



ENVIROFARM

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QUICK GUIDE TO ENVIROFARM LIVESTOCK BEDDING

*see overleaf for a further description and links to exemptions & resources.

1



Your Envirofarm Bedding is Delivered on Farm

Please Ensure your **U8 Waste Exemption** (Using Waste for a Specified Purpose) is Registered and Current.

2



Your Livestock Are Bedded

Follow Your Usual Bedding up Process.

3



Mucked Out

Once the Bedding is Soiled it is Classed as 'Used Biodegradable Animal Bedding' and Must be Composted Prior to Spreading.

4



Composted

Soiled Bedding **Must** be Treated to a Compost Prior to Spreading Under a **T23 Waste Exemption** - Aerobic Composting & Associated Prior Treatment.

5



Composted & Spread

Once the Bedding Has Been Treated to a Compost, Under a **T23 Waste Exemption** it is now Classed as Spreadable with a **U10 Waste Exemption**. (T24 & T25 Waste Exemptions Also Apply)



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Processes & Exemptions:

- Envirofarm Livestock Bedding starts out life as **EWC:19-12-01 Recycled Paper**
- To use this waste as an animal bedding your farm must have a **U8 Exemption**
- A **U8 Exemption** allows you to have a maximum of 100 tonnes of unused product on farm at any one time

The bedding is then used and becomes **soiled by cattle urine and faeces and it's code changes to EWC 02-01-99 - Used Biodegradable Animal Bedding**. IF the soiled waste is to be used on farm, it must be composted prior to its further use.

A **T23 Exemption** only allows for the soiled waste to be stored for one month prior to being treated into compost. A maximum of 80 tonnes can be stored/treated at one time.

Do You Require and Environmental Permit for Composting?

Dependant on the amount of livestock bedding that a farmer has on farm, it is likely that an Environmental Permit for Composting maybe required.

Note: Please refer to guidelines listed on the Environment Agency Website: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/790698/SR2010_No14_500t_Composting_biodegradable_waste.pdf

Composting - An Active Process

Composting is an active process. At the end of the composting process the waste should be a 'solid particulate material' which has been sanitised and stabilised, and benefits the soil when added to it. The definition of particulate is 'matter in the form of minute separate particles'.

Treatment times differ dependant on the active process used on farm. A **T23 Exemption** allows for the soiled waste to be stored for one month prior to being treated into compost. A maximum of 80 tonnes can be stored/treated at one time.

Once it has been composted the waste changes again to **EWC: 19-05-99** – compost produced from the limited list of wastes on a **T23**. In order to spread this to land a **U10** is required. This waste exemption states that a maximum of 50 tonnes per hectare per year can be spread and up to 500 tonnes of compost can be stored at one time.

Useful Links:

- <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste-exemption-u8-using-waste-for-a-specified-purpose>
- <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste-exemption-u10-spreading-waste-to-benefit-agricultural-land>
- <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste-exemption-t23-aerobic-composting-and-associated-prior-treatment>
- https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/790698/SR2010_No14_500t_Composting_biodegradable_waste.pdf