

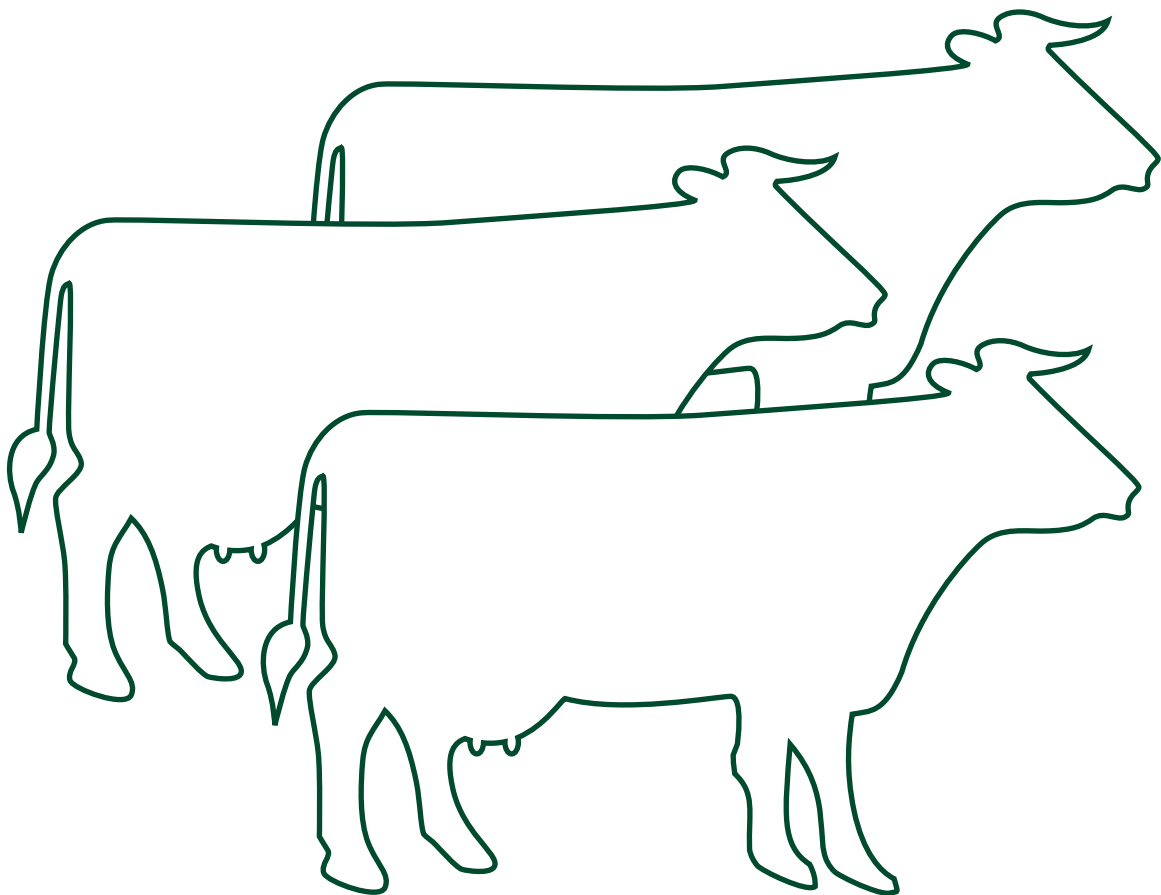
# GUIDANCE

GUIDANCE TO ACCOMPANY 'REGISTRATION OF AGRICULTURAL WASTE EXEMPTIONS'



Environment &  
Heritage Service  
[www.ehsni.gov.uk](http://www.ehsni.gov.uk)

This guide is to help you understand what exemptions are, why you may need them and how to get them. You should read this guide with the: *Registration of Agricultural Waste Exemptions* ('Exemptions Form' (AWG6)).



# Introduction

You'll need to identify the exemptions that are relevant to your operation and let us know about them (by doing this you'll be 'registering' those exemptions).

26 exemptions have been identified which may apply to agricultural activities involving waste. These exemptions relate to different types of activities carried out by a range of different industries. To show how they apply to agriculture we have summarised them, given examples of agricultural activities they might cover and colour coded them to show which ones you are most likely to need.

Most of you will only require a few exemptions to cover your day to day requirements. If you are diversifying into waste management as a business, you are likely to need more. You should only register the activities you need.

Each exemption has 'conditions and limitations' attached to it. These are meant to protect the environment and to get an exemption you must confirm that you understand these conditions and limitations. You can't be exempt otherwise.

You must read this guidance before completing the registration form. Use this guidance to select the exemptions you wish to register then work your way through the registration form and confirm which exemptions you need by ticking the appropriate boxes. **By ticking the boxes on the registration form you are confirming that you understand and will comply with the conditions and limitations of those exemptions.**

Once you have completed the registration form, return it to the following address:

**Waste Management Licensing,  
Land and Resource Management  
Commonwealth House,  
35 Castle Street,  
Belfast BT1 1GU.**

We will write to you, confirming the exemptions that you have registered with us.

We have included a Frequently Asked Questions document to help clarify some of the terms and phrases used in this pack and answer some of the more common queries.

If you need more help call Environment & Heritage Service (EHS) on (028) 9054 6477. Further guidance on exemptions can also be found at [www.ehsni.gov.uk](http://www.ehsni.gov.uk).



Registration of Agricultural Waste Exemptions - Exemptions Form



Registration of Agricultural Waste Exemptions - Frequently Asked Questions

# Colour coding explained:

E – Exemption P – Page Number

**You do not need to register for these exemptions but you will need to ensure you comply with any conditions or limits.**

Everyone will produce some kind of waste in the day to day running of their business. These exemptions exist to allow you to store waste as part of your business.

E40, 41

P6

**Most farmers will need these exemptions, so check them first.**

These are common activities that farmers are likely to need whatever type of farm they are running.

E30, 25

P7

E21, 27, 47B

P8

E16, 47A

P9

**You may carry out some of these less common activities.**

These activities are likely to be less common and more specific to one farm type than another but you will still need to check through them to ensure that you are not carrying out any of these activities.

E7, 29

P10

E5, 32, 28

P11

**You are only likely to need the following exemptions if:**

- You have a number of agricultural premises and wish to collect and treat wastes from more than one of them at a single location.
- You wish to diversify into or are a business dealing solely with recycling agricultural waste other than your own.

E6

P12

E17

P13

E18, 24

P14

E39, 12

P15

E14, 15

P16

**These activities require some additional information because they can pose a greater risk to the environment or human health if not carried out properly.**

Although these are quite common activities, they may require further assessment.

E19

P17

E9

P18

E13, 11

P19

## Example of an exemption explained:

Each of the exemptions is laid out in a box like the one below. The exemption will have a title and an 'exemption number'. The exemption number refers directly to the regulations and is included for reference purposes. If you want to talk to us about an exemption, it will help if you know the related exemption number. You can call our advisors on (028) 9054 6477 for assistance. You should

read the example farming practices, key limits and conditions to decide whether the exemption applies to you. If you need to register this exemption, tick the appropriate box on the registration form. You can also tick the box in this document as a record of the exemptions you need.

-The title

The exemption number will appear in brackets-

**The title of the exemption gives an overview of what the exemption covers. [Exemption X]**

<b>Example farming practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are examples of the activities that require the exemption.</li> </ul>
<b>Key conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are the conditions of the activity. By registering for this exemption you are agreeing to meet these conditions.</li> </ul>
<b>Key limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These limits apply to an exempt activity. By registering for this exemption you are agreeing to operate within these limits.</li> </ul>
<b>What else do you need to know</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is additional information about the exemption, usually to clarify what the exemption does not allow. It may also tell you if there are other things to consider such as related activities and their associated exemptions.</li> </ul>

**Tick this box to keep a record of the exemptions you need**



-The border of each box links to the colour coding

## You do NOT need to register for these exemptions but you will need to ensure you comply with the conditions or limits.

### Storing non-liquid waste NOT at the place of production.

[Exemption 40]

#### Example farming practice

- You go to three of your farms to mend the fencing. Instead of leaving the waste at each of the farms where you did the mending you take the waste, such as rotten fence posts and rusted wire, back to one of your farms to put in a container

#### Key conditions

- This exemption allows you to store your own waste at a site other than where it was produced
- The waste must be stored in secure containers
- You must be the owner of the containers or have their permission
- You must either:
  - Be the occupier of the land
  - Have the consent of the occupier of the land to carry out the activity
  - Be otherwise entitled to carry out the activity on that land

#### Key limits

- Maximum storage time: 3 months
- Maximum quantity: 50 cubic metres at any one time

#### What else do you need to know

- This exemption does not apply to circumstances where the main business is waste management
- Does not apply to liquid wastes
- Does not apply to hazardous waste

No need to register



### Storing waste at the place of production.

[Exemption 41]

#### Example farming practice

- All farms will store waste on their sites prior to collection, for example washed pesticide containers, fertiliser bags, farm plastic

#### Key conditions

- For temporary storage only
- Hazardous wastes can only be stored for maximum 12 months
- You must either:
  - Be the occupier of the land
  - Have the consent of the occupier of the land to carry out the activity
  - Be otherwise entitled to carry out the activity on that land

#### Key limits

- Quantities of hazardous wastes that can be stored at any one time are:
- Liquid waste – 23,000 litres
  - Solid wastes in a secure container 80 cubic metres
  - Solid waste in a secure place 50 cubic metres

#### What else do you need to know

- This exemption can not be used for wastes brought from other premises
- Wastes for disposal can only be stored for a maximum 12 months

No need to register



## We think most farmers will need the following exemptions, so check these first.

### Burning waste plant tissue in the open.

[Exemption 30]

#### Example farming practice

- Burning of logs, branches from fallen or felled trees, or hedge cuttings
- Burning of untreated timber from fence mending
- Burning of cereal straw or cereal stubble

#### Key conditions

- Wastes are to be burned in the open on a bonfire
- The specified wastes are natural wood wastes (e.g. hedge trimmings, untreated timber products), bark and other plant matter
- The burning must be carried out by the person who has produced the waste
- The burning must be carried on at the place of production (e.g. at the farm where the trees were cut down)
- You can incorporate the ash into your soil if it is from the burning of cereal straw or cereal stubble

#### Key limits

- You can burn up to 10 tonnes of waste in any 24-hour period

#### What else do you need to know

- You must not burn any other kinds of waste such as paper or cardboard packaging
- You must not burn hazardous wastes
- You cannot bring in waste from other premises
- If burning cereal straw or cereal stubble you should be aware that the emission of dark smoke is an offence under the Clean Air (Northern Ireland (NI)) Order 1981 and that if smoke causes a nuisance under section 107 of the Public Health Act 1878 local councils may take action

**I intend to register this exemption**

### Spreading of dredgings & plant material cleared from Inland Waterways. [Exemption 25]

#### Example farming practice

- Clearing of mud and debris (dredgings) from water-courses such as streams and ditches and depositing it along the banks

#### Key conditions

- Deposit of dredgings and plant materials cleared from inland waterways
- Wastes cleared from these sites can be spread along the bank or towpath where dredging or clearing takes place or along other banks or towpaths if it results in agricultural benefit or ecological improvement
- You must either:
  - Be the occupier of the land
  - Have the consent of the occupier of the land to carry out the activity
  - Be otherwise entitled to carry out the activity on that land

#### Key limits

- A maximum deposit of 50 tonnes per metre of bank or towpath in a day

#### What else do you need to know

- You cannot deposit dredgings that would be classified as hazardous due to contamination (only likely in industrial areas)
- Dredgings can be spread elsewhere BUT you must register an exemption under Exemptions 9 or 10 for that location

**I intend to register this exemption**

**Chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising waste plant matter.****[Exemption 21]**

<b>Example farming practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chipping of logs and branches from cutting down trees and hedges, shredding of plant material and associated storage</li> <li>• Chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising natural wood waste, so that its bulk can be reduced to make its transport and future recovery easier</li> <li>• The exemption also allows sawdust and wood-shavings to be sorted and baled</li> </ul>
<b>Key conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only applies to natural wood and plant material</li> <li>• It is for the purpose of recovery or reuse of the material</li> </ul>
<b>Key limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You may process up to 1000 tonnes a week</li> <li>• You may store up to 1000 tonnes at any one time</li> </ul>
<b>What else do you need to know</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It doesn't allow the treatment of wood wastes such as treated wooden fencing, wooden furniture etc</li> <li>• Doesn't apply to hazardous wastes</li> </ul>

**I intend to register this exemption****Baling, compacting, shredding or pulverising waste at the place of production.****[Exemption 27]**

<b>Example farming practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using a compactor bin to crush waste to make it easier to handle, store and transport</li> <li>• Baling waste plastic silage wrap, shredding paper packaging, crushing empty, clean pesticide containers</li> </ul>
<b>Key conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the treatment of wastes that you produce on your farm</li> <li>• The activity must be done at the place (farm) where the waste was produced</li> </ul>
<b>Key limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None specified</li> </ul>
<b>What else do you need to know</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not allow the treatment of hazardous wastes</li> <li>• You cannot bring in wastes from any other premises</li> <li>• Doesn't apply to the baling of straw as it is not a waste in most cases</li> </ul>

**I intend to register this exemption****Deposit of plant tissue at the place of production.****[Exemption 47B]**

<b>Example farming practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disposal of plant tissue wastes such as spoiled crops on land at the farm where they are produced (e.g. rotten potatoes)</li> </ul>
<b>Key conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be on the premises where they are produced</li> <li>• Deposit must be where ground conditions are suitable and will not lead to pollution – land must not be frozen hard, snow covered, water-logged or flooded</li> <li>• Deposit must be at least 10 metres from a watercourse and at least 50 metres from a spring, well or borehole</li> <li>• You must comply with rules covering Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ)</li> </ul>
<b>Key limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximum 250 cubic metres in any one deposit</li> </ul>
<b>What else do you need to know</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not apply to hazardous waste</li> </ul>

**I intend to register this exemption**

**Beneficial use of waste.****[Exemption 16]****Example farming practice**

- Using waste paper as an animal bedding, use of tyres on a silage clamp, use of silage additive drums for holding water

**Key conditions**

- The beneficial use of waste – it must be re-used or recovered in some way
- You must be able to use the waste as it is – you cannot treat it under this exemption e.g. paper bedding must have already been shredded and ready for use
- The use of the waste must not involve its disposal
- An activity does not fall under this exemption if it is an activity involving land-spreading or using wastes in construction – See Exemptions 9, 10, 19 and 25
- You can store waste prior to its use
- You must either:
  - Be the occupier of the land
  - Have the consent of the occupier of the land to carry out the activity
  - Be otherwise entitled to carry out the activity on that land

**Key limits**

- There are no defined limits but you must only use what is necessary to do the job. Amounts in excess of what is required would be considered to be disposal and not covered by this exemption

**What else do you need to know**

- The exemption is restrictive and will apply to specific activities
- It does not apply to hazardous wastes

**I intend to register this exemption****Spreading diluted milk on land for agricultural benefit.****[Exemption 47A]****Example farming practice**

- Spreading off-specification or surplus milk on land to benefit the crops from the nutrients in the milk

**Key conditions**

- Spreading diluted waste milk on agricultural land
- The spreading must treat the land and be for agricultural benefit
- It must only be spread where soil and/or crop need can be demonstrated
- Spreading must be where ground conditions are suitable and will not lead to pollution – land must **not** be frozen hard, snow covered, water-logged or flooded
- Spreading must be at least 10 metres from a watercourse or at least 50 metres from a spring, well or borehole
- The activities of storing and diluting milk are covered by this exemption
- Must comply with Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) rules

**Key limits**

- The waste milk must be diluted at least 1:1 with slurry or water before spreading
- No more than 50 cubic metres of diluted milk can be spread per hectare per month. The total amount spread in any 24 hour period must not exceed 50 cubic metres
- There must be one month between applications to the same plot of land
- Waste milk must be spread in accordance with a Nitrates Action Program for NI

**What else do you need to know**

- Any waste stored must be stored securely
- Does not apply to hazardous waste

**I intend to register this exemption**

## You may carry on these less common activities.

### Burning waste as fuel in appliance or appliances.

[Exemption 7]

<b>Example farming practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burning waste wood and straw in burners used to heat buildings or in boilers to heat water tanks and associated storage</li> </ul>
<b>Key conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burning of waste as a fuel in an appliance i.e. recovering energy in the waste for another use – heat or energy</li> <li>The purpose must be to recover heat or energy and not disposal of the waste</li> </ul>
<b>Key limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The appliance or appliances if 2 or more are used, must have a total net thermal input of less than 0.4 mW (400kW)</li> </ul>
<b>What else do you need to know</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The appliance must be capable of burning wastes without producing polluting emissions, so some wastes like plastics or tyres will not be acceptable under this exemption</li> <li>Does not apply to hazardous waste</li> <li>Waste stored prior to burning must be stored securely</li> </ul>

**I intend to register this exemption**

### Burning waste in an exempt incinerator.

[Exemption 29]

<b>Example farming practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burning animal carcasses in an incinerator</li> </ul>
<b>Key conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The incinerator must be an exempt incinerator (see Key limits)</li> <li>It can burn a range of wastes including animal remains</li> <li>Cannot burn municipal waste, clinical waste, sewage sludge or sewage screenings</li> <li>It must be carried out by the person who produces the waste</li> <li>It must be at the place of production</li> </ul>
<b>Key limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An exempt incinerator must be designed to burn waste at a rate of less than 50kg/hr</li> </ul>
<b>What else do you need to know</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wastes, which give rise to polluting emissions such as plastics, are unlikely to be suitable unless the incinerator has the appropriate emission control capability. The technology required to control such emissions are likely to make the option too costly to carry on</li> <li>Drum incinerators used to burn polyethylene pesticide containers or any other wastes cannot be registered as exempt under this or any other exemption</li> <li>Does not apply to hazardous waste</li> </ul>

**I intend to register this exemption**

## Burning waste as a fuel as part of a Local Authority authorised process. [Exemption 5]

<b>Example farming practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burning poultry litter to generate electricity</li> </ul>
<b>Key conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You need to register this exemption with your Permitting Authority</li> </ul>
<b>What else do you need to know</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is a complex exemption and we have not given all the scenarios. If you wish to register for this exemption you must discuss it with your Permitting Authority</li> </ul>

**You must register this exemption with your Permitting Authority**

## Burying waste from a portable toilet. [Exemption 32]

<b>Example farming practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burial of waste from portable toilets used by crop pickers</li> <li>Burial of waste from one-off events such as a gymkhana</li> </ul>
<b>Key conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disposing of waste from portable toilets by burial</li> <li>Waste must be buried at the premises where it was produced</li> </ul>
<b>Key limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You can bury up to a maximum of 5 cubic metres a year at any one premises</li> </ul>
<b>What else do you need to know</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You must be careful that the burying of the waste does not cause pollution of a watercourse or groundwater</li> <li>Do not bury waste within 10 metres of a watercourse, within 50 metres of a spring, well or borehole or 250 metres of a borehole used as a public water supply</li> <li>Does not apply to hazardous waste</li> </ul>

**I intend to register this exemption**

## Storing returned goods. [Exemption 28]

<b>Example farming practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farms acting as an onward wholesaler or distributor, storing returned goods</li> <li>Agricultural suppliers and wholesalers who have goods returned to them e.g. product recall notice issued</li> <li>Bagged potatoes or carrots sold to a merchant who subsequently returns them as they are off specification</li> </ul>
<b>Key conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Storage of waste (including hazardous waste) consisting of goods returned to their manufacturer, distributor or retailer</li> <li>The goods must be stored by that business</li> <li>The goods can only be stored for a maximum of 1 month until they are sent for either recovery or disposal elsewhere</li> </ul>
<b>Key limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste goods can only be stored for one month</li> </ul>
<b>What else do you need to know</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It must be a returned good i.e. an item as sold and not just empty packaging</li> </ul>

**I intend to register this exemption**

**You will need the following exemptions if you have a number of farms and wish to collect and treat wastes from more than one of them at a single location, or if you diversify into or are a business dealing solely with recycling agricultural waste.**

**Treatment and cleaning of packaging or containers so that they can be re-used.**

**[Exemption 6]**

**Example farming practice**

- Cleaning out waste feed containers or silage additive drums
- Spraying new logos on them so that they can be re-used

**Key conditions**

- May clean, wash, spray or coat packaging or containers provided they do not contain anything hazardous
- The purpose must be for re-use of the packaging or containers
- You may also store waste being subjected to one or more of the above activities
- You must either:
  - Be the occupier of the land
  - Have the consent of the occupier of the land to carry out the activity
  - Be otherwise entitled to carry out the activity on that land

**Key limits**

- The maximum quantity of waste that can be dealt with at any one place is 1,000 tonnes in a seven-day period
- May store less than 1 tonne of metal containers (used for chemicals) and up to 1,000 tonnes of any other packaging or containers at any one time

**What else do you need to know**

- It does not allow you to discharge dirty water from washing to controlled waters without the correct consent
- If you are spraying or coating you may also need permission from your local authority to control emissions to air
- It does not apply to hazardous wastes

**I intend to register this exemption**

**Storing wastes intended for recycling or recovery, in a secure place.****[Exemption 17]****Example farming practice**

- Setting up a farm plastics collection scheme

**Key conditions**

- Storing and bulking up materials that are to be recycled at intermediate depots. This can be carried out between the points where they are first collected and the final recovery point
- Wastes that are permitted under this exemption, subject to certain weight or volume restrictions are:
  - paper & cardboard
  - textiles
  - glass
  - plastic
  - steel & aluminium cans
  - aluminium foil
  - waste food or drink cartons
  - articles which are to be used for construction in their existing state
  - solvents
  - refrigerants & halons
  - tyres
  - waste mammalian protein and tallow
- Each kind of waste stored on the premises under this exemption must be kept separately
- You must either:
  - Be the occupier of the land
  - Have the consent of the occupier of the land to carry out the activity
  - Be otherwise entitled to carry out the activity on that land

**Key limits**

- You can store the following quantities of waste:
  - 15,000 tonnes of paper and cardboard
  - 1,000 tonnes of cloth and textiles
  - 5,000 tonnes of glass
  - 500 tonnes of plastic
  - 500 tonnes of steel and aluminium cans
  - 100 tonnes of articles for use in construction
  - 5 cubic metres of solvents
  - 18 tonnes of refrigerants & halons
  - 1,000 tyres
  - 60,000 and 45,000 tonnes of waste mammalian protein and tallow respectively
- No waste can be stored for more than 12 months

**What else do you need to know**

- For wastes such as solvents, refrigerants, halons, tyres waste mammalian protein and tallow there may be additional precautions to take when storing them

**I intend to register this exemption**

## Storing wastes intended for recycling or recovery, in secure containers. [Exemption 18]

### Example farming practice

- Storing specified wastes

### Key conditions

- Storage of specified wastes, for recycling or recovery, in secure containers such as recycling banks and similar facilities
- Wastes that are permitted under this exemption are:
  - paper & cardboard
  - textiles
  - glass
  - plastic
  - steel & aluminium cans
  - aluminium foil
  - waste food or drink cartons
  - articles which are to be used for construction in their existing state
  - tyres
  - waste oil
- You must own the containers or have the permission of the owner to use them
- Each kind of waste stored on the premises under this exemption must be kept separately
- You must either:
  - Be the occupier of the land
  - Have the consent of the occupier of the land to carry out the activity
  - Be otherwise entitled to carry out the activity on that land

### Key limits

- Taking all the wastes together you can store up to 400 cubic metres of which there is no more than 3 cubic metres of waste oil
- You can use a maximum of 20 containers on the premises
- No waste can be stored for more than 12 months

### What else do you need to know

- Provision must be made to prevent any waste oil stored escaping into the ground or a drain
- This exemption is for operating scheme called bring schemes like the recycling centres and can banks you see at supermarkets

**I intend to register this exemption**

## Crushing or grinding bricks, concrete and tiles.

**[Exemption 24]**

### Example farming practice

- Manufacture of secondary aggregates

### Key conditions

- You need to register this exemption with your Permitting Authority

### What else do you need to know

- We have not given all the scenarios this exemption is relevant to. If you wish to register for this exemption you must discuss it with your Permitting authority

**You must register this with your Permitting Authority**

**Storing medicines and medical, nursing and veterinary waste.****[Exemption 39]**

<b>Example farming practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Veterinary practices dealing solely with agricultural animals</li> </ul>
<b>Key conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storing returned medicines at a pharmacy</li> <li>• Storing of medical, nursing or veterinary wastes produced by a practice carrying out those activities at their premises</li> </ul>
<b>Key limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At a pharmacy a maximum of 5 cubic metres of waste medicines can be stored for up to 6 months</li> <li>• At a veterinary practice a maximum of 5 cubic metres of waste produced can be stored for up to 3 months</li> </ul>
<b>What else do you need to know</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vets and pharmacies wishing to register using this form must be dealing with agricultural waste</li> </ul>

**I intend to register this exemption****Preparatory treatment of wastes intended for recovery or re-use.****[Exemption 12]**

<b>Example farming practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sorting and baling of paper feed sacks collected from different farms prior to sending for recycling at a paper mill</li> </ul>
<b>Key conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treating wastes that have been collected for the purposes of recovery or re-use</li> <li>• It allows the wastes to be treated with the aim of reducing their bulk and making them easier to handle</li> <li>• These activities can be carried out at any place</li> <li>• E.g. place of production, collection point or point of final recovery</li> <li>• You must either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be the occupier of the land</li> <li>• Have the consent of the occupier of the land to carry out the activity</li> <li>• Be otherwise entitled to carry out the activity on that land</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Key limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You can treat the following quantities of wastes in a 7 day period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,000 tonnes of paper and cardboard (baling, sorting or shredding)</li> <li>• 1,000 tonnes of glass (sorting, crushing or washing)</li> <li>• 100 tonnes of plastic (baling, sorting, shredding, densifying and washing)</li> <li>• 100 tonnes steel, aluminium cans or aluminium foil, (sorting, crushing, pulverising, shredding, compacting or baling)</li> <li>• 100 tonnes of food or drink cartons (sorting, crushing, pulverising, shredding, compacting or baling)</li> <li>• 100 tonnes textiles (baling, sorting or shredding)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>What else do you need to know</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The waste must be sent for recovery e.g. plastic sent to the reprocessing plant</li> <li>• Does not apply to hazardous wastes</li> <li>• Wastes stored prior to treatment may require exemption 17 or 18</li> </ul>

**I intend to register this exemption**

**Manufacture from waste and treatment of waste soils.****[Exemption 14]****Example farming practice**

- Treating wastes for use in larger land reclamation or construction projects
- Manufacturing products from the listed types of waste

**Key conditions**

- You may use waste from construction, demolition or excavation works or waste consisting of ash, slag, clinker, rock, wood, bark, paper, straw or gypsum – to manufacture timber products, strawboard, plasterboard, bricks, blocks, roadstone or aggregate
- You may use any of the above waste types to manufacture soil or soil substitutes
- You may treat waste soil or rock which, once treated, is to be spread on land under a relevant exemption
- You must either:
  - Be the occupier of the land
  - Have the consent of the occupier of the land to carry out the activity
  - Be otherwise entitled to carry out the activity on that land

**Key limits**

- You may manufacture up to 500 tonnes of soil/soil substitute per day
- You can treat up to 100 tonnes of soil or rock per day

**What else do you need to know**

- The manufacture of soil or soil substitutes and the treatment of waste soil or rock may only be carried out at the place where the waste was produced or the finished material is to be used
- Does not apply to hazardous waste

**I intend to register this exemption****Manufacture of finished goods from waste.****[Exemption 15]****Example farming practice**

- Manufacture of plastic piping from clean pesticide containers

**Key conditions**

- Using wastes to manufacture finished goods
- The permitted wastes are metal, plastic, glass, rubber, textiles, ceramics, wood, paper and cardboard
- The exemption also allows waste to be stored before being used in the manufacturing process
- You must either:
  - Be the occupier of the land
  - Have the consent of the occupier of the land to carry out the activity
  - Be otherwise entitled to carry out the activity on that land

**Key limits**

- Waste can only be stored at the place where the items are being manufactured
- The total amount of waste that can be stored must not exceed 15,000 tonnes

**What else do you need to know**

- Does not apply to hazardous waste

**I intend to register this exemption**

## These activities require some additional information because they can pose a greater risk to the environment if not carried out properly.

These activities can cause considerable damage to the environment or harm people's health if not carried out properly. Therefore there are certain requirements set out in the legislation about the level of information that you have to provide and the level of assessment that we have to carry out.

To make registration easier for farmers we have set some limits based on risk so that you can register more simply using this form. Please note that the scope of each exemption summarised here is normally wider. Where you can't comply with these limits you will have to use a more complex form which asks for more detailed information and a risk assessment.

There are no charges for these exemptions as long as the wastes being used are only from agricultural premises, if the wastes are not from agricultural premises you must use a different form and pay a fee.

**You will be required to make an annual renewal for exemptions 19, 9, 13 and 11.**

You must read through each question. If you can comply with all the conditions you may use this form to register the activity. If you cannot comply with all of the conditions then you must request the non-agricultural waste exemption application form, from EHS Waste Management Licensing, Tel. (028) 9054 6477.

### The storage and use of building wastes from agricultural premises in construction.

[Exemption 19]

#### Example farming practice

- Using of building rubble from a demolished farm building to make a farm track or improve a muddy gateway
- Create the foundations of a new barn

#### Key conditions

- Using inert construction and demolition wastes from agricultural premises
- Only the following agricultural wastes are suitable:
  - Concrete
  - Bricks
  - Tiles
  - Soils
  - Stones
- The wastes can only be used for construction, maintenance or improvement of a building, road, recreational facility or drainage
- If required, you may need to obtain planning permission
- Waste can be stored at the place where it is to be used for up to 6 months
- Wastes used must be suitable for the construction
- You must either:
  - Be the occupier of the land
  - Have the consent of the occupier of the land to carry out the activity
  - Be otherwise entitled to carry out the activity on that land
- The work must not involve land reclamation (see 10)

#### Key limits

- No more than 50,000 tonnes stored
- You must only use as much waste as is required to carry out the job, otherwise the activity will be considered disposal

#### What else do you need to know

- None of the wastes to be spread should contain any contaminants that might damage the land or cause pollution
- If you want to use waste from non-agricultural premises then you must use the non-agricultural waste exemption application form, from EHS Waste Management Licensing, Tel. (028) 9054 6477
- You must not use this exemption for filling in land such as an old quarry

**I intend to register this exemption**

## Spreading of waste on land for agricultural benefit or ecological improvement.

[Exemption 9]

### Example farming practice

- Spreading compost made from composted crops and other plant material produced on an agricultural premises such as tree-cuttings and hedge-clippings
- Spreading of dredgings from ditch or stream clearance on land away from the banks of the ditch

### Key conditions

- The spreading must have a benefit to agriculture such as improving the condition of the soil in some way leading to supporting or increasing crop yield OR
- It must result in ecological improvement (see Appendix A of the registration form)
- You may also store waste in a secure place prior to spreading
- The waste must be stored more than:
  - 10 metres from any watercourse
  - 50 metres from any spring, well or borehole not used to supply water for domestic or food production purposes
  - 250 metres from any borehole used to supply water for domestic or food production purposes
- You must either:
  - Be the occupier of the land
  - Have the consent of the occupier of the land to carry out the activity
  - Be otherwise entitled to carry out the activity on that land

### Key limits

- **To register using this form you can spread up to 50 tonnes of waste per hectare each year**
- **You may only spread material over 50 hectares of land per registration**
- Only the following agricultural wastes can be registered for this exemption on this form: soil, compost, plant tissue and dredgings
- May only store 1250 tonnes at any one time at the place of spreading
- May only store for up to 12 months
- **You can spread more if you register using the more complex forms. Then the limits are:** A maximum of 250 tonnes can be spread per hectare over a period of 12 months except for dredging spoil where up to 5000 tonnes can be spread per hectare

### What else do you need to know

- Where applicable you will also need to comply with Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) rules
- The waste may in some cases be stored under the terms of another registered exemption e.g. Exemption 41 or Exemption 12
- None of the wastes to be spread should contain any contaminants that might damage the land or cause pollution
- If you need to spread more than 50 tonnes of agricultural waste per hectare or wastes from non-agricultural premises then you must use the non-agricultural waste exemption application form.

**I intend to register this exemption**

**Composting biodegradable waste from agricultural premises.****[Exemption 13]**

<b>Example farming practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Composting of any biodegradable material such as bracken, hedge trimmings, wood-chippings, spoiled straw, wood or paper based bedding</li> </ul>
<b>Key conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Composting biodegradable waste and the associated activities such as chipping/shredding waste and storing waste to be composted</li> </ul>
<b>Key limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You can compost up to 10,000 cubic metres of waste for cultivating mushrooms and 1,000 cubic metres in any other case</li> </ul>
<b>What else do you need to know</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You must register Exemption 9 or 10 to spread the compost on land</li> <li>Chipping/shredding waste will require a paragraph 21 exemption</li> </ul>

**I intend to register this exemption****Spreading waste on land that has been subject to industrial or man made development, for the purpose of reclaiming, restoring or improving that land.****[Exemption 11]**

<b>Example farming practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land reclamation schemes for land that has been subject to industrial or other man made development</li> </ul>
<b>Key conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is a complex exemption and we think most farmers won't need it</li> <li>Most activities of this nature are likely to fit better under exemptions 9 or 19. You should check if these are most appropriate first</li> <li>If you still think you need to register this exemption or are not clear about what is permitted, then please call our advisors on (028) 9054 6477</li> </ul>



## Environment & Heritage Service

[www.ehsni.gov.uk](http://www.ehsni.gov.uk)

*Our aim is to protect, conserve and promote the natural and built environment for the benefit of present and future generations.*

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