

REAL CCS Audit report template - Producer's Details

Producer's Details								
Producer						PR Number		
Head Office Address								
Audit Details								
Scope		Type of audit		< routine inspection, or spot check visit or spot sampling visit>				
Audit Period		Scheme documents audited against		PAS 100:2018, Compost Certification Scheme Rules Version 9.1, the CCS Position on Technical Requirements Version 2.1, and the following end-of-waste positions: Compost Resource Framework (CRF) 2025 version, Compost Quality Protocol (CQP) 2012 version, SEPA's 'WAS-G-DEF-06: End-of-waste for compost' 2025 version (SEPA's RPS), and NRW's 'End of Waste: Compost produced from source-segregated biodegradable waste' Guidance Note (GN022) 2025 version.				
Auditor		Audit Date(s)						
Audit Time	Preparation		Day 1		Day 2		Total Hours	0
(Hours excluding travel)	Day 3		Day 4		Report		Travel Time	
Sampling (specify whether a spot sample has been taken, for which parameter the sample will be tested and reason for sample taking)								
Additional sites Inspected (if other than the above address)								
Company		Type of Operation		Date Inspected		Separate Report Completed		

Opening & Closing Meetings								
Opening Meeting	Introduce self	Working for	Purpose of audit	Scope of audit	Programme	Sampling Exercise	Confidentiality	Questions/ No advice
Closing Meeting	Restate scope	Restate standards	Confirm sampling	Review PASR	Specify day response	PASR signed	CO to certify	Copy left
Personnel present at the Inspection								
Name	Position	Opening	Inspection	Closing	Comments			
Certified Products								
Compost Grade	Particle size range e.g., 10mm to 40mm	Assessment / certification code			Notes (e.g., new application)			
Principal								
Additional i								
Additional ii								
Additional iii								

REAL Audit report template – Provisional Audit Summary Report (PASR)

Producer:		PR Code	
Auditor:		Audit Date:	
Scope:			
Type:			
Standards:			

Producer's Declaration

I confirm that the audit has taken place on the date specified & that the Auditor has brought to my attention areas (detailed below) where non-compliances have been identified. I understand that additional non-compliances may be identified by the Certification Body upon review of the report.

I also declare that the company/business IS NOT subject to any recent or pending prosecution relating to the operations covered in this inspection. Details of any prosecutions must be given to the auditor and described in the report and summary.

Name of responsible person:	Signature: Date:
auditors signature:	
For first audits all Non-conformances must be closed out within 90 days of audit date. For subsequent audits all Non-conformances must be closed out 45 days of audit date or before the current certificate expiry date. Please send all Corrective evidence to both of the following email addresses:	

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Summary of Observations, Non-compliance and Information Required

Identified by the Auditor at the conclusion of the audit. The Certification Body will issue a Compliance Report identifying all the areas of non-compliance, which may include additional items or amend the points below. The decision for certification is made by a member of the certification team and/or Certification/Committee, not the Auditor.

Compliance Category: C = Compliant, NC = Non-compliant

Standard/CRF/CQP/GN022/SEPA's RPS /Scheme Rule/Scheme Position	Standard Summary	Details of compliance or non-compliance etc.	Compliance Category

REAL Inspection report template aligned to PAS 100:2018, the CRF, the CQP, GN022, SEPA's RPS, and the CCS Scheme Rules

NOTE 1: The checklist makes reference to the CRF, CQP, SEPA's RPS, and GN022. The applicable end-of-waste position should be made clear by the scheme participant as part of their renewal documentation. Please ignore sections referring to end-of-waste positions not relevant to the process being inspected.

NOTE 2: If a process is audited against the CRF, evidence of RPS 358 and/or RPS 317 usage being in effect should be provided to -and checked by- the auditor.

NOTE 3: If the process is audited against GN022, no evidence of use of RS 122 usage is required

Producer	0	PR Number	0
Auditor		Date	

General overview of the operation

PAS / CRF / CQP /GN022 /Scheme Rules / CCS Position / SEPA's RPS	Requirement	Auditor's comments	C / NC
Scheme rules, clause 4.3.3	<p>Where more than one composting process is managed on a single site, notify the certification body.</p> <p>The composting process under assessment is kept separate from any other processes carried out at the same site, including materials reception area, composting area (sanitisation, stabilisation and maturation), mechanical treatment area (e.g. shredding & screening) and compost storage area. If liquor, from the process, is to be added to any input material, the collection and storage is separate from any other on-site process' liquor.</p> <p>Where more than one composting process is managed on a single site, all compost derived from processes certified under the Scheme shall be kept separate from any other compost, material, waste or any other substance stored and/or treated at the same site.</p>		
Scheme rules, clause 4.3.2	Compost grades that are not under assessment shall be kept separate from and not compromise the quality of the compost grade(s) under assessment for conformance with the Scheme requirements.		

Scheme rules, clause 4.4.1	PAS 100, the CRF (if applicable) the CQP (if applicable), SEPA's RPS (if applicable), GN022 (if applicable), and the CCS Scheme Rules shall be followed for every batch produced. Non-conforming batches are only allowed under exceptional circumstances.		
Scheme rules, clause 4.4.2	CB to be informed if production and dispatch of compost that complies with the Scheme requirements is changed to non-compliant compost. The notification shall include the date from which the site has stopped production of compliant compost.		
Scheme rules, Annex 1	The Producer shall confirm to the Certification Body whether the site is operating using the EA RPS 317 for plastic contamination in output material.		
Scheme rules, Annex 1	The Producer shall confirm to the Certification Body whether the site is operating using the EA RPS 358 for storing compliant material on site.		
Scheme rules, clause 6.1.1a	The producer holds a valid planning consent/permission, if required by the relevant planning authority.		
Scheme rules, clause 6.1.1a	The producer holds a relevant valid authorisation to operate the composting activity (e.g., waste management licence, environmental permit, or exemption for composting).		
Scheme rules, clause 6.1.1b	If animal by-products are treated, the composting site is approved or under the process of being approved by the Animal Health to treat animal by-products.		

Quality Management System			
PAS 100, clause 4.1.1	A quality management system (QMS) specific to a defined composting process, and any products that contain those composts shall be established and maintained		
PAS 100, clause 4.1.2	QMS controls activities to produce compost fit-for-purpose. Controls shall be monitored, recorded and evaluated with corrective actions defined.		
PAS 100, clause 4.1.3	Senior management shall: a) Ensure sufficient resources for the establishment, implementation, maintenance and improvement of the QMS b) Define QMS responsibilities and authorities and communicate these to the organisation d) Ensure communication on the QMS processes is established and regular e) Conduct Management reviews		
PAS 100, clause 4.1.3c	Senior management shall establish a quality policy for compost produced under the QMS;		
PAS 100, clause 4.1.4	Senior management shall appoint a member of the organization's management who has the responsibility and authority to: a) ensure that QMS processes are established, implemented and maintained; b) report to senior management on QMS performance and any need for its improvement; and c) ensure that awareness of compost customers' requirements is promoted throughout the organization		
Scheme Rules Annex 2, 3 NOTE	Certified compost producers in Wales shall demonstrate consideration of the relevant legislation outlined in Section 3 of GN022. This is to show that the producer has given due thought to their onward impacts and their duty of care to environmental legislation.		

Compost Quality

PAS 100, clause 4.2 and CRF Section 3.1, CQP 2.7.1, or GN022 section 2	The composter shall check and agree with the customer (e.g. specifier, buyer in the supply chain or if supplied directly, the end user) any quality requirements that are more stringent or wider ranging than the minimum baseline specified in this PAS. There shall be a written agreement with customers of any quality requirements other than the minimum baseline specified in this PAS.		
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CCS Position 17	<p>The composter shall ensure that the compost supplied meets the written agreement.</p> <p>Composter shall check the end use of the product and inform customer of suitability. Composter must always check whether the customer has any additional quality requirements and must have written record of any additional requirements or that the customer is satisfied with baseline criteria.</p>		
PAS 100 4.3d	The QP shall include the composter's commitment to achieve the minimum quality and plant response requirements specified in clause 13 of PAS 100, as applicable to the grade		
PAS 100 4.3e	The QP shall include the composter's commitment to fulfilling customers' requirements regarding the compost grade(s) fitness for purpose		
Scheme Rules, clause 4.6.1	<p>The compost producer shall provide evidence of compliance with any such additional standards or specifications. Examples are compost sample test results that comply with the additional quality criteria or a valid certificate from an appropriate certification body.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> <i>If the compost producer subscribes in the quality policy to any standard(s) or specification(s) in addition to PAS 100, the additional quality criteria are treated as complementary to the minimum compost quality criteria specified in PAS 100.</i></p>		
PAS 100, clause 4.3f	The QP shall include identification of any product that contains any compost grade for which PAS 100 conformance is claimed or intended to be claimed.		

Safety and Quality Control System			
PAS 100, section 4.4.1	<p>The composter shall have in place a Safety and Quality Control System which will consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A HACCP study carried out in accordance with the Codex Alimentarius Commission's 'Principles of the HACCP system' b) The team members and their training experience c) The essential characteristics of the product (description of the product and its intended use) d) The steps in the production process e) Keeping the HACCP plan up to date 		
CCS Position 17	A written agreement detailing additional requirements or written evidence that the customer has none.		
PAS 100, clause 4.4.2	A systematic assessment of human, animal and plant health hazards associated with intended use of the compost grade(s) for which PAS100 conformance is, or intended to be, claimed shall be carried out. The hazards assessed shall include both safety and quality hazards relevant to the intended use.		
PAS 100, clause 4.4.3	The composter shall undertake an assessment and where necessary assign CCPs in the composting process for hazards identified during hazards analysis. The CLs of the control measure(s) at the CCPs shall be established		
PAS 100, clause 4.4.4	Each composting batch shall be monitored and managed such that the process step operates within the defined CLs for the CCP. Procedures shall be established for verification that the HACCP system is working effectively.		

Communication, Awareness, Training & Competence			
PAS 100, clause 4.5.1	The Quality Policy and relevant parts of the QMS shall be communicated to personnel whose activities affect compost quality. They shall be made aware of how they contribute to achievement of the Quality Policy for compost.		
PAS 100, clause 4.5.2	Senior management shall determine the necessary competence for personnel performing work affecting compost quality.		
PAS 100, clause 4.5.3	Each person whose activities affect compost quality and is responsible for sample taking shall be trained, instructed and supervised commensurate with his/her duties. Operators shall demonstrate ongoing competence.		
PAS 100, clause 4.5.3	The training record for each such person shall include the: a) training topic; b) training date or period; c) name and role of the person who received the training on that topic; d) name of the person who delivered the training and organization he/she is representing / employed by (which can be the composter); and e) any certificate or qualification achieved.		
PAS 100, clause 4.6.1	The composter shall write and implement standard operating procedures (SOPs) that cover all production steps from arrival of input materials through to storage and dispatch of composts and any products that contain them.		
CCS Position 9	The SOPs shall define: the duration and completion of the composting process. The SOPs shall also state, if applicable: any parallel sanitisation phases, any inputs after the first sanitisation, and what activities take place at each site (if more than one site used for the same composting process).		
PAS 100, clause 4.6.2	A QMS document shall include description of corrective action(s) procedures normally taken in the event of deviation from a CL at its CCP, quality failure of a sampled compost batch, or any other occurrence that causes, or could cause quality failure		

Validation			
PAS 100, clause 4.7.1	The composter shall validate that the QMS is effective for the production of compost that conforms to the requirements of this PAS. During validation, no batch or part batch under assessment shall be dispatched with a claim of PAS conformance.		
PAS 100, clause 4.7.2	<p>During validation, the composter shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Operate all the CCPs within the CLs. b) Verify the process performance from monitoring results. c) Carry out corrective actions if deviating from CLs. d) Sample each compost grade for which PAS100 conformance is intended to be claimed and send samples to a laboratory for testing. e) Check that test results comply with the minimum requirements set out in clause 13 as well as any additional specifications within the quality policy. f) Amend HACCP plan where sufficient quality is not produced. g) Action a) to e) above if the HACCP plan is amended. 		
PAS 100, clause 4.7.3	Sampling and testing of batches of each compost grade shall continue until the results demonstrate three passes in a row for each applicable parameter specified in Tables 3 and 4 of PAS 100 and in any additional specification to which the composter has committed to meet in the Quality Policy.		
CCS Position 4	During validation or re-validation, if a sample fails, the sampling should continue until 3 in a row passes are achieved for each parameter.		

PAS 100, clause 4.7.3	For validation purposes, each sampled batch may only be sampled once.		
PAS 100, clause 4.8.1	The composter shall regularly check that the SOPs, based on the HACCP plan, continue to achieve all of the intended levels of control and that the compost is fit-for-purpose, i.e., the QMS remains effective.		
PAS 100, clause 4.8.2 CCS Position 4	After validation, the composter shall: a) Continue to operate CCPs with CLs. b) Verify the process performance from monitoring results. c) Carry out corrective actions if deviating from CLs After validation, each batch can only be sampled once unless corrective actions are taken, then if the subsequent result is a pass, the compost may be dispatched under positive release.		
PAS 100, clause 4.9.1	Documents appropriate to the scope of the QMS shall be established and an index of the documents maintained.		
PAS 100, clause 4.9.2	Each document shall include: a) a title; b) a version number; c) a date of issue; and d) the name of the person who issued it		
PAS 100, clause 4.9.3	QMS documents shall be maintained in an orderly manner. Each QMS document shall be in place at its appropriate point(s) of use. Any document that becomes obsolete shall be promptly removed from its point(s) of use and, where appropriate, replaced with a revised and approved version. Previous versions shall be kept in archive for a minimum of 2 years.		
PAS 100, clause 4.9.4	The composter shall maintain records that demonstrate effective control of production, storage and dispatch of composts.		
PAS 100, clause 4.9.5	The records shall be: a) legible; b) genuine; c) collated and maintained such that they are readily retrievable; and d) stored in good condition for at least five years		

CRF Section 4.1.2 and GN022 Section 6	Made available to the certification body when requested		
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Complaints			
PAS 100, clause 4.10.1	The composter shall develop a complaints procedure which shall detail any necessary action in response to any complaints or concerns expressed by interested parties, including operatives, employees, customers, clients and regulatory authorities about quality or usability of the compost.		
PAS 100, clause 4.10.2	The composter shall record the: a) name and contact details of the person who expressed concern or made a complaint; b) specific subject(s) of the concern or complaint; c) date and time communicated to the composter and name of the person to whom it was communicated; d) nature and date(s) of any actions and checks and who carried them out; e) nature and date of any response to the person who expressed a concern or made the complaint; and f) name of the person who communicated the response		
Scheme rules, clause 14.1.2	On receipt of a product complaint, the composter shall investigate that complaint, and if necessary, take appropriate action. The composter shall record all complaints received and the action taken to investigate it and any remedial action taken.		
Scheme rules, clause 14.1.3	On receipt of a product complaint, the composter shall notify their certification body, and once the investigation has been carried out.		
Scheme rules, clause 14.1.4	On receipt of a product complaint, the composter shall take steps to identify, locate, preserve and recover evidence. If the batch of compost under investigation is dispatched to a Customer and subsequently returned to the site, this must be quarantined and not re-processed.		
Internal Audit of QMS			

PAS 100, clause 4.11.1	At planned intervals of at least once per year, the producer shall audit the QMS to determine whether the QMS: a) conforms to the QMS plan for production of compost that is fit for purpose; and b) is effectively implemented and maintained		
PAS 100, clause 4.11.2	The planned audit programme shall take into consideration the status and importance of the processes and areas to be audited, as well as the results of previous audits.		
PAS 100, clause 4.11.2	The audit criteria, scope, frequency and methods shall be defined.		
PAS 100, clause 4.11.2	Selection of auditors and conduct of audits shall ensure objectivity and impartiality of the audit process. Each auditor shall not audit his/her own work.		
PAS 100, clause 4.11.2	Each auditor shall be trained commensurate with his/her duties.		
PAS 100, clause 4.11.3	A documented QMS procedure shall define the responsibilities and requirements for planning and conducting audits, and for reporting results and maintaining records.		
PAS 100, clause 4.11.4	The management responsible for the area being audited shall ensure that actions are promptly taken without undue delay to eliminate any detected non-conformities and their causes. Follow-up activities shall include verification of the actions taken and reporting of verification results.		
Management review of the QMS			
PAS 100, clause 4.12.1	The composter's senior management shall review opportunities for improvement and the need for changes to the QMS, including the quality policy and HACCP plan.		
PAS 100, clause 4.12.2	A formal, recorded review shall be undertaken at least once per year, or sooner than scheduled if triggered by significant change before the scheduled date.		

PAS 100, clause 4.12.3	Inputs to each review shall include information on: a) results of QMS audits by the composter's personnel and any external auditors; b) any complaints and concerns expressed by interested parties, including operatives, customers, clients and regulatory authorities; c) composting process performance; d) compost quality (i.e. conformance of relevant grades to the quality policy, including fitness for purpose); e) status of preventive and corrective actions; f) follow-up actions from previous management reviews; g) changes that could affect the QMS; and h) recommendations for improvement.		
PAS 100, clause 4.12.4	The output from the management review shall record any decisions and actions related to: a) improvement of the efficacy of the QMS and its processes; b) improvement of compost quality as per customer requirements, and c) resource needs.		
PAS 100, clause 4.12.5	If any permanent change occurs that affects compost quality, or if a permanent change in the required quality of compost occurs, the production process shall be re-validated. In the event of temporary change(s), the relevant compost grade(s) as appropriate for determining the effects of any such temporary change(s) on compost quality shall be sampled and tested. The significant and temporary or permanent nature of any change the producer is aware of shall be reviewed and recorded, the record including the producer's justification for each decision.		
Input materials			
PAS 100, clause 5.1.1	Input materials shall be source segregated biowastes and / or source segregated biodegradable materials.		
CCS Position 8.2	Any skip waste that mixes permitted and non permitted inputs is		

	not acceptable even if the permitted inputs have been separated from the mixture.		
PAS 100, clause 5.1.1	Care shall be taken to avoid any potentially polluting wastes, products or materials from becoming mixed or otherwise included with the input materials.		
CQP 2.3 and Appendix B CRF Section 2	Only those waste types listed in Section 2 of the Compost Resource Framework or Appendix B of the Compost Quality Protocol are permitted with further restriction according to the environmental permit held.		
SEPA's RPS	The producer must have in place 'waste acceptance criteria' to ensure that only wastes listed in Annex 1 are accepted for composting.		
GN 022 Section 1	The materials you use must be compliant with the waste codes, descriptions and restrictions in the tables in Annex 1 of GN022.		
SEPA's RPS, clause 6	Steps must have been taken to exclude contamination from the feedstock. This includes invasive plant species such as Giant Hogweed, Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam and toxic species such as Ragwort and Yew.		
PAS 100, clause 5.1.2	Sewage sludge and any derivatives from it, or any mixtures of materials that contain it, are not permitted.		
PAS 100, clause 5.1.3	Packaged food wastes shall only be fed into the composting process if they comply with the composter's relevant input materials acceptance criteria.		
PAS 100, clause 5.1.3	If such biowastes are delivered for processing but include non-compostable packaging (see clause 6.14 below), a pre-composting treatment step shall remove any non-biodegradable prior to feeding those biowastes into the composting process.		

PAS 100, clause 5.1.4 CRF Section 2 note 1 CQP Appendix B, B3	<p>Biodegradable polymers, bags and packaging or other products made of such material are permitted input materials only if they are independently certified as conforming to the 'compostable' criteria within quality standard BS EN 13432, BS EN 14995, or ASTM D6400</p> <p>Home composting products must also be compliant with at least one of: EN17427, AS 5810-2010, NF T51-800 or TÜV Austria's 'OK compost HOME' Scheme</p>		
GN022 Annex 1, Note 1	<p>You can only use home compostable packaging and non-packaging items that are independently certified as compliant with at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN 17427 • AS 5810-2010 • NF T51-800 • TÜV Austria's certification requirements for home compostable packaging under their 'OK compost HOME' scheme 		
SEPA's RPS	<p>Discarded 'compostable' packaging and plastic products are permitted only if the product is independently certified as conforming to all composting-relevant parts of the standards BS EN 13432, BS EN 14995, ASTM D6400 and AIB-Vinçotte International S.A.'s 'Program OK 2' criteria for 'home compostable' packaging and plastics.</p> <p>Remove packaging that is not independently certified as industrially or home compostable (or both). Packaging that is independently certified as compliant with at least one of the following can go forward for composting: EN 13432, EN 14995, ASTM D6400, EN 17427, AS 5810-2010, NF T51-800, and TÜV Austria's certification requirements for home compostable packaging under their "OK compost HOME scheme".</p>		
CCS Position 8.3	'Home compostable' products are only acceptable if also certified to the above standards (for industrial composability) and a valid certificate has been issued.		

[illegible]

	must be kept for a minimum of 4 years.		
PAS 100, clause 5.1.9	Each delivery of input material shall be inspected and checked against the acceptance criteria at a location where there is adequate control of risk of cross- contamination between the delivered load and any input materials accepted for composting, materials undergoing composting or fully composted materials in storage		
PAS 100, clause 5.1.10,CRF Section 4.2.1	For each of any input material load or part-load that does not meet the acceptance criteria, the composter shall make and keep a record of the: a) input material type(s) and its / their List of Wastes code(s) b) source; c) quantity; d) date rejected; e) reason for rejection; and f) to whom it was sent		
Composting process additives			
PAS 100 clause 5.2.1 a)	Process additives only permitted if intended to confer benefit to the process or reduce emissions.		
PAS 100 clause 5.2.1 b)	Is used during sanitisation or the first two weeks of stabilisation.		
PAS 100 clause 5.2.1 c)	<p>HACCP assessment and compost quality test results demonstrate that the compost is fit for purpose.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> <i>The producer provides a declaration that any potential risks to compost quality or the environment in which the compost is likely to be used deriving from the use of the additive has been identified, If necessary to show that such risks have been mitigated, compost batches have been sampled and tested corresponding with the identified potential risk.</i></p> <p><i>A record of the above evaluation and each samples and tested compost batch results must be kept at the site</i></p>		

	<i>and made available on request.</i>		
PAS 100 clause 5.2.1 d)	The product and its instructions for use are identified in the composter's QMS <i>Note: The additive is used according to the product manufacturer's recommendations and guidelines for use. The producer's record of the additive use clearly states the proportion/rate, how and when the additive has been used.</i>		
CCS Position 10	This includes all additives whether mineral based or biodegradable additives, pesticide or biocide.		
Composting batch formation			
PAS100, Clause 6.1	The input materials, the steps used to make the composts and their storage shall be kept separate from any other materials, processes and stores at the same site. The composting process shall be arranged such that compost does not become contaminated, including when in storage.		
PAS 100, clause 6.2	For each batch, the composter shall record: a) activities carried out when forming it; b) formation start and finish dates; and c) the composting batch code assigned.		
Sanitisation			
PAS 100, clause 6.3.1	Each composting batch shall undergo an identifiable sanitisation step, in accordance with the HACCP plan and SOPs.		
PAS 100, clause 6.3.2	Parameters to monitor against the CLs specified in the HACCP for this step shall include: a) temperature; b) a minimum amount of time during which composting batch temperature is within its CL range; c) moisture; and d) turning / mixing if this is necessary for exposing the entire composting batch to the sanitising conditions		

PAS 100, clause 6.3.3	The appropriate QMS document(s) shall state: a) routine procedures for managing, monitoring, recording and evaluating each composting batch in this step; b) the CLs for each sanitization parameter (see 6.3.2 and Annex B which provides guidance on achieving sanitization); c) corrective action options for when monitoring results and composting batch management records show that a CL result is outside its CL; d) measures that will be taken if corrective action fails to bring one or more of the CL parameters within corresponding CLs (see Clause 14); and e) procedures in the event of system or equipment failure		
PAS 100, clause 6.3.4	Each composting batch shall be monitored during sanitisation in accordance with Clause 7, and the monitoring results shall be recorded		
PAS 100, clause 6.3.5	The composter shall apply an appropriate corrective action to any composting batch where evaluation of monitoring and management records for that batch show that any CL result went outside its critical limit(s).		
PAS 100, clause 6.3.6	The composter shall only pass the composting batch as sanitised if composting conditions and batch management are within CLs.		
PAS 100, clause 6.3.7	If any input material is added after a composting batch has completed its sanitisation step, it shall undergo an additional sanitisation step. The input material addition, results of monitoring and outcome of the additional sanitization step shall be recorded on the composting batch record.		
PAS 100, clause 6.3.7	If input material is routinely added after the initial sanitisation step, the composter shall include the Additional sanitisation step and the CLs of this CCP in his / her appropriate QMS document(s)		
PAS 100, clause 6.4.1	Each composting batch shall undergo an identifiable stabilisation step, in accordance with the HACCP plan and SOPs		

PAS 100, clause 6.4.2	Parameters to monitor against the CLs specified in the HACCP for this step shall include: a) temperature; b) a minimum amount of time during which composting batch temperature is within its CL range; c) moisture; and d) turning / mixing if this is necessary for achieving consistent stabilization throughout the composting batch.		
PAS100, clause 6.4.3	The composter's appropriate QMS document(s) shall state: a) routine procedures for managing, monitoring, recording and evaluating stabilization of each composting batch; b) the CLs for each stabilization parameter; c) corrective action options for when monitoring results and composting batch management records show that a CL result has gone outside its CL; d) measures that will be taken if corrective action fails to bring the results of any CL parameter within its corresponding CLs (see Clause 14); and e) procedures in the event of system or equipment failure.		
PAS 100, clause 6.4.4	Each composting batch shall be monitored during this step in accordance with Clause 7, and the monitoring results shall be recorded.		
PAS 100, clause 6.4.5	The composter shall apply the appropriate corrective action to any composting batch where evaluation of monitoring and management records for that batch shows that any CL-result went outside its critical limit(s).		
PAS 100, clause 6.4.6	The composter shall only pass the composting batch as stabilised if the monitoring and management record shows that it has complied with the CLs for this CCP.		
PAS 100, clause 6.4.7	If any composting batches are combined during stabilisation, the corresponding records shall include the codes of the combined batches and the overall code assigned to the combined batches.		
Monitoring and equipment calibration			
PAS 100, clause 7.1	Compost process monitoring shall not be less than in PAS 100 Table 1.		

PAS 100, clause 7.2	<p>The composter's appropriate QMS document(s) shall include a diagram and / or description of composting batch surface, core and base zones, as appropriate to typical batch size (in tonnes or m³), the composting system / technology and steps in the process (sanitisation, stabilisation and if applicable, maturation). Typical composting batch size shall also be stated together with expected maximum and minimum sizes.</p> <p><i>Please note that this is particularly important in the case of open air windrow systems and continuous block systems. In line with the min monitoring requirements in PAS 100, these systems tend to be monitored only within the core zone. Hence, the operator needs to specify what the core zone is and to show that temperature and moisture values are representative of this zone.</i></p>		
PAS 100, clause 7.3 a	The composter's QMS document(s) shall state the routine frequency and procedure for checks on the monitoring system, those carried out by the composter and any carried out by an organization independent of the composter.		
CCS Position 11	Calibration of temperature monitoring equipment shall be carried out at least annually by a third party.		
PAS 100, clause 7.3 b	The composter's QMS document(s) shall commit to taking immediate corrective action when any part of the monitoring system causes inaccurate data, with re-check of the affected part of the system immediately following completion of the corrective action.		
PAS 100, Clause 7.3 c	The composter's QMS document(s) shall record data obtained during each calibration check on the monitoring system, and record details of any repairs or adjustments undertaken and the outcome (and obtain such records if the check is carried out by an organization independent of the composter)		
Product preparation			
PAS 100, clause 8.1	The composter's QMS document(s) shall state product preparation procedures, as applicable to the compost grade and any product that includes such compost as an ingredient.		

PAS 100, clause 8.2	The composter shall record how and when product preparation is carried out on each composted batch that undergoes this production step.		
PAS 100, clause 8.3	If compost, or a product containing it that is made on behalf of the composter, is packaged at a location different from the composting facility, the composter's appropriate QMS document(s) shall include: a) the name and contact details of the person or organisation that carries out the activity; and b) a description of the activity and which compost grade(s) it applies to		
Maturation			
PAS 100, clause 9.1	The composter's QMS document(s) shall state each compost grade to which maturation applies, the corresponding CLs of this step, and whether it is carried out before or after product preparation. Maturation CLs are not required to be the same for each compost grade, but shall be clearly stated in connection with the corresponding compost grade.		
PAS 100, clause 9.2	If monitoring is carried out the composter's appropriate QMS document(s) shall state the CLs for any parameters monitored and the monitoring regime.		
PAS 100, clause 9.3	For each composting batch that undergoes maturation, a record of any CL-parameter monitoring or sample test results shall be made, and shall include the date on which the batch achieved maturation.		
PAS 100, clause 9.4	The composter shall only pass each composting batch that has undergone maturation as 'mature': a) if the monitoring and management record shows that the composting conditions and batch management were maintained within the validated CLs, including any CL for the maturation step applicable to the compost grade; or b) by taking a representative sample of the composting batch and establishing that the test result conforms with the maturity criteria stated in the composter's appropriate QMS document for that compost grade		
PAS 100, clause 9.5	If any composting batches are combined during maturation, the corresponding records shall include the codes of the combined batches and the overall code assigned to them.		

Compost storage			
PAS 100, clause 10.1	<p>The composter's QMS document(s) shall describe provisions for storage of compost and any products containing it, prior to their dispatch. These should identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the storage location for each compost grade and whether outdoor, indoor or covered; b) compost batch identification; c) how contamination of compost is prevented; and d) identification of any product(s) that contain compost and their storage location(s). <p><i>Traceability means the compost producer must keep records that show which graded compost batches have been delivered / moved to storage, which location(s) they have been delivered / moved to and the dates when these activities took place.</i></p>		
PAS 100, clause 10.2	Compost / product batches shall be identifiable when in storage.		
PAS 100, clause 10.3	After storage for six months or longer, compost shall be re-assessed for compliance with clause 4.2 of PAS 100 and the assessment recorded.		
CRF 3.4	<p>Certified compost in storage with little chance of use is considered waste. This means you must follow waste management controls (https://www.gov.uk/dispose-business-commercial-waste).</p>		
CQP 4.1.4 & 4.2.3	If it appears that the material is being stored indefinitely with little prospect of use, the material will revert to being a waste and waste management controls will apply as specified in Section 1.4.		
GN022 Section 2	Compost will have met the end of waste test, and not be considered waste if all of the conditions in section 2 have been met, including the waste being stored and processed in line with the specifications defined in BSI PAS 100 and there being certainty of use for the material.		

CRF Section 6, SEPA's RPS, GN022 Section 7	<p>Certified composts held in storage with no specific and confirmed use for the quality and quantity stored, suggests that there is no specific purpose and no demand exists for this material. In those circumstances the material will be considered a waste. This means you must follow waste management controls (https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/environmental-topics/waste-management/?lang=en).</p> <p>Compost meeting these end-of-waste criteria will become waste again if at any stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is discarded, or the holder intends to or is required to discard it. • It is applied in excess of soil and crop requirements. • It is stored indefinitely with little prospect of being used. <p>This applies to anyone holding stores of compost, not just producers.</p>		
CRF Section 3.1	<p>No PAS 100-compliant compost product has been stored for more than 10 months.</p> <p>Where multiple batches are stored without clear physical separation, the storage age shall be determined from the oldest batch within the aggregated mass since it was last fully cleared.</p>		
CRF Section 3.1	All PAS 100-compliant compost is stored only on permitted land, unless it is exempt for one of the following two reasons:		
CRF Section 3.1	Valid supply contracts or sales orders cover the quantity of PAS 100-compliant compost currently in storage on non-permitted land.		
CRF Section 3.1	The total quantity of the same product type currently stored supplied for use in the previous 12 months is equal to or greater than the quantity of PAS100- compliant material currently in storage on non-permitted land.		
Sampling and testing			

PAS 100, clause 4.8.2	After validation, the composter shall: d) send samples of each compost grade for which PAS 100 conformance is claimed to a laboratory for testing (as instructed in Clauses 11 and 12, the latter also specifying the minimum frequency after validation); and e) check that test results of those compost grades comply with the minimum quality and plant response requirements applicable as per Clause 13 and any additional specifications to which the composter has committed to meeting in his/her quality policy (see 4.3).		
PAS 100, clause 11.1 SEPA's RPS	Each compost grade shall be sampled and sent for testing: a) during the week after the batch has completed the minimum composting process applicable to the grade (including a maturation step if applicable); b) after particle size screening, if applicable; and c) before any blending with wastes, materials, composts, products or additives The compost must meet PAS100:2018 without having to be blended with any other materials including other composts, digestates, materials, products or additives.		
PAS 100, clause 11.2	For samples taken for ABP to be valid they must be taken as required in PAS 100 clauses 11 & 12 and tested as required by clauses 11.6 to 11.7 and clause 13. With regard to parameters E. coli and Salmonella, they must be taken and tested in accordance with the test methods in table 3 and subject to the upper limits in table 3.		
PAS 100, clause 11.3 CCS Position 6	Each sample shall be representative of the compost batch from which it is obtained. Splitting samples for specific tests not permitted.		
PAS 100, clause 11.4	The composter's QMS document shall include the sampling procedure or refer to the published sampling procedure used.		

PAS 100, clause 11.5	For each sample, the following information shall be included in the record kept by the composter: a) sampling date; b) compost grade (if screened, e.g. 0 to 25 mm); c) code of the batch from which the sample was taken; d) sample code (this can be the same as c); e) information that identifies the composting process; f) name of the person who carried out the sampling; and if the sample taker is not employed by the composter, on whose behalf the sample taker is acting and his /her contact details. <i>See REAL compost sampling guidance</i>		
PAS 100, clause 11.6	Each sample tested in order to demonstrate compliance with this PAS shall be sent to an appropriate laboratory within 1 working day after the sample was taken Sample transit shall be under cool conditions		
PAS 100, clause 11.7	The laboratory that receives the sample shall be informed of the information required in a), b), c), d) and e) in 11.5 above.		
PAS 100, clause 12 CCS Position 7	Each compost grade under assessment shall undergo routine batch sampling and testing at the minimum frequencies specified in Table 2 of PAS 100, according to whether the process is being validated or is operating after validation and according to whether the compost grade is principal or additional. Principle grade should be grade produced in the largest quantity that contains sufficient fine particles for the plant growth test.		
Minimum compost quality			
PAS 100, clause 13.1 CRF Section 3.3, GN022 Section 2	The tests specified in Tables 3 and 4 of PAS 100 shall be performed on the principal compost grade for which PAS 100 conformance is claimed, or intended to be claimed. The maximum allowed concentration of plastic is 0.06% m/m in dry-air compost. This is equivalent to 50% of the plastics limit that is part of Item 12 in table 3 of BSI PAS 100, unless the process is exempt under the EA's RPS 317 or NRW's RS		

SEPA's RPS	122. Plastic >2mm must not be present at levels above 0.06% by weight in air dried compost.		
CCS Position 14	Within 3 days of completion each batch shall be visually assessed or sampled and tested for physical contaminants, and the results recorded.		
PAS 100, clause 13.1	Samples of that grade shall achieve the: a) minimum quality requirements in Table 3, and b) minimum plant response requirements in Table 4		
PAS 100, clause 13.2	Each additional compost grade for which PAS 100 conformance is claimed, or intended to be claimed, shall undergo the tests specified in Table 3 and achieve the corresponding minimum quality requirements set in Table 3, except for the plant response and weed seeds test		
CRF Section 3.3 GN022 Section 2	The maximum plastic limit is equivalent to 50% that in Table 3 of PAS100 unless operating under the EA's RPS 317 or NRW's RS 122		
CCS Position 14	Within 3 days of completion each batch shall be visually assessed or sampled and tested for physical contaminants, the results recorded.		
PAS 100, clause 13.3	The stability test has been carried out for the additional compost grade (unless the grade consists of particles too coarse to pass through a screen with 20 mm apertures).		
CCS Position 3	CB has evidence from the composter that the laboratory could not undertake the stability test due to insufficient particles less than 20mm. The composter should re-consider whether a grade exempt from the stability test could now undergo the test if they change their screen and/or screen settings.		

PAS 100, clause 13.4	If the composter chooses to apply the stones limit specified in 13b instead of the limit in 13a in Table 3 to any coarse, woody compost grade, the composter shall describe that grade only as a 'mulch' in labelling and when placing it on the market, and instruct its use only as a mulch.		
CQP 3.2.5 CRF Section 4.1.3 GN022 Section 6	Records of all testing carried out to demonstrate compliance with the approved standard must be made and retained.		
Inspector's visual assessment	According to the inspector's visual assessment, any compost grade/s stored after product preparation has been completed and awaiting dispatch as conforming material appear to meet the minimum quality requirements of PAS 100 with regard to physical contaminants		
Inspector's visual assessment	Are there any other aspects of the quality of the compost grades stored after product preparation and awaiting dispatch as conforming material that concern you? E.g. very unpleasant odours, presence of flies, larvae, insect eggs etc.		
Non-conforming batches			

PAS 100, clause 14.1	<p>Any composting batch that does not undergo all applicable CCPs or conform to one or more of the CLs shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) undergo corrective action then be evaluated for conformance to the composter's relevant CCP and CL criteria; b) undergo re-composting with or without addition of further input material as appropriate, then be evaluated for conformance to the composter's relevant CP and CL criteria; or c) be dispatched from the site for use, processing elsewhere or disposal, and the recipient notified of its PAS 100 non-conformity as well as the nature of the non- conformity. <p><u>Example:</u> <i>A compost batch has not been tested; however based on the operator's visual assessment, the batch shows a significant level of physical contaminants, likely to be above PAS 100 upper limit for this parameter. This means that the HACCP CCP failed to reduce the level of physical contaminants to an acceptable level. This batch should not be dispatched as conforming only because it has not been tested and, thus, has not shown a test failure. If you have a significant doubt that the operator has sent or planning to dispatch non-conforming batches as conforming, please do assign a non-compliance or do take a compost sample to check conformity.</i></p> <p><i>Please check the records of dispatch related to more than one batch</i></p>		
PAS 100, clause 14.2	<p>Any sampled and tested compost batch that does not conform to the minimum PAS 100 quality criteria or any additional Quality Policy criteria shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) undergo corrective action then be sampled and tested in terms of the parameter(s) relevant for evaluating efficacy of the corrective action; b) undergo re-composting with or without addition of further input material as appropriate, then be sampled and tested in terms of the parameter(s) relevant for evaluating 		

	efficacy of the corrective action; or c) be dispatched for use, processing elsewhere or disposal, and the recipient and regulator notified of the nature of its non-conformity with PAS 100		
PAS 100, clause 14.3	The composter shall take action appropriate to the nature of the non-conformity and record the action(s) applied to the affected composting/compost batch.		
CCS Position 5	Reprocessed oversize material should be virtually free of contaminants; this shall be assessed and recorded.		
CCS Position 16	The CB shall be informed of consecutive failures on the same parameter.		
PAS 100, clause 14.4	No sampled batch shall be dispatched for use until after the test results have been checked for conformance to PAS 100. <i>Note: Please check the records of dispatch related to more than one batch</i>		
CQP 1.5.1, CRF Section 4 and Section 6, GN022 Section 2	Waste management controls must be in place for any compost that is dispatched not complying to the CRF, CQP, GN022, or PAS 100.		
Investigating the efficacy of the QMS in the event of a test result failure after validation			
PAS 100, clause 15.1	After validation, if a tested compost sample fails any PAS 100 minimum criteria or any additional criteria the composter has subscribed to in his / her quality policy, the composter shall immediately investigate why it happened and decide whether the QMS needs to be changed. <i>See Section 13 on 'Dealing with non-conforming batch and investigating the cause' (points 1 and 2)</i>		
PAS 100, clause 15.1	If QMS requires a change, the composter shall implement the change and evaluate its effects.		
PAS 100, clause 15.1	If QMS does not require a change, the composter shall implement a corrective action and evaluate its effects.		

PAS 100, clause 15.1	The actions of the investigation, the investigation period and its outcome shall be recorded. The actions required shall be carried out without delay, in response to the failure.		
PAS 100, clause 15.2	If the QMS is changed, extra batch(es) of the compost grade produced according to the changed QMS shall be sampled and tested. The test parameter(s) and number of extra batches of the compost grade that are sampled and tested shall be appropriate to the nature of the failure and sufficient for checking the efficacy of the change.		
PAS 100, clause 15.3	If corrective action is implemented (rather than change to the QMS), extra batch(es) of the compost grade shall be sampled and tested after the corrective action has been implemented. The test parameter(s) and number of further batches of the compost grade that are sampled and tested shall be appropriate to the nature of the failure and sufficient for checking the efficacy of the corrective action.		
CCS Position 12	<i>If the re-sampled batch test result(s) for the failed parameter is / are pass(es), the batch can be released as PAS 100 compliant. However, any such pass doesn't count towards regaining the passes for proving the efficacy of the routine composting process.</i>		
Dispatch			
CQP clauses 1.3.1 and 2.6.1	The compost must be destined for appropriate use in one of the designated market sectors and require no further processing, [by the composter before dispatch], including maturation or re- screening for the market it is destined for.		
PAS 100, clause 16	All information listed in section 16 of PAS 100 about each consignment of PAS 100 conforming compost dispatched shall be printed on packaging or on a separate document supplied to the compost customer. <i>Please note that the labelling section requires that test results or typical values for each parameter applicable to the compost grade are supplied to the customer if compost is supplied for use in agriculture or soil- / field-grown horticulture</i>		
CCS Position 15	<i>Any composter that supplies compost with 'waste' status</i>		

	<i>shall ensure that compost is supplied in accordance with waste regulatory controls. The composter shall ensure that the compost recipient is informed that compost dispatched is a 'waste' and, thus, that it has to be transported, stored and used according to waste regulatory controls.</i>		
CRF Section 5.3	The producer shall demonstrate that every customer or end user receiving compost for agricultural use holds a nutrient management plan in place before application.		
GN022 Section 4	<p>When supplying compost to agriculture, your compost supply documentation must tell the customer that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) they must have a written nutrient management plan (NMP) to include all nutrients from all sources before use b) they must apply compost in line with the NMP, taking into account any other organic manures and manufactured fertilisers, at rates that do not exceed soil and crop need c) they are responsible for following their NMP d) where there is no soil and crop need for the compost, it is considered waste and they must follow waste management controls <p>Retain copies of customer supply documentation, including details of customer obligations for the use and NMP requirements.</p>		
CQP 4.2.2	Producers, distributors and users should follow good practice for the storage, handling, application and use of quality compost as an agricultural fertiliser and in soil- grown horticulture. Details of good practice are given in Appendix F.		
Contract of Supply (or Supply documentation)			
CQP 3.2.1 CRF Section 4.3 GN022 Section 5	Producers shall provide the customer with supply documentation (or equivalent) for each sale or supply of Quality Compost and keeping copies of them.		
CQP 3.2.2	<p>A contract of supply must include the elements listed / text required in section 3.2.2 of the CQP. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • date of supply; • customer's name, contact details and nature of business; • the name and contact details of the producer, including the address of the site of production; • quantity supplied by weight/volume; • the designated application the material is destined for; • a statement that the processed Quality Compost was produced in compliance with this Quality Protocol; 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a statement of the approved industry standard(s) it meets; • a statement that it has been certified by an appropriate certification scheme; and • confirmation that information on good practice relating to the storage, handling, application and use of quality compost (as set out in Appendix F) has been highlighted to the customer. 		
SEPA's RPS	<p>Producers must retain records of all testing and of each sale of compost. This should include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of supply. • Customer's name, contact details and nature of business. • Quantity supplied by weight/volume. • The specification with which the compost complies. • A statement that the compost as was produced in compliance with this guidance. 		
CRF Section 4.3	Supply documentation must be retained and include a declaration that the final product meets: PAS100, CRF or CQP, and any additional customer requirements		
GN022 Section 5	Include a declaration in your customer supply documentation that the final product meets: a) BSI PAS100, b) the requirements of the end of waste criteria in GN022, and c) any additional customer specifications (as agreed between the supplier and the customer).		
	All records must be made available for inspection when requested.		
CCS Position 15	<p><i>The composter shall ensure that the information supplied for each consignment includes:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>the appropriate conformity mark</i> <i>the grade's unique certification code</i> <i>all the information required in section 16 of PAS 100 as above and the CRF or CQP (as above)</i> <i>one of the following:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a declaration of conformance with the PAS 100 & Compost Resource Framework or PAS 100 & Compost Quality Protocol if the compost is to be used in England, Wales or Northern Ireland, or</i> <i>a declaration of conformance with PAS 100, in connection with the relevant compost grade.</i> 		

Use of the mark			
Scheme rules, Clause 9.1.1	Certification mark only in association with the specific composting process and certified compost grade(s).		
Scheme rules, Clause 9.1.2	The mark shall only be used in association with a product that contains a certified compost grade if scheme requirements on providing information about the compost ingredient are fulfilled.		
Scheme rules, Clause 9.1.3	The composter shall meet the Scheme requirements regarding use of the conformity mark, as stated in the 'Conformity declaration and conformity mark' document; declaration of conformity, conditions of use, display, etc.		
Scheme rules, Clause 9.1.4 and Annexes 1-4	The consent to use the mark is limited to using the entire designations "PAS 100 PRODUCT ENGLAND" / "PAS 100 PRODUCT SCOTLAND" / "PAS 100 PRODUCT WALES" / "PAS 100 PRODUCT NORTHERN IRELAND" and to using the certification mark in an identical form to that supplied by REAL.		
Scheme rules, Clause 9.1.5	The composter shall not use the conformity mark in any way outside the scope of the above consent, unless first obtaining REAL's written authorisation to do so.		
Scheme rules, Clause 9.1.6	A supply chain company may use the certification mark, subject to: a) meeting the requirements associated with its use, set out in these documents, and compliance being verified and confirmed in writing by the certification body.		
Traceability			
PAS 100, clause 17.1	The composter shall carry out operations such that input materials, composting batches and compost batches (whether screened or not) are identified and traceable, from arrival on site for composting to dispatch from the site, whether PAS 100 conforming or not.		

PAS 100, clause 17.2	The following shall also be traceable: a) product containing PAS 100 conforming compost, b) compost bagged off-site by or on behalf of the composter, c) product containing PAS 100 conforming compost bagged off-site by or on behalf of the composter, d) oversize material, e) any compost batch that is reprocessed, f) any composting batch or part-batch that has been partially processed then sent for disposal or any other suitable regulated use, and g) any composting batches that are combined after successful completion of their respective sanitisation steps		
PAS 100, clause 17.3	During any period when compost or product that contains it is stored in a continuous pile, batches shall be deposited such that: a) they remain identifiable; and b) when dispatched, information supplied about each consignment includes reference to the relevant batch(es)		
PAS 100, clause 17.4	The composter shall make and keep records that enable traceability checks.		
Compost blending with other material(s)			
CQP 1.4.2 CRF Section 7 GN022 Section 8	If Resource Framework, Compost Quality Protocol, or GN022 compliant material is mixed with waste materials, the resulting mix will normally be considered to be a waste and subject to waste management controls. If Resource Framework or Quality Protocol compliant material is mixed with non-waste materials, the resulting mix will not, as a result of this, be waste.		
Further processing and compliance with additional customer specification			
CQP 2.6.1 CRF Section 3.2 GN022 Section 2	The compost must meet the requirements of an approved standard (PAS 100) for the market it is destined for.		
CQP 2.7.1 CRF Section 3.1	Any additional requirements specified by the customer which involve further processing must be met.		

GN022 Section 2			
SEPA's RPS	The compost must not require any further processing or recovery operations. Use as a 'raw material' in a manufacturing/blending process is acceptable providing the certified compost is not mixed with waste.		
GN022 Section 2	Compost will have met the end of waste test, and not be considered waste if all of the conditions in section 2 have been met, including that it needs no further treatment other than the methods described in BSI PAS 100, before the intended use.		
Compost Producers' Information			
Scheme rules, clause 8.2	The composter shall inform the certification bodies when any changes are made in relation to: a) mailing addresses b) person or contact details of the person responsible for implementing and maintaining the Scheme procedures and complying with the Scheme requirements c) person or contact details of the person that is responsible for compost sales or related contact details; and d) any other details relevant to this Scheme.		
Scheme rules, clause 13.1.1	The composter shall record waste recovery returns data and other data for reporting to the CB, which shall include: a) the tonnage of 'waste' dispatched from site annually (possibly as rejected fractions of oversize or contaminants) b) the input tonnage split between the PAS process and non-PAS process c) the tonnage of PAS compost per grade d) the markets that each certified compost grade is supplied to e) the number of product complaints received since the last inspection and the nature of each complaint (e.g. plastic contamination)		

Scheme rules, clause 13.1.2	Does the composter use certified compostable liners and/or certified compostable packaging in their process? If so, does the composter agree for their publicly available site contact details to be shared by REAL with individuals or organisations interested in identifying compost producers that use certified compostable materials in their composting process?		
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Inspector's assessment of compost quality	
<p>There are significant levels of physical contaminants, plastics, stones and/or weeds in any of the certified compost grades or other significant concerns regarding compost quality.</p> <p>Compost would certainly exceed the PAS 100 limit level for the parameter(s) of concern or, if there are no PAS 100 limits for the parameters of concern, compost would certainly not be considered fit for purpose [e.g. compost includes fly larvae].</p> <p>The parameter(s) and grade(s) of concern are:</p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>The inspector shall take or witness the producer taking a representative sample. The inspector shall also take pictures of the compost as per instructions below.</i></p> <p><i>The inspector shall take the sample with him/her after the inspection and, via REAL, arrange for it to be collected from his/her pick-up address and delivered to the approved lab the producer uses for testing. The sample shall be tested on the parameter(s) of concern, if test procedures are available for such parameter(s).</i></p>	Score 1 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Levels of physical contaminants, plastics, stones and/or weeds in any of the certified compost grades <u>may</u> be above the PAS 100 upper limit or on the borderline, or there are other concerns regarding compost quality, but I am not confident that these parameters would exceed the limit levels or that the compost would certainly not be fit for purpose. The parameter(s) and grade(s) of concern are:</p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>The same instructions apply for photographing and sampling compost as those for when any relevant compost grade scores 1.</i></p>	Score 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>All compost grades under assessment look good; physical contaminants, plastics, stones and/or weeds definitely appear to be below the PAS 100 limit levels. There are no other concerns about the compost quality.</p> <p><i>The inspector shall take pictures of the compost as per instructions below.</i></p>	Score 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>All compost grades under assessment look excellent.</p> <p><i>The inspector shall take pictures of the compost as per instructions below.</i></p>	Score 4 <input type="checkbox"/>

Instructions on how to take pictures

The following pictures should be taken as follows:

1. Undisturbed face of the compost pile:
 - a. a close-up picture using camera's macro setting, taken no more than 15 cm from the surface of the compost.
 - b. a near-to-subject picture, taken no more than 1 metre back from the area of the compost pile being photographed. Please include a 30 cm, non-transparent ruler as a scale reference.
2. Disturbed face of the compost pile from which the outer layer has been removedⁱ:
 - a. a close-up picture using camera's macro setting, taken no more than 15 cm from the surface of the compost
 - b. a near-to-subject picture, taken no more than 1 metre back from the base edge of the compost pile. Please include a 30 cm, non-transparent ruler as a scale reference.
3. A picture that shows the whole of the portion of compost sampled & includes batch markers (e.g. a whole batch if sub-samples were taken and combined to form the final sample to be tested). This applies to Scores 1 and 2 only.

ⁱThis is required for Scores 1 and 2, recommended for Scores 3 & 4.