



Supply Base Report: Plantation Energy Australia Pty Ltd

Main (Initial) Audit

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Completed in accordance with the Supply Base Report Template Version 1.3

For further information on the SBP Framework and to view the full set of documentation see www.sbp-cert.org

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1 Overview

Producer name: Plantation Energy Australia Pty Ltd
 Producer location: Head Office – Unit 7, 186 Hay Street, Subiaco, Western Australia, 6008
 Manufacturing Plant and Storage – Lot 94 Down Road West, Drome, Western Australia, 6330
 Geographic position: Lat E/W 117 degrees 44 minutes, Long N/S -34 degrees 55 minutes
 Primary contact: Richard Allen,
 Address: Unit 7, 186 Hay Street, Subiaco, Western Australia, 6008, Australia,
 Telephone: +61 8 6118 4902,
 Email: rallen@plantationenergy.com.au
 Company website: www.energyaustralia.com.au
 Date report finalised: 24/Jun/2020
 Close of last CB audit: 29/Jul2020
 Name of CB: SCS Global Services
 Translations from English: No
 SBP Standard(s) used: Standard 2 version 1.0, Standard 4 version 1.0, Standard 5 version 1.0
 Weblink to Standard(s) used: <https://sbp-cert.org/documents/standards-documents/standards>
 SBP Endorsed Regional Risk Assessment: Not Applicable
 Weblink to SBE on Company website: www.plantationenergy.com.au, SBE not applicable

Indicate how the current evaluation fits within the cycle of Supply Base Evaluations				
Main (Initial) Evaluation	First Surveillance	Second Surveillance	Third Surveillance	Fourth Surveillance
√	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Description of the Supply Base

2.1 General description

The Plantation Energy wood pellet mill was constructed in 2008, as a collaborative venture designed to provide a domestic processing option for pulplogs. The plant now provides a local market for low grade stemwood products that are commonly treated as waste residues in harvested areas. It services both industrial scale and small forest grower markets and has potential to divert other waste wood streams such as post-consumer feedstock.

Supply Base region

Feedstock for the mill is currently sourced from hardwood and softwood plantations grown in south-west Western Australia (WA). In 2019-20 Plantation Energy also processed thinnings sourced from public native Karri forests in a short term feedstock trial. The supply base spans from Perth to Esperance, from forests grown in the bioregions of Swan Coastal Plain, Jarrah Forest, Warren and Esperance Plain. Feedstock is preferentially sourced within a 200km radius of the processing plant near Albany.

Comparative scale of biomass feedstock demand compared to other forest industries in the region

Plantation Energy's plant can process around 200,000 tonnes per year of feedstock, however actual volumes vary. All feedstock supplies are sourced from fully integrated and value recovery driven final fell operations or thinnings from forests younger than 40 years. Whilst the scale of harvesting required to supply this feedstock is moderate relative to other forest based industries in south west WA, the plant is currently the only significant primary processor manufacturing products from woodchip inputs in the Albany area. The nearest alternative domestic markets for woodchip are silicon and particleboard manufacturers located near Bunbury, over 300km by road from Albany.

The most recent national statistics indicate the total volume of logs harvested annually from plantations in south-west WA is approximately 4.0 million cubic metres¹. Over 80% of this volume is harvested as pulplogs, predominantly sourced from short rotation Eucalypt fibre plantations and sold to export markets in woodchip form from Bunbury and Albany. The most recent native forest statistics available show 128,747m³ sawlog and 185,779m³ chiplog was harvested from Crown land in 2018-19², most of which is processed in south-west WA.

Feedstock supplies

In 2019-20, approximately 85% of the mill's feedstock was sourced from plantations managed by the Forest Products Commission (FPC), a WA State government trading enterprise. Approximately 3500 tonnes of chiplogs (4% total feedstock) were also sourced from FPC from one native forest thinning coupe on a short term trial arrangement in early 2020. This trial was successful, demonstrating native Karri forest thinnings could be used as a feedstock in the future.

The remaining 11% of feedstock in 2019-20 was sourced from small, privately owned standing plantation resources purchased by Plantation Energy direct from the grower.

¹ Australian forest and wood product statistics, March and June quarterly 2019, sourced from <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/research-topics/forests/forest-economics/forest-wood-products-statistics#data>

² FPC Annual Report 2018-2019

Forest Products Commission (FPC) Feedstock from Softwood Plantations

General description of FPC softwood plantation resources and industry

Plantation Energy currently sources plantation grown Radiata Pine (*Pinus radiata*) and Maritime Pine (*P. pinaster*)³ stemwood from FPC. FPC feedstock products include:

- Industrial Wood⁴ and Woody Biomass⁵ arising from the FPC harvesting operations on public land and freehold land held by FPC, and
- Industrial Wood harvested from FPC sharefarms by Plantation Energy contractors.

FPC manages timber production from 50,000 hectares of softwood plantation on public land in south-west WA. The softwood plantations comprise 80% Radiata Pine with the rest predominantly Maritime Pine. FPC also manages timber production from an additional 28,000 hectares of Radiata Pine and Maritime Pine plantations under sharefarm arrangements with private landholders.

State owned plantations are predominantly located within and around areas of consolidated public native forest landscapes between Perth and Manjimup. Sharefarmed plantations tend to be situated within agricultural landscapes extending from north of Perth south to Albany and east to Esperance.

All of Plantation Energy's current softwood supply from FPC is sourced from sharefarmed plantations around Albany. These sharefarms operate under a Profit A Prende which commits both FPC and the landowner to the agreement for a single rotation of 30 to 40 years depending on the species.

Softwood species are grown primarily to supply a large local sawmill, a particleboard plant and a laminated veneer lumber plant and situated near Bunbury and Perth respectively. This industry employed over 800 people and had a gross regional product of \$274 million in 2015-16 to the point of primary processing⁶.

The WA government is currently expanding the softwood plantation estate to ensure continuing supply of resources to its local processors. In 2018-19 FPC acquired 520ha of land and entered agreements over 180ha of private land to establish new plantations. The new estate is located within the economic haulage distance of Bunbury, where two of the major processors are situated. Sharefarms near Albany are either being re-established as Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) plantations or reverted to agriculture. This decision is entirely up to the landowner, as FPC has no control over the site after harvest.

FPC softwood plantation management regimes

All FPCs softwood plantation inputs from the Albany district are first rotation Radiata Pine or Maritime Pine. All FPCs softwood plantations are certified under the Responsible Wood Standard AS4708-2013, which specifies the forest manager must be able to demonstrate it was not responsible for the conversion of native forest to plantations after 31 December 2006. As FPC manages plantations on public land and plantations established by the State under sharefarming agreements, it can be assumed that no logs sourced from FPC plantations resulted from native forest conversion.

³ FPC Annual Report 2018-2019

⁴ Industrial wood is defined as whole trees or log products remaining after the extraction of high value product.

⁵ Woody biomass is recoverable biomass from tops and branches.

⁶ Schirmer et al. Socio-economic impacts of the forest industry WA, Dec 2017, FWPA

The Radiata Pine plantations were established between 1987 to 1993 and are grown on sites with an average annual rainfall of 600mm or more. These stands were planted densely at a stocking of 1500 stems per hectare to minimise branch size and promote good form. Commercial thinnings occurred at ages 15 to 20 years (first thinning) and 23 to 28 years (second thinning) to optimise growth. Mid-rotation fertiliser was applied where warranted on the basis of soil analysis. The target age of clearfell for these stands is 28 to 34 years. Feedstock to Plantation Energy from FPC's Radiata Pine plantation is from a combination of final fell and second thinnings.

The Maritime Pine plantations were planted between 1996 and 2009 on sites receiving between 450 and 600mm rainfall per annum. The same silviculture regime applies as for Radiata Pine, except that due to slower growth rates, all thinnings and final fell are planned to occur several years later. First thinning is planned to occur between age 15 and 23, second thinning from age 28 to 30 and final fell at age 35. Plantation Energy now receives first thinnings from these plantations.

Routine plantation management activities such as fire management, invasive species and disease control are conducted by FPC or the land owner for the duration of the Profit a Prende as defined in the agreement.

Prior to undertaking disturbance operations, FPC conducts a comprehensive planning process to assess potential risks to environmental, economic, social and heritage values and ensure legal requirements are met. Values assessed include threatened and priority species as defined by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) at a State level, and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999 at a national level.

Operations on public land must be approved by the DBCA. Planning for disturbance operations on sharefarms is approved internally by FPC senior management.

FPC provide a summary instruction and map to each contractor working on their site, which includes any special management actions and requires adherence to the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia, 2014. The Code specifies management actions to prevent disturbance to wetlands and minimising movement of soil and chemicals into wetlands. Wetlands and watercourse locations are shown on harvesting maps in relation to plantation boundaries.

FPC softwood plantations are harvested with ground based mechanical harvesters. Logs are moved to roadside collection areas using forwarders where they are segregated by product grade. FPC prioritise recovery of sawlog from stems of 16cm small end diameter upwards using harvester optimisation technology.

Plantation Energy receive Industrial Wood and Woody Biomass from these operations, which is any lower grade stemwood material from the small end breaking point (approximately 4cm diameter) upwards that is unsuitable for sawlog. Plantation Energy contractors convert these co-products to woodchip at roadside processing areas using an in-field chipper.

The first thinning operations are conducted by Plantation Energy using their contractors. This is done with mechanical feller bunchers and skidders moving the product to roadside for whole tree chipping. There are generally no higher grade stemwood products derived from these operations due to the small size of the trees.

FPC Feedstock from native forests on State Forest and Timber Reserve

General description of FPC Karri forest resources and industry

FPC manages harvesting and regrowing of approximately 180,000 hectares of native Karri forest on public land in the higher rainfall areas of south western WA stretching from Nannup to Walpole. These forests are managed by the DBCA under the principles of ecologically sustainable forest management, to protect and maintain biological diversity, ecosystem health and vitality, soil and water resources, productive capacity, natural and cultural heritage and socio-economic benefits. Management strategies are specified in the Forest management plan 2014-2023, Conservation Commission of Western Australia, December 2013.

FPC includes in its mission statement 'promoting innovation in forest management and local value-adding of timber resources⁷.' Target markets for native forest products include furniture and joinery timber, structural timber, flooring and decking, cladding and residues for silicon, energy, pulp and paper. There are approximately 15 primary processors of native forest products located across south west WA from Dwellingup to Albany. These are primarily sawmills, utilising larger sawlogs from final felling operations. FPC is also working on initiatives to establish processing facilities for engineered wood products and veneer. FPC's focus is on delivering industry and community benefits to regional WA. In 2015-16, the contribution of native forest industry to the Gross Regional Production was \$104 million⁸.

FPC's operations within public native forests are subject to regulatory oversight by DBCA, involving approval of disturbance plans as is required for softwood plantations and compliance audit programs. Operations must be managed in accordance with a range of silvicultural procedures and guidelines administered by DBCA. The Karri forests are certified under the Responsible Wood program.

FPC Karri forest management regimes

Karri Forests include stands of pure Karri (*E. diversicolor*) and mixtures of Karri, Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*), Jarrah (*E. marginata*) or Blackbutt (*E. pilularis*). FPC outlines its management practices for these forest types in the Karri forest management plan, 2020. The plan describes a silvicultural regime which may involve several thinning operations from age 25 onwards before final fell at around age 100 depending on stand condition. Karri is a primary colonising species, which requires absence of competition for successful regeneration. It is typically harvested in coupes of up to 40 hectare size using mechanical harvesters with optimising technology and wheeled skidders or forwarders, which extract timber to the roadside. Regeneration is generally achieved through a post-harvest burn, which provides a suitable seedbed to initiate germination of Karri.

Plantation Energy's trial of native forest feedstocks was sourced from the Sutton block in Sutton State Forest located between Pemberton and Walpole. The mixed Karri forest thinned by FPC in the Sutton block is 31 to 37 year old native forest regrowth. Logs for laminated veneer lumber are the priority from thinning operations, with chiplog for pulping or biomass produced from lower grade stemwood as a co-product.

Whilst timber harvesting has been conducted in the native forests of south west WA since the 19th century, there are still some areas of ecologically mature forests in the region, where evidence of disturbance (excluding fire) is now negligible. These forests are considered old growth. The Forest management plan 2014-2023, specifically states that all old growth forests are protected in formal or informal reserves and thus

⁷ FPC Annual Report 2018-2019

⁸ Schirmer et al. Socio-economic impacts of the forest industry WA, Dec 2017, FWPA

not subject to timber harvesting operations⁹. Thus products from primary forests are not available. Streams, rivers, wetlands, lakes and other water bodies are also recognised in the forest management plan as critically important to biodiversity and ecosystem function. The plan specifies that informal reserves be established to protect all such values. Thus biomass feedstock sourced from native Karri forests does not originate in wetlands. Other values protected through formal and informal reserves include significant biodiversity values and heritage sites.

Small privately owned plantations

Since the 1980's there have been various initiatives to encourage the development of plantation forests on farmlands in south-west WA. These ventures were initially aimed at extending existing government owned softwood plantations in areas that did not require conversion of native forests and researching plantation alternatives to native forest sawlog production. In the 1990's the WA government began research to develop short rotation eucalypt plantations for woodchip products. Drivers for this initiative included amelioration of salinity by lowering water tables and income diversification for farmers. The success of this work led to a substantial expansion in the 2000s of the plantation estate on farmlands under Managed Investment Schemes. Blue Gum plantations established on farmland now comprise the majority of harvesting activity. They are almost entirely managed by large forest growers and supply the bulk of hardwood woodchip exports. Unfortunately the chemical composition of wood fibre from this resource renders it unsuitable as a major feedstock for wood pellets.

Plantation Energy does however provide a market for softwoods and other hardwood species produced by small growers as small woodlots and shelterbelts. A recent report to FPC¹⁰ estimates there is a privately owned softwood estate of approximately 3000ha in the region. There is minimal data about the nature and extent of hardwood farm forestry resources at a regional scale.

Forest management practices on small grower plantations

Small privately owned forests used as feedstock for the mill range in extent from shelterbelts up to woodlots of 40 hectares in area. They are generally set within cleared farmland and are largely experimental plantings from the early 1990s through to the late 2000s. Various species are grown including Radiata Pine, Maritime Pine, Blue Gum, Karri, Sydney Blue Gum (*C. botryoides*), Blackbutt (*E. pilularis*), Yellow Stringybark (*E. muelleriana*), Lemon Scented Gum (*E. citriodora*), Flooded Gum (*E. grandis*) and Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*). Some plantations have been thinned. All feedstock inputs to Plantation Energy are from final fellings of plantations between ages 10 and 30 years.

Due to the young age, small scale and generally low level of management inputs, the small grower plantations do not produce enough sawlog to take to market. The volume of potential sawlog available from these stands to date has been less than the 25 tonne minimum volume for safe and viable transport. Additionally, there are no softwood sawmills located in the Albany area, necessitating very long hauls to market.

As with FPC, Plantation Energy's contractors follow the guidance within the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia, 2014. Prior to harvest, Plantation Energy engages a contractor with forest planning expertise to complete a Pre-harvest Checklist. The stand characteristics, plantation age and

^{9 9} Old growth forest is defined as ecologically mature forest where the effects of disturbances are now negligible, Procedure 47 Identification, assessment and demarcation of Type 2 old-growth karri forest, May 2018.

¹⁰ Growing the Softwood Estate, Indufor 2017

potential to have caused conversion of native forest to plantation, site values, constraints (including any controversial sources) and recommendations to address any constraints are documented in this process. The Pre-harvest Checklist informs the development of a Property Harvest Plan and operations map. Plantation Energy review the checklist and Property Harvest Plan prior to harvest to ensure it meets requirements for controlled sources inputs to its PEFC chain of custody and now the SBP and legislative requirements for biomass feedstock.

Plantation Energy's harvesting contractor uses a feller buncher to harvest the trees, a skidder to move the stems to a landing, and a flail and chipper to convert the stems to woodchip. The woodchip is then trucked to the biomass plant.

The future use of the harvested farm forestry sites is dependent on the decisions of the landowner. Some harvested areas are being reverted to agriculture, whilst others may be re-established as plantations. This trend is consistent with the approach of large certified forest management entities. The loss of some plantation sites to agriculture is to be expected as many of the sites were experimental and forest productivity and market factors driving economic viability were unknown at the time of establishment.

Presence of any CITES or IUCN species.

In Australia, CITES and IUCN requirements are enforced under the EPBC Act¹¹. CITES species¹² are present in WA but do not include the species sourced as feedstock to the plant.

WA, like other Australian States, runs its own classification system for threatened species and ecosystems which is administered by DBCA. DBCA provide ready public access to information on the location of threatened species including those protected under international agreements via the NatureMaps interactive mapping system¹³. Naturemaps searches, and where necessary ground based surveys, are conducted as part of the FPC disturbance planning approval system. Plantations, regardless of whether they are softwood or hardwood, do not generally provide habitat for threatened species in WA. This is now recognised within the FSC® National Risk Assessment for Australia, Version 1-0, 2019 (Australian NRA), which removed unspecified risks to threatened species in WA plantations. Native forests and woodlands do provide habitat for threatened species, however these are subject to careful checks and management protections such as informal reserves.

¹¹ <https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/cites>

¹² <https://www.speciesplus.net/>

¹³ <https://naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au/>

2.1.1 SBP Feedstock Product Groups

All FPC softwood plantations on public land and sharefarms and Karri native forests are certified under AS 4708:2013 and are therefore considered SBP-compliant Feedstock. Supplies from small privately grown plantations are uncertified, and generally qualify as Low Scale, Intensity and Risk (Low SIR) management units. The percentage supply shown below represents the date range 1 July 2019 to 11 June 2020. Ultimately it is anticipated that FPC certified supplies will represent a greater proportion of feedstock.

SBP Feedstock Product Group	Supplier	Species	Source	Certificate	Percentage supply
SBP-compliant Primary Feedstock	Forest Products Commission	<i>P. radiata</i> <i>P. pinaster</i>	State owned plantations Share-farm plantations	AS 4708:2013	85%
	Forest Products Commission	<i>E. diversicolor</i> <i>C. calophylla</i>	State owned Karri forests	AS 4708:2013	4%
Controlled Feedstock	Small private growers (various)	<i>P. radiata</i> <i>P. pinaster</i> <i>C. botryoides</i> <i>E. citriodora</i> <i>E. grandis</i>	Small private plantations	PEFC	11%

Plantation Energy holds chain-of-custody certification under the Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) standard PEFC STD 2002:2013 2nd edition¹⁴ and the Forest Stewardship Council^{®15} (FSC) standard FSC-STD-40-004 v3-0¹⁶. Feedstock sourced from uncertified sources is controlled via the Plantation Energy PEFC management system and may be considered Controlled Feedstock.

Plantation Energy is not currently certified to the Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood FSC-STD-40-005 v3-1 EN. Regardless, it endeavours to manage supply risks recognised within the Australian NRA. The Australian NRA indicates that there are specified risks associated with sourcing wood from unacceptable sources in WA plantations relating to the following categories for Low SIR management units:

- 3.4 Critical ecosystem services. These include the sub-values of areas that provide protection from erosion.
- 3.6 Cultural values. These include the sub-values of historic values of global or national cultural or archaeological significance, long term research sites and spiritual and cultural values.
- 4.1 Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use

The risks identified under the Australian NRA are addressed under the Plantation Energy PEFC chain of custody management system, which assesses the risk of damage to environmental values, indigenous peoples rights and forest conversion, and excludes any operations with significant risk of originating in controversial sources.

¹⁴ PEFC Certificate SCS-PEFC/COC-006093

¹⁶ FSC Certificate SCS-COC-006093, trademark license FSC-C137666

2.2 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

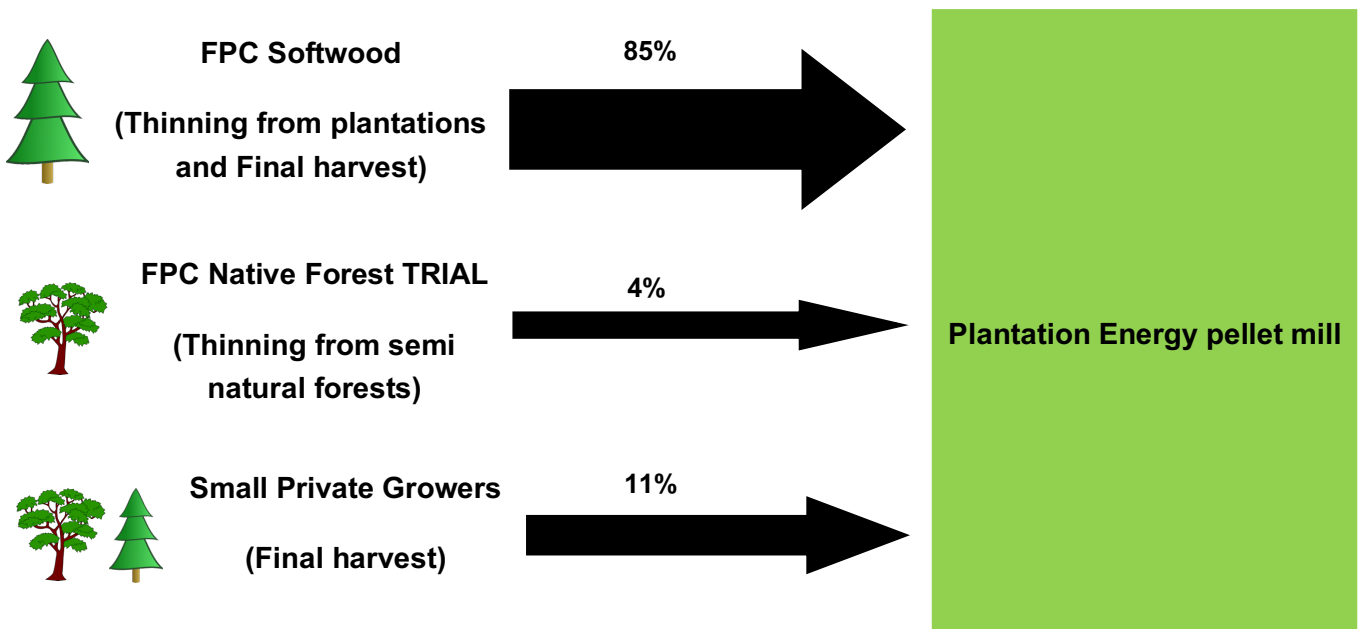
As a chain of custody certified business, Plantation Energy actively pursues feedstock from certified sources. As discussed under 2.1, feedstock from uncertified sources is from small individual growers. The cost of forest management certification for growers at such a small scale outweighs the returns for the products supplied to Plantation Energy. For this reason Plantation Energy conducts due diligence under its PEFC management system to control risk of controversial supplies.

2.3 Final harvest sampling programme

FPC softwood plantation inputs to the mill are managed under regimes with expected rotation lengths of 30 and 35 years for Radiata Pine and Maritime Pine respectively. FPC Karri forest feedstocks were sourced from thinnings in a forest block ranging in age from 31 to 37 years old from with an expected rotation length of 100 years. At present there are no confirmed supply contracts for future FPC Karri forest feedstocks.

Small private softwood plantation feedstocks are sourced from final fellings of plantations established from the 1990s to late 2000's with expected rotation lengths of 30 years. On this basis Plantation Energy concludes that a Final harvest sampling programme is not required.

2.4 Flow diagram of feedstock inputs showing feedstock type



2.5 Quantification of the Supply Base

Supply Base

- a. Total Supply Base area (ha): approximately 97,000 ha, plus potential 180,000 ha native Karri forest should supply contracts be confirmed.
- b. Tenure by type (ha): public 56,332 ha (plus potential 180,000 ha Karri), private / state sharefarms 37,606ha, private approximately 3,000 ha
- c. Forest by type (ha): 97,000ha temperate
- d. Forest by management type (ha): plantation 97,000ha, potential semi natural Karri forests 180.000ha
- e. Certified forest by scheme (ha): 87,067 ha of softwood plantation plus potential 180,000 ha Karri forest all PEFC-endorsed and certified under AS 4708:2013,

Feedstock

- f. Total volume of Feedstock: increasing to 160,000 tonnes in 2020/21
- g. Volume of primary feedstock: increasing to 160,000 tonnes in 2020/21
- h. List percentage of primary feedstock (g), by the following categories
 - 89% certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme
 - 11% not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme
- i. List all species in primary feedstock, including scientific name: Radiata Pine (*P. radiata*), Maritime Pine (*P. pinaster*), Karri (*E. diversicolour*), Lemon Scented Gum (*E. citriodora*), Flooded Gum (*E. grandis*) Sydney Bluegum (*Corymbia botryoides*) and Marri (*C. calophylla*)
- j. Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest: Nil
- k. List percentage of primary feedstock from primary forest (j): Nil
- l. Volume of secondary feedstock: Nil
- m. Volume of tertiary feedstock: Nil

3 Requirement for a Supply Base Evaluation

SBE completed	SBE not completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	x

Section 8.2 of Standard 2: Verification of SBP-compliant Feedstock, Version 1, March 2015 (SBP standard 2) states the following types of feedstock used by Plantation Energy may be excluded from a Supply Base Evaluation:

- Feedstock received with an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme claim.
- Feedstock sourced within the scope of the BP's own SBP-approved Controlled Feedstock System certification.

All FPC plantations and Karri forest on public land and softwood share-farms are certified under the PEFC-endorsed Forest Management Scheme, Australian Forestry Standard AS4708:2013. All material from these sources is delivered with a PEFC-endorsed claim.

All materials sourced from uncertified plantations are sourced within the scope of Plantation Energy's own SBP-approved Controlled Feedstock System certification, PEFC chain of custody certificate SCS-PEFC/COC-006093.

Therefore we conclude no Supply Base Evaluation is required.

4 Stakeholder Consultation

Section 13.1 of SBP Standard 2 indicates that stakeholder consultation is required in relation to Supply Base Evaluations. As Plantation Energy is not required to complete a Supply Base Evaluation, it has not conducted a formal broad-based stakeholder consultation process in relation to this Supply Base Report. Key stakeholders including suppliers and contractors have been consulted for input to the Supply Base Report and have had opportunity to review sections relevant to them.

4.1 Response to stakeholder comments

Comment 1: Edits required to accurately reflect that sharefarms extend east to Esperance, harvesting optimisation technology is used, and clarifying harvesting systems and arrangements for first thinning in softwood plantations

Response 1: Edits made accordingly

Comment 2: Edits required to stress that karri native forest thinnings were provided on a short term trial basis only, and there is no ongoing contract in place at present, clarify the name of the State forest from which the karri forest thinnings were sourced and request adjustments to statements about FSC certification.

Response 2: Edits made accordingly

Comment 3: Looks fine. No edits required.

5 Overview of Initial Assessment of Risk

Section 9.1 of SBP Standard 2 indicates that a Risk Assessment is a component of a Supply Base Evaluation. As Plantation Energy is not required to complete a Supply Base Evaluation, it has not conducted a Risk Assessment under the SBP framework. A risk assessment has however been completed as part of Plantation Energy's PEFC Chain of Custody management system.

6 Supplier Verification Programme

6.1 Description of the Supplier Verification Programme

Section 9.2 of SBP Standard 2 indicates that a Supplier Verification Programme is a component of a Supply Base Evaluation. As Plantation Energy is not required to complete a Supply Base Evaluation, it has not implemented a Supplier Verification Program under the SBP framework. Not applicable.

6.2 Site visits

Not applicable.

6.3 Conclusions from the Supplier Verification Programme

Not applicable.

7 Mitigation Measures

7.1 Mitigation measures

Mitigation measures are a requirement of the Supply Base Evaluation. Not applicable.

7.2 Monitoring and outcomes

Monitoring of indicators and outcomes are a requirement of the Supplier Verification Programme, which is triggered via a Supply Base Evaluation. As Plantation Energy is not required to complete a Supply Base Evaluation, it is not implementing monitoring of indicators and outcomes through a Supplier Verification Program. Not applicable.

8 Detailed Findings for Indicators

The requirement to report findings for indicators is triggered when conducting a Supplier Verification Programme. As Plantation Energy is not required to conduct a Supplier Verification Programme, it is not reporting findings for indicators. Not applicable.

9 Review of Report

9.1 Peer review

A draft of this report was provided to Plantation Energy's main customer to ensure it meets their needs. The customer has significant experience with SBP and European legislative requirements for biomass feedstock. Feedback was considered and used to revise the report.

9.2 Public or additional reviews

No public review has been undertaken as stakeholder input is already addressed through FPC's forest management certification process, and private plantations are too small to warrant broader input.

10 Approval of Report

Approval of Supply Base Report by senior management			
Report Prepared by:	<i>Tuesday Phelan</i>	<i>Consultant</i>	<i>24/6/20</i>
	Name	Title	Date
<p>The undersigned persons confirm that I/we are members of the organisation’s senior management and do hereby affirm that the contents of this evaluation report were duly acknowledged by senior management as being accurate prior to approval and finalisation of the report.</p>			
Report approved by:	<i>Richard Allen</i>	<i>Director</i>	
	Name	Title	Date

11 Updates

As this is the initial evaluation, there are no updates to the Supply Base Report at the time of publication.

11.1 Significant changes in the Supply Base

Not applicable.

11.2 Effectiveness of previous mitigation measures

Not applicable.

11.3 New risk ratings and mitigation measures

Not applicable.

11.4 Actual figures for feedstock over the previous 12 months

Not applicable.

11.5 Projected figures for feedstock over the next 12 months

Not applicable.