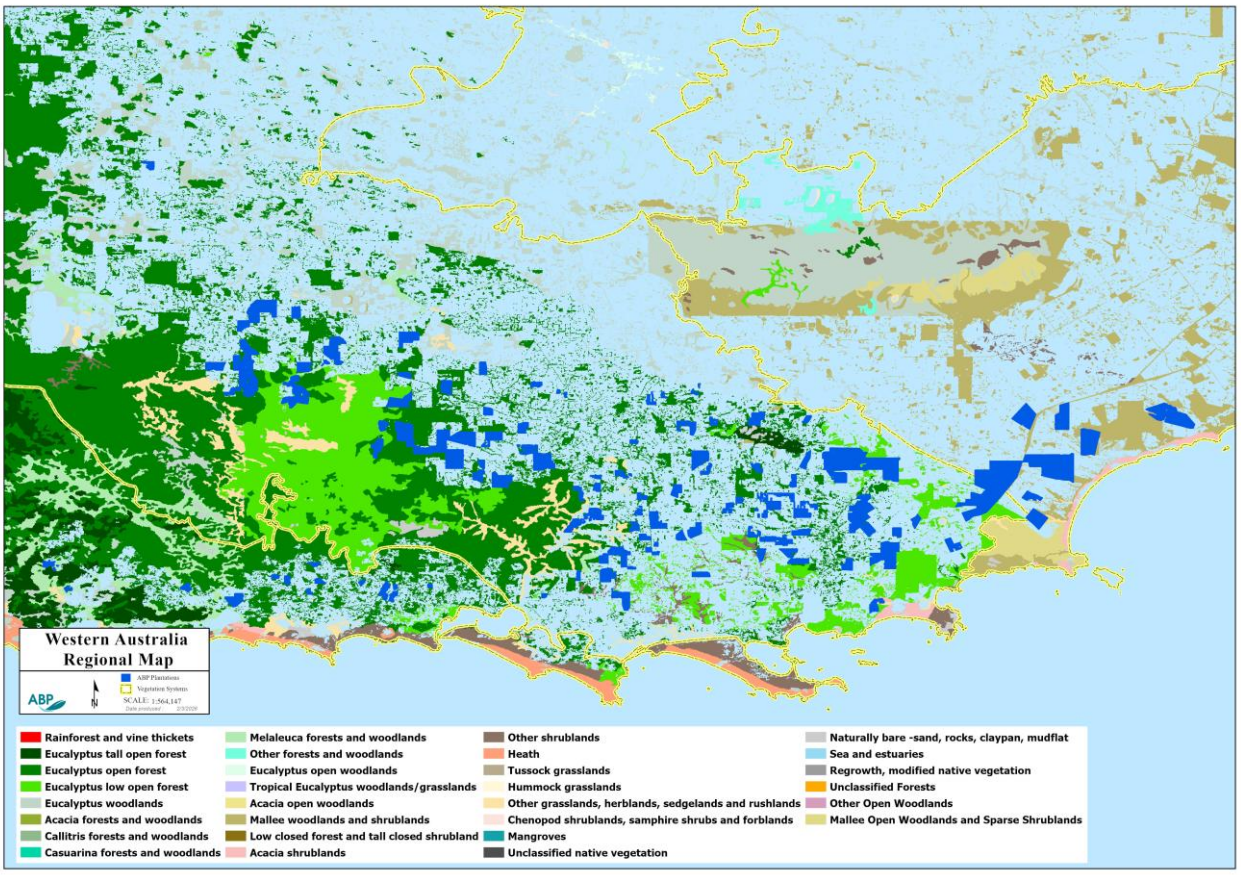
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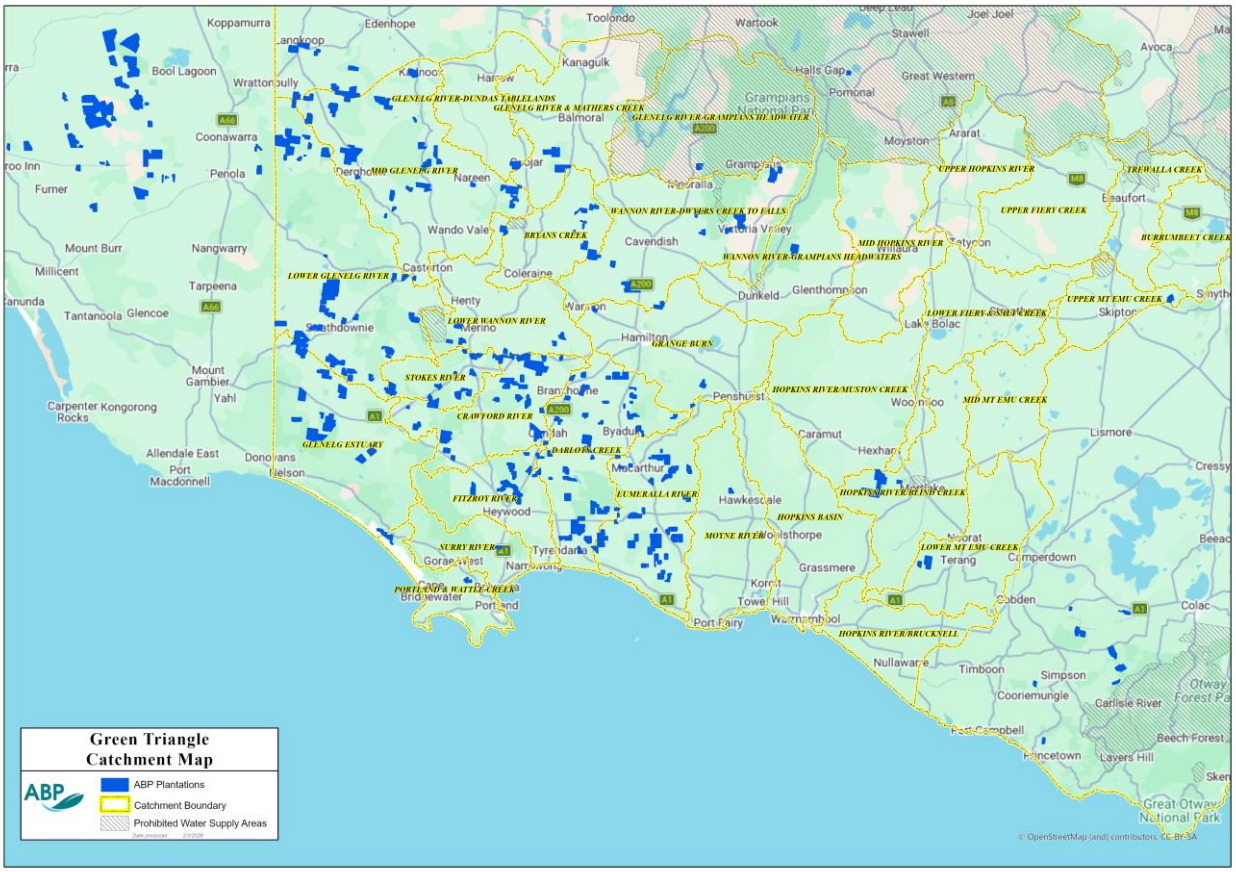
APPENDIX 1. Major Vegetation Groups of the GT Region



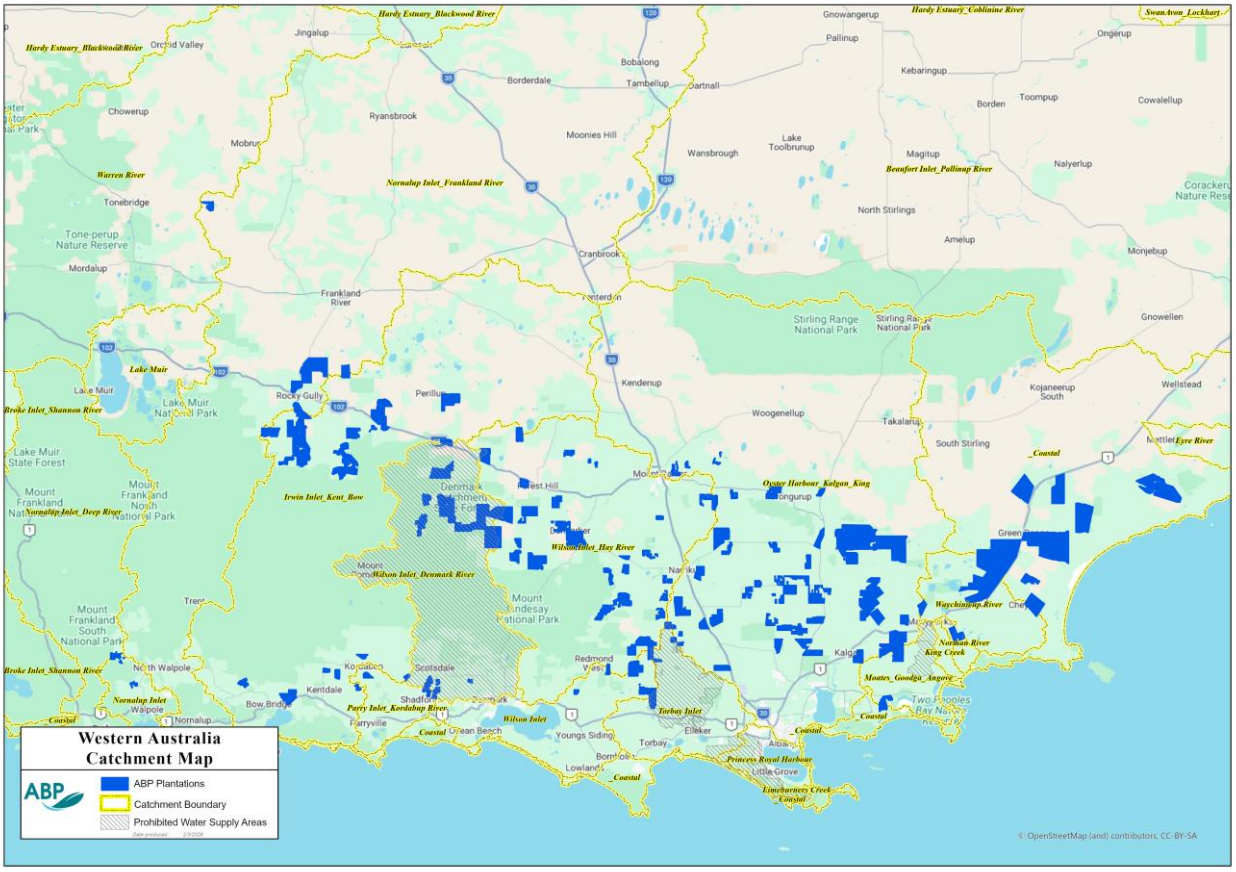
APPENDIX 2. Major Vegetation Groups of the WA (Albany) Region



APPENDIX 3. Water Catchments of the GT Region

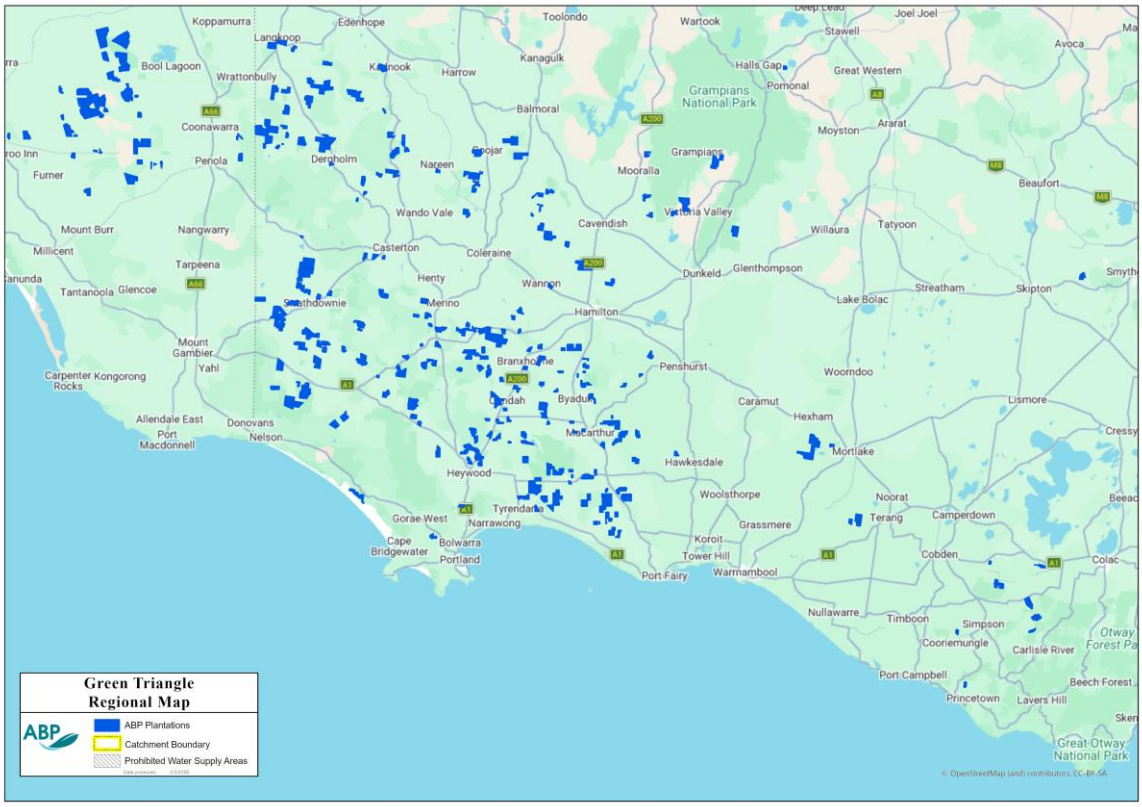


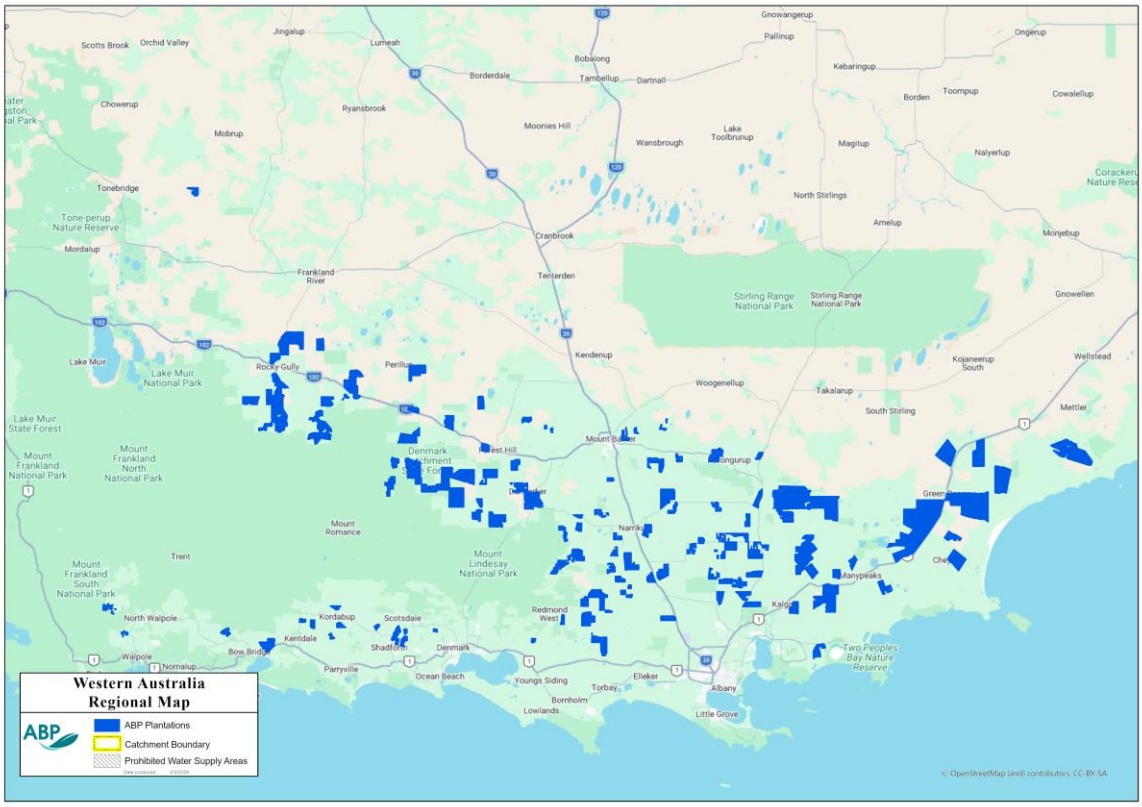
APPENDIX 4. Water Catchments of the WA (Albany) Region



APPENDIX 5. Regional Maps

GT Region (top) and WA (or Albany) region (bottom)





APPENDIX 6. List of applicable legislation

Type	Name	Jurisdiction
Act	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994	Cth
Act	Competition and Consumer Act 2010	Cth
Act	Corporations Act 2001	Cth
Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Cth
Reg	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000	Cth
Act	Fair Work Act 2009	Cth
Reg	Fair Work Regulations 2009	Cth
Act	Native Title Act 1993	Cth
Act	Privacy Act 1988	Cth
Act	Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006	Vic
Reg	Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018	Vic
Act	Accident Compensation Act 1985	Vic
Act	Accident Compensation (Occupational Health and Safety) Act 1996	Vic
Act	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1992	Vic
Reg	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) (Fertilisers) Regulations 2015	Vic
Reg	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Regulations 2017	Vic
Act	Biological Control Act 1986	Vic
Act	Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994	Vic
Act	Child Employment Act 2003	Vic
Act	Conservation, Forests and Land Act 1987	Vic
Act	Country Fire Authority Act 1958	Vic
Reg	Country Fire Authority Regulations 2014	Vic
Act	Dangerous Goods Act 1985	Vic
Reg	Dangerous Goods (HCDG) Regulations 2016	Vic
Reg	Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2022	Vic
Reg	Dangerous Goods (Transport by Road or Rail) Regulations 2018	Vic
Act	Electricity Safety Act 1998	Vic
Reg	Electricity Safety (Electric Line Clearance) Regulations 2020	Vic
Act	Environment Protection Act 2017	Vic
Act	Equal Opportunity Act 2010	Vic
Act	Fences Act 1968	Vic
Act	Firearms Act 1996	Vic
Reg	Firearms Regulations 2018	Vic
Act	Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988	Vic
Act	Forests Act 1958	Vic
Act	Heavy Vehicle National Law Application Act 2013	Vic
Reg	Heavy Vehicle National Law Application (Infringements) Regulations 2023	Vic
Act	Heritage Act 2017	Vic
Reg	Heritage Regulations 2017	Vic

Act	Land Act 1958	Vic
Act	National Parks Act 1975	Vic
Act	Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004	Vic
Reg	Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017	Vic
Act	Owner Drivers and Forestry Contractors Act 2005	Vic
Reg	Owner Drivers and Forestry Contractors Regulations 2017	Vic
Act	Planning and Environment Act 1987	Vic
Act	Plant Biosecurity Act 2010	Vic
Reg	Plant Biosecurity Regulations 2016	Vic
Act	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986	Vic
Reg	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulations 2019	Vic
Act	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	Vic
Act	Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008	Vic
Reg	Public Health and Wellbeing Regulations 2019	Vic
Act	Racial and Religious Tolerance Act 2001	Vic
Act	Road Management Act 2004	Vic
Reg	Road Management (General) Regulations 2016	Vic
Act	Road Safety Act 1986	Vic
Act	Water Act 1989	Vic
Act	Wildlife Act 1975	Vic
Reg	Wildlife Regulations 2024	Vic
Act	Workers Compensation Act 1958	Vic
Act	Workplace Injury Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2013	Vic
Reg	Workplace Injury Rehabilitation and Compensation Regulations 2024	Vic
Code	Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014 (2022 Amendment)	Vic
PS	Local Planning Schemes	Vic
Code	Compliance Code: Hazardous Substances	Vic
Code	Compliance Code: Plant	Vic
Code	Compliance Code: Workplace facilities and the Working Environment	Vic
Code	Compliance Code: First Aid in the Workplace	Vic
Code	Compliance Code: Hazardous Manual Handling	Vic
Code	Compliance Code: Noise	Vic
Code	Code of Practice: The Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods	Vic
Code	Compliance code 1 of 4: Providing employment, planning and consultation about return to work	Vic
Code	Compliance code 2 of 4: Return to work coordinators	Vic
Code	Compliance code 3 of 4: Return to work information	Vic
Code	Compliance code 4 of 4: Cooperating with labour hire employees about return to work	Vic
Act	Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988	SA
Reg	Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2017	SA
Act	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (South Australia) Act 1994	SA
Act	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 2002	SA

Reg	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Regulations 2017	SA
Act	Animal Welfare Act 2025	SA
Reg	Animal Welfare Regulations 2012	SA
Act	Biological Control Act 1986	SA
Act	Biosecurity Act 2025	SA
Act	Controlled Substances Act 1984	SA
Reg	Controlled Substances (Pesticides) Regulations 2017	SA
Reg	Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 2011	SA
Act	Crown Land Management Act 2009	SA
Reg	Crown Land Management Regulations 2024	SA
Act	Dangerous Substances Act 1979	SA
Reg	Dangerous Substances (Dangerous Goods Transport) Regulations 2023	SA
Reg	Dangerous Substances (General) Regulations 2017	SA
Act	Dog and Cat Management Act 1995	SA
Act	Electricity Act 1996	SA
Reg	Electricity (Principles of Vegetation Clearance) Regulations 2010	SA
Act	Emergency Management Act 2004	SA
Act	Environment Protection Act 1993	SA
Reg	Environment Protection Regulations 2023	SA
Act	Equal Opportunity Act 1984	SA
Act	Explosives Act 2024	SA
Reg	Explosives Regulations 2011	SA
Act	Fair Trading Act 1987	SA
Reg	Fair Trading (Farming Industry Dispute Resolution Code) Regulations 2013	SA
Reg	Fair Trading Regulations 2010	SA
Act	Fair Work Act 1994	SA
Reg	Fair Work (General) Regulations 2024	SA
Reg	Fair Work (Mining and Resources Industry Land Access and Dispute Code) Regulations 2018	SA
Act	Fences Act 1975	SA
Reg	Fences Regulations 2018	SA
Act	Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005	SA
Reg	Fire and Emergency Services Regulations 2021	SA
Act	Firearms Act 2015	SA
Reg	Firearms Regulations 2017	SA
Act	Fisheries Management Act 2007	SA
Reg	Fisheries Management (General) Regulations 2017	SA
Act	Forestry Act 1950	SA
Reg	Forestry Regulations 2013	SA
Act	Forest Property Act 2000	SA
Reg	Forest Property Regulations 2014	SA
Act	Heavy Vehicle National Law (South Australia) Act 2013	SA
Reg	Heavy Vehicle National Law (South Australia) (Expiation Fees) Regulations 2013	SA

Act	Heritage Act 1993	SA
Act	Heritage Places Act 1993	SA
Reg	Heritage Places Regulations 2020	SA
Act	Landscape South Australia Act 2019	SA
Reg	Landscape South Australia (General) Regulations 2020	SA
Reg	Landscape South Australia (Water Management) Regulations 2020	SA
Act	Local Government (Forestry Reserves) Act 1944	SA
Act	Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016	SA
Reg	Local Nuisance and Litter Control Regulations 2017	SA
Act	Long Service Leave Act 1987	SA
Reg	Long Service Leave Regulations 2017	SA
Act	Motor Vehicle Act 1959	SA
Reg	Motor Vehicle Regulations 2010	SA
Reg	Motor Vehicle (National Heavy Vehicles Registration Fees) Regulations 2008	SA
Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972	SA
Reg	National Parks and Wildlife (Hunting) Regulations 2011	SA
Reg	National Parks and Wildlife (Wildlife) Regulations 2016	SA
Act	Native Title (South Australia) Act 1994	SA
Act	Native Vegetation Act 1991	SA
Reg	Native Vegetation Regulations 2017	SA
Act	Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016	SA
Reg	Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017	SA
Act	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1985	SA
Act	Plant Health Act 2009	SA
Reg	Plant Health Regulations 2022	SA
Act	Racial Vilification Act 1996	SA
Act	Return to Work Act 2014	SA
Reg	Return to Work Regulations 2015	SA
Act	Road Traffic Act 1961	SA
Act	South Australian Public Health Act 2011	SA
Reg	South Australian Public Health (General) Regulations 2013	SA
Act	Southeastern Water Conservation and Drainage Act 1992	SA
Act	Wilderness Protection Act 1992	SA
Reg	Wilderness Protection Regulations 2021	SA
Act	Work Health and Safety Act 2012	SA
Reg	Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012	SA
Guide	EPA Guidelines for Responsible Pesticide Use 2005 (updated 2017)	SA
Guide	Guidelines for Plantation Forestry in South Australia 2009	SA
Code	Confined Species Code of Practice 2024	SA
Code	Excavation Work Code of Practice 2020	SA
Code	First Aid in the Workplace Code of Practice 2020	SA
Code	Hazardous Manual Tasks Code of Practice 2020	SA
Code	How to Manage Work Health and Safety Risks Code of Practice 2020	SA

Code	Labelling Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2024	SA
Code	Managing Electrical Risks in the Workplace Code of Practice 2020	SA
Code	Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work Code of Practice 2024	SA
Code	Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace Code of Practice 2024	SA
Code	Managing the Risk of Falls at Workplaces Code of Practice 2020	SA
Code	Managing the Risks of Plant in the Workplace Code of Practice 2020	SA
Code	Managing the Work Environment and Facilities Code of Practice 2020	SA
Code	Work Health and Safety Consultation, Cooperation and Coordination Code of Practice 2020	SA
Policy	Environment Protection (Air Quality) Policy 2016	SA
Policy	Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2015	SA
Policy	Environment Protection (Commercial and Industrial Noise) Policy 2023	SA
Plan	Water Allocation Plans 2019	SA
Act	Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972	WA
Reg	Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 1974	WA
Act	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Western Australia) Act 1995	WA
Reg	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Western Australia) Regulations 1995	WA
Act	Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976	WA
Reg	Agriculture and Related Resources Protection (Spraying Restrictions) Regulations 1979	WA
Act	Animal Welfare Act 2002	WA
Reg	Animal Welfare (General) Regulations 2003	WA
Act	Aquatic Resources Management Act 2016	WA
Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	WA
Reg	Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018	WA
Act	Biological Control Act 1986	WA
Act	Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007	WA
Reg	Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013	WA
Reg	Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Aerial Application) Regulations 2018	WA
Reg	Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Agricultural Chemical Record Keeping) Regulations 2020	WA
Reg	Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Agriculture Standards) Regulations 2013	WA
Act	Bush Fires Act 1954	WA
Reg	Bush Fires Regulations 1954	WA
Act	Companies (Administration) Act 1982	WA
Act	Conservation and Land Management Act 1984	WA
Reg	Conservation and Land Management Regulations 2002	WA
Act	Contaminated Sites Act 2003	WA
Reg	Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006	WA
Act	Control of Vehicles (Off-Road Areas) Act 1978	WA
Reg	Control of Vehicles (Off-Road Areas) Regulations 1979	WA
Act	Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947	WA
Reg	Country Areas Water Supply (Clearing Licence) Regulations 1981	WA

Act	Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004	WA
Reg	Dangerous Goods Safety (General) Regulations 2007	WA
Reg	Dangerous Goods Safety (Explosives) Regulations 2007	WA
Reg	Dangerous Goods Safety (Road and Rail Transport of Non-Explosives) Regulations 2007	WA
Reg	Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-Explosives) Regulations 2007	WA
Act	Dividing Fences Act 1961	WA
Reg	Dividing Fences Regulations 1971	WA
Act	Electricity Act 1945	WA
Reg	Electricity (Network Safety) Regulations 2015	WA
Act	Electricity Transmission and Distribution Systems (Access) Act 1994	WA
Act	Emergency Management Act 2005	WA
Reg	Emergency Management Regulations 2006	WA
Act	Energy Safety Act 2006	WA
Reg	Energy Safety Regulations 2006	WA
Act	Environment Protection Act 1986	WA
Reg	Environment Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004	WA
Reg	Environment Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004	WA
Reg	Environment Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997	WA
Reg	Environment Protection (Unauthorised Discharge) Regulations 2004	WA
Reg	Environment Protection Regulations 1987	WA
Reg	Environment Protection (Packaged Fertiliser) Regulations 2010	WA
Act	Employment Dispute Resolution Act 2008	WA
Reg	Employment Dispute Resolution Regulations 2008	WA
Act	Equal Opportunity Act 1984	WA
Reg	Equal Opportunity Regulations 1986	WA
Act	Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1993	WA
Reg	Exotic Diseases of Animals Regulations 2011	WA
Act	Fair Trading Act 2010	WA
Act	Fire and Emergency Services Act 1998	WA
Reg	Fire and Emergency Services Regulations 1998	WA
Act	Firearms Act 2024	WA
Reg	Firearms Regulations 2024	WA
Act	Fish Resources Management Act 1994	WA
Reg	Fish Resources Management Regulations 1995	WA
Reg	Forest Management Regulations 1993	WA
Act	Forest Products Act 2000	WA
Reg	Forest Products Regulations 2020	WA
Act	Health Act 1911	WA
Reg	Health (Pesticides) Regulations 2011	WA
Act	Heritage Act 2018	WA
Reg	Heritage Regulations 2019	WA

Act	Industrial Relations Act 1979	WA
Reg	Industrial Relations (General) Regulations 1997	WA
Act	Land Administration Act 1997	WA
Reg	Land Administration (Land Management) Regulations 2006	WA
Reg	Land Administration Regulations 1998	WA
Act	Litter Act 1979	WA
Reg	Litter Regulations 1981	WA
Act	Long Service Leave Act 1958	WA
Reg	Long Service Leave Regulations 1997	WA
Act	Main Roads Act 1930	WA
Reg	Main Roads (General) Regulations 2023	WA
Act	Motor Vehicles and Workplace Accidents (Catastrophic Injuries) Act 2016	WA
Reg	Motor Vehicles and Workplace Accidents (Catastrophic Injuries) Regulations 2016	WA
Act	Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act 1943	WA
Reg	Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Regulations 2009	WA
Act	Native Title (State Provisions) Act 1999	WA
Reg	Native Title (State Provisions) Regulations 2000	WA
Act	Owner-Drivers (Contracts and Disputes) Act 2007	WA
Reg	Owner-Drivers (Contracts and Disputes) (Code of Conduct) Regulations 2010	WA
Reg	Owner-Drivers (Contracts and Disputes) Regulations 2010	WA
Act	Parks and Reserves Act 1895	WA
Act	Planning and Development Act 2005	WA
Reg	Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015	WA
Reg	Planning and Development Regulations 2009	WA
Act	Privacy and Responsible Information Sharing Act 2024	WA
Act	Road Traffic Act 1974	WA
Act	Road Traffic (Vehicles) Act 2012	WA
Reg	Road Traffic (Vehicles) Regulations 2014	WA
Act	Road Traffic (Administration) Act 2008	WA
Reg	Road Traffic (Administration) Regulations 2014	WA
Act	Road Traffic (Authorisation to Drive) Act 2008	WA
Act	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914	WA
Reg	Rights in Water and Irrigation Regulations 2000	WA
Act	Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945	WA
Reg	Soil and Land Conservation Regulations 1992	WA
Act	Transport Act 1966	WA
Act	Tree Plantation Agreements Act 2003	WA
Act	Waterways Conservation Act 1976	WA
Reg	Waterways Conservation Regulations 1981	WA
Act	Work Health and Safety Act 2020	WA
Reg	Work Health and Safety (General) Regulations 2022	WA
Act	Workers Compensation and Injury Management Act 2023	WA
Reg	Workers Compensation and Injury Management Regulations 2024	WA

Notice	Environmental Protection (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Notice 2005	WA
Code	Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia 2014	WA
Code	Road Traffic Code 2000	WA
Code	Workers Compensation Code of Practice (Injury Management) 2005	WA
Code	Log Haulage Industry Draft Code of Practice 2025	WA
Code	Confined Spaces Code of Practice 2024	WA
Code	First Aid in the Workplace Code of Practice 2024	WA
Code	Hazardous Manual Tasks Code of Practice 2024	WA
Code	How to Manage Work Health and Safety Risks Code of Practice 2024	WA
Code	Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2024	WA
Code	Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work Code of Practice 2024	WA
Code	Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace Code of Practice 2024	WA
Code	Managing Risks of Plant in the Workplace Code of Practice 2024	WA
Code	Managing the Risks of Falls at Workplaces Code of Practice 2024	WA
Code	Managing the Work Environment and Facilities Code of Practice 2024	WA
Code	Psychological Hazards in the Workplace Code of Practice 2024	WA
Code	Violence and Aggression at Work Code of Practice 2024	WA
Code	Work Health and Safety Consultation, Cooperation and Coordination Code of Practice 2024	WA
Code	Workplace Behaviour Code of Practice 2024	WA
Code	Fatigue Management for Commercial Vehicle Drivers Code of Practice 2024	WA
Guide	Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection 2017	WA
Note	Water Quality Protection Note 6, Vegetation Buffers to Sensitive Water Resources 2006	WA