

Control Union
Certifications B.V.
Evaluation of Pinewells
S.A. Compliance with
the SBP Framework:
Public Summary Report

www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org



Completed in accordance with the CB Public Summary Report Template Version 1.0

For further information on the SBP Framework and to view the full set of documentation see www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org

Document history

Version 1.0: published 26 March 2015

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1 Overview

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Report completion date: 24/Jul/2016

Report authors: Koen Jongste (Team member), Lennart Holm (Lead auditor; speaking Portuguese), Loek Verwijst (Certifier)

Certificate Holder: Pinewells, S.A. Zona Industrial da Relvinha – Sarzedo, Arganil 3300-416 Sarzedo AGN, Portugal

Producer contact for SBP: Nazaré Costa , Pinewells - Zona Industrial da Relvinha – Sarzedo, Arganil 3300-416 Sarzedo AGN, Portugal.
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Certified Supply Base: Continental Portugal and Spain

SBP Certificate Code: SBP-06-06

Date of certificate issue: 09/Aug/2016

Date of certificate expiry: 08/Aug/2021

Indicate where the current audit fits within the certification cycle				
Main (Initial) Audit	First Surveillance Audit	Second Surveillance Audit	Third Surveillance Audit	Fourth Surveillance Audit
×	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Scope of the evaluation and SBP certificate

The following SBP standards are applicable and form the scope of the evaluation and thus, the SBP certificate: Standard 2, Standard 4 and Standard 5: Producer of wood pellets without a SBE (standard 1) and all material is either SBP compliant or SBP controlled through FSC certified or FSC controlled materials.

3 Specific objective

The specific objective of this evaluation was to confirm that the Biomass Producer's management system is capable of ensuring that all requirements of the specified SBP Standards are implemented across the entire scope of certification.

4 SBP Standards utilised

4.1 SBP Standards utilised

SBP Standard 2: Verification of SBP-compliant Feedstock

Version 1.0: published 26 March 2015

<http://www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org/docs/2015-03/sbp-standard-2-verification-of-sbp-compliant-feedstock-v1-0.pdf>

SBP Standard 4: Chain of Custody

Version 1.0: published 26 March 2015

<http://www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org/docs/2015-03/sbp-standard-4-chain-of-custody-v1-0.pdf>

SBP Standard 5: Collection and Communication of Data

Version 1.0: published 26 March 2015

<http://www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org/docs/2015-03/sbp-standard-5-collection-and-communication-of-data-v1-0.pdf>

4.2 SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment

INTERPRETATION OF ANNEX 2B OF FSC STANDARD FOR COMPANY EVALUATION OF FSC CONTROLLED WOOD FOR PORTUGAL

http://www.globalforestregistry.org/hp/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/FSC-CWRA-005-PRT_ENG.pdf

INTERPRETATION OF ANNEX 2B OF FSC STANDARD FOR COMPANY EVALUATION OF FSC CONTROLLED WOOD FOR SPAIN

http://www.globalforestregistry.org/hp/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/FSC-CWRA-009-ES_ENG.pdf

5 Description of Biomass Producer, Supply Base and Forest Management

5.1 Description of Biomass Producer

Pinewells belongs to the subholding Visabeira Industry from Visabeira Group, is located in the Zona Industrial da Relvinha, Sarzedo, Arganil. Its activity relates to the manufacture of "Wood Pellets", a 100% natural and renewable bio-fuel, produced exclusively from wood in the form of uniform particles, dried and heavily compressed, constituted by cylinders of 6 mm in diameter and about 20 mm long, with an approximate density of 650 kg/m³.

The company has a total area of 50 000 m², occupied by an office building and two industrial buildings with a covered area of 4000 m², referring to chipping, drying, silage, pelleting, bagging and storage.

The feedstock consists essentially of wood of various species, especially pine, eucalyptus and acacia, obtained by recent logging, also incorporating in its manufacturing process, byproducts from primary wood processing, such as sawdust, shavings, wood slabs and others, free from chemicals. In the process of drying the feedstock needed to manufacture pellets, the forest waste biomass, wood residues and other components from the manufacturing sector, are assumed to be the main type of fuel.

The pellets production process is basically constituted by the following stages:

Chipping:

This sector is the start of the process of manufacturing pellets, characterized in three different lines:

- Round wood chipping: Initial stage of the manufacturing process where the wood is crushed through a machine called Chipper of round wood. The shredded wood (woodchips) is stored and used later in the process.
- Biomass chipping: Also initial stage of the process where biomass is crushed through a machine called Chipper for biomass that is going to be burned with the aim of producing heat in the drying sector.
- Green grinding: Stage where the already crushed wood (wood chips) is reduced to smaller particles similar to sawdust with an equipment that is called the Hammer Mills. Pinewells has 3 mills with the ability to install the 4th grinding at a medium term. Then, the material is ensiled in Silo 1.

Drying:

This sector is characterized by two main devices: Furnace and Dryer.

This sector is responsible for the extraction of water in the sawdust produced by Green Grinding. This process requires a heat source provided by the furnace that burn the previously crushed biomass.

The heat produced in the furnace is carried by air through ducts to the Dryer (rotary drum) which is mixed with sawdust. Due to the involved high temperatures, existing water in

sawdust evaporates and is sent to the atmosphere while sawdust is collected and sent to the Pelletization sector, beginning with the second silo.

Pelleting:

In this sector it enters at the final phase of the process, Pelleting. It is contemplated by the Dry Milling (Hammer Mills) and the Presses.

The material with the desired moisture levels resulting from drying, is again crushed to get a relatively homogenized dimension through the three hammer mills, and then ensiled in Silo 3.

After the above grinding, the material is transported to the five presses where it is compressed causing a wood granulate geometrically cylindrical with a diameter of 6 mm and length between 20 and 40 mm now designated by pellets. These are cooled in a cooler and then stored inside Silos 4 and 5, to be transported by truck to seaport or to the customer: in bulk, bagged or in Big-Bags.

Harbor operation:

Pellets arrive by truck to the harbor where they are stored in two silos, each one with a capacity of 2750 tonnes.

Pellets are loaded onto vessels by means of conveyor belts. The loading of a vessel takes about 10 hours. The harbor operation is overseen by a full time staff member of Pinewells.

5.2 Description of Biomass Producer's Supply Base

The supply base is described on the Supply Base Report, available on the company's own website:

<http://www.pinewells.pt/UPLOADS/PRODUTOS/QUALIDADE/Pinewells-SBR-EN.pdf>

<http://www.pinewells.pt/UPLOADS/PRODUTOS/QUALIDADE/Pinewells-SBR.pdf>

- a. Total Supply Base area (ha): 21,5 million ha
- b. Tenure by type (ha): Privately owned: 15,4 million ha; Public: 6,1 million ha
- c. Forest by type (ha): Temperate: 21,5 million ha
- d. Forest by management type (ha): Plantation: 16,9 million ha; Natural/Semi Natural: 4,6 million ha
- e. Certified forest by scheme (ha): 578580 ha FSC-certified forest; 2100686 ha PEFC-certified forest
- f. Total volume of Feedstock: 212636,3 tonnes or m3
- g. Volume of primary feedstock: 178132,51 tonnes or m3
- h. List percentage of primary feedstock (g), by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes:

100% Not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme

5.3 Detailed description of Supply Base

A quantitative description of the Supply Base can be found in the Biomass Producer's Public Summary Report.

The Pinewells Supply Base includes two feedstock origin areas: Portugal and Spain.

Portuguese forest:

According to data from the last National Forest Inventory (IFN - 6), the National Forest Authority, the Portuguese forest occupies 35% of the national territory, a total of 3.2 million ha.

The forest area decreased during the period 1995 - 2010 corresponding to a net loss rate of -0.3% per year.

The areas of use include forest afforested (forest stands) and surfaces temporarily treeless (burned surfaces, cut and regeneration), for which it provides for the recovery of their covered short-term tree.

Land-Uses in Portugal – 2010 (ICNF National Forest Inventory, Preliminary Results, 2013):

- 35% Forestry
- 32% Bushland and Natural Pastures
- 24% Agriculture
- 5% Urban
- 2% Inland Waters
- 2% Unproductive

Regarding the distribution of areas by species, the Eucalyptus (dominated by the species *Eucalyptus globulus*) is the main forest of the continent occupation area (812,000 ha), cork second (737,000 ha), followed by maritime pine (714,000 ha).

The maritime pine area shows a strong reduction of -13% compared to the wooded area (stands) and -27% for the total area (stands and surfaces temporarily treeless, i.e. cut surfaces, burned and regeneration). The total area of maritime pine decreased 263,000 there between 1995 and 2010. Most of this area was transformed into woods and pastures (165,000 ha), 70,000 eucalyptus, 13 thousand in urban areas and 13,700 in forests with other tree species.

There is a significant increase in wooded areas in pine wood (+ 54%) and chestnut (+ 48%).

The total area of eucalyptus increased by 13% between 1995 and 2010. This increase contributes 70,000 ha of areas occupied by maritime pine in 1995; 13,500 ha of land occupied by scrubland and grassland and 12 thousand agricultural areas. Approximately 8000 ha which were eucalyptus forest in 1995 are urban use in 2010.

Forest Stands in Mainland Portugal – 2010 (ICNF National Forest Inventory, Preliminary Results, 2013):

- 26% Bluegum / *Eucalyptus spp.*
- 23% Corkoak / *Quercus suber*
- 23% Maritime Pine / *Pinus pinaster*
- 11% Holmoak / *Quercus rotundifolia*
- 6% Stone Pine / *Pinus pinea*
- 2% Oak / *Quercus spp.*
- 1% Sweet Chestnut Tree / *Castanea sativa*

- 6% Other Hardwoods
- 2% Other Softwoods

Spanish forest:

According to the publication "Criteria and forest gestión indicators sostenible en los españoles woods" of the Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y East Spain Environment, forest area in Spain is located 27.67 million hectares, which corresponds to 55.6% of the total national surface of which 18.27 million hectares is forested woodland and 9.4 million treeless surface.

The forest area available for the supply of timber and firewood, excluding the areas of protection, reaches 14.92 million hectares, equivalent to 82% of wooded forest area and 29% of the national total area.

Land-Uses in Spain (MFE 2010):

- 55% Broadleaf
- 37% Conifers
- 8% Mixed forest

Between 1970 and 2010 the forest area in Spain increased about 6.48 million hectares. Between 1990 and 2010 the growth was 31% at an average rate of 210,000 ha / year. It is the European country with higher growth.

According to the 3rd National Forest Inventory the volume of wood with bark reaches 927.76 million m³. The average annual production of timber and firewood, according to data (2005-2009) was 17.19 million m³ in shell and 14,450,000 m³ shelled.

Average production corresponds to 45% resinous cuts, 35% hardwoods and 20% are mixtures of various species. The main timber producing species are Eucalyptus, Maritime Pine, Pine Radiata, Pine Silvestre and poplar, with annual production approximate 500 thousand m³.

Pine forests are usually managed in stands of trees, generally of seed or seedling origin, that normally develop a high closed canopy, and can be managed using natural regeneration or by sowing or planting. In cases of natural regeneration and planting, the initial phase is intended to gradually reduce the density of plants to 1200-1600 trees / ha. Initially in groups and then selectively with mechanical or manual harrowing or slashing. After 10 years the trees can be pruned (1-2) and thinned (2-3) utilizing the residual material, leaving a final cut (30-40 years) of about 500-600 trees / ha, while proceeding to also control unwanted vegetation mechanically or manually harrowing or slashing. In the case of natural regeneration, during the final cut about 25 large trees / ha are left as seed trees.

In the case of a plantation, the ground is prepared with disking, ripping and harrowing along the contours in areas with slopes up to 30%, on steeper slopes the site preparation and planting is manual. The planting density depends on the season, usually 1200 to 1600 seedlings / ha. After 10 years the trees can be pruned (1-2) and thinned (2-3) utilizing the residual material, leaving a final cut (30-40 years) of about 500-600 trees / ha, while proceeding to also control unwanted vegetation mechanically or manually harrowing or slashing. In the case of natural regeneration, during the final cut about 25 large trees / ha are left as seed trees. Eucalyptus silviculture is based on planting and the clear-cutting the forest, usually between 10 and 15 years, utilizing all of the wood with or without the bark (simple coppice). Priority is given to conducting coppice for 1, 2 up to 3 rotations, selecting shoots after each cut. If last cut is not deemed productive then the area is re-planted.

In mixed stands with Maritime Pine, the system is based on thinning the forest in order to leave a percentage of remaining trees for future use when the stumps of the harvested Eucalyptus trees produce shoots (composed coppice).

The species harvested in Portugal and Spain for the process are not listed in CITES – (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora).

Most of the Pinewells suppliers work with organizations of forest producers (OF). Organizations of forest producers are a central element in representing the interests of owners and forest managers, performing a job to support owners and in turn to the forest producers, whose objective is to achieve good forest management practices.

The raw material is received from private forests suppliers and / or forest domain of the National Forestry Authority, so the following situations can be found:

- National Forestry Authority - forest / land cleanings (to avoid fires, diseases, etc.);
- Small forest owners (to avoid fires, and economic value amounts of its raw materials etc ... (local suppliers);
- Forest owners <500 ha (local suppliers);
- Certified areas, such as eucalyptus, are valued by other industries, for example, the paper industry;
- 100% of certified material, which is much residual because the option is to ensure FSC controlled wood in the case of small forest owners (representing most Pinewells suppliers).

Pinewells works with several suppliers who are owners of forest areas which are legally required to maintain and ensure the cleaning and maintenance of their forests.

Species in primary feedstock, including scientific name:

Type	Species
Pine roundwood	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> Aiton <i>Pinus pinea</i> L. <i>Pinus nigra</i> Arnold <i>Pinus radiata</i> <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L. <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Diverse roundwood	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> Link <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> R. Brown <i>Populus</i> spp. <i>Fraxinus</i> spp. <i>Alnus Glutinosa</i> <i>Cedrus</i> <i>Cupressus lusitanica</i> <i>Castanea sativa</i> L. <i>Quercus faginea</i>
Eucalyptus roudwood	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labillardière <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> Dehnhardt

5.4 Chain of Custody system

All raw material falls under their FSC COC and FSC CW system, so is FSC 100%, FSC Mixes or FSC CW. This means all Biomass can either be labelled SBP compliant biomass or SBP controlled biomass. There is no mixing with non-certified of CW on site.

	Product group	Input specification	Output specification	FSC Product Type and Code	Applied system
FSC	Woody biomass	FSC 100% FSC Mix FSC Controlled Wood Controlled Material	FSC Mix Credit FSC Controlled Wood	W3.6 Wood pellets	Credit system
SBP	Woody biomass	FSC 100% FSC Mix FSC Controlled Wood Controlled Material	SBP-controlled biomass SBP-compliant biomass	N/a	See above

6 Evaluation process

6.1 Timing of evaluation activities

The audit occurred between March 29 to March 31, 2016 by the above mentioned audit team. This report is the result of the findings of a certification evaluation carried out by an independent lead auditor and team of auditors representing Control Union Certifications. The purpose of the assessment was to evaluate the compliance of the client with respect to the standards used within the scope of the certificate.

Activity	Date	Executed by
Preparation	07-03-2016 (telephone discussion, on scope)	Lennart Holm Loek Verwijst
Desktop review	23-03-2016	Lennart Holm
Head office audit	29-03-2016; 30-03-2016; 31-03-2016	Lennart Holm Koen Jongste
evidence review.	26-04-2016	Lennart Holm Loek Verwijst

6.2 Description of evaluation activities

The audit did consist of an opening meeting, during which the scope was confirmed. The auditor did also explain the methods to be employed during the audit.

After this introduction, all relevant requirements of the applicable SBP standard(s) were verified on compliance through the use of a report template and checklists, including visits to the mill and the harbor in Aveiro.

The audit was completed by filling in the audit report and discussing the audit results. During this closing meeting it was also discussed how evidence can be submitted of corrective action with respect to non-conformities that were identified during the audit.

1. Names and affiliations of people interviewed	
Name:	Affiliation:
Fransisco Dias	Dir. Commercial/Administrative
Nazaré Costa	Gestão Ambiente, Qualidade e Segurança
José Gerardo	Compras and Logística
Bruno Silva	Operador Portário
Rui Carvalho	Compras e Manutenção

6.3 Process for consultation with stakeholders

SBP stakeholders were notified by the SBP office on March 10, 2016 with a deadline for submitting comments by March 24, 2016.

No comments were received.

Consultation with stakeholders' by Control Union was conducted on June 20, 2016 with a deadline to submit comments on July 20, 2016.

No comments were received.

7 Results

7.1 Main strengths and weaknesses

The Audit of Pinewells demonstrated a good level of compliance with the required criteria of Standard 2, 4 and 5. There was reasonable evidence provided to support compliance where a Non-Conformity was not detected. The Non-Conformities presented in this report identify actions that must be taken in order to comply with the SBP system and its standards.

The existence of a Chain of Custody system (although not yet formally certified) in combination with ISO 9001:2008, ENplus 2013 and Green Gold Label S1 are considered a main strength with respect to Pinewells' overall conformity with the relevant SBP standards.

No weaknesses were detected.

7.2 Rigour of Supply Base Evaluation

As Pinewells only sources FSC-certified materials (FSC 100% and FSC Mix) and material under its own FSC controlled wood system (controlled material), they will deliver some SBP compliant biomass and mostly SBP controlled biomass, thus no SBE is needed in order to increase the amount of SBP compliant biomass at this moment in time.

7.3 Compilation of data on Greenhouse Gas emissions

The company supplied the audit team actual data on Greenhouse Gas emissions, except for forest operations; including planting, harvesting, use of pesticides and fertilizers. Since they buy raw material directly from independent logging companies and not from the land owners, no actual data available.

7.4 Competency of involved personnel

No SBE was completed.

All personnel that is involved with SBP have received appropriate training whereby all relevant procedures and requirements have been covered. All training and instructions are based on the procedures as identified in company manuals, and training is provided by internal resources and recorded accordingly. Key personnel showed good knowledge of SBP requirements.

7.5 Stakeholder feedback

Consultation with stakeholders were done by notifying SBP stakeholders in a notice sent out from SBP office on March 10, 2016 with a deadline for submitting comments by March 24, 2016.

No comments were received.

Consultation with stakeholders' by Control Union was conducted on June 20, 2016 with a deadline to submit comments on July 20, 2016.
 No comments were received.

7.6 Preconditions

According to Standard 4, 5.1.1 the legal owner shall be certified against an SBP-approved Chain of Custody (CoC) system and hold a valid certificate.

Pinewells has been audited against FSC CoC but has not yet received the certificate. This precondition will be closed upon receipt of the CoC certificate.

NC No:	NC 2016-3
Date:	31/03/2016
Major or Minor:	Major (precondition)
Reference to standard:	Standard 4: 5.1.1
Standard requirement:	5.1.1 The legal owner shall be certified against an SBP-approved Chain of Custody (CoC) system and hold a valid certificate.
Evidence of non-compliance:	<p>Not yet certified for FSC. Have been audited and no major non-compliances found for FSC CoC and FSC CW. FSC certificate not yet received and no mentioning of valid certificate on the FSC website. (Precondition).</p> <p>Update April 26, 2016: FSC certificate issued, precondition is closed.</p>

2. Formal sign off of assessment findings.	
I the undersigned, being the most senior relevant management representative of the operation seeking or holding certification, agree with the contents and audit findings as presented this document.	
I also confirm:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The figures, claims and documents presented to the auditor are accurate and true • Acceptance of liability in execution of the instructions given in the reports. • That this company was made aware that the findings of the audit team are tentative; pending review and decision making by the duly designated representatives of Control Union Certifications. • That the formal record of the closing meeting is accurate and that all agenda items were covered by the lead auditor. 	
Name:	Nazaré Costa
Position:	Gestão Ambiente, Qualidade e Segurança
Signature:	
Signed by the lead auditor:	
I the undersigned, being the lead auditor, confirm that this report is an accurate record of the findings and of the closing meeting. SBP related figures, claims and documents are verified with a reasonable accuracy precision level.	
Name:	Lennart Holm
Position:	Lead Auditor
Signature:	
Date:	31/03/2016

8 Review of Biomass Producer's Risk Assessments

Pinewells has not yet completed an SBE, but has included SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment used in the evaluation as per below.

INTERPRETATION OF ANNEX 2B OF FSC STANDARD FOR COMPANY EVALUATION OF FSC CONTROLLED WOOD FOR PORTUGAL

http://www.globalforestregistry.org/hp/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/FSC-CWRA-005-PRT_ENG.pdf

INTERPRETATION OF ANNEX 2B OF FSC STANDARD FOR COMPANY EVALUATION OF FSC CONTROLLED WOOD FOR SPAIN

http://www.globalforestregistry.org/hp/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/FSC-CWRA-009-ES_ENG.pdf

9 Review of Biomass Producer's mitigation measures

Since Pinewells has not yet completed an SBE, but has included SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment used in the evaluation, and these risk assessments concludes low risk for the identified supply base, no mitigation measures are identified.

10 Non-conformities and observations

1. Non-compliance overview	
Date:	31/03/2016
Number settled:	3
Number outstanding:	0

NC No:	NC 2016-1
Date:	29-03-2016 (updated 30-03-16)
Major or Minor:	Major (closed)
Reference to standard:	Standard 2: Supply Base & Instruction Note 2C
Standard requirement:	<p>Standard 2: Supply Base: The BP shall define the Supply Base (SB) for all feedstock received which is used in the production of SBP compliant biomass. The SB is the area encompassing all places where pre-consumer feedstock was harvested from (i.e. the location of the tree stump). In recognition of the fact that the location of feedstock extraction may change from year to year, the SB should cover prospective future harvesting areas.</p> <p>Instruction Note 2C: Supply Base Report – Requirements for Biomass Producers: 4.1 The report shall be concise, covering the most important features, and shall be completed using the latest version of the SBR template for Biomass Producers downloaded from the SBP website</p>
Evidence of non-compliance:	<p>The supply base report does mention the total supply base from Spain and Portugal, but does not mention Spain in the SBR (under 2.1, 2.5).</p> <p>Update 30-03-2016: The new SBR now includes information from both Spain and Portugal solving the NC (solved)</p>

NC No:	NC 2016-2
Date:	29-03-16 (updated 30-03-16)
Major or Minor:	Minor (closed)
Reference to standard:	Standard 2: 7.1
Standard requirement:	Standard 2: 7.1 The BP shall prepare a Supply Base Report (SBR) which shall be made readily accessible on the BP's website. Commercially sensitive and confidential information may be excluded from the SBR
Evidence of non-compliance:	<p>Portuguese version is missing on the website (minor).</p> <p>Update 30-03-16: New Portuguese version had been uploaded on the website solving this NC. (solved)</p>

NC No:	NC 2016-4:
Date:	29-03-2016 (updated 30-03-16)
Major or Minor:	Minor (closed)
Reference to standard:	Standard 4: 5.5.4.
Standard requirement:	Standard 4: 5.5.4 'SBP-compliant biomass' is biomass which is produced in compliance with all relevant SBP standards using the rules of an SBP-approved Chain of Custody (CoC) System and is derived from SBP compliant primary feedstock. It may physically contain SBP-compliant feedstock, Controlled Feedstock or EUTR-compliant biomass.
Evidence of non-compliance:	In the Manual the definition of SBP compliant biomass was not clearly stated and there was some confusion initially. (Minor) Update 30-03-16: New handbook clearly described the mass balance for FSC MixCredit and the link with SBP compliant biomass and FSC controlled raw materials and SBP controlled biomass solving the NC. (solved)

None of the above non-conformities are likely to impact upon the integrity of the affected SBP-certified products and the credibility of the SBP trademarks.

11 Certification decision

The management system, procedures, and techniques of Pinewells, S.A. have been assessed by CUC according to the standard(s) described in chapter 4.1 of this summary. In the opinion of the lead auditor:

Pinewells, S.A. is in conformity with the certification requirements and a certificate should be issued.

Date of certificate issue: 09/Aug/2016

Date of certificate expiry: 08/Aug/2021

Once certified, Pinewells, S.A. will be audited at least annually to monitor its continued conformity with all applicable certification requirements Pinewells, S.A. will also be required to fulfil all the corrective actions (if applicable) within the given timeframes, as mentioned in section 9.

12 Surveillance updates

Main assessment.