

Preliminary Assessment Public Summary

This *Preliminary Assessment Public Summary*, prepared by Puro.earth, contains general information about the CO₂ Removal Supplier and its project, as evaluated at the time of the Preliminary Assessment (PA). It also includes a *Non-Technical Project Summary* and a *Criteria Assessment Report* detailing: i) key criteria assessed and their associated outcomes, ii) Puro's comments, and iii) evidences provided by the CO₂ Removal Supplier.

The *PA Public Summary* serves as a transparent communication tool, enabling potential investors, buyers, and stakeholders to quickly understand the supplier's carbon removal capabilities and assessment status. The supplier has also received an extended *Preliminary Assessment Report*. This confidential document offers in-depth insights, including specific remarks and actionable recommendations to guide the supplier's progression through the certification journey.

1. Supplier and Project Information

CO ₂ Removal Supplier*	
Company name	Usinas Itamarati S.A. (UISA)
Company address	Fazenda Guanabara, SN - Zona Rural Nova Olímpia - Mato Grosso 78370-000 - Brazil
Business ID	150091780001-70
KYC status	Completed
CO ₂ Removal Project*	
Methodology	Geological Carbon Storage, Edition 2024
Production Facility name	Usinas Itamarati S.A.
Facility registration date	04/15/2025
Production Facility ID	328318
Production Facility location	Fazenda Guanabara, SN - Zona Rural Nova Olímpia - Mato Grosso 78370-000 - Brazil
Host Country of removal	Brazil
Has this facility been registered in another registry?	☒ No ☐ Yes, additional information:
Preliminary Assessment Details	
Date of assessment	09/19/2025
Status of assessment	Completed
Conclusion of assessment	Passed

2. Non-Technical Project Summary**

UISA produces ethanol and sugar from the processing of own and third-party sustainably sourced sugarcane in Mato Grosso in Midwest Brazil. UISA applies regenerative agriculture practices, preservation of native areas, and modern technology to reduce the carbon emissions of its processes. An additional opportunity for mitigation of climate change is found on the bioethanol and biomethane production, which releases a concentrated CO₂ stream captured from the atmosphere by sugarcane during its growth.

UISA BECCS project aims to build a carbon capture and storage (CCS) process to capture this CO₂ stream for transportation via pipeline and injection in suitable geological formations of Parecis' Basin, delivering high quality and permanent CO₂ removals from the atmosphere. The project is currently in the final geological investigation phase, with well drilling efforts to start soon. Approximately 260,000 CORCs will be available annually considering the current mill capacity and potential for expansion to ~550,000 CORCs considering future expansions. By producing biofuels (i.e., ethanol and biomethane) with integrated BECCS, UISA delivers high-integrity carbon credits for hard-to-abate sectors and/or for carbon-negative biofuels production, the latter upon correspondent credit retirement by UISA.

* The definition of CO₂ Removal Supplier and Production Facility can be found in the Puro Standard.

**Added by the supplier. Between 150-200 words

3. Criteria Assessment Report

Reminder: Criteria/Sub-criteria assess either the *technical eligibility* of the facility or its *maturity and quality*, determining whether the facility qualifies for CO₂ Removal Certificates (CORCs) and evaluating its development stage and operational quality. There are three types of sub-criteria:

- **Required to be Passed:** These core criteria are crucial for determining the Supplier's facility eligibility as they may be otherwise impossible or costly to change at a later stage. For example, if the supplier is at a such an early stage of development that the *capture technology is not yet identified*, the PA won't be able to provide useful insights regarding the facility's eligibility.
- **Required to be Assessed:** These criteria are important for evaluation, but they do not necessarily determine whether the facility will pass or fail at this stage. Suppliers may be at different stages of development, and some criteria (e.g., demonstrating the necessary permits) may not yet be fully met. In such cases, disclosing the status of permit acquisition is sufficient.
- **Not Required:** These criteria are optional and do not impact the facility's eligibility for listing at this stage. They may provide additional context or information about the facility's maturity but are not essential for passing the preliminary evaluation.

For a facility to be considered eligible for listing, all the sub-criteria that condition eligibility must be met (i.e. passed or assessed), as specified in Table 1. **If any of these critical sub-criteria are not met, the facility will not be eligible for listing in its current development stage.**

Disclaimer: The assessment has been made against the criteria in the current version of the methodology. Puro.earth relied on the CO₂ Removal Supplier for the correctness of the provided information during the time of the PA and will make no representation as to the accuracy or completeness of this report. The CO₂ Removal Supplier must undergo a third-party audit before issuing CO₂ Removal Credits (CORCs). **Passing the PA does not guarantee a success in the third-party audit.**

Table 1. Criteria and sub-criteria assessment by Puro based on the documents submitted in the Audit Package.

ID	Criteria / Sub-Criteria	Outcome	Comment	Evidence Received	Required to be Listed	Purpose of Criteria
c1	Planned CO ₂ capture technology is technically sound	Passed				

c1.1	<i>Captured CO₂ stream contains eligible CO₂ (atmospheric or from eligible biomass sources). If the captured CO₂ stream also contains non-eligible CO₂, the fraction of the non-eligible CO₂ can be determined or is already known.</i>	Passed	The CO ₂ source is biogenic, originating from the biological treatment of sugarcane (juice and molasses) through alcoholic fermentation for ethanol production, combined with carbon capture and storage (CCS). This source is eligible under Puro's GSC Methodology – Edition 2024. The share of non-eligible CO ₂ is expected to be zero.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; GSC - Capture site description.xlsx	Required to be passed	Technical eligibility
c1.2	<i>Captured CO₂ stream consists overwhelmingly of carbon dioxide (i.e. > 95%)</i>	Passed	The captured CO ₂ stream is nearly pure, originating and separated from sugarcane fermentation for ethanol production. Laboratory analysis indicates that the raw CO ₂ stream has a purity of 95%. After compression and dehydration, purity is expected to reach 99.99%; however, purity results for the dehydrated CO ₂ stream must be submitted for the audit.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; GSC - Capture site description.xlsx; Uisa_CO ₂ _Stream_Analysis.pdf	Required to be passed	Technical eligibility
c1.3	<i>One or more options of capture technology have been identified</i>	Passed	The CO ₂ capture process involves concentrating CO ₂ from the fermentation exhausting gas, followed by processing for safe transport and injection into an underground geological reservoir. Given the high purity of CO ₂ from ethanol production, Trimeric Corporation was contracted by UISA to design a streamlined system focused on dehydration and compression. The specific processing system has not been selected yet.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; CO ₂ Logistics and BECCS summary report.pdf	Required to be passed	Technical eligibility
c1.4	<i>Annual CO₂ capture capacity has been evaluated</i>	Assessed	Annual (CO ₂ capture) capacity is expected to be 260,000 tons of CO ₂ /yr	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; GSC - Capture site description.xlsx	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality
c1.5	<i>Capture technology design has been decided, contracted, or purchased</i>	Assessed	The retrofit design of the UISA sugarcane processing facility (i.e., including the addition of the CO ₂ processing system) has been contracted to Trimeric Corporation, and is expected to be finalized by Q2 2025 (end of Phase 2). Equipment suppliers will be selected based on Trimeric's engineering specifications. The retrofit is expected to be built during Phase 4, contingent on geological confirmation that the investigated storage site is suitable for CO ₂ injection.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; CO ₂ Logistics and BECCS summary report.pdf .pdf; E-mail - Trimeric Hiring and Services_Final.pdf	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality
c1.6	<i>Capture technology is vetted, regarding technical performance</i>	Assessed	CO ₂ separation is technically sound, as sugarcane fermentation for ethanol production and subsequent distillation processes are already operational at the UISA facility. Additionally, CO ₂ dehydration and compression are well-established industrial practices. However, the retrofitted CO ₂ capture technology has not yet been built, and its performance has therefore not been assessed. It will need to be measured and validated once operations begin, i.e., by the end of Phase 4.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; CO ₂ Logistics and BECCS summary report.pdf	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality

c1.7	<i>Legal documentation (e.g., permits, authorizations, licences, or other regulatory control documents) of the capture site(s) has been planned or obtained</i>	Assessed	The UISA facility is already operational and compliant with Brazilian workplace safety and environmental regulations. However, no regulatory control documents related to the retrofitted capture technology have been provided yet, as its design is still being developed by Trimeric Corporation. If the installation of additional equipment or the modification of the existing facility requires new permits, authorizations, or licenses, these documents must be obtained prior to the audit.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; CO ₂ Logistics and BECCS summary report.pdf	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality
c2	For biogenic CO₂: Planned biomass source(s) is(are) eligible	Passed				
c2.1	<i>Biomass feedstock has been categorised (i.e. origin and type) in accordance with the latest version of the Puro Biomass Sourcing Criteria</i>	Passed	• Biomass feedstock falls within Puro's Biomass Sourcing Criteria Category J: Food agricultural crop • Type: Sugarcane • Origin: Municipalities of Nova Olímpia & Denise, State of Mato Grosso, Brazil.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; Biomass types and origins list.xlsx	Required to be passed	Technical eligibility
c2.2	<i>Biomass feedstock sustainability and traceability can be demonstrated to the level required by the Puro Biomass Sourcing Criteria</i>	Passed	• UISA sources sugarcane from both owned/leased fields and third-party suppliers. While traceability should be demonstrated through sourcing records, no documentation has been submitted. Evidence on feedstock origin and type will be required for the audit to meet Puro's Biomass Sourcing Criteria. • UISA has recently been certified under the ISCC CORSIA, ISCC CORSIA Plus, and ISCC EU schemes, demonstrating compliance with sustainability, traceability, and RED II legal requirements. UISA has also obtained the Regenagri certification, confirming the use of regenerative agricultural practices that enhance soil health, preserve biodiversity, and sequester CO₂. In addition, UISA has provided reports with relevant information on high-value ecosystem protection and carbon stocks. Finally, having cultivated bioenergy crops on the same agricultural land for over 20 years, UISA represents a well-established practice, making the biomass feedstock likely eligible overall.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; Biomass types and origins list.xlsx; Regenagri Certificate UISA.pdf; Uisa ISCC CORSIA Plus.pdf; Uisa ISCC CORSIA.pdf; Uisa ISCC EU.pdf; Uisa Report - Land cover in MT.pdf; Uisa Report - Vegetation Dynamics_EN Summary.pdf; Uisa Report - Vegetation Dynamics_PT Full Text.pdf; Uisa Sustainability Report Crop 22.23.pdf; Uisa Sustainability Report Crop 23.24.pdf	Required to be assessed	Technical eligibility
c2.3	<i>Ecological leakage relating to the use of biomass feedstock is minimal</i>	Assessed	Owing to strong conservation efforts, vegetation coverage has increased within UISA's sugarcane lands since 2008, with no conversion of high-carbon or high-biodiversity areas. Additionally, recently expanded leased areas were primarily converted from abandoned pasture lands without prior biomass cultivation. A sustainability assessment for third-party supplier areas was due by 2025 but has not been submitted yet. Pending this assessment, biomass feedstock is expected to comply with Puro's Biomass	Biomass types and origins list.xlsx; Uisa Report - Vegetation Dynamics_EN Summary.pdf; Uisa Report - Vegetation Dynamics_PT Full Text.pdf; Uisa Sustainability Report Crop 22.23.pdf; Uisa	Required to be assessed	Technical eligibility

			Sourcing Criteria for high-value ecosystem protection and carbon stock preservation, minimizing ecological leakage.	Sustainability Report Crop 23.24.pdf		
c2.4	<i>Market and activity shifting leakage relating to the use of biomass feedstock is minimal or addressed</i>	Assessed	The CO ₂ stream originates from sugarcane fermentation during ethanol production at the UISA facility. In the context of your bio-CCS project, the risk of market and activity-shifting leakage in the AFOLU sector is considered mitigated, as sugar is the primary product—two-thirds of the sugarcane juice is processed into sugar and only one-third into ethanol—so the main product is not assumed to drive indirect land-use change or leakage emissions.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; Biomass types and origins list.xlsx	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality
c2.5	<i>Sourcing of biomass is secured (e.g. letters of intent, contracts)</i>	Assessed	UISA sourced over 60% of its sugarcane from owned/leased areas in 2023/2024, with third parties supplying the remainder. Although no contracts have been submitted, biomass sourcing is considered secure given this ownership structure.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; Biomass types and origins list.xlsx; Uisa Sustainability Report Crop 22.23.pdf; Uisa Sustainability Report Crop 23.24.pdf	Not required	Maturity & Quality
c3	Planned CO₂ logistics (processing, transport, intermediary storage) are technically sound	Passed				
c3.1	<i>Full logistics chain (processing, transport, and intermediary storage) has been identified</i>	Passed	- The UISA project is in early development, currently in Phase 2 of a four-phase process. Compressed and dehydrated CO₂ will be transported via a 30–40 km pipeline to a vertical injection well at the storage site, located as close as possible to the UISA facility. - The pipeline's exact length and route will be determined following site selection for the injection point, which is expected to complete by the end of Phase 2 (currently underway). Trimeric has been contracted to develop the basic CO₂ transport design, with finalization scheduled for Phase 3. Some equipment suppliers have been identified. Pipeline construction is planned for Phase 4, contingent on geological confirmation that the investigated storage site is suitable for CO₂ injection and following the completion of injection well construction.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; CO ₂ Logistics and BECCS summary report.pdf	Required to be passed	Technical eligibility
c3.2	<i>Properties of the CO₂ stream to be transported are compatible with the logistics chain</i>	Assessed	Logistics chain specifications have not been finalized at this stage of the UISA project. However, CO ₂ from ethanol production already comprises approximately 95% CO ₂ , and dehydration and compression after separation from exhausting gas will further increase purity to an expected 99.99% according to UISA. The CO ₂ stream is therefore expected to meet all transport and injection requirements.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; CO ₂ Logistics and BECCS summary report.pdf	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality

c3.3	<i>Legal documentation (e.g., permits, authorizations, licences, or other regulatory control documents) of the logistics chain has been planned or obtained</i>	Assessed	The necessary authorizations will be obtained following final injection site selection at the end of Phase 3 and determination of the CO ₂ transport route.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; CO ₂ Logistics and BECCS summary report.pdf	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality
c3.4	<i>CO₂ transport logistics has been secured (e.g. letters of intent, contracts)</i>	Assessed	• UISA has hired or will hire multiple contractors for project development: a local company to conduct a study for CO₂ pipeline routing, Trimeric to prepare the conceptual engineering design of the CO₂ capture-transportation system, and Renovar Sustentabilidade as technical consultancy for overall UISA project development. • Overall, the logistics chain will be owned and operated by UISA through a vertically integrated design, with UISA serving as the sole operator for CO₂ capture, transport, and storage.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; CO ₂ Logistics and BECCS summary report.pdf	Not required	Maturity & Quality
c4	Planned CO₂ storage site(s) is(are) eligible	Passed				
c4.1	<i>One or more options for eligible CO₂ storage sites have been identified and are meant solely for permanent storage (no enhanced hydrocarbon recovery)</i>	Passed	Phase 1 consisted of initial site study based on existing regional geology data within the Parecis Basin, where UISA facility is located. In Phase 2, UISA hired Explor Brasil Geociência Ltda for seismic data acquisition (3D and 2D seismic data) and contracted Baker-Hughes as the storage project developer to analyze the acquired data and local geology for site selection. Three sites have been proposed: one for stratigraphic well drilling and two for potential storage wells. Phase 3 will involve constructing a stratigraphic well for local geology characterization at the selected site. If local geology proves suitable for CO ₂ injection, Phase 4 will involve constructing an injection well and converting the stratigraphic well into a monitoring well.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; CO ₂ Logistics and BECCS summary report.pdf; Proposed Well Sites_Uisa BECCS.pdf; Evidences folder	Required to be passed	Technical eligibility
c4.2	<i>Robust legal framework of the storage site jurisdiction(s) has(have) been demonstrated</i>	Assessed	• The storage site is not located in one of Puro's pre-approved jurisdictions. Therefore, it must demonstrate a sufficiently robust legal framework for environmentally safe geological CO₂ storage in Brazil, as per Rule 3.2.11 of Puro's GSC Methodology - Edition 2024. • Law No. 14,993/2024 designates ANP as the competent authority for regulating and authorizing geological CO₂ capture and storage activities and establishes authorization conditions for CCS activities in Brazil. This law already fulfills most requirements from Puro's GSC Methodology - Edition 2024, with only two requirements currently unmet but expected to be addressed through future regulatory expansion by ANP.	Puro Regulatory Analysis.pdf; Law no. 14993_PT Official Version.pdf; Law no. 14993_EN Non-official Translation.pdf; Letter_ANP_4967536_Uisa_PT.pdf; Letter_ANP_4967536_Uisa_EN Non-official Translation.pdf	Required to be assessed	Technical eligibility

c4.3	<i>Relevant permits for the injection and storage of geological CO₂ have been planned or obtained</i>	Assessed	The UISA project is still in geological site investigation, with no exploration licenses issued yet. These will be applied for upon completion of the geological survey analysis, estimated for Q2 2025 (end of Phase 2). The UISA project has been accepted for analysis within the Brazilian National Agency for Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP) pilot scheme, with relevant authorizations to be issued upon submission of applicable documentation defined by the ANP.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; CO ₂ Logistics and BECCS summary report.pdf; Evidences folder	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality
c4.4	<i>Experimental/Computational procedures to characterize the storage site(s) have been identified, in progress, or completed</i>	Assessed	In Phase 1, Hidroplan was hired to develop an initial geology review using available literature and ANP seismic and well data. Based on this review and Baker-Hughes work, Explor acquired a 20km ² 3D seismic survey in September 2023 and 312 km of 2D seismic lines between July and December 2024. Baker-Hughes has now been conducting Phase 2 activities: reservoir modeling, site favorability report, CARB reports, and well drilling plans. In Phase 3, UISA will acquire well data and fluid samples to confirm CO ₂ storage potential at the selected site.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; CO ₂ Logistics and BECCS summary report.pdf; Evidences folder	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality
c4.5	<i>Storage site for CO₂ is secured (e.g. letters of intent, contracts)</i>	Assessed	- For the storage site specifically, UISA has hired or will hire multiple contractors for project development: Hidroplan for technical consultancy on initial geological investigation using public legacy wells and seismic data, Baker-Hughes for storage project management and potential service provision, and Explor Brasil Geociência for 2D and 3D seismic investigations. - Overall, the logistics chain will be owned and operated by UISA through a vertically integrated design, with UISA serving as the sole operator for CO₂ capture, transport, and storage.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; CO ₂ Logistics and BECCS summary report.pdf; Evidences folder	Not required	Maturity & Quality
c5	Additionality is demonstrated	Passed				
c5.1	<i>Carbon additionality to the baseline</i>	Passed	Without UISA's bio-CCS project (which retrofits the facility with CCS), there would be no CO ₂ removals. The existing ethanol and sugar plant currently emits biogenic CO ₂ directly into the atmosphere as a result of sugarcane fermentation during ethanol production.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; Puro - Uisa additionality form.pdf	Required to be passed	Technical eligibility
c5.2	<i>Financial additionality</i>	Passed	The supplier's cash flow model compares the UISA project with an alternative scenario involving Brazil's RenovaBio program, which generates CBIO revenues. Despite this revenue stream, the alternative scenario shows negative returns, indicating financial non-viability. The UISA project, with no revenue sources (excluding CORCs revenues for additionality purposes) and no public subsidies received to date, exhibits even lower returns than the non-viable	Puro - Uisa additionality form.pdf; Uisa bio-CCS financial model.xlsx	Required to be passed	Technical eligibility

			alternative. Sensitivity analysis validated these findings, confirming that CORCs sales are essential for profitable operation and investment payback. This investment analysis demonstrates that neither scenario is financially attractive under normal market conditions, confirming that CORCs are integral to project viability and establishing clear financial additionality.			
c5.3	<i>Regulatory additionality</i>	Passed	The project is not required by existing laws, regulations, or other binding obligations in Brazil. However, UISA declared being publicly committed to have net-zero emissions by 2035.	Puro - Uisa additionality form.pdf	Required to be passed	Technical eligibility
c6	Environmental and social safeguards	Passed				
c6.1	<i>Stakeholder consultations have been planned or conducted</i>	Assessed	- Potential stakeholders have been identified but not yet invited, including local stakeholders, relevant authorities, NGOs, and industry experts. The consultations have not started yet, with a draft communication plan to be developed upon project implementation in Phase 3. - Ongoing feedback and grievance mechanisms have not been planned yet; however the supplier anticipates holding frequent general meetings with local stakeholders to ensure transparency and address questions and concerns. These mechanisms will enable stakeholders to continue submitting feedback about CO₂ removal activities beyond the initial consultation period. They will have to be clearly described for the audit.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; Puro_Uisa Stakeholder Engagement Report.pdf	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality
c6.2	<i>Applicable regulations for the geological storage activity have been identified</i>	Assessed	UISA follows comprehensive Brazilian regulations including Law No. 14,993/2024 for CCS activities, Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), Provisional Authorization for the Operation of Rural Activities (APF), and the Brazilian General Personal Data Protection Law (LGPD).	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; Puro_Uisa Environmental and Social Safeguards Report.pdf	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality
c6.3	<i>Environmental and social permits, assessments, and other statutory documentation have been identified, planned, or obtained</i>	Assessed	An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is mandatory under Mato Grosso state legislation, with UISA planning to formalize its intention and negotiate Terms of Reference with SEMA-MT during Phase 2, along with requesting a specific drilling license. Additionally, authorization from ANP is required under the recently signed CCS-Law, with UISA's project approved for the pilot CCS scheme while regulations are being developed. UISA has engaged Green Agroflorestal Consultoria to assist with environmental licensing and EIA preparation.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; Green Proposal for EIA study of Uisa BECCS project.pdf; Letter_ANP_4967536_Uisa_PT .pdf; Letter_ANP_4967536_Uisa_EN Non-official Translation.pdf	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality

c6.4	<i>Environmental and social safeguards assessment has been planned, drafted, or conducted</i>	Assessed	UISA conducted a thorough environmental and social safeguard assessment covering non-discriminatory recruitment practices, inclusive workplace policies, and protocols for occupational health and safety hazards. The supplier has established extensive programs including Risk Management, Construction Waste Management, Environmental Management, Health and Safety Programs, Air Quality Monitoring, and a Health, Safety and Wellbeing Management System, while also being a UN Global Compact signatory with approved Code of Ethics and Diversity and Inclusion policies.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; Puro_Uisa Environmental and Social Safeguards Report.pdf	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality
c6.5	<i>Risk assessment has been planned, drafted, or conducted</i>	Assessed	As part of the EIA, UISA identified environmental risks related to air, water and soil pollution through their Environmental Aspects Survey, which maps risks and impacts from operations to anticipate hazards and ensure appropriate mitigation measures are in place. UISA has also identified potential health and safety hazards using routine and non-routine assessment tools, with quantitative and qualitative measures considered in the Risk Management Program. A site-specific storage risk assessment was also conducted by Baker Hughes, on behalf of UISA, to identify potential threats to the storage site integrity and outline preventive safeguards to ensure minimal risks.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; Puro_Uisa Environmental and Social Safeguards Report.pdf; Uisa BECCS Preliminary MMV and Risk Management Plan.pdf; Uisa BECCS Risk Register.xlsm; Uisa BECCS CARB Document Status.pdf	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality
c7	Facility has monitoring, reporting, and LCA capabilities or tangible plans for it	Passed				
c7.1	<i>A monitoring plan has been drafted</i>	Passed	No comprehensive monitoring plan has yet been developed for UISA's bio-CCS project. Instead, a preliminary LCA report has been prepared, which outlines the project's scope—covering CO ₂ capture, transport, and storage—and identifies key parameters to be monitored and calculated during operations. However, the project's scope should be expanded to include the entire CO ₂ removal activity, with appropriate allocation of GHG emissions between the removal activity and other valuable co-products (i.e., ethanol, sugar). There is no mention of monitor data for ensuring social and environmental safeguards, verifying that the surrounding region of the geological storage activity won't be endangered or otherwise negatively affected by the capture, transport, injection and storage activities. No record-keeping system is mentioned. Further work is needed to address these gaps prior to the audit.	Uisa bio-CCS LCA presentation.pdf; Uisa bio-CCS LCA report.pdf	Required to be passed	Maturity & Quality
c7.2	<i>A monitoring plan specific to the storage site(s) has been drafted</i>	Assessed	Preliminary monitoring and risk management plans have been drafted by Bakers Hughes, detailing the monitoring of CO ₂ plume development, legacy well integrity and injection well integrity. Baker	Uisa BECCS Preliminary MMV and Risk Management Plan.pdf	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality

			Hughes is preparing additional documents including site-based risk assessment, pre-injection testing plan, testing and monitoring plan, post-injection site care and site closure plan. Final documents are expected by the end of Phase 2, though some components depend on the well design type to be determined by Baker Hughes based on UISA's decision during Phase 3.			
c7.3	<i>An LCA model specific to the facility's operation is prepared in line with the monitoring plan</i>	Assessed	A preliminary LCA model was provided, with a supporting spreadsheet model, illustrating that LCA modelling has started. Project emissions have been estimated, but certain emission sources have been neglected. Moreover, at this stage, all data is based on estimates, when many parameters should be monitored/measured. Overall, the LCA model will need to be revised to comply with Puro's new GSC Methodology - Edition 2024 and align with a more comprehensive monitoring plan.	Uisa bio-CCS LCA presentation.pdf; Uisa bio-CCS LCA report.pdf; Uisa bio-CCS LCA model.xlsx	Not required	Maturity & Quality
c8	Leakage sources (excluding those from the use of biomass feedstock) are determined	Passed				
c8.1	<i>Leakage sources are identifiable, have been identified, and/or characterised</i>	Passed	The potential leakage sources have been identified, and mitigation plans for each source have been provided.	Uisa Leakage Determination – GSC.xlsx; Green Proposal for EIA study of Uisa BECCS project.pdf	Required to be passed	Technical eligibility/ Maturity & Quality
c8.2	<i>Procedures to assess mitigated leakage sources have been identified, planned or applied</i>	Assessed	An EIA study is mandatory under Brazilian legislation to identify and mitigate all impacts before the beginning of UISA's bio-CCS operations. The study has not been conducted yet; however data collection has started, and final EIA-related permits are expected by 2027. The assessment, led by Green Agroflorestral Consultoria, will cover potential impacts and mitigation measures related to the CO ₂ removal activity. According to Puro's GSC Methodology – Edition 2024, leakages will be mitigated if the EIA meets regulatory requirements and includes appropriate mitigation plans. This will have to be confirmed during the audit.	Uisa Leakage Determination – GSC.xlsx; Green Proposal for EIA study of Uisa BECCS project.pdf	Required to be assessed	Technical eligibility/ Maturity & Quality
c8.3	<i>Procedures to quantify non-mitigated leakage sources have been identified, planned or applied</i>	Assessed	Quantification of non-mitigated leakage sources is not applicable, as all leakages sources are anticipated to be mitigated. This will have to be confirmed during the audit.	Uisa Leakage Determination – GSC.xlsx	Required to be assessed	Technical eligibility/ Maturity & Quality
c9	Facility has likely co-benefits and positive SDG impacts	Passed				

c9.1	Facility-specific co-benefits have been identified	Assessed	No co-benefits have been identified.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality
c9.2	Facility-specific SDG targets or indicators have been identified	Assessed	No specific SDG target or indicators have been selected.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf	Required to be assessed	Maturity & Quality
c9.3	NDCs commitments, or other net-zero plans relevant to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement of the host country have been identified	Assessed	Brazil promotes CCS in energy and biofuels sectors as a decarbonization tool, with the recent Fuels of the Future Law regulating CCS activities as part of government efforts to support decarbonization. UISA's bio-CCS activity falls outside Brazilian NDC targets and is not legally required for emissions abatement, therefore no authorization restrictions apply for CORC trading from the project.	Puro - Uisa Project Description.pdf; Brazil's second NDCs_November 2024.pdf	Not required	Maturity & Quality
c10	Facility team has access to relevant knowledge and skills	Passed				
c10.1	Relating to CO ₂ capture	Assessed	UISA has the required expertise to develop and operate the bio-CCS project, leveraging its experience in sugar and ethanol production. To support project development and implementation, the supplier engaged the following specialized technical experts: • Renovar Sustentabilidade – Project management support • Hidroplan – Geological investigations using legacy wells and seismic data • Baker Hughes – Storage project management and potential service provider • Explor Brasil Geociência – 2D and 3D seismic investigations • Trimeric Corporation – Basic and conceptual engineering design • CO₂ pipeline locational study to be hired • Green Agroflorestal Consultoria – EIA study	CO ₂ Logistics and BECCS summary report.pdf	Not required	Maturity & Quality
c10.2	Relating to CO ₂ logistics (transport)				Not required	Maturity & Quality
c10.3	Relating to geological storage of CO ₂				Not required	Maturity & Quality
c10.4	Relating to monitoring and emission accounting				Not required	Maturity & Quality