



Supply Base Report:

Shaw Renewables - Belledune Re-assessment

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

Version 1.0	Published 26 March 2015
Version 2.0	Published 10 August 2023
Version 2.1	Published 15 April 2024
Version 2.2	Published 21 May 2025
Version 2.3	Published 14 August 2025

© Copyright Sustainable Biomass Program Limited 2025

Table of contents

1 Overview

2 Description of the Biomass Producer and the Supply Base

- 2.1 Description of the company
- 2.2 Detailed description of the Supply Base
- 2.3 Feedstock information

3 Supply Base Risk Assessments and Risk Management Measures

- 3.1 Summary of the Supply Base Evaluation
- 3.2 Conflicts with applicable national and sub-national legislation
- 3.3 Risk Management Measures

4 Stakeholder engagement

- 4.1 General description
- 4.2 Response to stakeholder comments

5 Report updates and approval

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

Annex 2: EU RED Supply Base Evaluation

Annex 2a: EU RED II Supply Base Evaluation

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

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

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

1 Overview

Producer name:	Shaw Renewables - Belledune
Producer address:	52 Hodgkin Road, E8G 2E3 Belledune, Canada
SBP Certificate Code:	SBP-04-15
Geographic position:	47.894026, -65.889616
Primary contact:	Julie Griffiths, +1 902 750 0173, jgriffiths@shawrenewables.ca
Company website:	www.shawgrouppltd.com
Date report finalised:	12 Feb 2026
SBR reporting period from:	30 Nov 2024
SBR reporting period to:	31 Oct 2025
Name of the Certification Body:	SCS Global Services
Certification Body Approval date:	04 Sep 2026
SBP Standard(s) used:	SBP Standard 1: Feedstock Compliance v2.0, 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 v2.0
Feedstock origin (countries)	Canada (Eastern QC), Canada (Nova Scotia), Canada (New Brunswick)
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

Shaw Renewables - Belledune, located in Belledune, New Brunswick, produces wood pellets that are exported to European energy markets.

Products included in the scope of SBP Certification: WB 1.1 Wood pellets

Number of employees: 23

Annual maximum production capacity (metric tonnes): 100000

Number of direct feedstock suppliers: 12

Approximate number of feedstock sub-suppliers: 0

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

Forest products, forest residues, and processing residues are used as feedstock in pellet production. Forest products and residues, in the form of non-merchantable sawlogs, disaster wood, and biomass, sourced from eastern QC, NB, and NS are sourced for on-site chipping and use in production. Processing residues (i.e. sawdust, shavings, chips, bark) supplied by locally sourced sawmills are also used as feedstock at the pellet plant. The sawmill suppliers source their logs mostly from eastern Quebec, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick forests. 25% of forest products and residues are sourced from SFI FM-certified forests, and 71% of the processing residues also originates from SFI FM-certified forests. The remainder are SBP-compliant.

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	Canada
Area/Region	Eastern QC
Exclusions	
Feedstock types	Primary feedstock, Processing residues
Feedstock Product Groups	Forest feedstock (1A), Processing residues feedstock (4A)
Feedstock inputs	SBP Compliant feedstock , 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	Yes - Majority

natural regeneration within 5 years of felling?	
Risk assessment(s)	Yes – Regional Risk Assessment (RRA) used
Provide a concise summary of why a SBE was determined to be required or not required here:	
A Supply Base Evaluation is not required because there is a Regional Risk Assessment available for the region.	
Feedstock types included in SBE:	N/A
Includes EU RED SBE:	Yes
Includes EU RED II SBE grandfathering	No
Includes EU RED TOF:	No
Includes EU RED II TOF grandfathering	No
Size of Supply Base area (million ha):	5.0000
Map(s) of the Supply Base area:	
The supply base area includes eastern Quebec (Gaspesie and Bas St. Laurent regions), Canada	

Country	Canada
Area/Region	Nova Scotia
Exclusions	N/A
Feedstock types	Processing residues
Feedstock Product Groups	Processing residues feedstock (4A)
Feedstock inputs	SBP Compliant feedstock , 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)	Yes – Regional Risk Assessment (RRA) used
Provide a concise summary of why a SBE was determined to be required or not required here:	
A Supply Base Evaluation is not required for the province of Nova Scotia because a Regional Risk Assessment is available.	
Feedstock types included in SBE:	N/A
Includes EU RED SBE:	Yes

Includes EU RED II SBE grandfathering	No
Includes EU RED TOF:	No
Includes EU RED II TOF grandfathering	No
Size of Supply Base area (million ha):	3.4000
Map(s) of the Supply Base area:	
The supply base area includes the Province of Nova Scotia, Canada.	

Country	Canada
Area/Region	New Brunswick
Exclusions	N/A
Feedstock types	Primary feedstock, Processing residues
Feedstock Product Groups	Forest feedstock (1A), Processing residues feedstock (4A)
Feedstock inputs	SBP Compliant feedstock , 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)	Yes – Regional Risk Assessment (RRA) used
Provide a concise summary of why a SBE was determined to be required or not required here:	
A Supply Base Evaluation is not required for the province of New Brunswick because a Regional Risk Assessment is available.	
Feedstock types included in SBE:	N/A
Includes EU RED SBE:	Yes
Includes EU RED II SBE grandfathering	No
Includes EU RED TOF:	No
Includes EU RED II TOF grandfathering	No
Size of Supply Base area (million ha):	6.0000
Map(s) of the Supply Base area:	
The supply base area includes the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.	

2.3 Feedstock information

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

Picea glauca	White Spruce
Picea rubens	Red Spruce
Abies balsamea	Balsam Fir
Tsuga canadensis	Eastern Hemlock
Pinus strobus	White Pine
Betula alleghaniensis	Yellow Birch
Betula papyrifera	White Birch
Populus tremuloides	Trembling Aspen
Populus balsamifera	Balsam Poplar
Populus grandidentata	Long toothed Aspen
Acer spp.	Maple
Fagus spp	Beech
Pinus banksiana	Jack Pine
Pinus strobus	White Pine
Picea mariana	Black Spruce

- 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: N/A
- e. **Hardwood (i.e. broadleaf trees): specify proportion of feedstock from (%):** 36.00
- f. **Softwood (i.e. coniferous trees): specify proportion of feedstock from (%):** 64.00
- 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 (%):** 0.00
- j. **Select forest type(s) where the primary feedstock was sourced from:** Other Naturally Regenerated 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 tonnes
- m. **Volume of processing residues feedstock:** 1-200,000 tonnes
Physical form of the feedstock: Chips, Sawdust, Offcuts, Clean chips or dust

n. Share of SBP-recognised system claim for processing residues:

54.00 % N/A

o. Volume of post-consumer feedstock: 0

Physical form of the feedstock: Chips, Sawdust, Offcuts, Clean chips or dust

p. Estimated amount of EU RED-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be collected annually by the BP:
200000 tonnes**q. What is the estimated amount of EU RED-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be harvested annually in a Supply Base (estimated):** 5000000.00 tonnes

Explanation: All feedstock collected annually by the BP will be REDII-compliant sustainable feedstock. 5,000,000mt of REDII-compliant feedstock that could be harvested annually in the supply base. The radius around the BPs plant where sourcing is economically viable is small compared to the availability of fiber throughout the supply base.

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

A supply base evaluation was completed to evaluate Prince Edward Island in the event that any material is received from salvage operations in the region. However, during this reporting period, there was no material purchased from PEI as part of a salvage operation.

3.2 Conflicts with applicable national and sub-national legislation

There are no conflicts with 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: 05 Mar 2025

Biomass Producer's stakeholder engagement end date: 06 Apr 2025

Total number of stakeholders contacted: 66

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

As part of the stakeholder engagement process, the Supply Base Report was emailed to stakeholders on March 5, 2025. Stakeholders were given 30 days to respond and provide comments (until April 5, 2025). Stakeholders included those with economic, social, or environmental interests, local communities and indigenous peoples' representatives, including NGOs, forest workers associations, labour/trade unions, and so on. There was only one comment from the stakeholder engagement which did not require any further updates to the Supply Base Report or evaluation.

4.2 Response to stakeholder comments

Stakeholder description: Provincial Government

Stakeholder comment: General agreement with the risk evaluation and how it fit with the regional risk assessment

Response to the stakeholder: An email response noted the appreciation for taking the time to review the documentation in detail as it applied to that stakeholder.

5 Report updates and approval

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

This report has been updated to the most recent reporting period.

Name	Julie Griffiths
Title	Management representative
Date of report approval	12 Feb 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	Canada
Area	Eastern QC
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	SBP-RED-CA-QC-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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	SBP-RED-CA-QC-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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	SBP-RED-CA-QC-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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	For Eastern Québec, the RED III Level A Risk Assessment for Canada Forest (SBP-RED-CA-CA_FOR v1.1), developed under the Sustainable Biomass Program (SBP) framework, specifies that Québec is classified as Level B for this indicator for private forest land not enrolled in recognized forest management programs. Currently, there are no sources for the Shaw Renewables – Hardwoodlands mill that are sourced from private land not enrolled in forest management programs. Where primary feedstock is sourced from private land classified as Level B, Shaw Renewables implements a site-level management system consisting of annual internal field audits conducted by a qualified forestry professional. These field audits are conducted on a risk-based selection of woodlots and verify that harvesting practices protect soil quality and biodiversity, avoid harvesting of stumps and roots, exclude primary and old-growth forests, prevent conversion of natural forest to plantations, apply appropriate retention of deadwood and habitat features, and use harvesting systems that minimise impacts on soils and biodiversity. Non-conformities are documented and corrective actions are implemented and tracked. Secondary feedstock is controlled through Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Chain of Custody and therefore harvesting practices are outside the scope of site-level verification. The biomass producer's desk-based land status checks for all sourcing areas, combined with risk-based field audits and signed supplier commitments, form the management system for this indicator.
(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	SBP-RED-CA-QC-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(vi)¹ 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>(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. If there is no definition of old growth forest at the national level, then the following definition shall apply: A forest stand or area consisting of native tree species that have</i>	

developed, predominantly through natural processes, structures and dynamics normally associated with late-seral developmental phases in primary or undisturbed forests of the same type. Signs of former human activities may be visible, but they are gradually disappearing or too limited to significantly disturb natural processes.

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	For Eastern Québec, the RED III Level A Risk Assessment for Canada Forest (SBP-RED-CA-CA_FOR v1.1), developed under the Sustainable Biomass Program (SBP) framework, specifies that Québec is classified as Level B for this indicator for private forest land not enrolled in recognized forest management programs. Currently, there are no sources for the Shaw Renewables – Hardwoodlands mill that are sourced from private land not enrolled in forest management programs. Where primary feedstock is sourced from Public forest classified as Level B, Shaw Renewables applies a site-level management system to ensure that forest biomass does not originate from primary forest or old-growth forest, or from lands with protected or high-biodiversity status as defined under Article 29(3), (4) and (5) of RED III. This is verified through internal auditing process conducted by the biomass producer and a qualified forestry professional, including review of harvest locations, stand characteristics and applicable land-use or conservation designations. Harvest areas identified as primary forest, old-growth forest or protected areas are excluded from supply. Any non-conformities are documented and corrective actions are implemented and tracked. Secondary feedstock is controlled through Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Chain of Custody and therefore verification of land status and harvesting location is addressed upstream and is outside the scope of site-level verification. Compliance is further supported by a signed supplier assertion confirming that fibre is not sourced from unacceptable sources, including ecologically important forest areas, illegal or non-compliant activities, conflict timber or genetically modified trees. **The biomass producer's desk-based land status checks for all sourcing areas, combined with risk-based field audits and signed supplier commitments, form the management system for this indicator.**

(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.

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:

*(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.*

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	For Eastern QC, the REDIII Level A Risk Assessment for Canada Forest (SBP-RED-CA-CA_FOR v1.1) specifies that the province of Quebec is **Level B for (vii) indicator for Public and Private lands.** Currently, there are no sources for the Shaw Renewables - Hardwoodlands' mill that are sourced from Quebec private or Public land. Secondary feedstock is controlled through Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Chain of Custody and therefore verification of land status and harvesting location is addressed upstream and is

	outside the scope of site-level verification. Compliance is further supported by a signed supplier assertion confirming that fibre is not sourced from unacceptable sources, including ecologically important forest areas, illegal or non-compliant activities, conflict timber or genetically modified trees. ***The biomass producer's desk-based land status checks for all sourcing areas, combined with risk-based field audits and signed supplier commitments, form the management system for this indicator. ***
(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	SBP-RED-CA-QC-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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	SBP-RED-CA-QC-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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>	

(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).

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-RED-CA-QC-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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. 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.	
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-RED-CA-QC-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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	Not applicable, requirement only applies to Level A

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-RED-CA-QC-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A

Countries where EU RED Supply Base Evaluation is used	
Country	Canada
Area	Nova Scotia
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	SBP-RED-CA-NS-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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	SBP-RED-CA-NS-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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	SBP-RED-CA-NS-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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	For Nova Scotia, the REDIII Level A Risk Assessment for Canada Forest (SBP-RED-CA-CA_FOR v1.1) specifies that the province of Nova Scotia is Level B for (iv) indicator for industrial private land and private woodlots. Currently, there are no forest products sourced by Shaw Renewables - Hardwoodlands' mill that are from Nova Scotia industrial private land or private woodlots. Secondary feedstock is controlled through Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Chain of Custody and therefore verification of land status and harvesting location is addressed upstream and is outside the scope of site-level verification. Compliance is supported by a signed supplier assertion confirming that fibre is not sourced from unacceptable sources, including ecologically important forest areas, illegal or non-compliant activities, conflict timber or genetically modified trees. The biomass producer's desk-based land status checks for all sourcing areas, combined with risk-based field audits and signed supplier commitments, form the management system for this indicator.
(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	For Nova Scotia, the REDIII Level A Risk Assessment for Canada Forest (SBP-RED-CA-CA_FOR v1.1) specifies that the province of Nova Scotia is Level B for (v) indicator for industrial private land and private woodlots. Currently, there are no forest products sourced by Shaw Renewables - Hardwoodlands' mill that are from Nova Scotia industrial private land or private woodlots. Secondary feedstock is controlled through Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Chain of Custody and therefore verification of land status and harvesting location is addressed upstream and is outside the scope of site-level verification. Compliance is supported by a signed supplier assertion confirming that fibre is not sourced from unacceptable sources, including ecologically important forest areas, illegal or non-compliant activities, conflict timber or genetically modified trees. The biomass producer's desk-based land status checks for all sourcing areas, combined with risk-based field audits and signed supplier commitments, form the management system for this indicator.
(vi)¹ 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</i>	

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. If there is no definition of **old growth forest** at the national level, then the following definition shall apply: A forest stand or area consisting of native tree species that have developed, predominantly through natural processes, structures and dynamics normally associated with late-seral developmental phases in primary or undisturbed forests of the same type. Signs of former human activities may be visible, but they are gradually disappearing or too limited to significantly disturb natural processes.

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	For Nova Scotia, the REDIII Level A Risk Assessment for Canada Forest (SBP-RED-CA-CA_FOR v1.1) specifies that the province of Nova Scotia is Level B for (vi) indicator for Crown, industrial private land, and private forests. Currently, there are no forest products sourced by Shaw Renewables - Hardwoodlands' mill that are from Nova Scotia Crown, industrial private land or private woodlots. Secondary feedstock is controlled through Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Chain of Custody and therefore verification of land status and harvesting location is addressed upstream and is outside the scope of site-level verification. Compliance is supported by a signed supplier assertion confirming that fibre is not sourced from unacceptable sources, including ecologically important forest areas, illegal or non-compliant activities, conflict timber or genetically modified trees.** **The biomass producer's desk-based land status checks for all sourcing areas, combined with risk-based field audits and signed supplier commitments, form the management system for this indicator.** **

(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.

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:

(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.

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	For Nova Scotia, the REDIII Level A Risk Assessment for Canada Forest (SBP-RED-CA-CA_FOR v1.1) specifies that the province of Nova Scotia is Level B for (vi)² indicator for Crown, industrial private lands, and private forests. Currently, there are no forest products sourced by Shaw Renewables - Hardwoodlands' mill that are from Nova Scotia Crown, industrial private land or private woodlots. Secondary feedstock is controlled through Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Chain of Custody and therefore verification of land status and harvesting location is addressed upstream and is outside the scope of site-level verification. Compliance is supported by a signed supplier assertion confirming that fibre is not sourced from unacceptable sources, including ecologically important forest areas, illegal or non-compliant activities, conflict timber or genetically modified trees.** **The biomass producer's desk-based land status checks for all sourcing areas, combined with risk-based field audits and signed

	supplier commitments, form the management system for this indicator.** \1*
(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	SBP-RED-CA-NS-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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	SBP-RED-CA-NS-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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	SBP-RED-CA-NS-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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	SBP-RED-CA-NS-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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-RED-CA-NS-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A

Countries where EU RED Supply Base Evaluation is used	
Country	Canada

Area	New Brunswick
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	SBP-RED-CA-NB-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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	For New Brunswick, the REDIII Level A Risk Assessment for Canada Forest (SBP-RED-CA-CA_FOR v1.1) specifies that private woodlots in the province of New Brunswick are Level B for (ii) Forest regeneration of harvested areas. Currently, there are no forest products sourced by Shaw Renewables - Hardwoodlands' mill that are from New Brunswick private woodlots. Secondary feedstock is controlled through Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Chain of Custody and therefore verification of land status and harvesting location is addressed upstream and is outside the scope of site-level verification. Compliance is supported by a signed supplier assertion confirming that fibre is not sourced from unacceptable sources, including ecologically important forest areas, illegal or non-compliant activities, conflict timber or genetically modified trees. The biomass producer's desk-based land status checks for all sourcing areas, combined with risk-based field audits and signed supplier commitments, form the management system for this indicator.
(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	SBP-RED-CA-NB-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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	For New Brunswick, the REDIII Level A Risk Assessment for Canada Forest (SBP-RED-CA-CA_FOR v1.1) specifies that private woodlots in the Province of New Brunswick are Level B for (iv). Currently, there are no forest products sourced by Shaw Renewables - Hardwoodlands' mill that are from New Brunswick private woodlots. Secondary feedstock is controlled through Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Chain of Custody and therefore verification of land status and harvesting location is addressed upstream and is outside the scope of site-level verification. Compliance is supported by a signed supplier assertion confirming that fibre is not sourced from unacceptable sources, including ecologically important forest areas, illegal or non-compliant activities, conflict timber or genetically modified trees. The biomass producer's desk-based land status checks for all sourcing areas, combined with risk-based field audits and signed supplier commitments, form the management system for this indicator.

(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	For New Brunswick, the REDIII Level A Risk Assessment for Canada Forest (SBP-RED-CA-CA_FOR v1.1) specifies that private woodlots in the Province of New Brunswick are Level B for (v). Currently, there are no forest products sourced by Shaw Renewables - Hardwoodlands' mill that are from New Brunswick. Secondary feedstock is controlled through Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Chain of Custody and therefore verification of land status and harvesting location is addressed upstream and is outside the scope of site-level verification. Compliance is supported by a signed supplier assertion confirming that fibre is not sourced from unacceptable sources, including ecologically important forest areas, illegal or non-compliant activities, conflict timber or genetically modified trees. The biomass producer's desk-based land status checks for all sourcing areas, combined with risk-based field audits and signed supplier commitments, form the management system

	for this indicator.
(vi)¹ 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>(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. If there is no definition of old growth forest at the national level, then the following definition shall apply: A forest stand or area consisting of native tree species that have developed, predominantly through natural processes, structures and dynamics normally associated with late-seral developmental phases in primary or undisturbed forests of the same type. Signs of former human activities may be visible, but they are gradually disappearing or too limited to significantly disturb natural processes.</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	For New Brunswick, the REDIII Level A Risk Assessment for Canada Forest (SBP-RED-CA-CA_FOR v1.1) specifies that private woodlots in the Province of New Brunswick are Level B for (vi)¹ indicator for Crown, industrial private land, and private woodlots. Currently, there are no forest products sourced by Shaw Renewables - Hardwoodlands' mill that are from New Brunswick. Secondary feedstock is controlled through Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Chain of Custody and therefore verification of land status and harvesting location is addressed upstream and is outside the scope of site-level verification. Compliance is supported by a signed supplier assertion confirming that fibre is not sourced from unacceptable sources, including ecologically important forest areas, illegal or non-compliant activities, conflict timber or genetically modified trees.* **The biomass producer's desk-based land status checks for all sourcing areas, combined with risk-based field audits and signed supplier commitments, form the management system for this indicator.** **
(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	For New Brunswick, the REDIII Level A Risk Assessment for Canada Forest (SBP-RED-CA-CA_FOR v1.1) specifies that private woodlots in the Province of New Brunswick are Level B for (vi)² indicator for Crown, industrial private land, and private woodlots. Currently, there are no forest products sourced by Shaw Renewables - Hardwoodlands' mill that are from New Brunswick. Secondary feedstock is controlled through Programme for the Endorsement of Forest

	Certification (PEFC) Chain of Custody and therefore verification of land status and harvesting location is addressed upstream and is outside the scope of site-level verification. Compliance is supported by a signed supplier assertion confirming that fibre is not sourced from unacceptable sources, including ecologically important forest areas, illegal or non-compliant activities, conflict timber or genetically modified trees. ** **The biomass producer's desk-based land status checks for all sourcing areas, combined with risk-based field audits and signed supplier commitments, form the management system for this indicator.** **
(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	SBP-RED-CA-NB-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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	SBP-RED-CA-NB-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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</i>	

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 (NOTE: Evidence of verification of wetlands should reflect seasonal changes within a year).

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-RED-CA-NB-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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. 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.	
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-RED-CA-NB-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(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	Not applicable, requirement only applies to Level A

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-RED-CA-NB-FOR_v1.1 REDIII Level A for Canada FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A

area	
------	--

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

Processing residue and post-consumer feedstock suppliers are initially evaluated to determine the type of feedstock to be supplied. Depending on the supplier, this may or may not involve going to the site to evaluate the material. Processing residues or post-consumer feedstock that comes to the pellet mill are always accompanied with a scale slip or waybill that identifies the category of the feedstock, the name of the supplier, and the tonnage.

The biomass producer's employees inspect each load and signoff that it is correct as to the category of feedstock that it has been identified and that there are no visible contaminants. Incoming documents are reviewed for accuracy by office management. The sustainability team maintains a supplier list. The supplier list includes the name of the supplier, the categories of feedstock that they supply, and the tonnage received. The BP's annual Supplier Evaluation will include reviewing compliance of its suppliers with SBP definitions and purchase specifications. The BP does not purchase materials that are non-eligible input for SBP products. If suppliers are to provide materials that are non-eligible, they may be temporarily or permanently be suspended from delivering materials.

Feedstock inspection and classification upon receipt

Upon receipt, all processing residues and post-consumer feedstock are subject to visual inspection and shall be classified into secondary and tertiary feedstock. For all processing residues and post-consumer feedstock received, the BP retains the incoming documents as evidence that the feedstock complies with SBP definitions.

Supplier audit for processing residues and post-consumer feedstock

If the information on incoming documents is incorrect, the BP will include that supplier in the supplier audit program. Immediate action will be taken for any incorrect information on incoming documentation with regards to classification of feedstock or incorrect tonnage. Suppliers may be temporarily or permanently suspended from delivering loads to the plant if they repeatedly provide incorrect information on their waybills or scale slips. Should this occur, it will be recorded and communicated to the CB during the annual third-party audit.

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).

Not Applicable (RED II TOF not included)

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).