

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF USE

This compost is for use only in soft landscape operations. It shall be used in accordance with good practice guidelines (examples are provided below in this document's 'guidelines for use' section) or as advised by a specialist knowledgeable about in compost use in this market. This compost should be stored and handled as recommended below in this document.

This compost shall not be supplied to or used in any other market, regardless of whether it is sold, supplied free of charge or under any other kind of agreement.

This compost is a product provided that it has a valid certificate of conformity with PAS 100:2011 and the Compost Quality Protocol (2012 edition), issued by an independent certification body appointed by the Association for Organics Recycling. Such compost is no longer considered to be a 'waste' and consequently, waste regulatory controls no longer apply to its supply, storage and use in market sectors named in the Compost Quality Protocol, e.g. soft landscape operations.

**Please note that IF the compost received under this supply document is NOT CERTIFIED its status is 'waste'.** Compost with 'waste' status shall be supplied, stored and used according to waste regulatory controls.

**If you are uncertain about the certification status of the compost supplied to you, please ask your compost supplier for a copy of the compost's certificate of compliance with PAS 100:2011 and the Compost Quality Protocol (2012 edition).** A list of composts under assessment (including those certified) can be downloaded from <http://www.organics-recycling.org.uk/page.php?article=1797>

Under no circumstances shall this compost be blended with any waste material. If at any stage after completion of the composting process this compost is mixed with waste, then the mixture becomes a waste and is regulated as such.

If it appears that the compost is being stored indefinitely with little prospect of use, it will revert to being a waste and waste management controls will apply.

## GUIDELINES FOR USE

This section identifies the key suitable uses for composts, and products that contain them, in soft landscape operations.

### Soil conditioning

Compost can be used to improve the soil when establishing grass/turf and planting beds and when planting trees and shrubs. It can also be combined with soil to improve backfill material in planting pits.

### Mulching

Compost can be applied to the soil surface to conserve soil moisture, suppress weeds and help minimise erosion.

### Turf top dressing and divot repair

Compost can be applied to turf, on its own or as a component of a mix, to improve conditions in the turf root zone. A blend of compost and grass seed can also be used to repair divots.

### Manufacturing topsoil on site (in-situ and ex-situ)

Compost can be used as an ingredient in topsoil 'manufactured' to suit a site, the topsoil either being made at the site (in-situ) or brought to the site (ex-situ). Detailed guidelines on using compost in this type of application are provided in the 'Compost Specification for the Landscape Industry', published by The Landscape Institution in association with BALI, WRAP and NBS. ISBN 1-84405-064-5.

### Growing media

Compost can be used in a range of blends with other substrates according to the application, e.g. cells in trays or pots. The formulation should be based on compost test results, such as nutrient content, and

any other substrates used in the growing medium. Advice should be sought from a specialist in compost use.

### ABP-DERIVED COMPOST RULES

The person responsible for land where ABP-derived compost is applied must not allow any farmed animal or livestock (in this context 'livestock' includes any species of pet except dogs, cats, hamsters and guinea pigs) to access or graze that land for at least 21 days, or be fed herbage from that land if it was cut before the 21 day interval was completed.

Please note that in the case pigs, whether kept as farmed animals or livestock, they must not be allowed access to land where ABP-derived compost has been applied for at least 60 days after the date the compost is applied. Similarly, herbage must not be cut from that land until at least 60 days after ABP-derived compost was applied if the herbage is fed, or intended to be fed, to pigs.

'Farmed animal' is defined in EU ABP Regulation 1069/2009 as:

- a) any animal that is kept, fattened or bred by humans and used for the production of food, wool, fur, feathers, hides and skins or any other product obtained from animals or for other farming purposes;
- b) equidae' [equine animals].

The person responsible for land where ABP-derived compost has been applied and to which farmed animals have access or from which herbage is cut for feeding to farmed animals, must keep records for at least two years of:

- the date and places of application (e.g. each area to which ABP-derived compost is applied and the date of application at that place);
- the quantity of ABP-derived compost applied to each area (e.g. in kilogrammes per square metre of land that received the compost);
- the date, following the application of ABP-derived compost, on which farmed animals / livestock have been allowed to graze on the land or on which the land has been cut for herbage to be used for feeding.

**N.B.:** If these rules are not followed, an offence will have been committed.

### STORAGE

This compost keeps best when stored in a cool, dry place. If covered to prevent risk of contamination by wind-blown weed seeds and minimise gradual change in biological and chemical characteristics, it will keep best under a gas-permeable cover.

### SAFE HANDLING

The producer of this compost has aimed to supply compost that does not contain germs, sharp fragments, toxins, toxic substances, viable seeds or regenerative plant parts. However, the compost producer cannot guarantee they will never be present. This compost contains naturally-occurring micro-organisms, some of which may be harmful to human health if basic safety precautions are not taken. Wear gloves when handling this compost, and wash hands immediately after use. Avoid eating any of the compost, or inhaling any airborne dust, water vapour or microscopic particles that may arise when handling it. These precautions also apply to operators of machines for handling compost, such as those for sieving/screening, blending with other materials or spreading.

### DISCLAIMER

If this product/compost is not stored, handled and used as instructed in this supply document, the compost producer shall not be liable for any costs, claims, liabilities, damages, consequential losses, or other expenses including, but not limited to any action taken by any regulatory or other competent authority pursuant to any European Union or national laws (including common laws), statutes, directives, regulations, orders, decrees, decisions, directions, guidance or best practices relating to waste and the handling, storage, treatment, recovery and disposal of waste, arising out of such misuse.