

Waste Exemptions for agricultural activities

What is this guide?

This guide gives you an overview of the exemptions available for waste activities that commonly take place on farms and helps you decide which ones you need to register. It tells you what you need to do to register exemptions so you can carry out your waste activities. Please be aware that the waste exemptions (as part of waste legislation) apply equally to any sector where waste is handled and agriculture is not considered separately from other sectors such as commerce and industry.

What do I need to do?

You will need to register all your waste activities that are exempt before your existing exemptions (if you already have any registered) expire. If at any time your activities are no longer exempt because of changes to your operations, you will need to stop the activity or apply for a permit.

How to register

Please follow the steps below to make sure you choose the right exemptions to register and that you know what you need to do to comply with them. Exemptions are free to register.

Step 1 – Find out which exemptions apply to you

Go to the *List of Exemptions* section on page 3 which gives a short description of each of the exemptions you are most likely to use in agricultural activities. If you need more detailed guidance, go to www.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk and click on “*Register your waste exemptions*” - links are available at the bottom of this page to the www.gov.uk website which lists the most up to date information on each exemption. If you need a paper copy of the detailed guidance, please contact one of our advisors – see **contacting us** on page 2

You must decide whether or not you can comply with the limits and conditions of each exemption you want. If you can't comply then you shouldn't register it as the activity will not be exempt and you will require a permit or will need to stop the activity. You must do this before your current exemption(s) expire. You will be committing a criminal offence if you carry out a waste operation without having one of the following:

- a registered exemption,
- meeting the conditions of a Non Waste Framework Directive exemption
- an environmental permit
- if moving from an exemption to a permit, carrying on your waste activity without having applied for a permit

Step 2 - Understand the general conditions you must comply with

You will also have to comply with the general conditions which apply to all exemptions (known as the “relevant objectives”) which are there to make sure that you do not cause harm to people or the environment. This means that in particular you must operate without:

- a) Risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals.
- b) Causing a nuisance through noise and odours.
- c) Adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.

You may need to have extra controls over and above those described in the exemptions to make sure this happens. Agricultural activities are often carried out in sensitive locations and you must make sure that you take this into account when you consider whether you can meet the conditions of the exemption. In particular, sites such as European Sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), protected species sites and sensitive ground and surface waters must be protected.

Therefore, you should make an assessment of the risk, as registration alone does not mean your activity is exempt. To be exempt you must comply with all the general and specific conditions and limitations. For more information on protected sites and protected species, please visit our website or contact our Customer Service Centre – see **contacting us** below.

Step 3 - Complete your registration

Exemptions are **free** to register, and they can be applied for online or by post. The fastest and preferred option is to register online at www.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk (Click on “Register your exemptions”).

Once registered, we will send you a letter confirming your registration and your exemption details will appear on the waste exemption public register on our website.

Step 4 - Keep your exemptions up to date

Exemptions registrations expire after three years so you will need to renew them at the end of your registration period. It is your responsibility to re-register and you may add any new exemptions that you need or ask for ones you no longer need to be removed at any time.

Contacting us:

You can call us on 0300 065 3000. Our advisors are available Monday to Friday 9am until 5pm or you can email us at enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk.

Please quote your reference number when you call us or put this in the subject field when you email us. Your reference number starts with AWE and is located in the top corner of the letter we sent you.

List of exemptions

The relevant exemptions for agricultural activities are listed below. Each exemption has a title and a number (e.g. U1 – use of waste in construction). The exemption number refers directly to the regulations and is included for reference purposes and if you want to talk to us about an exemption, it will help if you know the related exemption number. The exemption number is what you will need to know to register it.

Each of the exemption categories is colour coded:

Use of waste – U

For example - spreading compost on your land to improve the soil, or using shredded paper as animal bedding.

Treatment of waste – T

For example - using an anaerobic digester to help you manage manures and slurries.

Disposal of waste – D

For example - burning hedge trimmings in the open or spreading dredgings on the banks of farm ditches.

Storage of waste – S

For example - storing sewage sludge before spreading it under the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations.

Non Waste Framework Directive Exemptions (there is no need to register these)

Temporary storage at the place of production

Temporary storage at a place controlled by the producer

Use of waste

Use of waste in construction		U1
Examples of farming activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using road planings and hardcore to maintain tracks and roads; Using woodchip as a surfacing for a path; Using rubble from a demolished farm building in the foundations of a new barn or shed. Using clay to build an earth banked slurry lagoon 	
Key limits	<p>5000 tonnes of wastes like gravel, clay, sand, rocks, concrete, bricks and tiles and aggregates for construction activities.</p> <p>1000 tonnes of soil and stones, or dredging spoil for construction activities; or 1000 tonnes of untreated wood, bark or road planings on tracks, paths and bridleways (but it must be chipped).</p> <p>The total quantity of waste used or stored over any 3-year period does not exceed the quantity limit of the table.</p>	

Key conditions	Where one or more waste type is used or stored, the total quantity of combined waste used or stored over any 3-year period does not exceed the limits. No waste is stored for longer than 12 months prior to use.
What else you need to know	The limits in this exemption are over a three year period. You can do landscaping associated with a new building or maintain or improve an existing building. But you cannot raise levels to fill a frost pocket, pit or hollow. Also, you cannot undertake significant ground raising before construction or raise levels over a boggy area.

Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance		U4
Examples of farming activities	Burning untreated waste wood from agriculture and forestry or joinery or construction or untreated wooden pallets or packing crates in boilers used to heat buildings or provide hot water.	
Key limits	Burn up to 50kg of waste as fuel per hour Securely store up to 10 tonnes of the waste at a time Use a stove or boiler with a net rated thermal input below 0.4 MW	
Key conditions	The appliance that the waste is burnt in has a net rated thermal input of less than 0.4 megawatts Where the appliance is used together with other appliances (whether or not it is operated simultaneously with such other appliances), the aggregate net rated thermal input of all the appliances is less than 0.4 megawatts The total quantity of waste burned in an hour can not exceed 50kg. The total quantity of waste stored at any one time does not exceed 10 tonnes The waste is stored in a secure place.	
What else you need to know	The burning of waste oil as a fuel in an appliance is regulated by the local authority. Any operators that want to undertake this activity must apply for a local authority environmental permit.	

Use of waste for a specified purpose		U8
Examples of farming activities	Using untreated waste wood shavings or dried paper sludges as animal bedding Using tyres on a silage clamp Using shredded rubber in a horse manège Using telegraph poles for pole barns	
Key limits	Various waste types and quantity limits, depending on the proposed use. For example: 1,000 tonnes of shredded or granulated rubber and tyres in a horse manège 100 tonnes of shredded paper, cardboard, untreated and uncoated woodchips and oversized compost, paper pulp and paper sludges from recycling paper as animal bedding 40 tonnes of tyres to weight sheeting on silage clamps (no more than 10 tonnes of tyres can be stored together to minimise the risks of fire) 100 tonnes of telegraph poles for pole barns or fencing	
Key conditions	The total amount of waste stored or used at any one time must not exceed the limits The waste must not be treated or required to be treated prior to use	
What else you need to know	The exemption allows a wider range of wastes than listed here and it has a number of specific limits and conditions that relate to certain wastes.	

Use of waste to manufacture finished goods

U9

Examples of farming activities

Using waste wood to make crooks or walking sticks

Key limits

Various waste types and quantity limits, depending on the proposed use. For example: 100 tonnes of wood to make crooks or walking sticks

Key conditions

The total amount of waste stored or used at any one time must not exceed the limits
The waste must be stored indoors or in a secure container
The finished goods must be ready for use by an end customer without further processing

What else you need to know

The exemption allows a wider range of wastes than listed here and it has a number of specific limits and conditions that relate to certain wastes.

Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit

U10

Examples of farming activities

Spreading ditch dredging spoil on land to provide nutrients
Spreading compost made produced under a T23 exemption (or standard rules permit SR2011No1) on your land
Using digestate produced in an anaerobic digestion (AD) plant operated under either a T24 or T25 exemption (or standard rules permit SR2010No16) as an alternative to using inorganic fertiliser
Adding waste chalk to soil as a liming agent to improve soils

Key limits

50 tonnes per hectare per year for chalk as a liming agent
50 tonnes per hectare per year for compost or for digestate from anaerobic digestion
150 tonnes per hectare per year for ditch dredging spoil

Key conditions

You must not spread the waste if the land:

- is waterlogged, frozen or snow covered; or
- has been frozen for 12 hours or more in the 24 hours before you want to start spreading

The waste must provide an agricultural benefit, because this exemption is not for disposing of waste. You should use only the minimum amount of waste needed to achieve the benefit

You cannot store or spread waste within 10 metres of a watercourse or 50 metres from a spring, well or borehole- except for ditch dredging spoil which can only be spread next to the ditch from which it is dredged.

You cannot move ditch dredging spoil between farms.

You cannot spread wastes which are not listed in the exemption or above limits stated.

What else you need to know

The exemption allows a wider range of wastes than those listed above and also has a number of specific limits and conditions relating to specific wastes.

Pig and poultry ash

U15

Examples of farming activities

Spreading ash from incineration of pig and poultry carcasses to benefit the soil.

Key limits

The maximum amount of ash you can spread under this exemption is 150kg per hectare in a 12 month period.

Key conditions	<p>The ash must be mixed with an equal amount of slurry or manure before spreading. The ash can only be spread at the farm where the carcasses were burnt. The ash must be stored in a secure place before spreading. To prevent drinking water and watercourses being polluted the ash mix cannot be stored or spread within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 10 metres of a watercourse, or; 50 metres of a spring, well or borehole. <p>You must not spread the waste if the land is waterlogged, frozen or snow covered; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ has been frozen for 12 hours or more in the 24 hours before you want to start spreading
What else you need to know	<p>Any incineration of pig and poultry carcasses you carry out must be in accordance with the requirements of the Animal By-Products Regulations. This means that you must not spread the ash on grazing land. The incinerator must have approval from Animal Health</p>

Use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction		U2
Examples of farming activities	<p>Using tyre bales instead of virgin aggregates on soft or unstable ground. For example, tyre bales can be used as an alternative to gabions in slope stability repairs as road foundations over soft ground, or as drainage layers.</p>	
Key limits	<p>You can use up to 50 tonnes of baled tyres (approximately 50 tyre bales).</p>	
Key conditions	<p>The tyre bales must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ be produced and used in accordance with PAS108 requirements; ○ be suitable for the type of construction work you are carrying out; ○ be used only once, and; ○ not be stored for longer than three months before you use them. 	
What else you need to know	<p>The PAS 108 standard states that tyre bales should not be left exposed to sunlight after use. If you need to use other wastes as well in the construction project you will need the U1 exemption as well. It may be helpful to involve an engineer to help you understand the engineering properties of baled tyres</p>	

Use of waste derived biodiesel as fuel		U5
Examples of farming activities	<p>Using biodiesel produced from waste vegetable oils and fats as a substitute fuel in tractors or generators.</p>	
Key limits	<p>You can store and use up to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5000 litres of the biodiesel, and; ○ 1000 litres in the vehicle/generator fuel tanks 	
Key conditions	<p>The portable generator must have a net rated thermal input of less than 0.4 megawatts. If the generator is used together with other portable generators (whether or not it is operated simultaneously with such other generators) the aggregate net rated thermal input of all the generators must be less than 0.4 megawatts.</p>	
What else you need to know	<p>The biodiesel storage must have secondary containment, such as a bund that will contain the liquid stored if the container leaks or splits. If you want to treat waste vegetable oil or fat to make your biodiesel you need to register the T19 exemption</p>	

Use of mulch

U12

Examples of farming activities	Spreading organic mulch made from untreated wood and plant matter around trees and other crops.
Key limits	Untreated wood and plant tissue from agriculture, horticulture or forestry and parks and gardens only
Key conditions	The total quantity of waste used or stored over any period of 1 months cannot be more than 100 tonnes per month. The waste must be stored in a secure location prior to use
What else you need to know	The T6 exemption can be used to chip or shred plant tissue before mulching

Spreading of plant matter to confer benefit

U13

Examples of farming activities	Spreading trimmings and off-cuts from an on-farm pack house back onto the land to return nutrients to the soil.
Key limits	The waste can only be spread at the place (farm) where it was produced Plant tissue from agriculture, horticulture, forestry, processing of fruit, vegetables, cereals etc . only You can spread up to 50 tonnes per hectare in any 12 month period
Key conditions	To prevent pollution, you must not spread the plant matter if the land: <ul style="list-style-type: none">o has been frozen for 12 hours or more in the preceding 24 hours, or;o is waterlogged or snow-covered.o You can't spread any vegetation within 50 metres of any water course, spring, well or borehole. The exception is vegetation which is spread on the banks of the waters where it was cut.
What else you need to know	You can't bring in plant tissue from another farm or processing plant to spread

Incorporating ash from burning plant tissue

U14

Examples of farming activities	Ploughing in ash from burning of cereal straw or cereal stubble, or ash from burning plant tissue under D7 exemption, to return nutrients to the soil.
Key limits	You can spread up to 10 tonnes per hectare
Key conditions	The burning and incorporation must take place only at the farm where waste is produced. You cannot incorporate ash from another farm or ash from burning waste other than cereal straw, cereal stubble or plant tissue If burning cereal straw or cereal stubble, the ash must be incorporated within 24 hours of being burnt. Or, if wind conditions would result in a dust nuisance, as soon as wind conditions allow
What else you need to know	If you burn cereal straw or cereal stubble you must also comply with Crop Residue (Burning) Regulations 1993. This exemption can be used together with the D7 exemption

Treatment of waste

Cleaning, washing, spraying or coating relevant waste

T1

Examples of farming activities

This exemption can be used for the washing or cleaning of agricultural and horticultural plastics such as silage wrap or plastic mulch. Or packaging materials such as emptied pesticide containers or feed sacks. To allow the plastics to be reused or recycled.

Key limits

The total quantity of waste treated over any 7 day period does not exceed 300 tonnes. Except for waste containers which have held dangerous substances the total quantity of waste stored at any one time does not exceed 300 tonnes.
Where the waste consists of containers that have been used to contain a dangerous substance, the total quantity of waste stored does not exceed 1 tonne over any 7day period.
The waste is not contaminated by more than 1% of its original volume prior to treatment.

Key conditions

The waste is stored and treated in a location with sealed drainage.
No waste is stored for longer than 3 months prior to treatment.

What else you need to know

This exemption does not include any spray coating with paints or lacquers that fall within local authority control under Part B of section 6.4 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010.

Preparatory treatments (baling, sorting, shredding etc.)

T4

Examples of farming activities

Operating a hub site to process waste paper cardboard, plastics or metal cans and foils for recycling on behalf of other farmers. Sorting , baling loose paper and cardboard or plastics prior to transporting it to another site for treatment; Baling and shredding aluminium cans;

Key limits

There are different quantity limits depending on whether the treatment is carried out indoors or outdoors, and depending on the materials. The total quantity of waste treated over any 7-day period does not exceed the limit specified in the full guidance.

The total quantity of waste stored at any one time does not exceed the limit specified in the full guidance.

Where the treatment involves pulverising waste the total quantity of waste treated over any 7-day period does not exceed 5 tonnes and the treatment is carried on indoors.

Key conditions

No waste can be stored for longer than 12 months.
The treatment and storage are carried on in a secure place.

What else you need to know

You cannot use this exemption to treat (sort) mixed waste. The waste must arrive on the site unmixed with any other type of waste. For example, plastics may be mixed together (you can sort the plastic into types) but plastics and paper cannot be mixed.

Screening and blending of waste

T5

Examples of farming activities

Blending compost and soils to make a better soil;
Crushing and screening road planings so they can be used to surface tracks.

Key limits	See the detailed guidance for the full list of waste types. You can store and treat up to 5,000 tonnes of materials other than road planings in a three year period. For road planings you can store or process up to 50,000 tonnes over a three year period You can store the wastes for up to 12 months.
Key conditions	The treatment is carried on at the place of production or where the treated waste is to be used
What else you need to know	Road planings must not be coated with coal tar because these are hazardous waste. Bitumen coated road planings are acceptable. You cannot bring in waste for treatment then supply it to other users. If you are making soil for agricultural use you must use uncontaminated soils from construction or parks and gardens and you must get a permit to spread the soils. You must only incorporate compost produced under T23 exemption. In this exemption "associated prior treatment" can include crushing unless it is done under a local authority permit.

Treatment of wood and waste plant matter by chipping shredding, cutting or pulverising		T6
Examples of farming activities	Chipping plant tissue waste, untreated wood waste from joinery or construction or untreated wooden packaging like pallets to make animal bedding or for surfacing tracks or paths.	
Key limits	Acceptable waste types are plant tissue from agriculture, horticulture or forestry. Untreated wood from joinery or construction. Untreated wooden packaging such as pallets.	
Key conditions	You can store and treat: up to 500 tonnes of untreated wood, vegetation and untreated wooden packaging in any seven day period No waste is stored for longer than 3 months after treatment	
What else you need to know	This exemption can be used to chip suitable wastes before use under the U1, U4 U8, U12 and U13 exemptions	

Aerobic composting and associated prior treatment		T23
Examples of farming activities	Composting hedge trimmings , crop wastes, horse or farmyard manures and other vegetation	
Key limits	You can compost clean paper or cardboard produced in your farming activity, along with plant tissue and crop wastes and horse manure or farmyard manure	
Key conditions	If you want to compost your own waste, and use the compost on your farm, you can store or treat up to 80 tonnes of waste at a time. If you want to bring waste from other farms onto your farm to compost it or you want to compost your waste on the farm and use the compost somewhere else. The limit is 60 tonnes of waste at a time. You can include up to 20 tonnes of manure and 10 tonnes of paper or cardboard. The treatment must result in a stable sanitised material that can be applied to land for the benefit of agriculture or to improve the soil structure or nutrients in land.	
What else you need to know	Composting may be done in open windrows or heaps which are regularly turned or in small closed vessels which is known as In-Vessel Composting (IVC). For the purposes of this exemption "associated prior treatment" means screening, chipping, shredding, cutting, pulverising or sorting waste for the purposes of composting. U10 exemption allows the spreading of this compost for agricultural benefit	

Treatment of waste in a biobed or biofilter

T32

Examples of farming activities Treating non hazardous pesticide washings in a lined biobed

Key limits You can treat up to 15,000 litres of dilute non-hazardous pesticide washings in a 12 month period at the farm where it was produced.

Key conditions The biobed must be located at least:

- o 10 metres from a watercourse;
- o 250 metres from a spring, well or borehole supplying water for drinking or food production, and;
- o 50 metres from any other spring well or borehole.

What else you need to know The biobed must not be sited in a groundwater source protection zone 1, and it must be constructed in accordance with the Voluntary Initiative's Biobed and Biofilter manual. This exemption applies to systems like the Phytobac which are biobeds without a discharge. Treated material from the biobed can be applied to agricultural land under the U10 exemption, provided the treated material is stored for another 12 months before spreading

Mechanical treatment of end-of-life tyres

T8

Examples of farming activities Chipping and shredding tyres to use in horse manages.

Key limits Tyres only

Key conditions You can store and treat up to 60 tonnes of truck tyres or 40 tonnes of other types of tyres in any seven day period. Tyres can be stored in piles of up to 10 tonnes, but there must be a fire break between each pile of tyres

What else you need to know For the purposes of this exemption "associated prior treatment" means cleaning tyres and separating rims from them prior to treatment. The U8 exemption allows use of the chipped rubber in a horse manéges

Treatment of waste food

T13

Examples of farming activities Unwrapping the plastic and other packaging from waste food prior to feeding it to livestock.

Key limits Food waste from preparation of fruit and vegetables, dairy products, baking and confectionery and production of alcoholic and non alcoholic beverages.

Key conditions You can store and treat up to 30 tonnes of waste at any one time, and store the waste for up to seven days. The storage and treatment must be indoors, in a secure place. The packaging you remove from the food must go for recovery or recycling, and not disposal. You must also comply with the requirements of the Animal By-products Regulations (ABPR). You can find further information on the ABPR on Defra's website.

What else you need to know Feeding catering waste (waste from kitchens and restaurants) to farm animals is illegal.

Physical and chemical treatment of waste edible oil and fat to produce biodiesel

T19

Examples of farming activities	Filtering, blending and heating waste vegetable oils to make a substitute fuel for motor vehicles
Key limits	The only waste types allowed are edible cooking oils and fats You can store up to 5,000 litres of waste cooking oil for up to three months before using it to make biodiesel. It must be stored in containers with secondary containment.
Key conditions	If you are producing biodiesel using physical methods such as blending, filtering, mixing and heating then you can treat up to 5,000 litres of waste cooking oils and other edible oils and fats. If you are producing biodiesel using chemical methods you can: treat up to 250 litres of waste cooking oils and other edible oils and fats
What else you need to know	You can use the biodiesel as fuel in accordance with a U5 exemption.

Anaerobic digestion at premises used for agriculture and burning of the resultant biogas

T24

Examples of farming activities	Setting up an anaerobic digester on your farm and using the gas to heat buildings.
Key limits	You can treat plant tissue from agriculture, horticulture and forestry and from construction sites and parks and gardens. Also horse and farmyard manure.
Key conditions	You can anaerobically digest up to 1,250 cubic metres of manure and vegetation in an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) plant to produce a digestate. Waste must be kept in the digester for at least 28 days You can burn the biogas produced by the AD process to produce energy for your farm or export it to the national grid. The biogas burner must have a net rated thermal input of less than 0.4 MW; You can sort, screen, cut, shred, pulverise and chip the waste to aid the AD process.
What else you need to know	The stabilised digestate can be spread on agricultural land under the U10 exemption.

Treatment of sheep dip using organophosphate-degrading enzyme

T27

Examples of farming activities	Using Landguard OP-A to treat sheep dip
Key limits	Organophosphate sheep dip only
Key conditions	You can treat up to 8,000 litres of sheep dip in a 24 hour period at the farm where it was produced. You must use the enzyme in accordance with manufacturer's instructions The treatment must be carried out within an impermeable drain pen or secure sheep dip bath You cannot import used pesticide from another farm
What else you need to know	You will still need to dispose of sheep dip which has been treated with the enzyme in accordance with the conditions outlined in your existing environmental permit or the enzyme treatment sheep dip standard rules permit.

Treatment of non-hazardous pesticide washings by carbon filtration for disposal

T29

Examples of farming activities Treating pesticide washings in a sentinel unit.

Key limits Non-hazardous pesticide washings only.

Key conditions You can treat up to 8,000 litres of non-hazardous pesticide washings in a 24 hour period at the farm where it was produced in a sealed unit with sealed drainage
You cannot import used pesticide from another farm

What else you need to know You will still need to dispose of the non - hazardous pesticide washings treated in the carbon filtration unit in accordance with the conditions outlined in your existing environmental permit.

Disposal of waste

Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters

D1

Examples of farming activities Clearing silt from streams and ditches and depositing it on the banks.

Key limits Dredging spoil from a stream, ditch or other inland water

Key conditions You can deposit up to 50 cubic metres of dredged material per metre of bank in any 12 month period.
The waste must be deposited at the closest possible point to where the waste was produced:

- The bank of the inland waters from which the waste was produced
- The width of land adjoining the inland waters to allow the waste to be removed and deposited by mechanical means in one operation

What else you need to know The deposit does not have to result in benefit to agriculture.
You cannot deposit the material away from the bank of the watercourse unless in accordance with an exemption such as U1 or U10 or a permit

Deposit of waste from a portable toilet

D3

Examples of farming activities Burial of waste from portable toilets used by fruit pickers.

Key limits Waste from portable sanitary convenience only You can bury up to 1 cubic metre of the portable toilet waste in a 12 month period

Key conditions You must not bury the waste within 10 metres of a watercourse or within 50 metres of a spring, well or borehole.
The waste can only be buried at the place that the portable toilets are used

What else you need to know

Deposit of plant tissue under a plant health notice

D4

Examples of farming activities	Depositing diseased crops in heaps when a plant health notice requiring this has been issued.
Key limits	Plant tissue from agriculture, horticulture or forestry only You can deposit the spoilt crops in heaps of up to 250 tonnes. The waste must not be deposited when the ground is waterlogged, snow covered or frozen; Not if the ground was frozen for 12 hours or more in the previous 24 hours. Or within 10 metres of a watercourse or within 50 metres of a spring, well or borehole.
Key conditions	
What else you need to know	You cannot bring in plant tissue from another farm.

Disposal of waste by incineration		D6
	Burning untreated wood waste or vegetation in an incinerator on the farm where it was produced.	
Examples of farming activities		
Key limits	Untreated wood and plant tissue only. You can store up to 5 tonnes of the permitted waste types.	
Key conditions	The incinerator must not be able to burn more than 50 kg waste per hour or have a net rated thermal input of more than 0.4 MW.	
What else you need to know	You cannot burn mixed waste from the farm. You cannot burn waste from any other premises	

Burning waste in the open		D7
Examples of farming activities	Burning untreated wood waste or vegetation on a bonfire at the farm where it was produced.	
Key limits	Plant tissue from agriculture and horticulture and forestry You can store up to 20 tonnes of the permitted waste types for up to six months You can burn up to 10 tonnes in 24 hours.	
Key conditions	This exemption doesn't allow burning of any other waste <input type="checkbox"/> You cannot bring in waste from other premises to burn.	
What else you need to know	It is preferable to burn untreated wood and plant tissue as a fuel in an appliance under U5 exemption. You must not cause dark smoke or nuisance through odour	

Storage of waste

Storage of waste in secure containers

S1

Examples of farming activities

Operating a plastic packaging collection hub for farmers. A collection hub is a site where farmers bring their plastic packaging waste like fertilizer sacks or pesticide containers and it is bulked up prior to being sent off for recycling.

Key limits

You can store up to 400 cubic metres of plastics and plastic packaging in up to a maximum of 20 containers;
You can store used oil filters, up to 3 cubic metres
Paper or cardboard up to 400 cubic metres
You can store the waste for up to 12 months.
You must not receive wastes which are unsuitable for recycling or recovery.

Key conditions

The waste must be sent for recycling, and not disposal.
Oil filters must be stored in a suitable container with secondary containment
You should keep the different waste types separately

What else you need to know

This exemption allows a number of different wastes to be stored in containers, the full guidance gives more information
This exemption allows you to receive a limited range of agricultural wastes from other farmers, provided they will be sent off site for recycling or recovery. If you need to sort or bale the materials you need to register T4 exemption as well.

Storage of waste in secure place

S2

Examples of farming activities

Operating a plastic silage wrap collection hub for farmers. A collection hub is a site where farmers bring their used silage wrap and it is bulked up prior to being sent off for recycling.

Key limits

There are a wide range of waste types acceptable under S2 exemption. For example:
You can store up to 500 tonnes of plastic silage wrap in a building prior to it being sent for recycling.
Construction and demolition materials which can be used in existing state. 100 tonnes
You can store waste for up to 12 months.

Key conditions

Each waste type must be stored separately

What else you need to know

This exemption allows a number of different wastes to be stored and the full guidance gives more information.
You cannot use this exemption to store mixed waste or to treat waste. Treating includes sorting.
If you need to sort plastic into different grades or types you also need the T4 exemption
This exemption allows you to receive suitable wastes from other farmers, provided they are being sent somewhere else to be recycled or recovered.
You cannot receive or store waste for disposal under this exemption

Storage of sludge

S3

Examples of farming activities

Storing sewage sludge temporarily at the farm where it will be spread under the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989.

Key limits

Sewage sludge or septic tank sludge only. You can store up to 1,250 tonnes of sludge in a secure location for up to 12 months.
The sludge store must be located at least:

- 10 metres from a watercourse;

Key conditions

- 250 metres from a spring, well or borehole supplying water for drinking or food production, and;
- 50 metres from any other spring well or borehole.

The waste must not be stored within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1

What else you need to know

After storage, the waste must be used in accordance with the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989(a). You will need to make sure you also comply with the Regulations on Nitrate Vulnerable Zones where relevant.

The Non - Waste Framework Directive exemptions

You do not need to register these exemptions, but must meet any restrictions and limits if you want to benefit from using them:

Temporary storage of waste at the place of production

You can store any waste which you have produced on your own farm whilst it is waiting for collection, either for disposal or recovery provided:

(a) Waste is stored for no longer than 12 months; and **(b)** It is stored in a secure place.

You can also do minor treatments on your own waste (such as sorting, baling) to make it easier to transport.

You cannot bring in waste from anywhere else under this exemption

Temporary storage of waste at a site controlled by the producer

You can use this exemption to bring back and store certain wastes if you produce that waste yourself whilst you are working away at another place. For example, if you carry out some building work or fencing work on behalf of another farmer.

- (a)** You must control the waste that is produced and where it is stored
- (b)** The waste must not be loose asbestos or a flammable substance with flashpoint less than 21 Centigrade
- (c)** The waste cannot be stored for longer than 3 months
- (d)** You can't receive waste someone else has produced
- (e)** Solid waste no more than 50 cubic metres
- (f)** Liquid waste no more than 1000 litres. Must be stored in a container with secondary containment
- (g)** Different wastes must be kept separate
- (h)** The waste must be stored in a secure place

It doesn't matter whether the waste is stored before disposal or recovery.

You can do minor treatments such as sorting or baling the waste, provided it's to make it easier to transport and you have produced all the waste yourself.