

Green Gold Label Program

Version 2013.1 (January 2013)

Introduction & scope

Green Gold Label biomass are (residual) products of agricultural or forestry and related industries that align with the criteria mentioned in the Renewable Energy Directive (28/2009/EC). The geographical scope is global and covers the whole supply chain from biomass cultivation until the final user of the biomass. GGL biomass consists of organic (vegetal) material from responsibly managed forestry, agricultural production and plantations in accordance to the Green Gold Label standards (GGLS). These standards cover all transactions of products produced, processed, prepared or bought for marketing purposes by operators participating in the GGL Programme.

The GGLS1 standard is intended for applicants of the GGL process certification. Applicants may be operators that trade and/or produce the final or half (finished) product of the biomass to enter the Green Gold Label program. In case the party is partly or completely outsourcing the production of the end products, the production units involved have to comply with the GGLS1 standard as well.

In order to fully comply with the GGLS1 standard, the participating operator also has to comply in full with the GGLS8 Green House Gas and Energy Balance Calculation standard.

- ✓ If operator = Producer. The producer of GGL biomass has to comply with all the criteria in this standard
- ✓ If operator = Trader. The trader has to comply with principles and criteria: 1, 2, 3, 4.3, 4.5, 4.6, 5.1.a, 5.1.b, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.7, 9, 10, and 11 until 16 of this standard.

Glossary

See GGL Glossary

Principles

Principle 1 Quality system

- Criteria
- 1.1 A documented quality system shall be drawn up and recorded in writing as a means of ensuring that the quantity of biomass/-fuels is measured and recorded.
 - 1.2 The quality system shall indicate the methods by which the organization will ensure to make rightful claims about GGL certified biomass/-fuels and cover the procedures within the quality system and explain the structure of the documentation used in the quality system.
 - 1.3 Any deviation from the stipulations of the GGL standard shall be stated.
 - 1.4 Changes in the GGL criteria are to be appropriately incorporated into the Quality System.
 - 1.5 Documented quality system procedures shall be established to comply with the requirements of this Standard. These procedures should include:
 - storage of biomass/-fuels;
 - incoming biomass/-fuels;
 - registration of quality and quantity of GGL and non-GGL certified biomass/-fuels;
 - procedure for the burning of biomass/-fuels;
 - safety procedures;
 - environmental procedures;
 - procedures for the handling, transport and storage of biomass/-fuels;
 - Documented procedures shall be established to ensure that purchased biomass/-fuels meet GGL requirements. Demonstrable agreements with

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service providers relating to compliance with the GGL criteria must be in place.

- 1.6 A procedure to establish, document and implement corrective and preventive measures shall be maintained. The corrective and preventive measures are aimed at achieving basic quality and the standards mentioned in this standard. Changes that arise from the corrective and preventive measures must be implemented and recorded.

Principle 2 Authorizations and responsibilities

- Criteria
- 2.1 The responsibilities, authorizations and interrelations of all personnel who manage, perform and verify work affecting quality shall be recorded in writing. The definition and documentation of responsibilities and authorizations under GGL should also make reference to the documentation and track and trace of the GGL biomass or the bio fuel produced by the GGL biomass. The business should record the responsibility structure in an organization chart.
 - 2.2 The quality system, including documented procedures with tasks, responsibilities and authorities for personnel are to be implemented in an effective way. This also applies to temporary personnel. The procedures making up the quality system are to be matched to the complexity of the work and the level of the personnel involved. Where there is any deviation from the GGL Standard, it shall be shown that the basic quality is guaranteed to at least the same level by alternative measures.
 - 2.3 Personnel must have sufficient knowledge and expertise for their assigned tasks in the context of achieving the quality needed for traceability and correct claims about the GGL certified biomass/-fuels used.
 - 2.4 A procedure shall be drawn up to cover authorizations to approve and issue documents and data.
 - 2.5 Documents and data must be approved by an appropriately authorized person before issue.
 - 2.6 Management shall appoint a management representative who, irrespective of other responsibilities, shall have a defined authority:
 - to ensure that a quality system, complying to the requirements of this Standard is set up, implemented, maintained and distributed, and;
 - to report to management on the operation of the quality system, to allow review of and improvements to the system.

Principle 3 Provisions relating the transport and the use of certificates and prescribed indications.

- Criteria
- 3.1 Material entering the Green Gold Label system or material transported between GGL operators may only be transported in a manner that prevents substitution or pollution of the contents. If applicable, documents shall be available in the producer's administration, claiming the product is covered under GGL approved agricultural certification systems or approved forest management certification systems (see Appendix A of GGLS5).
 - 3.2 A shipment has to be accompanied by all relevant documents for the chain of custody e.g. transport documents of the actual shipment (e.g. Bill of Lading), proof of cleanliness for the means of transport, and, where applicable, documents supporting a GGL claim. Documents claiming GGL (e.g. raw material claim, Transaction Statement, Transaction Certificate) shall be made available for GGL materials.
 - 3.2.1 A Transaction Certificate is issued by an approved certification body for every transaction between GGLS1 (producer) or GGLS6 (power company) certified parties on GGL labelled raw material counted as GGL material, based on all required documentation to base the certificate on.
 - 3.2.2 A transport documents must be provided for every transport that takes place in the chain from the supplier of the raw material till the final user. The transport documents shall state:
 - The name and address of the operator and the sender or receiver.
 - The name and quantity/volume of the shipped product.

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- The date of the shipment
- 3.2.3 Documents claiming GGL¹ conformity must have a format prescribed by the GGL Foundation¹. All the documents, including documents supporting the GGL claim shall state:
 - The name and address of the operator.
 - The certificate number and program name supporting the GGL claim on the material.
 - A signature of the entity claiming GGL.
- 3.2.4 In case of a delivery of material from a supplier of agricultural or forestry raw material to a GGL producer, or from a processor of agricultural or forestry raw material where a by-product falls free that is delivered to a GGL producer, a raw material claim has to be made by the raw material supplier, based on documents claiming that the product is covered under GGL approved agricultural certification systems or approved forest management certification systems (see Appendix A of GGLS5).
- 3.2.5 In case of a delivery of material from a GGLS5 – Forest Management Criteria supplier to a GGL producer, a raw material claim GGLS5 has to be made by the raw material supplier, claiming that the product is covered under GGLS5 – Forest Management Criteria.
- 3.2.6 In case of a delivery from a GGLS1 certified party to another party, a Transaction Statement shall be made, as referred to in GGLS4 (Transaction and Product Certificate). The Statement shall be sent to a GGL approved Certification Body. For Control Union Certifications: (GGL@controlunion.com)
- 3.2.7 These claims shall conform to the following:
 - This documentation shall be in the format prescribed by the applicable certification system.
 - This documentation shall be traceable to the material that is transported.
- 3.2.8 Proof of cleanliness shall be laid down, for example with a certificate of cleanliness², for every cargo hold that is designated to contain GGL certificated material, such as (but not restricted to):
 - trucks
 - rail wagons
 - inland waterway barges
 - sea going vessels
 - containers
 - land based storage facilities

- Principle 4 Control of incoming products.
- Criteria
- 4.1 Upon receipt of GGL claimed (half finished) products or GGL claimed raw materials; the participating operator is obliged to inspect:
 - the accompanying documents of the packaging or container and
 - whether the particulars referred to in principle 3 have been provided
 - general condition and/or quality of the product
 - quantity of the material
 - contaminations with GGL prohibited materialsThe outcome of this inspection must explicitly be stated in the records of the participating operator. If this inspection raises doubts about whether the product involved complies with the above, the processing of this product may not be commenced until conformity is proven. Until this time the product may not be discharged, except when it is discharged and handled separately
 - 4.2. The producer is obliged to label the GGL claimed (half finished) products or GGL claimed raw biomass material as (one of) the following:
 - *GGL CONTROLLED*
 - *GGL CERTIFIED*
 - *GGL NTA8080 CERTIFIED*
 - 4.2.1 GGL Controlled: The producer is obliged to:
 - identify the continent/country/region or district of origin biomass

¹ The formats for material claim, and transaction statement are available at Control Union Certifications

² Suggested format of a certificate of cleanliness is available at Control Union Certifications.

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- collect a written approval of the GGL-technical declaration committee of the certification organization.
- In case a GGL certified company is offered a batch of material that is not certified under GGL or a GGL approved certification scheme, but under another certification scheme, the company is obliged to provide a report of the certification scheme at hand and the region of provenance for assessment by the GGL Technical Committee. Only after a positive reaction by the Technical Committee is the company allowed to accept up to 15,000 MT under named scheme from named supplier in a period of 6 months, starting with the acceptance of (the first part of) this 15,000 MT. The supplier must take steps to become GGL certified. In the following 6 months the company is allowed to accept an additional 15.000 MT under the same scheme from the same supplier, under the provision that the supplier completes the GGL certification process. After these additional 6 months this practice must be ended. *The Technical Committee will allow maximum three of these schemes to be active at any given time.*

- 4.2.2 GGL Certified: The producer is obliged to collect a written raw material claim¹ from suppliers of Green Gold Label raw material (or products) entering the Green Gold Label Program. The producer should verify whether:
- the material is covered under forestry certification systems endorsed in the list of approved forest certification systems (Appendix A of GGLS 5) and the relevant principles 7 through 9 of GGLS5 OR
 - the material is covered under agricultural certification systems approved in the SMK benchmark (see GGLS2) and the relevant principles 7 through 10 of GGLS2.
- Instead of a separate raw material claim, the producer is allowed to hand over documents, which can also confirm the raw material is covered either by either such sustainable forestry resources or **sustainable** agricultural resources.
- 4.2.3 GGL NTA8080 Certified: The producer is obliged to collect and verify:
- a written raw material claim¹ from suppliers of Green Gold Label raw material (or products) entering the Green Gold Label Program (a so-called raw material claim, PR
 - CERTIFICATES claiming the product is certified NTA8080 by an NEN approved certification organisation.
- 4.3 The trader is obliged to identify the GGL claimed (half finished) products or GGL claimed raw biomass material as GGL.
- 4.4 Producers acting as traders are obliged to collect completed and signed GGL system plans³ from their production units. These system plans need, besides the information relating to production, to describe specifically the trading activities, the storage facilities used for trading and the points of risk related with trading. These producers have to maintain a system to ensure that the system plans of producer and trader are available and up to date at all times.
- 4.5 In order to keep track of the amount of Green Gold Label (raw) material supplied the operator has to monitor and register the amounts of Green Gold Label (raw) material supplied. In case the amount of (raw) material supplied deviates from the amount stated in the Transaction Certificate or raw material claim, the operator is obliged to verify this deviation with the sender and record it.
- 4.6 The participating operator is obliged to keep the original documents for at least 2 years, which confirm the (GGL) status of the purchased product: e.g. documents that accompanied the products and copies of certificates (issued by an accredited certification body).

Principle 5 Administration

³ The format of the system plan is available at Control Union Certifications

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- Criteria
- 5.1 The participating operator shall ensure that it is possible for the inspector to:
 - 5.1a Trace the source, origin, nature and quantities as also the use of all material, delivered to the distinctive unit.
 - 5.1b Trace the source, origin, nature, quantities and destinations as also the use of all products, which have left a distinctive unit.
 - 5.1c Check the origin, nature and quantities, additives and substances for manufacturing and the composition of the prepared Green Gold Label material. This should include the calculation of the ratio between material originating from certified and non-certified sources and the verification of purchased quantities and sources at the participating suppliers of raw material.
 - 5.2 The participating operator is obliged to keep records of the nature, quantities, origins and/or destinations (including name and address of the buyers concerned and the dates of delivery) of all products received and delivered.
 - 5.3 The participating operator is obliged to keep records of the Green Gold Label claims made on shipments, as well as copies of these Green Gold Label claims. This includes the Transaction Certificate and, in case of the producer, also the raw material claims (if applicable).
 - 5.4 The participating producer is obliged to perform and keep records of a mass balance calculation (see principle 7).
 - 5.5 Traders or (trading departments) of producers are obliged to keep and maintain records of incoming and outgoing GGL certificated material (see principle 9).

Principle 6 Quality control processing facility

- Criteria
- 6.1a Producers are obliged to maintain a documented GGL system plan, which describes the processes, including the points of risk and the flow diagram.
 - 6.1b Traders and trading departments of producers are obliged to maintain a documented GGL system plan that at least describes the (external) storage facilities, including the points of risk and the flow diagram.
 - 6.2 A system ensuring product quality is developed and implemented by which all raw materials, all half (made) products and all products, before, during and after the processing and preparing can be traced and identified. All points of risk where pollution with foreign material or mixing with products polluted with foreign materials, can occur during the process of storage and processing, are identified, specified and documented. Preventive measures are documented and taken accordingly. Monitoring on the determined critical points has to be carried out and documented.
 - 6.3 No additives may be used that are prohibited by Green Gold Label program⁴. Additives of vegetable origin used as binding compounds or for other purposes are allowed. Reports of the chemical properties of the additives have to be available on request.
 - 6.4 When (half made) products or raw materials that contain substances which are prohibited by the Green Gold Label Standards⁵ are processed, handled or stored:
 - 6.4a These materials must have separate locations for the storage of polluted material (prior to and after having been processed)
 - 6.4b A batch of these materials must be processed at once and without interruptions and be separated physically or in time from equivalent treatments relating to non-certified (polluted) products.
 - 6.4c Measures must be taken to ensure identification of the lots and to avoid contamination with products, which have not been obtained in accordance with the provisions, as laid down in or pursuant to the articles.
 - 6.4d Processing and storage must be organized and executed in such way that pollution with non-vegetable materials or prohibited materials⁵ is prevented.

⁴ A list of prohibited materials is available at Control Union Certifications.

⁵ Green Gold Label Standards are available at Control Union Certifications.

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- 6.5 Transport used for GGL material shall be clean to avoid mixture or contamination with products that have not been obtained in accordance with the provisions. A certificate of cleanliness or record shall be made for all outgoing transports that it was checked and found clean.
When dedicated transport is used, a written declaration from the transport company is sufficient. The declaration has to state that the trucks and vessels are used for the transport of material from vegetable origin only. The trucks have to be checked randomly. Reports of the checks have to be available on request.
- 6.6 Specifications of raw materials, (half finished) products shall be recorded and available to the relevant personnel.
- 6.7 Any external storage shall be considered a part of the facility, and rules applicable to the facility shall be applicable to the storage. In case an operator makes use of an external storage facility, the operator shall demonstrably make sure that the external storage facility complies in full with all applicable requirements of principles 6.4, 6.5 and 8. The operator shall in such cases include the requirements in an agreement with the landlord of the facility or its legal representative, **for example in a contract.**

Principle 7 Calculation amount of Green Gold Label material versus Non-Green Gold Label material with the use of the mass balance calculation, to be calculated by the producer.

Criteria 7.1 On an annual basis, the proportion of output sold as GGL certified in relation to the total output sold shall not exceed the proportion of GGL approved input complying with principle 4.2.2. in relation to the total input.

$$A/B \geq C/D$$

Where:

A = Annual GGL approved input complying with principle 4.2.2.

B = Total annual input, including the material that is used up in the process of the production

C = Maximum allowed annual GGL certified output

D = Total annual output

This calculation, called Mass Balance, may be conducted either by volume or by weight and may use any unit of measurement as long as the unit is consistent throughout the equation.–The maximum allowed amount of GGL certified products is calculated as

$$C = (A/B)*D$$

A mass balance shall be separately maintained for each type of GGL approved input (see principle 4.2) and for each product type following the same principle of the GGL certified Mass Balance described above.

- 7.2 Mass Balance shall be audited annually, and the organization shall make all relevant data, records, and documents readily available at the annual audit. If the amount sold as certified exceeds the maximum allowable certified products by 5% or larger, it will result in a non-conformity and may lead to exclusion from the Green Gold Label Program. The GGL status of physical stocks still present may be carried over to the next period.

Principle 8 Processing facility and equipment.

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- Criteria 8.1 The facility and its equipment must be designed and operated so as to be in keeping with applicable national legislation regarding environmental principles and practices.
- 8.2 As stated under Principle 6, procedures shall be implemented to prevent possible confusion and/or co-mingling of polluted and non-polluted material.
- 8.3 Measures must be taken in the processing facility and its equipment to avoid injuries to head, face, hearing, legs, feet and hands. Dust and/or hazardous fumes must be extracted from the working space and filtered before exhaustion.
- 8.4 *Safety shall be an demonstrable concern of the operator and regular evaluation shall be performed.*
A safety plan has to be documented and implemented. Safety issues and items, and feasible time lines for implementation shall be clearly documented and monitored.
- 8.5 Personal protection equipment must be made available for personnel by the employer.
- Principle 9 Registration of the amount of Green Gold Label material versus Non-Green Gold Label material.
- Criteria 9.1 In order to continue to be a part of the Green Gold Label Program obtained material covered by a GGL Transaction Certificate has to be registered by the purchaser of the GGL material. He is obliged to register at least:
- the name, address, location and legal representative of the trader
 - the GGLS1 certificate number of the trader
 - the GGLS4 transaction & production certificate number of the batch
 - the gross mass as stated on the Transaction Certificate
 - the net mass as stated on the Transaction Certificate
 - total emissions from the use of the fuel (E) as stated on the Transaction Certificate,
 - the transport documents of the shipment
 - the **Load Compartment Inspection** (LCI) belonging to the shipment
- 9.2 The trader shall register the outgoing GGL material per batch. He is obliged to register at least:
- the name, address, location and legal representative of the consignee
 - the GGLS4 Transaction Certificate number under which the batch is sold
 - the gross mass as stated on the Transaction Certificate
 - the net mass as stated on the Transaction Certificate
 - total emissions from the use of the fuel (E) as stated on the Transaction Certificate
 - the Transaction Certificate numbers of the batches that are part of the outgoing batch
- 9.3 An outgoing batch may contain material from several batches covered by a GGL Transaction Certificate, but may not contain any material that is not covered by a GGL Transaction Certificate.
- 9.4 The accumulated total amount of outgoing material originating from a batch as covered by an incoming Transaction Certificate number may not exceed the net amount of material as registered on that Transaction Certificate. Similarly, the accumulated calculated total emissions from the use of the fuel (E) in outgoing material originating from a batch as covered by an incoming Transaction Certificate number may not exceed the total emissions from the use of the fuel (E) as registered on that Transaction Certificate.
- 9.5 The value for E to be claimed on an outgoing Transaction Certificate shall be calculated as follows, according to GGLS8:
- $$E_b = (RE_1 * A_1) + (RE_2 * A_2) + \dots + (RE_n + A_n)$$
- Where
- E_b = calculated emissions from the use of the fuel in this batch
 - RE_1 = emissions value E per MT calculated as E stated on the originating Transaction Certificate / net mass as stated on the originating Transaction Certificate of batch 1

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- A_1 = amount of material used from batch 1
 RE_2 = emissions value E per MT calculated as E stated on the originating Transaction Certificate / net mass as stated on the originating Transaction Certificate of batch 2
 A_2 = amount of material used from batch 2
 RE_n = emissions value E per MT calculated as E stated on the originating Transaction Certificate / net mass as stated on the originating Transaction Certificate of batch n
 A_n = amount of material used from batch n

- 9.6 The producer is obliged to collect all necessary information to calculate the accumulated total greenhouse gas emissions (E) of the product starting with the growing of the crop up until and including the energy used in the producing and storage of the product.
- 9.7 Every following link in the chain is obliged to calculate the accumulated total greenhouse gas emission (E) at the point of delivery, by taking the accumulated total greenhouse gas emissions (E) of the received product and as stated on the Transaction Certificate, increased with the greenhouse gas emissions (E) since receipt (e.g. energy from storage, transport).

Principle 10 Greenhouse gases and energy balance calculation (summary of GGLS 8)

- Criteria
- 10.1 A greenhouse gas and energy balance calculation must be performed and maintained according to GGLS8.
- 10.2 The emission reduction performance must be 60% for biomass for electricity, calculated against the European fossil fuel mix for the energy grid, which adds up to 712.8 kg CO₂ per MWh electricity (or 0.198 kg CO₂ per MJ electricity). For liquid biofuels the emission reduction performance must be 35% against its fossil fuel comparator.
- 10.3 Evidence to prove that the figures used in the calculation were available and correct
- 10.4 No part of the supply chain was forgotten or not included.

Principle 11 Quality policy and management objectives shall be focused on traceability of Green Gold Label certified products.

- Criteria
- 11.1 The management shall define and document its policy and objectives for, and commitment to, quality, including an accessible bookkeeping needed for GGL traceability. Management will demonstrate commitment by means of quality objectives. This will be achieved (as a minimum) by the following items:
- Importance attached to compliance **with** the GGL rules shall be known throughout the organization;
 - Written Quality Policy; this includes correct bookkeeping and traceability of GGL biomass/-fuels, the organization's awareness of its position in regard to make rightful claims about GGL certified biomass/-fuels;
 - Directors' Declaration; this includes a commitment from management to supervise the correct development, implementation and maintenance of the GGL-system at all levels in the organization;
 - Records of relevant quality;
 - Management assessments; and to make the necessary resources available;
 - Internal audits; Documented procedures for planning and carrying out internal audits shall be established. The object of these audits is to determine whether the quality system functions adequately to meet the basic quality standards. Internal quality audits shall be planned at least once a year and carried out by personnel who are independent from those directly responsible for the activity on which the audit is to be carried out, and may be performed by subcontractors;

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- The results of the audits shall be recorded and brought to the attention of personnel who are responsible for the area in which the audit is carried out. With regard to any shortcomings observed during the audit, corrective measures must be taken promptly. The implementation and effectiveness of the measures taken shall be verified and recorded;
- The quality policy shall include a target percentage/amount of certified GGL bio fuels for the coming 4 years. At the end of each year an evaluation shall be made of the realized amount against the target value: the Green Gold Label objective report (this is a part of the management assessment). The target values should be evaluated in this GGL objective report and adjusted if necessary. In communication to third parties only the actual values or the adjusted target values may be used.

Principle 12 Document management

- Criteria 12.1 A procedure shall be drawn up for document management to identify the applicable revision status of documents to prevent the use of invalid and/or obsolete documents. A reference list or similar document may be used. A method is to be devised for updating and managing documents for service providers which are significant. Each page should show the date of the last revision. The system of managing the quality system must ensure that:
- the relevant issues of appropriate documents are available at all locations where operations essential to the effective functioning of the basic quality system are performed;
 - invalid /obsolete documents are immediately removed from all points of issue or use, or otherwise prevented from being used unintentionally;
 - any obsolete document that is retained for legal reasons and/or for reference purposes is identified as such;
 - where possible the nature of the change should be identified within the document.

Principle 13 Records

- Criteria 13.1 Appropriate records shall be maintained of the experience, expertise and (required) training of the employees concerned.
- 13.2 The manner in which (quality) records are collected, identified, filed and stored shall be established in writing. Quality records shall be maintained to demonstrate that the traceability of with GGL certified biomass/-fuels produced bio fuel can be achieved. Quality records shall be stored and maintained in such a way that they are readily retrievable.
- 13.3 The results of checks, measurements, sampling and inspections shall be recorded and filed. The records must show clearly who has performed the inspections and tests and their accreditation. Analyses must be performed by an accredited laboratory.
- 13.4 Records of all orders and commissions of purchase are to be maintained to allow traceability of orders, during a period as described under “control of documents and records” below.
- 13.5 Records and documents relating the GGL quality system must be kept at least 10 years.

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Principle 14	Quality control plan
Criteria	<p>14.1 A quality control plan shall be developed to document how the critical points are controlled, following the same sequence as the production process. The following matters should be considered in drawing up the quality control plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- information flow within the organization- the physical biomass flow to bio fuel within the organization <p>14.2 In order to perform adequate tracking of the biomass and the bio fuels produced the conversion process shall be described in appropriate detail considering the scope of the process, including the critical points. Procedures and instructions shall be drawn up for the monitoring of critical points and for the monitoring of the basic quality of production. In these schemes adequate information shall be provided on methods of controlling safety aspects of the process/operations. These schemes shall take into account all the relevant steps in the process. The verification of the process schemes must be repeated with every change in the process, so that changes and/or innovations in the operations/production process can be set out and assessed with regard to risks.</p> <p>14.3 The organization shall identify and evaluate the potential hazards of all operations/processes. This identification and hazard analysis by the legal owner of the material shall include all aspects of the operations/processes that might have an adverse effect on the safety of the personnel</p> <p>14.4 A risk analysis must be performed for each identified hazard. The results of the analysis shall be documented, including the assumptions and principles used in determining/estimating the risk. Permissible levels of risk shall be defined and these standards must comply as a minimum with the legal requirements. When conducting the risk analysis, practical experience, experimental data, literature, etc. shall be taken into account where applicable. A risk assessment should demonstrably be available for every type of biomass/-fuels to be purchased or received.</p> <p>14.5 As a result of the hazard identification and risk analysis, control measures to reduce risks to an acceptable level must be identified, implemented and, where appropriate, documented.</p>
Principle 15	Health and safety
Criteria	<p>15.1 The company should provide and see to the use of all the necessary personal safety gear for its employees.</p> <p>15.2 All measures necessary to ensure adequate industrial tidiness shall be devised and implemented. Industrial cleaning programs must be set down in writing, stating methods, frequencies and times.</p>
Principle 16	Contamination prevention
Criteria	<p>16.1 Methods of handling must prevent contamination with non- biomass/-fuels materials. Before startup the equipment used for handling should be inspected on cleanliness, state and suitable to handle the material by qualified personnel.</p> <p>16.2 Storage silos or storage areas must prevent contamination with non-biomass /-fuels material. Before filling the storage space should be inspected by qualified personnel on cleanliness and to be intact and to be suitable for storing biomass/-fuels. External storage space also should be inspected; this may be performed by qualified subcontractors.</p> <p>16.3 Transport of the material within the facilities under the GGLS1 certification (for example from external storage to the conversion unit) must be inspected. Transportation facilities must be inspected by qualified personal or qualified subcontractor on cleanliness, the state and to be suitable for transport of biomass/-fuels.</p>