



## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

### ITALIAN COMPOSTING AND BIOGAS ASSOCIATION

#### PRESENTATION OF THE CIC'S QUALITY LABEL FOR COMPOST

##### 1. WHO WE ARE

The **Italian Composting and Biogas Association** (in Italian: **Consorzio Italiano Compostatori - CIC**) unites public and private compost producers, local authorities and others involved in compost production, like machinery and equipment constructors, growing media producers, research bodies, etc.



**Figure 1:** CIC Members (August 2021)

Since the very beginning, in 1992, CIC's mission has been to enhance recycling and prevention of biowaste, share knowledge and know-how between CIC's associates, enhance compost quality and market, perform technical training for the composting sector, assist government bodies in improving biowaste recovery.

CIC Members are:

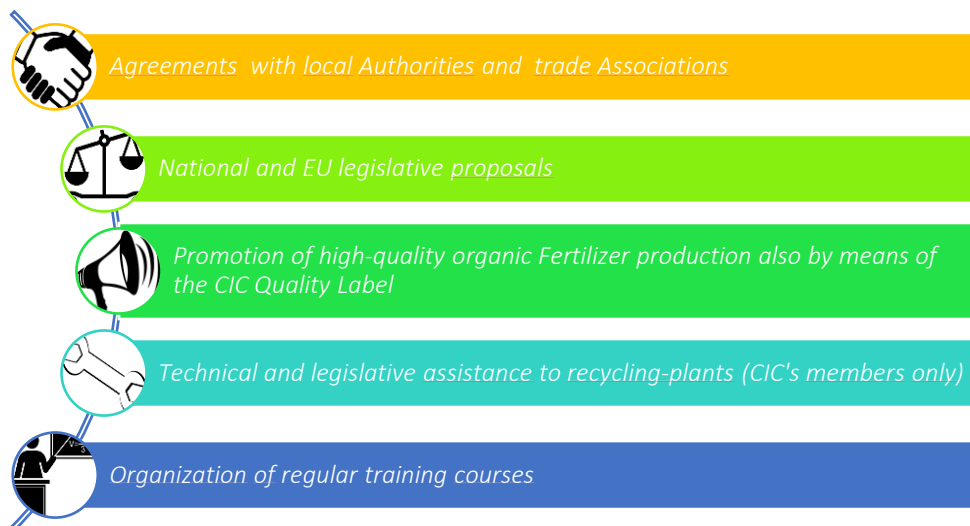
- **Ordinary Members** representing biological treatment facilities such as composting and/or anaerobic digestion plants treating mainly organic waste from separate collection;
- **Associate Members** representing companies that are not directly managing waste treatment plants;
- **General Association Members** from the public and private sector involved in MSW management and recycling.

In August 2021 CIC's Ordinary Members are 86, Associate Members 52 and General Association Members (or Category Members) were currently 2 (Fig. 1).

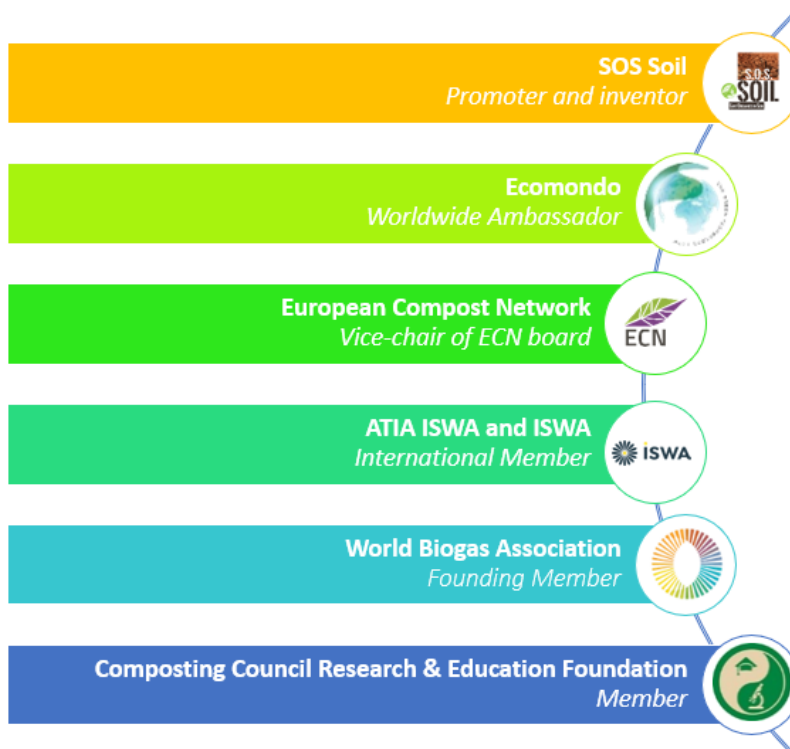


## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

### NATIONAL CIC ACTIVITIES



### INTERNATIONAL CIC ACTIVITIES





## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

### 1.1 Organizational structure of CIC

Italian Composting and Biogas Association is an Italian non-profit organization with ban on profits distribution. Head office is located in Rome (Via Boncompagni, 93 – 00187 Italy) and the Board of Directors could establish offices, branches, laboratories and delegations wherever they considered appropriate<sup>1</sup>.

The main office is located in Treviglio (province of Bergamo) at the following address: Via Dalmazia, 2 - postal code: 24047.

#### CONTACTS:

*Head Office:* +39 06 68584295

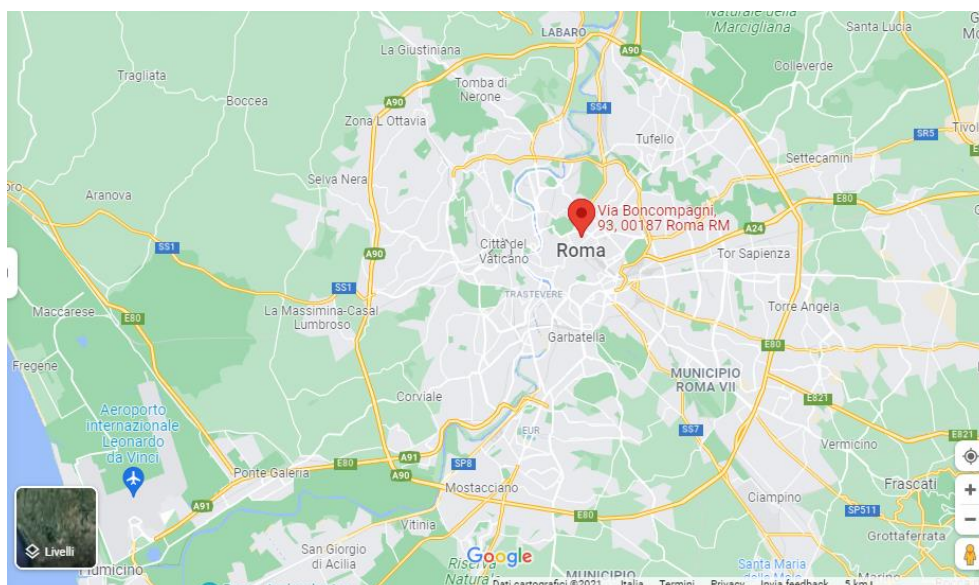
*Main Office:* +39 0363 301503

*Email:* [cic@compost.it](mailto:cic@compost.it)

*Website:* [www.compost.it](http://www.compost.it) [www.compostabile.com](http://www.compostabile.com)

#### MAP OF THE AREA:

*Head Office:* Via Boncompagni, 93 - 00187 Rome – Italy (41.904072, 12.494223)

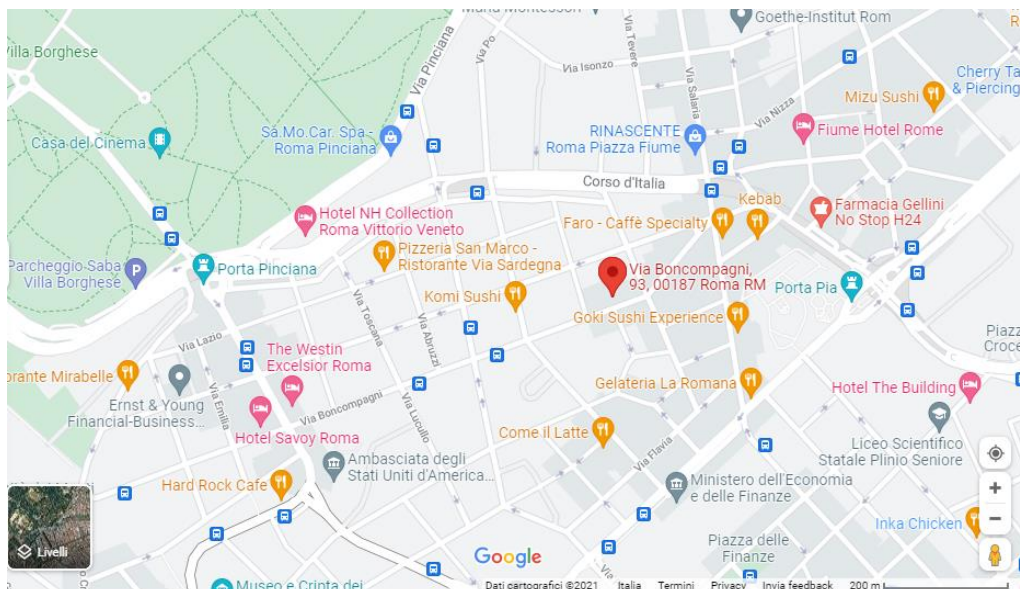


---

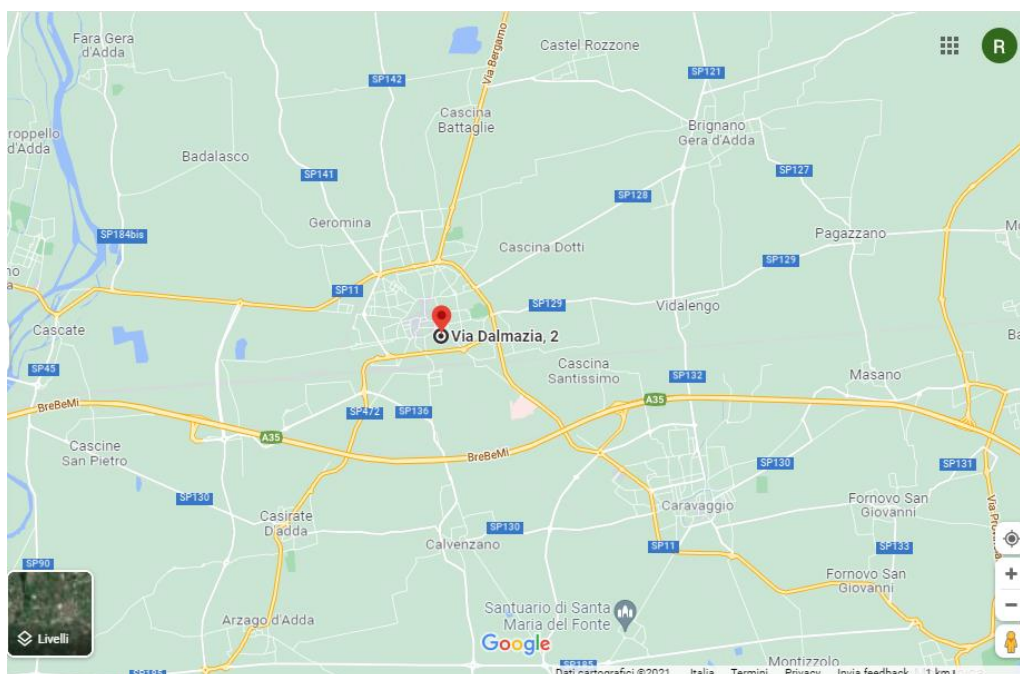
<sup>1</sup> For further information, please refer to the “Statuto” (Italian only).



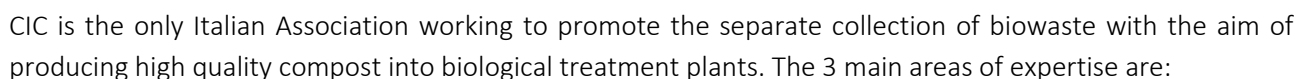
## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI



*Main Office: Via Dalmazia 2, 24047 Treviglio (BG) – Italy (45.519369, 9.596447)*







- 1- Waste-Audits to assess the quality of food-waste
- 2- “Compostable CIC” Label, a certifications scheme on biodegradable materials according to the EN:13432:202
- 3- “CIC Quality Label” for compost, to verify and asses the quality of the compost produced by the associated plants.

The CIC organizational structure is shown in Fig. 2.

## 1.2 CIC's Quality Label Management

Within the CIC staff, the only people allowed check all the documents regarding the CIC Quality Label (CQL) Program are the following:

- Dr. Massimo Centemero
- Dr. Gianluca Longu
- Dr. Riccardo Missale

In particular, Dr. Missale receives the analysis results from the laboratories, checks them and sends them to the plant-person-in-charge for receiving these data (as agreed during the “Application phase”, see § 4.1). Analysis results documents are then stored electronically and on paper.

Technical Committee and Guarantee Committee supervise the CQL management. Technical Committee is composed by 13 members, 1 elected by the Board of Directors (he is the Coordinator) and 12 elected by the Technical Consult within the Associates representative. This Committee is responsible for all the modifications of the Manual, evaluating opportunity and evolutions of the Program.



## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

Guarantee Committee is composed by 4 institutions related to CIC:

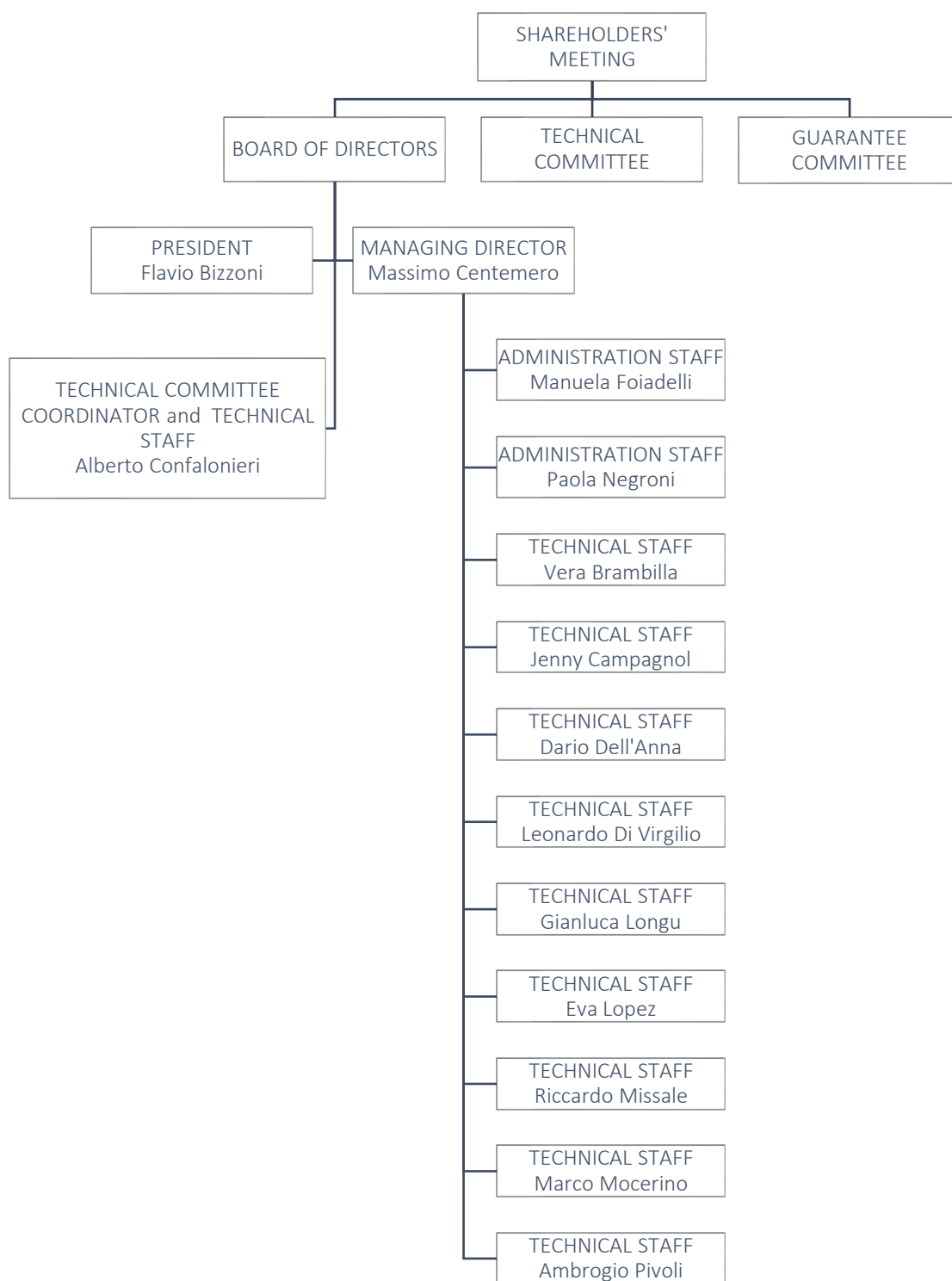
- IAMB - Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo di Bari;
- CRPA - Centro Ricerche Produzioni Animali di Reggio Emilia (*resigned*)
- SAPM - Scuola Agraria del Parco di Monza;
- CAA - Centro Agricoltura Ambiente di Crevalcore (BO).

The aim of the Guarantee Committee is to supervise the Manual and help the Technical Committee about future developments of the CIC Label and definition of the procedures.



## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

Figure 1: CIC organization chart (update: October 2021)





## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

### 2. STATE OF ART OF COMPOSTING AND ANAEROBIC DIGESTION IN ITALY

Following the UE laws, the Italian waste management legislations is built on the “4R principle”: Reduction, Reuse, Recycling and, in the end, material and energy Recovery according to the innovative “Decreto Ronchi” D.Lgs. n. 22/1997. This National Framework Law reorganised the basic framework conditions and the strategic outlook for MSW (Municipal Solid Waste) in the whole country. This law acted as a fundamental driver to renew MSW management in over 8400 Italian municipalities; it established extensive EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility) schemes for packaging waste and specific hazardous waste (such as batteries, pharma and others) and also boosted separate collection of organic waste.

The Directive (EU) 2018/851, approved under the Circular Economy package, has introduced new stringent targets and measures on Municipal Solid Waste, such as the obligation to meet stringent goals of the preparation for re-use and the recycling waste according to the following steps:

- a minimum of 55 % by weight by 2025
- a minimum of 60 % by weight by 2030
- a minimum of 65 % by weight by 2035

To reach the UE objectives and targets regarding the recycle of municipal solid waste and the sustainable principles, it is mandatory to collect the biowaste separately in order to recycle them into composting and anaerobic digestion facilities: as a matter of fact, in the two decades between 1999 and 2019, the amount of organic waste collected separately increased by a factor 5. In 2019 nearly 7,3 million [metric] tonnes of food and garden waste were collected separately in Italian municipalities, accounting for 121 kg per-capita and year. Today, Italians collect separately 61% of all produced MSW which are nearly 30,1 million tonnes.

As a consequence, in the last decades there was a quick development of the industrial sector of composting and biogas facilities recycling organic waste, mainly food waste and green-waste, a sector that boomed from about 85 facilities in year 1999 to 345 facilities in 2019, with a total treatment capacity of 10,9 million tons.

#### 2.1 The Italian approach for Source Separation of biowaste

Recycling of municipal waste has always been suggested by the European waste management hierarchy, and consequently by the Italian legislation, as the most favourable option, compared to incineration and landfilling of mixed waste.

Today, biowaste, and particularly food-waste from residential source separation, is clearly addressed as the first waste fraction to tackle for municipalities planning to reach the targets set by the UE and National law. These high targets has been easily achieved by hundreds of municipalities in Italy through the so-called “kerbside collection programs”, focusing on food waste collection with the typical Italian scheme.

This approach is based on small volume kitchen caddies fitted with biodegradable bags, collection at the kerbside (or door-to-door collection) and adoption convenient frequencies of collection aimed at enhancing citizen's participation. Door-to-door collection program requests that households and commercial activities are responsible for the maintenance and cleaning of the receptacles (buckets, bins, etc.) assigned to them.

In the last decade, intensive source separation of biowaste (and other recyclables) has been extended also to medium/large towns in Italy and in metropolitan areas, achieving high participation by the population involved





## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

and reaching best-practise performances in terms of amount (between 120 and 150 kg per-capita) and the quality of the collected biowaste.

### 2.2 The amount of biowaste collected in Italy

Separate collection of recyclables waste in Italian municipalities (including biowaste, packaging waste, WEEEs and others) has reached a quota of 61% of all MSW managed in 2015 (30,1 Mtons/yr), with a slight increase in the total production of waste. The collection of biowaste currently accounts for 39,5% of all MSW separately collected and sent to recycling (Fig.3). According to CIC surveys in different Italian regions, about 40 million inhabitants are currently sorting food- and green waste.

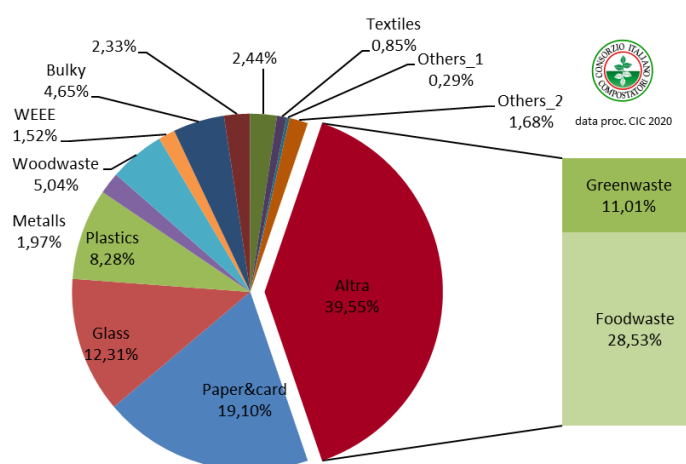


Figure 2: Separate collection of MSW in Italy - 2019

By the end of 2019 biowaste collected separately in Italian municipalities, including food-waste and green-waste, exceeds 7,3 Mtons with an increase of 3% compared to the previous year. CIC estimates that the amount of food-waste reached 5,2Mt or 87 kg/pers/yr and 2,0 Mt of green-waste or 34 kg/pers/yr, thus passing the 120kg per-capita threshold.

### 2.3 Quality of biowaste

One of the goals of biowaste collection (mainly food-waste) is the reduction of the amount of non-compostable materials (contamination) for maximizing the recovery through composting and/or anaerobic digestion (AD). Initially, a high citizens participation rates was facilitated providing users with kitchen caddies and plastic bags. However, over the years, this practice has evolved, switching to compostable bags, which have brought a reduction of contamination, and vented caddies that allow the material to “breathe” and thus reduce odors and molds.

The Compost quality is based on feedstock composition and purity. Hence CIC conducts hundreds of waste-audits each year at its members’ facilities, for monitoring the quality of organic waste collection. These analyses can be divided into three main groups:



## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

### TYPES OF WASTE-AUDITS ON BIOWASTE PERFORMED BY CIC

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | Composition of incoming food waste, so to determine the percentage of non-compostable materials not suitable for composting  |
| 2 | Micro analysis which consist in product waste composition analysis of the contents of a single bag, for groups of bags of different types of material ( <i>not described in the present document</i> ) |
| 3 | Analysis on the type of bags used for the separate collection of biowaste, to distinguish the origin and type of material bags are made of   |

#### 2.4 Waste-Audits to assess the quality of food-waste

Only separately collected biowaste is allowed to be used as input material for the industrial composting and anaerobic digestion plants. Through visual controls at the gate and regular waste-audits of the biowaste, treatment plants ensure an input stream of continuous high quality.

CIC has set up in 2006 a continuous monitoring activity to assess the quality of source-separated biowaste nationwide and performed about 10.000 waste-composition analyses up to year 2020. Currently, CIC is carrying out its analyses in 16 Italian regions every year. CIC assesses the percentage (w/w f.m.) of non-compostable fractions in the incoming waste; the Non-Compostable-Material quota (NCM) consists of different plastic items (i.e. bags, cups, etc.) and other non-compostable materials (i.e. glass, stones, metals, etc.). The quality of separately collected biowaste is classified according to five quality classes (Fig. 4).

In 2015, CIC performed about 835 waste audits on food-waste; the average non-compostable quota of biowaste delivered to Italian composting and biogas plants is 4,8% in weight, with best-practice cases<sup>2</sup> showing less than 2% impurities. The number of waste-audits falling into the five quality classes are shown in figure 5. The average composition of physical contaminants found inside the incoming waste (data not shown) is due to average plastic items (42,2%) followed by plastic bags and carriers (23,4%) and a mixture of metals, stones, inerts and others.

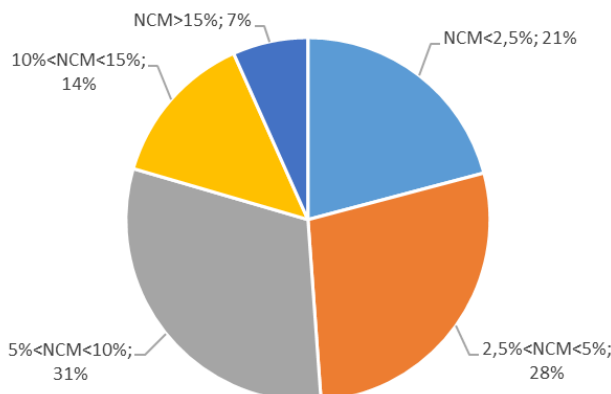
CIC's waste-audits also allow to compare the effectiveness of bring schemes and curbside schemes in terms of keeping NCM sufficiently low to enhance recycling activities at composting and AD plants. The assessment conducted in year 2015 clearly shows how kerbside schemes significantly reduce the need for pre-sorting of delivered biowaste before waste recycling; hence kerbside collection also reduces significantly the amount of residues from the recycling process that need to be disposed of.

---

<sup>2</sup> Mostly door-to-door collection with compostable bags distributed to households and other biowaste producers.

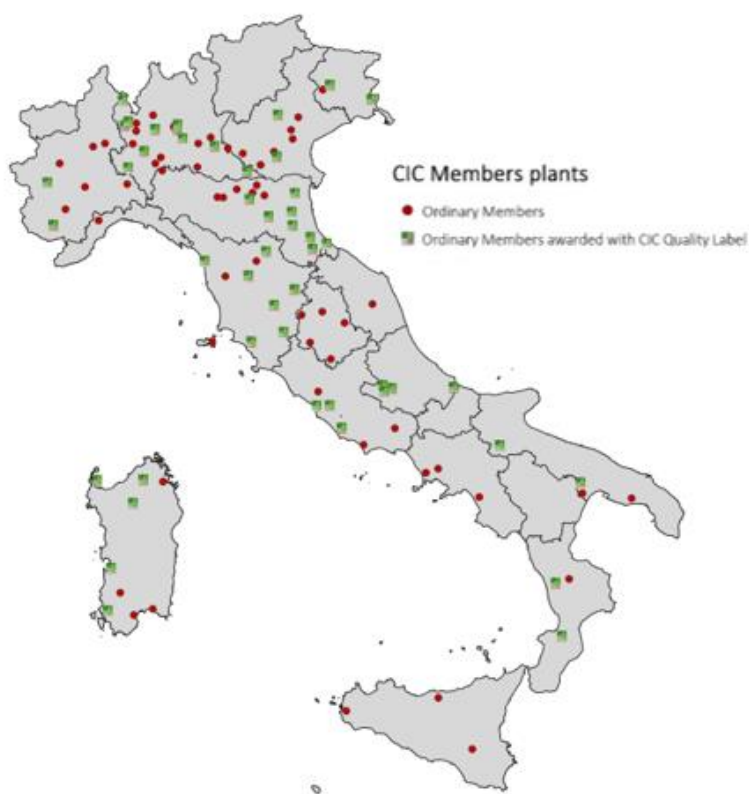


## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI



**Figure 3:** CIC waste audits on food-waste separately collected - 2019

### 2.5 Composting and AD plants in Italy



**Figure 4:** Map of CIC members recycling facilities

According to CIC, in 2019 there were 280 composting plants and 65 AD facilities designed to recycle biowaste and other organic waste<sup>3</sup>. The industrial sector has reached a total treatment capacity of about 10,9 Mtons, sufficient to recycle all organic waste separately collected in Italy. Despite an overall treatment capacity already able to face the future growth of separate collection, an unbalanced distribution of the facilities is observed over Italy, with a growing demand of new installation above all in southern regions.

The ten largest facilities exceed 120.000 tpy capacity each and together they can treat up to 2,7 Mtons or 25% of the total treatment capacity existing in Italy in 2019; 8 of these jumbo plants are members of the Italian Composting and Biogas Association.

The number of composting (only) facilities in the last 10 years is apparently declining, due to the rise of AD&Composting facilities. In 2019 the 79 composting facilities associated to CIC have a total treatment

<sup>3</sup> Farm AD facilities (those utilizing manure, slurry and residues from agriculture as feedstocks) are not included in this survey.



## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

capacity of at least 3,3 Mtons with an average acceptance of 42.000t/yr. The number of AD&Composting plants constantly increased in the last decade; in there are 65 AD-plants (in 2019) have been realized with a total authorized capacity of 4,8 million tons; most plants integrate AD with (post) composting of digestate. There are 34 AD facilities associated to CIC, with a total treatment capacity of 3,5Mt/yr, thus representing about 73% of the current capacity for anaerobic digestion of biowaste in Italy.

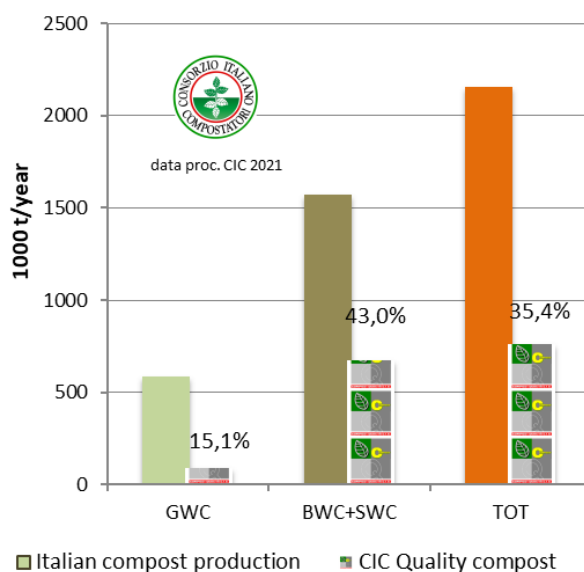
### 3. PRODUCTION OF QUALITY COMPOST

According to the Italian Legislation, compost is defined as a soil-amendment. Compost is divided into three categories, recognized as “End-of-Waste” according to the input feedstock:

- **Green Compost (GWC):** compost produced from green-waste only;
- **Biowaste Compost (BWC):** compost produced from biowaste, including both food- and green-waste;
- **Sludge Compost (SWC):** compost produced including also sludge inside the mixture of different feedstock.

The Italian standards for End-of-Waste compost are set by the national Law on Fertilizers (D.Lgs 75/2010 and subsequent amendments), and can be divided into agronomical parameters (pH, moisture content, Carbon and organic Nitrogen, etc...), environmental parameters (heavy metals, physical impurities) and sanitization parameters (Salmonella spp., E.coli).

On the amounts of waste delivered to Italy’s composting and AD&composting plants, CIC has estimated that the total production of compost reached 2,1 Mtons in year 2019. The production of compost in North-, Central- and Southern-Italy depends on the treatment capacities of the different composting plants. The different categories of compost produced in 2019 are shown in Figure 6:



**Figure 5:** Production of compost from Greenwaste (GWC), Biowaste (BWC) and Sludges (SWC) in Italy



## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

### 4. CIC'S QUALITY LABEL FOR COMPOST

In order to support the development of the biowaste management sector, CIC has introduced in 2003 the first voluntary program for quality compost in Italy, addressed to its associated companies; the initiative, named “CIC Quality Label” for compost (CQL), aims to assess the quality of compost produced by CIC's members. The standards applied in the rules of CIC's compost label are a useful instrument both for the producer of compost, as a way of monitoring the quality standards achieved, and for the consumer, who can verify the quality of the compost used.

Since 2003, over 4.000 samples of compost were taken and analyzed within the CQL system. Compost samples are taken by qualified operators, trained and authorized by CIC and independent from the composting plants. Samples are analyzed by Laboratories accredited by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture (MIPAAF) for analysis of soil improvers and growing media and chosen by CIC only.

Since the very beginning, there has been a growing interest in quality Compost and a consequent significant increase of products labeled with the CQL. Between 2013 and 2019 the number of labeled composting-facilities increased and the reasons can be explained as follows:

- Substantial communication and marketing investments as well as public awareness activities and sharing of information;
- Convenient price of compost compared to the mineral fertilizers one;
- Incentives for compost use in organic depleted soils, including the use of Compost in Rural Development Plans so to restore organic matter content;
- Extensive availability of the product.

In April 2021, there were 49 composting-facilities complying with CIC's QL scheme, producing 55 products. The amount of labeled compost represents about 764.000 tons, equal to 35,4% of Italy's total compost production. Most of the products awarded with CIC's Quality Label are referred to biowaste compost and sludge compost (45 products, around 676.000 tons of compost produced from biowaste), against 10 green compost products, with some 88.000 tons of compost produced.







## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

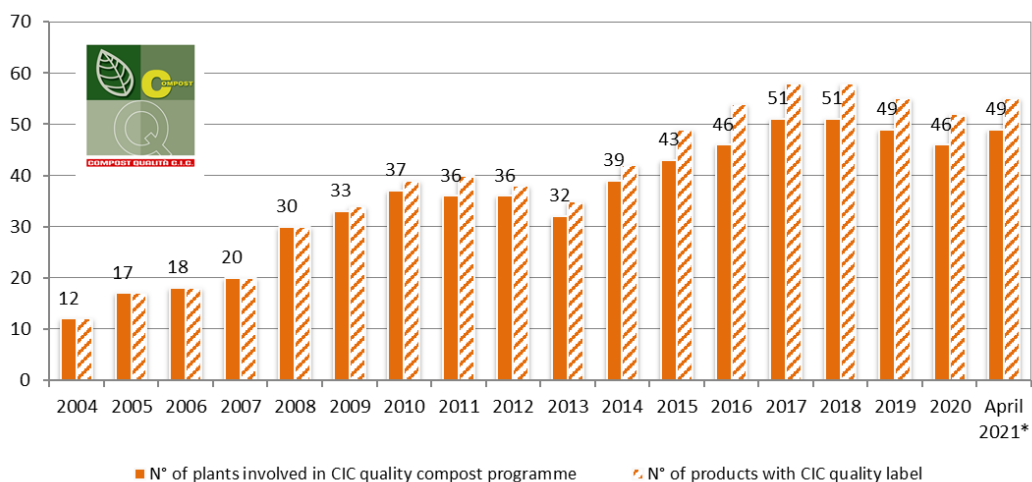


Figure 6: Plants and products involved in the CIC's Quality Label

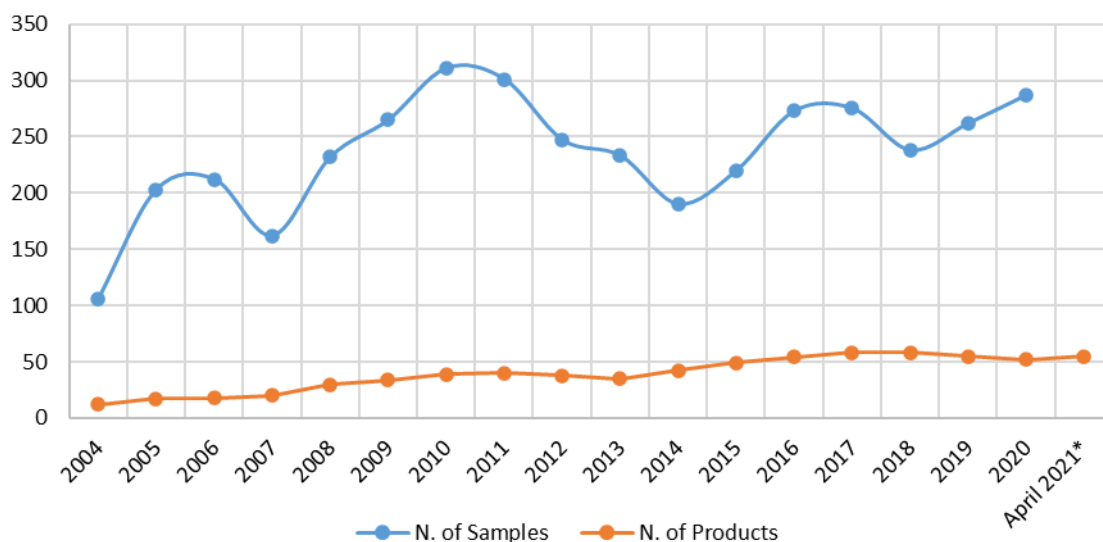


Figure 7: Number of sampling evolution within the CIC's Quality Label.

### 4.1 Details of the CIC's quality label for compost

CIC's Quality Label for compost is regulated by a Manual recently updated (September 2020) and it is configured as a Label for product. The Manual describe the labelling process and requirements (scope, requirements of conformity, evaluations, procedures) for obtaining and granting the CIC's Label on compost quality. The instruments used by CIC to assess the quality of the compost produced are auditing, sampling, analyses and administrative controls.

After a pre-phase called "Application phase", where CIC provides to the plant-person-in-charge all the documents necessary to join the program, the flow chart of the CIC's Label is shown in the following schemes, divided into "Recognition phase" and "Monitoring phase".

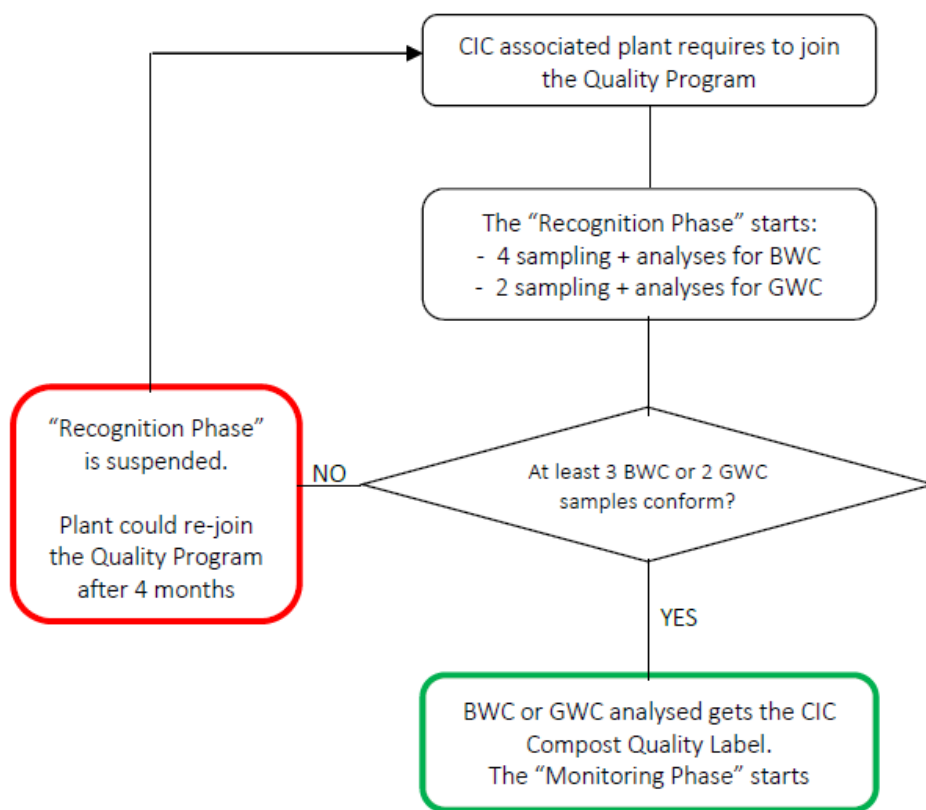


## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

The first one is the “Recognition phase”, for new plants and/or new products to join the program. The necessary samplings and controls are taken by CIC Specialists and one of the accredited Laboratories does the analyses. Depending on the type of the product, CIC carries out 2 or 4 analyses on different lots of production (2 analyses for GreenWaste compost, 4 analyses for Biowaste Compost and Compost from sludge). As the outcome of the “Recognition phase”, together with successful analyses results, the product awards the CIC’s Label and the plant gets the licence to use the label to promote the awarded product.

After the “Recognition phase”, the production plant enters the “Monitoring phase”, a continuous supervision by CIC about the quality of the compost produced to grant the licence obtained during the first phase.

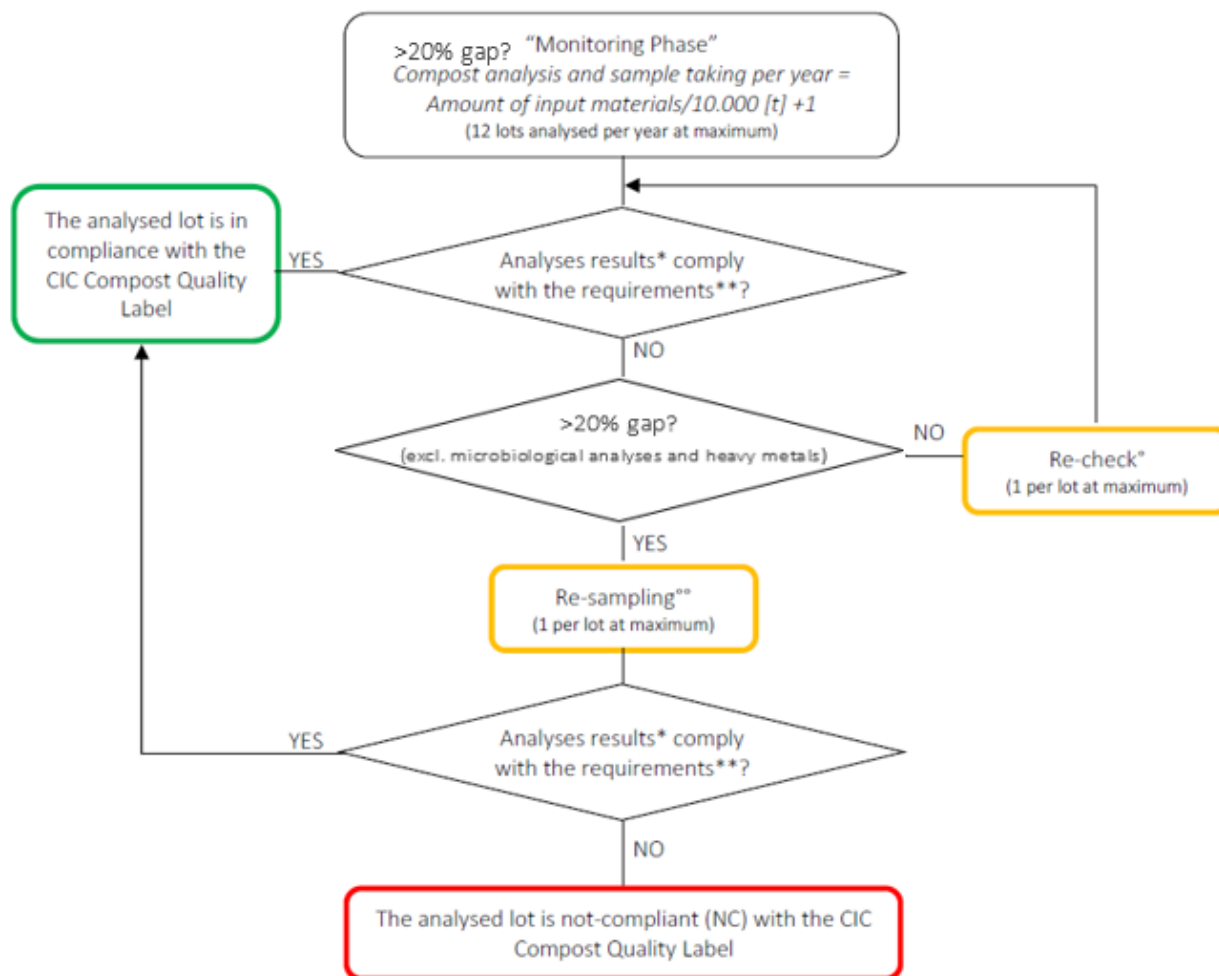
### RECOGNITION PHASE





## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

### MONITORING PHASE



\* To the limit established for each parameter is considered a 10% tolerance, for no more than 25% of the samples analysed in a year, or, in the "Recognition Phase", for not more than one sample of those expected. Tolerance does not apply to more than two parameters.

\*\* Requirements are set out in the CIC Compost Quality Manual and comply with the data set out by the Italian National Law (i.e. D.Lgs 75/2010 et seq.)

° Re-check: the analyses will be done on the "counter sample" of the compost lot taken during the first sampling.

°° Re-sampling: second sampling on the same compost lot not compliant in the first instance.



## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

CIC's Label is based on the limit values for use of biowaste as a secondary material (fertilizers or soil improvers) set by the National Law (D.Lgs 75/2010 and subsequent amendments) for the most important environmental parameter (chemical, physical and microbiological parameters). Nutrient composition is tested and to be declared to the user, not regulated.

PARAMETER	M.U.	GREEN COMPOST (GC)	MIXED COMPOST (MC)	COMPOST FROM SLUDGE
Moisture content	% f.m.	≤50	≤50	≤50
pH	-	6-8,5	6-8,8	6-8,8
Organic C	% d.m.	≥20	≥20	≥20
Humic and fulvic acids	% d.m.	≥2,5	≥7	≥7
Organic N	%Ntot (d.m.)	≥80	≥80	≥80
C/N	-	≤50	≤25	≤25
Cu	mg/kg d.m.	≤230	≤230	≤230
Zn	mg/kg d.m.	≤500	≤500	≤500
Pb	mg/kg d.m.	≤140	≤140	≤140
Cd	mg/kg d.m.	≤1,5	≤1,5	≤1,5
Ni	mg/kg d.m.	≤100	≤100	≤100
Hg	mg/kg d.m.	≤1,5	≤1,5	≤1,5
CrVI	mg/kg d.m.	≤0,5	≤0,5	≤0,5
TI	mg/kg d.m.	≤2*	≤2*	≤2*
Impurities (Plastic, glass and metals ≥ 2 mm)	% d.m.	≤0,5	≤0,5	≤0,5
Stones ≥ 5 mm	% d.m.	≤5	≤5	≤5
<i>Salmonellae</i>	MPN/25g	Absent	Absent	Absent
<i>E.coli</i>	CFU/g	≤1.000	≤1.000	≤1.000
Germination index (30% dilution)	%	≥ 60	≥ 60	≥ 60
PCB**	mg/kg d.m.	-	-	0,8

\*For compost containing algae

\*\* Up to 30% of sewage sludge into feedstock (d.m. basis)

The necessary samples are taken by CIC specialists (currently, there are 19 specialists sampling on behalf of CIC) and analysed by accredited laboratories chosen by CIC using recognised methods. The number of samples per product is calculated on the basis of biowaste input:

$$\text{n° of analyses per year} = \frac{X}{10.000} + 1 \quad \text{where } X = \text{authorized tons to be treated into the plant}$$

(the number is always rounded off upwards)



## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

Laboratories, in order to be accredited to make the analyses within the CIC's Label program, have to take part and pass regular ring test for compost analyses, and provide the results to CIC staff. There are 3 laboratories recognised by the MIPAAF accredited to work with CIC.

Besides the analyses carried out within the CQL Program, the treatment plants are themselves obliged to take product samples for analysis for internal quality assurance.

The following methods are used by the Laboratories to analyse the compost samples within the CIC's Quality Label Program:

Parameter	Method
Moisture content	UNI EN 13040:2008 UNI EN 10780:1998 app. C1
pH	UNI EN 13037:2012 ANPA 3/2001 metodo N.8 EPA 9045D 2004
Conductivity	UNI EN 13038:2012 UNI 10780:1998 APP. D1
Organic C	DM 21/12/2000 GU n°21 26/01/2001 Suppl. n°6 UNI 10780:1998 APP.E
Humic and Fulvic Acids	DM 21/12/2000 GU n.21 26/01/2001 Supp.6 Manuale ANPA 03/2001 metodo n.11 UNI 10780:1998 App. F
Organic N	UNI EN 13654-1:2001 ISO 11261:1995 Reg. CE 2003/2003 13/10/2003 GU CEE L304 21/11/2003 all. IV Met 2.1 UNI 10780:1998 App.J.1. UNI 10780:1998 APP. J.3.1.
N tot	UNI EN 13654-1:2001 ISO 11261:1995 UNI EN 10780:1998 app. J.1
Organic N / N tot	calculated
C/N	calculated
Salinity	Manuale ANPA 03/2001 Metodo n.9 UNI 10780:1998 App. D1 DGRV 09/08/2005 SO BURV n°89 20/09/2005
Na	UNI EN 13650:2002 UNI EN ISO 11885:2009 UNI 10780:1998 App. B EPA 3050B 1996 + EPA 6010C 2007
Cd	UNI EN 13650:2002 UNI EN ISO 11885:2009 UNI 10780:1998 App. B EPA 3050B 1996 EPA 6010C 2007





## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

Parameter	Method
Cr VI	ANPA Met. 16 Man. 3 2001 UNI 10780:1998 App. B
Hg	ISO 16772:2004 ANPA 15.3.4.2 Man. 3 2001 UNI 10780:1998 App. B
Ni	UNI EN 13650:2002 UNI EN ISO 11885:2009 EPA 6010C 2007 EPA 3050B 1996 UNI 10780:1998 App. B
Pb	UNI EN 13650:2002 UNI EN ISO 11885:2009 EPA 6010C 2007 EPA 3050B 1996 UNI 10780:1998 App. B
Cu	UNI EN 13650:2002 UNI EN ISO 11885:2009 EPA 6010C 2007 EPA 3050B 1996 UNI 10780:1998 App. B
Zn	UNI EN 13650:2002 UNI EN ISO 11885:2009 EPA 6010C 2007 EPA 3050B 1996 UNI 10780:1998 App. B
<i>Salmonellae</i>	DM 27/01/2014 Rapporti ISTISAN 2002/3 APAT 20/2003 - Cap. 3 Pag. 27
E.coli	DM 27/01/2014 UNI 10780:1998 FD CEN/TR 15214-1.2006 DM 08/07/2002 SO GU n°179 01/08/2002 Rapporti ISTISAN 02/08
Impurities (Plastic, glass and metals ≥ 2 mm)	Manuale ANPA 03/2001 metodo n.4 UNI 10780:1998 App. A
Germination index (30% dilution)	UNI 10780:1998 UNI 10780:1998 App. K
Stones ≥ 5 mm	Manuale ANPA 03/2001 Metodo n.4 UNI 10780:1998 App. A



## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

### 4.2 Plant awarded list

At the end of 2020, there were 49 plants included in the program, with 55 products awarded with the CIC's Quality Label. At the beginning of 2020, 3 more plants passed with success the "Recognition phase" and their products are now included within the labelled products. However, 4 plants decided to exit the program because its product is no longer produced, so its product is not included in the list anymore. Thus, there are 55 products who are joining the program.

	Company	City	Region	Phase	Product type	Sampler*
1	A2A AMBIENTE SPA	GIUSSAGO	Lombardy	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
2	ACEA PINEROLESE IND. SPA	PINEROLO	Piedmont	Monitoring phase	BWC	Marin
3	ACIAM SPA	AIELLI	Abruzzo	Monitoring phase	BWC	Rustichelli
4	ACSR SPA	BORGO SAN DALMAZZO	Piedmont	Monitoring phase	BWC	Marin
5	AISA IMPIANTI SPA	AREZZO	Tuscany	Monitoring phase	BWC	Sordi
6	ALIA SPA	MONTEPERTOLI	Tuscany	Monitoring phase	BWC	Carbone
7	ALIA SPA	BORGO SAN LORENZO	Tuscany	Monitoring phase	BWC	Carbone
8	AMA ROMA SPA	ROMA	Lazio	Monitoring phase	BWC	Corsetti
9	AZ. AGRICOLA ALLEVI SRL	SAN NAZZARO DE BURGONDI	Lombardy	Monitoring phase	GWC	CIC
10	AZ. AGRICOLA ALLEVI SRL	SAN NAZZARO DE BURGONDI	Lombardy	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
11	AZ. AGRICOLA ALLEVI SRL	SAN NAZZARO DE BURGONDI	Lombardy	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
12	BIOCICLO SRL	CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE	Lombardy	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
13	BIOCICLO SRL	CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE	Lombardy	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
14	BIOFACTORY SPA	CALCINATE	Lombardy	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
15	BIOFACTORY SPA	CALCINATE	Lombardy	Monitoring phase	GWC	CIC
16	BIOMAN SPA	BALLO' DI MIRANO	Friuli V. G.	Monitoring phase	BWC	Raffin
17	BIWIND SRL	DELICETO	Apulia	Monitoring phase	BWC	Locorotondo
18	CALABRA MACERI E SERVIZI SPA	RENDE	Calabria	Monitoring phase	BWC	Liotti
19	CI.VE.TA.	CUPELLO	Abruzzo	Monitoring phase	BWC	Venti
20	CONS. IND. PROVINCIALE ORISTANESE	ARBOREA	Sardinia	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
21	CONSORZIO STABILE AMBIENTE SCARL	NOTARESCO	Abruzzo	Monitoring phase	BWC	Malavolta
22	DIVISION GREEN SRL	RUDIANO	Lombardy	Monitoring phase	GWC	CIC
23	ECO CALL SPA	VIBO VALENTIA	Calabria	Monitoring phase	BWC	Liotti
24	ECOCOMPOST MARSICA SRL	LAQUILA	Abruzzo	Monitoring phase	BWC	Venti
25	ENOMONDO SRL	FAENZA	Emilia Romagna	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
26	ENOMONDO SRL	FAENZA	Emilia Romagna	Monitoring phase	GWC	CIC
27	ETRA SPA	BASSANO DEL GRAPPA	Veneto	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
28	FUTURA SPA	GROSSETO	Tuscany	Recognition phase	BWC	Sordi
29	HERAMBIENTE SPA	OZZANO DELL'EMILIA	Emilia Romagna	Monitoring phase	GWC	CIC
30	HERAMBIENTE SPA	SANT'AGATA BOLOGNESE	Emilia Romagna	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
31	HERAMBIENTE SPA	RIMINI	Emilia Romagna	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
32	HERAMBIENTE SPA	OSTELLATO	Emilia Romagna	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
33	HERAMBIENTE SPA	VOLTANA DI LUGO	Emilia Romagna	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC



## CONSORZIO ITALIANO COMPOSTATORI

	Company	City	Region	Phase	Product type	Sampler*
34	HERAMBIENTE SPA	CESENA	Emilia Romagna	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
35	ISONTINA AMBIENTE SRL	GORIZIA	Friuli V. G.	Monitoring phase	BWC	Raffin
36	KOSTER SRL	VARESE	Lombardy	Monitoring phase	GWC	CIC
37	MANTOVA AMBIENTE SRL	MANTOVA	Lombardy	Monitoring phase	BWC	Ricci, CIC
38	MONTELLO SPA	MONTELLO	Lombardy	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
39	PROGEVA SRL	LATERZA	Apulia	Monitoring phase	BWC	Locorotondo
40	PROGEVA SRL	LATERZA	Apulia	Monitoring phase	GWC	Locorotondo
41	SEA RISORSE SPA	VIAREGGIO	Tuscany	Monitoring phase	GWC	Carbone
42	SECIT IMPIANTI SRL UNIPERSONALE	OZIERI	Sardinia	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
43	SECIT IMPIANTI SRL UNIPERSONALE	TEMPIO PAUSANIA	Sardinia	Monitoring phase	BWC	Ninniri, CIC
44	SELFGARDEN SRL	APRILIA	Lazio	Monitoring phase	BWC	Rustichelli
45	SESA SPA	ESTE	Veneto	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
46	SIENAMBIENTE SPA	ABBADIA SAN SALVATORE	Tuscany	Monitoring phase	BWC	Sordi
47	SIENAMBIENTE SPA	(CORTINE) ASCIANO	Tuscany	Monitoring phase	BWC	Sordi
48	SOGLIANO AMBIENTE SPA	SOGLIANO AL RUBICONE	Emilia Romagna	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
49	TECNOGARDEN SERVICE SRL	CASTELSEPRIO	Lombardy	Monitoring phase	GWC	CIC
50	TECNOGARDEN SERVICE SRL	ROMA	Lazio	Monitoring phase	GWC	CIC
51	TECNOGARDEN SERVICE SRL	LUINO	Lombardy	Monitoring phase	GWC	CIC
52	TECNOGARDEN SERVICE SRL	VIMERCATE	Lombardy	Monitoring phase	GWC	CIC
53	VERDE VITA SRL	CARBONIA	Sardinia	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC
54	VERDE VITA SRL	PORTO TORRES	Sardinia	Monitoring phase	BWC	Ninniri, CIC
55	VILLASERVICE SPA	VILLACIDRO	Sardinia	Monitoring phase	BWC	CIC

There are 6 CIC employees who take care of sampling: Longu, Missale, Campagnol, Mocerino, Brambilla, Di Virgilio

### 4.3 Scale of fees

In order to join the “CIC Quality Label”, companies have to pay an annual membership fee, depending on the type of compost to be labelled. Here in details:

Type of Compost	Membership fee
Green Waste Compost	€ 500
Biowaste Compost	€ 1.000
Compost from Biowaste and Sludge	€ 1.000