



NEPCon Evaluation of SPLG LLC Compliance with the SBP Framework: Public Summary Report

First Surveillance Audit

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Completed in accordance with the CB Public Summary Report Template Version 1.4

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

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1 Overview

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Current report completion date:	10/Mar/2021
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Name of the Company:	SPLG LLC. Legal address: Leningradskaya street 93, Lit. ZH, St. Petersburg, Pargolovo, 194362 Russian Federation. Production site address: 3, Avtomobilistov street, Tikhvin, Leningrad region Russian Federation
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Certified Supply Base:	Russia, Leningrad and Novgorod regions
SBP Certificate Code:	SBP-07-49
Date of certificate issue:	07/Feb/2020
Date of certificate expiry:	05/Feb/2025

This report relates to the First Surveillance Audit

2 Scope of the evaluation and SBP certificate

Scope description: Production of wood pellets in Tikhvin, Leningrad region, Russia, for use in energy production, and its transportation by different means of transport to different end points all over the world. The scope of the certificate does not include Supply Base Evaluation. The scope includes communication of Dynamic Batch Sustainability Data.

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 specified SBP Standards are implemented across the entire scope of certification.

The scope of the evaluation covered:

- Review of the BP's management procedures;
- Review of the production processes, production site visit;
- Review of FSC system control points, analysis of the existing FSC CoC system;
- Interviews with responsible staff;
- Review of the records, calculations and conversion coefficients;
- GHG data collection analysis and assessment of compliance with ID 5E ver. 1.3.

4 SBP Standards utilised

4.1 SBP Standards utilised

Please select all SBP Standards used during this evaluation. All Standards can be accessed and downloaded from <https://sbp-cert.org/documents/standards-documents/standards>

- SBP Framework Standard 1: Feedstock Compliance Standard (Version 1.0, 26 March 2015)
- SBP Framework Standard 2: Verification of SBP-compliant Feedstock (Version 1.0, 26 March 2015)
- SBP Framework Standard 4: Chain of Custody (Version 1.0, 26 March 2015)
- SBP Framework Standard 5: Collection and Communication of Data (Version 1.0, 26 March 2015)

4.2 SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment

Not applicable.

5 Description of Company, Supply Base and Forest Management

5.1 Description of Company

BP is relatively small company having legal address in Saint-Petersburg and production site in Tikhvin, Leningrad region, Russia. Total number of staff is app. 20. The pellet plant production capacity is 30 000 tonnes/year. The following feedstock inputs have been delivered to the pellet plant in the reporting period:

- Sawdust from external supplier (sawmill);
- Biomass (defective wood pellets) which could not be sold by the other biomass producer due to poor quality characteristics;
- Twigs and other wood residues (except stumps) generated during timber harvesting, chopped in the forest and delivered to the pellet plant in the form of wood chips.

In fact, for SBP-certified production, only some share of defective pellets has been used as a feedstock.

Final product is usually packed in big bags and transported by trucks to S.Petersburg harbor. All certified feedstock types mentioned above have been purchased with FSC 100% claim.

5.2 Description of Company's Supply Base

The total area of the Russian Federation land on which forests are located, according to the State Forest Register (SFR) as of 01.01.2018, amounted to 1,184,450.5 thousand ha, including the area of forest fund land of 1,147,037.50 thousand ha. The entire Forest Fund is the state property. A small percentage of forests exist outside the forest fund and include urban forests, forests managed by the Ministry of Defense, forests of specially protected areas and former forests of rural municipalities (source: <https://gosdoklad-ecology.ru/2017/biologicheskoe-raznoobrazie/lesnye-resursy/section.pdf>).

The operation of the estimated cutting area throughout the country does not exceed 35%. However, the percentage of inaccessible forests is high, as the country's infrastructure is underdeveloped. Most of the forest areas are in fact inaccessible.

Legal entities receive forest land for rent and short-term use. Rent is used most often. The rental period varies from 10 to 49 years. The rental agreement and the contract of sale of forest stands are concluded at auctions. By law, forestry companies are required to ensure the conservation, protection and restoration of forests.

In accordance with the Forest Code of the Russian Federation, each company renting a forest plot should:

- draw up a forest management project
- submit an annual report on the use, conservation, protection and restoration of forests.

Reforestation in rented forest areas is planned and carried out by forest users at their own expense, in accordance with forest development projects. When harvesting wood, species listed in the Red Book, as well as their habitats are subject to conservation. Felling of valuable, endangered and specially protected tree species is prohibited by law.

The Russian woodworking industry (including forestry, timber harvesting and processing) plays an important role in the country's economy. There are about 60,000 large, medium and small enterprises operating in the forestry industry, which employ approximately 1 million people.

The area of FSC-certified forests in Russia is about 40 million hectares (30% of the total number of forests that are leased). Russia ranks second after Canada by the area of certified forests. The first FSC certificates in Russia were issued over ten years ago.

Supply base of SPLG LLC

Novgorod region

The total forest area of the Novgorod region as of 01.01.2018 was 4127138 ha. The executive authority of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation in the field of forest relations in the Novgorod region is the Committee for Forestry and Forest Industry of the Novgorod Region. It is responsible for forests located on the lands of the forest fund – 4127138 ha including:

forest fund lands - 3920166 ha;

lands of specially protected natural territories - 196031 ha;

land of defense and security - 10941 ha

The Novgorod region includes the territory of 23 forestries. Forestries are divided into precinct forestries (145 precinct forestries): Batetsky district (118396 ha), Borovichi district (212476 ha), Valdai district (99236 ha), Volotovskiy district (57090 ha), Demyansky district (205095 ha), Krestetsky district (239414 ha), Lyubytinsky district (131809 ha), Malovyshefsky district (302208 ha), Marevsky district (151007 ha), Moshensky district (176656 ha), Nebolchsky district (265582 ha), Novgorod district (143041 ha), Novoselitsky experimental forestry (121207 ha), Okulovskiy district (182959 ha), Parfinsky District (113601 ha), Pestovskiy District (149992 ha), Poddorsky District (240670 ha), Soletskiy District (79094 ha), Starorusskiy District (184528 ha), Khvoyninskiy District (262888 ha), Kholmnskiy area (174,240 ha), Chudovskiy area (182829 ha), Shimskiy district (118 186 ha).

In general, the forests of the Novgorod region are fairly evenly distributed across forest areas: 49.8% of the total forest area are located in the south taiga region of the European part of the Russian Federation, 50.2% are located on the forest fund lands in the coniferous-deciduous forests of the European part of the Russian Federation.

In accordance with the Forest Code of the Russian Federation, forests for their intended purpose are divided into protective, operational and reserve.

Forests located on the lands of the forest fund of the Novgorod region, for their intended purpose are divided into protective and operational. There are no reserve forests in the Novgorod region. Forests located on lands of other categories, according to their functions, can also belong to protective forests.

Protective forests include forests that are to be developed in order to preserve the environment-forming, water-protective, protective, sanitary-hygienic, health and other useful functions of forests with the simultaneous use of forests, provided that this use is compatible with the intended purpose of the protective forests and the useful functions performed by them. These forests occupy 21.4% of the total forest area of the region.

Production forests include forests that are to be developed in order to ensure sustainable, maximum efficient production of high-quality wood and other forest resources, products of their processing, while ensuring the conservation of the useful functions of forests. These forests occupy 64.6% of the total forest area of the region.

The climate of the Novgorod region is temperate continental, close to the sea. Precipitation is 200-500 mm more than it can evaporate. Their annual number ranges from 540-750 mm. Maximum precipitation occurs in the summer (38%), slightly less in the fall (27%).

Leningrad region

The total forest area of the Leningrad Region as of 01.01.2018 is 4726.3 thousand hectares of its total land area. The executive authority of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation in the field of forestry relations in the Leningrad Region is the Committee for Natural Resources of the Leningrad Region. It is in charge of forests located on the lands of the "Forest fund" - 4553.6 thousand hectares of the total forest area of the region.

<https://nature.lenobl.ru/media/docs/15987/Лесной%20план%20Ленинградской%20области.pdf>

Out of the total area of the Forest fund of the Leningrad region (5680.7 thousand hectares), the lands covered with forest vegetation occupy 4553.6 thousand hectares, or 80% of the Forest fund lands. Non-forest land occupies 17.7% (954 thousand ha) of the total Forest fund lands.

The forests of the Leningrad Region belong to the taiga forest-growing zone, two forest regions:

- Baltic-Belozersky forest region of the taiga zone of the European part of the Russian Federation, comprising the following municipal districts: Boksitogorsky, Volosovsky, Volkhovsky, Vsevolozhsky, Vyborgsky, Gatchinsky, Kirovsky, Lodeynopolsky, Lomonosovsky, Podporozhsky, Priozersky, Tikhvinsky, Tosnensky;
- South-taiga forest region of the European part of the Russian Federation, comprising the following municipal districts: Kingiseppsky, Kirishsky, Luga, Slantsevsky

On the lands of the Forest fund of the Leningrad region there are 19 forestries with 277 district forestries that are under the jurisdiction of the natural resources of the Leningrad region. The forestries are the branches of the Leningrad Regional State Treasury Institution "Forest Management of the Leningrad Region", which is in charge of the natural resources of the Leningrad Region.

All forests and lands provided for forestry, regardless of the departmental affiliation of the subjects conducting forestry, constitute the Forest fund of the Leningrad region, which is an integral part of the Forest fund of the Russian Federation. The Forest fund in the Leningrad region is represented by forests of the first group with the allocation of protection categories in them and forests of the second group.

Protective forests include forests that are subject to development in order to preserve the environment-forming, water-protective, protective, sanitary-hygienic, health-improving and other useful functions of forests with the simultaneous use of forests, provided that this use is compatible with the intended purpose of the protective forests and the useful functions they perform. Protective forests in the region occupy 3005.4 thousand hectares.

Production forests are forests that are subject to development for sustainable, maximum efficient production of high-quality wood and other forest resources, products of their processing, while ensuring the preservation of the useful functions of forests. Production forests occupy 3033.7 thousand hectares.

In general, the supply base has a sharply continental climate. The maximum temperature in summer can rise up to +30 ° C, in winter in some northern regions the temperature can be below -30 ° C.

CITES or IUCN plant species are not found on the territory of the supply base of SPLG LLC.

Three suppliers of certified raw materials were used in the reporting period.

A very small proportion of wood in the resource base is processed into fuel pellets.

The main forest-forming species are the average ratio of species (according to our procurement study):

- 50% *Pinus silvestris*,
- 50% *Picea abies*.

5.3 Detailed description of Supply Base

Total Supply Base area (ha):	8646466 ha
Tenure by type (ha):	public 8646466 ha
Forest by type (ha):	boreal 8646466 ha
Forest by management type (ha):	managed natural 667156 ha
Certified forest by scheme (ha):	3448479 ha FSC-certified forest

Detailed information about BP's supply base may be found in their Supply Base Report available at company's homepage <http://tikhvinpellets.com/otchet-o-resursnoy-baze-ooo-zplg->.

5.4 Chain of Custody system

The certificate scope covers the office in S.Petersburg and pellet production site in Tikhvin, Leningrad region. BP holds valid FSC CoC certificate

<http://info.fsc.org/details.php?id=a023300000WUaEwAAL&type=certificate&return=certificate.php> .

BP implements FSC percentage system of claims. Potentially, the feedstock inputs may have the following claims: FSC 100%, FSC Mix Credit, FSC Mix %, FSC Controlled Wood. The possible output claims are FSC Mix % and FSC Controlled Wood. In fact, in the reporting period BP was sourcing only FSC 100% inputs (please see section 5.1 above for inputs details). Certified biomass was sold with FSC Mix 100% claim.

BP also sources non-certified and non-controlled secondary feedstock, which is handled and processed physically separate from certified feedstock. It is also not used as a biofuel for certified feedstock drying.

6 Evaluation process

6.1 Timing of evaluation activities

Onsite audit was conducted on December 11-12, 2020 (8 h). Audit activities included documents review at office, inspection of production facilities and staff interviews.

Activity	Location	Date/time
Opening meeting	Office	11/12/2020 12.00-12.15
Documents and procedures review (feedstock inputs, SBR, CoC control system and critical points, compliance with legal requirements, H&S), staff interview.	Office	11/12/2020 12.15-14.30
Documents and procedures review (SAR and energy use primary data); staff interview	Office	11/12/2020 14.30-18.00
Chain of custody review (site tour); staff interview	Production facilities	12/12/2020 13.00-14.45
Closing meeting	Office	12/12/2020 14.45-15.00

6.2 Description of evaluation activities

Composition of audit team:

Auditor(s), roles	Qualifications
Nikolai Tochilov, audit team leader	NEPCon SBP lead auditor. He has successfully passed SBP auditor training in Tallinn in January 2015; previous experience with more than 50 SBP assessments and annual audits in Russia, Portugal, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Latvia, Belarus and Vietnam.

The evaluation visit was focused on management system evaluation: division of the responsibilities, document and system, input material classification (reception and registration), analysis of the existing FSC system and FSC system control points as well as GHG data availability.

Description of the audit evaluation:

All SBP related documentation connected to the SBP as well as FSC CoC system of the organisation, including SBP Procedure, SAR and GHG data calculations, Supply Base Report and FSC system description was provided by the company at the beginning of the audit, which started with an opening meeting attended by the representative from Organisation's management.

During the opening meeting, audit team leader introduced himself, provided information about audit plan, methodology, auditor qualification, confidentiality issues, and assessment methodology and clarified certification scope. During the opening meeting the auditor explained CB's accreditation related issues.

After that auditor went through all applicable requirements of the SBP standards nr. 2, 4, 5 and instruction document 5E covering input clarification, existing chain of custody system, management system, CoC, recordkeeping/mass balance requirements, emission and energy data and categorisation of input and verification of SBP-compliant biomass. Chain of Custody implementation was reviewed focusing in the Critical Control Points, in particular it was verified reception of the material and it's classification, identification of feedstock origin, production process with the conversion factors associated, mass balance, final product storage and sales. During the process, overall responsible person for SBP system and other staff were interviewed.

After a roundtrip around BP's pellet production was undertaken. During the site tour, applicable records were reviewed, staff was interviewed and FSC system critical control points were analysed.

At the end of the audit, findings were summarised and audit conclusions based on use of 3 angle evaluation method were provided to the BP management.

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6.3 Process for consultation with stakeholders

No consultations conducted with stakeholders prior to, during or after this annual audit.

7 Results

7.1 Main strengths and weaknesses

Strengths: only FSC 100% secondary feedstock is used for SBP-certified pellet production; small number of the management staff and clearly designated responsibilities within the staff members.

Weaknesses: please see NCRs in Section 10 of the report below.

7.2 Rigour of Supply Base Evaluation

Not applicable.

7.3 Collection and Communication of Data

The following energy sources are used by BP: electricity for pellet production; diesel for feedstock handling at pellet production site; diesel for biomass handling and transportation to customer. Energy use values are based on combination of actual consumption records (electricity) and engineering calculations (diesel).

7.4 Competency of involved personnel

Interviewed staff was well familiar with their responsibilities, during the audit overall responsible person described the role of each involved staff member in detail. Standardization engineer is having overall responsibility for SBP certification (including SBR and SAR completion), DDS and complaints resolution. Chief of the pellet plant is responsible for feedstock and biomass moisture measurements and registration; feedstock input and biomass output registration; biofuels consumption registration. Chief power engineer is responsible for electricity consumption registration. Dispatcher is responsible for diesel consumption registration at pellet productions site.

7.5 Stakeholder feedback

No consultations conducted with stakeholders prior to, during or after this annual audit.

7.6 Preconditions

None.

8 Review of Company's Risk Assessments

Not applicable.

9 Review of Company's mitigation measures

Not applicable.

10 Non-conformities and observations

There are no open NCRs raised during the SBP assessment in 2019.

Open NCRs raised during this annual audit.

NC number 01/21	NC Grading: Major / Значительное
Standard & Requirement:	SBP Standard 2, p. 5 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.
Description of Non-conformance and Related Evidence:	
<p>There is no sufficient assurance in place that the material comes from the defined SB (Leningrad and Novgorod regions of Russia). Two suppliers of the feedstock (sawdust and defective pellets) could not provide to BP any documented evidence describing the area encompassing all places where the feedstock was harvested from (i.e. the location of the tree stump). Considering that information on wood material origin is lacking for 90% of the total certified feedstock supplies in the reporting period, major NCR has been raised.</p> <p>Отсутствует убедительное подтверждение того, что сырье для производства поступает из определенной Организацией ресурсной базы (территории). Два поставщика сырья (опилки и бракованные пеллеты) не смогли предоставить Организации документального подтверждения того, что заявленная Организацией ресурсная база (территория Ленинградской и Новгородской областей) охватывает все участки, откуда может происходить древесное сырье. С учетом того, что информация о происхождении древесины отсутствует для 90% сертифицированного сырья в отчетном периоде, аудитор выставил значительное несоответствие.</p>	
Timeline for Conformance:	3 months / 3 месяца
Evidence Provided by Company to close NC:	Pending / На рассмотрении
Findings for Evaluation of Evidence:	Pending / На рассмотрении
NC Status:	Open / Открыто

NC number 02/21	NC Grading: Minor / Незначительное
Standard & Requirement:	SBP Standard 2, Instruction Note 2C, p. 4.1 The report shall be concise, covering the most important features, and shall be completed using the latest versions of the SBR Template for Biomass Producers downloaded from the SBP website.
Description of Non-conformance and Related Evidence:	

The Supply Base Report in general contains all information required by SBP, however the following factual mistakes have been identified by auditor:

- Quote from SBR (Section 2.1): 'CITES or IUCN plant species are not found on the territory of the supply base'. This statement is incorrect.
- Quote from SBR (Section 2.1): 'All material for the production of fuel granules can be classified as secondary feedstock'. This is not correct, as in the reporting period BP sourced twigs and other wood residues generated during timber harvesting.
- Section 2.3 (Final harvest sampling program) is not filled out, which is not correct, as some share of the feedstock in the reporting period was sourced from the final fellings from stands with the rotation length of more than 40 years.

Отчет о ресурсной базе в целом содержит всю информацию, требуемую SBP, однако аудитором были выявлены следующие фактические ошибки:

- Цитата из отчета о ресурсной базе (Раздел 2.1): «На территории ресурсной базы ООО «ЗПЛГ» не встречаются породы растений СИТЕС или МСОП.» Это заявление не корректно.
- Цитата из отчета о ресурсной базе (Раздел 2.1): «Весь материал для производства топливных гранул можно классифицировать как secondary feedstock». Это неверно, поскольку в отчетном периоде Организация закупала сырье, являющееся отходами от лесозаготовки.
- Раздел 2.3 (Final harvest sampling program) не заполнен, что не является верным, поскольку определенная часть сырья в отчетном периоде происходила с рубок спелых и перестойных насаждений с периодом оборота рубки более 40 лет.

Timeline for Conformance:	By the next surveillance audit, but not later than 12 months from report finalization date До следующего ежегодного аудита, но не позднее 12 месяцев с даты утверждения отчета
Evidence Provided by Company to close NC:	Pending / На рассмотрении
Findings for Evaluation of Evidence:	Pending / На рассмотрении
NC Status:	Open / Открыто

NC number 03/21	NC Grading: Minor / Незначительное
Standard & Requirement:	SBP Standard 2, p. 15.3 The BP management system shall document all necessary procedures.
Description of Non-conformance and Related Evidence:	
The documented SBP Procedure has been provided to auditor. In contains a number of out-of-date or incorrect information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is mentioned in Section 2.1 that SBP Standard 6 has been used for this certification, but this is not correct - Sections 2.2, 3.1.3 refer to BP's internal document 'Profiling, Batch, and Energy data', however this document was not available to auditor 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annexes 2 and 6 refer to Sustainable Biomass Partnership, which is out-of-date name of SBP. <p>Аудитору было предоставлено Руководство по SBP ООО «ЗПЛГ». Документ содержит ряд устаревшей или некорректной информации:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - В разделе 2.1 указано, что SBP Standard 6 использовался для данной сертификации, но это не верно - Разделы 2.2, 3.1.3 ссылаются на внутренний документ Организации под названием 'Profiling, Batch, and Energy data'. Но этот документ не был предоставлен аудитору - Приложения 2 и 6 ссылаются на Sustainable Biomass Partnership, что является устаревшим наименованием SBP. 	
Timeline for Conformance:	By the next surveillance audit, but not later than 12 months from report finalization date До следующего ежегодного аудита, но не позднее 12 месяцев с даты утверждения отчета
Evidence Provided by Company to close NC:	Pending / На рассмотрении
Findings for Evaluation of Evidence:	Pending / На рассмотрении
NC Status:	Open / Открыто

NC number 04/21	NC Grading: Major / Значительное
Standard & Requirement:	SBP Standard 4, p. 5.3.1 All requirements of the relevant chain of custody control system specified in the SBP-approved CoC system shall be implemented to calculate outputs.
Description of Non-conformance and Related Evidence:	
<p>In SBP Procedure, Section 3.2.1, it is specified that based on production results in the previous reporting period, it is required 3,22 bulk m3 of woodchips/sawdust for production of 1 MT of biomass. Engineering calculations, however, show the following:</p> <p>Conversion factor for wood chips (from bulk to solid m3) is 0,36 – according to Russian state standard GOST 15815-83.</p> <p>$3,22 \text{ bulk m}^3 \times 0,36 = 1,16 \text{ solid m}^3$.</p> <p>According to BP, in the reporting period the feedstock composition was ½ pine and ½ spruce, and the average moisture value of the feedstock was 50% (w.b.).</p> <p>According to Wood Fuels Handbook (Pristina, 2015), the average mass of such feedstock with 50% moisture value is 0,8095 MT/solid m3.</p> <p>$1,16 \text{ solid m}^3 \times 0,8095 \text{ MT/solid m}^3 = 0,93 \text{ MT}$</p> <p>$(100-50\%)/(100-8\%) = 0,54$,</p> <p>Where 50% is the average moisture of the feedstock, and 8% is the average moisture of the biomass.</p> <p>$0,93 \text{ MT feedstock} \times 0,54 = 0,50 \text{ MT feedstock}$ (would be required to produce 1 MT of the biomass). This can not be true.</p>	

В Руководстве по SBP (раздел 3.2.1) указано, что на основании данных производства в предыдущие годовые периоды, для производства 1 тонны пеллет требуется 3,22 насыпных м3 сырья (щепа, опилки). Теоретический расчет, однако, показывает следующее:
 Согласно ГОСТ 15815-83 для перевода насыпных м3 в плотные для щепы применяется коэффициент 0,36.
 $3,22 \text{ насыпных м3} \times 0,36 = 1,16 \text{ плотных м3}$.
 Согласно данным Организации, в отчетном периоде состав сырья состоял наполовину из сосны, и наполовину из ели. Среднее значение влажности сырья – 50%.
 Согласно Wood Fuels Handbook (Pristina, 2015), средняя масса такого сырья при влажности 50% составляет 0,8095 тонны/плотный м3.
 $1,16 \text{ плотных м3} \times 0,8095 \text{ тонны/плотный м3} = 0,93 \text{ тонны}$
 $(100-50\%)/(100-8\%) = 0,54$,
 где 50% - средняя влажность сырья, и
 8% - средняя влажность пеллет.
 $0,93 \text{ тонны сырья (с влажностью 50\%)} \times 0,54 = 0,50 \text{ тонны сырья (с влажностью 8\%)}$ потребовалось бы для производства 1 тонны пеллет. Этого не может быть.

Timeline for Conformance:	3 months / 3 месяца
Evidence Provided by Company to close NC:	Pending / На рассмотрении
Findings for Evaluation of Evidence:	Pending / На рассмотрении
NC Status:	Open / Открыто

Observations raised during this annual audit.

NC number 01/21	NC Grading: Observation / Наблюдение
Standard & Requirement:	SBP Standard 2, p. 15.7 Relevant personnel shall be informed promptly of any changes to management systems.
Description of Non-conformance and Related Evidence:	
<p>Training records (from July 1, 2020) were provided to auditor. Accountant is responsible for entering the information about transactions in Radix. Auditor reviewed the information entered there and did not find any mistakes. Accountant was not included into the training list. Organisation is recommended to provide training and maintain relevant training records for all staff involved in SBP certification.</p> <p>Аудитору были предоставлены записи об обучении от 1 июля 2020 г. За внесение информации в систему Radix отвечает бухгалтер. Аудитор проверил введенную информацию и не нашел каких-либо ошибок. Бухгалтер не был включен в протокол обучения. Организации рекомендуется проводить обучение и поддерживать записи о проведенном обучении для всего персонала, задействованного в сертификации SBP.</p>	
Timeline for Conformance:	Other / Другое

Evidence Provided by Company to close NC:	Pending / На рассмотрении
Findings for Evaluation of Evidence:	Pending / На рассмотрении
NC Status:	Open / Открыто

11 Certification decision

Based on the auditor's recommendation and the Certification Body's quality review, the following certification decision is taken:

Certification decision:	Certification approved
Certification decision by (name of the person):	Pilar Gorría Serrano
Date of decision:	10/Mar/2021
Other comments:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>