



Supply Base Report:

Queensland Commodity Exports PTY
LTD

First Surveillance Audit

Sustainable Biomass Program
sbp-cert.org



Completed in accordance with the Supply Base Report Template Version 2.2 and SBP Bridging Requirements for Meeting the Directive EU/2023/2413 (REDIII)

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

Document history

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1 Overview

Producer name:	Queensland Commodity Exports PTY LTD
Producer address:	35 Port Drive , 4178 Port of Brisbane, Australia
SBP Certificate Code:	SBP-13-57
Geographic position:	-27.372280, 153.166360
Primary contact:	Charlie Saykao, +61 487 192 627, CSaykao@qldcommodity.com.au
Company website:	
Date report finalised:	04 Aug 2026
SBR reporting period from:	01 Jul 2025
SBR reporting period to:	30 Jun 2026
Name of the Certification Body:	Preferred by Nature OÜ
Certification Body Approval date:	24 Sep 2026
SBP Standard(s) used:	SBP Standard 2: Feedstock Verification v2.0, SBP Standard 4: Chain of Custody v2.0, SBP Standard 5: Collection and Communication of Data v2.0, Instruction Document 5E: Collection and Communication of Energy and Carbon data. v2.1, Instruction Document EU RED: Bridging Requirements for Meeting the Directive EU/2023/2413
Feedstock origin (countries)	Australia (Queensland and New South Wales)
Weblink to Standard(s) used:	https://sbp-cert.org/documents/standards-documents/standards

2 Description of the Biomass Producer and the Supply Base

2.1 Description of the company

Queensland Commodity Exports (QCE) is a wood processing and export facility located at the Port of Brisbane.

- Processes and exports softwood and hardwood woodfibre
- Stockpile capacity of 150000 green metric tonnes
- Processing and export capacity of up to 600,000 green metric tonnes per annum.

QCE has the following existing certification:

- FSC Controlled Wood and Chain of Custody
- Responsible Wood Chain of Custody Scheme

Products included in the scope of SBP Certification: *WB 2.1 Wood chips*

Number of employees: 5

Annual maximum production capacity (metric tonnes): 600000

Number of direct feedstock suppliers: 11

Approximate number of feedstock sub-suppliers: 0

Description of the chain-of-custody and upstream supply chain:

QCE, as part of Midway group, ensure that its Due Diligence and Chain of Custody (CoC) system is applied to all feedstock.

The Midway Group implements and maintains this Due Diligence System (DDS) to assess the risk of unacceptable material entering the supply chain (including through product mixing). The DDS applies risk control measures as necessary to ensure that only wood from acceptable sources is supplied and to prevent non-eligible wood inputs entering the supply chain.

QCE's CoC records and maintains the following information:

Supplier Information: recording information regarding suppliers.

ii. **Operational Information:** recording information regarding specific operations.

iii. **Product Information:** recording and transferring information regarding supplies (loads) through dockets and invoices

iv. **Reporting:** recording and reporting product information within appropriate data management systems.

v. **Claim Management:** ensuring that product claims align with product inputs and are appropriately communicated on sales information.

The CoC system requires the following assurance processes

i. **Internal Auditing**

a. **System Audits:** review of DDS against standard

b. **Process Audits:** review of implementation of DDS

ii. **External Auditing:** review against standard to enable certification.

A critical element of the Due Diligence and Chain of Custody System is confirming and maintaining the origin of all supply sources.

The Midway Due Diligence System records this information in two key locations:

- **Navision** accounting system: primary storage location for all supplier information and supply information. It is the primary source of data for all other reporting including the wood supply summary.
- **Wood Supply Summary:** an accessible summary of the information stored within Navision for the purposes of communicating and reviewing current suppliers.

The following is a list of contractors involved in the harvesting and delivery of SBP controlled feedstock

2.2 Detailed description of the Supply Base

Guidance: Tables below have been generated automatically for each sourcing country based on the selection of 'Feedstock origin (countries)' in section 1 above.

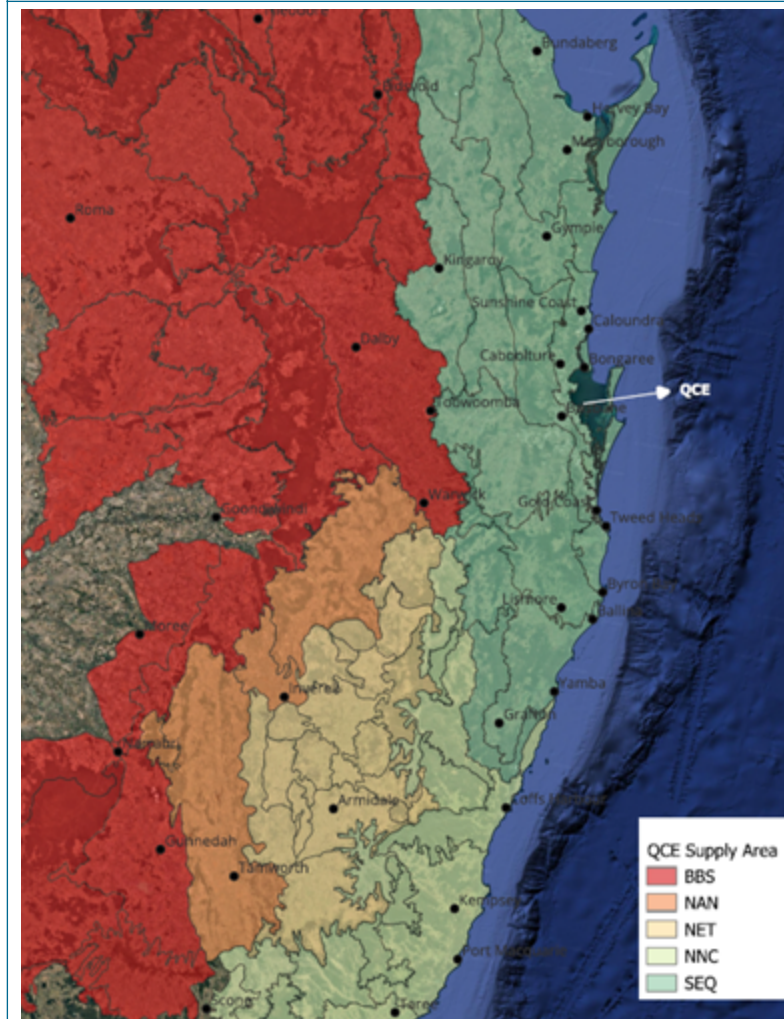
Annex 1 is generated by the system if the SBP SBE is used without Regional Risk Assessment(s) (RRAs). In case RRA(s) is used, further details shall be given only in section 3 below.

Annex 2 is generated if EU RED SBE is in the scope for each country separately.

Country	Australia
Area/Region	Queensland and New South Wales
Exclusions	
Feedstock types	Primary feedstock, Processing residues
Feedstock Product Groups	Forest feedstock (1A), Trees outside forest (TOF) - Agricultural land feedstock (3A), Processing residues feedstock (4A)
Feedstock inputs	SBP Controlled feedstock
Is the forest managed to supply energy and non-energy markets?	Yes - Majority
For the forests in the Supply Base, is there an intention to retain, restock or encourage natural regeneration within 5 years of felling?	Yes - Majority
Risk assessment(s)	N/A – Primary and/or Processing residues certified to an SBP- recognised controlled scheme
Provide a concise summary of why a SBE was determined to be required or not required here:	
QCE already maintains Chain of Custody certification from Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the PEFC endorsed Responsible Wood (RW), which is applicable to all feedstock. Feedstock is also sourced from forests with forest management certification from FSC and RW/PEFC and is sourced with the certification claims of FSC 100% or RW 100%. As all feedstock is certified to SBP recognised certification schemes no SBE is required.	
Feedstock types included in SBE:	N/A
Includes EU RED SBE:	Yes
Includes EU RED II SBE grandfathering	No

Includes EU RED TOF:	Yes
Includes EU RED II TOF grandfathering	No
Size of Supply Base area (million ha):	13.6952

Map(s) of the Supply Base area:



2.3 Feedstock information

- a. **Total volume of Feedstock:** 200,000-400,000 tonnes
- b. **Volume of primary feedstock:** 1-200,000 tonnes
- c. **List of all the species in primary feedstock, including scientific name:**

Eucalyptus grandis	Flooded Gum
Eucalyptus dunnii	Dunns White Gum
Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt
Eucalyptus cloeziana	Gympie Messmate
Eucalyptus saligna	Sydney Blue Gum
Corymbia maculata	Spotted Gum
Corymbia citriodora	Lemon-scented Gum
Araucaria cunninghamii	Hoop Pine
Agathis robusta	Kauri Pine
Pinus caribaea	Caribbean Pine
Pinus elliottii	Slash Pine
Pinus taeda	Loblolly Pine
Pinus radiata	Radiata Pine

- d. **Was the feedstock used in the biomass removed from a forest as part of a pest/disease control measure or a salvage operation?** No
- Explanation:**
- e. **Hardwood (i.e. broadleaf trees): specify proportion of feedstock from (%):** 5.00
- f. **Softwood (i.e. coniferous trees): specify proportion of feedstock from (%):** 95.00
- g. **Proportion of feedstock composed of or derived from saw logs by weight (%):** 0.00
- h. **Indicate how you determine the proportion of saw log:** Specification used by the sawmill closest to where the wood was grown.
- i. **Roundwood from fellings from forests with > 40 yr rotation times - Average % volume of fellings delivered to BP (%):** 16.10
- j. **Select forest type(s) where the primary feedstock was sourced from:** Planted Forest
- k. **Select the main harvesting system(s) used for the sourced primary feedstock:** Mix of the above
- l. **Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest:** 0
- m. **Volume of processing residues feedstock:** 1-200,000 tonnes
Physical form of the feedstock: Chips
- n. **Share of SBP-recognised system claim for processing residues:**

100.00 % FSC

100.00 % PEFC

o. Volume of post-consumer feedstock: 0

Physical form of the feedstock: Chips

p. Estimated amount of EU RED-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be collected annually by the BP:

160000 tonnes

q. What is the estimated amount of EU RED-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be harvested annually in a Supply Base (estimated): 600000.00 tonnes

Explanation: 600,000 max, QCE expect that all supply is EU RED-compliant

<https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/research-topics/forests/forest-economics/plantation-and-log-supply>

3 Supply Base Risk Assessments and Risk Management Measures

Guidance: Biomass Producers shall demonstrate that any specified risks of sourcing feedstock not in compliance with SBP Standard 1 have been adequately reduced to low risk, following Standard 2 requirements. Following section applies to Biomass Producer's implementing SBP Supply Base Evaluation (SBP RRA or company own risk assessment). EU RED Supply Base Evaluation details are reported in Annex 2.

☒ **Not Applicable – Supply Base Evaluation not implemented**

3.1 Summary of the Supply Base Evaluation

3.2 Conflicts with applicable national and sub-national legislation

3.3 Risk Management Measures

Guidance: Please provide more details about specified risk indicators in each supply country and describe mitigation measures taken to address all specified risks associated with indicators.

4 Stakeholder engagement

4.1 General description

Biomass Producer's stakeholder engagement start date: 22 Jun 2026

Biomass Producer's stakeholder engagement end date: 03 Aug 2026

Total number of stakeholders contacted: 119

Give a general description of the process of Stakeholders Engagement, including stakeholders contacted, method of communication and a summary of the comments received:

An email was sent to all stakeholders for QCE's annual stakeholder consultation for feedback regarding QCE's activities. A link was provided to a folder on the public website which contained a number of documents. Due Diligence and Chain of Custody system and Stakeholder Consultation and Complaint process.

119 interested or affected stakeholders were consulted. Made up of the following groups:

- 21 Environmental Groups
- 17 Aboriginal / Native Title Organisations
- 14 Government Departments
- 11 Landcare Groups
- 2 Union
- 1 Apiary Group
- 3 Historic Societies
- 4 University academics/ Research Bodies
- 2 Individuals
- 14 Local Councils
- 21 Forest Industry groups/ growers/ contractors etc
- 9 Certification Bodies

No feedback was received during this annual stakeholder consultation.

In addition to QCE's annual stakeholder consultation, the company is always open to stakeholder engagement. Stakeholders can at any time engage via the company website through the Contact or Sustainability tab. The Sustainability tab also provides access to the companies publicly available documents.

4.2 Response to stakeholder comments

5 Report updates and approval

This document is: Updated SBR (surveillance audits/scope-change audits)

- Volume and percentage updates
- Stakeholder consultation
- General wording and spelling

Name	Ben Peirce
Title	Management representative
Date of report approval	04 Aug 2026

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

Annex 2: EU RED Supply Base Evaluation

Countries where EU RED Supply Base Evaluation is used	
Country	Australia
Area	Queensland and New South Wales
Sustainable harvesting criteria 29(6)	
(i) The legality of harvesting operations	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	Indicators Queensland Land ownership is legislated through the Land Title Act 1997 (QLD) Ownership Land tenure can be determined using Queensland Globe. https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/ Tenure does not define land use. Timber harvesting in Queensland is regulated by the Forestry Act 1959 (QLD), the Nature Conservation Act 1992, and the Vegetation Management Act 1999 (QLD) and associated policies and codes. The relevant government departments and the applicable laws they are responsible for are: - Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) are responsible for Sale of native forest product from state land under the Forestry Act 1959(QLD) - Department of Environment and Science (DES) responsible for Custodial management of state forests and timber reserves responsible for Sale of native forest products on State land under the Forestry Act 1959 (QLD)and Harvest and use of protected plant species under the Nature Conservation Act 1992(QLD) - Department of Resources (DoR) are responsible for Native forest practice on freehold or indigenous land under the Vegetation Management Act 1999 (QLD) Ref: state specific guidelines (Australia's illegal logging laws) Australian Government and Queensland Government.

	https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/sitecollection/documents/forestry/australias-forest-policies/illegal-logging/qld-guideline.pdf Regulatory obligations associated with plantations is provided in the Timber plantation operations code of practice for Queensland. The purpose of the Timber Plantation Operations Code of Practice for Queensland (the Code) is to provide guidance with regards to operational activities associated with commercial timber plantations in Queensland, in order to comply with all laws and with accepted principles for sound plantation management. The Code is informed by the Forest Practices Related to Wood Production in Plantations: National Principles. The Code complements all Acts, regulations, State government policies, local government planning schemes and local laws that relate to the development of new plantation areas. The Code is 'tenure blind'. That is, it can be voluntarily applied by plantation operators over any land tenure in Queensland. The Code defines the minimal voluntary standards developed for use by all parties with an interest in commercial timber plantations in Queensland, including the landowner, the plantation owner, the plantation manager, the harvest manager and any employees and contractors employed to work in a plantation (plantation operators). The primary aim of commercial timber plantations established and managed under the Code is to be profitable whilst being environmentally sustainable and socially responsible. Timber harvesting of forests on freehold and Indigenous land, where the State does not hold rights to the timber, is regulated under the Vegetation Management Act 1999 in conjunction with the Planning Act 2016 and may also be subject to further requirements of applicable local government, State or Commonwealth laws. The Department of Resources (DoR) administers legislation relevant to forestry on leasehold land and privately-owned land under the Land Act 1994, the Land Title Act 1994 and the Vegetation Management Act 1999 Where the State does not hold rights to the timber the Vegetation Management Act 1999 regulates native forestry on freehold and Indigenous land under an accepted development
	Code
	Freehold land management

	vegetation clearing code.
Timber Harvest Plans	Plantations are guided by the <i>Timber Plantation Operations Code of Practice for Queensland</i> requiring a harvest plan to ensure safety, environment and social values and legal requirements are considered and managed appropriately. It is applicable to state and private commercial forestry operations.
NSW	Land ownership is conferred Real Property Act 1900 (NSW)
Ownership	All land ownership in New South Wales is administered by NSW Land Registry Services. Much of this land is registered under the Torrens Title system, which was introduced to NSW in 1863. Prior to that, land ownership was recorded in a register beginning in 1802 known as 'old system' land. Crown land is land owned and managed by the NSW Government and accounts for almost half of all land in the state.
Regulation	Land ownership is confirmed through online land title search The Environment Protection Authority (EPA), Department of Primary Industries (DPI), including DPI Fisheries NSW have key roles and responsibilities in the regulation of the New South Wales timber industry. Enforcement is demonstrated through approved plan, possible through site auditing. The <i>Plantations and Reafforestation Act 1999</i> (the Act) provides a streamlined approval process for plantations whilst providing certainty for harvest on timber plantations. The Act and the Code have environmental standards that prevent soil erosion and land degradation and protect biodiversity and cultural values. An object of the Act is to facilitate plantations development on essentially cleared land.
Harvest Approvals	Plantation forestry involves planting trees which may be managed for commercial timber production or environmental purposes. Authorised plantations must be managed in accordance with the Code of Practice: the <i>Plantations and Reafforestation (Code) Regulation 2001</i> - contains clear and comprehensive standards for establishment, management and harvesting operations on authorised plantations.
Timber Harvest	The Plantation and Reafforestation Act 1999 (NSW) (through the code) requires that all timber harvesting is covered by a

	Plans	Timber Harvest Plan which must be submitted to the Department of Primary Industries prior to commencement of harvesting to confirm that appropriate site assessments have been undertaken and where applicable prescriptions that manage any identified risks have been put in place. Under the Plantation and Reforestation Act prior to approval of a plan an assessment it to be undertaken by the Department of Regional NSW Plantations Regulation Unit in accordance with the <i>Plantations and Reafforestation Act 1999</i> (the Act) and the environmental standards of the <i>Plantations and Reafforestation (Code) Regulation 2001</i> (the Code).
	QCE DDS	QCE DDS requires that suppliers provide Timber Harvest Plans.
	General	
	Supply Agreements	Commercial supply agreements are in place for all supply. These agreement must comply with the corporation act.
	Chain of Custody	All timber is managed through delivery with digital or physical dockets which define the origin
	Corruption	Corruption Perceptions Index Score for Australia at Transparency International is 76 (2025), meaning it ranks 12 out of 182 countries. A high mark on the CPI means that a country is perceived to have low levels of corruption in its public sector. http://www.transparency.org/
	Compliance	Regions of QCE supply base within Australia have no recognised prevalence of non-compliance with legislative framework. Particularly so for plantations which form the vast majority of supply. Plantation managed on long term basis where sustainable supply is critical. Forest owner estate valuations reflect this. Australia is not associated with or designated as source of conflict timber.
	Indicator	Conflict Timber: Dimensions of the Problem in Asia and Africa Volume I Synthesis Report (available at http://www.usaid.gov)
	Country of Origin	QCE do not source forest-based material that originates outside of Australia. In Australia laws governing the import and export of timber are enacted and enforced (eg. Illegal Logging Prohibition Act). No sanctions applicable to the Midway Group. https://www.globalwitness.org/en-gb/

	Summary Environmental and forestry related legislation (including Acts, Regulations and Codes of Practice) applied in all Australian states and territories. The legislative framework is actively enforced by relevant regulatory authorities. Timber Harvest Plans are prepared for all operations which include a assessment of risks to significant values and where required prescriptions that manage those risks. Commercial supply contracts are in place for all supplies, including validation of ownership, commitment to management of significant values and other commercial arrangements including supply chain traceability. QCE's Chain of Custody System requires identification of harvest areas on all delivery documentation, traceability of all supply through the supply chain and processes to ensure risk of mixing is managed. QCE electronically records the weights of all product received, connecting those weights to the delivery information, and therefore the origin. This is recorded within an electronic inventory recording and accounting system (NAVISION) Control Measures Approvals Timber Harvest Plan Means of Verification Legal compliance is verified through: - Plantation ownership confirmation through land title search (private land) - Presence of IFOA (where applicable) - Timber Harvest Plan (with relevant approval) - Supplier Register confirming details of all suppliers - Delivery information within NAVISION Supply Agreements Risk Assessment Risk of illegal harvesting has been assessed as low risk.
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(ii) Forest regeneration of harvested areas	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	Indicators NSW Replanting Once a plantation is harvested the area is replanted by hand with 1,100 new trees in every hectare. Seeds are harvested from seed orchards in local forests as well as from trees throughout State forests with good genetic qualities and raised as seedlings at their Nursery in Grafton, to ensure the next generation of seedlings grows into strong and robust trees and high quality timber. Hardwood timber plantations are planted with a variety of eucalyptus (such as blackbutt, blue gum, flooded gum and Dunn's white gum) and corymbia species (predominantly spotted gum) that are native to northern NSW. Timber plantations are only grown on previously cleared land - that means new trees are only replanted within the same plantation footprint again and again. Native forests are never converted to plantations. https://www.forestrycorporation.com.au/operations/about-our-harvesting-operations/hardwood-timber-plantations Forest Corporation NSW Queensland HQP's foresters practice precision silviculture, which means that every silvicultural input — cultivation, the number of seedlings planted per hectare, fertilisation, watercourse and erosion management, control of weeds is precisely matched to each site's unique attributes which include location, soil type and climatic conditions. HQP's team of foresters study the land to: • understand the soil type and what silviculture inputs best suit each site • ensure our plantations complement and do not disrupt natural drainage lines and water features • protect and often enhance native forest buffers • understand the native species that reside in our plantation forest buffers and how we can protect them • preserve cultural heritage sites and artefacts • improve soil quality and reduce erosion and sedimentation transfer through carefully thought out plantation design • minimise chemical inputs required Hancock Queensland Plantations

	• maximise plantation productivity and overall timber production. HQP's foresters identify and embrace new technologies like drones and LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging, a remote sensing method that utilises a pulsed laser) to monitor plantation performance and health, understand slope, and identify natural drainage lines and where weed control might be required. Our foresters and contract partners are focused on continuous improvement and innovation to improve our sustainable plantation management. https://www.hqplantations.com.au/our-plantations/forest-management/silviculture Regeneration requirements are stipulated in Timber Harvest Plans or Supplier agreements and declarations Means of Verification Timber Harvest Plans – contain regeneration requirements. Supplier agreements and declarations Risk Low
(iii) That areas designated by international or national law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes, including in wetlands, grasslands, heathland and peatlands, are protected with the aim of preserving biodiversity and preventing habitat destruction, unless evidence is provided that the harvesting of that raw material does not interfere with those nature protection purposes	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	Indicators Queensland A protected plant harvesting licence from the Department of Environment and Science (DES) is required to harvest whole restricted plants or restricted plant parts from the wild. Whole restricted plants or restricted plant parts may be harvested under this licence for any use or purpose. QCE does not accept any restricted species. Protected Areas Timber harvesting is not permitted in protected areas declared under the Nature Conservation Act 1992, such as national parks, conservation parks and resources reserves, or in any

	of Queensland's five World Heritage Areas. Plantations are guided by the <i>Timber Plantation Operations Code of Practice for Queensland</i> requiring a harvest plan to ensure safety, environment and social values and legal requirements are considered and managed appropriately. It is applicable to state and private commercial forestry operations. Timber Harvest Plans NSW The Environment Protection Authority (EPA), Department of Primary Industries (DPI), including DPI Fisheries NSW have key roles and responsibilities in the regulation of the New South Wales timber industry. The <i>Plantations and Reafforestation Act 1999</i> (the Act) provides a streamlined approval process for plantations whilst providing certainty for harvest on timber plantations. The Act and the Code have environmental standards that prevent soil erosion and land degradation and protect biodiversity and cultural values. An object of the Act is to facilitate plantations development on essentially cleared land. Regulation Plantation forestry involves planting trees which may be managed for commercial timber production or environmental purposes. Authorised plantations must be managed in accordance with the Code of Practice: the <i>Plantations and Reafforestation (Code) Regulation 2001</i> - contains clear and comprehensive standards for establishment, management and harvesting operations on authorised plantations. Plantation Harvest Approvals The NSW Code states native vegetation that must be retained in section 22, with subclause 1 stating that the following native vegetation in a plantation must be retained: a) any area of rainforest or wetland, or any native vegetation on rocky outcrops, b) any native vegetation of a type listed for conservation in the regional vegetation schedule, c) any native grassland of high conservation value, d) any individual patch of woody native vegetation of more than 1 hectare. The NSW Code defines native vegetation as any of the following types of indigenous vegetation: trees, understorey plants, groundcover, and plants occurring in a wetland. Therefore heathland, grassland, and peatland fall within the categorisation of native forest under the NSW Code and must be retained in plantations.
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	The <i>Plantations and Reafforestation Act 1999</i> (NSW) requires that all timber harvesting is covered by a Timber Harvest Plan which must be submitted to the Department of Primary Industries prior to commencement of harvesting to confirm that appropriate site assessments have been undertaken and where applicable prescriptions that manage any identified risks have been put in place. Forestry Activities Under the Plantation and Reforestation Act prior to approval of a plan an assessment it to be undertaken by the Department of Regional NSW Plantations Regulation Unit in accordance with the <i>Plantations and Reafforestation Act 1999</i> (the Act) and the environmental standards of the <i>Plantations and Reafforestation (Code) Regulation 2001</i> (the Code). General Forestry Activities All harvesting requires a Timber Harvesting Plan to be produced. Corruption Corruption Perceptions Index Score for Australia at Transparency International is 76 (2025). http://www.transparency.org/ Indicator Australia is not associated with or designated as source of conflict timber. Conflict Timber: Dimensions of the Problem in Asia and Africa Volume I Synthesis Report (available at http://www.usaid.gov) Compliance Regions of QCE supply base within Australia have no recognised prevalence of non-compliance with legislative framework. Particularly so for plantations which form the vast majority of supply. Plantation managed on long term basis where sustainable supply is critical. Forest owner estate valuations reflect this. Site assessments include searches of relevant state and federal databases to identify significant values. These searches include: NGO – International Identification of Intact Forest Landscapes Data Searches Intact Forest landscapes http://intactforests.org Global Forest watch interactive map https://www.globalforestwatch.org/ Commonwealth EPBC Protected Matters Report
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<http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/pmst/>
Species Profile and Threats Database
<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl>
Google Earth – time history aerial imagery

Queensland

QLD Globe
<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/business/support-tools-grants/services/mapping-data-imagery/queensland-globe>
QLD Mapping System
<http://www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/planning/state-planning-instruments/spp-interactive-mapping-system.html>
QLD Vegetation Map Request
<http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/map-request>
QLD Plant and Animal Species Request
<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-list/>
Cultural values
<https://culturalheritage.datsip.qld.gov.au/achris/public/application-for-advice/home>
Heritage values
<https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/>

New South Wales

NSW Department of Primary Industries: Plantation Plan
<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/forestry/forestry-operations/plantation-forestry>
NSW Government Six Maps
<https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>
SEED Map
<https://geo.seed.nsw.gov.au/vertigisstudio/web/?app=cabd04d595ec43c1aaf4298e80e83ec2>

Spatial data including:

- DFSI Spatial Services – NSW Cadastre
- DFSI Spatial Services – NSW Hydrography – Creeks, named Watercourses, Swamp & Inundation Areas
- DPE – Department of Planning and Environment – EIP Protection layers – Flood, Wetlands, Riparian lands watercourses, Drinking water catchments
- OEH – CRAFTI Upper North East Vegetation Map
- OEH – CRAFTI Lower North East Vegetation Map
- OEH – State Heritage Register
- OEH – Ramsar wetlands
- Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy – World Heritage areas, National Heritage list, Commonwealth Heritage list.

	NSW Bionet http://www.bionet.nsw.gov.au/ Heritage https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage/search-heritage-databases/state-heritage-inventory Cultural https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage/search-heritage-databases/aboriginal-heritage-information-management-system eSpade https://espade.environment.nsw.gov.au/ Australia was one of the first countries to become a Contracting Party to the 1971 Ramsar Convention.
RAMSAR	Australia's commitments under the Ramsar Convention are coordinated by the Australian Government Department of the Environment. At State and Territory level, Government environment agencies are involved in preparing documentation including the ecological character descriptions and management plans. Protected area management – including management of national parks – is generally a State/Territory responsibility in Australia.
Available information	EPBC protected matters search enables identification of potentially impacts any matters protected under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). You can use the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) to check if protected matters exist in and around your project area. https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool
Protection of significant sites	Australia has ratified a large number of international, national and regional treaties and conventions relating to protected areas, and RTE species and habitats, including the following: • Convention on Biological Diversity • Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention) • Establishment Agreement for the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) • Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) • Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals • World Heritage Convention • International Tropical Timber Agreement • Convention on Biological Diversity

- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China for the Protection of Migratory Birds and their Environment (CAMBA)
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Japan for the Protection of Migratory Birds in Danger of Extinction and their Environment (JAMBA)
- Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Korea on the Protection of Migratory Birds (ROKAMBA)

A total of 48.9 million hectares of Australia's native forest (37% of total native forest area) is managed for the protection of biodiversity, either in the NRS or under other mechanisms.

A total of 34.6 million hectares of Australia's native forest (26% of total native forest area) is in the National Reserve System (NRS) of formal protected areas. Additional forest areas outside the NRS are managed for the protection of biodiversity under other mechanisms.

The areas of native forest in the National Reserve System, by state includes:

- 8.89 million hectares in Queensland
- 5.82 million hectares in New South Wales.

Forest category

Tenure class

Source: national forest inventory

Government of Australia

Area ('000 hectares)

NSW

**Forest in the
National Reserve
System**

Qld

Total

Native forest

Leasehold	144	1,703	1,847
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Multiple-use public forest	49	56	105
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Nature conservation reserve	5,531	4,198	9,729
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Other Crown land	5	122	127
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Private	92	2,725	2,817
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Unresolved tenure	0	86	86
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Total native forest in NRS	5,821	8,891	14,712
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Commercial plantation	0.2	0	0.2
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	Other forest	0.3	0.4	1
	Total forest in NRS	5,821	8,891	14,712
				0
	Total native forest area (‘000 hectares)	19,882	51,750	71,632
	Proportion of native forest area in the NRS (%)	29%	17%	21%
	Total forest area (‘000 hectares)	20,284	51,977	72,261
	Proportion of forest area in the NRS	29%	17%	20%
	A range of formal and informal mechanisms are used to protect the biological diversity of forests on public and private land in Australia.			
	Many forest areas are protected by more than one mechanism, and spatial intersection of these areas is needed to determine the total area of forest, and the mechanisms by which they are protected or managed for protection in Australia.			

Summary

Australia has signed numerous conventions on the protection of environmental site, with these commitments flowing down through federal and state legislation.

QCE site assessment processes query relevant datasets to ensure significant environmental values are not within harvest areas.

QCE Site assessment includes searches of relevant datasets including, but not limited to:

- Vegetation reports and maps to identify vegetation communities and status within or adjacent to the block, including native grasslands, peatland, old-growth forests and highly biodiverse undisturbed forests
- EPBC report listing potential occurrence of Special Biodiversity Values including threatened species, communities and habitats and migratory bird habitats and Ramsar wetlands. The report lists values likely to be present within 3km of the block.

	• Maps and reports of recorded flora and fauna species including threatened species status within 3km of the block. • Maps of wetlands including conservation status and watercourses. • Description of any identified areas of aesthetic values adjacent to the activity i.e. National Parks, recreational tracks, lookouts or landmarks etc. • Description of planning scheme considerations and any planning permits or existing use rights established. • Note of inclusion of block in any declared water supply buffer or catchment area or in close proximity to a town water supply offtake. Means of Verification National Forest Inventory Legal compliance is verified through: - Timber Harvest Plan (with relevant approval) - Site assessment searches - Agreements - Protected species and habitats list (EPBC) - Certification audit reports - Monitoring records - Publicly available information on the protection of the values identified. Risk Assessment Assessed as low risk.
(iv) that harvesting is carried out considering the maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity in accordance with sustainable forest management principles, with the aim of preventing any adverse impact, in a way that avoids harvesting of stumps and roots, degradation of primary forests, and of old growth forests as defined in the country where the forest is located, or their conversion into plantation forests, and harvesting on vulnerable soils, that harvesting is carried out in compliance with maximum thresholds for large clear-cuts as defined in the country where the forest is located, and with locally and ecologically appropriate retention thresholds for deadwood extraction and that harvesting is carried out in compliance with requirements to use logging systems that minimise any adverse impact on soil quality, including soil compaction, and on biodiversity features and habitats	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A

Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	Indicators Queensland Timber harvesting in Queensland is regulated by the Forestry Act 1959 (QLD), the Nature Conservation Act 1992, and the Vegetation Management Act 1999 (QLD) and associated policies and codes. The relevant government departments and the applicable laws they are responsible for are: • Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) are responsible for Sale of native forest product from state land under the Forestry Act 1959(QLD) • Department of Environment and Science (DES) responsible for Custodial management of state forests and timber reserves responsible for Sale of native forest products on State land under the Forestry Act 1959 (QLD)and Harvest and use of protected plant species under the Nature Conservation Act 1992(QLD) • Department of Resources (DoR) are responsible for Native forest practice on freehold or indigenous land under the Vegetation Management Act 1999 (QLD) Regulatory obligations associated with plantations is provided in the Timber plantation operations code of practice for Queensland. Regulation The purpose of the Timber Plantation Operations Code of Practice for Queensland (the Code) is to provide guidance with regards to operational activities associated with commercial timber plantations in Queensland, in order to comply with all laws and with accepted principles for sound plantation management. Code 2.2.4 Native wildlife and its habitat will be protected. Under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 (and/or Regulation): A wildlife authority is required to take any native wildlife when undertaken in association with any plantation establishment or management activity. Koalas (Code) • An approved species management program is required if a plantation activity tampers with an animal breeding place being used by any protected animal to incubate or rear an animal's offspring, unless the tampering: happens in the course of a lawful activity (e.g. plantation establishment and/or management) that is not directed towards the
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	tampering; and cannot be reasonably avoided. Plantation Operators are required to ensure that the clearing of koala habitat trees in koala districts A and B is undertaken in accordance with sequential clearing conditions. In addition, all clearing of koala habitat trees in a koala habitat area within district A must be undertaken in the presence of a koala spotter. 2.2.5 Plantations should be appropriately located and set back (using buffer strips where appropriate) to minimise impacts on areas of environmental interest. 2.2.6 Water quality values (physical, chemical, or biological) should be maintained in plantations by minimising disturbance to waterways.
Bufferin g (Code)	2.2.7 Soil erosion and water pollution will be minimised by avoiding timber production in inappropriate areas or slopes and by undertaking necessary preventive measures. [Streams and drainage areas in plantations and adjoining areas can be identified using the 1:100,000 stream order classification or 1:25,000 drainage network mapping made available via the Inland Waters Category Globe within Queensland Globe. On-ground inspection should be used to verify the actual location of streams and drainage lines.
Timber Harvest Plans	Plantations are guided by the <i>Timber Plantation Operations Code of Practice for Queensland</i> requiring a harvest plan to ensure safety, environment and social values and legal requirements are considered and managed appropriately. It is applicable to state and private commercial forestry operations.
NSW	
Regulati on	The Environment Protection Authority (EPA), Department of Primary Industries (DPI), including DPI Fisheries NSW have key roles and responsibilities in the regulation of the New South Wales timber industry.
Bufferin g	NSW code requires 20m buffering between plantation activities and wetland, water bodies and streams.
Slope	NSW Code provides restrictions on slope relative to soil classification and rainfall erosivity.
Plantatio n Harvest Approval s	The <i>Plantations and Reafforestation Act 1999</i> (the Act) provides a streamlined approval process for plantations whilst providing certainty for harvest on timber plantations. The Act and the Code have environmental standards that prevent soil erosion and land degradation and protect biodiversity and cultural values. An object of the Act is to

	facilitate plantations development on essentially cleared land. Plantation forestry involves planting trees which may be managed for commercial timber production or environmental purposes. Authorised plantations must be managed in accordance with the Code of Practice: the <i>Plantations and Reafforestation (Code) Regulation 2001</i> - contains clear and comprehensive standards for establishment, management and harvesting operations on authorised plantations. Forestry Activities Under the Plantation and Reforestation Act prior to approval of a plan an assessment it to be undertaken by the Department of Regional NSW Plantations Regulation Unit in accordance with the <i>Plantations and Reafforestation Act 1999</i> (the Act) and the environmental standards of the <i>Plantations and Reafforestation (Code) Regulation 2001</i> (the Code). General QCE do not harvest stumps, roots or deadwood. QCE do not clear-cut native forest or accept supply from native forest clear-cuts. The state legislation in QLD and NSW does not set clear-cut thresholds for plantation forests. Approximately 97% of QCE's plantation supply is, directly or indirectly, from plantations certified to FSC Forest Management (FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018) and/or Responsible Wood Sustainable Forest Management (AS/NZS 4708:2021). The FSC standard manages clear-cut size and dispersal through the Scale, Intensity, Risk (SIR) principle. SIR scales the management requirements via the plantation footprint, meaning larger or more intensive operations trigger more rigorous assessment and mitigation requirements. The Responsible Wood standard is also qualitative and proportionate to risk. The standard addresses obligations for management around cumulative landscape and/or catchment scale impacts. Best management practices include, but are not limited to, consulting with neighbouring forest managers with the intention of coordinating tree management activities to manage potential cumulative catchment and landscape scale impacts. Completing environmental impact assessments. Harvest scheduling to ensure appropriate operational area dispersal. Determine size and shape of operation areas with consideration of a range of factors including planting history,
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	economic considerations, supply commitments, topography and age class. Noting majority of supply is sourced from HQ Plantations, their Forest Stewardship Plan can be referenced and provides an overview of their forest management systems, operations and practices. For QCE's non-certified supply, these plantations are typically small scale. These planation areas are subject to a Timber Harvest Plan which prescribes best management practices relevant to protecting soil quality, biodiversity, and appropriate harvest methods. Regions of QCE supply base within Australia have no recognised prevalence of non-compliance with legislative framework. Particularly so for plantations which form the vast majority of supply. Plantation managed on long term basis where sustainable supply is critical. Forest owner estate valuations reflect this. Summary Environmental and forestry related legislation (including Acts, Regulations and Codes of Practice) applied in all Australian states and territories. Regulation The legislatively framework is actively enforced by relevant regulatory authorities. Timber Harvest Plans are prepared for all operations which include an assessment of risks to significant values and where required prescriptions that manage those risks. Site Assessment QCE Site assessment includes searches of relevant datasets including: • Vegetation reports and maps to identify vegetation communities and status within or adjacent to the block (see Appendix 1 for list of resources). • EPBC report listing potential occurrence of Special Biodiversity Values including threatened species, communities and habitats and migratory bird habitat and Ramsar wetlands. The report lists values likely to be present within 3km of the block. • Maps and reports of recorded flora and fauna species including threatened species status within 3km of the block. • Maps of wetlands including conservation status and watercourse. • Report of registered Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal cultural heritage sites on the block. • Description of any identified areas of aesthetic values
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	adjacent to the activity i.e. National Parks, recreational tracks, lookouts or landmarks etc. • Description of any long-term research sites identified through web search and or discussion with neighbours or landowner. • Economic or social impact to locals (positive or negative). • Neighbour details as identified e.g., listed in the Stakeholders Database. • Description of planning scheme considerations and any planning permits or existing use rights established. • Note of inclusion of block in any Chemical Control Area. • Note of inclusion of block in any declared water supply buffer or catchment area or in close proximity to a town water supply offtake. • Dial-Before-You-Dig report providing utility company reports of any power, water or telecommunication assets in the vicinity. • Slope analysis of the block showing areas by slope class - highlighting areas over 20 degrees. Refer to Appendix 1 for references to information to assist the desk-top review of Supply Units. Commonwealth EPBC Protected Matters Report http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/pmst/ Species Profile and Threats Database http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl Google Earth – time history aerial imagery Queensland QLD Globe https://www.business.qld.gov.au/business/support-tools-grants/services/mapping-data-imagery/queensland-globe QLD Mapping System http://www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/planning/state-planning-instruments/spp-interactive-mapping-system.html QLD Vegetation Map Request www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/map-request QLD Plant and Animal Species Request https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-list/ Cultural values https://culturalheritage.datsip.qld.gov.au/achris/public/application-for-advice/home Heritage values
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	https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/ New South Wales NSW Department of Primary Industries: Plantation Plan https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/forestry/forestry-operations/plantation-forestry NSW Government Six Maps https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/ SEED Map (https://geo.seed.nsw.gov.au/Public_Viewer/index.html?viewer=Public_Viewer&locale=en-AU) Useful layers including: • DFSI Spatial Services – NSW Cadastre • DFSI Spatial Services – NSW Hydrography – Creeks, named Watercourses, Swamp & Inundation Areas • DPE – Department of Planning and Environment – EIP Protection layers – Flood, Wetlands, Riparian lands watercourses, Drinking water catchments • OEH – CRAFTI Upper North East Vegetation Map • OEH – CRAFTI Lower North East Vegetation Map • OEH – State Heritage Register • OEH – Ramsar wetlands • Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy – World Heritage areas, National Heritage list, Commonwealth Heritage list. NSW Bionet http://www.bionet.nsw.gov.au/ Heritage https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage/search-heritage-databases/state-heritage-inventory Cultural https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage/search-heritage-databases/aboriginal-heritage-information-management-system eSpade https://espade.environment.nsw.gov.au/ Risk designation: Specified risk: Hardwood plantations in New South Wales and Queensland. ‘Specified risk’ threshold (8) is met: HCV 1 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, and it is threatened by management activities. FSC risk Assessment Potential for Koala’s within hardwood plantations represents a risk to be managed. Control measure: Recommended – Hardwood plantations
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	NSW & QLD- supplier undertakes pre-harvest koala surveys to determine presence. If present, appropriate risk mitigation and management measures are implemented. FSC risk Assessment Risk Designation: Specified risk for Australia Control Measure: Mandatory - Use of the Australia HCV Assessment Framework for all sub categories Specified risk threshold (22) is met: HCV 4 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities Means of Verification Legal compliance is verified through: • Plantation ownership confirmation through land title search (private land) • Presence of IFOA (where applicable) • Timber Harvest Plan (with relevant approval) • Supplier Register confirming details of all suppliers • Delivery information within NAVISION • Supply Agreements Mitigation Measures Timber harvest plans produced and implemented including: • Desktop site assessment • Evaluation of potential impacts • Determination of appropriate prescriptions • Description of risks and mitigating prescriptions with Timber Harvest Plan Chain of custody to confirm supply location Due Diligence System to identify and manage risks within supply chain. Timber produced from area where risks cannot be mitigates are not to enter the supply chain as per Chain of Custody Policy Risk Assessment Low
(v) That harvesting maintains or improves the long-term production capacity of the forest.	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level

	☒ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level	
Level A risk assessment description	N/A	
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	Indicators	The National Forest Inventory (NFI) was established in 1988 by an Australian Government Cabinet decision, as an entity that enabled the calculation of nationally consistent and comprehensive attributes describing Australia's forests. In 1992, the role of the NFI was endorsed in Australia's National Forest Policy Statement, which was signed by all state and territory governments and the Australian Government. National Forest Inventory ABARES publishes comprehensive datasets relating to Australia's forestry sector in its biannual Australian Forest and Wood Products Statistics report, including time series of data on forest and wood products resources, production, consumption, trade and employment. The area of plantation within NSW and Queensland have not substantially changed in the past four years. Plantation Area Plantations areas have not changed in past four

Sout East Queensland are projected to remain relatively stable over the next 30 years with the average available volume being approximately 370,000 m3 per annum, with a high of over 450,000 and a low of 330,000 m3.

Overall, this represents a stable and sustainable wood flow. Actual fluctuations may be smoothed through scheduling variations.

Plantation pulplog availability by National Plantation Inventory Region, species and log type

,000 ha	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-
	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64
Hard wood	26	24	24	24	23	21	18	20	23
	71	74	37	42	32	01	57	06	75
	69	73	93	25	47	34	00	06	23
North Coast	25	22	20	20	20	18	16	17	21
	17	37	44	33	03	37	64	56	69
	44	31	58	56	10	21	99	86	18
North ern Table lands	49	24	99	74	59	10	16	11	51
	1	92			15	0	18	80	46
South East Quee nslan d	14	21	39	40	27	26	17	23	15
	93	25	23	79	02	31	58	74	45
	4	0	6	5	2	3	3	0	9
Soft wood	45	33	34	35	32	34	39	40	39
	39	90	29	91	84	21	46	44	00
	21	74	25	88	82	28	39	61	71
North Coast	44	41	40	56	52	68	74	75	52
	65	08	23	41	80	10	45	47	18
	1	6	2	8	8	0	8	5	3

	streamlined approval process for plantations whilst providing certainty for harvest on timber plantations. The Act and the Code have environmental standards that prevent soil erosion and land degradation and protect biodiversity and cultural values. An object of the Act is to facilitate plantations development on essentially cleared land. Plantation forestry involves planting trees which may be managed for commercial timber production or environmental purposes. Authorised plantations must be managed in accordance with the Code of Practice: the [*Plantations and Reafforestation (Code) Regulation 2001*](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/sl-2001-0974 "Redirects to external website") - contains clear and comprehensive standards for establishment, management and harvesting operations on authorised plantations. Native Forest The *Code of practice for native forest timber production on Queensland's State forest estate 2020* requires the maintenance of ecological processes that sustain the forest and biological diversity while protecting rainforest, wilderness, old growth forest. **NSW** Forestry Activities The *Plantations and Reafforestation Act 1999* (NSW) requires that all timber harvesting is covered by a Timber Harvest Plan which must be submitted to the Department of Primary Industries prior to commencement of harvesting to confirm that appropriate site assessments have been undertaken and where applicable prescriptions that manage any identified risks have been put in place. Under the Plantation and Reforestation Act prior to approval of a plan an assessment it to be undertaken by the Department of Regional NSW Plantations Regulation Unit in accordance with the *Plantations and Reafforestation Act 1999* (the Act) and the environmental standards of the *Plantations and Reafforestation (Code) Regulation 2001 (the Code*). Old growth forest and rainforest are rare ecosystems and provide important habitat for many threatened species. Logging is not permitted in old growth forest and rainforest on both private and public land in NSW. Harvesting is not permitted in identified old growth forests under the Private Native Forestry (PNF) Code of Practice NSW Forest Corporation Areas including rainforest and old growth forests, wetlands and riparian
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	zones, threatened ecological communities, ridge and headwater habitat and rocky outcrops are permanently protected and never harvested for timber. Data Searches Site assessments include searches of relevant state and federal databases to identify significant values. These searches include, but not limited to: **NGO – International ** Identification of Intact Forest Landscapes Intact Forest landscapes http://intactforests.org Global Forest watch interactive map https://www.globalforestwatch.org/ **Commonwealth ** EPBC Protected Matters Report http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/pmst/ Species Profile and Threats Database http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl <o:p></o:p> Google Earth – time history aerial imagery **Queensland ** QLD Globe https://www.business.qld.gov.au/business/support-tools-grants/services/mapping-data-imagery/queensland-globe QLD Mapping System http://www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/planning/state-planning-instruments/spp-interactive-mapping-system.html QLD Vegetation Map Request www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/map-request
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	QLD Plant and Animal Species Request https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-list/ Cultural values https://culturalheritage.datsip.qld.gov.au/achris/public/application-for-advice/home Heritage values https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/ **New South Wales ** NSW Department of Primary Industries: Plantation Plan https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/forestry/forestry-operations/plantation-forestry NSW Government Six Maps https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/ SEED Map ([https://geo.seed.nsw.gov.au/Public_Viewer/index.html?viewer=Public_Viewer&locale=en-AU](https://geo.seed.nsw.gov.au/Public%5C_Viewer/index.html?viewer=Public%5C_Viewer&locale=en-AU)) NSW CAR Reserves https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/665a176c72bd4d4d97e1fb0ed7a0bbd9 Spatial data including: • DFSI Spatial Services – NSW Cadastre • DFSI Spatial Services – NSW Hydrography – Creeks, named Watercourses, Swamp & Inundation Areas • DPE – Department of Planning and Environment – EIP Protection layers – Flood, Wetlands, Riparian lands watercourses, Drinking water catchments • OEH – CRAFTI Upper North East Vegetation Map • OEH – CRAFTI Lower North East Vegetation Map • OEH – State Heritage Register
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- Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy – World Heritage areas, National Heritage list, Commonwealth Heritage list.

NSW Bionet

<http://www.bionet.nsw.gov.au/>

Heritage

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage/search-heritage-databases/state-heritage-inventory>Cultural

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage/search-heritage-databases/aboriginal-heritage-information-management-system>eSpade

<https://espade.environment.nsw.gov.au/> | | **Summary** | | Regulation | Environmental and forestry related legislation (including Acts, Regulations and Codes of Practice) applied in all Australian states and territories.

The legislatively framework is actively enforced by relevant regulatory authorities.

Timber Harvest Plans are prepared for all operations which include an assessment of land statuses where required specific areas are excluded.

| | Site Assessment | QCE Site assessment includes searches of relevant datasets including, but not limited to:

Vegetation reports and maps to identify vegetation communities and status within or adjacent to the block, including native grasslands, peatland, old-growth forests and highly biodiverse undisturbed forests.

EPBC report listing potential occurrence of Special Biodiversity Values including threatened species, communities and habitats and migratory bird habitat and Ramsar wetlands. The report lists values likely to be present within 3km of the block.

Maps and reports of recorded flora and fauna species including threatened species status within 3km of the block.

	Maps of wetlands including conservation status and watercourses. Description of any identified areas of aesthetic values adjacent to the activity i.e. National Parks, recreational tracks, lookouts or landmarks etc. Description of planning scheme considerations and any planning permits or existing use rights established. Note of inclusion of block in any declared water supply buffer or catchment area or in close proximity to a town water supply offtake. **Means of Verification** QCE site assessments Timber Harvest Plans **Risk Assessment** Low
(vi)² That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs. <i>Article 29 (3): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:</i> <i>(b) highly biodiverse forest and other wooded land which is species-rich and not degraded, and has been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority, unless evidence is provided that the production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes.</i>	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	As per above vi.
(vi)³ That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs. <i>Article 29 (3): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:</i> <i>(d) highly biodiverse grassland spanning more than one hectare that is: (i) natural, namely grassland that would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention and that maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes; or (ii) non-natural, namely grassland that would cease to be grassland in the absence of human intervention and that is species-rich and not degraded and has been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority, unless evidence is provided that the harvesting of the raw material is necessary to preserve its status as highly biodiverse grassland.</i>	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A

Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	As per above vi.
(vi)⁴ That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs. <i>Article 29 (3): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:</i> <i>(e) heathland - Biomass Producer shall use the official definition for Heathland used in the applicable feedstock origin country. In the absence of such a definition, then the following definition shall be applied: Vegetation with low and closed cover, dominated by bushes, shrubs, dwarf shrubs (heather, briars, broom, gorse, laburnum etc.) and herbaceous plants, forming a climax stage of development (Source: EU Copernicus).</i>	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	As per above vi.
(vi)⁵ That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs. <i>Article 29 (4): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with high-carbon stock, namely land that had one of the following statuses in January 2008 and no longer has that status:</i> <i>(a) wetlands, namely land that is covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year (NOTE: Evidence of verification of wetlands should reflect seasonal changes within a year).</i>	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	As per above vi.
(vi)⁶ That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs. <i>Article 29 (5): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land that was peatland in January 2008, unless evidence is provided that the cultivation and harvesting of that raw material does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil. For a peatland that was partially drained in January 2008, a subsequent deeper drainage, affecting soil that was not fully drained, would constitute a breach of the criterion.</i>	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level

Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	As per above vi.
(vii) that installations producing biomass fuels from forest biomass, issue a statement of assurance, underpinned by company-level internal processes, for the purpose of the audits conducted pursuant to Article 30(3), that the forest biomass is not sourced from the lands referred to in point (vi).	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☒ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☐ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	<i>Not applicable, requirement only applies to Level A</i>

LULUCF criteria 29(7)	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☒ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☐ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	SBP-endorsed EU RED Level A risk assessment for Article 29(7) LULUCF_v1.4
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A

Annex 2a: EU RED II Supply Base Evaluation

Annex 3: SBP Processing residues and/or Post-consumer feedstock requirements

☐ Not Applicable (Processing Residues and/or post-consumer feedstock not used)

Verification and monitoring of suppliers

a). QCE/ Midway Group implement Due Diligence and Chain of Custody System for the verification and monitoring of suppliers. A critical element of the Due Diligence and Chain of Custody System is confirming and maintaining the origin of all supply sources. The Due Diligence System records this information in Navision accounting system and Wood Supply Summary (Doc 927).

- **Supplier Information**

The following information is to be recorded in the Navision supplier set up and reported within the Wood Supply Summary (Doc 927).

1. Supplier name and address
2. Sub-Supplier name and address (where applicable)
3. Description of the material (ie roundwood or sawmill residue);
4. Species Supplied (common name and/or scientific name as per certified species list);
5. Certification Status and Material Category Designation;
6. Supply Chain Details

For all the new supplier, the QCE Administration will be notified and the Vendor Card in Navision will be updated promptly.

- **Wood Supply Conditions**

All non-certified mill gate and indirect delivery suppliers must sign a 'Wood Supply Conditions' agreement. A signed 'Wood Supply Conditions' ensures wood is supplied from within designated and agreed supply areas and suppliers notify QCE of any changes that may affect a risk designation or the mitigation of risk, such as changes in species, origin and supply chain.

- **Evidence of Origin**

In addition to above the origin of material can be further verified through the following information:

1. Wood supply contracts
2. Harvest plans
3. Recipient Created Tax Invoices (RCTI)

- **CoC Claims for Product Sales**

QCE will ensure sales invoices for woodchip sales contain all details required by SBP standards (including formal claims, certificate codes and website references) to enable customers to access SBP certificates and verify the certification status of products purchased. QCE is to inform customers of any relevant changes in the scope of certification and shall not misuse its SBP certification.

Sales Documentation is to include

1. Customer identification

2. Supplier name (i.e. Midway)
3. Product identification
4. Quantity of Product
5. Date of Delivery / Delivery Method
6. Applicable Claim (if any)
7. Supplier Certificate number (i.e. Midway number)

The BP shall monitor the compliance of its suppliers with SBP definitions and purchase specifications and shall have a contingency plan to cater for non-compliant feedstock or documentation. For example, the BP might classify feedstock as non-eligible input for SBP products, request correction of purchase documents, or invalidate suppliers temporarily or permanently.

b) QCE monitor the compliance of the suppliers with SBP definitions and purchase specifications through mill inspections and supplier review:

- **Mill Inspection**

For all sawmill chip supply, a mill inspection is required to check the origin of wood supply (e.g. via wood delivery dockets at the sawmill) and verify assessment HCVs at origin level to ensure woodchip is acceptable for delivery to Midway.

All non-certified sawmill suppliers are to be inspected at least every six months to verify that adequate control measures to ensure that supply only includes conforming material.

Inspections are to be recorded on the Sawmill Inspection Report (Doc 003).

- **Supplier Review**

The Wood Supply Summary (Doc 927) is to be periodically reviewed to confirm that the all the information suppliers listed are correct. Recurring actions in Management System prompts this check. Where, required information is to be updated in the Wood Supply Summary and Navision.

For any non-conformances, the response procedures DOC 309 Hazard and Incident Reporting shall be followed. Supplier will be invalidated temporarily or permanently. Purchased documents will be amended accordingly.

Feedstock inspection and classification upon receipt

QCE only receive secondary feedstock, and all the products will be inspected visually before pushing onto the stockpiles. All suppliers are to be accompanied by a relevant delivery docket containing the following information:

- Delivery date and time
- Product description (e.g., Species, product categories-sawmill residue)
- Supplier
- Quantity of the Material purchase by weight or volume
- Certification claim (where applicable)

Truck driver selects relevant option for truck configuration and mass management, supplier, operation code and product type on weighbridge system to proceed with transaction. On transaction completion, truck driver records QCE's weighbridge figures on delivery docket, and leaves copy of delivery docket in letterbox at weighbridge. QCE reviews and send a copy of delivery dockets daily to Midway admin. File original delivery dockets chronologically.

The Midway admin team check the delivery dockets daily against Navision transactions. Checks to include:

- Docket Number
- The supplier name;
- Supply area (block name);
- Product type;

- The quantity of material recorded on the docket matches the Navision record.

Correct any errors and enter any manual dockets onto system. Print weighbridge dockets and attach to matching copy of delivery dockets daily. File records chronologically.

As per payment advice (per Doc 2181), print wood supplier transaction reports from Navision and reconcile weighbridge transaction records against delivery dockets. Send wood supplier transaction reports to suppliers. Supplier reviews transaction history against their own delivery dockets and advises MW Admin of any issues. Check supplier invoice / RCTI to ensure that the following is recorded and correct:

- The name and contact details of the supplier;
- Information to identify the customer (QCE), such as name and address;
- Date when the document was issued;
- Type of material (Product name or description);
- Quantity of products sold;
- The quantity of wood is the same as delivered and reconciled.

Send payment information to QCE Manager for review and approval. Once QCE Manager approves payment of supplier invoice/RCTI organize payment of invoice. File copy of the supplier invoice and transaction history on Midway system. If it is identified that the supplier's details have changed, the information will be updated in the Midway system.

Supplier audit for processing residues and post-consumer feedstock

QCE conduct sampling and testing woodchip product received from supplier sawmills to ensure the product meets the quality requirements.

The sampling frequency of the different suppliers depends on the total volume of the products delivered to site. The aim is to collect sample from at least 25% of deliveries per supplier per lab working day. Details of the sampling frequency can be found in Doc No:777.

The analysis includes moisture analysis and chip size, bark & rot analysis. The sampler will also visually inspect the samples upon collection and during sampling process for any contamination issues or nil-tolerance insects. The details of the moisture analysis and chip size, bark & rot are as follows:

1.1 Moisture Analysis

- Weigh out a 500g sample into an aluminium foil tray.
- Record sample details on Chip Supply Test Results (Doc 10 for h/wood, Doc 778 for s/wood).
- Dry sample in oven at temperature of 105°C (+ 3°C) for a minimum of 16 hours (16 hours is calculated when the oven is closed for the day).
- After drying is complete, weigh and record dry weight on Chip Supply Test Results (Doc 10 for h/wood, Doc 778 for s/wood).
- Record results in Lab Test Results database.

1.2 Chip Size, Bark & Rot Analysis

- Switch on the vibroscreen
- Empty the sample onto the top screen of the vibroscreen.
- Allow the machine to run until clear of chips (≈ 3 minutes). The machine will separate the sample into size groupings.
- Once the machine has stopped, manually separate “cards” from “oversize” from chips remaining on top mat. See Appendix 2 for more information.

For Unscreened chipper samples, remove and discard oversize wood that is physically too large (length and width) to pass through the production screen. These pieces of wood will be re-chipped and if left in the Unscreened sample will bias the oversize results.

- Inspect each size separation of the sample by spreading the chip on the inspection table and remove any bark, rot or foreign matter and retain separately.
- Weigh size separations and record results on “Chip Supply Test Results” (Doc 10 for h/wood, Doc 778 for s/wood).
- Weigh bark and rot separately and record results on “Chip Supply Test Results” (Doc 10 for h/wood, Doc 778 for s/wood).
- Record results in Lab Test Results database.

Any issues will notify the QCE manager and supplier’s manager immediately. All the test results will be entered into the Lab Test Results database, and chip quality reports will be generated and send to the supplier on a weekly basis.

Annex 4: EU RED detailed findings for Trees Outside Forest (TOF) feedstock

NOTE: For “Trees outside forests (TOF) – Urban and landscape feedstock” no EU RED sustainability requirements apply, only the GHG savings criteria apply (SBP EU RED Bridging ID v2.0 Section 1.1). The land use category in this case is neither forest land nor agricultural land. For “Trees outside forests (TOF) – Agricultural land feedstock” the applicable criteria are Article 29 paragraphs (2)-(5).

Country: Australia - Queensland and New South Wales

Article 29 (2): Soil quality and soil carbon

Biomass fuels produced from waste and residues derived not from forestry but from agricultural land shall be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 only where operators or national authorities have monitoring or management plans in place in order to address the impacts on soil quality and soil carbon. Information about how those impacts are monitored and managed shall be reported pursuant to Article 30(3).

(i) Impacts on soil quality

Step 1: Identification of applicable laws

Have the applicable law(s) been identified?

Yes

List of applicable law(s)

A range of State legislation and regulations.

Sources

The main legislation for soil protection in Queensland is the Soil Conservation Act 1986, Forestry Act 1959, the Nature Conservation Act 1992, the Environmental Protection Act 1994, the Vegetation Management Act 1999. In NSW the Soil Conservation Act 1938 (No 10), Plantations and Reafforestation Act 1999.

Step 2: Description of enforcement and monitoring by competent authorities

Description of the practical implementation and monitoring of the law(s)

The relevant QLD government departments and the applicable laws they are responsible for are:
 - Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) are responsible for Sale of native forest product from state land under the Forestry Act 1959(QLD) - Department of Environment and Science (DES) responsible for Custodial management of state forests and timber reserves responsible for Sale of native forest products on State land under the Forestry Act 1959 (QLD) and Harvest and use of protected plant species under the Nature Conservation Act 1992(QLD) - Department of Resources (DoR) are responsible for Native forest practice on freehold or indigenous land under the Vegetation Management Act 1999 (QLD) The Environment Protection Authority (EPA), Department of Primary Industries (DPI)

Sources

[https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/Licensing-and-Regulation/Legislation-and-compliance#:~:text=The%20Environment%20Protection%20Authority%20\(EPA,range%20of%20NSW%20environmental%20legislation.](https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/Licensing-and-Regulation/Legislation-and-compliance#:~:text=The%20Environment%20Protection%20Authority%20(EPA,range%20of%20NSW%20environmental%20legislation.) <https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/forestry/plantations-snapshot-of-key-findings#:~:text=Plantations%20are%20regulated%20under%20the,to%20comply%20with%20the%20Act.>

Is the enforcement and monitoring ensured for the identified law(s)?	Yes
Step 3: Evaluation of the effectiveness of the legal framework	
Evaluation of the practical implementation of the law(s) and explanation for the evaluation	Environmental and forestry related legislation (including Acts, Regulations and Codes of Practice) applied in all Australian states and territories. The legislative framework is actively enforced by relevant regulatory authorities. Timber Harvest Plans are prepared for all operations which include a assessment of risks to significant values and where required prescriptions that manage those risks. Where breaches of regulations occur regulatory bodies take action e.g. court action or fines.
Sources	https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/Publications/legislation/Prosecution-Guidelines https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/forestry/plantations-snapshot-of-key-findings#:~:text=Plantations%20are%20regulated%20under%20the,to%20comply%20with%20the%20Act.
Is legal framework effective?	Yes
Step 4: Detailed description of a management plan and monitoring at economic operator level	All harvest operations must occur in compliance with Codes of practice which contain soil protection measures. Operations are monitored for compliance by QCE supervisors.
(ii) Impact on soil carbon	
Step 1: Identification of applicable laws	
Have the applicable law(s) been identified?	Yes
List of applicable law(s)	The main legislation for soil protection in Queensland is the Soil Conservation Act 1986, Forestry Act 1959, the Nature Conservation Act 1992, the Environmental Protection Act 1994, the Vegetation Management Act 1999. In NSW the Soil Conservation Act 1938 (No 10), Plantations and Reafforestation Act 1999.
Sources	https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1986-037 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1959-058 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1992-020 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1994-062 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1999-090 https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/whole/html/inforce/current/act-1938-010 https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/whole/html/inforce/current/act-1999-097
Step 2: Description of enforcement and monitoring by competent authorities	
Description of the practical implementation and monitoring of the law(s)	The relevant QLD government departments and the applicable laws they are responsible for are: - Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) are responsible for Sale of native forest product from state land under the Forestry Act 1959(QLD) - Department of Environment and Science (DES) responsible for Custodial management of state forests and timber reserves responsible for Sale of native forest products on State land under the Forestry Act 1959 (QLD)and Harvest and use of protected plant species under the Nature Conservation Act

	1992(QLD) - Department of Resources (DoR) are responsible for Native forest practice on freehold or indigenous land under the Vegetation Management Act 1999 (QLD) In NSW: The Environment Protection Authority (EPA), Department of Primary Industries (DPI)
Sources	https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/forests-wood/native-forests/products-sale https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/specific-guideline-queensland-state.docx https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/forestry/plantations https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/forestry https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/Your-environment/Native-forestry/Overview/Regulatory-framework
Is enforcement and monitoring ensured for the identified law(s)?	Yes
Step 3: Evaluation of the effectiveness of the legal framework	
Evaluation of the practical implementation of the law and explanation for the evaluation	Environmental and forestry related legislation (including Acts, Regulations and Codes of Practice) applied in all Australian states and territories. The legislative framework is actively enforced by relevant regulatory authorities. Timber Harvest Plans are prepared for all operations which include a assessment of risks to significant values and where required prescriptions that manage those risks. Where breaches of regulations occur regulatory bodies take action e.g. court action or fines.
Sources	https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/news/epamedia/250828-epa-commences-legal-proceedings-over-alleged-breaches-in-tallaganda-state-forest https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/forestry/plantations/compliance-updates
Is legal framework effective?	Yes
Step 4: Detailed description of a management plan and monitoring applied at economic operator level	All harvest operations must occur in compliance with Codes of practice which contain soil protection measures. Operations are monitored for compliance by QCE supervisors. QCE site assessment determines land status during site assessment.

Article 29 (3a): Protection of land with high biodiversity value

Biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:

- (a) *primary forest and other wooded land and old growth forest, namely forest and other wooded land of native species, where there is no clearly visible indication of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed; and old growth forests as defined in the country where the forest is located.*
- ;

Description of a management system process to meet the requirement.	Land status is determined during site assessment. QCE does not source primary feedstock from native forests. Any primary forests, remnant trees and old growth are excluded and protected.
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Article 29 (3b): Protection of land with high biodiversity value

Biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:

- (b) *highly biodiverse forest and other wooded land which is species-rich and not degraded, or has been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority, unless evidence is provided that the production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes;*

Description of a management system process to meet the requirement.

Land status is determined during site assessment. All conservation areas or reserves etc. are protected from harvesting operations.

Article 29 (3c): Protection of land with high biodiversity value

Biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:

- (c) *areas designated:*

- (i) *by law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes; or*
- (ii) *for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species recognised by international agreements or included in lists drawn up by intergovernmental organisations or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, subject to their recognition in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 30(4), unless evidence is provided that the production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes.*

- (i)

Description of a management system process to meet the requirement.

Land status is determined during site assessment. All conservation areas or reserves etc. are protected from harvesting operations.

Article 29 (3d): Protection of land with high biodiversity value

Biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:

(c) *highly biodiverse grassland spanning more than one hectare that is:*

- (i) *natural, namely grassland that would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention and that maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes; or*
- (ii) *non-natural, namely grassland that would cease to be grassland in the absence of human intervention and that is species-rich and not degraded and has been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority, unless evidence is provided that the harvesting of the raw material is necessary to preserve its status as highly biodiverse grassland.*

Description of a management system process to meet the requirement.

Native grasslands are identified in site assessment process. Any native grassland identified is protected and excluded from harvest areas.

Article 29 (4a): Protection of land with high carbon stock

Biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with high-carbon stock, namely land that had one of the following statuses in January 2008 and no longer has that status:

(a) *wetlands, namely land that is covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year;*

This paragraph shall not apply if, at the time the raw material was obtained, the land had the same status as it had in January 2008.

Description of a management system process to meet the requirement.

Peatlands are identified in site assessment process. Any native peatlands identified are protected and excluded from harvest areas.

Article 29 (4b): Protection of land with high carbon stock

Biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with high-carbon stock, namely land that had one of the following statuses in January 2008 and no longer has that status:

(b) *continuously forested areas, namely land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of more than 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ;*

This paragraph shall not apply if, at the time the raw material was obtained, the land had the same status as it had in January 2008.

Description of a management system process to meet the requirement.

Land status is determined during site assessment. This paragraph does not apply where land is assessed as agroforestry, because the area remained predominantly agricultural land as the agroforestry plantation was a sequential rotation with grazing. I.e. cropping land, plantation, cropping land. Prior to 2008, the land must have been cleared agricultural land, it cannot have been native forest or other native vegetation community.

Article 29 (4c): Protection of land with high carbon stock

Biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with high-carbon

stock, namely land that had one of the following statuses in January 2008 and no longer has that status:

- (c) land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of between 10 % and 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ, unless evidence is provided that the carbon stock of the area before and after conversion is such that, when the methodology laid down in Part C of Annex V is applied, the conditions laid down in paragraph 10 of this Article would be fulfilled.

This paragraph shall not apply if, at the time the raw material was obtained, the land had the same status as it had in January 2008.

Description of a management system process to meet the requirement.

Land status is determined during site assessment. This paragraph does not apply where land is assessed as agroforestry, because the area remained predominantly agricultural land as the agroforestry plantation was a sequential rotation with grazing. I.e. cropping land, plantation, cropping land. Prior to 2008, the land must have been cleared agricultural land, it cannot have been native forest or other native vegetation community.

Article 29 (5): Protection of peatland

Biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land that was peatland in January 2008, unless evidence is provided that the cultivation and harvesting of that raw material does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil. For a peatland that was partially drained in January 2008, a subsequent deeper drainage, affecting soil that was not fully drained, would constitute a breach of the criterion.

Description of a management system process to meet the requirement.

Peatlands are identified in site assessment process. Any native peatlands identified are protected and excluded from harvest areas.

Annex 4a: RED II detailed findings for Trees Outside Forest (TOF) feedstock

NOTE: For “Trees outside forests (TOF) – Urban and landscape feedstock” no REDII sustainability requirements apply, only the GHG savings criteria apply (SBP REDII Bridging ID Section 4.2). The land use category in this case is neither forest land nor agricultural land. For “Trees outside forests (TOF) – Agricultural land feedstock” the applicable criteria are Article 29 paragraphs (2)-(5).