



# Supply Base Report: Pinnacle Renewable Energy: Williams Lake Division

Third Surveillance Audit

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# Completed in accordance with the Supply Base Report Template Version 1.3

*For further information on the SBP Framework and to view the full set of documentation see [www.sbp-cert.org](http://www.sbp-cert.org)*

## *Document history*

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# 1 Overview

On the first page include the following information:

Producer name: Pinnacle Renewable Energy Inc. – Williams Lake Division

Producer location: 1160 South Lakeside Drive Williams Lake, British Columbia V2G 3A6, CA

Geographic position: 122° 7'38.05"W 52° 6'57.90"N

Primary contact: Joseph Aquino – Head of Sustainability

Company website: [www.pinnaclepellet.com](http://www.pinnaclepellet.com)

Date report finalised: May 01, 2020

Close of last CB audit: XXXX

Name of CB: SCS Global Services

Translations from English: N/A

SBP Standard(s) used: Standard 1 ver. 1.0, Standard 2 ver. 1.1, Standard 4 ver. 1.0, Standard 5 ver. 1.0

Weblink to Standard(s) used: <https://sbp-cert.org/documents/standards-documents/standards>

SBP Endorsed Regional Risk Assessment: N/A

Weblink to SBE on Company website: <https://www.pinnaclepellet.com/sustainability/compliance-reports/>

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

## 2 Description of the Supply Base

### 2.1 General description

BC's land base is 95 million hectares of which 62% or (55 million hectares) is forested,. Approximately 83% of BC's forests are coniferous leading, 6% are mixed forests containing both coniferous and deciduous species and 6% are deciduous leading. Six million hectares (approximately 15%) of BC's forests are in protected areas and 13% of all forests in protected areas are 141-250 years old. BC is Canada's most ecologically diverse province containing coastal and inland temperate rainforests, dry pine forests, sub-alpine forests, montane forests, boreal forests and other forested ecosystems.<sup>i</sup>

95% of BC's forests are a government/publicly owned resource. As such BC is a global leader in forest legislation and certification. Approximately 51 million hectares of forest in BC is covered by third-party certification (e.g. SFI, FSC, CSA) or meets specific criteria required for environmental management systems (e.g. ISO 14001). As of 2018, 1,487,983 ha of forests are certified to FSC, 20,129,619 ha are certified to CSA and 29,022,867 ha are certified to SFI.<sup>ii</sup>

Forest tenure provides the authorization for companies to harvest timber from crown land. There are various forms of tenure; the two main categories of tenures are area based and volume based. Main tenure types are Replaceable Forest Licenses, Non-Replaceable Forest Licenses, Tree Farm Licenses and Woodlot Licenses. Tenures are associated with license numbers that identify the type of tenure and to whom it is issued. Under the license, the proponent can apply for cutting authority to harvest a specified area on crown land. Registered professionals who practice forestry in the Province prepare the cutting authority and submit the application to Provincial government for review. The government may approve or reject the permit application based on any number of determining factors. The cutting authority will be valid for a specified term where harvesting and silviculture are required to be completed. All cutting authorities issued in the Province are associated to a unique timbermark that tracks the timber to its origin.

Management of harvesting volume is governed under the Forest Act. Allowable annual cuts (AAC) are calculated in all districts across the Province using growth and yield data within the timber harvesting land base. An AAC is allocated to tenure holders operating in the district. The total harvested volume from each tenure holder represents the district AAC.

Management of harvesting practices is governed under the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA). Landscape level and site level forest management objectives are described in FRPA legislation. Proponent cutting authority applications are measured against FRPA objectives. The Provincial government has a compliance and enforcement division that inspects forest practices to ensure proponents are meeting the intent of FRPA.

Private land represents a small portion of British Columbia's overall landbase. Private land is considered outside the timber harvesting and managed forest landbase, and therefore is not reflected when determining district or Provincial level AAC's. Some parcels of private land contain treed areas that when harvested are sold to various wood product manufacturing facilities. Of the 2% of land in British Columbia that is private land, 51% is managed forest land, 22% is forested farmland and 27% is forested residential<sup>iii</sup>. The timber and the harvesting practices on private land are governed by various pieces of

Provincial and Federal legislation that ensure ownership and legality of timber is legitimate and impacts to natural systems are minimized.

Primary feedstock purchased from private lands is outside the scope of PREI supply base evaluation and only considered SBP controlled biomass.

### **Roundwood Calculation**

The annual allowable cut for British Columbia is approximately 65 million cubic meters per year <sup>iv</sup>. The proportion of the AAC consumed as primary feedstock at PREI plants is accounted for as follows:

PREI consumes primary feedstock at Smithers Division, Burns Lake Division, Houston Pellet Limited Partnership, Meadowbank Division, Williams Lake Division and Lavington Pellet Limited Partnership

**Smithers:** Total primary = **58,127.42** ODT x 2.3 = 133,693.07 m<sup>3</sup>

133,693.07 m<sup>3</sup> / total provincial AAC 65 million m<sup>3</sup> \* 100 = **0.21% of AAC**

**Houston:** Total primary = **93,486.00** ODT x 2.3 = 215,017.8 m<sup>3</sup>

215,017.8 m<sup>3</sup> / total provincial AAC 65 million m<sup>3</sup> \* 100 = **0.33% of AAC**

**Burns Lake:** Total primary = **179,853.50** ODT x 2.3 = 413,663.05 m<sup>3</sup>

413,663.05 m<sup>3</sup> / total provincial AAC 65 million m<sup>3</sup> \* 100 = **0.64% of AAC**

**Meadowbank:** Total primary = **71,609.53** ODT x 2.3 = 164,701.92 m<sup>3</sup>

164,701.92 m<sup>3</sup> / total provincial AAC 65 million m<sup>3</sup> \* 100 = **0.25% of AAC**

**Williams Lake:** Total primary = **9,458.27** ODT x 2.3 = 21,754.02 m<sup>3</sup>

21,754.02 m<sup>3</sup> / total provincial AAC 65 million m<sup>3</sup> \* 100 = **0.03% of AAC**

**Lavington:** Total primary = **1,504.00** ODT x 2.3 = 3,459.20 m<sup>3</sup>

3,459.20 m<sup>3</sup> / total provincial AAC 65 million m<sup>3</sup> \* 100 = **0.005% of AAC**

### **Supply Base Regions**

The province of BC is divided into forest Regions and Districts managed by government offices that authorize access to timber resources. The Forest Regions and Districts where PREI sources fibre include<sup>v</sup>:

1. Cariboo Region (Williams Lake)	2. Kootenay/Boundary Region (Cranbrook)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 100 Mile House District</li> <li>b. Cariboo-Chilcotin District</li> <li>c. Quesnel District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Rocky Mountain District</li> <li>b. Selkirk District</li> </ul>
3. Northeast Region (Fort St. John)	4. Skeena Region (Smithers)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Peace District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Kalum District</li> <li>b. Nadina District</li> <li>c. Skeena Stikine District</li> </ul>
5. Thompson/Okanagan Region(Kamloops)	6. Omineca Region (Prince George)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Thompson Rivers District</li> <li>b. Okanagan Shuswap District</li> <li>c. Cascades District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Fort St. James District</li> <li>b. Mackenzie District</li> <li>c. Prince George District</li> <li>d. Vanderhoof District</li> </ul>
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PREI controls fibre deliveries to seven biomass production facilities in BC, strategically located in areas where residual fibre markets exist. The seven biomass production facilities include:

- Houston Pellet Limited Partnership (**HPLP**)
- Pinnacle Pellet Burns Lake (**PBL**)
- Pinnacle Pellet Meadowbank (**PPM**)
- Pinnacle Pellet Williams Lake (**PWL**)
- Pinnacle Pellet Armstrong (**PPA**)
- Lavington Pellet Limited Partnership (**LPLP**)
- Smithers Pellet Limited Partnership (**SPLP**)

**Fibre Supply**

Pinnacle’s feedstock consumption breakdown for BC operations are as follows:

Primary	414,038.76 odt	28.42%
Secondary	1,042,773.45 odt	71.58%

Primary fibre is received directly from the forest in the form of roundwood or in-forest chipping. Secondary fibre is residual material or bi-products from industries using timber as a raw material, i.e lumber and plywood industry, received in the form of bark, sawdust, shavings and chips. Pre-consumer tertiary fibre is residual material or by-products from companies that use lumber discards as their raw material, received in the form of sawdust, shavings or chips.

PWL’s fibre supply consists of: **7.2%** primary feedstock and **92.8%** secondary feedstock

**Note: Primary feedstock from private land and feedstock from remanufacturing facilities are not in the scope of the supply base evaluation and are sold only as SBP Controlled material.**

## 2.2 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

Customer demand for certified wood products drives extensive forest certification in BC. PREI requires that claim certificates for PEFC certified fibre are issued from PEFC certified suppliers. PREI requires all non-certified suppliers and certified suppliers providing non-certified fibre, sign a supplier declaration verifying their compliance with the various legality, forest management and environmental requirements set out by the certification scheme. Pinnacle promotes certification schemes with suppliers as it is a core value of Pinnacles business. Pinnacle provides suppliers with the tools necessary to achieve certification compliance through shared knowledge.

## 2.3 Final harvest sampling programme

N/A

## 2.4 Flow diagram of feedstock inputs showing feedstock type [optional]

N/A

## 2.5 Quantification of the Supply Base

### Supply Base

- a. Total Supply Base area (ha): **≈19,000,000ha**
- b. Tenure by type (ha): **95% Crown Land**
- c. Forest by type (ha): **Coastal 4,750,000ha, Interior 11,400,000ha, Boreal 950,000ha**
- d. Forest by management type (ha): **100% Natural managed forest**
- e. Certified forest by scheme (ha): **FSC: 1,487,983ha, CSA: 20,129,619ha, SFI: 29,022,867ha**

### Feedstock

- f. Total PWL volume of Feedstock: **131,102.01 odt**
- g. Total volume of primary feedstock: **9,458.27 odt**
- h. List percentage of primary feedstock (g), by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes.
- i. **PWL:**
  - Primary feedstock certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes – **93.7%**
  - Primary feedstock not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes – **6.3%**
- j. List all species in primary feedstock, including scientific name

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Engelmann Spruce	<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	Mountain Hemlock	<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>
White Spruce	<i>Picea gluaca</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Black Spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i>	Alpine Larch	<i>Larix lyalli</i>
Sitka spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Western Larch	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>
Sub-alpine fir	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	Rocky Mountain Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Western Yew	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>
Grand Fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Paper Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Amabilis Fir	<i>Abies amabilis</i>	Black Cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremu/oides</i>
Limber Pine	<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	Red Alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
Western White Pine	<i>Pinus monticola</i>	Bigleaf Maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
Western Red Cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>		
Yellow Cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>		
Western Hemlock	<i>Tsugo heterophyllo</i>		

- k. Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest – **0 odt**
- l. List percentage of primary feedstock from primary forest (i), by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes
- Primary feedstock from primary forest certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes – **0%**
  - Primary feedstock from primary forest not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes – **0%**
- m. Total volume of secondary feedstock: **121,643.74 odt**
- n. Origin: BC, (minor quantities from AB, MT, ID, OR, WS)
- o. Type: Sawmill residuals, sawdust, bark, shavings, hog
- p. Total Volume of tertiary feedstock: **0 odt**
- q. Origin:

### 3 Requirement for a Supply Base Evaluation

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

The SBE covers a relatively large supply base area in order to capture the extensive list of suppliers within the supply base under one risk assessment. The supply base area covers the Province of British Columbia, where all suppliers follow the same legislative requirements. The supply base evaluation excludes primary feedstock from private lands, secondary feedstock from remanufacturing facilities and minor amounts of feedstock from outside the supply base area. PREI does not receive 100% chain of custody claims on all fibre, thus the SBE was the most effective method to provide the highest percentage of SBP compliant claims on finished pellets.

# 4 Supply Base Evaluation

## 4.1 Scope

The scope of the supply base includes all primary and secondary feedstock where origin can be traced back to the harvest location.

**Remanufacturing facilities (pre-consumer tertiary) and primary fibre from private land were excluded from the scope of the SBE as there was insufficient evidence to prove compliance with some SBE indicators.**

The SBE was carried out for the entire province of British Columbia, excluding Vancouver Islands, to account for variation in year-to-year harvesting locations and prospective future harvesting areas.

## 4.2 Justification

The size of the supply base area (SBA) ensures coverage of all current and potential harvesting areas in the Province of BC. Due to the relatively large SBA and overlap of supply areas between PREI's biomass production facilities, the SBE was chosen to incorporate all supply areas into one SBE. The legislative requirements for fibre procurement and harvesting are consistent throughout the SBE area.

## 4.3 Results of Risk Assessment

The risk assessment resulted in low risk for all indicators

## 4.4 Results of Supplier Verification Programme

N/A

## 4.5 Conclusion

PREI meets low risk designations for all indicators of the SBE. The high percentage of forest management certified forest in BC ensures all feedstock was managed under a forest management regime with multiple layers in place to ensure compliance. Provincial legislation, certification requirements, enforcement and continual improvement measures ensure forests in BC are managed to some of the highest standards globally.

The crown land system in BC ensure consistent land management strategies are carried out across the province. All licensees operating in BC are subject to the same compliance standards, which at their foundation are above and beyond the SBE requirements. The SBE details the findings, evidence reviewed and means of verification applicable to each SBE indicator and how low risk can objectively be determined.

PREI has a risk assessment process and has determined the risk of non compliance for SBE indicators, excluding fibre from remanufacturing facilities and private land, to be low risk of non-compliance.

## 5 Supply Base Evaluation Process

The SBE was compiled in combination with Pinnacle Renewable Energy Inc. and a team of external certification consultants. The team consisted of subject matter experts that provided thorough analysis on the applicable findings and evidence to base the risk designations. The subject matter experts have extensive certification and risk analysis experience throughout the province of BC. Upon completion, the SBE was reviewed by internal staff to ensure the indicators aligned with company procedures.

## 6 Stakeholder Consultation

The SBE was provided to various stakeholders across the Province to engage in stakeholder consultation of PREI's supply base area. PREI provided the SBE to various stakeholders representing national level, provincial level, regional level and local level interests. The goal of the stakeholder group was to ensure wide representation of members covering applicable expertise for all SBE indicators. The stakeholder representation included all levels of government, non-government organizations, organizations representing conservation efforts, forest industry at all levels, public representation indigenous peoples and other representation from other certification schemes. The stakeholders were supportive of the risk designations, only positive comments were received from stakeholders.

### 6.1 Response to stakeholder comments

There were two responses received during the SBE review and comment period. Both responses were positive and displayed support for the risk designations. The two stakeholders offered to provide further information in regards to provincial and regional level strategies implemented to support further sustainable forest management practices. PREI representatives met with stakeholders to discuss. The outcome of those meetings were positive and no further information was required to be added to SBE findings.

# 7 Overview of Initial Assessment of Risk

Briefly describe the results of the Risk Assessment. This represents the initial evaluation of risk done prior to the SVP and prior to any mitigation measures.

This section provides an opportunity to detail how the BP's management system is effective in reducing risk.

List the result for each Indicator in Table 1.

Where multiple sub-scopes are involved, prepare a separate overview table for each sub-scope showing the initial risk ratings for each Indicator.

Table 1. Overview of results from the risk assessment of all Indicators (prior to SVP)

Indicator	Initial Risk Rating		
	Specified	Low	Unspecified
1.1.1		✓	
1.1.2		✓	
1.1.3		✓	
1.2.1		✓	
1.3.1		✓	
1.4.1		✓	
1.5.1		✓	
1.6.1		✓	
2.1.1		✓	
2.1.2		✓	
2.1.3		✓	
2.2.1		✓	
2.2.2		✓	
2.2.3		✓	
2.2.4		✓	
2.2.5		✓	
2.2.6		✓	
2.2.7		✓	
2.2.8		✓	
2.2.9		✓	

Indicator	Initial Risk Rating		
	Specified	Low	Unspecified
2.3.1		✓	
2.3.2		✓	
2.3.3		✓	
2.4.1		✓	
2.4.2		✓	
2.4.3		✓	
2.5.1		✓	
2.5.2		✓	
2.6.1		✓	
2.7.1		✓	
2.7.2		✓	
2.7.3		✓	
2.7.4		✓	
2.7.5		✓	
2.8.1		✓	
2.9.1		✓	
2.9.2		✓	
2.10.1		✓	

# 8 Supplier Verification Programme

## 8.1 Description of the Supplier Verification Programme

Not Applicable - No indicators are considered to be unspecified risk and therefore a supplier verification program is not required.

## 8.2 Site visits

N/A

## 8.3 Conclusions from the Supplier Verification Programme

N/A

## 9 Mitigation Measures

### 9.1 Mitigation measures

Not Applicable - No indicators are considered to be specified risk and therefore a mitigation measures are not required.

### 9.2 Monitoring and outcomes

*N/A*

# 10 Detailed Findings for Indicators

Detailed findings for each Indicator are given in Annex 1.

# 11 Review of Report

## 11.1 Peer review

The Supply Base Report (SBR) was peer reviewed by external subject matter experts who have extensive knowledge of certification requirements throughout the province of BC. The subject matter experts provide expertise in the resource sector across Canada. The group consists of Registered Professional Foresters in the Province of BC and has extensive knowledge on forest legislation. Upon completion of the peer review, qualified PREI staff reviewed the SBR.

## 11.2 Public or additional reviews

N/A

# 12 Approval of Report

Approval of Supply Base Report by senior management			
Report Prepared by:	<i>Joe Aquino</i>	<i>Head of Sustainability</i>	<i>May 01, 2020</i>
	Name	Title	Date
<p>The undersigned persons confirm that I/we are members of the organisation’s senior management and do hereby affirm that the contents of this evaluation report were duly acknowledged by senior management as being accurate prior to approval and finalisation of the report.</p>			
Report approved by:	<i>Vaughan Bassett</i>	<i>Senior Vice President – Sales and Logistics</i>	<i>May 01, 2020</i>
	Name	Title	Date
Report approved by:	<i>[name]</i>	<i>[title]</i>	<i>[date]</i>
	Name	Title	Date
Report approved by:	<i>[name]</i>	<i>[title]</i>	<i>[date]</i>
	Name	Title	Date

# 13 Updates

N/A

## 13.1 Significant changes in the Supply Base

N/A

## 13.2 Effectiveness of previous mitigation measures

N/A

## 13.3 New risk ratings and mitigation measures

N/A

## 13.4 Actual figures for feedstock over the previous 12 months

### Supply Base

- a. Total Supply Base area (ha): **≈19,000,000ha**
- b. Tenure by type (ha): **95% Crown Land**
- c. Forest by type (ha): **Coastal 4,750,000ha, Interior 11,400,000ha, Boreal 950,000ha**
- d. Forest by management type (ha): **100% Natural managed forest**
- e. Certified forest by scheme (ha): **FSC: 1,487,983ha, CSA: 20,129,619ha, SFI: 29,022,867ha**

### Feedstock

- f. Total PWL volume of Feedstock: **166,147.68 odt**
  
- g. Total volume of primary feedstock: **23.810 odt**
  
- h. List percentage of primary feedstock (g), by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes.
  
- i. **PWL:**
  - Primary feedstock certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes – **0%**
  - Primary feedstock not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes – **100%**
  
- j. List all species in primary feedstock, including scientific name
  - **Lodgepole pine – *Pinus contorta***
  - **Hybrid white spruce – *Picea glauca x engelmannii***
  - **Engelmann Spruce – *Picea engelmannii***
  - **Douglas fir – *Pseudotsuga mensezii***
  - **Black spruce – *Picea mariana***

- **Western hemlock – *Tsuga heterophylla***
- **Sub-alpine fir (Balsam) – *Abies lasiocarpa***
- **Western Red Cedar – *Thuja plicata***
- **Western Larch – *Larix occidentalis***
- **Paper Birch – *Betula papyrifera***
- **Trembling aspen – *Populus tremuloides***
- **Black cottonwood – *Populus balsamifera***

k. Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest – **0 odt**

l. List percentage of primary feedstock from primary forest (i), by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes

- Primary feedstock from primary forest certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes – **0%**
- Primary feedstock from primary forest not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes – **0%**

m. **Total volume of secondary feedstock: 158,273.99 odt**

n. **Origin: BC**

o. **Type: Sawmill residuals, sawdust, bark, shavings, hog**

p. **Total Volume of tertiary feedstock: 7,642.88 odt**

## 13.5 **Origin: BC** Projected figures for feedstock over the next 12 months

### Supply Base

- a. Total Supply Base area (ha): **≈19,000,000ha**
- b. Tenure by type (ha): **95% Crown Land**
- c. Forest by type (ha): **Coastal 4,750,000ha, Interior 11,400,000ha, Boreal 950,000ha**
- d. Forest by management type (ha): **100% Natural managed forest**
- e. Certified forest by scheme (ha): **FSC: 1,487,983ha, CSA: 20,129,619ha, SFI: 29,022,867ha**

### Feedstock

f. **Total PWL volume of Feedstock: 150,000 – 175,000 odt**

g. **Total volume of primary feedstock: 10,000 – 20,000 odt**

h. List percentage of primary feedstock (g), by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes.

i. **PWL:**

- Primary feedstock certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes – **70%**
- Primary feedstock not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes – **30%**

j. List all species in primary feedstock, including scientific name

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Engelmann Spruce	<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	Mountain Hemlock	<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>
White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Black Spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i>	Alpine Larch	<i>Larix lyalli</i>
Sitka spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Western Larch	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>
Sub-alpine fir	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	Rocky Mountain Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Western Yew	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>
Grand Fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Paper Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Amabilis Fir	<i>Abies amabilis</i>	Black Cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremu/oides</i>
Limber Pine	<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	Red Alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
Western White Pine	<i>Pinus monticola</i>	Bigleaf Maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
Western Red Cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>		
Yellow Cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>		
Western Hemlock	<i>Tsugo heterophyllo</i>		

k. Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest – **0 odt**

l. List percentage of primary feedstock from primary forest (i), by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes

- Primary feedstock from primary forest certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes – **0%**
- Primary feedstock from primary forest not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes – **0%**

m. Total volume of secondary feedstock: **275,000 – 300,000 odt**

n. Origin: BC, (minor quantities from AB, MT, ID, OR, WS)

o. Type: Sawmill residuals, sawdust, bark, shavings, hog

p. Total Volume of tertiary feedstock: **0 odt**

q. Origin: BC, (minor quantities from AB, MT, ID, OR, WS)

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<sup>i</sup> Council of Forest Industries. 2016. Accessed from: <http://www.cofi.org/industry-info/forest-facts/>

<sup>ii</sup> Certification Canada. 2018. British Columbia - SFM - Year-end 2018. Accessed From: <http://certificationcanada.org/en/statistics/provincial-statistics/>

<sup>iii</sup> Private Forest Landowners Association. 2017. Accessed from: <http://www.pfla.bc.ca/managed-forest-land/>

<sup>iv</sup> State of Canada's Forests. Annual Report. 2017. Accessed From: <http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/pubwarehouse/pdfs/38871.pdf>

<sup>v</sup> Ministry of Forest Lands and Natural Resource Operation. 2016. Accessed from: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/>