



Supply Base Report: GAZELENERGIE GENERATION

Main (Initial) Audit

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Completed in accordance with the Supply Base Report Template Version 1.5

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 1.1 published 22 February 2016

Version 1.2 published 23 June 2016

Version 1.3 published 14 January 2019; re-published 3 April 2020

Version 1.4 published 22 October 2020

Version 1.5 published 11 November 2022

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2 Description of the Supply Base

2.1 General description

Feedstock types: Primary, Tertiary

Includes Supply Base evaluation (SBE): No

Includes REDII: Yes

Includes REDII SBE: No

Feedstock origin (countries): France, Italy, Spain, Brazil, Portugal

2.2 Description of countries included in the Supply Base

Country: France

Area/Region: all France

Sub-Scope: N/A

Exclusions: No

In the national context, GazelEnergie obtains its supplies from 17 departments of the French Mediterranean area. The 17 departments are : Alpes de Haute Provence (04), Hautes-Alpes (05), Alpes Maritimes (06), Bouches-du-Rhône (13), Var (83), Vaucluse (84), Ardèche (07), Drôme (26), Isère (38), Gard (30), Hérault (34), Lozère (48), Aude (11), Pyrénées Orientales (66), Tarn (81), Aveyron (12), Ariège (09).

French forest management is based on the principles of "sustainable management"

Forestry policy falls within the competence of the State. Its aim is to ensure sustainable management and the multifunctionality of woods and forests which is economic, social and environmental. Forests cover 31% of the French territory, 17.1 million hectares. 75% of French forests are private, with nearly 3.5 million owners. The Forest Code and two public establishments guarantee its good management:

- the National Forestry Office (ONF), for public forests,
- the National Center for Forest Property (CNPF), for private forests

In 2001, the forestry law introduced the concept of "sustainable management" in the legislation for the first time. French forest is protected by a validated management plan. The regulated actions of foresters respectfully contribute to the maintenance, preservation and growth of the forest. Thanks to sustainable forest management, a maintained forest is more resilient to the effects of climate change.

Furthermore, 33.5% and 0.2% of the French forest area are respectively PEFC and FSC certified. PEFC (Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) is a certification that guarantees the consumer that the wood (or wood fibers) used to manufacture products comes from sustainably managed forests, thus contributing to the development and sustainability of forest areas. The PEFC guarantees by controlling the

application of strict specifications by all those involved in the forest (owners, operators and forestry work contractors). The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) promotes ecologically appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management.

Risk assessment of French forests

In 2018, the European "RED II" Directive on renewable energies extended the criteria of the "RED I" Directive (preservation of biodiversity, land carbon storage, peatlands, requirements on greenhouse gas emission reductions) to new sectors (biomethane, electricity, heat and cooling), mobilizing forest biomass in particular. These new requirements call for a dedicated traceability system to demonstrate that biomass sustainability, greenhouse gas emission reduction and energy efficiency criteria have been met. Thus, from 2023, operators newly concerned by the RED directive must set up reinforced traceability systems and request independent certification bodies recognized for RED II to carry out certification audits.

In 2023, France underwent a risk analysis relating to the sustainability criteria presented in RED II. This analysis concludes that the risk of non-compliance is low and negligible (level A), i.e. the overall risk of forest unsustainability is low. This analysis confirms that the sustainability of French forest management is solidly protected by a robust regulatory framework and by government services and agencies present in the field.

Wood energy, a way of using wood to meet climate challenges

The development of wood-to-energy conversion is one of the important ways chosen by the European Union and France to reduce fossil fuel consumption and contribute to the fight against climate change. This local resource is part of the circular economy. This strategy makes it possible to capitalize on the exceptional forestry potential of France and the region, and to offer new outlets to these essential sectors while creating sustainable activities and jobs in the regions. At the same time, it is active in a number of fields where the use of wood energy is set to play a growing role: low-carbon thermal and electrical energy, biosourced materials, green chemistry, etc.

Wood energy comes from biomass. It is the leading source of renewable energy in France. The diversity of wood resources and its carbon neutrality make it an essential element of the energy transition. Wood energy makes it possible to recover parts of the tree which cannot be used for lumber and industrial wood, residues linked to the manufacturing process which cannot be recycled, products at the end of their life, wood ashes by agronomy.

Data on the resources available within this French supply base were studied in 2018 by a scientific organization (IRSTEA, now part of INRAE). The resource available to harvest is estimated at 5.47 Mm³/year, with current consumption of 3.78 Mm³/year by the various wood users (sawmills, paper pulp, panels, energy, etc.). This estimate was made taking into account regulatory environmental constraints, physical constraints (mainly slopes and forest distances), the biological growth rate of the different species, natural death and technical losses linked to harvesting.

The rate at which French timber is harvested is significantly lower than the annual production of the forests.

Forests take only a few decades to renew themselves, unlike fossil fuels such as gas, coal or oil, which take millions of years to form. Logging is planned and subject to strict regulations to ensure forest renewal (management documents, prior authorization, ...). The rate of timber harvesting is lower than the forest's natural growth rate. Over the period 2010-2018, net annual growth of organic wood averaged 80.9 Mm³/year. Over the same period, the volume of timber harvested averaged around 49 Mm³/year, representing around 60% of annual growth. It is estimated that in France, by 2035, up to 19.8 Mm³ of additional wood could be mobilized annually, depending on the silvicultural scenarios studied, without affecting the sustainability of the forest.

The local forest basin

In the local supply basin, forests account for 4.7 Mha, or 51% of land use, of which 73% is privately-owned and 27% publicly-owned. The forest is 63% coniferous and 25% deciduous. The remainder (around 12%) is made up of mixed forests. Statistics from the French forestry administration (Agreste) indicate that annual harvesting in this basin today represents around 30% of biological growth. The Programme Régional de la Forêt et du Bois 2019-2029 of the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region notes insufficient local exploitation of the resource. It is indeed necessary to slow down the capitalization of forests and to continue to exploit them sustainably in order to prevent the risk of fire and the loss of biodiversity. The national strategy put in place by the French government imposes preventive measures, in particular clearing obligations. These are designed to prevent the outbreak and spread of fires in forested areas, and to facilitate the intervention of emergency services.

Against this backdrop, the Provence 4 Biomasse project has been validated by the French government as a means of developing the region's wood harvest. The French forestry strategy (Programme National de la Forêt et du Bois 2016-2026) aims to double the harvest by 2026. The latest available data indicate a harvest level in 2022 in line with that in 2019, after two years of decline due to low activity linked to COVID.

The proportion of local biomass used to produce energy is estimated at around 42%. Of the remaining biomass, 27% is used for sawmilling and 31% for paper pulp (source: Agreste 2022), with the main players being Fibre Excellence (a subsidiary of the Paper Excellence group, which produces paper pulp) and Sylviana (bioenergy).

Consumption of the Provence 4 Biomass (P4B) power plant

The plant's estimated annual consumption is put at 0.549 Mm³/year in the local basin (17 départements within a 250 km radius of the plant), corresponding to less than 8% of total annual availability (IRSTEA 2018).

Tertiary biomass (recycled and end-of-life wood) accounts for 10% of P4's supply. This resource is made up of wood residues from households and economic activities and trees outside forests (acronym TOF). TOFs are mainly agricultural resources (reformed orchards) and urban resources (pruning, diseased or dead trees, etc.).

Suppliers/ SBP product :

Primary :

27 suppliers

90% softwood (mainly Pinus halepensis and Pinus sylvestris)

10% hardwood (mainly Castanea sativa)

Tertiary :

10 suppliers

Country:Spain

Area/Region: Cataluna, Valencia, Murcia, Andalucia (Mediterranean régions)

Sub-Scope: N/A

Exclusions: No

The total forest area covers 22,973,548 ha (45% of the Spanish national territory). In accordance with the 1978 Constitution, powers in forestry and nature conservation were distributed in 1984 and 1985 between the State and the autonomous communities. Since this decentralization, the State is responsible for enacting the basic legislation which constitutes the minimum legal framework common to the entire country and which includes in particular the national implementing laws of the European directives.

Most public forests are managed, and sustained yields are sought in production forests whenever stand structure permits. Private forests are freely managed by their owners within the framework of management plans, which are mandatory in some autonomous communities. The forestry administrations of the autonomous communities exercise strict control over logging operations, which are all marked by them in public forests and subject to their prior authorization in private forests (with variations depending on the type of cut and stand, ranging from simple prior declaration to hammering under the supervision of the Administration).

GazelEnergie's supply base in Spain is made up of wooded areas in regions of Spain that are easily connected to the plant by the Mediterranean Sea (to the port of Fos-sur-Mer). The quantities coming from these regions are very small (around 50,000 tonnes per year) in terms of resources. GazelEnergie considers impact P4 to be negligible.

GazelEnergie's two Spanish suppliers have completed their RED II audit and are awaiting the SBP certificate. As the Level A risk assessment has been withdrawn from Spain, these suppliers are launching Level B risk analyses in the area where they are active, enabling GazelEnergie to continue importing biomass, while also requiring the biomass to be 100% PEFC or SBP "sustainable management" certified.

Country:Italy

Area/Region: Piemonte and Liguria

Sub-Scope: N/A

Exclusions: No

Forests and shrublands occupy around a quarter of Italy's land area, while productive forest occupies around a fifth, for a total of 8,675,000ha.

The fundamental forestry laws are the 1923 law on national regulations for forests and mountain areas, and the 1962 law on provisions in favor of mountain areas. In addition to these specific laws, the 1987 National Forestry Plan attempts to achieve a synthesis of needs and objectives, by granting the financial and human resources that are indispensable. The actions recommended by the National Forest Plan tend to increase forest use of the territory, develop forest infrastructure, services and research and harmonize interventions in particular territorial areas. The National Forestry Fund only had an ephemeral existence and, due to lack of regular funding, it no longer plays any role. According to the services of the General Directorate of Mountain Economy and Forests, there is no longer any financial aid from the State, the regions are now free to decide on financial aid for the forest. It is for this reason that Italian forestry policy seems to consist, essentially, of applying European directives and regulations and of having most projects financed by the European Union.

GazelEnergie's supply base in Italy consists of wooded areas close to the plant in the border regions of Piedmont and Liguria, enabling deliveries by ship and truck.

The quantities coming from these regions are very small (around 20,000 tonnes per year) in terms of resources, and GazelEnergie considers the P4 impact to be negligible.

In addition, neither of the two Italian suppliers is RED II certified or has carried out a Level B risk analysis. GazelEnergie has therefore suspended imports from Italy until the suppliers comply with the RED II directive.

Country:Brazil

Area/Region: Rio grande

Sub-Scope: N/A

Exclusions: No

Brazil has around 496.5 million hectares of forest, mainly planted with introduced species such as eucalyptus and pine. The vast majority of planted forests are located in the south of the country. The country's forest cover has shrunk considerably in recent years in the Amazon rainforest, but GazelEnergie has no responsibility for this (no supplies from primary forests). Forest management in Brazil involves various institutions at three administrative levels (federal, state and municipal).

The Rio Grande region of southern Brazil has extensive plantations of Dunni, Grandis, Urograndis and Saligna eucalyptus trees which were established in the 1970s and 1980s to supply the then booming pulp and paper industry. Cut wood unsuitable for this use is then redirected towards the biomass market.

GazelEnergie imports around 150,000 tonnes per year from the Rio Grande region from a single supplier, its historic supplier. The imported wood comes from a dedicated plantation where the validated management plan is 100% FSC certified. The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) label promotes ecologically appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management. Biomass imported from Brazil is RED II certified. Regarding deforestation, the new European Union Regulation on deforestation (EU Regulation 2023/1115 of the Parliament and of the Council of May 31, 2023) provides a strong guarantee against imported deforestation.

Country:Portugal

Area/Region: Aveiro

Sub-Scope: N/A

Exclusions: No

The total forest area of Portugal is 3.2 million ha, or 36% of the territory. Portugal is one of the countries in the European Union to benefit from a surplus timber sector This is due to the existence of a well-developed processing industry, which relies on the sustained production of an artificial forest, mainly made up of two fast-growing species that are particularly productive, notably to supply the pulp industry, which makes a major contribution to the Portuguese economy (pine and oak).

GazelEnergie has had a small business importing wood from Portugal (around 12,000 tonnes), but does not wish to continue doing so. This was an experiment in recycling wood burnt after large-scale fires that affected the eucalyptus plantations set up to supply the pulp and paper industry. The Portuguese supplier is RED II certified.

2.3 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

GazelEnergie is both PEFC and FSC certified. GazelEnergie requires in its contracts that international suppliers be certified (PEFC or FSC) and pays a “bonus certification” to national suppliers to encourage them to source certified wood.

2.4 Quantification of the Supply Base

Supply Base

a. **Total Supply Base area (million ha):**

- b. Tenure by type (million ha):
- c. Forest by type (million ha):
- d. Forest by management type (million ha):
- e. Certified forest by scheme (million ha):

Describe the harvesting type which best describes how your material is sourced:

Explanation:

Was the forest in the Supply Base managed for a purpose other than for energy markets?

Explanation:

For the forests in the Supply Base, is there an intention to retain, restock or encourage natural regeneration within 5 years of felling?

Explanation :

Was the feedstock used in the biomass removed from a forest as part of a pest/disease control measure or a salvage operation?

Explanation:

What is the estimated amount of REDII-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be harvested annually in a Supply Base (estimated):

Explanation:

Feedstock

Reporting period from:

Reporting period to:

- a. Total volume of Feedstock:
- b. Volume of primary feedstock:
- c. List percentage of primary feedstock, by the following categories.
 - Certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme
 - Not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme
- d. List of all the species in primary feedstock, including scientific name: Pinus halepensis (Pin d'Alep); Pinus sylvestris (Pin sylvestre); Castanea sativa (Châtaignier); Picea abies (Epicéa);
- e. Is any of the feedstock used likely to have come from protected or threatened species? No
 - Name of species: N/A
 - Biomass proportion, by weight, that is likely to be composed of that species (%):
- f. Hardwood (i.e. broadleaf trees): specify proportion of biomass from (%):
- g. Softwood (i.e. coniferous trees): specify proportion of biomass from (%):
- h. Proportion of biomass composed of or derived from saw logs (%):
- i. Specify the local regulations or industry standards that define saw logs:
- j. Roundwood from final fellings from forests with > 40 yr rotation times - Average % volume of fellings delivered to BP (%):
- k. Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest:
- l. List percentage of primary feedstock from primary forest, by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes:

- Primary feedstock from primary forest certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme:
- Primary feedstock from primary forest not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme:

m. Volume of secondary feedstock:

- Physical form of the feedstock:

n. Volume of tertiary feedstock:

- Physical form of the feedstock: Other (specify)

o. Estimated amount of REDII-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be collected annually by the BP:

Proportion of feedstock sourced per type of claim during the reporting period				
Feedstock type	Sourced by using Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) %	FSC %	PEFC %	SFI %
Primary				
Secondary				
Tertiary				
Other				

3 Requirement for a Supply Base Evaluation

Note: Annex 1 is generated by the system if the SBE is used without Region Risk Assessment(s). Annex 2 is generated if RED II SBE is in the scope.

Is Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) is completed? No

N/A

Is REDII SBE completed? No

N/A

4 Supply Base Evaluation

Note: Annex 2 is generated if RED II is in the scope.

4.1 Scope

Feedstock types included in SBE:

SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessments used: Not applicable

List of countries and regions included in the SBE:

Country:

Indicator with specified risk in the risk assessment used:

Specific risk description:

Country:

Indicator with specified risk in the risk assessment used:

Specific risk description:

Country:

Indicator with specified risk in the risk assessment used:

Specific risk description:

4.2 Justification

4.3 Results of risk assessment and Supplier Verification Programme

4.4 Conclusion

5 Supply Base Evaluation process

GazelEnergie only purchases and imports wood from regions covered by a validated risk analysis (level A or B). Contracts are drawn up to ensure RED II compliance. GazelEnergie tracks each delivery and regularly organizes audits of its suppliers. These audits aim to evaluate, control, verify and carry out an assessment of the supplier on the quality and conformity of the biomass.

Every month the GazelEnergie teams check the update of the risk analysis on the SBP website.

GazelEnergie uses a PEFC DDS (Due Diligence System) to qualify the biomass in terms of sustainability and an EUDR DDS (Due Diligence System) to verify the legality of the biomass.

6 Stakeholder consultation

GazelEnergie participates in the Comité Régional de la Biomasse (Regional Biomass Committee) which brings together all stakeholders and which provides the authorities with an annual activity report, which is posted on their website. This Committee constitutes a consultation body in the process of developing and monitoring the Regional Biomass Plan (SRB). The Committee is a consultative body in the process of drawing up and monitoring the Schéma Régional de la Biomasse (SRB). It issues an opinion, for the area that concerns it, on the drafting of the scheme, as well as on the modifications and improvements proposed in the implementation of the scheme and to achieve the objectives set by the scheme. The committee is a source of proposals for the areas and actions to be taken to support all components of the sector in achieving both quantitative and qualitative objectives.

GazelEnergie also participates in interprofessional committees;

- The CIBE: The Interprofessional Wood Energy Committee whose field of intervention is collective and industrial heating with wood (and other lignocellulosic biomass), including the combined production of heat and electricity, in homes and the tertiary sector, heating networks and industrial companies.

- Fibois sud: the inter-professional association of the Forest-Wood sector in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region, which aims to boost forestry activity and promote the use of wood material

Lastly, GazelEnergie is a signatory of the *Pacte pour la transition écologique et industrielle du territoire de Gardanne-Meyreuil* (Pact for the ecological and industrial transition of the Gardanne-Meyreuil territory) signed in December 2020, the objective of which is to develop new activities on the site and in the territory of these two municipalities and to support the employees whose jobs will be affected by the closure of the Gardanne coal power plant. This pact aims to make the Gardanne-Meyreuil industrial site a pioneering area in the ecological transition, around the biomass plant, thanks in particular to the creation of a local wood industry and projects for the production of low-carbon hydrogen, renewable gas through pyrogasification, etc.

6.1 Response to stakeholder comments

7 Mitigation measures

7.1 Mitigation measures

Country:

France

Specified risk indicator:

1.1.2 Feedstock can be traced back to the defined Supply Base.

Specific risk description:

GazelEnergie's information system reports the origin of each delivery. GazelEnergie regularly carries out site audits at its suppliers or in factories.

Mitigation measure:

GazelEnergie manages a tight portfolio which allows it to know and monitor the activity of suppliers. Certification is encouraged. GazelEnergie favors stability between suppliers.

Country:

Spain

Specified risk indicator:

2.2.1 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures to verify that feedstock is sourced from forests where there is appropriate assessment of impacts, and planning, implementation and monitoring to minimise them.

Specific risk description:

The biomass comes from regions covered by a risk analysis and GazelEnergie only works with certified service providers (PEFC, FSC or SBP).

Mitigation measure:

GazelEnergie imports into the Mediterranean regions only in sectors covered by a risk analysis (level B), with only two certified suppliers.

Country:

Brazil

Specified risk indicator:

1.1.2 Feedstock can be traced back to the defined Supply Base.

Specific risk description:

GazelEnergie only purchases RED II certified biomass in Brazil from the Rio Grande region.

Mitigation measure:

GazelEnergie only imports from the Rio Grande region, from one plantation and with a single supplier. The biomass is 100% SBP-RED II certified.

Country:

Italy

Specified risk indicator:

1.1.1 The BP Supply Base is defined and mapped.

Specific risk description:

GazelEnergie has stopped imports from Italy due to the lack of validated risk analysis in the country.

Mitigation measure:

GazelEnergie stopped its imports from Italy due to the lack of validated risk analysis. GazelEnergie works with its supplier to carry out a Level B risk assessment in a border region.

7.2 Monitoring and outcomes

GazelEnergie has a due diligence system that determines whether the biomass is PEFC controlled wood and, within this framework, becomes SBP controlled wood.

The GazelEnergie management system records each delivery and evaluates the compliance of the delivery with RED II.

8 Detailed findings for indicators

Detailed findings for each Indicator are given in Annex 1 in case the Regional Risk Assessment (RRA) is not used.

Is RRA used? Yes

9 Review of report

9.1 Peer review

N/A

9.2 Public or additional reviews

N/A

10 Approval of report

Approval of Supply Base Report by senior management			
Report Prepared by:	Gilles Martinez	Head of Biomass Supply	24 Nov 2023
	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:	Pietro Bendetto	Director of operations	24 Nov 2023
	Name	Title	Date

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

Annex 2: Detailed findings for REDII

Section 1. RED II Supply Base Evaluation

Country:France	
(i) The legality of harvesting operations	
Type of Risk Assessment used	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Level A – proof at national or sub-national level <input type="checkbox"/> Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	Level A for France by Agroenergie Conseil
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Level A – proof at national or sub-national level <input type="checkbox"/> Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	Level A for France by Agroenergie Conseil
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 and peatlands, are protected unless evidence is provided that the harvesting of that raw material does not interfere with those nature protection purposes	
Type of Risk Assessment used	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Level A – proof at national or sub-national level <input type="checkbox"/> Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	Level A for France by Agroenergie Conseil
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 with the aim of minimising negative impacts	
Type of Risk Assessment used	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Level A – proof at national or sub-national level

	<input type="checkbox"/> Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	Level A for France by Agroenergie Conseil
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(v) That harvesting maintains or improves the long-term production capacity of the forest.	
Type of Risk Assessment used	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Level A – proof at national or sub-national level <input type="checkbox"/> Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	Level A for France by Agroenergie Conseil
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
LULUCF criteria 29(7)	
Type of Risk Assessment used	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Level A – proof at national or sub-national level <input type="checkbox"/> Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	Level A for France by Agroenergie Conseil
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A

Section 2. RED II detailed findings for secondary and tertiary feedstock

10.1 Verification and monitoring of suppliers

There are three types of products within the tertiary raw material:

- Residues: these products have a specific regulatory status and have a waste regulatory code with traceability. Before any delivery, GazelEnergie asks the supplier to communicate a “prior acceptance certificate” which is a validation of the product on different points: geographical origin, preparation process, waste deposit, quality assurance plan and chemical analysis. Then, a sample is taken at each delivery and sent by GazelEnergie for physicochemical analysis to an independent specialized laboratory (SOCOR). All flows are recorded with a dedicated code in the GazelEnergie information system (BRMT),
- Out of waste status: certain wood residues (packaging, boxes, etc.) have the legal possibility of obtaining a specific regulatory status called “Out of waste status”. In this case, the supplier provides a certificate of this status and the product is traced to GazelEnergie with a specific code. In all cases, GazelEnergie follows the same requirements as for residues: quality assurance plan, origins, chemical analyses, etc.
- TOF: this mainly concerns pruning, urban woods and agricultural resources (orchards). These products are not waste from a regulatory point of view. They are traced at GazelEnergie with a specific code but there is no specific prior acceptance. Each delivery is analyzed for physicochemical specification by a specialized laboratory (SOCOR).

In addition, every year, GazelEnergie schedules on-site audits of its suppliers. The audit report is recorded in the GazelEnergie information system (BRMT) and archived without time limit.

10.2 Feedstock inspection and classification upon receipt

GazelEnergie carries out visual checks on each delivery (cameras) and receives documentation concerning biomass, before deliveries (regulatory aspects, quality requirements and physicochemical specifications).

All deliveries are sampled and analyzed by an independent third-party laboratory (SOCOR).

10.3 Supplier audit for secondary and tertiary feedstock

GazelEnergie carries out an on-site audit per year for each supplier. The audit makes it possible to check the warehouse, the equipment, the preparation procedure, the working conditions and the administrative monitoring of flows.