

# Instruction Document 5A: Collection and Communication of Data

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## Version 1.0 March 2015

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### *Document history*

*Version 1.0: published 26 March 2015*

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# 1 Scope

This document is a normative Instruction Document which accompanies SBP Standard 5: Collection and Communication of Data and defines the requirements and options for collecting data which may accompany SBP-certified materials through the supply chain.

This document sets out the requirements for data entered into the SBP database of GHG and profiling data and the transmission of batch specific data.

All data entered into the SBP database of GHG and profiling data shall be recorded in compliance with the requirements of this Instruction Document, including sections 2.1, 2.2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

All data transmitted as batch specific data shall be recorded in compliance with this Instruction Document, including section 8.

This document defines the minimum requirements with which the legal owner shall comply, although, where there are more accurate data available, the legal owner should use the most operationally specific and detailed data that is practically available and where this is not used, will have to justify its choice of methodology to the auditor.

## 2 The SBP database of GHG and profiling data

2.0.1 The BP is not responsible for calculating the energy and carbon balance of the supply chain or for the accuracy of reference values, but must provide all necessary data to facilitate those calculations.

2.0.2 Each BP shall record carbon, energy and profiling data as specified in this Instruction Document, including sections 2.1, 2.2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Note: Additional requirements regarding batch specific data are contained in section 8.

2.0.3 BPs shall make the data available to customers and end-users in an appropriate form and format.

Note: For this version of this Instruction Document the means by which SBP GHG and profiling data are made available to customers and end-users is not further defined.

Note: For this version of this Instruction Document the mechanism for recording data in the SBP database of GHG and profiling data is not further defined.

### 2.1 SBP GHG and profiling data scope reference number

2.1.1 The BP shall determine a post-production end-point for biomass at which point the biomass is still in the legal ownership of the BP. For each reporting period this point will be given a unique reference number, the *SBP GHG and profiling data scope reference number*.

SBP GHG and profiling data scope reference numbers shall be in the form:

SBP-XX-YY-ZZ

Where:

SBP-XX-YY is the BP certificate number issued by the CB.

XX is a 2 digit number allocated to the CB by SBP

ZZ is a unique 2 digit integer unique to the reporting period and the post-production end-point for biomass as determined by the BP.

Note: The BP may add additional '0' (zero) values in front of the 'XX' and 'YY' values where this facilitates integration with existing data systems.

2.1.2 For each post production end-point the BP shall determine the relevant GHG and profiling data for that point for each reporting period and provide the data defined in this Instruction Document in sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

2.1.3 Where there are any changes in carbon, energy or profiling data that occur after the post-production end-point and during the period of ownership, the legal owner shall include these changes in the batch specific data, section 8.

## 2.2 Reporting period

2.2.1 The BP shall specify the reporting period for data entered in the SBP database of GHG and profiling data. The default period is 12 months, but other reporting periods can be used in the following circumstances:

- New production unit, with commissioning completed less than 12 months prior to the end of the chosen reporting period
- Significant technical changes in equipment, implemented less than 12 months prior to the end of the chosen reporting period
- Significant technical changes in the nature of the raw material, implemented less than 12 months prior to the end of the chosen reporting period
- Change of ownership (including new operating licence held by a different operating company)
- Physical destruction of all or part of the production facilities and/or of data and related records (e.g. fire, flood).

2.2.2 The BP should select a convenient 12-month period for record keeping (e.g. fiscal year, civil year or any other 12 month period) and will update the data at least every 12 months. Data from a reference period ending more than 15 months prior to the beginning of an accounting period is not suitable unless the plant is started again after a prolonged period (greater than 6 months) without production. In this case, the most recent activity period available shall be used.

2.2.3 Average values entered shall be for the 12 month period being reported.

2.2.4 A maximum offset of 15 days is allowed between the reporting period and the timeframe of any reported activity data. If, for any of the activity data, the total number of days is not exactly the same as the reference period and reported activity does not cover exactly 12 months (e.g. because of the dates of meter reading, or inventory/invoicing periods) an adjustment to 12 months shall be performed, using a simple proportional relationship.

## 3 Feedstock Inputs

3.0.1 Feedstock input data specified in this section are the responsibility of the BP.

### 3.1 Feedstock classification

3.1.1 Feedstock shall be classified according to the following categories. Both the EC and UK feedstock type are required.

EC feedstock type	UK feedstock type
Forest residues	Branch wood Diseased wood and storm salvage End of life non-timber plantations Forestry residues Tree stumps Thinnings Tree tops
Stemwood	Long rotation forestry (broadleaf) Long rotation forestry (conifer)
Wood industry residues	Bark Sawdust Sawmill residues Slab wood
Eucalyptus	Short rotation forestry
Poplar	Short rotation coppice (combined harvesting and billeting) Short rotation coppice (combined harvesting and chipping) [C] Short rotation coppice (stick harvesting) [C]
Not covered	Waste Wood Arboricultural arisings

### 3.2 Data requirements

3.2.1 Data relating to individual feedstock suppliers shall be available during the audit.

3.2.2 The total amount of energy or carbon used for each individual feedstock classification over the reporting period shall be divided by the total number of tonnes of feedstock produced over that reporting period to provide an average amount per tonne.

3.2.3 A separate data entry shall be made for each sub-scope in the SBE.

3.2.4 A separate data entry shall be made available for feedstock specifically procured for biomass drying.

### 3.3 Fuel use (for forest products only)

3.3.1 Where forest products, rather than residues, are used, the BP shall calculate the total energy used for soil preparation, planting, forest management methods (such as short rotation forestry) and harvesting of forest products. The energy used in chipping (if applicable) is reported separately.



Note that reference values are available for this parameter but the BP shall be able to justify, to the auditor, the lack of availability of applicable data.

### 3.4 Fertiliser use (for forest products only)

3.4.1 Where forest products, rather than residues, are used, the BP shall provide the necessary data to calculate the energy embedded in the fertiliser used for forest products.

3.4.2 The total amount of fertiliser applied to the relevant area during the rotation period shall be reported in kg fertiliser/t harvested wood (taking into account the total amount of wood harvested during the rotation period). Each type of fertiliser shall be reported separately, e.g. N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O. It is not necessary to report other types of fertiliser and other components of fertilisers.

3.4.3 To enable calculation of input as kg (ingredient) / ha, the average harvested wood / ha shall be recorded.

Note that reference values are available for this parameter but the BP shall be able to justify, to the auditor, the lack of availability of applicable data.

### 3.5 Pesticide use (for forest products only)

3.5.1 Where forest products, rather than residues, are used, the BP shall provide the necessary data to calculate the energy embedded in pesticides used on forest products. This is the pesticide used in the forest throughout the reporting period and shall be reported in kg active substance/t harvested wood (taking into account the total amount of wood harvested during the rotation period). The concentration of the active substance shall be taken into account in the calculation.

3.5.2 To enable calculation of input as kg (ingredient) / ha, the average harvested wood/ha shall be recorded.

Note that reference values are available for this parameter but the BP shall be able to justify, to the auditor, the lack of availability of applicable data.

### 3.6 Diesel (or electricity) used for in-forest chipping

3.6.1 The BP shall provide the data necessary to calculate the energy used to chip forest products or forest residues. This is reported in litre diesel/t chips (or in kWh/t chips in the case of electricity) and can be measured as the specific energy use for in-forest chipping through field trials

Note that reference values are available for this parameter but the BP shall be able to justify, to the auditor, the lack of availability of applicable data.

### 3.7 Diesel for haulage to biomass plant

3.7.1 The BP shall provide the data necessary to calculate the energy used to haul forest products or residues to the processing plant. This is reported in litres of diesel/t feedstock.

3.7.2 This requires measurement of the average travel distance and load and fuel consumption of the truck.

3.7.3 Fuel usage may be measured either by:

a) A fuel efficiency factor, which has been specifically calculated for the types of vehicles used on the relevant travel route. Unladen return journeys are taken into account (unless demonstrably not applicable).

or

b) Using actual fuel records (tank level and uplifts) along the relevant travel route with vehicles of the relevant fleet. Unladen return journeys are taken into account (unless demonstrably not applicable).

Note that reference values are available for this parameter but the BP shall be able to justify, to the auditor, the lack of availability of more accurate data.

3.7.4 If blending of biodiesel is compulsory in the relevant region, or is systematically used by the haulage company on the defined route, the share of biofuel can be reported separately.

3.7.5 The energy used to transfer any residues from a sawmill by a conveying system (such as a pipeline or conveyor belt) is considered to be part of normal sawmill operations and does not need to be reported in this framework. The operator shall, however, define for which category of feedstock a conveying system is used.

3.7.6 Where fuel is procured specifically for use in the dryer or CHP, its haulage characteristics should be separately identified.

## 4 Production

4.0.1 Production data specified in this section are the responsibility of the BP.

### 4.1 Total annual quantity of raw materials used in the process

4.1.1 The BP shall provide the data necessary to calculate the total quantity of feedstock of each classification used in the processing plant during the reference period. If part of this raw material is diverted from the production process to be used internally as fuel, this shall be measured separately.

4.1.2 Where material is delivered by truck, its weight should be measured by weighbridge (or equivalent) readings. The weighbridge entries are recorded in a database and shall include, as a minimum, the supplier's name, nature of the material, date and weight. Where facilities have such a direct measurement of the raw material entering the production chain, with a batch metering system, the total of the recorded raw material input for each feedstock classification can be aggregated throughout the reporting period.

4.1.3 Where material is transported to site by pipe or conveyor belt (continuous delivery) from a neighbouring location, its weight should be measured by in-line measuring devices and/or from invoices raised by the raw material supplier.

Note: Additional input data are required in Standard 4: Chain of Custody.

### 4.2 Average moisture content of raw materials entering the production chain

4.2.1 An average moisture value should be provided per category of feedstock.

4.2.2 Ideally, there should be a measurement of moisture content for each delivery or batch of raw material (truck deliveries) and/or regular measurement for continuous delivery of raw material

4.2.3 However, (e.g. when the raw material is roundwood) no measurement of moisture is possible, but the moisture content after the logs are debarked and processed to chips should be reported on a regular basis.

4.2.4 In the absence of continuous monitoring the BP will have to justify the frequency of moisture measurements to the auditor

4.2.5 All the measurements should be recorded in a database and a weighted average calculated.

### 4.3 Average moisture content at the exit of the dryer

4.3.1 Ideally, there should be a continuous measurement of moisture content of the feedstock at the exit of the dryer to generate an annual average

## 4.4 Average moisture content of wood biomass produced

4.4.1 The BP shall provide the data necessary to calculate the average moisture content of the processed feedstock leaving the plant.

4.4.2 Ideally the BP should introduce a continuous measurement of the moisture content of the processed feedstock in order to produce an annual average.

4.2.3 The BP will have to justify any lower frequency of moisture measurements to the auditor.

## 4.5 Total annual amount of electricity used for production of wood biomass

4.5.1 The BP shall provide the data necessary to calculate the electricity used in the process and should be reported in kWh/t biomass.

4.5.2 Where the electricity used by the biomass plant is from an external supplier, the amount used during the reference period should be based on invoices from the supplier.

4.5.3 Where the meter(s) used for invoicing purposes covers not only the biomass production process but also other process lines (e.g. sawmill or other production facilities) and ancillary facilities (e.g. offices, cafeterias, workshops, site lighting, laboratories) appropriate metering needs to be in place to exclude the consumption from the total to determine the share of the invoiced power to be allocated to biomass production.

Note that if such additional meters are not available, then a theoretical approach can be used to allocate the power to the different uses. This approach can be based on:

- Installed power of the machinery within the different chains
- Number of operating hours of the different production chains
- Meter readings for a period during which one of the production chains was idle
- Where the electricity for the plant is internally produced, specific meters need to be available to determine How much power is produced (P)
- How much power is internally used for the power production auxiliaries (A)
- How much power is exported to the grid or to other external users (EG)
- How much power is imported from outside (I)
- How much power is used for internal biomass production (PP)
- How much power is used in other internal production lines (OP).

4.5.4 Power used in biomass production is therefore given by the formula:  $PP = P + I - A - EG - OP$

4.5.5 In all cases, the BP will have to justify the methodology used to the auditor. In particular, where data are not available (such as for commissioning plant) estimates from design parameters will be used and justified.

## 4.6 Origin of power used for biomass production

4.6.1 The BP shall identify the origin of the electricity used.

4.6.2 There are three possibilities:

- 1) Power from the grid (%G)
- 2) Power from a neighbouring external supplier but not through the grid (%X). The technology employed needs to be identified.
- 3) Power from own production (%O). The technology employed needs to be identified.

4.6.3 A percentage is given for each of the three categories, such that  $%O+%X+%G=100%$

4.6.4 In cases where there is a mix of power from internal sources and power from the grid, then the percentage of power from the internal source is determined as follows:

4.6.5 If a meter(s) measures directly or indirectly how much internal power is used specifically for biomass production (including ancillary facilities) this meter shall be used to determine the percentage of power from internal sources.

4.6.6 If such a meter(s) is not available, the proportion of power from internal sources used for the biomass process will be considered to be the same as in the entire facility:

$$%O = (P-A-EG) / (P-A-EG+I) = (P-A-EG) / (PP+OP) \quad \text{where:}$$

P = kWh power produced

A = kWh power internally used for the power production auxiliaries

EG = kWh power exported to the grid or to other external users

I = kWh power imported from outside

PP = kWh power used for internal biomass production

OP = kWh power used in other internal production lines

$$PP = P+I-A-EG-OP$$

## 4.7 Total annual amount of diesel (or heating oil) used for production

4.7.1 The diesel used on site may be used in a variety of ways and the usage calculated by a combination of different techniques. However, the BP should aim to operate a diesel tank on site used exclusively for the purpose of biomass production with all deliveries throughout the year and recorded and levels of the tank at the beginning and at the end of the reference period measured. In this case, the reported amount of diesel is the sum of all deliveries plus initial contents of the tank, minus final contents of the tank.

4.7.2 The BP should be able to justify any deviations from this methodology to the auditor.

4.7.3 In particular, (and especially where the diesel tank is not dedicated to biomass production and some vehicles or machinery unrelated to the biomass production also use diesel from the same tank) log books, electronic code/card systems or other systems need to be in place to allocate fuel to vehicles or machinery. In some cases a practical alternative may be to measure and record the specific (hourly) fuel consumption of all the machinery/vehicles used and the number of operating hours.

## 4.8 Total annual amount of liquid propane gas used for production

4.8.1 The BP shall provide the data necessary to report the amount of propane (or similar fuel gas) used by machinery and/or vehicles to produce biomass (in litres/year).

4.8.2 The BP should aim to operate a propane store on site used exclusively for the purpose of biomass production with all deliveries throughout the year and recorded and levels of the store at the beginning and at the end of the reference period measured. In this case, the reported amount of propane is the sum of all deliveries plus initial contents of the tank, minus final contents of the tank.

4.8.3 The BP should be able to justify any deviations from this methodology to the auditor.

4.8.4 In particular, (and especially where the propane is not dedicated to biomass production and some vehicles or machinery unrelated to the biomass production also use propane from the same tank) log books, electronic code/card systems or other systems need to be in place to allocate fuel to vehicles or machinery. In some cases a practical alternative may be to measure and record the specific (hourly) fuel consumption of all the machinery/vehicles used and the number of operating hours.

## 4.9 Total annual amount of natural gas used for production

4.9.1 The BP shall provide the data necessary to report the amount of natural gas used by machinery and/or vehicles to produce the biomass (in kWh/year (in terms of Lower Heating Value)).

4.9.2 If the natural gas is used in biomass production only, and is invoiced in kWh by the supplier, the total invoiced amount per year is reported. Where the natural gas as invoiced by the supplier is not used exclusively for biomass production, a mechanism needs to be in place (and justified to the auditor) to calculate the amount of natural gas used by appropriate metering, by multiplying hourly consumption of the equipment by operating hours, or by an alternative mechanism for the allocation of the total amount of propane purchased to different uses.

4.9.3 The conversion factor, Higher Heating Value/Lower Heating Value (HHV/LHV) ratio, for natural gas is 1.1. This factor has to be used when natural gas is invoiced/monitored in HHV and has to be converted into LHV for the purpose of this reporting.

## 4.10 Use of any other fossil fuel

4.10.1 The BP shall provide the data necessary to report the amount of any other fossil fuel used by machinery and/or vehicles to produce the biomass (in kg or litres per year). The amount reported shall be based on supplier invoices or other appropriate evidence.

## 4.11 Nature and amount of the biomass used in dryer (or CHP)

4.11.1 The BP shall describe the biomass used in the process based on the categories identified in 3.1. The BP shall provide the data necessary to calculate the total quantity of feedstock of each classification entering the biomass dryer.

4.11.2 Where the biomass to be used as fuel in the dryer is diverted from the process at some stage (debarking, milling, sieving, etc.) a mechanism shall be in place to calculate weights of each fuel classification used.

## 4.12 Average moisture content of biomass used in dryer (or CHP)

4.12.1 An annual average moisture value of the biomass used in the dryer/CHP should be provided per category of feedstock.

4.12.2 Ideally, there should be a regular measurement of moisture content at a frequency sufficient to provide a reliable estimate of the average moisture content. In the absence of monitoring, the BP will have to justify the mechanism for moisture determination to the auditor

4.12.3 All the measurements should be recorded in a database and a weighted average calculated.

4.12.4 Each category of biomass fuel has to be reported, unless a weighted average at the entrance of the furnace is calculated, in which case one figure is sufficient.

## 4.13 CHP efficiency

4.13.1 If the heat used for the drying process is from a biomass CHP and not from a simple furnace, the following data shall be reported:

- Net power production of the CHP (kWh/year)
- The amount of heat used in the biomass line dryers
- The amount of heat used for any other purpose (industrial process, district heating etc.).

## 4.14 Total quantity of annual wood biomass production

4.14.1 The BP shall provide the data necessary to calculate the total quantity of biomass leaving the processing plant.

4.14.2 The quantity of biomass produced during the reference period shall be monitored by the biomass producer at the plant gate (weighbridge) and/or at the end of the production chain. If the production amount is based on the quantity of biomass leaving the plant, then any significant stock variation between the beginning and the end of the production period shall be taken into account. The BP should be able to justify assumed changes in stock levels to the auditor.

4.14.3 Production logs are the primary information records for this quantity. Sales figures and transport documents can be used for verification, and they shall be consistent with the production volume (including adjustments reflecting any stock variation).



## 5 Transportation

5.0.1 Transport data specified in this section are the responsibility of the legal owner during whose ownership the changes in carbon or energy data occurred.

5.0.2 All possible transport routes should be described within the legal owner's scope of certification. Each option (for example where a legal owner may supply to a range of different ports) shall be separately identified with places of departure, arrival and the transportation mode recorded.

### 5.1 Transport

5.1.1 The legal owner shall provide the data necessary to enable the calculation of energy consumption during transport of biomass. As a minimum, the legal owner needs to specify the transport mode of that travel (i.e. truck, diesel or electric train, river barge or ship) and the distance travelled. For simplicity only the one-way journey is required in the data collection.

5.1.2 It may be feasible for the legal owner to collect data using actual fuel records (e.g. tank level and uplifts) along the relevant travel route with the mode of transport actually used. Where applicable, diesel use is reported in MJ/t biomass.

5.1.3 If blending of biodiesel is compulsory in the relevant region or is systematically used by the haulage/shipping company on the defined route, the share of biofuel can be reported separately.

5.1.4 The average load of the trucks/trains shall be reported.

5.1.5 Distances between harbours are calculated using the following on-line distance calculator: AXS Marine (<http://www.axsmarine.com/distance/>).

Note that reference values are available for transport activities but the BP shall be able to justify, to the auditor, the lack of availability of applicable data. Where actual data is available on the transport mode and distance but not actual data on fuel consumption, parties can make use of reference values for transport fuel efficiency.

### 5.2 Wood biomass storage, handling and trans-shipment

5.2.1 The legal owner shall report the fuel and power used at the different storage, handling and trans-shipment locations within the scope of its certification. Energy usage includes that from sources including vehicles, fans and conveying, loading or stacking systems. Diesel use is reported in litres/t biomass, electricity use in kWh/t biomass.

5.2.2 The legal owner should provide an annual overview of the quantity of biomass handled by the facilities involved, as well as the annual fuel and/or power use of those facilities. Supporting material shall include: fuel invoices, power invoices, meter readings and fuel logbooks. The operator shall calculate the specific consumption during the reference period.

5.2.3 Where a detailed overview of the consumption is not available, the legal owner shall justify the use of alternative data, such as utilising hourly fuel/power use of the equipment involved and the relevant operating hours, to the auditor.

Note that reference values are available for these activities but the legal owner shall be able to justify, to the auditor, the lack of availability of applicable data.

## 6 Biomass profiling information

6.1 The biomass profiling data specified in this section are the responsibility of the BP. The BP shall provide feedstock profiling information for the 12 month reporting period, including:

- A description of the forestry management practices or land management practices used in the forest or other location where the biomass feedstock was grown;
- The proportion of biomass derived from hardwood and softwood respectively (and, for this purpose “hardwood” means wood derived from a broadleaf tree and “softwood” means wood derived from a coniferous tree);
- The proportion and identity of any biomass derived from a protected or threatened species (this means any biomass characterised as a protected species in or pursuant to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species or if it is characterised as at risk of extinction in or pursuant to The International Union for Conservation of Nature “Red List of threatened species”
- The proportion of biomass that was composed of, or derived from, saw logs; and which local regulatory standards or local industry standards were used to define saw logs.
- The proportion of biomass which was derived from feedstock certified under any of the SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes identifying:
  - i. the name(s) of such scheme(s); and
  - ii. the proportion of biomass derived from feedstock certified under the scheme.
- The proportion of biomass which was derived from feedstock that was not included in the SBE but was supplied with a claim under any of the SBP-approved Controlled Feedstock Schemes, identifying:
  - i. the name(s) of such scheme(s); and
  - ii. the proportion of biomass certified under the scheme.
- For roundwood from final fellings from forest types typically grown in rotation times of more than 40 years, the average % of the volume of harvested wood from these final fellings that was delivered to the biomass producer.

Note: The average % of the volume of harvested wood going to the BP may be based on a representative sample of plots.

Note: Data does not need to be collected for roundwood from thinnings or roundwood from final fellings from forest types with a typical rotation time of less than 40 years.

## 7 Product Groups

7.1 The BP shall categorise all feedstock into one of seven Product Groups. A Product Group comprises feedstock which share basic characteristics. The seven Product Groups are:

- 1) Primary Feedstock certified under an SBP approved Forest Management Scheme (specifically FSC)
- 2) Primary Feedstock certified under an SBP approved Forest Management Scheme (specifically PEFC-endorsed schemes)
- 3) SBP-compliant primary feedstock (excluding anything in Product Group 1 or 2 above)
- 4) Secondary Feedstock supplied under a claim under an SBP approved controlled feedstock claim (specifically FSC®)
- 5) Secondary Feedstock supplied under a claim under an SBP approved controlled feedstock claim (specifically PEFC-endorsed schemes)
- 6) SBP-compliant secondary feedstock (excluding anything in Product Groups 4 and 5 above)
- 7) Other Feedstock. Includes all feedstock not included in 1-6 above.

7.2 Product Group data are the responsibility of the BP. All feedstock volumes shall be allocated to one of these seven Product Groups.

Note: The BP will need to know the harvesting point of primary feedstock at the forest level to provide some of the Product Group data.

7.3 Where there is insufficient verifiable and objective evidence to allocate feedstock to Product Groups 1-6 feedstock shall be allocated to Product Group 7, Other Feedstock.

## 8 Batch specific data

8.1 A batch is a unit of production with identical GHG, profile and sustainability characteristics data.

Note: For this version of this Instruction Document sustainability characteristics are not defined and the BP may define the sustainability characteristics as appropriate. The definition of Sustainability characteristics will be developed in the next version of this Instruction Document.

Note. Sustainability characteristics may be considered as:

- a) Input type – gross definition of feedstock input. Possible values: Primary; secondary; tertiary.
- b) Forest Size – for primary feedstock only, determination if it was sourced from a forest greater than or less than 1,000 ha. Possible values: >1000ha, <1000 ha, not available.
- c) Certification – the scheme under which the feedstock was supplied or sourced. Possible values: FSC Certified; FSC CW; PEFC Certified; PEFC CS; none of these. Note: PEFC refers to all schemes endorsed by PEFC.
- d) SBE status – if the feedstock was sourced from within the scope of an SBE. Possible values: Inside SBE, Outside SBE.
- e) Stump wood – for primary feedstock only the presence or absence of stump wood in the feedstock. Possible values: Does not contain stump wood; May contain stump wood.
- f) Primary forest – for primary feedstock only, determination if it was sourced from a primary forest. Possible values – Yes or No.

8.2 Sales and delivery documentation issued for outputs sold with an SBP- claim shall include the information specified in Standard 4: Chain of Custody and the following information:

- a) the quantity of each individual batch;
- b) a unique batch code.

Note: the unique batch code shall enable the customer to identify the batch and to link the physical batch to the batch specific data.

8.3 Legal owners may provide the next legal owner and end-user with information on the percentage of feedstock contained in each batch of the SBP-certified biomass which originates from feedstock with the defined sustainability characteristics. Where such information is provided;

8.3.1 It shall be linked to the batch using the unique batch code.

8.3.2 It shall be calculated by applying the relevant chain of custody control system specified in the SBP-approved CoC system.

8.3.3 Feedstock shall retain its original sustainability characteristics and values shall not be transferred between batches.

8.4 As specified in section 2.1 of this Instruction Document “Where there are any changes in carbon, energy or profiling data that occur after the post-production end-point and during the period of ownership, the legal owner shall include these changes in the batch specific data.

8.5 The data shall be collected as defined in this Instruction Document in section 5 (Transport) and all applicable requirements in section 3, 4, 6 and 7.

8.6 As specified in Standard 5: Collection and Communication of Data section 7.2, “each legal owner is required to pass information relevant to each batch of biomass to the next legal owner and end-user, including sustainability and carbon and energy data.”

Note: For this version of this Instruction Document the means by which information relevant to each batch of biomass is passed to the next legal owner are not defined. Legal owners shall make the data available to customers in an appropriate form and format.

## 9 Requirements for CBs certifying against SBP Standard 5: Collection and Communication of Data

9.1 Requirements in SBP Standard 3: Certification Systems. Requirements for Certification Bodies particularly those specified in section 8, Competence, are applicable.