



## **Vision Statement**

Biogreen is committed to delivering innovative and intelligent products and solutions for the environment.

The company is active in soil restoration fertiliser delivery and environmental containment and protection.

## **Corporate Responsibility Statement**

At Biogreen, we take our social responsibilities seriously.

Our team believes Biogreen should always act in a transparent manner, innovating in the best interests of all stakeholders.

Our Company will:

- Create innovative organic, non-contaminant products for commercial growers
- Develop new consumer products, leveraged off this innovation
- Design bio remediation solutions to reduce pollution and restore the environment
- Through this, return environmental assets to our future generations

## **Research and Development**

Biogreen's research and development team is committed to improving product quality and identifying successful product applications for Biogreen products.

Biogreen's experienced technical staff is eager to provide customers with reliable advice on using peat products to achieve optimum results.

Our team can work with customers to develop products tailor- made to suit any need.

## **Land Restoration Program**

Biogreen's is actively investing in a land restoration program that is delivering improved environmental outcomes for the site.

The program includes:

- Planting of trees
- Converting refuse areas to active farmland
- Creation of new wetlands to attract thriving bird and flora populations

## Quality Assurance & Control Programme

### Pre - Harvest:

Core samples are gathered and tested prior to harvesting to confirm resource consistency. WSL Consultants and by Sydney Soil & Environmental Laboratories test control samples.

### Harvesting:

Harvesting is completed in summer months. Peat is extracted by either power harrow or by excavator and trucked to a central point for stockpiling.

### Stockpiles:

Separate stockpiles for fibrous and humic peat are maintained. Tarpaulins cover the humic peat, as this product does not release rainwater easily once dried.

### Manufacturing:

Product is taken from the stockpile and sent via conveyor into a LPG fired gas oven for temperature-controlled pasteurisation. Several settings are used to remove nematodes or foreign matter (mushroom market), kills weed seeds and plant diseases (growing media) or to reduce the moisture content (broad acre and wastewater).

Samples are taken from each production batch, tested and stored.

### Bagging:

Product is filled automatically and bagged in 6 litre, 25litre, 12.5 kg and 15kg polyethylene bags, bulk bags and bulk. Each stage is monitored in compliance with the Weights & Measures Act for accuracy. The polyethylene bags are hermetically sealed.

### Packaging/Palletising:

- " 25litre bags, 6 bags x 12 Layers = 72 bags per pallet
- " 5litre bags 18 bags x 18 Layers = 324 bags per pallet
- " 3kg and 12kg wetting aid
- " Bulk Bags 1.2m<sup>3</sup> placed on pallet

All bagged product has EAN's / APN's

Random testing is conducted on a regular basis in line with Australian Standards.

### Storage & Despatch:

Product is stored undercover and product is despatched on covered trucks.

## **Risk Management Policy**

### **AS/NZS 4360: 1995 Risk Management**

As the Biogreen Group grows, the operating environment becomes more complex, the pace of change accelerates and the exposure to risk increases.

Risk management can reduce this exposure.

Risk management aims to identify potential risks and through careful analysis and assessment, treat and monitor these risks.

There exist a number of management policies, procedures and practices in order to protect our stakeholders.

#### **Policy statement**

Biogreen is committed to a culture of risk management. We aim to establish an integrated system that supports a pro-active and multi-disciplinary approach to managing risk, enabling us to exploit opportunity at all levels.

#### **Policy conditions**

- The risk management process is designated as a key internal business process
- The management of risk/opportunity must be formally addressed in making major business decisions
- Each operating site must compile and maintain an integrated risk register as part of the business planning process
- The risk register should highlight major risk/opportunity areas and the treatment in place to manage the risks or take advantage of the opportunities
- A risk management plan must be developed for major projects
- A formal risk management plan must be included as part of every major capital acquisition or procurement decision
- Operational risks related to the employees, the environment, the community and the company assets should be identified and addressed as part of the routine operating procedures
- Key risk/opportunity areas and their drivers should be included in management Board reporting systems

#### **Responsibilities**

The responsibilities of the Board of Directors on behalf of shareholders, is to ensure that risks and opportunities are identified, monitored and managed in a pro-active way.

A comprehensive report is circulated twice yearly, or more frequently in the event of a major change in status.

The General Manager is responsible for providing leadership and direction, for establishing a context which fosters a risk management culture and for ensuring business, financial and risk management approaches are integrated during the planning, implementation and reporting of major ventures at all levels.

Managers at every level are responsible for implementing the Biogreen Risk Management System and reporting on a six-monthly basis.

The manager should ensure that staff has the knowledge and skills to use the system and that appropriate risk management practices and procedures are integrated with standard management practices and business processes in their operations.

All employees have a responsibility to identify areas of risk and initiate responses that seek to minimise business exposure. Implementation strategy risk assessments and the development of plans to manage risk for major activities are to commence immediately.

## **Biogreen Australia's Own Peat**

### **What is Peat?**

Peat is typically found in either very cold or wet environments like wetlands or alpine areas. Wetlands are dynamic ecosystems - they evolve and change over time.

Where extensive plant matter accumulates, usually in shallow wetlands areas, large deposits of Peat, or peat lands, develop in the anaerobic (oxygen-free) conditions.

Peat may come from 'live' or 'dead' wetlands and its characteristics vary accordingly.

The use of these two peat types also differs.

Australia has both types of deposits.

'Live' wetlands are ecologically active wetlands. With care, live deposits can be extracted with minimal ecological disturbance. Such risks are further minimised in 'dead' wetlands.

These are found in pockets, compacted and buried to varying depths. 'Dead' deposits are often in areas that have changed from a wetland environment to a drier ecotype and re-vegetated with more common, typically terrestrial vegetation.

Biogreen Peat, from Swan Marsh in western Victoria, is a 'dead' deposit. It is located in a former lake basin that is now dairy farming country.

### **Biogreen Peat:**

Biogreen Peat was formed from reeds and sedges over thousands of years. It has two distinct layers: one is fibrous and the other is a more highly decomposed humic peat.

Biogreen peat is free of insects, weeds, seeds, salts and chemicals, and as has a reliable pH of 5 to 6.

The product is also environmentally friendly because it reduces the amount of water and fertiliser commercial growers need to apply.

### **BIOGREEN FIBROUS PEAT**

The Biogreen Fibrous reed-sedge layer of peat is a dark brown clay loam, with a high proportion of fibrous organic material. Some of this organic matter is from the more recent breakdown of non-native willows and other pastoral vegetation.

High levels of organic fibrous material help to make the surface material more porous than the deeper, compressed peat. This layer is rich in humic acid, macronutrients of Nitrogen, Calcium, and Magnesium and trace elements of Iron and Aluminium.

This product is typically sold into the growing media markets including propagation, seed raising, trees and shrubs, potting mix and mushroom growing.

### **BIOGREEN HUMIC PEAT**

The humic layer is one of substantial transition. As the layer depth reaches down towards the lower clay basin, the fibrous organic matter decreases, the peat becomes clay-rich and its bulk density increases.

This peat material is sticky and firm when damp, but becomes hard and breaks up into angular fragments when dry.

This layer is rich in trace elements and holds water even during drought conditions.

The product is typically sold into the broader horticultural market including salad mix, vegetables, fruit trees and viticulture and plantation forestry.

#### **Benefits of Peat:**

Humus-rich Biogreen peat, which is high in organic carbon mostly as humic fulvic acid, will;

- Improve soil structure and water holding capacity
- Increase cation exchange capacity
- Increase ph buffering capacity
- Enhance biological activity
- Increase soil fertility

These benefits contribute to more efficient fertiliser and water usage.

Biogreen peat produces improved root development, healthier plant growth and great yields.

#### **Accreditations**

Biogreen peat is certified 100% organic input by the National Association of Sustainable Agricultural Australia (NASAA) and Biological Farmers Association (BFA).

#### **History:**

Biogreen is an Australian company developing a reed sedge peat resource at Swan Marsh, near Colac in southwestern Victoria.

Biogreen's resource is the largest in the in the southern hemisphere and is over 700 ha in size.

Biogreen produces raw materials and peat based substrates for export, home gardening, horticultural, and viticulture and agriculture applications.

Our customers include commercial farmers around Australia such as, potato growers, turf growers, shires and councils.