

**The Code of Practice on Sampling and Reporting at Materials Facilities**

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**Code of Practice on Sampling and Reporting at Materials Facilities**

**1. Introduction and scope**

1.1. This Code of Practice, “the Code” supports the Materials Facilities Code (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2025 by setting out the requirements for sampling and reporting of waste packaging materials received at in scope Materials Facilities (MFs). The Code has been prepared under the powers contained in Article 6(6) of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 and Article 4(1) of the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002. The purpose of this Code is to support the introduction of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for packaging by providing the data required for the packaging EPR Scheme Administrator to calculate local authorities’ disposal costs.

1.2. If you are uncertain about what your facility needs to do to comply with the Code, you should contact the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA).

1.3. The Code applies to any site if they meet the requirements of a Materials Facility (MF) and receive, or are likely to receive the waste material amounts stated below (in any reporting year). The requirements include:

* 1. sites operating under the Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003); or
  2. sites operating under a Pollution and Prevention Control (PPC) permit under the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013; **and**
  3. meets the definition of a MF as defined in the Materials Facilities Code (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2025 and in this code; **and**
  4. sites that receive or are likely to receive more than 1,000 tonnes of waste material in any reporting year (1 April to 31 March the following year).

1.4. The Materials Facilities Code (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2025 amends the Waste Management Licensing (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2003[[1]](#footnote-1) and the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013[[2]](#footnote-2) to make compliance with the Code a condition of any waste management licence or PPC permit (which authorise treatment of such waste material) that is granted or varied by NIEA.

1.5. A MF is defined in this Code and the Materials Facilities Code (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2025 as follows:

1. a facility or part of a facility where waste material is received in order to:
2. separate it into specified output, or
3. consolidate it into bulk quantities (whether as a first point of consolidation for such waste or following the first consolidation of bulk quantities transferred from other suppliers),

for the purpose of selling it, or transferring it to other facilities or persons to enable that material to be prepared for re-use or recycling.

1. any reference to a “Materials Facility” excludes a facility or part of a facility:
   * + 1. at which all the waste material received during a reporting period is attributable exclusively to a single supplier, unless the waste material so received is separated into specified output material at that facility;
       2. that is provided pursuant to arrangements made under section 25(1)(b) of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997[[3]](#footnote-3);
       3. that undertakes the processing or sorting of WEEE, waste batteries or accumulators.

1.6. An operator of a MF must ensure they comply with the requirements of this Code or risk being deemed to be non-compliant with their licence, or permit conditions.

1.7. Not all MFs are in scope of this Code. In particular a MF that receives or is likely to receive less than 1,000 tonnes of waste material in any reporting year does not have any requirements under this Code. Facilities for the treatment of household waste where the authorisation holder is a council (for example household waste recycling centres) are also not in scope of this Code.

1.8. In addition, guidance will be made available from NIEA entitled, - ‘Materials Facilities – Testing and Reporting Guidance’. This is intended to help MF operators to design and carry out their material testing and reporting procedures.

1.9. Key terms used in the Code are defined in **13. Definitions of terms used in the Code**. If you are unsure about the meaning of any terms used you should contact NIEA via the following email address - [WRU.Queries@daera-ni,gov.uk](mailto:WRU.Queries@daera-ni,gov.uk) .

**2. Aims**

2.1. The aims of the Code are to:

1. increase transparency on material quality in the supply chain, through provision of accurate information on contamination levels, and variances in these levels to the market and to customers;
2. demonstrate Northern Ireland’s commitment to deliver high quality recycling;
3. improve the contracting environment, for operators of MFs and for all businesses involved in the material supply chain;
4. encourage innovation in the operation of MFs and supply chain dynamics;
5. enable NIEA to ensure consistency of approach and practice in MF material and sampling control, irrespective of the technology available to the MF operator; and
6. enhance the quantity and quality of waste data, especially packaging data, required to achieve the effective implementation of the packaging Extended Producer Responsibility system and realise the associated environmental benefits.

2.2. Regular sampling at MFs will allow any quality issues linked to specific material suppliers to be identified, and assess the effectiveness, or otherwise, of the sorting process to produce clean, high-quality material that is suitable for reprocessing.

**3. Notification requirements**

3.1. If a MF is receiving, or likely to receive, 1,000 tonnes or more of waste material in any reporting year the operator is required to notify NIEA immediately in writing that they fall within the in scope of this Code. The requirement to sample materials and report sample data applies to any license or permit holders that receive more than 1,000 tonnes of waste material in any reporting year. NIEA should be advised if circumstances change for example the facility is no longer in scope.

3.2. Where a MF has not previously received 1,000 tonnes or more of waste material in any reporting year and, during the course of a reporting year, proceeds to receive 1,000 tonnes or more of waste material for the first time, the operator must notify NIEA immediately in writing that they are in scope. At the time of notification, the MF operator must seek agreement from NIEA on a timescale for commencement of sampling and reporting. However, sampling must commence no later than the second reporting period after the date on which the cumulative total of waste material received in that reporting year reaches 1,000 tonnes.

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| **For the avoidance of doubt if the operator of a MF has multiple MFs, the above applies to each individual MF that is in scope.** |

**4. Facilities not in scope**

4.1. For the avoidance of doubt the following are not in scope of the Code:

1. facilities which carry out activities that are exempt from waste management licensing requirements (as listed in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003);
2. accredited reprocessors, or exporters;
3. facilities for the treatment of household waste where the authorisation holder is a council (for example household waste recycling centres);
   1. however, MF sites that receive waste from council household waste recycling centres could be in scope if they fulfil the criteria of section 3.1. and 3.2. above.

**5. Reporting periods**

5.1. Operators of MF that fall within the scope of this Code must report the results of material sampling to NIEA every 3 months in a format specified by NIEA. Data reported must be as accurate as reasonably practicable.

5.2. The first reporting period will start on XX.XX.XXX, and sampling should commence from this date. In any reporting year, there will be four reporting periods. Reports must be submitted electronically within one month of the end of the reporting period as set out below:

* 1. 1 April to 30 June with reports to NIEA due by 31 July.
  2. 1 July to 30 September with reports to NIEA due by 31 October.
  3. 1 October to 31 December with reports to NIEA due by 31 January.
  4. 1 January to 31 March with reports to NIEA due by 30 April.

**6. Sampling of Input material**

6.1. The operator of a MF must measure the total weight in tonnes of waste material received at that facility, from each supplier, during each reporting period.

6.2. The operator of a MF must take samples of the waste material received at that facility, from each supplier, during each reporting period. The exception to this is where that material is identified and kept apart to be transferred by the operator to another MF or person for the purpose of enabling it to be prepared for re-use or recycling.

6.3. One sample must be taken for every 75 tonnes of waste material received at the MF from each supplier. For the avoidance of doubt, if less than 75 tonnes of waste material is received from a given supplier in a single reporting year, there is no requirement to sample the material from that supplier in that reporting year.

6.4. The total weight of all the samples taken must provide an average weight of 60kg or more per sample, and each sample taken must not weigh less than 55kg. A sample may be collected in several parts, provided that no part weighs less than 20kg.

6.5. Measuring the composition of a sample taken means identifying the materials comprising that sample by reference to:

1. the types of target material, non-target material and non-recyclable material that is contained in the sample;
2. subject to section 6.7., the type of packaging (see **13. Definitions of terms used in the Code** ) that is contained in each type of target material, non-target material and non-recyclable material identified in that sample. Please note the lid, seal or other part of a drink container should be considered as drink container packaging; and
3. the weight in kilograms of each type of target material, non-target material and non-recyclable material and each type of packaging that is so identified.

6.6. Material that is identified in a sample must, as a minimum, be separately identified by reference to the following:

1. glass;
2. paper;
3. card;
4. steel;
5. aluminium;
6. plastic bottles
7. plastic pots, tubs and trays;
8. film or other flexible plastic;
9. other plastic (not falling within paragraphs f. to h.;
10. fibre-based composite material.

6.7. Any glass that is identified in a sample taken for the purposes of section 6.2. must be separately identified and weighed as a type of packaging in accordance with section 6.5.b. only where the operator is given written notice by NIEA of the requirement to do so, and any such notice:

1. must be given at least four weeks prior to the commencement of the reporting period in respect of which the measurements are to be taken; and
2. must specify the minimum number of samples for each supplier in respect of which the measurements are required.

6.8. If the sample taken contains material particles, they are deemed to comprise the proportions of the types of target materials, non-target materials and non-recyclable materials and packaging (including glass packaging where notice has been given under section 6.7.) already identified as making up the other contents of that sample. Therefore, the weight of the material particles must be apportioned according to those proportions for that particular sample.

6.9. For the purposes of **6. Sampling of input material**, where a batch of waste material received at a MF comprises material from more than one supplier, and the proportion of that batch attributable to a particular supplier cannot reasonably be ascertained, an estimate of the proportion is sufficient.

6.10. The operator of a MF must ensure that the composition of each sample taken for the purposes of **6. Sampling of input material** is representative of the materials comprising the waste material from which it is taken.

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| **For the avoidance of doubt if the operator of a MF has multiple MFs, the above applies to each individual MF that is in scope.** |

**7. Sampling of Output material**

7.1. Apart from the waste material and the specified output material mentioned in this part, the operator of a MF must measure the total weight in tonnes of all other waste material that leaves the facility in each reporting period.

7.2. The sampling requirements are as follows with regards to output materials. Anoperator of a MF must:

1. measure the total weight in tonnes of all waste material that leaves the facility in each reporting period that has been identified and kept apart as material to be transferred by the operator to another MF or person for the purpose of enabling that material to be prepared for re-use or recycling.
2. measure the total weight in tonnes of specified output material that leaves the facility in each reporting period;
3. take samples of the specified output material produced at that facility in a reporting period and measure the composition of those samples;
4. the specified output material (mentioned in section 7.2.b. and 7.2.c.) must, as a minimum, be identified by reference to the grade of glass, paper, card, metal (comprising aluminium, steel, or both) plastic or fibre-based composite material making up each batch of specified output material;
5. the grade of a material means a description of that kind of material by reference to its particular material specification please see Table 1 below for the list of material types.
6. the composition of a sample (for the purpose of section 7.2.c.) taken by the operator means identifying the materials comprising that sample, by reference to:
   1. the type of target material, non-target material and non-recyclable material that is contained in the sample;
   2. subject to section 7.3., the type of packaging (see **13. Definitions of terms used in the Code of Practice**) that is contained in each type of target material, non-target material and non-recyclable material identified in that sample. Please note the lid, seal or other part of a drink container should be considered as drink container packaging; and
   3. the weight in kilograms of each type of target material, non-target material and non-recyclable material and each type of packaging that is so identified.

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| **Table 1 - Material Grades** | |
| **Material Type** | **Grades** |
| Card | Cardboard |
| Paper | Newspapers and magazines |
| Mixed paper |
| Plastics | High-density polyethylene (HDPE) Bottles Clear |
| HDPE Bottles Coloured |
| HDPE Bottles Mixed |
| Plastic Film |
| Low-density polyethylene (LDPE) Film Clear |
| LDPE Film Coloured |
| Mixed Plastic |
| Mixed Plastic Bottles |
| Mixed Rigid Plastic |
| Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) Bottles Clear |
| PET Bottles Coloured |
| PET Bottles Mixed |
| PET (non-bottle) |
| Polypropylene |
| Pots, Tubs and Trays |
| Metals | Aluminium |
| Steel |
| Other |
| Glass | Clear |
| Brown |
| Green |
| Mixed coloured glass (aggregate\* / glass sand)  \*while status as recyclate remains |
| Mixed coloured glass (container / glass fibre) |
| Fibre-based  Composite | Fibre-based drinks cartons |
| Fibre-based food containers |
| Fibre-based cups |

7.3. Any glass that is identified in measuring the composition of a sample for the purpose of section 7.2.c. must be separately identified and weighed as a type of packaging in accordance with section 7.2.e. only where the operator is given written notice by the regulator of the requirement to do so, and any such notice:

1. must be given at least four weeks prior to the commencement of the reporting period in respect of which the measurements are to be taken, and
2. must specify the minimum number of samples for each batch in respect of which the measurements are required.

7.4 Subject to section 7.5. the samples (for the purpose of section 7.2.c.) must be taken at a minimum frequency of once per the amount in tonnes that is specified in the second column of the Table 2, in relation to the type of material that is mentioned in the first column:

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| **Table 2 – Minimum sampling frequency** | |
| **Material** | **Amount** |
| Glass | 50 tonnes |
| Paper | 60 tonnes |
| Card | 60 tonnes |
| Metal (comprising aluminium, steel, or both) | 20 tonnes |
| Plastic | 15 tonnes |
| Fibre-based composite material | 60 tonnes |

7.5. Where a sample contains more than one type of material, the applicable minimum frequency is to be determined by reference to the lowest figure in the second column of the table that is specified in relation to a material contained in the sample.

7.6. The minimum weight of any sample taken (for the purpose of section 7.2.c.) is:

1. 10kg in relation to glass,
2. 50kg in relation to paper,
3. 50kg in relation to card,
4. 10kg in relation to metal (comprising aluminium, steel or both),
5. 20kg in relation to plastic, and
6. 50kg in relation to fibre-based composite material,

and for these purposes any sample that contains more than one type of material is to be treated as though it comprised only the material to which the lowest sampling frequency applies as determined under section 7.5. .

7.7. If the sample taken (for the purpose of section 7.2.c.) contains material particles, they are deemed to comprise the proportions of the types of target materials, non-target materials, non-recyclable materials and packaging (including glass packaging where notice has been given under section 7.3. already identified as making up the other contents of that sample, and the weight of the material particles must be apportioned according to those proportions for that particular sample.

7.8. The operator of a MF must ensure that the composition of each sample taken for the purposes of **7.Sampling of output material** is representative of the materials comprising the batch of specified output material from which it is taken.

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| **For the avoidance of doubt if the operator of a MF has multiple MFs, the above applies to each individual MF site that is in scope.** |

**8. Records**

8.1. The operator of a MF must record the following information obtained for the purposes of **6.Sampling of input material** and **7.Sampling of output material:**

1. the measurements taken under section 6.1. and, for each batch of material of which the total weight is comprised:
2. the date the batch was received; and
3. the name and address of the supplier (or of each supplier) for the batch concerned.
4. details of all the samples and measurements taken for the purposes of section 6.2., including the weight in kilograms of each sample and its composition and the date the sample was taken;
5. details of the methodology used in each case to ensure that the composition of the sample is representative for the purposes of section 6.10.;
6. the measurements taken under section 7.1., and details of where the other waste material that leaves the facility in each reporting period is sent and the date it is sent;
7. the measurements taken under section 7.2. and:
8. details of where the waste material that leaves the facility in each reporting period is sent and the date it is sent;
9. details of where the specified output material that leaves the facility in each reporting period is sent and the date it is sent;
10. details of all the samples and measurements taken for the purposes of section 7.2.c. including the weight in kilograms of each sample and its composition, the date the sample was taken and any other details identifying the batch of specified output material from which it was taken; and
11. details of the amount in tonnes of specified output material that is produced by the MF in a reporting period, by reference to the grade of glass, aluminium, steel, paper, card and plastic material that makes up that batch of material.

8.2. Details of the methodology used in each case to ensure that the composition of the sample is representative for the purposes of section 7.8.;

8.3. The information recorded under section 8.1. must:

1. be retained by the operator of a MF for a minimum of 7 years from the date that it is first recorded; and
2. be produced for inspection by the regulator if required during the period in which the information concerned is required to be retained.

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| **For the avoidance of doubt if the operator of a MF has multiple MFs, the above applies to each individual MF that is in scope.** |

**9. Reports to NIEA**

9.1. The operator of a MF must provide a report to NIEA that includes the information set out in section 9.3. and 9.4. .

9.2. The report must be produced in electronic format (and in the form specified by NIEA), and submitted to NIEA in respect of a reporting period within 1 month of the expiry of that period.

9.3. The following information must be provided for all waste material that is received by the MF (**Sampling of** **input Material**) during a reporting period:

* + 1. the measurements set out in section 6.1. and the details for each batch of material recorded in accordance with section 8.1.a.;
    2. the total number of all samples taken for each supplier under section 6.2.; and
    3. the total weight in kilograms of all samples taken for each supplier under section 6.2. and the details for those samples as recorded in accordance with section 8.1.b. .

9.4 The following information must be provided in respect of material that leaves the MF (**Sampling of output Material**) during a reporting period:

1. the measurements taken under section 7.1. and details of where the other waste material is sent in and recorded in accordance with section 8.1.d.;
2. the measurements taken under section 7.2. and details of where the waste material is sent in and recorded in accordance with section 8.1.e.;
3. the measurements taken under section 7.2. and details of where the specified output material is sent and recorded in accordance with section 8.1.e.;
4. the total number of all samples taken under section 7.2.; and
5. the total weight in kilograms of all the samples that are taken under section 7.2. with the details for those samples recorded in accordance with section 8.1.e. .

**10. Disclosure of information by NIEA**

10.1. NIEA may share any information obtained from the operator of a MF under this Part with:

* + 1. a person who is appointed, by virtue of regulations made under Part 1 of Schedule 5 to the Environment Act 2021[[4]](#footnote-4), as an administrator of a scheme for producer responsibility for disposal costs (“the administrator”); and
    2. any other person who is exercising functions on that administrator’s behalf,

for the purpose of enabling the exercise of functions conferred on the administrator under those regulations.

**11. Licensing**

11.1. Compliance with the requirements of this Code will be a condition of a relevant Waste Management Licence or a Pollution and Prevention Control (PPC) permit.

**12. Compliance**

12.1. In managing the Code’s sampling and reporting requirements, NIEA have the option to undertake unannounced inspections of MFs in order to assess the quality and accuracy of testing and reporting procedures. NIEA’s on-site inspections would include:

1. mapping and understanding MF processing capabilities relative to inputs and outputs from the MF;
2. sampling of baled outputs to independently assess bale quality against MF license holders;
3. an assessment of whether staff are adequately trained; and
4. whether appropriate equipment and facilities are available on site to enable testing to be undertaken in line with the Code.

12.2. NIEA may undertake inspections of MFs based upon intelligence, outcomes of previous inspections or quarterly data returns. The targeting of site inspections will change once the sampling and reporting regime has become established to focus more on underperforming sites.

**13. Definitions of terms used in the Code**

13.1. The following definitions are of terms that are used in the Code. The singular includes the plural and the plural the singular.

**Drink Container**: a bottle or can which:

a. contains or used to contain drink;

b. is made wholly or mainly from polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic, glass, steel or aluminium;

c. has a capacity of at least 150 millilitres but no more than three litres of liquid;

d. is designed or intended to be sealed in an airtight and watertight state at the point of supply to a consumer in the United Kingdom; and

e. is not conceived, designed or marketed to be refilled or reused in any other way by any person.

**EPR Scheme Administrator**: A person who is appointed, by virtue of regulations made under section 51 and paragraph 4 of Schedule 5 to the Environment Act 2021, as an administrator of a scheme for producer responsibility for disposal costs (“the administrator”).

**Fibre-based composite material**: Means packaging material which is made of paperboard or paper fibres, laminated with plastic, and which may also have layers of other materials, to form a single unit that cannot be separated by hand.

**High Density PolyEthylene (HDPE)**: is a thermoplastic polymer made from petroleum.

**Low-density polyethylene (LDPE)**: is a thermoplastic made from the monomer ethylene.

**Materials Facility (MF):**

1. a facility or part of a facility where waste material is received in order to:
2. separate it into specified output, or
3. consolidate it into bulk quantities (whether as a first point of consolidation for such waste or following the first consolidation of bulk quantities transferred from other suppliers),

for the purpose of selling it, or transferring it to other facilities or persons to enable that material to be prepared for re-use or recycling.

1. any reference to a “Materials Facility” excludes a facility or part of a facility:
   * + 1. at which all the waste material received during a reporting period is attributable exclusively to a single supplier, unless the waste material so received is separated into specified output material at that facility;
       2. that is provided pursuant to arrangements made under section 25(1)(b) of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997;
       3. that undertakes the processing or sorting of WEEE, waste batteries or accumulators.

**Material Particles**:

a. for specified output material that is made up in largest proportion of glass material, particles of that material that measure less than 13 millimetres along their longest dimension, and

b. in relation to all other types of specified output material and for waste material, particles of material measuring less than 55 millimetres along their longest dimension;

**NIEA:** Northern Ireland Environment Agency.

**Non-Recyclable Material**: Waste material that is not capable of being recycled.

**Non-Target Material:** material that is capable of being recycled but is not a target material.

**Packaging:** all products made of any materials of any nature to be used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery and presentation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the producer to the user or consumer, including non-returnable items used for the same purposes, but only where the products are:

a. primary packaging, which is packaging conceived so as to constitute a sales unit to the final user or consumer at the point of purchase;

b. secondary packaging, which is packaging conceived so as to constitute at the point of purchase a grouping of a certain number of sales units whether the latter is supplied as such to the final user or consumer or whether it serves only as a means to replenish the shelves at the point of sale; it can be removed from the product without affecting the product’s characteristics;

c. tertiary packaging, which is packaging conceived so as to facilitate handling and transport of a number of sales units or secondary packaging in order to prevent damage from physical handling and transport damage, and for the purposes of these Regulations, tertiary packaging does not include road, rail, ship and air containers;

d. shipment packaging, which is packaging, added in addition to primary packaging, to items which are sold online or by a mail order which are either delivered direct to the purchaser or collected by the purchaser from a shop or other collection point after they have been purchased.

## Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) permits and Waste Management Licences: regulate business activities that could have an impact on the environment or human health.

**Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)**: is short for polyethylene terephthalate, the chemical name for polyester.

**Type of packaging**: throughout this document when type of packaging is stated it means the following types of packaging:

1. household packaging;
2. non-household packaging;
3. packaging that commonly ends up in public bins;
4. drink container;
5. packaging that is reusable;
6. packaging that becomes self managed waste.

**Polypropylene:** is a type of polyolefin that is slightly harder than polyethylene.

**Specified Output Material:** A batch of material (whether or not waste) that is:

1. produced from a separating process for mixed waste material, and
2. made up of one or more of the following kinds of material, in largest proportion:
   1. glass;
   2. paper;
   3. card;
   4. metal (comprising aluminium, steel, or both);
   5. plastic;
   6. fibre-based composite material.

**Supplier:** In relation to a batch of mixed waste material received at a Materials Facility:

a. where that batch comprises material collected pursuant to arrangements made by a waste collection authority under article 20(1)(a) or (b) of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997[[5]](#footnote-5), that authority is the supplier;

b. where that batch has been transferred from another MF or group of facilities, theoperator of a Materials Facility or group of facilities from which that material was transferred is the supplier;

c. in any other case not falling within (a) or (b), the person or organisation who collected the material or, if that person or organisation is not known, the person or organisation responsible for delivering it to the MF is the supplier;

d. where the batch comprises material from more than one supplier, and the proportion of that batch attributable to a particular supplier cannot reasonably be ascertained, an estimate of the proportion is sufficient.

**Target Material:** material (whether of one kind or more) that is identified by the operator of a Materials Facility as destined (whether by that facility or by other facilities or persons) to be separated out from waste material or consolidated in order to produce bulk quantities of that identified material.

**Waste Material:** Waste material means waste that:

a. is household waste, or originates from a source other than household waste but is similar to household waste in terms of its nature or composition,

b. has been separately collected (whether as a single kind of material or two or more kinds of material mixed together) for the primary purpose of preparing it for re-use or recycling, and

c. consists (whether wholly or in part) of any of the following kinds of material:

i. glass;

ii. paper;

iii. card;

iv. metal (comprising aluminium, steel, or both);

v. plastic;

vi. fibre-based composite material.

1. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2003/493/contents> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2013/160/contents> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisi/1997/2778/contents> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisi/1997/2778/contents> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)