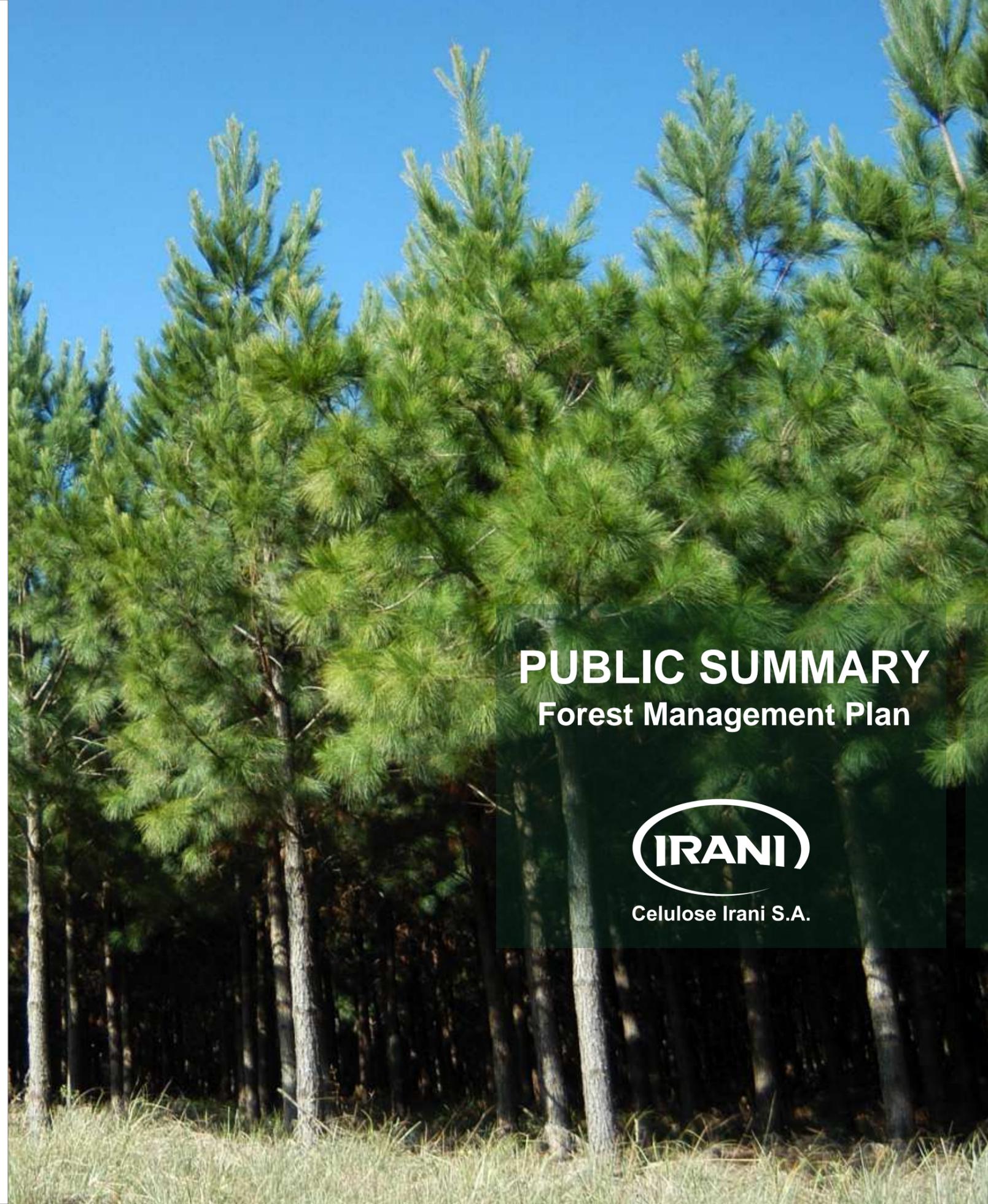




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The mark of
responsible forestry



PUBLIC SUMMARY

Forest Management Plan



Celulose Irani S.A.



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PRESENTATION

The Company was founded in 1941 by Sociedade Vinícola Rio-Grandense and has been controlled since 1994 by the Grupo Habitasul, Celulose Irani S.A is a Public Company. The products are 100% recyclable, with absolute respect for people and the environment. The Company produces timber, pulp, kraft paper, sheets and boxes of corrugated cardboard and resins from a planted and renewable forestry base.

The Company has 2359 employees and 784 service providers, distributed in the Company's business units: Forest and Paper (Vargem Bonita - SC and Santa Luzia - MG), Packaging (Vargem Bonita - SC, Indaiatuba - SP), Resins (Balneário Pinhal - RS), Commercial Paper (Sao Paulo - SP) and it has offices in São Paulo (SP), Joaçaba and the HQ is in Porto Alegre - RS.

IRANI's activities are guided by the concept and practice of sustainable development, from the management of the forest to the final disposal of the product. The Company has consolidated this position through constant investments in technology and human resources, always considering the environmental aspects in its projects. In this sense, we would like to highlight the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), using biomass for power generation, and the Wastewater Treatment Plant projects. Both enable the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and obtain carbon credits under the Kyoto Protocol.



IRANI is also considered carbon neutral because of the planted pine forests, its main source of raw material, which result in a high degree of carbon removal from the atmosphere; it was the first Brazilian company to obtain certification of its Greenhouse Gases Inventory (ISO 14064).

With this management model, IRANI seeks to maintain a balance between its production activities and the preservation of the environment, adopting a socially responsible attitude. For Celulose Irani S.A, sustainability is not just a way to operate the Company's activities, but the surest way to grow with value and transparency.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

The Celulose Irani SA actions are oriented towards environmental preservation. The Company has certified the unit in Indaiatuba (SP) with the ISO 14001 and started the process for implanting this certification process in the Paper and Packaging units in Santa Catarina. Through a policy Celulose Irani undertakes to:

1. Comply with environmental regulations and promote responsible corporate actions at a local, regional and global level;
2. Maintain an environmental management system that seeks the continuous improvement of its activities, adopting measures and devices to prevent pollution that are technically proven and economically viable;
3. Promote the sustainable use of its forests and consider the research and transfer of technology in all its activities;
4. Include environmental criteria in its contracts and activities with suppliers, service providers, integrated and



FOREST POLICY

Objective of the Public Briefing

The Celulose Irani S.A. Forest Management Plan aims to promote the Company's commitment to sustainable management of their properties, making public their responsibility to the environment and people.

This document summarizes the actions taken by IRANI and shows that they follow strict control and comply with environmental legislation, respecting the Principles and Criteria of the FSC®.

The Celulose Irani SA Forest Management Plan is subject to change, as the activities are constantly evolving, and the Company values the quality of the entire production process.

Objective of Forest Management

Produce forestry raw materials using recognized forestry and management techniques, to meet the industrial demand of Celulose Irani S.A.

Forest Mission

Ensure the sustainable supply of forestry raw materials for the Paper Mill using planted forests, with absolute respect for the environment and people.





FOREST HISTORY

The IRANI forest acreage started to be established in the early 60s, with Pinus seeds from Georgia (USA), the seedlings have been produced, since then, in the Company's nursery. Initially the soil preparation was done manually and, from 1972, it was mechanized.

The first timber harvest occurred in 1975 with the systematic thinning out using a chainsaw. From 1980, the thinning out became selective and the activity was outsourced. At that same time, the trucks used to transport the wood were tippers with mechanized loading, and they were outsourced at the end of this decade. Roads were opened and maintained by a Company team which had its own equipment. Today the activities in the forest nursery are the Company's own and the forestry activities are in the process of in-sourcing, the remainders are carried out by service providers. The activities follow strict control and comply with environmental legislation. Thus, IRANI seeks to minimize environmental impacts by investing heavily in new technologies and the improved capabilities of the employees.

Since 2008, Celulose Irani SA has maintained the FSC® Forest Management certificate for all their own forests in Santa Catarina, pledging to implant the necessary improvements for full compliance with the FSC standards, following the evolution of the indicators that define good forest management. The Company also obtained the FSC® Chain of Custody for its Paper mills and Packaging units in Vargem Bonita (SC) and Indaiatuba (SP). This certification allows IRANI to manufacture its products with the FSC® seal, as the Company does not use 100% of the certified raw materials in its manufacturing process.

FSC

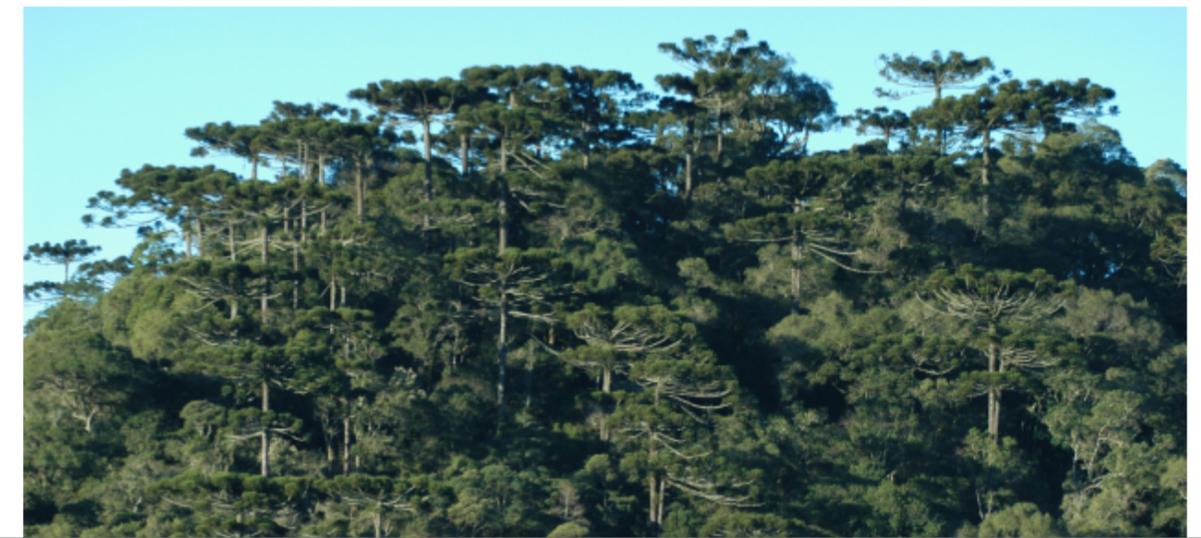
The FSC® "Forest Stewardship Council®" is a non-governmental organization established in 1993 as a response to international concern over the fate of the world's forests. The certification concept arose to control the productive forestry practices valuing the products obtained through responsible forest management.

A group made up of businesses and environmental organizations around the world began negotiations for the creation of an independent entity, which established universal principles to ensure good forest management. Since then, the FSC® has become the system of forest certification with the greatest international credibility, incorporating equally the interests of social, environmental and economic groups.

Certification is a voluntary process where a forestry enterprise is evaluated by an independent organization, the certifier that verifies the compliance with environmental, economic and social issues that are part of the principles and criteria of FSC®.

Principles and Criteria

1. Compliance with the Laws and Principles of the FSC;
2. Responsibilities and Rights of Possession and use of land;
3. Rights of indigenous peoples;
4. Community Relations and Workers' Rights;
5. Benefits of the Forest
6. Environmental Impact;
7. Management Plan;
8. Monitoring and Evaluation;
9. Maintenance of Forests with a High Conservation Value;
10. Plantations.



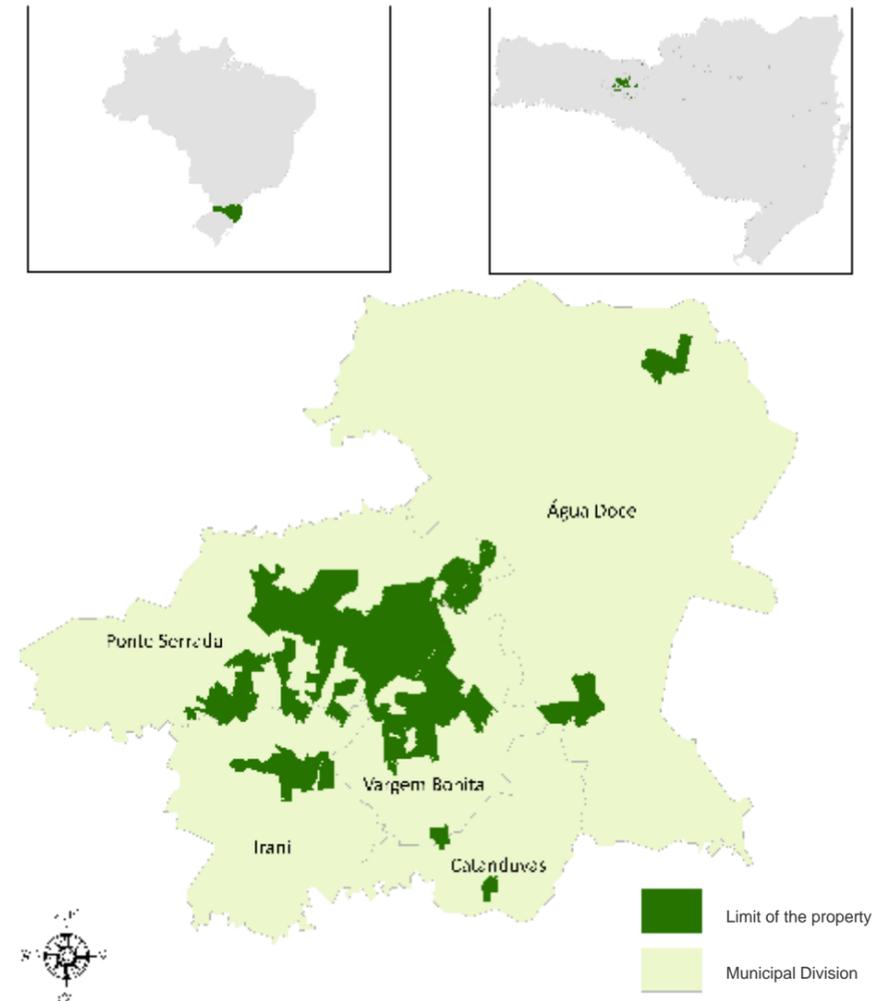


DESCRIPTION OF THE FORESTRY MANAGEMENT UNIT

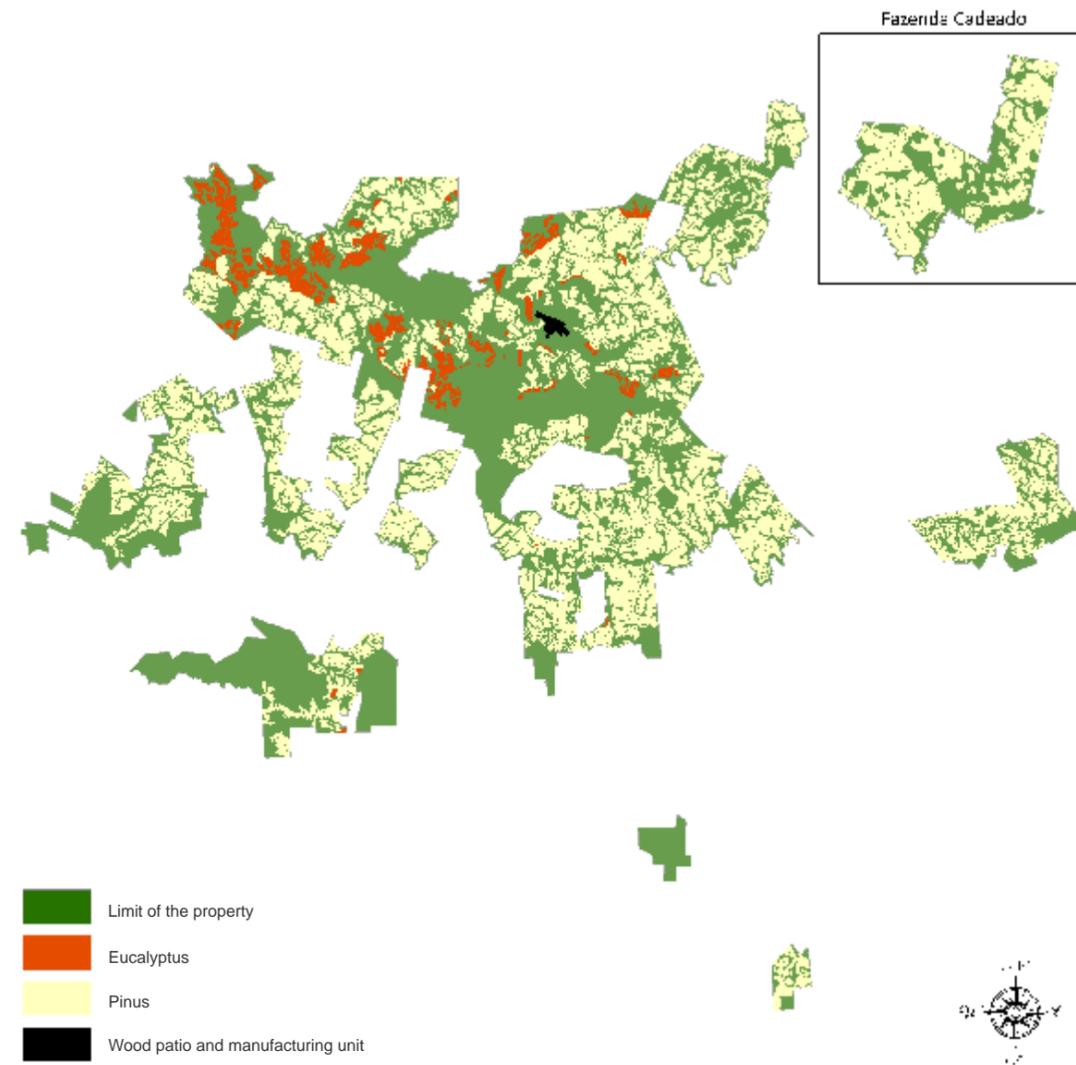
Enterprise

Celulose Irani SA owns 29,820 hectares of land in Santa Catarina, spread over 14 properties located in five municipalities: Água Doce, Catanduvas, Irani, Ponte Serrada and Vargem Bonita. There are 13,741 hectares of planted forests, 12,411 with Pinus spp. for pulp and paper production and 1,330 of Eucalyptus spp. For the production of energy.

Location of IRANI forest areas - Santa Catarina



Location of commercial plantations and wood patios

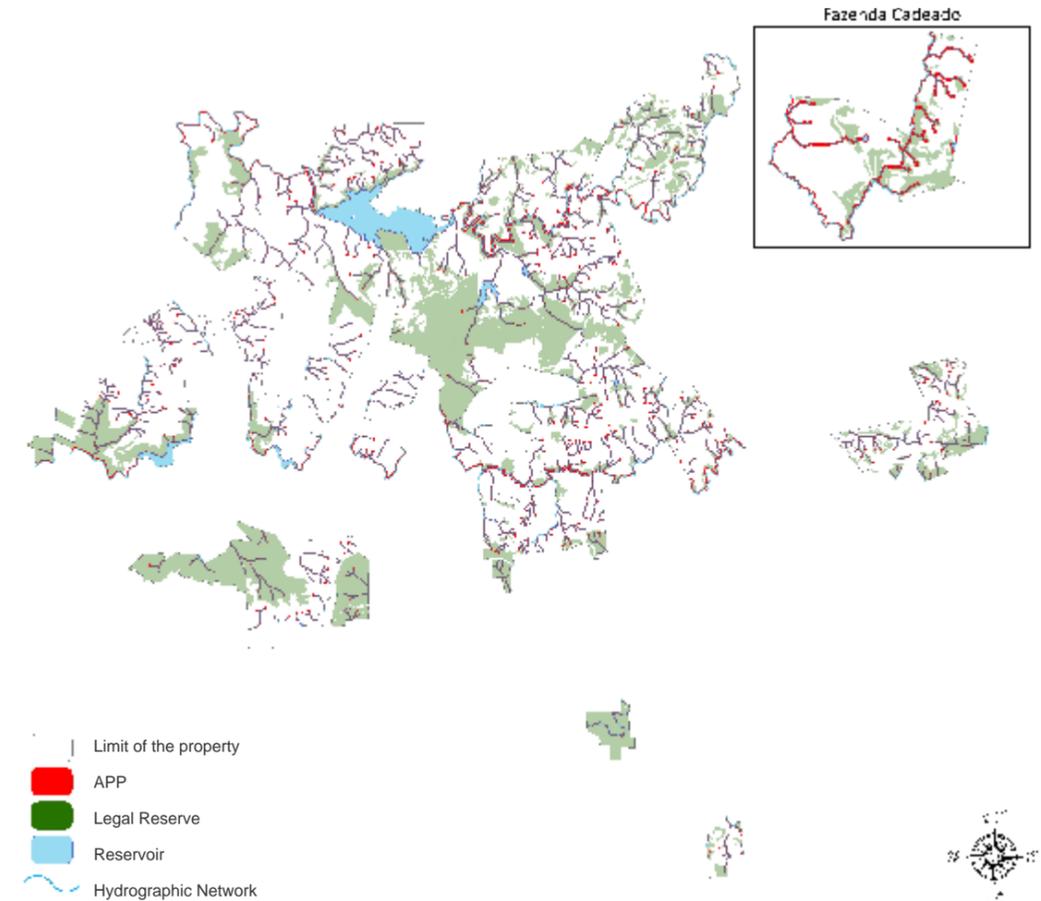


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The areas destined for production corresponds to about 46% of the total and are interspersed, in the form of mosaics, with Permanent Preservation Areas; Legal Reserve, that are duly recorded, whose area exceeds that required by legislation by 6%, and other native forest areas, totaling about 47% of the Company's properties.

The remainder corresponds to the infrastructure such as roads, power grid, artificial reservoirs, Paper Mills and Packaging factory, hydroelectric plants (SHPs), residential village, among others.

Location of the protected areas



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IRANI Land Use Base: 12/31/2013

	Land Use	Area	%
Production areas	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	12,411	42.0
	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	1,330	4
	Other species	110	0.4
Preservation Areas	APP	3,343	11
	Legal Reserve	7,661	26
	Other conservation areas	2,907	10
	Araucaria National Park	102	0.3
Infrastructure		1,956	7
Total		29,820	100.0

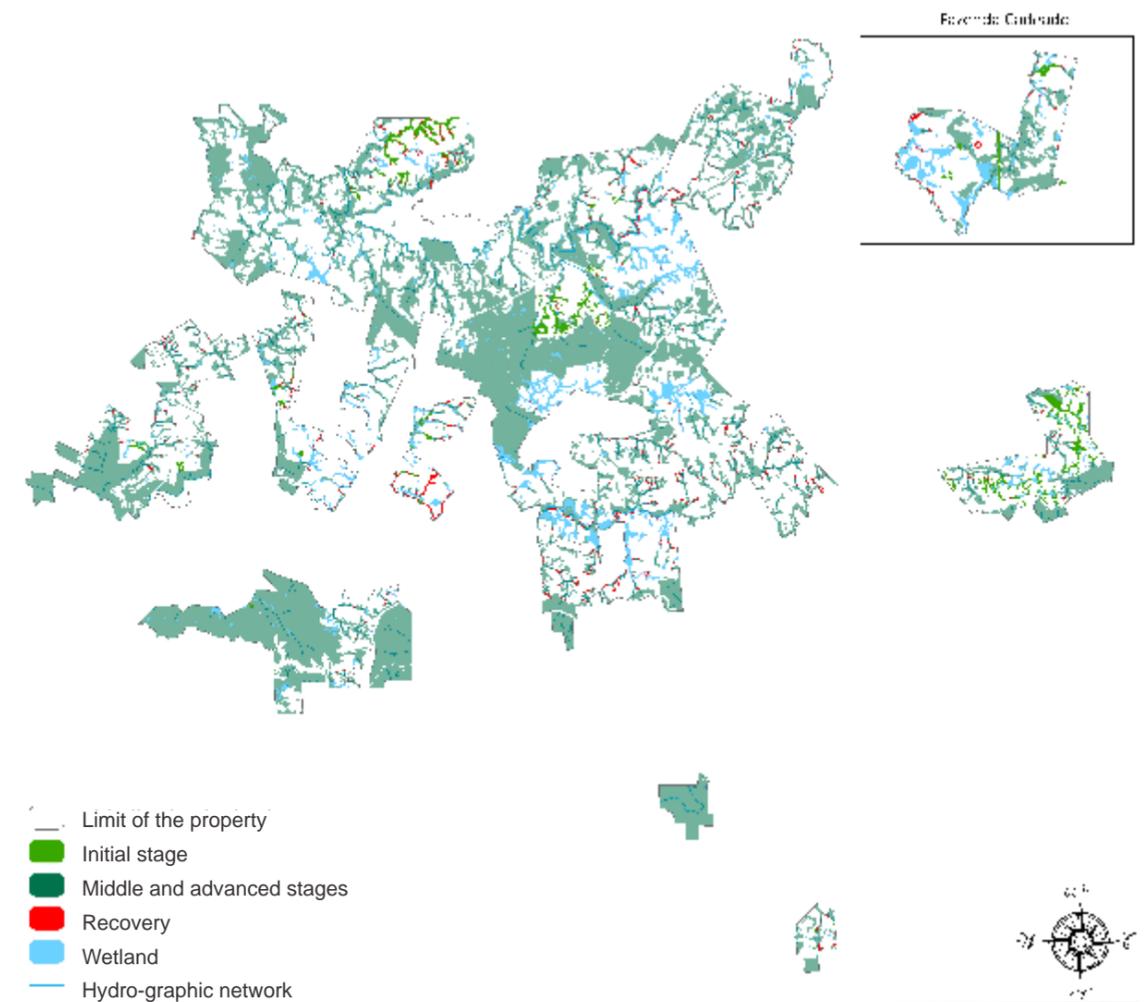
All the IRANI properties were geo-referenced according to the INCRA standard, defined by Law N°. 10.267/01, and currently some processes are still awaiting the opinion of the responsible body.



Biodiversity

The IRANI forest area is located in the Western Region of Santa Catarina, part of the Atlantic Forest Biome, characterized as the Mixed Ombrophylous Forest, better known as the Araucaria Forest.

Location of forest types



The geo-climatic data, characteristics of the region, are: the annual average temperature varies around 17 ° C with a frost in the winter months. The land consists of uplands and mountainous areas. The soil is shallow with the visible exposure of bedrock. The region is very rich in watercourses, as the two most important rivers flow through the IRANI lands: Rio do Mato and Rio Irani.

Biological data collected with the Wild Fauna and Flora project was carried out in partnership with Embrapa-forests, and obtained the following results:

Flora: 110 tree species were identified, and, of these, five are listed as species that are in danger of extinction, published in 2008 by the Ministry of Environment (IN 006/2008). These are: Araucaria (*Araucaria angustifolia*), Walnut (*Ocotea porosa*), Tree Fern (*Dicksonia sellowiana*), Jelly Palm (*Butia eriospatha*) and the Soap Tree (*Quilaja brasiliensis*).

Mammals: the occurrence of 26 species of mammals was confirmed, distributed across eight orders: Marsupials (3); Xenarthra (3); Chiroptera (2); Primates (2), Carnivora (6); Artiodactyla (3), Rodentia (6), and Lagomorpha (1). From the species that were recorded, three are mentioned as vulnerable in the list of Brazilian fauna that is threatened with extinction: Puma (*Puma concolor*), Ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*) and *Leopardus* sp. Some taxa are not listed as threatened, but have relevant interest in a conservation analysis such as: Armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus* and *Euphractus sexcinctus*), Anteater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*), Mustelid *Galictis* sp, Deer *Mazama* spp. and the Collared Peccary (*Pecari Tajacu*). Among the birds that stand out are the Penelope, *Tinamus solitarius*, Black-fronted Piping Guan, Brazilian Tanager, Araponga, Sayaca Tanager, many humming-birds, Toucans, Saíras and Violaceous Euphonia.

Birds: 215 species were recorded for the region in question (Annex 01). Among those that stand out as highly demanding taxa to the environmental quality, such as the Mantled Hawk (*Leucopternis polionotus*), King Vulture (*Sarcoramphus papa*) and Pileated Parrot (*Pionopsitta pileata*) and/or dependent of specific microhabitats such as: Rufous-tailed Antthrush (*Chamaeza ruficauda*), Black-bellied Seedeater (*Sporophila melanogaster*), Speckle-breasted Antpitta (*Hyllopes nattereri*) and the Blackish-blue Seedeater (*Cyanoloxia moesta*). The avifauna community found in the region is primarily forestry, with representative's dependent of conserved environments (forests) and other occupants of shrub and forest edges, therefore, less susceptible to environmental changes.

These studies were intended to get to know the existing species in the forest area, identify rare and/or endangered species, and from this develop a plan for ongoing monitoring to maintain the existing biodiversity and to define critical areas for recovery and possible occurrence of High Conservation Value Forests.

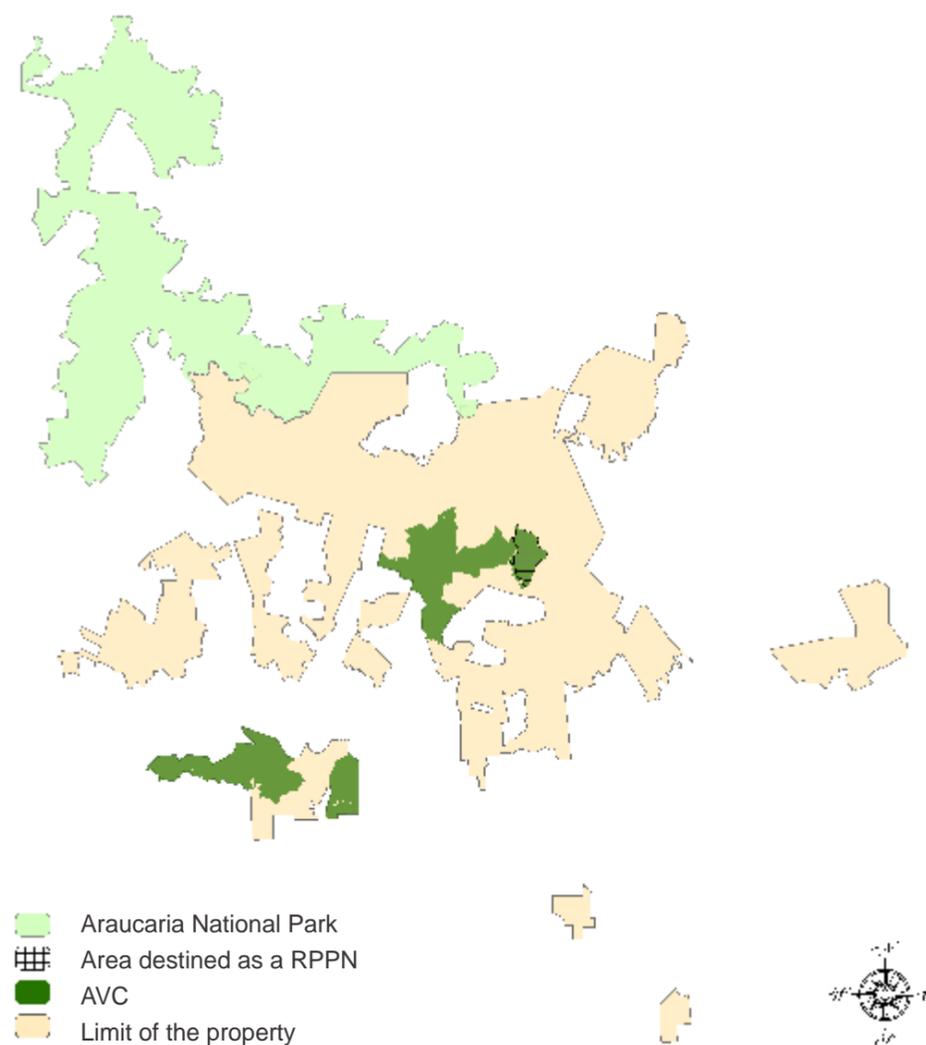


Other projects have been completed or are in progress:

- 1. Black Capuchin Project** - conducted in partnership with Embrapa-forests, aims to study the species (*Cebus nigritus*) and their interactions with the natural and planted forests in Celulose Irani SA.
- 2. Frog Project** - developed by a researcher in the Animal Biology Graduate Program at UNESP, with the aim of making a survey of the anuran fauna in forest fragments belonging to IRANI.
- 3. The Wild Boar Ecology Project (Javeli)** - developed by a doctoral student at UFRJ in order to assess possible environmental disturbances of biological contamination of wild boar in Santa Catarina, with a focus on the ecology of wild boars (wild boar, peccary and collared peccary).
- 4. The project "Study of alternatives for minimizing the influence of the cultivation of Pinus spp. in the Santa Catarina biodiversity"** - this project was to evaluate the behavior of the dispersion of Pinus in different environments.
- 5. Ichthyofauna project** - started in 2008 with the objective of identifying the species of existing fish populations in the Flor do Mato, Cristo Rei & São Luiz reservoirs and assess water quality using fish as bioindicators.
- 6. The Purple Chested Parrot Reintroduction Project in the Araucaria National Park** - is being developed by the Carijós Institute NGO and aims to reintroduce specimens parrot Purple Chested Parrot that were seized in captivity, returning them to a free life in the Araucárias, that is near to the areas of IRANI.
- 7. The Project "Effect of the presence of the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) on the regeneration of *Araucaria angustifolia* in Santa Catarina"** - is a master's thesis developed in conjunction with UFSC in order to assess the damage caused by the wild boar in the regeneration of Araucaria.

In 2013 Celulose Irani SA began the process of creating a RPPN (Private Natural Heritage Reserve), which will have 285ha of preserved native forest, located on a farm in Campina da Alegria in Vargem Bonita. This area is part of the forest region, which together total about 3.150ha where attributes defined as High Conservation Value were identified. These areas contain a high concentration of local biodiversity, are extensive areas, landscape level and contains rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems, which are the criteria for the definition of its s attributes. IRANI maintains environmental projects related to these areas and also has a patrol system with the support of forest guards.

Localização das áreas de Alto Valor de Conservação



FOREST MANAGEMENT

Forest management is based on the following chart:



The forestry directorate defines the assumptions that define the guidelines for the management goals and the development of operational resources for the coordination of the Forestry, Marketing, Logistics, Planning and Forest Research areas.

The forest area has 35 direct employees who are responsible for the planning, control, supervision and operations management, besides the monitoring and seedling production, and 138 indirect workers, provide services in the operational areas.





FOREST MANAGEMENT

The choice of planting the *Pinus taeda* and *Eucalyptus dunnii* is due to the adaptation of these species to the climatic conditions of the southern region of the country, besides the particular conditions of the soil that allow for optimum productivity.

The forest production cycle in IRANI starts with the acquisition of seeds from the market, that have higher levels of genetic material than those acquired from the Company's forest nursery, located in Vargem Bonita - SC. The annual production capacity is approximately 6 million seedlings. In 2013 about 3.1 million seedlings were produced, 2.5 mi. were *Pinus* spp. and 633 000 *Eucalyptus* spp. Celulose Irani SA also produced about 10 thousand native seedling such as *Araucaria* (*Araucaria angustifolia*), Walnut (*Ocotea porous*) and Fruit trees, for the recovery of degraded areas, the enrichment of forests and donations for social environmental activities with the communities living near to the plants and to employees.



Soil preparation is made keeping part of waste from the harvest - leaves, bark, twigs - forming a cover that protects the soil from erosion, retaining its moisture and helping with the replenishing of nutrients. The *Pinus* is planted all-round the year, whereas the *Eucalyptus*, is planted only in the months from October to December.

The areas are planted forming mosaics with the Permanent Preservation Areas (APP) and the Legal Reserve, covered with native forests, which ensures the conservation of the biodiversity through the formation of blocks and ecological corridors. This system facilitates the genetic flow of flora and fauna between remaining forests.

The IRANI management cycle, from planting to the final cutting, is 14 years for *Pinus* spp. and 7 years for *Eucalyptus* spp. The harvest is mechanized, ensuring better working conditions and safety for employees, with a lower environmental impact. The Production stages - from the soil preparation to transporting the timber - are performed by subcontractors, in full accordance with the rules and principles of the FSC.

The Celulose Irani forest inventory is taken every two years and aims to provide qualitative and quantitative information about the wood inventory, assisting in the planning of forestry production, optimization of the use of the forests and strategic decision making in the short, medium and long term.

The measurement of the forest uses the fixed area sampling method, with plots of 400m², and the stratified sampling procedure with the random distribution of the sample units.

Forest Protection

Protection against forest fires

Preventive actions are carried out in the surrounding community in order to educate people about the careful use of fire and the environmental and economic damage caused by fires. The Company also maintains clean firebreaks in risk areas. The IRANI Forest Fire Brigade is responsible for the actions involved in the fighting of any eventual fires. The team is constantly trained by the fire brigades in the region and it has its own equipment, including a fire truck. The Company has an agreement of cooperation with the Fire Department of the City of Irani, which provides assistance in cases of accidents.

Monitoring and control of pests

Desde 1990, a Celulose Irani S.A. desenvolve o programa de combate à vespa-da-madeira (*Sirex noctilio*), por meio do controle biológico. A Empresa monitora a presença de ataques e o índice de parasitismo, prevenindo possíveis prejuízos econômicos e mantendo a sanidade de suas plantações.

Property Surveillance

The monitoring is done by guards who reside on farms so that they can monitor capital assets, curb predatory fauna and flora activities and control the access of visitors. Since 2008, the Company has an agreement with the Environmental Military Police of Santa Catarina, in order to cooperate in the monitoring and environmental education to preserve, conserve and improve the environment in the areas operated by the Company.



WOOD SUPPLY PLAN

The amount of wood delivered in 2013 for the production of pulp and energy in the Paper Mill was of 407 thousand tons, from its own planted forests, which is FSC® certified, and about 400 thousand tons acquired on the market according to the Company Buying Policy.

IRANI maintains a percentage of wood that comes from its own forests in the supply and also purchases from the local market to encourage farmers in the region to become timber suppliers in the long run. It also aims to strengthen the local timber industry, as it consumes significant amount of waste and by-products from sawmills and the veneer industry.

The Forestry Unit allocated approximately 50,000 tons of logs for sale in the market in 2013.

The consumption of raw materials by IRANI in 2013:

Raw Materials - own production	Volume (t)
Small logs for the process	290,000
Firewood	67,000
Forest waste	50,000

Raw Materials- purchased	Volume (t)
Small logs for the process	144,000
Wood Chips for the process	40,000
Firewood	22,000
Wood Chips Biomass	194,000

IRANI Buying Policy

IRANI acquires wood and pine chips from planted forests and implements efforts to avoid buying these products from controversial sources, according to the FSC®. To register its commitment to these standards, IRANI has prepared its Wood Purchasing Policy. In addition to the normal rules of negotiation, the process consists of risk analysis of suppliers made by Company professionals. Thus, Irani seeks ways to establish measures for responsible forest management through the acquisition of raw material from an appropriate and sustainable source.

The Company undertakes to:

1. Not acquire illegally harvested timber;
2. Will not acquire wood harvested in violation of traditional and civil rights;
3. Will not acquire wood harvested from forests where high conservation values are threatened by forest management activities;
4. Will not acquire wood harvested from native forests that are being converted to plantations or non-forest use;
5. Will not acquire wood harvested from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted.

SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Socio-environmental responsibility is a way to assume the co-responsibility for social and environmental development, involving the creation of actions that meet the demands of society. Celulose Irani SA seeks to unite its actions in the interests of all stakeholders: customers, shareholders, employees, contractors, suppliers, consumers, community, government and the environment, and incorporate these interests when planning its activities. The Company operates to avoid wasting scarce resources and seeks to create opportunities for development in the surrounding communities.

Before and after forestry activities face to face visits are carried out to registering complaints, questions and contact the company.

The impacts of the forestry operations are monitored and mitigated with the implementation of operational procedures based on management techniques that have the least impact.

Environmental Education

Celulose Irani SA has, in recent years, intensified its environmental education with staff and students from schools in the region where it operates.

Through training and awareness, IRANI wants to involve people in the pursuit of a sustainable society. Learning provides a change in attitudes and turns the people involved into conscious and participatory citizens.

The actions developed by IRANI involve lectures, nature walks, visits to the nursery, planting native seedlings, donated seedlings, distribution of educational pamphlets and an ecological vegetable garden.

By 2013 more than 28,036 thousand people in 14 municipalities took part in the activities developed by IRANI.

Environmental Guards

The Environmental Protectors Program is an initiative of the Environmental Military Police of Santa Catarina which aims the formation of pre-adolescents to be multipliers and environmental advocates.

In 2012 Celulose Irani sponsored the training of 27 young people from the Galeazzo Paganelli School of Education in Vargem Bonita (SC), the work will continue in 2013.

Ecological Trail

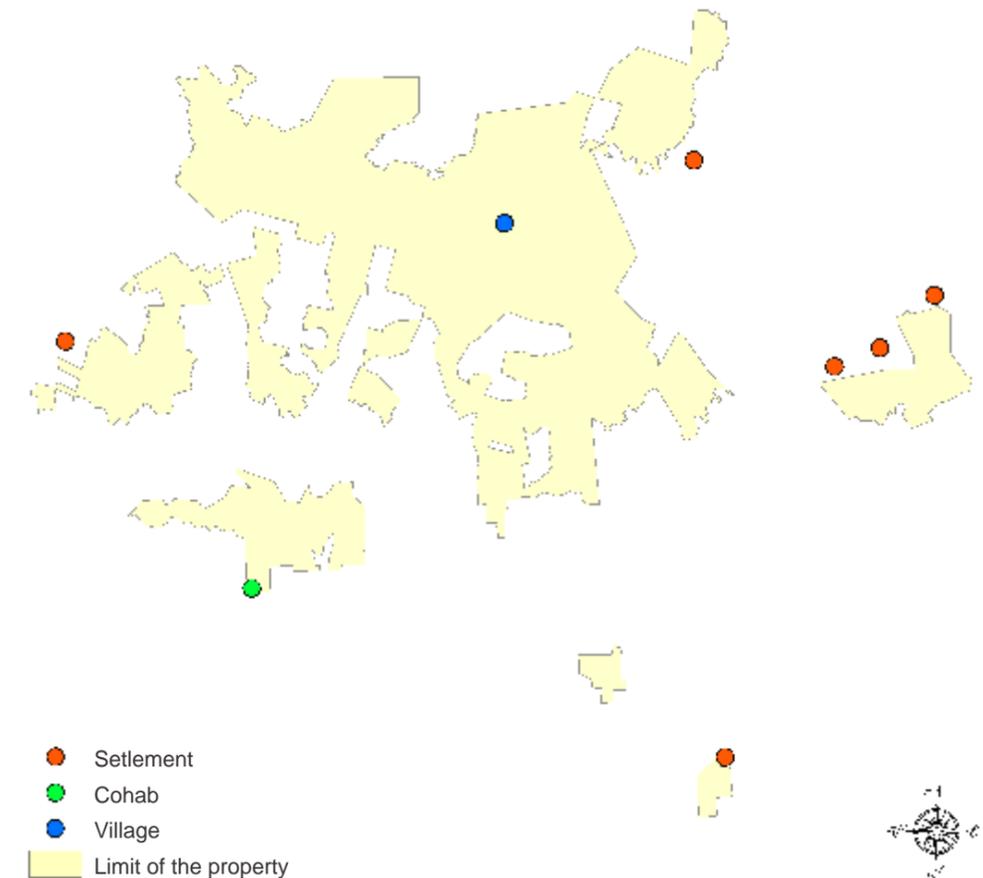
The Forestry Unit maintains an ecological trail in an area of Legal Reserve, in Vargem Bonita - SC. Known as the Tree ferns trail, because of the presence of the large amounts of this species in the area, runs for 2.300 m, where you can see springs, streams, native vegetation, small animals and all the beauty of the Atlantic Forest Biome. The trail is primarily used for environmental education. Participants receive information on the ecological balance of the ecosystem, food chain, ecological succession, the riparian vegetation and the conservation of native species, especially the endangered ones.

Community Relations

The Celulose Irani confronts are visited by the company management before carrying out the operations, receiving information about activities and their duration. Moreover, a channel of communication is maintained with the employees' unions, educational and research institutions, public and environmental agencies.

The properties adjacent to Irani are mostly small and have their activities based on agriculture, livestock and some reforestation.

Location of local internal and bordering communities



Benefits of the Forest

The forest is not only important for providing the timber resources it provides. Celulose Irani SA recognizes that there are many other benefits that natural and planted forests offer and these values should be identified. The Forest management activities shall encourage the efficient use of forest products and services in order to ensure economic viability, while generating environmental and social benefits.

Forest plantations, because of the mono-culture characteristics, do not ecologically replace natural vegetation areas. However, it has contributed to reduce the pressure of the local population and industry on areas of remaining forests to obtain wood as a source of energy, and wood for various uses.

The Forests have an effect on water regulation, maintaining the balance of physical and chemical characteristics of the soil. With the implementation and maintenance of natural and planted forests, in accordance with appropriate management techniques, the soil structure also remains stable. Besides, it also decreases the impact of rain water into the soil, which reduces the possibility of erosion and maintains the soil quality, preventing the silting up of the soil.

The forests have the ability to capture and fix carbon for decades and store it in the form of wood.

IRANI also acknowledges the benefit of its forests the existence of non-timber forest products with an economic value such as yerba mate, as well as other advantages:

- Conservation of native forest resources and biodiversity.
- Maintenance and recovery of Permanent Preservation Areas for the protection of water resources, conservation of springs and fountains.
- Generation of employment and income.
- Production of honey.
- Visitation with recreational and leisure purposes.
- Environmental awareness among employees.

At the core of the activities of IRANI is the use of renewable resources and the harmonious coexistence with the environment. With this model of management of natural resources, combined with an ethical business atmosphere and respect for people, the Company constantly seeks to reaffirm its commitment to sustainability.

Partnerships Program

The program began in 2004 with the goal of expanding its forest base and includes the neighboring population in the productive chain, generating employment opportunities and income for the producers around the factories. Currently, the program has plantations in 20 municipalities in the region.

Parceria Rural

Rural Partnership Program the producer offers IRANI areas of land for cultivation. The Company carries out the planting and operation of the forest until the harvest. At the end of the rotation, the forest production is divided between the parties, with the percentage defined according to the distance between the property and IRANI and the planting characteristics at each site.

The Forestry Unit takes into account when choosing new areas, the distance to the factory in Vargem Bonita, the topography, the previous land use, the need to use heavy machinery for the soil preparation, the expected development of the Forest and ease of adaptation to existing environmental standards, beyond the owner's willingness to accept such adjustments.

The Company currently has 69 partnership projects, which together account for approximately 3,400 acres.



COMMUNICATION CHANNEL

Irani maintains several communication channels with its stakeholders, such as lectures in schools and communities, the internet site, visit to the trade union, research projects and support for social projects, the Open Conversation internal newspaper, advice and participation in the forestry meetings and internal programs for the employee, such as climate research.

For more information, to send suggestions or questions, please contact the Forestry Unit (Vargem Bonita - SC) by email faleconosco@irani.com.br or by phone to **+55 49 3548 9156**.

SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Economic Indicator

Indicator	Results	
	2012	2013
Production (t) of pine wood - cellulose	264,747	288,523
Production (t) Eucalyptus wood - energy	72,340	118,825
Purchase of wood (t) - process	186,295	184,519
Purchase of wood (t) - biomass	232,642	215,741
MAI (Mean Annual Increment) - m ³ /ha/year		
Pinus (12 years)	41.1*	41.1*
Eucalyptus (7 years)	4.0	41.0
Own planted area (ha)	986.8	981.38
Number of partnership projects	67	69

* Areas considered without any thinning

Environmental Indicator

Indicator	Results	
	2012	2013
Fauna species	226	
Flora species	181	
Number of persons engaged in environmental education activities	196	404
Number of Research Projects (with contract)	4	8
Number of native seedlings donated	6,664	11,489

Social Indicator

Indicator	Results	
	2012	2013
Number of employees	33	35
Number of outsourced employees	131	138
Number of fishing authorizations	3,035	3,430
Number of visits to the Tree ferns trail	196	351