

This identification is the purpose of the Waste Protocols Project.

More specifically, depending on the circumstances of the waste stream concerned, the project seeks to achieve the following outcomes:

to produce a Quality Protocol identifying the point at which waste, having been the subject of a complete recovery operation, may become a non-waste product or material that can be either reused by business or industry, or supplied into other markets, enabling such fully recovered products to be used without the need for waste management controls; and

to produce a statement that confirms to the business community what legal obligations they must comply with to use the treated waste material.

1.1.4 Definitions of terms that appear in *italics* when they are first used in this Quality Protocol are given in Appendix A.

The producer or user of the quality digestate must 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 soil.

4.2.3 Details of good practice for the testing, record-keeping (including responsibility for record-keeping) and application of quality digestate in this sector are given in Appendices E and H.

Batch	<p>quantity of material processed under similar conditions and assigned a unique code which, when fully processed, has similar characteristics throughout.</p> <p><i>Note: Digestion systems that operate on a continuous basis monitor and assess a series of 'portions of production' rather than batches. Portion size may be defined by the producer.</i></p>
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Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations ¹	<p>a single set of regulations that replaces over 40 statutory Permitting instruments, thus streamlining the waste management licensing and pollution control regimes in England and Wales.</p> <p><i>Note: The Regulations are effective from 6 April 2008. Their implementation comprises the first</i></p>
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¹ SI 2007, No. 3538; www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/ukSI_20073538_en_1

	<p>phase (EPP1) of the Environment Agency, Defra and Welsh Assembly Government's Environmental Permitting Programme. Read more about the Environmental Permitting Programme on the following websites;</p> <p>Defra http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/policy/permits/index.htm Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/</p>
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Environmental permits or exemptions issued under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007, which came into force on 6 April 2008, or a position adopted by the Environment Agency in accordance with its guidance on the regulation of low-risk activities.

From 6 April 2008, the following automatically became environmental permits: PPC permits issued under the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (as amended); and

Waste Management Licences (WMLs) issued under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended).

Exemptions from the need for a Waste Management Licence, registered under Regulation 18 and Schedule 3 of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 (as amended) will now come under Schedule 3 of the Environmental permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007.

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Biodegradable polymers, bags and packaging or other products made of such material shall be permitted only if they conform to all relevant parts of the quality standard BS EN 13432 or either of the similar standards DIN V 54900 or ASTM D6400. 'Home compostable' plastics and packaging shall be permitted only if they conform to a standard that is accepted by the Environment Agency. Packaging that consists of natural fibres only is not required to meet the requirements stated in this paragraph; examples are plain cardboard and paper packaging items.

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The Waste Protocols Project are working with the certification body to agree a methodology which will allow additional input materials to be added to this list in the future. *Please check the Environment Agency website for the most up to date list.*

Table B1 lists those waste categories to which this Quality Protocol applies.

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- Poultry droppings
- Pig and cattle slurry
- Manure
- Old Straw

Quality digestate derived from these wastes are subject to ABPR requirements.

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<i>Non specified</i>		02 01 99
Residues from commercial mushroom cultivation		

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Allowed only if:

Category 3 animal-by products, rendered Category 2 animal by-products or catering waste in either of these categories, digested in accordance with Article 15 of the ABPR at a facility subject to approval under the ABPR and the UK legislation making provision for the administration and enforcement of the ABPR;

former foodstuffs (Category 3 animal by-products) produced in accordance with Article 15 of the ABPR at a facility subject to approval under the ABPR and the UK legislation making provision for the administration and enforcement of the ABPR¹²; and

catering waste only, that comprises Category 3 material or rendered Category 2 material, digested in accordance with Article 15 of the EU Animal By-Products Regulations at a facility subject to approval under ABPR and the UK legislation making provision for the administration and enforcement of the ABPR.

EWC code 02 02 02 may include animal blood.

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Coffee, food processing waste, jam, kitchen waste, fruit, vegetable oil, tobacco, tea, vegetable waste		
Waste fat from processing of meat or fish		

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Sludge from food processing and animal gut contents		
<i>Sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation</i>		02 03 02
Coffee, mushroom compost, food processing waste, food washing waste, tobacco		

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Out-of-date foodstuffs		
Tinning process residues		
Tobacco dust, veins, sludge		

Defective cigarette batches Residues from processing coffee, tea, cocoa Oilseed residues – Glycerol residue from biodiesel manufacture from non-waste vegetable oils	
<i>Effluent from the processes referred to in sources of waste</i> <i>Sludges from on-site effluent treatment</i>	02 03 05

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Sludge from production of edible fats and oils Seasoning residues Molasses residues – Residues from production of potato, corn or rice starch	
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Allowed only if no chemical agents added and no toxin residues	
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– May be Category 3 animal by-products or former foodstuffs that are allowed only if digested in accordance with Article 15 of the EU Animal By-Products Regulations at a facility subject to approval under ABPR and the UK legislation making provision for the administration and enforcement of the ABPR¹¹.

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As above in sludge form	
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May be Category 3 animal by-products or former foodstuffs that are allowed only if digested in accordance with Article 15 of the EU Animal By-Products Regulations at a facility subject to approval under ABPR and the UK legislation making provision for the administration and enforcement of the ABPR

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As above in sludge form treatment	
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Malt husks, malt sprouts, malt dust
Spent and sludge from breweries
Sludge from wine making
Yeast and yeast-like residues
Waste types in this section allowed if biodegradable material only, no chemical agents added

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<i>Green liquor sludge</i>	03 03 02
Paper sludge and green liquor	
<i>Wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling</i>	03 03 08
Cardboard, newspaper, tissues, paper	

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Paper pulp (de-inked only), paper fibre				
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<i>Tanning liquor free from Chromium</i>				04 01 05
Tanning liquor free from Chromium				
<i>Sludges, in particular from on-site effluent treatment free of chromium</i>				04 01 07
Sludges not containing chromium				
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Organic matter from natural products, e.g. grease, wax – Allowed only if no chemical agents added and no toxin residues.				
<i>Waste plastic</i>				04 02 13
See second paragraph at start of Appendix B for restrictions				
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<i>Packaging</i>				15 01 02
Plastic (see second paragraph at start of Appendix B for restrictions)				
Page 23: [27] Deleted			kfroud	10/08/2012 10:35
Wooden (see second paragraph at start of Appendix B for restrictions)				
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Waste types in this section are allowed only if derived from input types allowed by this Quality Protocol. If the input wastes to the anaerobic treatment system include animal by-products, they are allowed only if digested in accordance with Article 15 of the EU Animal By-Products Regulations at a facility subject to approval under ABPR and the UK legislation making provision for the administration and enforcement of the ABPR ¹⁴ .				
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Kitchen waste from canteens, restaurants, dairy products (liquid and solid) canteen waste, beer, biscuits, chocolates, alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks				
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Cooking oil and animal fat				
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 Separately collected biowastes from private households. Separately collected biowastes from commercial, industrial and institutional sources, which because of their nature and composition are similar to separately collected biowastes from households				
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1. Records to be kept by the quality digestate producer

2. **Records to be provided to the quality digestate producer**

In the case of agriculture and forestry, the quality digestate producer is usually not responsible for applying the quality digestate. Records must be made available or given to the quality digestate producer or certification body so as to be able to demonstrate that the Quality Protocol has been adhered to.

3. **Records to be kept in agriculture or forestry**

When quality digestate is to be used in agriculture or forestry and soil/field-grown horticulture, the details listed in Table F1 must be kept by the *land manager if in England and Wales or controller if in Northern Ireland or controller if in Northern Ireland* and made available or given to the quality digestate producer or certification body.

4. **Responsibility for record-keeping**

- To demonstrate that the material is used in the right way and that the environment is protected, the land manager if in England and Wales or controller if in Northern Ireland or controller if in Northern Ireland receiving the quality digestate is responsible for ensuring that:
 - the records detailed in Table F1 are made, retained and made available to the certification body.

This applies even if a contractor (e.g. not the quality digestate producer) carries out the application of the quality digestate and/or soil testing for the land manager if in England and Wales or controller if in Northern Ireland or controller if in Northern Ireland.

Where the producer is not responsible for applying the quality digestate, these records should be made available or given to the quality digestate producer or certification body so as to be able to demonstrate that the Quality Protocol has been adhered to.

In the case of agriculture and forestry, the land manager if in England and Wales or controller if in Northern Ireland should also keep the records specified in Table F1 so as to be able to demonstrate that soil resources are being sufficiently protected.

Records of all applications of quality digestate must be made available or given to the quality digestate producer or certification body within 12 months of receipt of the quality digestate.

Table F1 – Records to be kept by the land manager if in England and Wales or controller if in Northern Ireland and made available to the quality digestate producer and certification body (see also Appendix H)

Parameter	Format
Quantity of quality digestate received	tonnes / m ³
Quality digestate assessment / certification code	Numerical
Date of dispatch from the AD plant	dd/mm/yyyy
Typical quality digestate PTE concentrations (provided by the quality digestate producer)	mg/kg
Initial soil PTE analysis	mg/kg dry weight
Calculated soil PTE content (based on all subsequent additions of quality digestate including this years)	mg/kg dry weight
Soil nutrient analysis	mg/kg dry weight
Quality digestate analysis	Typical or actual
Date of application	dd/mm/yyyy
Rate of application	tonne/ha fresh weight
Area over which quality digestate is applied	Ha
Incorporation depth	Cm
Total quantity of quality digestate applied	Tonnes / m ³
Location of application	<p><i>In England and Wales-</i> Eight-figure grid reference (e.g.TM12345678) for the centre of the area(s) to which the digestate is applied - Farm grid reference number (a main building or farm gate) <i>In Northern Ireland-</i> Irish Grid reference number for the centre of the area(s) to which the digestate is applied - Irish Grid reference (at a main building or farm gate)</p>