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Topic 1. Sustainability of current and future forestry operations in NSW

I work in milling. We always seek to use the whole log and all products from the milling process. The company I work for invests in new technologies to better use the smaller logs we get from plantations.

Topic 2. Environmental and cultural values of forests, including threatened species and Aboriginal cultural heritage values

The values of the forest are protected by using reputable contractors. The mill uses native forest logs supplied by contractors who abide by the policies set by the government. Logging events are planned, mapped and checked by Local Land Services. The plantation logs are from plantations that have been planned and managed within the rules set the government and checked by DPI.

Topic 3. Demand for timber products, particularly as relates to NSW housing, construction, mining, transport and retail

Timber products milled from the native forest logs haven't changed. The mill makes flooring decking and cladding for construction. The products from the plantation wood are round poles for fencing and firewood.

Topic 4. The future of softwood and hardwood plantations and the continuation of Private Native Forestry in helping meet timber supply needs

Supply from private native timber is used in the mill so we can meet demand for product. The plantation wood, the same species we get from native forests, is different to native forest wood. The trees are younger and smaller than the wood from native forests, thats why the products made are different. It will be decades for the plantation wood to be the same size as the native forest logs

Topic 5. The role of State Forests in maximising the delivery of a range of environmental, economic and social outcomes and options for diverse management, including Aboriginal forest management models

The rules and planning for native forest harvesting apply in public forests. The rules support the environment and biodiversity. Harvesting and selling the logs provides economic and social outcomes through industry. State forest provide recreation opportunities that other state-owned forests in reserves dont such as mountain biking.

Topic 6. Opportunities to realise carbon and biodiversity benefits and support carbon and biodiversity markets, and mitigate and adapt to climate change risks, including the greenhouse gas emission impacts of different uses of forests and assessment of climate change risks to forests

Managing forest for the uses listed above dont permanently impact the environment or carbon and climate change. Forest are renewable, the regrow after they are harvested, plantations are replanted. The best areas of environmentally important forests are already in national parks. Permanent loss of forest and impacts on the environment are caused when forest are cleared and the land use is changed.