

# WASTE VOLUMES AND TYPES

## WHAT CAN YOU SPREAD?

When allowing waste onto your land to spread under a deployment or exemption, it is your Duty of Care to ensure that the waste volume and type is allowed. This document has been written to highlight key examples of what to look for when receiving the waste.



**THE MAXIMUM VOLUME OF STACKABLE WASTE YOU CAN STORE UNDER A MOBILE PLANT DEPLOYMENT AT ANY ONE TIME IS 3000T**



**Be sure to ask for:**

- ✓ Waste Transfer Note  
(retained for two years)
- ✓ Waste Carriers Licence
- ✓ Copy of waste permit or exemption
- ✓ The deployment which will detail the tonnage of waste which can be spread and the maximum application rate

**KNOW WHAT'S GOING ONTO YOUR LAND – A CHECKLIST FOR LANDSPREADING WASTE**

*A guide to using wastes and recycled materials on your farm*

**MAXIMISE THE BENEFITS BUT MINIMISE THE RISKS**

Farmers need to be aware of waste regulations when bringing material onto their farm. Depositing unsuitable materials onto farmland could leave you with expensive clean-up costs, or even facing prosecution.

Waste and waste derived materials are brought onto farm for a variety of purposes, including:

- fertilising/soil conditioning value;
- for animal bedding.

Materials offered to farmers can include:

- waste gypsum and wastes from the manufacture of cement
- food wastes and sludges;
- paper pulp and wood waste;
- composts and digestates;

As a farmer, supplier or spreading contractor you need to make sure you follow the rules and know what you are applying to the soil or using on your farm.

**HOW DO YOU KEEP IT LEGAL?**

There are clear legal responsibilities on the producer of waste and the contractor/supplier who is providing it to you and/or spreading it on your land. An environmental permit or waste exemption is needed to supply, store or use waste material and for some activities, a specific deployment is needed to spread the waste. Having a deployment means that the material has been assessed to make sure that it provides an agricultural benefit at a specific location and application rate whilst not harming the environment.

As the person or business accepting the waste you are also bound by a 'duty of care' to ensure that the waste you are accepting meets the necessary legal requirements. If you find material which is not as described on the waste transfer note, permit or exemption, or if you suspect that the waste is not fit for purpose, you should refuse the material and contact the relevant environmental authority.

Authorities can check waste carrier licences and permits/exemptions and may also take action against those depositing unsuitable or non-permitted materials.

\*A deployment is a site specific permission that is required under a mobile plant permit. It is applied for by the person who holds the permit and is agreed with the regulator. It sets limits and the details on the deployment must be complied with.

Use 'Know What's going on your Land - A Checklist for Landspreading Waste' to ensure you ask the right questions when you accept waste.

**The maximum penalty for storing or spreading the wrong waste type to land is an unlimited fine, 3 year prison sentence or both. You would also be financially responsible for disposing of the waste at an authorised treatment or disposal facility.**

# WASTE TYPES

When waste arrives on your land, ensure you make simple checks on whether the waste is to the same specification as you agreed and that it does not contain contaminants



## COMPOST

- ✓ Well graded
- ✓ Sufficient time for material to be composted in aerobic conditions
- ✓ Requires no further screening to remove waste types not agreed
- ✓ All source material is biodegradable



## COMPOST

- ✗ Contains contaminants e.g. metals, plastics or other non-biodegradable wastes
- ✗ Oversized and unscreened
- ✗ May be very odorous due to lack of treatment



## SEWAGE SLUDGE

- ✓ Well graded and homogenous-containing no other materials
- ✓ Dewatered and stackable



## SEWAGE SLUDGE

- ✗ Containing contaminants e.g. wood coated in paint, preservatives or other chemicals
- ✗ Size of particles inconsistent



## PAPER PULP

- ✓ Well graded, homogenous and containing no other materials
- ✓ Stackable



## PAPER PULP

- ✗ Contains contaminants such as mixed wastes and plastics



## GYPSUM

- ✓ Well graded, fine particles
- ✓ Appearance more granular than plasterboard it was produced from



## GYPSUM

- ✗ Large and inconsistent particles
- ✗ Clearly contains plasterboard it was produced from