

GGL Glossary

In these standards the following definitions apply:

Actual value

The greenhouse gas emission saving for some or all of the steps of a specific biofuel production process calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23/04/2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources.

Approved agricultural certification systems

The GGLS1 approved material coming from different agricultural certification systems. The approved systems are laid down in the document named "Approved agricultural certification systems". Material coming from these sources is GGLS1 approved material, provided that evidence (certificates) is presented.

Approved certification body

A third party certification company that is accredited ISO 65 (or equivalent) for GGL and is approved by the GGL foundation.

Approved forest management certification systems

The GGLS-1 approved material coming from different sustainable forest management systems. The approved systems can be found on the GGL website (Greengoldlabel.org). Material coming from these sources is GGLS-1 approved material, provided that evidence (certificates) is presented.

Approved inspection body

A third party inspection company that is accredited ISO 17020 (or equivalent) for GGL and is approved by the GGL foundation.

Biofuels

Liquid or gaseous fuel produced from biomass.

Bioliquids

Liquid fuel for energy purposes other than for transport, including electricity and heating and cooling, produced from biomass.

Biomass

Biodegradable fractions of products, waste products and residues from agriculture (incl. vegetable and animal substances), forestry and related company branches, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and domestic waste.

Certificate of cleanliness

Document certifying that a certain storage/transport unit is visually dry, clean, does not contain any visual traces of previous cargo.

Certification body

Is an organization accredited and approved by European Accreditation Body which is member of the EA MLA (European co-operation for Accreditation – MLA agreement) to undertake third party assessment of this Scheme, and to award and withdraw Certificates of registration to these standards.

Chain of custody

Comprises all steps in the production chain, from feedstock production to final consumption (Communication from the Commission on voluntary schemes and default values in the EU biofuels and bio liquids sustainability scheme (2010/C 160/01))

Clean Raw Material

Clean wood is defined as codes 101-169 of the NTA 8003, versions 2008, with the understanding that to the extent this range contains generic codes for blends of materials, such blends may only be composed of material that each individually fall within the 101-169 range. The common interpretation of this range in the NTA as published in Dutch is that “clean wood” can be either “fresh wood” or “untreated used wood”, in which

- “Fresh wood” is wood, the composition of which has not changed compared to wood that grows in the forest and which has also not been in contact with other substances. Wood in this group may only have undergone size-reduction or drying. Wood residues from the sawmill, produced during size reduction of fresh wood, also fall under this definition.
- “Untreated used wood” is wood that has been used in a product and become available at the end of the life-time of the product, but has not been painted, glued, plasticised, impregnated or treated in any other similar way. (NB: This category is equivalent to A-wood according to the definition of the BRBS, an Interest Group for Waste Recycling Companies).

Conversion factor

The ratio between the amount of process input material and the amount of output.

Conversion unit

The facilities and technical installations where the biomass is transformed into biofuel/liquid biomass

CRM

Clean Raw Material

CRM claims

Are the CRM approved claims about a certain amount of material such as the seller's, producer's and supplier's claims.

CRM file

All necessary documents for CRM product certification are collected in a document file. This file is called the Clean Raw Material file.

CRM Manual

For CRM needed written manual containing the needed for the quality system needed procedures.

CRM Operator

Is every company within the chain that deals with certified materials.

Default value

A value derived from a typical value by the application of pre-determined factors and that may, in circumstances specified GGLS8, be used in place of an actual value.

Energy from renewable sources

Energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases.

Farms or Agriculture Production Units

Includes all farms and agricultural agents involved in the operations for the cultivation and subsequent harvesting of the biomass.

First Entry Point (FEP)

Operators (producers, traders, processors, conversion units) which collect GGL compliant biomass in order to process, convert or trade this biomass. It is the point where the biomass enters the GGL scheme for the first time.

Gate

The gate of the company is defined as the point where the material enters facilities covered by the GGLS and/or CRM standard, this may be external storage.

GGL

Green Gold Label

GGLS1 approved certification systems

Widely used certification systems that are recognized by the GGL foundation, because these comply with the minimum demands for GGLS1 for the quality system itself and the minimal rules to safeguard sustainability. Official documents from these approved systems are recognized by the GGL system and do not need further verification. Approved certification systems can be found on the GGL website (Greengoldlabel.org).

GGL claims

Are the GGL approved claims about a certain amount of material such as the seller's, producer's and supplier's claims.

GGL file

All necessary documents for GGL product certification are collected in a document file. This file is called the Green Gold Label file.

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Green House Gas (GHG)

GHG comprises the following gases: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous Oxide (N₂O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF₆) (as defined in Annex II of the Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC).

Green House Gas Emission

The release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere from sources in an installation (Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC).

Green House Gas Emission Saving

the greenhouse gas emission saving from the use of biofuels and bioliquids taken into account for measuring compliance with the requirements of the RED concerning national targets, measuring compliance with renewable energy obligations and eligibility for financial support for the consumption of biofuels and bioliquids, respectively (Article 17, paragraph 1 of the RED in conjunction with Article 17, paragraph 2 of the RED).

Green House Gas Emission Saving Calculation

The calculation method regarding the green house gas emission saving from the use of biofuels and bioliquids set out in Article 19, paragraph 1 of the RED.

Independent approved agricultural certification systems for GGLS1

Are the approved third party agricultural certification systems listed in the document named "Approved agricultural certification systems".

Independent approved forest management certification systems

Are the approved third party forest management certification systems listed in the document named "Approved forest management certification systems".

Independent inspection body

A third party inspection company that is accredited ISO 17020 (or equivalent) for biomass.

ISO/IEC 65:1996

General requirements for bodies operating product certification schemes. The equivalent European standard is EN 45011:1998. Due to be replaced by ISO 17065.

Independent Laboratory

A third party laboratory that is accredited ISO 17025 (or equivalent) for analyzing biomass

Lot

Defined quantity of biomass for which the quality is to be determined.

Mass balance

Methodology to calculate how much material fits under the Green Gold Label system

Mass Balance Reference

A reference number that allows for backtracking the Mass Balance assignment of each dispatch. This reference number makes it possible to check the internal allocation process from inputs to outputs at a later stage by way of following the rules and procedures set out in this the GGL standards.

Net amount of biomass

The amount of biomass at point of discharge

Net CV

Net calorific value (net heat of combustion at constant pressure); $Q_v(\text{net})$ or LHV (lower heating value) the heat that is produced by combustion of a unit quantity of a solid or liquid fuel when burned under conditions such that all the water in the products remains in the form of vapor.

Origin

The area (on country level) where the biomass/biofuel has been produced.

Point of Waste Origin

The physical site(s) where the waste or residues are produced (eg saw mill or restaurant)

Producer

Is the (final) producer (acting as FEP) that converts raw material into (semi-finished) biomass material, on which a GGL producer claim or a CRM producer claim is made.

Producer's claim

A written and signed claim by the producer about GGL or CRM approved of origin of a certain amount of biomass. To be valid, the producer claim has to come from a GGL or CRM certified producer and to comply with the format as laid down by the GGL foundation.

Product

Is the eventual biomass produced by the final producer

Product certificate

Both the GGL and CRM product certificates are transaction certificates issued by the GGL or CRM certifier when the shipment complies with GGLS4 resp. CRM2. It is issued to a shipment of material arriving at the power plant with the intention to be transformed into energy.

Quality of biomass

The chemical composition, including net CV describes the quality of the biomass.

Raw material

as defined in the MEP-subsidy laws on the basis of the Dutch technical advice norm NTA-8003, namely:

- (1) pure biomass by its very nature", meaning a "clearly recognisable biomass stream containing no more than 1% impurities of any kind (biomass or otherwise)", and
- (2) consist of "fresh wood", defined for this purpose as: "wood, the composition of which has not changed compared to wood that grows in the forest and which has also not been in contact with other substances. Wood in this group may only have undergone size-reduction or drying. Wood

residues from the sawmill, produced during size reduction of fresh wood, also fall under this definition".

Renewable Energy Directive (RED)

Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC.

Sample

Quantity of material taken from a shipment or lot, of which represents that shipments or lots quality.

Sample preparation

Process of bringing samples to the condition required for analyzing or testing with the use of and accordance to the significant sample regulations and procedures

Sampling

Getting a representative sample with the use of and accordance to the relevant sample regulations and procedures.

Seller

Contractual partner of another trader or the trading department of the power plant that delivers a certain amount of biomass, including the possible subcontractor hired by the seller to collect the material from the production units. The seller can be a separate or the same legal entity as the producer of the biomass.

Seller's claim. (a.k.a. information table from the seller)

A written and signed claim by the seller about the origin of a certain amount of biomass. To be valid, the seller's claim has to come from a GGL or CRM certified seller and to comply with the format as laid down by the GGL foundation.

Shipment

Amount of biomass material assembled by the seller and shipped as one delivery.

Source

Is the original source of the vegetable material, where the original material was grown.

Supplier

Supplier of organic (raw) materials to the producer.

Supplier's claim

A written and signed claim by the supplier of (raw) material or half finished product to the producer about GGL or CRM approved origin of a certain amount of biomass is has or it is going to deliver. To be valid, the supplier's claim has to comply with the format as laid down by the GGL foundation.

Supply Chain

All operators that are involved in the movement of materials from the source to the final use (energy production within GGLS1 or biofuel distribution within GGLS1-RED). Operators that are part of the supply chain are biomass producers, FEP's, Processing units, Conversion units and Traders (biomass and biofuel).

Trader

An entity that has the buys and sell GGL compliant biomass/biofuel with or without having physical ownership the material.

Transaction certificate

A GGL transaction certificate or a CRM transaction certificate, issued by the GGL or CRM certifier to a certain amount of material which chain back to – and including – the source, and which complies with the rules laid down by the GGL Foundation.

Typical value

Means an estimate of the representative greenhouse gas emission saving for a particular biofuel production pathway.

Waste and residue

Within the Green Gold Label Standards the following definitions and rules are used

- Waste is any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard. Raw materials that have been intentionally modified to count as waste (e.g. by adding waste material to a material that was not waste) shall not be considered as qualifying.
- Residues are
 - A: Agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues (including straw, bagasse, husks, cobs and nut shells) are residues that are directly produced by agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry; they do not include residues from related industries or processing.
 - B: Processing residue is a substance that is not the end product(s) that a production process directly seeks to produce (including crude glycerine). It is not a primary aim of the production process and the process has not been deliberately modified to produce it.