

Instruction Document 5C: Static Biomass Profiling Data v1.1

www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org



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

Document history

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Standard Effective Date

SBP certified organisations shall be in compliance with Instruction Document 5A Section 4 “Transaction Claims” in making a transaction claim from 12 October 2016.

For all other sections of Instruction Document 5A and for Instruction Documents 5B and 5C, these are effective from 12 October 2016. SBP certified organisations may implement these Instruction Documents and assessments may be conducted against these Instruction Documents from 12 October 2016.

New certification applicants shall be assessed against this Instruction Document from 01 December 2016 and all surveillance assessments shall be conducted against this Instruction Document from 01 April 2017.

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1 Scope

This document is a normative Instruction Document which accompanies SBP Standard 5: Collection and Communication of Data. It defines the requirements and options for data which must be collected by the Biomass Producer and which are static for a single Reporting Period.

2 General data requirements

2.1 Principles for all Legal Owners

2.1.1 Each Biomass Producer (BP) shall record data as specified in this Instruction Document.

2.1.2 Each BP shall operate a management system to ensure that data recorded is consistently compliant with the requirements specified in this Instruction Document.

Note: As part of their Initial Assessment and ongoing surveillance of BPs, CBs shall verify data completed by a BP to ensure compliance against the requirements set out in this Instruction Document.

2.1.3 BPs shall make data specified in this Instruction Document available in an appropriate form and format to customers and End-Users of Biomass supplied by the Legal Owner.

2.1.4 BPs producing only woodchips without further processing¹ or Energy Logs, and no other biomass with an SBP-claim, are exempt from section 4.3 of this Document.

2.2 Static Data Identifier (SDI)

2.2.1 The BP shall define Static Data Identifiers (SDIs) as specified in Instruction Document 5A, and shall ensure that the relevant Static Biomass Profiling Data is clearly associated with each SDI.

¹ Processing of woodchips is an activity which changes the physical attributes of the woodchips, such as thermal drying, pressing or similar.

3 Data requirements for BP

3.1 The SBP Static Biomass Profiling Data sheet

3.1.1 BPs shall record data specific in this Instruction Document in the SBP Static Biomass Profiling Data sheet using the latest version of the template from the SBP website.

3.1.2 The SBP Static Biomass Profiling Data sheet shall be verified by a CB by evaluating compliance against the requirements set out in this Instruction Document.

3.1.3 The SBP Static Biomass Profiling Data sheet shall be formally approved by SBP before being supplied to customers and end-users.

3.2 Reporting Period

3.2.1 The BP shall specify the Reporting Period for data as specified in Section 3.2 of Instruction Document 5B.

3.2.2 The BP shall report the data specified in this Instruction Document for each Reporting Period.

4 Static Biomass Profiling Data

4.1 Feedstock classification

4.1.1 The country of origin of all feedstock (i.e. the country where the tree stump that provided the feedstock was located) shall be recorded.

4.1.2 Feedstock shall be classified and quantified according to the classification set out in Table 1.

4.1.3 Where feedstock is mixed in a single delivery, the dominant feedstock classification may either be allocated to all the feedstock, or the delivery shall be split into more than one feedstock classification, and the rationale for allocation justified to the CB and recorded in the SBP Static Biomass Profiling Data Sheet.

Table 1 Feedstock classifications and sub-classifications

1.	Primary feedstock from forests and plantations	
1.1	Forestry residues (primary feedstock)	FORM
1.1.1	Arboricultural arising	Parts
1.1.2	Bark	Parts
1.1.3	Branch wood	Parts
1.1.4	Diseased wood	Whole
1.1.5	Low grade roundwood (co-product)	Whole
1.1.6	Storm and Fire Salvage	Whole
1.1.7	Thinnings	Whole
1.1.8	Tree stumps	Parts
1.1.9	Tree tops	Parts
1.2	Stem wood (primary feedstock)	
1.2.1	Long rotation forestry (broadleaf)	Whole
1.2.2	Long rotation forestry (conifer)	Whole
2	Woody energy crop (primary feedstock)	
2.1	Forestry for non-timber products	Whole
2.2	Short rotation forestry energy crop (SRF)	Whole
2.3	SRF coppice (combined harvesting and billeting)	Whole
2.4	SRF coppice (combined harvesting and chipping)	Whole
2.5	SRF coppice (stick harvesting)	Whole
3.	Wood industry residues (secondary feedstock)	

3.1	Sawdust	Parts
3.2	Slab wood (the exterior portion of a log removed by sawing for lumber)	Parts
3.3	Other residues of wood industry	Parts
3.4	Other types of sawmill residues	Parts
4. Tertiary feedstock		
4.1	Post-consumer treated tertiary feedstock	Parts
4.2	Post-consumer untreated tertiary feedstock	Parts
4.3	Pre-consumer treated tertiary feedstock	Parts
4.4	Pre-consumer untreated tertiary feedstock	Parts
4.5	Other Tertiary feedstock	Parts

Definitions

Arboricultural arising	Woody arisings from urban or domestic tree work, or clearance work alongside power lines, roads or railways.
Bark	The tough outer surface of trunks of trees, and other woody plants.
Branch wood	Woody portions of a tree excluding the stem and roots.
Diseased wood	Timber that is diseased.
End of life non-timber plantations	Standing trees from plantations for non-timber products (e.g., coconut, rubber, palm trees, <i>Pinus pinea</i> planted for nut production) which have reached the end of their useful life. Only tropical/sub-tropical locations have been considered to fall into this category so far.
Long rotation forestry (broadleaf)	Broadleaf trees felled after a growing period of several decades, and then replanted.
Long rotation forestry (conifer)	Conifer trees felled after a growing period of several decades, and then replanted
Low grade roundwood (co-product)	Roundwood other than thinnings or branch wood, which has not been sold into lumber markets due to quality, size, species, or other constraints.
Other residues of wood industry	Any other wood residue in the form of chip, bark, sawdust, etc. that is produced at a primary processor.
Other tertiary feedstock	Tertiary feedstock not included in other categories.
Other types of sawmill residues	Any other wood residue in the form of chip, bark, sawdust, etc. that is produced at a sawmill.
Post-consumer untreated tertiary feedstock	As pre-consumer untreated tertiary feedstock but post-consumer use.

Post-consumer treated tertiary feedstock	As pre-consumer treated tertiary feedstock but post-consumer use.
Pre-consumer treated tertiary feedstock	As pre-consumer untreated tertiary feedstock, except that material has glue, varnish, paint, stain etc. as treatment.
Pre-consumer untreated tertiary feedstock	Sawdust or other arisings from the processing of untreated wood that has been through any secondary process, for example, sawdust/planings from manufacturing of window frames, furniture, floorboards.
Sawdust	Powdered particles of wood produced by sawing.
Short rotation forestry (SRF)	Short Rotation Forestry (SRF) refers to tree plantations with short harvest rotations (typically every 8 to 15 years). For tropical/sub-tropical regions, eucalyptus is used as a representative type of short rotation forestry crop.
Slab wood	An outside piece cut from a log when squaring it for lumber.
SRF coppice (combined harvesting and billeting)	Short Rotation Coppice (SRC) refers to varieties of poplar and willow grown in wood plantations managed through coppicing. Harvesting has been assumed to take place every 2 to 5 years. SRC can be harvested using three different techniques. Combined harvesting and billeting refers to a harvest using machines that cut coppice stems into shorter lengths (5-10 cm), called billets.
SRF coppice (combined harvesting and chipping)	SRC refers to varieties of poplar and willow grown in wood plantations managed through coppicing. Harvesting was assumed to take place every 2 to 5 years. SRC can be harvested using three different techniques. Combined harvesting and chipping refers to a harvest in which the crop is cut and chipped in a single pass.
SRF coppice (stick harvesting)	SRC refers to varieties of poplar and willow grown in wood plantations managed through coppicing. Harvesting has been assumed to take place every 2 to 5 years. SRC can be harvested using three different techniques. Under stick harvesting, the crop is cut as whole stems.
Storm Salvage	Timber that has been damaged during a storm and is subsequently of little value other than for energy.
Thinning	Roundwood from a forest or plantation thinning, as long as this practice does not change the land use status of the area.
Tree stumps	The basal portion of a tree remaining after the rest has been removed.
Tree tops	The top part of trees.

4.2 Biomass Producer Profiling Data

4.2.1 The data in this section (4.2) shall be recorded for the reporting period by the BP to the best of their ability² for each Reporting Period.

Note: The BP should provide this information to the best of their knowledge and belief although evidence to support the Biomass Producer Profiling Data does not need to be verified by the CB.

- Name the forest or region of source at state/county level
- Select forest type from the following: primary forest, other naturally regenerated forest, other naturally regenerated forest of introduced species, planted forest, mix of the above, or other. (See Table 3 [OFGEM Sustainability Reporting Guidance](#) for a description of these terms.)
- Select harvesting system from the following: clearfell, thinning, mix of the above, other. (See Table 3 [OFGEM Sustainability Reporting Guidance](#) for a description of these terms.)
- Forest has been managed in order to supply energy and non-energy markets? yes, yes – majority, yes – minority, no
- Was the harvest made as part of a pest/disease control measure? yes, yes – majority, yes – minority, no
- Intention for forest/land manager to retain forest cover, restock or encourage natural regeneration within 5 years of felling? yes, yes – majority, yes – minority, no
- Where any of the wood was likely to be a protected or threatened species, name the species and indicate the proportion of biomass, by weight, that is likely to be composed of that species: None, 1-25%, 26-50%, 51-75%, 76-100%.
- Indicate the proportion, by weight, of hardwood: None, 1-25%, 26-50%, 51-75%, 76-100%.
- Indicate the proportion, by weight, of softwood: None, 1-25%, 26-50%, 51-75%, 76-100%.
- Indicate the proportion, by weight, of saw log: None, 1-25%, 26-50%, 51-75%, 76-100%.
- Identify the specification adopted to determine the proportion of saw log: specification used by the sawmill closest to where the wood was grown; specification issued by a public body for use by sawmills in the area in which the wood was grown; specification within the Forestry Commission Field Book.

² OFGEM Sustainability Reporting Guidance

https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/system/files/docs/2016/03/ofgem_ro_sustainability_reporting_guidance_march_16_0.pdf (page16)

4.3 Roundwood primary feedstock as a proportion of the annual roundwood harvest.

4.3.1 The BP shall demonstrate whether the proportion of the annual roundwood harvest from forests taken as primary feedstock is more than or less than 50%.

4.3.2 The requirement in 4.3.1 is calculated by dividing the volume of roundwood supplied to the BP in the Reporting Period by the total volume of roundwood that was harvested in the same Reporting Period (in the calculation both volumes exclude wood harvested during thinning) from the Supply Base.

Note: BPs are exempt from reporting on this requirement for roundwood sourced from production forests with harvest rotations of less than 40 years.

Note: BPs producing only woodchips and not further processing³ them are exempt from this requirement.

³ Processing of woodchips is an activity which changes the physical attributes of the woodchips, such as thermal drying, pressing or similar.