

RINO DEGUISTI

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**Organisation:** N/A

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**Location:** New South Wales

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**Supporting materials uploaded:** N/A

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

I am a long term timber industry worker having been in the industry for 45 years. I am concerned for the sustainable management of our local forests and believe good management and timber production are compatible.

My time in the industry has enabled me to own my home and put my kids through school.

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

The environmental and cultural of forests, including threatened species and Aboriginal cultural heritage values are managed through the acts and codes for native forest and plantation management. Additionally, industry workers are concerned for the forests they work in.

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

The demand for timber has increased over time, even with the number of alternatives available in the market. Products made from native hardwoods can not be replaced like for like with alternatives.

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

Products made from native hardwoods can not be replaced like for like with alternatives from plantations. Softwood has different timber properties than native hardwoods. Plantation hardwoods are not at an age to provide like for like replacement. The quality of the timber is different due to the age and size of the logs available.

Alternatives such as composite products require increased manufacturing inputs in terms of time and power/carbon costs and require glues, resins or chemical preservation to achieve the same in use capabilities.

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**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**

State forests are already managed to achieve the above outcomes. Multiuse management is what differentiates state forests from National Parks. Harvesting from state forest doesn't make it environmentally void.

**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**

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Harvesting from state forest doesn't make it environmentally void. Carbon is sequestered in the regrowing forest. Carbon is stored in the timber products milled from the wood.

Stopping state forest harvesting will not help carbon and biodiversity outcomes. Alternate products from timber with lesser properties will have a higher environmental cost (carbon and chemical) to create and potentially toxic to dispose of at the end of service, think CCA treated timber.

Mined alternatives such as steel or concrete are finite materials that are hugely energy hungry to create and environmentally destructive to mine.

Importing timbers from overseas when we have a large heavily governed resource here to satisfy a NIMBY mindset is morally corrupt. Imported timber has a carbon cost the import the timber and contributes to the environmental destruction of forests in less developed countries without the environmental policies we have.