

**Packaging Regulations : List of agreed protocols to be used for accreditation [Updated 06/12/16]**

Explanations	<b>National</b>	A national protocol <b>must be used</b> by all operators issuing PRN/PERNs for the material. You cannot have local protocols or claim a higher or lower % than the National protocol.	You do not have to measure the level of non target materials if applying a protocol within this table. However, if the waste has excessive moisture (i.e. it has been outside in the rain) you should deduct the weight of the excess moisture before applying the protocol. You should consider whether you need to do these measurements in your Sampling and Inspection Plan.  Any protocol percentages are to be applied after the deduction for baling wire has been made.
	<b>AAIG</b>	Agency Agreed Industry Protocols are optional. Operators can opt for higher or lower percentages but must support this with a Sampling and Inspection Plan and the necessary sampling records.	
	<b>Local</b>	A local protocol is one arranged with the local EA officer based on site specific sampling.	

***N.B The protocols listed below need to be applied with reference to other guidance, such as the best practice templates on the ACP page of NPWD***

	Material type	Status		2015	2016	2017	Details
<b>Paper</b>	Mixed Paper	National	EN 643 Grades 1.01 and 1.02	12.5%	23.0%	34.5%	You do not need to sample these grades to show how much packaging is in them but your application still needs to include how you prove that the material is UK sourced packaging and explain the steps you take to ensure the mixed papers meet Codes 1.01 and 1.02 and the requirements of EN643. If the paper grade is not EN643 then this does not apply and you will need to provide sampling data to work out a Site Specific Protocol (Local Protocol).
	OCC/KLS	National		100.0%	100.0%	n/a	From 1 January 2017 the national paper protocol of 100% for old KLS and OCC will no longer be accepted as an applicable protocol
	OCC/KLS	AAIG	EN 643 Grades 1.04.00, 1.05.00 and 1.05.01	-	-	97.5%	All other standards of EN643 would also apply, for example moisture content.
	OCC/KLS	AAIG	EN 643 Grade 1.04.01	-	-	70.0%	
	OCC/KLS	AAIG	EN 643 Grade 1.04.02	-	-	80.0%	

Aluminium	Scrap aluminium (Old rolled aluminium)	local		–	–	–	Must do own sampling as there is no longer a national protocol for old rolled aluminium
	Aluminium in IBA (mixed non ferrous)	National		50% (updated to 70% mid year and backdated to start of year)	70.0%	70.0%	70% (by weight) of mixed non-ferrous metals recovered from IBA is aluminium packaging.
	Aluminium in IBA (aluminium fraction recovered from mixed non ferrous)	National		87.5%	87.5%	87.5%	If the mixed non-ferrous is further processed to separate the aluminium fraction – <b>87.5%</b> of the separated aluminium fraction is packaging.
	Aluminium in fraggged mixed non ferrous IBA (Zorba)	National		70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	As the material is mixed with other non-ferrous metals from various sources it is not possible to separately weigh the non-ferrous metals from IBA prior to export (the normal process for issuing PERN). In these situations metal processors are permitted to issue the ePRN or ePERN on the incoming weight to the fragmentation plant based on 70% of the IBA derived mixed non-ferrous metals. The point of accreditation is when the extracted aluminium is turned into ingots/made into a product and not when the aluminium is extracted from the IBA.
	Aluminium	AAIG		–	97.5%	97.5%	This relates to consumer collected used aluminium packaging (i.e. material collected through banks, doorstep recycling collections and "on the go" locations ) predominantly made up of used beverage cans (UBCs) mixed with relatively small volumes of aluminium foil and aerosols. Contamination, including steel cans, paper and plastic, must be minimised. Aluminium closures are typically collected with glass and then separated using eddy current separators (ECS). Glass contamination is often a problem therefore you are expected to do your own sampling to identify this percentage of glass and supply the evidence to the agencies.
	Aluminium Bottle Tops	local		–	–	–	Sampling is required to determine the aluminium content due to the potential of significant glass contamination.
Steel	Steel	AAIG	grade 6E - clean steel cans - baled	–	97.5%	97.5%	This relates to Steel from food, drinks and domestic aerosol cans collected from the public e.g. by can banks and door to door ("kerbside") collection schemes. Cans should be free from excessive contamination by other materials. Bale size and density to be jointly agreed.
			grade 1 and 2 (mixed)	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	

	Scrap steel grades	National	grade2	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	For these steel grades ePRNs or ePERNs can be issued for the percentages shown. Operators need to demonstrate that the loads they receive do contain some packaging waste.
			fragmentised	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	
			grade 4C	10.6%	10.6%	10.6%	
			grade 4E	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	
			grade 8B	10.6%	10.6%	10.6%	
<b>EFW/RDF</b>	EFW	National		19.0%	19.0%	19.00%	This is for municipal waste only. If you put other waste streams through the incinerator, and want to issue on their packaging content, you must propose a sampling method in your accreditation application for the packaging content of these waste streams. The 19% protocol does not include the non-combustible elements of packaging waste within the municipal waste streams such as metals which can be separately claimed under the relevant protocols. Does not apply to RDF/SRF. Excess moisture and non-combustibles must be excluded.
	Clinical waste	National		6.0%	6.0%	6.00%	You can issue recovery ePRNs on 6% of the total weight of the clinical waste received at an accredited waste to energy facility.
	RDF/SRF	Local		-	-	-	Cannot use the EFW protocol. The processing of municipal waste to produce RDF will mean its composition has altered and as such the 19% EFW protocol will not be applicable.

Other	Wood	Local		-	-	-	No national protocols for wood have been agreed. ePRNs and ePERNs can't be issued against the weight of wood offcuts - these have never been packaging. Businesses working to the Wood Protocol developed by WRAP must show how the identity, origin and quantity of any packaging within wood waste consignments is determined and recorded.
	Baling wire	AAIG		-		0.15%	Baling wire around the bales must be deducted. Agreed via ACP that 0.15% should be deducted. This percentage needs to be deducted on the loads before any other protocols are applied. If you wish to deduct a higher or lower percentage than 0.15% you may do so once it has been supported by evidence and agreed with the relevant Agency officer.
	Non Packaging Plastic Protocol	Quality protocol		-	-	-	Must follow the standards in the NPPP. You are able to issue on input or output weights. However, if you decide to issue on inputs you will need to deduct the non NPPP material and provide evidence to support this. Labels are recognised as being intrinsic to bottles and so will not need to be deducted. NPPP does not apply in Scotland. In Scotland a producer of plastic flake would need to be assessed end of waste wise on a case by case basis.