

SBP Glossary of Terms and Definitions

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Glossary of Terms and Definitions

Batch: A unit of production with identical GHG, profile and sustainability characteristic data.

Biomass Producer (BP): A legal entity, which gathers and processes biomass feedstock for conversion into an end product suitable for power generation.

Biomass production process: The process by which feedstock is transformed into biomass.

Certification Body (CB): An independent, third-party organisation that performs certification services and which may be the object of accreditation.

Chain of Custody (CoC) control system: The method to implement the Chain of Custody such that output claims are controlled and justifiably based on corresponding inputs. SBP-approved Chain of Custody system control systems are; FSC[®] – Transfer system, Percentage system, Credit system; PEFC - Physical separation method, Percentage based methods; SFI - Physical separation method, Average percentage method, Volume credit method.

Continuously forested area: land of an area of more than one hectare which includes:

- a) trees more than five metres tall providing a tree canopy cover of more than 30%; or
- b) trees collectively having the capacity to provide a tree canopy cover of more than 30% which:
 - i. are more than five metres tall; or
 - ii. have the capacity to grow to a height of more than five metres.

Controlled feedstock: Feedstock that is received with a certification claim from an SBP-approved controlled feedstock system or sourced within the scope of the BP's own SBP-approved controlled feedstock system certification, for example, non-certified feedstock sourced in compliance with the FSC[®] Standard for Company Evaluation of FSC[®] Controlled Wood, FSC-STD-40-005.

Delivery: A quantity of biomass that is covered by a single invoice on transfer of legal ownership. A delivery may comprise one or more than one batch.

EUTR-compliant biomass: Biomass which is determined to be EUTR compliant and subject to 'due diligence'.

Forest Product: Long rotation forestry where the stand has been felled specifically for use by the BP. This would also include low quality wood which is unsuitable for a saw mill or has been felled to allow replanting.

Forest Residues: Feedstock comprising branch wood, diseased wood and storm salvage, end of life timber plantations, thinnings or tree tops.

Hardwood: wood derived from a broadleaf tree.

Highly biodiverse grassland: "Natural" grassland that would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention and that maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes OR "non-natural" grassland that would cease to be grassland in the absence of human intervention and which is species rich and not degraded, unless evidence indicates that the harvesting of the raw material is necessary to preserve its grassland status.

Indicator: A subdivision of an SBP criterion which defines the minimum performance threshold allowed under the SBP Feedstock Compliance Standard.

Large forest holding: A forest holding greater than or equal to 1,000 ha. Note: the area threshold is expected to decrease.

Legal owner: A legal entity which takes ownership of biomass and makes an SBP claim on that biomass.

Lightly forested area: land of an area of more than one hectare which includes:

- a) trees more than five metres tall providing a tree canopy cover of between 10% and 30%, or
- b) trees collectively having the capacity to provide a tree canopy cover of between 10% and 30% which:
 - i. are more than five metres tall; or
 - ii. have the capacity to grow to a height of more than five metres.

Means of verification: A systematic collection and review of objective evidence to verify compliance with a specified criterion. Evidence may include records, statements of fact or other information which are verifiable. Mitigation measures: These are actions taken to control the risk of non-compliance of an indicator so that it may be considered to have a low risk rating.

Other biomass: All biomass which cannot be categorised into any of the three categories of SBP-compliant biomass, SBP-controlled biomass or EUTR-compliant biomass. This biomass may not be mixed with any biomass carrying an SBP claim and must remain physically separated from SBP-compliant and SBP-controlled biomass.

Peatland: Land where compacted deposits of partially decomposed organic debris accumulate to a depth greater than 30 cm (1 foot), usually saturated with water.

Pre-consumer reclaimed feedstock: This is unintentionally produced feedstock reclaimed from a process of secondary manufacture or other industry further downstream, which is unfit both for end use and for re-use on-site in the same manufacturing process that generated it.

Point of production of biomass: The end point of the biomass production process, determined by the Biomass Producer.

Post-consumer reclaimed feedstock: This is feedstock reclaimed from a consumer or commercial product that has been used for its intended purpose by private, commercial, industrial or institutional end-users.

Primary forest: woodland of native species, where there is no clearly visible indication of human activity and ecological processes are not significantly disturbed

Primary wood processing: Any processing that transforms roundwood into materials other than roundwood.

Production plantation forests: Forests of exotic species that have been planted or seeded by human intervention and that are under intensive stand management, are fast growing, and subject to short rotations (e.g. Poplar, Acacia or Eucalyptus plantations).

Protected species: Material can be considered a protected species if:

- a) it is characterised as a protected species in or pursuant to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species; or
- b) it is characterised as at risk of extinction in or pursuant to The International Union for Conservation of Nature "Red List of threatened species".

Risk Assessment (RA): A formal assessment of risk associated with each indicator of the SBP Feedstock Compliance Standard. The RA is one component of the Supply Base Evaluation and it is usually completed during an initial desk review.

Risk Rating: Category of risk assigned to an indicator following the Risk Assessment and Supplier Verification Programme. Indicators are rated as either "specified risk", "unspecified risk", or "low risk".

Roundwood: All stemwood removed from the forest and other wooded land, or other tree felling site, excluding forest residues.

Sawlog: Wood which is characterised as such either by local regulatory standards or by industry standards or practices local to the BP.

SBP-approved Certification Bodies: Those Certification Bodies which have been approved by the SBP for operating the SBP certification scheme, including the assessment of Supply Base Evaluations, Chain of Custody systems, energy and carbon calculations and certification claims made by organisations. Note: SBP approval is expected to be superseded by independent accreditation at some time in the future.

SBP-approved Chain of Custody (CoC) Systems: These are currently the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC[®]), Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) and Sustainable Forest Initiative (SFI) Chain of Custody systems.

Note: SBP approval of the SFI Chain of Custody System will be reviewed in March 2016 if it has not been endorsed by PEFC at that date.

SBP-approved Chain of Custody (CoC) System Claim: A feedstock certification claim within an SBP-approved Chain of Custody (CoC) System demonstrating compliance with the scheme's requirements.

SBP-approved controlled feedstock systems: These are currently Forest Stewardship Council (FSC[®]) Controlled Wood, and Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Controlled Sources.

SBP-approved controlled feedstock system claim: A feedstock certification claim within an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme demonstrating compliance with the scheme's requirements for non-controversial sourcing.

SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes: These are currently FSC[®] and PEFC-endorsed Forest Management Schemes.

SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme claim: A feedstock certification claim from an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme demonstrating compliance with the principles and criteria for forest management.

SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme partial claim: A feedstock certification claim from an SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes demonstrating that a proportion of the feedstock complies with the principles and criteria for Forest Management.

SBP-approved recycled claim: A feedstock certification claim from an SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes demonstrating compliance with the schemes requirements for determination of recycled material.

SBP claims: There are two SBP claims: 'SBP-compliant biomass' and 'SBP-controlled biomass'.

SBP-compliant biomass: Biomass which is produced in compliance with all relevant SBP standards following the requirements of an SBP-approved Chain of Custody (CoC) System and is derived from SBP-compliant feedstock. It may physically contain SBP-compliant feedstock, Controlled feedstock or EUTR-compliant biomass.

SBP-compliant feedstock:

SBP-compliant primary feedstock: All principles, criteria and indicators must be met by the Biomass Producer in order for primary feedstock to be considered as SBP-compliant primary feedstock, unless such primary feedstock is received within an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme claim.

SBP-compliant secondary feedstock: This feedstock is received as residue from primary wood processing. If such feedstock is not received with a certification claim from an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme or received with an SBP-approved recycled claim then the location of the stumps of the inputs to the primary wood processor must be within the scope of the Supply Base Evaluation, and all indicators must be low-risk.

SBP-compliant tertiary feedstock: This is derived from either pre-consumer or post-consumer feedstock:

- a) SBP-compliant pre-consumer tertiary feedstock: This feedstock comprises residue from secondary wood processing and must meet the requirements for SBP-compliant secondary feedstock. It must also be either received with an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme claim, or received with an SBP-approved recycled claim, or originate from a tree stump within the scope of the Supply Base Evaluation, and all indicators must be low-risk.
- b) SBP-compliant post-consumer tertiary feedstock: This feedstock originates from a post-consumer source and must be either supplied with an SBP-approved recycled claim, or sourced within the scope of the BP's own SBP-approved Chain of Custody (CoC) System certification, for example, non-certified reclaimed feedstock sourced in compliance with FSC-STD-40-007: FSC Standard for Sourcing Reclaimed Material for Use in FSC or sourced following the requirements of Instruction Note 4A, SBP tertiary feedstock requirements.

SBP-controlled biomass: Biomass which is produced in compliance with all relevant SBP standards following the requirements of an SBP-approved Chain of Custody (CoC) System and is derived from Controlled feedstock. It may physically contain SBP-compliant feedstock, Controlled Feedstock or EUTR-compliant biomass.

SBP database of GHG and profiling data: The database maintained by SBP to enable generators to demonstrate compliance with regulatory requirements related to GHG and profiling data.

SBP feedstock product groups:

- a) Controlled feedstock
- b) SBP-compliant primary feedstock
- c) SBP-compliant secondary feedstock
- d) SBP-compliant tertiary feedstock
- e) SBP non-compliant feedstock

SBP GHG and profiling data scope reference number: A unique reference number identifying a post-production end-point for biomass determined by the BP. At this point the biomass is still in the legal ownership of the BP.

Secondary wood processing: Any processing that transforms the products of a primary wood processor.

Service providers: Entities in the supply chain which do not take legal ownership of SBP-certified biomass (e.g. transport companies, storage platforms). As they do not take legal ownership, they are not required to be CoC-certified.

Site: One geographical location with precise boundaries within which products can be mixed.

Small forest holding: A forest holding smaller than 1,000 ha. Note: the area threshold is expected to decrease over time.

Softwood: Wood derived from a coniferous tree.

Stemwood: Feedstock from long rotation forestry (either broadleaf or conifer).

Sub-scope: The SBE may be divided into sub-scopes within which all Indicators must have the same risk rating. The sub-scope can be defined using geographical area or other parameters: examples include type of harvesting operation or tree species. The sub-scope need not be a contiguous geographical area.

Supplier Verification Programme (SVP): This involves further evaluation of SBP Sustainable Feedstock Standard indicators determined as 'unspecified risk' during the Risk Assessment. At the end of the Supplier Verification Process, all indicators will have been ranked as either 'specified risk' or 'low risk'.

Supply Base (SB): The area encompassing all places where pre-consumer feedstock was harvested from (i.e. the location of the tree stump).

Supply Base Evaluation (SBE): The process whereby a Biomass Producer validates feedstock by implementing the principles, criteria and indicators of the Feedstock Compliance Standard (Standard 1). The process comprises a Risk Assessment and a Supplier Verification Programme.

Sustainability characteristic: Characteristics that describes attributes of feedstock or biomass which are related to definitions of sustainability.

Thinnings: Feedstock removed during the selective removal of trees, primarily undertaken to improve the growth rate or health of the remaining trees provided that this practice does not change the land use status of the area.

Wetland: land that is covered with or saturated by water:

- a) permanently; or
- b) for a significant part of the year.

Wood industry or sawmill residues: Feedstock such as bark, sawdust, slab wood or residues arising from a primary or secondary wood processor; any wood rejected by a sawmill.