Lists of material eligible for ISCC EU certification

(06 June 2018)

ISCC certification can cover all types of biomass. Therefore, the lists below are not conclusive, but aim for the harmonization of the description of material under ISCC EU (e.g. on ISCC certificates). There shall be no brand names or technical characteristics of the material or the production process (e.g. bleached, deodorized, industrial grade, etc.) on the ISCC certificate. Products derived from sustainable raw material shall be stated on ISCC certificates according to table 2 (intermediate and final products). Sustainable material may be declared more detailed in contracts, on sustainability declarations, delivery documents or Proofs of Sustainability. For amendments of the lists (e.g. to add an additional raw material) ISCC must be contacted before a certificate can be issued.

The table for raw material does not classify material as waste/residue or as being eligible for double-counting. The list of raw material indicates materials which currently may be certified under the ISCC EU waste and residue certification process (in the following referred to as ISCC EU w/r process). The ISCC EU w/r process does **not** apply to material, which is grown/harvested on a field or plantation (e.g. crops and agricultural crop residues like straw).

ISCC has included available information from EU Member States (e.g. from positive lists, laws, guidance documents) indicating materials, which might be accepted as waste/residue raw material and/or which might be eligible for double-counting in the respective Member State. ISCC does not guarantee completeness, correctness and timeliness of this information. Some Member States might have more specific and/or additional requirements for certain materials to qualify as waste or residue or they might specify for which materials the application of the default GHG value for “waste vegetable or animal oil biodiesel” will be accepted (e.g. positive list in the UK). Therefore, information on waste/residue classification in this list is **not legally binding** and it does not overrule individual Member State requirements or positive lists. ISCC recommends investigating the Member State requirements of the target market in addition to the information provided in this list.

ISCC does not guarantee acceptance of waste/residue-based products by the competent EU Member State authorities. Auditors and system users are obliged to investigate and research the eligibility of material in the targeted EU Member State. Acceptance of a final product (e.g. biofuel) produced from a raw material, which was certified according to the ISCC EU w/r process is the decision of the EU Member State authorities where the final product comes to the market.

Raw material marked with one asterisk (*): Certification according to the ISCC EU w/r process is possible (sustainability criteria according to Article 17 (3) to (6) of the Directive 2009/28/EC (RED) are not subject to control).

Raw material marked with two asterisks (**): Indicating material which requires a case-by-case assessment to distinguish between genuine waste or processing residues and (non-waste) products. The result determines the correct certification process for the material. Certification as a product (or co-product) has to be considered. The application of the correct certification process for the material (as product, co-product, or as waste or residue) can be the decisive factor for acceptance of the final product by EU Member State authorities. If a material does not meet the sustainability criteria set out in Article 17 (3) to (6) of the Directive 2009/28/EC (RED), Member States which do not classify the material as waste or residue, might not accept the final product as sustainable. If evidence can be demonstrated to the auditor that competent national authorities have classified the respective material as a waste or residue in the particular case, e.g. by official decision that is not publicly available, a case-by-case assessment is not required.

Disclaimer: ISCC does not guarantee completeness, correctness and timeliness of the information with regards to the waste and residue classification in the EU Member States listed above.

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Table 1: Raw material		
Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate	**Additional information**	**Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member States**
Animal fat / tallow (category 1) *	Categories of animal by-products according to EU Regulation 1069/2009 and Commission Regulation 142/2011. There is no applicable GHG default value for cat. 3 material. Therefore, GHG emissions for processing must generally be calculated.	UK, NL, FR, DK, IE
Animal fat / tallow (category 2) *		NL, FR, DK
Animal fat / tallow (category 3) *		
Animal fat / tallow (uncategorized) *	Applicable if no official categorization acc. to EU Regulation 1069/2009 and Commission Regulation 142/2011 by a competent authority is available. Regarding GHG emissions, uncategorized tallow will be treated the same way as category 3 material	
Bagasse	Agricultural residue acc. to RED	
Barley		
Brown grease / grease trap fat *	Grease that is removed from wastewater sent down a sink drain (grease trap). Material removed from sewers known as "FOG" (**F**ats, **O**ils and **G**rease skimmed from the material coming into sewage treatment plants) should also be reported under this name.	UK, NL, SE
Camelina		
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid (CSNL) *	A processing residue that is squeezed from the shells of cashew nuts after the edible portion has been removed	UK, NL
Corn / Maize		

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Table 1: Raw material		
Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate	**Additional information**	**Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member States**
Corn / Maize cobs	Agricultural crop residue acc. to RED	
Cotton		
Cotton seed		
Crude glycerine *	Processing residue acc. to RED	
Crude tall oil (CTO) **		FI, NL, SE
Empty Palm Fruit Bunches (EFB) **		NL, UK
(Free) Fatty Acids (specification of raw material/crop) **	This material shall be covered under “Waste/residues from processing of vegetable or animal oil”. For specific requirements in the UK, please see UK positive list	SE, UK (only if the raw material the FFAs were derived from was classified as waste/residue)
Fish Oil Ethyl Ester (FOEE) *	From Omega 3 production. Unfit for human and/or animal consumption	
Food waste *	Includes material from manufacturers, retailers or consumers. Unsuitable for human and/or animal consumption	UK, SE
Forestry residues	Residues that are directly generated by forestry (not including residues from related industries or processing). Residues acc. to RED	
Forestry processing residues *	Residues from forestry related industries or processing (not directly generated by forestry). Residues acc. to RED	
Giant cane		
Grape marc *	Processing residue from the wine making industry	UK, NL, FR
Grass	Cultivated and harvested on agricultural fields	

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Table 1: Raw material		
Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate	**Additional information**	**Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member States**
Husks	Agricultural crop residue acc. to RED	
Jatropha		
Manure *	Residue acc. to Commission Communication (2010/C 160/02)	
Mustard / Carinata		
Nut shells (specification of nut)	Agricultural crop residue acc. to RED	
Oat		
Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFBs)		
Organic municipal solid waste (MSW) *	Only the biomass portion of MSW	UK, NL
Palm Fatty Acid Distillate (PFAD) **	As PFAD has a significant economic value in relation to the main product (palm oil) and a variety of applications (other than bioenergy), several EU Member States explicitly classify PFAD as a co-product (e.g. UK, NL)	
Palm kernel		
Palm oil mill effluent (POME) *	POME is a waste water/sludge arising from palm oil production usually released to open ponds. The oil extracted from POME is often referred to as „Palm Sludge Oil“ or „Sludge Palm Oil“	UK, NL, FI, IE
Poultry feather acid oil **	A waste/residue stream from processing feathers into animal feed meal without any economic use other the energetic applications.	UK
Rapeseed / canola		

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Table 1: Raw material		
Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate	**Additional information**	**Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member States**
Renewable component of end-of-life tyres *	Tyres are manufactured from a mixture of non-renewable petroleum products and natural rubber. Suppliers of fuel made from end-of-life tyres will need to have a Fuel Measurement and Sampling (FMS) regime in place, and will need to demonstrate how they have apportioned the renewability of the material in terms of the outputs from the conversion process of the tyres into fuel as the conversion process usually produces solid, liquid and gaseous fractions	UK, NL, DE
Roadside grass cuttings *	Roadside grass / verge cuttings contaminated by passing cars and municipal waste not suitable for animal feed	UK
Rye		
Sewage sludge *	Sewage sludge is a remainder of the wastewater treatment process.	UK, NL
Shea nuts		
Short Rotation Coppice	The default value for “farmed wood” from the RED can be applied	
Soapstock acid oil (specification of raw material/crop) **	This material shall be covered under “Waste/residues from processing of vegetable or animal oil”. From refining of vegetable oil by chemical extraction processes. Unfit for human and/or animal consumption (for specific requirements in the UK, please see UK positive list)	UK, SE

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Table 1: Raw material		
Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate	**Additional information**	**Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member States**
Sorghum		
Soybean		
Spent bleaching earth *		UK, NL, IE
Starch slurry (low grade) **	For specific requirements in the UK, please see UK positive list and the information under “waste starch slurry” below.	
Straw (specification of crop)	Agricultural crop residue acc. to RED	
Sugar beet		
Sugar beet residues*	Tops, tails, chips and process water. Residual streams from the processing of sugar beet. Not including the “crown” of the sugar beet	UK, NL
Sugar cane		
Sunflower		
Tall oil pitch *	Residue acc. to Commission Communication (2010/C 160/02)	
Technical corn oil **	Derived from the production process of corn ethanol.	FI (classification in Finland is a case by case interpretation of Finnish biofuel legislation by the Finnish Energy Authority and the decision is for the economic operator applying for this decision)
Triticale		
Used cooking oil (UCO) entirely of veg. origin *	Oil that has been used to cook food for human consumption; Waste oil acc. to RED	DE, UK, NL, FR, IE

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Table 1: Raw material		
Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate	**Additional information**	**Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member States**
Used cooking oil (UCO) entirely or partly of animal origin *	Oil that has been used to cook food for human consumption; Waste oil acc. to RED; not eligible for Germany	UK, NL, FR, IE
Waste pressings (from production of vegetable oils) **	When a vegetable material such as olives is pressed to produce veg. oil, the pressed material consisting of pips, skins, flesh etc. remains. Unsuitable for human or animal consumption.	UK
Waste/residues from processing of alcohol **	This may include dregs, draff, sludge/impurities from fermentation or distillation. Unsuitable for human or animal consumption.	The eligibility for certification and the specific requirements depend entirely on the individual EU Member States where the final product comes to the market.
Waste/residues from processing of vegetable or animal oil (specification of raw material or crop) **	This may include free fatty acids, soapstock, residual acid oils, distillation residues. Unsuitable for human and/or animal consumption.	The eligibility for certification and the specific requirements depend entirely on the individual EU Member States where the final product comes to the market.
Waste starch slurry *	A mixture of starch and water arising from the wet milling of cereals. The dry matter content of the material must not exceed 20%. Total suspended solid particles larger than 5 microns in diameter must not exceed 10%.	UK (**Note**: Only waste starch slurry from the wet milling of **wheat** is currently accepted in the UK. Economic operators must be able to demonstrate that the waste starch slurry originates from wheat.)
Waste wood *		UK, NL, FR
Wheat		
Whey permeate **		IE
Wine lees *	Processing residue from the wine making industry	UK, FR, SE

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Table 1: Raw material		
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**** Material which requires a case-by-case assessment to distinguish between genuine waste or processing residues and (non-waste) products. The result determines the correct certification process for the material. Certification as a product (or co-product) has to be considered. The application of the correct certification process for the material (as product, co-product, or as waste or residue) can be the decisive factor for acceptance of the final product by EU Member State authorities. If a material does not meet the sustainability criteria set out in Article 17 (3) to (6) of the Directive 2009/28/EC (RED), Member States, which do not classify the material as waste or residue, might not accept the final product as sustainable.**		

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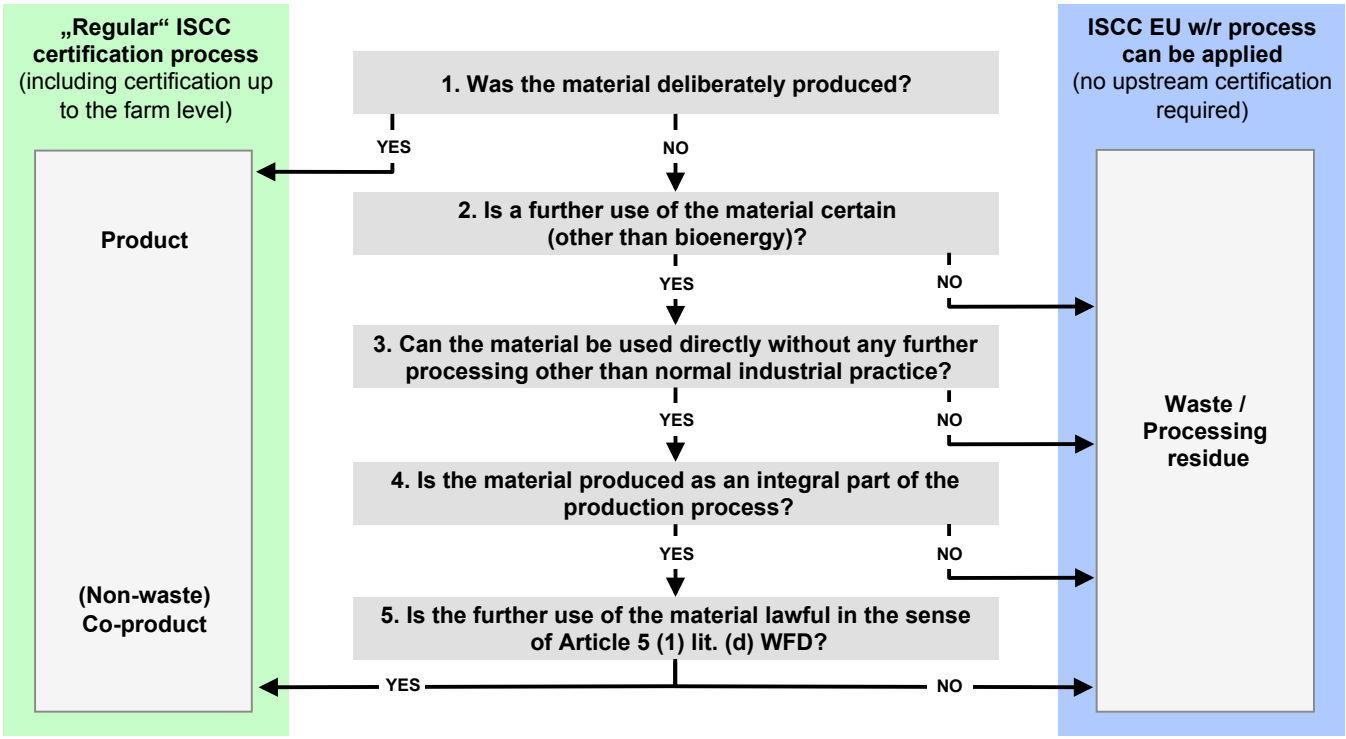
Process to determine if a material can be certified according to the ISCC waste and residue process (to be applied for raw materials or feedstock marked with two asterisks **)



Note: If evidence can be demonstrated to the auditor that competent national authorities have classified the respective material as a waste or residue in the particular case, e.g. by official decision that is not publicly available, a case-by-case assessment is not required.

Lists of material eligible for ISCC EU certification

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Table 2: Intermediate and final products

Note:

- Products shall always be stated with a specification of the raw material they were produced from (according to table 1). Example: Biodiesel (soybean); Bioethanol (sugar beet), Crude oil (palm)
- If a final product is produced from a raw material which was certified according to the ISCC EU w/r process (not meeting the sustainability criteria according to Article 17 (3) to (6) of the Directive 2009/28/EC), eligibility of the final product to meet any quota obligation entirely depends on the requirements of the Member State where the final product is used on the market.

Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate	Additional information
Biodiesel	
Bioethanol	
Biogas	
Biomethane	
Biomethanol	
Bionaphta	
Biopropane	
Biopropanol	
Bio Marine Fuel	
Corn oil	Produced during the production of corn ethanol. Also referred to as “technical corn oil”.
Crude oil	
ETBE (the part from renewable sources)	ETBE: Ethyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of bioethanol
Esterified fatty acids	Esterification of fatty acids is a pretreatment step of converting fatty acids into biodiesel.
Fatty acids	Fatty acids that cannot be certified according to the ISCC EU waste/residue process must be certified as a co-product. This means the raw material must be from certified sustainable sources.
Heat / Steam	Produced in a steam boiler.
HVO	Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil: Different fractions resulting from the hydrotreating process may be covered under HVO
Flour / Meal	This is a product derived from milling e.g. wheat or rye.

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Table 2: Intermediate and final products	
Note: • Products shall always be stated with a specification of the raw material they were produced from (according to table 1). Example: Biodiesel (soybean); Bioethanol (sugar beet), Crude oil (palm) • If a final product is produced from a raw material which was certified according to the ISCC EU w/r process (not meeting the sustainability criteria according to Article 17 (3) to (6) of the Directive 2009/28/EC), eligibility of the final product to meet any quota obligation entirely depends on the requirements of the Member State where the final product is used on the market.	
Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate	**Additional information**
Molasses	
MTBE (the part from renewable sources)	MTBE: Methyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of biomethanol
Olein	This is the liquid fraction obtained from fractionation of (vegetable) oils.
Pellets	
Refined animal fat / tallow (specification of category)	Categories of animal by-products according to EU Regulation 1069/2009 and Commission Regulation 142/2011. If no official categorization acc. to EU Regulation 1069/2009 and Commission Regulation 142/2011 by a competent authority is available the statement “uncategorized” shall be used.
Refined glycerine	
Refined oil	
Renewable diesel	
Shea butter	
Shea meal	
Spent bleaching earth oil	
Starch slurry	A mixture of starch and water arising from the wet milling of cereals. To distinguish between “waste starch slurry” please see table 1. Starch slurry that cannot be certified according to the ISCC EU waste/residue process must be certified as a co-product (i.e. the raw material must be from certified sustainable sources and GHG emissions will be allocated to the starch slurry).
Stearin	This is the solid fraction obtained from fractionation of (vegetable) oils.

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Table 2: Intermediate and final products	
Note: • Products shall always be stated with a specification of the raw material they were produced from (according to table 1). Example: Biodiesel (soybean); Bioethanol (sugar beet), Crude oil (palm) • If a final product is produced from a raw material which was certified according to the ISCC EU w/r process (not meeting the sustainability criteria according to Article 17 (3) to (6) of the Directive 2009/28/EC), eligibility of the final product to meet any quota obligation entirely depends on the requirements of the Member State where the final product is used on the market.	
Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate	**Additional information**
TAEE (the part from renewable sources)	TAEE: tertiary-amyl-ethyl-ether produced on the basis of bioethanol
TAME (the part from renewable sources)	TAME: tertiary-amyl-methyl-ether produced on the basis of biomethanol
Thick juice	