

Aggregate from Inert Waste: Resource Framework

Selling your products legally

How to prove that your products
meet compliance requirements
and technical standards





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Introduction

Recycled aggregates are covered by the Construction Products Regulations (CPR) when they are produced with the intention of being supplied and used as construction products. When they fall under a relevant harmonised/designated standard e.g. such as EN 12620, they must meet CPR requirements.

CPR applies to recycled aggregates because they are covered by the same technical standards as natural, quarried aggregates.

Firstly, you need to establish if your products are within scope of CPR. Consider the following two questions:

- Are you placing your materials on the market as products?
- Are your materials covered by a designated standard e.g. BS EN 12620 or a UK Technical Standard?

If your answer to both of these questions is “yes”, then you **must** follow CPR requirements.

If your answer is no, such as if you are using site won material or producing general fill e.g. 6F5, then CPR **does not** apply.

To comply with CPR as a certified recycled aggregate producer in the UK, you must do much more than simply testing your material; you must operate a third-party UKAS accredited production system, declare product performance formally, and ensure that CE/UKCA marking for products covered by a relevant standard is displayed on all documentation.

The Construction Product Regulations apply to recycled aggregates at the exact moment they cease to be classified as waste and are placed on the market as a construction product. In order to achieve ‘end of waste’ status for their products, producers must comply in full with the Recycled Aggregates from Inert Wastes: Resource Framework.



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1. Identify the correct product standard

This is a critical step because CPR compliance is built entirely around the relevant standard. The standard defines what material properties you must test for and include in your product performance declaration.

- **BS EN 13242** for unbound / sub-base aggregates
- **BS EN 12620** for aggregates to be used in concrete
- **BS EN 13043** for aggregates to be used in asphalt

Guidance documents are available for designated end uses.

2. Implement Factory Production Control (FPC)

You must produce your materials under a documented production system covering:

- Incoming waste acceptance and inspection
- Processing, including crushing, screening or blending
- Sampling and testing frequencies for each material
- Controls for non-conforming or rogue materials
- Traceability and detailed records

These are mandatory requirements under CPR as part of **Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance (AVCP)**. For aggregates, this is typically achieved via certified audit by a UKAS accredited inspection body.

Key requirements:

- Full FPC manual
- Ongoing internal product / material testing
- External audit and UKAS accreditation



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3. Undertake Initial Test Typing (ITT)

You must test your materials / products to the relevant technical standard, plus any additional testing required either by your client specification or technical standard requirements because the end use involves a recycled aggregate. (Refer to testing frequency guidance). These initial tests typically include:

- Grading
- Fines content
- Flakiness and Shape
- Strength (LA abrasion)
- Chemical properties (chloride and sulphate)

These tests, details of which are available in supplementary guidance on intended end uses and testing frequencies, establish your product performance values, and are a pre-requisite to issuing a **Declaration Of Performance** for each product.

4. Conform to AVCP requirements

The CPR requires that you follow a defined AVCP system which determines what you can test by yourself, and what must be certified by a UKAS approved inspection body.

For production of recycled aggregates to comply, you **MUST** maintain your FPC and testing records in line with the requirements of the Recycled Aggregates from Inert Wastes: Resource Framework.

Your UKAS approved inspection body must:

- Provide certification of your FPC, including all relevant records relevant to production including (but not limited to) plant/machinery, testing, specification compliance
- Undertake annual recertification audits to ensure ongoing performance

5. Declaration of performance (DoP)

This is the central legal document confirming product production quality and performance characteristics. It is a mandatory requirement to produce this document for each material covered by a technical standard or a European Technical Assessment if you intend to export your products or if your product is technically innovative.



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5. Declaration of performance (DoP) – Continued

Each material DoP must include:

- Product identification
- Fitness for defined purpose (e.g. use in concrete, sub-base etc.)
- Details of compliance with the relevant standard (BS EN etc.)
- Declared performance values derived from specific materials testing

By issuing a Declaration of Performance (DoP) for your materials, you are accepting legal responsibility for the performance of each material.

6. Assigning CE or UKCA marking

Once you have completed all of the stages above, you can apply Conformance Europeenne (European Conformance, CE) or UK Conformity Assessed (UKCA) marking to documents. The marking must be displayed on all relevant documentation and includes:

- Product documentation
- Delivery tickets
- Invoices

Marking is mandatory for all products covered by relevant standards.

7. Traceability

CPR requires that you maintain ongoing documentation control, demonstration of quality and full traceability of your process by way of external audit. Your documentation must be open to regulators, inspection bodies and potential customers upon request. You must keep detailed records of:

- Testing
- FPC records including any amendments
- Declarations of Performance
- Certification from third-party UKAS approved inspection bodies
- Records of wastes management should non-compliant materials require to be managed off-site.

The periods of time for which records must be kept is stipulated in the Recycled Aggregates from Inert Wastes: Resource Framework or relevant regulatory regime depending on the composition of any wastes being removed from site i.e. non-hazardous, hazardous.



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8. How to get it wrong

There are some common misinterpretations of what is legally required and what is not. Not checking can lead you open to regulatory and commercial risk.

“We test to British Standards so we are compliant.”

This is not enough to be compliant. You also need FPC, DoP and Marking.

“All recycled aggregates must have CE marking.”

Incorrect. Only those sold as being compliant with a harmonised standard. For clarity, a harmonised standard translates complex legal definitions into detailed, clear technical specifications.

“Compliance with Specification for Highways Works means I comply with Construction Product Regulations.”

No it doesn't. CPR is a legal framework; SHW is a contract specification.

“I don't need to be compliant if I crush demolition material and use it on site.”

That scenario is correct, provided it has certainty of use and meets a specification needed for use on site as it is defined as being 'site won.' If you decide you don't want it, it becomes waste (intent to discard) and is subject to those controls. If you decide to sell it, it becomes a product and falls under CPR.



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