SBP

Sustainable Biomass Partnership

Supply Base Report: Warmeston OÜ Purila

www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org

Completed in accordance with the Supply Base 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 (latest version available)

Contents

1 Overview

Producer name: Warmeston OÜ

Producer location: Purila village, Rapla Parish, Rapla County, Estonia.

Geographic position: 59° 4'59.21"N, 24°50'11.27"E

Primary contact: Viljo Aros, +372 528 8250, viljo.aros@warmeston.ee

Company website: http://warmeston.ee/

Date report finalised: 7/12/2015

Close of last CB audit: -

Name of CB: Nepcon

Translations from English to Estonian

SBP Standard(s) used: SBP standard 2 v 1.0 (26/03/2015);
SBP standard 4 v 1.0 (26/03/2015);
SBP standard 5 v 1.0 (26/03/2015).

Weblink to Standard(s) used: http://www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org/documents

Indicate how the current evaluation fits within the cycle of Supply Base Evaluations				
Main (Initial) Evaluation	**First Surveillance**	**Second Surveillance**	**Third Surveillance**	**Fourth Surveillance**
X	☐	☐	☐	☐

2 Description of the Supply Base

2.1 General description

2.1.1 Introduction

Warmeston OÜ is an Estonian based wood pellet producer which owns two production facilities in Estona. The Current SBR describes the facility located in Purila village in Rapla Parish, Rapla County in northwestern Estonia. The plant is located approximately 45 km.

Figure 1. Location of Warmeston's Purila plant

Purila factory sources all its raw materials for pellet production through various suppliers from Estonia. The suppliers include forest harvesting companies, sawmills, planing mills, secondary producers and traders. According to the EUTR Regulation No. 995/2010 Warmeston OÜ acts as "trader" and not as "operator" as the feedstock is purchased from other organizations within EU. However the supply base may extend beyond the borders of Estonia. As such Warmeston defines its supply base, to cover all current and potential future suppliers, as follows:

- Estonia
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Finland
- Sweden

Purila factory sources only feedstock that meets at least controlled feedstock criteria e.g. through FSC or PEFC certified Forest Management or Chain of Custody schemes. An overview of the proportions of SBP feedstock product groups is presented in the table below:

Table 1. Overview of Warmeston's Purila Factory SBP feedstock profile 17th September to 30th November 2015 (since start of operations)

Feedstock product groups	**Estimated Proportion**[1]	**Indicative number of suppliers**	***Species mix***
Controlled Feedstock (primary)	74%	6	Alnus spp: Alnus glutinosa; *Alnus incana (L.) Moench; Betula spp: Betula Pendula,* Betula verrucosa; *Picea abies; Pinus sylvestris; Populus spp: Populus tremula;*
Controlled Feedstock (secondary)	20%	7	Alnus spp: Alnus glutinosa; *Alnus incana (L.) Moench; Betula spp: Betula Pendula,* Betula verrucosa; *Picea abies; Pinus sylvestris; Populus spp: Populus tremula;*
SBP-compliant Primary Feedstock,	0.5%	1	Alnus spp: Alnus glutinosa; *Alnus incana (L.) Moench; Betula spp: Betula Pendula,* Betula verrucosa; *Picea abies; Pinus sylvestris; Populus spp: Populus tremula;*
SBP-compliant Secondary Feedstock,	5%	2	Alnus spp: Alnus glutinosa; *Alnus incana (L.) Moench; Betula spp: Betula Pendula,* Betula verrucosa; *Picea abies; Pinus sylvestris; Populus spp: Populus tremula;*
SBP non-compiant	<0.1%	1	Betula spp.

2.1.2 Estonia

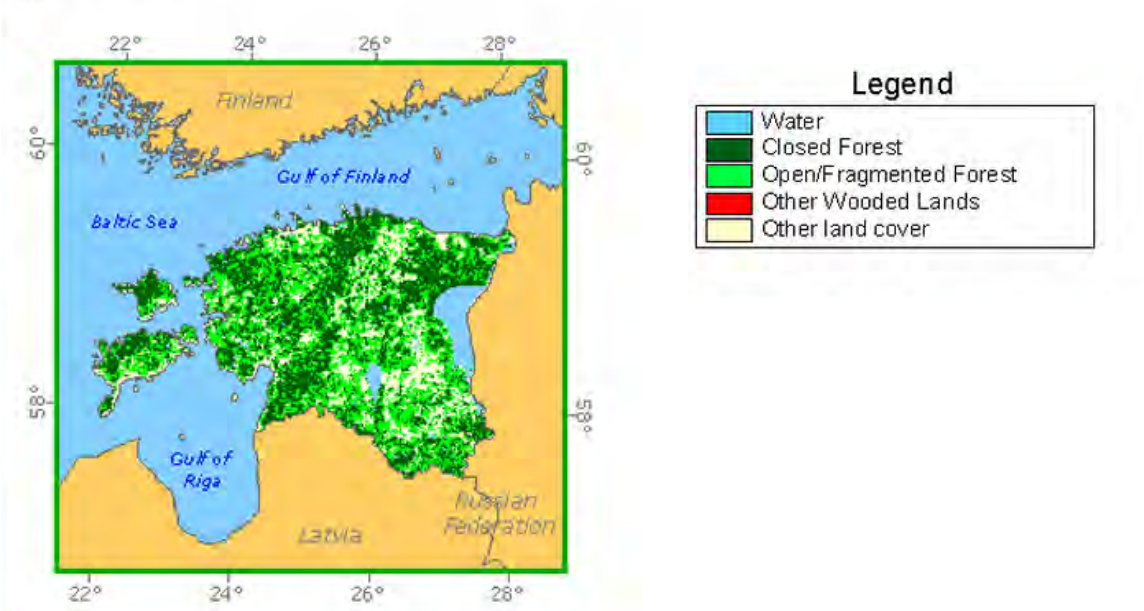
Estonia is a member of the European Union since 2004. The Estonian legislation is in compliance with the EU's legislative framework and directives. National legislative acts make references to the international framework. All legislation is drawn up within a democratic system, subject to free comment by all stakeholders[2].The Estonian legislation provides strict outlines in respect to the usage of forestry land and the Estonian Forestry Development Plan 2020[3] has clear objectives and strategies in place to ensure the forestland is protected up to the standards of sustainable forest management techniques. The Ministry of the

[2] http://europa.eu/about-eu/countries/member-countries/estonia/index_en.htm
[3] Original title: „Eesti metsanduse arengukava aastani 2020"; approved by Estonians parlament decision nr 909 OE 15.February 2011.a
http://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/elfinder/article_files/mak2020vastuvoetud.pdf

Environment coordinates the fulfilment of state duties in forestry. The implementation of environmental policies and its supervision are carried out by two separate entities operating under its governance. The Estonian Environmental Board monitors all of the work carried out in Estonia's forests whereas the Environmental Inspectorate exercises supervision in all areas of environmental protection.

The forest is defined in the Forest Act. There are three main forest categories are described in this legislation: commercial forest, protection forest and protected forests. According to the ownership, forests are also divided into private forests, municipality forests and state owned forests. The state owned forest represent approximately 40% of the total forest area[4] and is certified according to FSC and PEFC forest management and chain of custody standard in which the indicators related to forest management planning, maps and availability of forest inventory records are being constantly evaluated and addressed[5]. The state forest is managed by State Forest Management Centre (RMK) which is a profit-making state agency founded on the basis of the Forest Act and its main duty lies in a sustainable and efficient management of state forest.

Currently more than 2 230 000 ha, equal to 51% of the Estonian land territory, is covered by forest as indicated in Figure 1 and the share of forest land is growing. According to FAO data, during 2000 - 2005, average annual change in the forest cover was +0.4 %[6]. Forestry Development Plan 2012-2020 and Yearbook Forest 2013, that gives annual reports and facts about the forest in Estonia, state that during last decade the cutting rate in Estonian forests is from 7 to 11 mill m³ per year[7]. The amount is in line with sustainable development principle when the cutting rate doesn't exceeds the annual increment and gives the potential to meet the long-term the economic, social and environmental needs. According to the Forestry Development Plan 2012-2020 the sustainable cutting rate is 12-15 mil ha per year.



[4] http://www.rmk.ee/organisation/operating-areas
[5] http://www.rmk.ee/organisation/environmental-policy-of-rmk/certificates
[6] http://www.fao.org/forestry/country/32185/en/est/
[7] Yearbook Forest 2013 http://www.keskkonnainfo.ee/failid/Mets_2013.pdf (all key figures, graphs and tables are bilingual)

Figure 1. Forest cover of Estonia (FAO: http://www.fao.org/forestry/country/en/est/).

The distribution of growing stock by tree species in Estonia is shown in Figure 2.

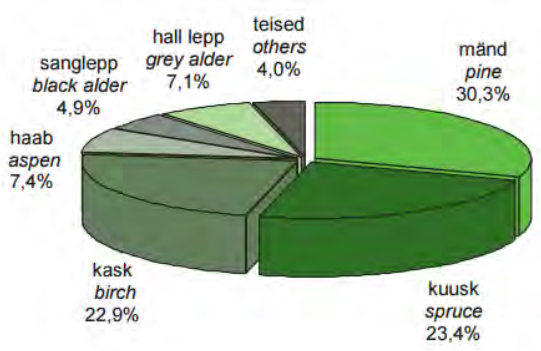


Figure 2. The distribution of growing stock by tree species (Yearbook Forest 2013).

For logging in any type of forest, it is required that a valid forest inventory or forest management plan, along with a felling permit issued by the Environmental Board, is available. All issued felling permits and forest inventory data is available in the public forest registry online database[8].

Area of protected forests accounts to 25.3% of the total forest area whereas 10% is considered to be under strict protection. The majority of protected forests is located on state property. The main regulation governing the preservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources is the Nature Conservation Act[9]. Estonia has signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 1992[10] and joined the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in 2007[11]. There are no CITES or IUCN protected tree species naturally growing in Estonia.

According to the Forestry Yearbook 2013 the wood, paper and furniture industry (503.5 million euro) contributed 21.6% to the total sector providing 3.3% of the total value added. Forestry accounted for 1.6% of the value added.

In Estonia, it is permitted to access natural and cultural landscapes on foot, by bicycle, skis, boat or on horseback. Unmarked and unrestricted private property may be accessed any time and pick berries, mushrooms, medicinal plants, fallen or dried branches, unless the owner forbids it. On unmarked and unrestricted private property camping is allowed for 24 hours. RMK creates exercising and recreational opportunities in nature and in recreational and protection zones and provides education about the natural environment which are free to access.[12]

2.1.3 Latvia

Latvia is a parliamentary republic that joined the EU in 2004. In Latvia, forests cover area of 3 056 578 hectares. According to the data of the State Forest Service (concerning the surveyed area allocated to management

[8] http://register.metsad.ee/avalik/
[9] https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/517062015004/consolide
[10] http://www.envir.ee/et/cites
[11] http://www.envir.ee/et/iucn
[12] https://www.eesti.ee/eng/topics/citizen/keskkond_loodus/maa/metsandus_1

activities regulated by the Forest Law), woodenness amounts to 51.8 % (ratio of the 3 347 409 hectares covered by forest to the entire territory of the country). The Latvian State owns 1 495 616 ha of forest (48.97% of the total forest area), while the other 1 560 961 ha (51.68 % of the total forest area) belong to other owners. The area covered by forest is increasing. The expansion happens both naturally and by afforestation of infertile land unsuitable for agriculture. Within the last decade, the timber production in Latvia has fluctuated between 9 and 13 million cubic metres.

Distribution of forests by the dominant species:

- pine 34.3 %;
- spruce 18.0 %;
- birch 30.8 %;
- black alder & grey alder 10.0 %; 4
- aspen 5.4 %

The field of forestry In Latvia is supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture, which in cooperation with stakeholders of the sphere develops forest policy, development strategy of the field, as well as drafts of legislative acts concerning forest management, use of forest resources, nature protection and hunting

Implementation of requirements of the national law and regulations issued by the Cabinet of Ministers notwithstanding the type of tenure is carried out by the State Forest Service under the Ministry of Agriculture

(Source: www.vmd.gov.lv).

Management of the state-owned forests is performed by the public limited company Latvijas Valsts Meži, established in 1999. The enterprise ensures implementation of the best interests of the state by preserving value of the forest and increasing the share of forest in the national economy. The share of forestry, wood-working industry and furniture production amounted to 6 % GDP in 2012, while export yielded 1.7 billion euro (17 % of the total amount).

(www.lvm.lv).

For the sake of conservation of natural values, a total number of 674 protected areas have been established. Part of the areas have been included in the European network of protected areas Natura 2000. Most of the protected areas are state-owned. In order to protect highly endangered species and biotopes located without the designated protected areas, if a functional zone does not provide that, microreserves are established. According to data of the State Forest Service (2015), the total area of micro reserves is 40 595 ha. Identification and protection planning of biologically valuable forest stands is carried out continuously. On the other hand, for preservation of biological diversity during forest management activities, general nature protection requirements binding to all forest managers have been developed. They stipulate that at felling selected old and large trees, dead wood, undergrowth trees and shrubs, land cover around micro-depressions are to be preserved, thus providing habitat for many organisms. Latvia has been a signatory of the CITES Convention since 1997. CITES requirements are respected in forest management, but there are no CITES tree species naturally growing in Latvia.

Areas where recreation is one of the main forest management objectives add up to 8 % of the total forest area or 293 000 ha (2012). Observation towers, educational trails, natural objects of culture history value, picnic

venues: they are just a few of recreational infrastructure objects available to everyone free of charge. Special attention is devoted to creation of such areas in state-owned forests. Recreational forest areas include national parks (excluding strictly protected areas), nature parks, protected landscape areas, protected dendrological objects, protected geological and geomorphologic objects, nature parks of local significance, the Baltic Sea dune protection zone, protective zones around cities and towns, forests within administrative territory of cities and towns. Management and governance of specially protected natural areas in Latvia is co-ordinated by the Nature Conservation Agency under the Ministry for Environmental Protection and Regional Development.

All forest area of Latvijas valsts meži as well as some part of forests in private and other ownership are FSC and PEFC certified. From all totally forest area 3 056 578 ha is approximately 1.4 million ha of Latvian forest are certified according to FSC and PEFC certification scheme. Both the FSC and PEFC systems have found their way into Latvia.

2.1.4 Lithuania

Lithuania is a parliamentary republic that joined the EU in 2004. Forested land consists of about 34.5% percent, with 2.16 million ha. The southeastern part of the country is most heavily forested, and here forests cover about 45 percent of the land. The total land area under the state Forest Enterprises is divided into forest and non-forest land. Forest land is divided into forested and non-forested land. The total value added in the forest sector (including manufacture of furniture) reached LTL 4.9 billion in 2013 and was 10% higher than in 2012.

Forest land is divided into four protection classes: reserves (2 %); ecological (5.8 %): protected (14.9 %); and commercial (77.3 %). In reserves all types of cuttings are prohibited. In national parks, clear cuttings are prohibited while thinnings and sanitary cuttings are allowed. Clear cutting is permitted, however, with certain restrictions, in protected forests; and thinnings as well. In commercial forests, there are almost no restrictions as to harvesting methods.

Lithuania has been a signatory of the CITES Convention since 2001. CITES requirements are respected in forest management. Lithuania is situated within the so-called mixed forest belt with a high percentage of broadleaves and mixed conifer-broadleaved stands. Most of the forests - especially spruce and birch - often grow in mixed stands. The dominant forest composition is the following:

- Scots pine - 37.6%,
- spruce - 24.0%,
- birch - 19.5%,
- alder – 11.2%,
- Ash - 2.7%;
- Aspen - 2.6%,
- Oak - 1.8%,

There are no CITES tree species naturally growing in Lithuania.

To secure and maintain SFM both state and private forests are monitored and inspected by the Lithuanian State Forest Department, which also develops the main forestry management rules. Before commercial activities in the forests can commence, the State Forest Department requires a long-term forest management plan for every forest unit and owner. After acceptance of the plan, the State Forest Department issues a

Harvesting License for separate sites. The Harvesting Licence determines what kind of forest felling system is allowed and which species and in what amount can be harvested in the area. It also determines the forest regeneration method at each harvesting site. The Harvesting Licence (licence number) is the main document for suppliers to track the supply chain and secure sustainable log purchases.

Total annual growth comes to 11 900 000 m^3 and current harvest has reached some 3.0 million m^3 u.b. per year. The consumption of industrial wood in the domestic forest industry, including export of industrial wood, is estimated to be less than 2.0 million m^3. The remainder is used for fuel or stored in the forests, with a deteriorating quality as a result. The potential future annual cut is calculated at 5.2 million m^3, of which 2.4 million m^3 is made up of sawn timber and the remaining 2.8 million m^3 of small dimension wood for pulp or board production, or for fuel. The figures refer to the nearest 10-year period. Thereafter a successive increase should be possible if more intensive and efficient forest management systems are introduced.

The total value added in the forest sector (including manufacture of furniture) reached EUR 1.2 billion in 2011 and was 25% higher than in 2010. Its share in the total national value added has increased from 3.7% (2010) to 4.2% (2011). The biggest share (EUR 520 million) of the value added in the sector was generated by the furniture industry.

Certification of all state forests in Lithuania is done according to FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) certificate.

(Source: http://www.fao.org/docrep/w3722e/w3722e22.htm)

2.1.5 Finland

Finland is a parliamentary republic that is a member of the EU since 1995.

Forests cover 75 percent of Finland's land area. The total volume of timber in Finnish forests is 2,306 million cubic metres. Almost half of the volume of the timber stock consists of pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). The other most common species are spruce (*Picea abies*) downy birch (*Betula pubescens*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*). These species make for 97 percent of total timber volume in Finland.[13]

The Forest Act regulates the felling of timber in Finland. Regional Forestry Centres control the implementation of the forestry legislation and accept forest use declarations in which forest owners inform about the stand characteristics, intended measures, regeneration and ecological concerns on the site before the felling can take place. Regional Environment Centres control the implementation of Nature Conservation Act. The Finland's National Forest Programme also states the importance of legal wood and lists measures to promote sustainable wood and to control illegal logging both nationally and internationally.[14]

Private forest owners (mostly families) own the majority (60 %) of Finnish forests. The owner of the forest sells the timber which means that the obtaining logging authorisation through bribes does not exist in Finland. Owner needs to get acceptance for forest use declaration from regional forest centres. The state owns 26 percent of the Finnish forests, private industries, such as forest industry companies nine and other bodies five percent.

[13] http://www.smy.fi/en/forest-fi/finnish-forests-resources/
[14] http://fsc.force.com/servlet/servlet.FileDownload?file=00P3300000YU8ihEAD

The state forests are mainly situated in the north of Finland, and 45 percent of them are under strict protection. State lands are managed by Metsähallitus.

Certification is voluntary for the forest owner however around 95% of Finnish commercial forests have been certified under the PEFC certification system (Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification). Certification criteria are stricter than decrees or legislation, which means that in practise, certification determines the standard of silviculture in Finland. Some Finnish forests have also been certified under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). The area of these forests is slightly below 2 percent of Finnish forests.

According to a report by UNECE the amount of illegal logging in Finland is negligible. An extensive national forest inventory, national forest programme and regional forest programmes, widely spread individual forest management plans and large share of private non-industrial ownership of forests contribute to almost non-existence of markets for illegal timber and negligible amount of illegal logging in Finland.

Finland joined CITES in 1976. Nowadays the national legislation for the implementation of CITES and relating EU regulations is the Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996), which came into force in the 1st of January 1997. IUCN National Committee of Finland was approved by IUCN Council in 1999.

The forest sector is one of key supporters of Finland's economy. In 2011 it employed directly about 70,000 people in Finland, which was 2.8 percent of all employees. One fifth of Finland's export income comes from forest industries. More than 60 percent of the value added generated by the forest industries came from pulp and paper industries and the rest from wood products industries in 2011. Regionally, the importance of the forest sector is largest in southeastern corner of Finland and in Etelä-Savo and Central Finland regions, where the sector produces some ten percent of the regional GDP.

Similar to Estonia Finland has a relatively rare concept of Everyman's rights (Jokamiehenoikeus) which gives everyone, Finns and other nationalities alike, the right to move freely outdoors. Picking berries and mushrooms is permitted even on privately owned land; thus free forest access provides, in addition to products for local or family consumption, income-earning opportunities for those who sell non-wood forest products. Everyman¿s right has traditionally been exercised with due concern for the environment and common courtesy to the landowner or those living in the vicinity.

A group considered as an indigenous people in Finland is the Sámi. Their rights have been secured in many laws e.g. the Constitution, the Sámi Parliament Act, the Act on the Finnish Forest and Park Service and the Act on Reindeer Husbandry. The Sámi Parliament is the supreme political body of the Sámi in Finland. The Sámi Parliament represents the Sámi in national and international connections, and it attends to the issues concerning Sámi language, culture, and their position as an indigenous people. The Sámi Parliament can make initiatives, proposals and statements to the authorities. The Sámi Parliament Act also states that the authorities have an obligation to negotiate with the Sámi Parliament for all important measures that concern the Sámi people. These include for example the use of state land and conservation areas.

2.1.6 Sweden[15]

Sweden is a parliamentary constitutional monarchy that joined the EU in 1995.

The Swedish Forest Agency is the national authority responsible for matters relating to the forest. It strives to ensure that the nation's forests are managed in such a way as to yield an abundant and sustainable harvest while at the same time preserving biodiversity. The Agency also strives to increase awareness of the forest's significance, including its value for outdoor recreation. The Agency has offices throughout the country. Its most important tasks are to give advice on forest-related matters, supervise compliance with the Forest Act, provide services to the forest industry, support nature conservation efforts and conduct inventories.

Sweden has Europe's second biggest afforested area after Russia. Sweden's productive forests cover about 23 million hectares. However, if this area is calculated according to international forest land definitions, it is 27 million hectares. Ap Spruce and pine are by large the predominant species in Swedish forests. These two species count for more than 80% of the timber stock. In northern Sweden pine is the most common species, whereas spruce, mixed with some birch, dominates in southern Sweden.

Due to effective and far-sighted forest management the timber stock in Sweden has increased by more than 60% in the last one hundred years and it is now 3000 million m3. In recent years felled quantities have been between 85 and 90 million m^3, whereas annual growth amounts approximately to 120 million m^3.

The amount of protected forests in Sweden amounts to circa 1.9 million hectares. A great extent, about 90% of these forests are the kind of forests in which minor interventions are allowed. The share of strictly protected forests, where no human interventions are allowed is 0.3 % from the forest area. National parks, nature reserves and nature conservation areas cover an area of 4.2 million hectares, i.e. 10% of Sweden's land area. There are at least 220.000 hectares of protected forests which still in terms of forest growth are productive. In addition, there are about 12.000 hectares of protected habitat types and 25.000 hectares of wood land set aside and protected by environment conservation agreements. Large forest areas are also protected through forest owners' voluntary activities. Sweden signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in August 1974 and the convention entered into force in July 1975. Sweden has also established a IUCN National Committee.

Private forest owner families hold about 50% of Swedish forests, privately owned forestry companies about 25% and the State and other public owners have the remaining 25%. The ownership of forests in Sweden varies between regions. In Southern parts of the country forests are mainly owned by private persons whereas in Northern Sweden companies own more significant amounts of forests.

80% of the Swedish forest land is certified under either the FSC or under the PEFC certification scheme. FSC certified forests amount to 10.2 million hectares and PEFC certified to 7.5 million hectares. Of the total 7.5 million hectares certified under the PEFC scheme, 3 million hectares are family owned.

The forest products industry plays a major role in the Swedish economy, and accounts for between nine and 12 percent of Swedish industry's total employment, exports, sales and added value.

Similar to Estonia and Finland, Sweden everyone has the Right of Public Access to roam the Swedish countryside including walking, camping, climbing and picking flowers.

[15] http://www.nordicforestry.org/facts/Sweden.asp#En

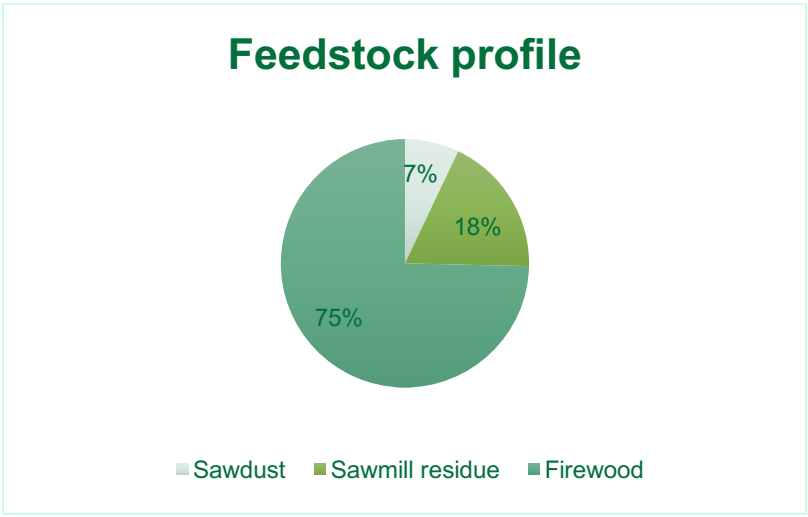
2.2 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

Warmeston is promoting FSC certification for Sustainable Forest Management. We explain to our suppliers its criteria and importance and give priority to FSC/PEFC certified suppliers. Warmeston has prepared an environmental policy and a supplier's code of conduct that will be signed with all suppliers. These two documents promote legal and sustainable forest management and exclude timber from undefined sources and from Woodland Key Habitants.

2.3 Final harvest sampling programme

The Estonian Environmental Agency, a governmental agency operating under the Ministry of Environment, analyses regularly the different types of fellings and proportion of sortments by collecting data from The State Forest Management Centre, private forest owners and Environmental Board. In addition a statistical forest inventory has been carried out on selected sample sites to collect additional data for the statistical analyses. This data is published by the Environmental Agency in the "Yearbook Forest". According to the latest issue "Yearbook forest 2013"[16] the proportion of firewood from the final felling volume is estimated to be 24%. This is in accordance with other sources that have estimated the proportion to be between 20 to 25%[17].

2.4 Flow diagram of feedstock inputs showing feedstock type [1st July to 30th November 2015; start of operations]



[16] http://www.keskkonnainfo.ee/failid/Mets_2013.pdf
[17] http://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/public/juurkataloog/BIOENERGEETIKA/Biokytuste_2006a_turu_ylevaate_lopparuanne.pdf;
http://www.erametS.ee/static/files/1356.Enn_Part_Puitu_on_ja_raiuda_tohib_14092012.pdf

2.5 Quantification of the Supply Base

Supply Base

a. Total Supply Base area (ha): 73 million ha
b. Tenure by type (ha): Privately owned 55% and 45% State or Public property
c. Forest by type (ha): 85% Boreal and 15% Temperate
d. Forest by management type (ha): 100% Managed Natural
e. Certified forest by scheme (ha): 37% FSC certified; 40% PEFC certified

Feedstock (September to November 2015)

f. Total volume of Feedstock: 23 700 tonnes
g. Volume of primary feedstock: 17 700 tonnes
h. List percentage of primary feedstock (g), by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes
    - Small forest holdings not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes
        i. 100% (FSC CoC)
i. List all species in primary feedstock: Alnus spp: Alnus glutinosa; *Alnus incana (L.) Moench; Betula spp: Betula Pendula,* Betula verrucosa; *Picea abies; Pinus sylvestris; Populus spp: Populus tremula;*
j. Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest: N/A.
k. List percentage of primary feedstock from primary forest (i), by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes: N/A.
l. Volume of secondary feedstock: 6 000 tonnes
m. Volume of tertiary feedstock: N/A

3 Requirement for a Supply Base Evaluation

SBE completed	SBE not completed
☐	x

4 Review of Report

4.1 Peer review

The SBR has been reviewed and signed by senior management. An independent third party review of the SBR will be undertaken prior the first surveillance audit.

4.2 Public or additional reviews

The SBR is publicly available at Warmeston's homepage (http://Warmeston.ee/). Received comments will be addressed and the certification body will be notified.

5 Approval of Report

Approval of Supply Base Report by senior management			
Report Prepared by:	***Viljo Aros***	***Quality and Environmental Manager***	***7st December 2015***
	Name	**Title**	**Date**
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.			
Report approved by:	***Kuido Kuntro***	***Member of Board***	***7th December 2015***
	Name	**Title**	**Date**

6 Updates

N/A