

CHECKLIST FOR BIOFERTILISER CERTIFICATION SCHEME

All plants and processes that produce digestates from waste must have and operate in compliance with the relevant environmental authorisation. Digestates from AD plants which have not yet completed the certification process will be regarded as waste until full certification is achieved. All plants must be compliant with this checklist which is drawn from the PAS110, Quality Protocol and the 'BCS in Scotland' document.

A. Site Details

Company Name		Membership No.	
Site Address			
Contact Name		Contact Number	
Anaerobic digester process type and size			
Inspection Company		Inspection Date	
Individuals responsible for:			
QMS			
Production			
Dispatch			

B. Summary of information about the site and current processes (continue on pages at end of this questionnaire if more space is required)

Give a brief history / description of the company and indicate whether it is part of a Group or is an independent business.	
Give details of the location of the site (e.g. isolated, rural) and security (e.g. fenced).	
Give a brief description of the AD processes to be certified. Attach process flow chart/s if available.	
Scope of AD processes / products to be certified? If not please explain and give details.	

C. Information on products currently marketed, sub-contractors, approvals (continue on pages at end of this questionnaire if more space is required)

If digestate is currently marketed, please give details (type, total quantity, customers, purpose, value).	
Is there a copy of the PAS110, AD Quality Protocol and 'BCS in Scotland' document on site and is it available to relevant staff?	
Are any processes sub-contracted to another company?	
If so, please give the contact name, company name, full address and tel. no. for all relevant sub-contractors.	
What relevant licences, accreditations, approvals does the company and any sub-contractor hold (eg waste management licence or exemption, animal by products licence)?	

D. Details of Inputs used (continue on pages at end of this questionnaire if more space is required)

Supplier Name:	Amount:	Product suitable for:

	Ref:	Standard:	Compliance:	Evidence
<p>Note: Where this document states 'compliant with BCS' or similar, the Standard will state 'compliant with PAS110' or similar. The Reference Numbers refer to PAS110 unless prefixed with QP or BCS Scotland. The Appendices referred to are from the QP.</p>				
<p>4. Quality Management System (QMS).</p>				
<p>4.1 General:</p>				
1	4.1.1	A QMS specific to defined digestion process and resulting digested material output types shall be established and maintained.		
2	4.1.2 BCS Scotland 2	Digested material output types placed on market as compliant shall comply with BCS requirements. Scotland: no blending with any other materials such as digestates, composts, materials, products or additives is permitted.		
	4.1.3	Senior management shall:		
3	4.1.3a	ensure sufficient resources (people, infrastructure, equipment, work environment) for establishment, implementation, maintenance and improvement of the QMS;		
4	4.1.3b	ensure responsibilities and authorities are defined utilising at least a staff organogram and are communicated within the organisation;		
5	4.1.3c	establish quality policy for digested material produced under this QMS;		
6	4.1.3d	communicate that digested material is fit for purpose;		
7	4.1.3e	establish appropriate communication processes within organization and ensure communication regarding effectiveness of QMS; and		

8	4.1.3f	conduct management reviews.		
	4.1.4	Senior management shall appoint a person with responsibility and authority to:		
9	4.1.4a	ensure QMS processes are established, implemented and maintained;		
10	4.1.4b	report to senior management on performance of QMS and any need for improvement; and		
11	4.1.4c	ensure promotion of awareness of customers requirements throughout the organisation.		
	4.2	Quality Policy:		
	4.2.1	For each digested material type for which BCS conformance is claimed, or is intended to be claimed, the producer shall:		
12	4.2.1a	check whether the digestate users have any additional requirements in addition to minimum quality requirement set out in the BCS; and		
13	4.2.1b	ensure fit for purpose, including any extra quality requirements specified by user.		
	4.2.2	The producer's quality policy shall include:		
14	4.2.2a	clear identification of the location of the digestion site, type(s) of processes employed and digested material types produced;		
15	4.2.2b	for each digested material type for which BCS conformance is claimed or intended to be claimed, the producer's commitment to achieving the corresponding minimum quality specified in 11.2 and 12.2; and		
16	4.2.2c	for each digested material type for which BCS conformance is claimed or intended to be claimed, the producer's commitment to fulfilling customer's requirement regarding its fitness for purpose.		

	4.3	Communication, awareness, training and competence:		
17	4.3.1	Quality policy and relevant parts of QMS shall be communicated to all personnel whose activities affect digested material quality. Personnel made aware of the relevance and importance of their activities and how these contribute to the achievements of the commitments in the quality policy.		
18	4.3.2	Necessary competence for personnel performing work affecting digested material quality shall be determined by senior management/QMS manager.		
19	4.3.3	Training, instruction and supervision for personnel, whose duties affect digested material quality, to ensure competency. QMS and HACCP training provided by formal training provider, for competent person(s) with overall responsibility for QMS, who also is/are part of HACCP team.		
	4.3.4	Training record kept for each person, including competent person(s) with overall responsibility for QMS shall include:		
20	4.3.4a	training topic;		
21	4.3.4b	training date or period;		
22	4.3.4c	name and role of trainee;		
23	4.3.4d	person and organisation delivering the training; and		
24	4.3.4e	any certificate or qualification achieved.		

	4.4	Documents and document control:		
25	4.4.1	Documents appropriate to QMS shall be established, used and subject to document control.		
26	4.4.2	Each internal QMS document in use shall be current version approved by person with responsibility for document control. Each such document must be legible, available at relevant place(s) of use and include a:		
27	4.4.2a	title;		
28	4.4.2b	version number;		
29	4.4.2c	date of issue; and		
30	4.4.2d	name of person who issued it.		
31	4.4.3	Records generated by weighbridge system are exempt from 4.4.2 provided each weighbridge system record is assigned a unique record number.		
32	4.4.4	Any document of external origin in use within the QMS shall be identified and its distribution controlled.		
33	4.4.5	Any obsolete document version shall be removed from all places of use and where appropriate replaced with current revised and approved version. Any obsolete documents retained for any purpose shall be identified as obsolete.		
34	4.4.6	Records specified for BCS that demonstrate effective control of input materials, production and storage of digested materials shall be maintained.		

	4.4.7	The records are:		
35	4.4.7a	readily identifiable;		
36	4.4.7b	legible;		
37	4.4.7c	genuine;		
38	4.4.7d	collated and retrievable; and		
39	4.4.7e	stored in good condition for two years.		
	4.5	Incidents and accidents:		
40	4.5	All accidents and incidents that occur on site, known or suspected cause(s) and actions taken shall be recorded. Need for preventative action considered, and action shall be taken recorded.		
	4.6	Complaints and concerns:		
41	4.6.1	Necessary action shall be decided and implemented in response to complaint/concern about quality or usability of digested material output types.		
	4.6.2	The complaint record shall include:		
42	4.6.2a	name and contact detail of complainant/person expressing concern;		
43	4.6.2b	specific subject of complaint/concern;		
44	4.6.2c	date and time received and to whom it was communicated;		
45	4.6.2d	nature and date(s) of any actions taken/checks carried out and by whom;		
46	4.6.2e	nature and date(s) of any response to complainant/person expressing concern; and		
47	4.6.2f	name of person who communicated response.		

	4.7	Internal audit of the QMS.		
48	4.7.1	Internal audit shall be conducted and recorded at planned intervals, at least annually, to determine conformance of QMS for production of digested materials that are fit for purpose and that QMS is effectively implemented and maintained.		
49	4.7.2	Planned audit programme, including status and importance of processes and areas to be audited, and results of previous audits. Audit criteria, scope, frequency and methods shall be defined. Audit process shall be objective and impartial.		
50	4.7.3	Internal auditing shall cover QMS procedures including evaluation of digestate production process, relevant operating procedures and digested material quality. Also procedures relating to QMS responsibilities, human resources, training, infrastructure, customer-related processes, data handling, communications and procedures for improvement of the QMS.		
51	4.7.4	Procedure defining responsibilities and requirements for planning and conducting audits, establishing records and reporting results shall be established and documented.		
52	4.7.5	Necessary corrective action shall be taken with out undue delay to eliminate detected nonconformities and their causes. Follow up activities must include verification and recording of actions taken.		

	4.8	Management review of the QMS.		
53	4.8.1	Review of effectiveness of QMS and HACCP plan(s) by senior management.		
54	4.8.2	Formal recorded review shall be undertaken at least once per year, or sooner if significant change before scheduled date.		
	4.8.3	Inputs to each review include:		
55	4.8.3a	results of internal and external audits;		
56	4.8.3b	anaerobic digestion process performance;		
57	4.8.3c	quality of digested materials - conformance to quality policy and fitness for purpose;		
58	4.8.3d	status of preventative and corrective action;		
59	4.8.3e	follow-up actions from previous management reviews;		
60	4.8.3f	continuing suitability of QMS - HACCP plan, CCPs, CLs and operating procedures – in relation to changing conditions and information;		
61	4.8.3g	any complaints and concerns and their outcomes; and		
62	4.8.3h	recommendations for improvements.		
	4.8.4	Output from management review include any decisions and actions related to:		
63	4.8.4a	improvement of QMS effectiveness including its procedures;		
64	4.8.4b	improvement of digested material quality as per customer/user requirements; and		
65	4.8.4c	resource needs.		

66	4.8.5	<p>Production process shall be re-validated where significant, non-temporary changes in input materials, production process management or required quality of digested materials occur.</p> <p>Significant and temporary/non-temporary nature of any change shall be reviewed and recorded including justification for each decision.</p> <p>Relevant digested material output types shall be sampled and tested as appropriate for determining the effects of any significant, temporary changes on digested material(s).</p>		
	5	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) system.		
67	5.1	HACCP study shall be carried out, to all stages of the digestate production process, from input material receipt to digestate dispatch.		
68	5.2	<p>Assessment shall be carried out of all hazards associated with intended uses of the digested material output type(s) for which BCS conformance is claimed, or intended to be claimed.</p> <p>Hazards to include:</p>		
69	5.2a	pathogens and toxins that adversely affect human and animal health;		
70	5.2b	odours offensive to people living or working in close proximity to the location of use;		
71	5.2c	stones and any man-made particles that may damage equipment for handling, mixing or applying digestate, or blended materials that contain it; and		

72	5.2d	sharps that may adversely affect human and animal health.		
73	5.3	CCPs for each hazard must be identified and CLs of the control measure(s) at each CCP established.		
74	5.4	Operating conditions shall be monitored for any CCPs for whole digestate to ensure they are maintained within the CLs.		
75	5.5	Operating conditions shall be monitored for any CCPs for separated fibre and separated liquor, for which BCS conformance claimed, to ensure they are maintained within the CLs.		
76	5.6	Procedures shall be established for verification that the HACCP plan, CCPs and CLs are under control and working effectively. HACCP plan and related procedures documented and reviewed as part of QMS review, as in 4.8.		
	6	Input Materials.		
77	6.2	Written supply agreement in place for each input material supplier unless source is from within digestate producer's own premises or holding.		
78	6.3	Supply agreement can be bypassed if input materials are only from digester's premises/holdings and products of digestion are used entirely within the same digester's premises/holdings.		

79	6.4	Animal bedding is acceptable if it comes from a different holding provided it has not come into contact with livestock other than those on the digester's holding. Such material shall not contain any non-biodegradable materials or residues of any toxic substances.		
	6.2	Supply agreement must include:		
80	6.2a	type and specific source location(s) of material;		
81	6.2b	brief description of source type and associated process from which it arose;		
82	6.2c	description of its physical form;		
83	6.2d	criteria for acceptance – qualitative and/or quantitative;		
84	6.2e	any additional arrangements to remove or reduce physical contaminants;		
85	6.2f	criteria to trigger input material rejection and procedure to deal with rejected material;		
86	6.2g	requirement for duty of care on the supplier relating to quality control;		
87	6.2h	requirement that any significant change in input material must be notified producer before delivery; and		
88	6.2i	declaration that input materials are fit for purpose.		

89	6.1 BCS Scotland 4	Input materials must be source segregated biowaste and/or biodegradable materials. Input must not include contaminated wastes, products or materials. Packaged former foodstuffs, catering waste, other types of ABP and non ABP food waste only acceptable if non biodegradable material removed prior to loading the digester.		
	QP 2.2.2	Input materials must be:		
90	QP 2.2.2i	Non-waste biodegradable material.		
91	QP 2.2.2ii BCS Scotland 4&5	Waste materials must be source separated and listed in Appendix B and not further restricted by the environmental permit. Scotland: no potentially polluting or toxic materials or products can be used including invasive plant species such as Giant Hogweed, Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam or toxic species such as Ragwort or Yew. No wastes from the leather industry EWC code 04.01 or sludge from sewage treatment processes can be used.		
92	QP 2.2.2iii	Biogas plants taking APB material listed in Appendix B must be approved under article 15 of the EU Animal By-products Regulation and UK legislation making provision for this Regulation.		
93	QP 3.1.2	Records as detailed in Appendix F must be kept for a minimum of 4 years.		
94	6.5	Producer must ensure that suppliers understand the importance and requirements of the supply agreement.		

	6.6, 6.7, 6.9 App F1	Records for input or rejected material type:		
95	6.6a App F1 6.9a	input material type & EWC code;		
96	6.6b App F1 6.9b	source, place of origin (where known) & supplier;		
97	6.6c App F1 6.9c	amount;		
98	6.6d App F1 6.9d	date delivered/rejected;		
99	6.6e App F1 6.9e	acceptance or whether load (or part load) rejected listings reasons for rejection;		
100	6.6f App F1 6.9f 6.7	delivery location on each input load, unless only one delivery location and it is identified in operating procedures or in QMS documentation; and		
101	App F1	carrier.		
102	6.8	Each delivery shall be visually inspected at a location where there is no risk of cross-contamination except if it can't due to unacceptable risk to human health after practical measures have been applied.		
103	6.10	No requirement to records input material type, source and reason for rejection for periodic container loads of physical contaminants removed from numerous accepted input material deliveries that are sent to a disposal facility.		

	7	Process Management, separation and storage.		
104	7.1.1	Process steps to produce whole digestate, separated liquor and fibre fractions shall be kept separate from any other materials, processes and stores on the same site.		
105	7.1.2	The site must be managed so there is a one way flow through the system removing the risk of cross contamination of any of the following: rejected material, partially treated material, fully treated whole digestate, separated liquor or fibre. (Especially important where heat exchanger systems are used.) <i>Digested material can be re-circulated through the process.</i>		
106	7.1.3	Any BCS compliant digestate shall not be contaminated by any non-compliant material or any other material on site.		
107	7.1.4	Each treatment/storage vessel/area shall be clearly labelled and correspond with the production process and flow diagram.		
108	7.1.5	Any BCS compliant digestate shall be stored under cover at the digestion facility until it is dispatched for outside use. It shall be fully processed and have completed any minimum maturation time. If products are to be used within the producer's farming business, they still need to be covered until the production process is complete.		

	7.2	Pasteurization.		
109	7.2.1	Digested materials shall be produced from an AD process that includes either one of the combinations of pasteurisation criteria specified in the appropriate ABP Regs or specific pasteurisation criteria approved by the Competent Authority (Animal Health vet) for digesting ABPs.		
110	7.2.2	Digested materials made only from manure, unprocessed or processed crops, crop residues glycerol, animal bedding arising within the producers premises are exempt from pasteurisation. However process steps, CCPs and CLs that are effective in producing BCS compliant digestate must be determined.		
111	7.2.3	Animal bedding is acceptable if from a different premise/holding provided it has not come into contact with livestock Other than those within the premise/holding. Such material must not contain any non bio-degradable materials or any residues of toxic substances that represent an unacceptable risk to humans, animals and environment.		
	7.3	Documentations on process management, separation and storage.		
	7.3.1	A written operating procedure must cover the following as a minimum:		
112	7.3.1a	Written description and flow diagram of the production system;		
113	7.3.1m	process management evaluation;		
114	7.3.1 b, c	input material storage and reception area;		
115	7.3.1d	input material preparation (pasteurisation, cleaning, maceration);		

116	7.3.1e	the steps for producing digested material;		
117	7.3.1 f, n	the steps that are CCPs and their CLs with corrective action to be followed in the event of a deviation from CLs. Also corrective action for any other quality failure;		
118	7.3.1g	monitoring points and parameters monitored;		
119	7.3.1h	any applicable step for separating whole digestate;		
120	7.3.1i	storage for digestate types, storage conditions and min timescales;		
121	7.3.1j	any maturation step and storage for separated fibre;		
122	7.3.1k	any re-circulation of whole digestate or separated liquor;		
123	7.3.1l	digested material sampling points;		
124	7.3.1p	process inspection and maintenance from input to dispatch;		
125	7.3.1 q, r	procedures to be followed in the event of equipment failure. Accidents, incidents and a description of procedure for establishing the appropriate corrective action including unforeseen circumstances;		
126	7.3.1s	vermin control; and		
127	7.3.1t	a statement of the known or estimated throughput in the last 12 months.		
128	7.3.2	The producer shall record all actions taken relating to the operation of the AD process.		

	8	Process equipment		
129	8.1	Producer's document system must identify equipment required to maintain and monitor the process (could be included in the operating procedures documents).		
130	8.2	Producer's document system must state how often machinery is to be checked, how often and what contingency arrangements are in place. Results of checks must be recorded.		
131	8.3	All equipment used to manage and monitor the process must be maintained in good working order.		
	9	Process monitoring – general – monitoring is a planned sequence of measurements or observations to confirm good practice.		
	9.1.1	The producer's document shall state:		
132	9.1.1a	monitoring points, including which are for CL parameters;		
133	9.1.1b	parameters monitored and calculated e.g. temp. OLR, HRT;		
134	9.1.1c	monitoring methods;		
135	9.1.1d	monitoring and calculated parameter frequencies;		
136	9.1.1e	acceptable range of results; and		
137	9.1.1f	information that must be recorded.		
138	9.1.2	Producer must monitor process steps and keep monitoring records that include results, dates and identification of relevant monitoring points.		

	10	Sampling of Digested Material (only output types intended to be sold as BCS compliant).		
139	10.2 10.3 10.4	Each type of digestate (whole, separated liquor and separated fibre) requires sampling. Samples should be taken when the product is ready for use and representative of the portion of production.		
140	10.5	Samples taken and test results obtained for ABP Regs only count towards compliance to BCS if taken as required in clause 10.		
141	10.6	The minimum time between taking each sample from a portion of the production shall not be less than the minimum necessary retention time in the digester . The minimum retention time is determined by the producer or animal health vet in the case of animal by-products.		
	10.7	The laboratory shall be informed of the following and a copy kept for each sample:		
142	10.7a	sample date;		
143	10.7b	digestate type;		
144	10.7c	code for or reference to the sampled portion of production;		
145	10.7d	digestate facility name; and		
146	10.7e	name of person who carried out the sampling		
147	10.8	The above applies to third parties taking samples.		
148	10.9	Samples tested shall be tested in laboratories that have no conflict of interest with the producer.		

	11	Validation. (If process has been validated previously, go to section 12)		
149	11.1.1	The validation timescales shall be sufficient for checks that any output types, for which conformance is claimed, meet the requirements.		
150	11.1.2	To validate the efficacy of the HACCP plan and to verify that the process is under control, the producer shall:		
151	11.1.2a	ensure the quality and proportions of input materials are within the plant design and operation parameters		
152	11.1.2b	operate all CCPs within CLs;		
153	11.1.2c	check monitoring results, particularly at CCPs;		
154	11.1.2d	carry out corrective actions if deviations are beyond CLs;		
155	11.1.2e	identify cause when CCP operates outside CL and corrective action taken;		
156	11.1.2f	send samples for validation as specified in 11.2		
157	11.1.2g	check test results are within minimum requirements including additional requirements listed in the quality policy 4.4.2c;		
158	11.1.2h	change HACCP plan if the process is under control but not producing sufficient quality digestste; and		
159	11.1.2i	repeat a-g if h is carried out.		
160	11.1.3	Before validation, conformance claims only made to sampled portions that at least meet minimum requirements and additional commitments.		
	11.2	Minimum testing of the digested material and quality requirements for validation.		
161	11.2.1 11.2.4	The process and any output types for which conformance is claimed shall be validated and the validation shall be recorded.		

162	11.2.2 11.2.4	For each parameter in PAS 110 Table 1 the 3 most recent sample test results shall not exceed the upper limits. (Exception for PTEs see 13.2).		
163	11.2.3	Exception to '3 most recent' requirement for ABP derived digestate if validated by competent authority/Animal Health vet for human and animal pathogens, provided samples are taken as in clause 10.		
164	11.2.5	For digested material from inputs arising on the producer's premises or holding, listed in 11.2.4, the parameters set out in PAS 110 Table 2 shall not be exceeded.		
165	11.2.6	Animal bedding may originate from different premises but must not have come into contact with livestock other than those within the holding. The material shall not contain non- biodegradable or toxic substances.		
166	11.2.7	Digested materials from inputs originating within the producers premises and used within those premises, unless from co-operatives, are exempt from human and animal indicator species tests, unless there is a risk they contain human or animal pathogens.		

	12	After validation.		
	12.1.1	The producer shall continue to monitor and evaluate the process efficacy by:		
167	12.1.1a	maintaining operations within CLs for each CCP;		
168	12.1.1b	monitor and record conditions and management as specified in clause 9;		
169	12.1.1c	test samples as specified in clause 12.2;		
170	12.1.1d	checking the test results and additional specifications comply with 12.2 and any commitment in the quality policy;		
171	12.1.1e	taking corrective actions if CCPs are outside CLs, sample fails test or any other occurrence that may cause quality failure; and		
172	12.1.1f	identify cause when CCP outside CLs or quality failure occurs. Record the cause and actions taken		
173	12.1.2	If quality has been adversely affected a sample of the portion of production shall be taken and tested for determining the efficacy of the corrective action.		
	12.2	Minimum testing of the digested material and quality requirements after validation.		
174	12.2.1	For each parameter in PAS 110 Table 3 the '3 most recent' sample test results shall not exceed the upper limits. (Exception for PTEs see 13.2). Samples must be tested at least at the minimum frequencies specified in PAS110 Table 4.		

175	12.2.2	Exception to '3 most recent' requirement for ABP derived digestate if validated by competent authority/Animal Health vet for human and animal pathogens, provided samples are taken as in clause 10.		
176	12.2.4	For digested material from inputs arising on the producer's premises or holding, listed in 12.2.4, the parameters set out in PAS 110 Table 5 shall not be exceeded.		
177	12.2.5	Animal bedding may originate from different premises but must not have come into contact with livestock other than those within the holding. The material shall not contain non- biodegradable or toxic substances.		
178	12.2.6	For digestates from inputs arising and used within producers premises, human and animal pathogen indicator species tests are only required if any inputs are at risk of these pathogens or if digestate is being used by a co-operative.		
	13	Actions in the event of test failure.		
179	13.1	If a tested sample fails any limits specified in 11.2 the producer shall either sell as non-BCS material or take action and gain evidence of conformance to BCS before dispatching.		
180	13.2	If the PTE limits in PAS 110 Tables 1, 2, 3 or 5 are exceeded they would not be regarded as failures if used as specified in clause 14.1.6 and 14.1.7 provided that it is tested for PTE before use or shall be used taking account of the moving average result.		

181	13.3	Any testing of failed portions of production shall correspond with failure parameters, see 10, 13.4 and 13.5.		
182	13.4	If a sample (whole digestate or liquor) from a storage tank fails a test and the producer takes corrective action, an additional portion may be added to the tank and mixed, then sampled. The test result shall then be taken into account for compliance.		
183	13.5	If a sample of separated fibre fails a test, the portion should be resampled before any other portion of fibre is added to it. It's VFA, RBP and pathogen test results shall not be taken into account for compliance. If any other portion has been added, the sample shall be regarded as a resample when evaluating compliance.		
184	13.6	After validation if any tested sample fails any limits in 12.2, the producer shall inform any customer and the regulator of the nature of the failure.		
185	13.7 13.8	Before and after validation, any test result pass described in 13.4 or 13.5 will only be regarded as the 'first' of the '3 most recent' sample test results. The additional production shall be sampled and tested promptly.		

	14	Dispatch, labelling, marking and use of digestate.		
186	14.1.1 App F 1	The producer shall record the: Amount, type, date, and location of where any digestate is used on their own premises or holding.		
187	QP 2.2.4 4.1.1	Quality digestate must be destined for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agriculture, forestry and soil/field horticulture and/or b. Land restoration (separated fibre only). 		
188	BCS Scotland 6	Scotland: the digestate must be used without requiring any further processing or recovery operations.		
189	QP 4.1.2 4.2.1 4.2.2 BCS Scotland 6	Good practice shall be followed so quality digestate will not pose an adverse risk to human health or the environment in the quantities and frequencies at which they are likely to be applied and does not compromise the future sustainability of the soil to which they are applied. Shall be able to demonstrate that full account has been taken of any environmental impact resulting from its use including the potential for the accumulation of contaminants in the soil.		
190	QP 4.2.3 BCS Scotland 6 App F2 & F3	Good practise Shall for storage and accident and emergency procedures be followed as per Appendix H for England & Wales or 'BCS Scotland' document. The records of digestate applications shall be made available to the digestate producer or the Certification Body.		

191	14.1.2 QP 3.2.1, QP 3.2.3 and App G	The following shall be supplied to any customer of digestate conforming to BCS:		
192	14.1.2a	producer name and contact details;		
193	14.1.2b	digestate process address or code;		
194	14.1.2c	statement of whether whole digestate, separated liquor or separated fibre is supplied;		
195	14.1.2d	if separated, statement of the separation equipment and size of apertures;		
196	14.1.2e	typical characteristics or lab results;		
197	14.1.2f	if from ABP material, a statement saying that it contains or consists of treated ABP material and a warning to comply with ABP regs; and		
198	14.1.2g	a statement "Conforms to PAS 110:2010".		
199	QP 3.2.2	Where digestate is intended for producers use, supply documents are not required, but each delivery must be recorded and tracked.		
200	14.1.3	Separated fibre supplied for amateur horticulture/domestic use is exempt from 14.1.2 e.		
	14.1.4 App F1	The producer shall make and keep a copy of the following for each consignment:		
201	14.1.4a	customer name and contact details or code and delivery address;		
202	14.1.4b	quantity by weight or volume;		
203	14.1.4c	date of dispatch;		

204	14.1.4d	designated market sector.		
205	App F3	The details listed in Table F1 must be kept by the land manager and made available to the producer or Certification Body.		
	14.1.5 QP App H 9	Information supplied to each customer shall include the typical characteristics or relevant lab test results, which must include:		
206	14.1.5a	PTE concentrations;		
207	14.1.5b	pH;		
208	14.1.5c	total nitrogen;		
209	14.1.5d	total phosphorous;		
210	14.1.5e	total potassium;		
211	14.1.5f	ammoniacal N (NH ₄ - N);		
212	14.1.5g	water soluble chloride;		
213	14.1.5h	water soluble sodium;		
214	14.1.5i	dry matter (total solids); and		
215	14.1.5j	loss on ignition (volatile solids)		
	14.1.6 QP App H 10	If a sample of whole digestate or liquor has exceeded any PTE limit in the relevant table in PAS110, the soil to which it is applied shall:		
216	14.1.6a	not receive more than the maximum permissible annual average rate of PTE addition over a 10 year period, as specified in the Code of Practice for Agricultural use of Sewage Sludge		
217	14.1.6b	not exceed any soil PTE concentration, as specified in the same code.		
	14.1.7	If 14.1.6 applies then the producer shall:		
218	14.1.7a	inform the recipient of the relevant requirements of the Code		
219	14.1.7b	within 12 months of supply, obtain evidence and check the requirements in 14.1.6 have been met.		

