



## Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet Standards

1<sup>st</sup> October 2017  
Version 4.0



**Red Tractor Assurance**

# Welcome



**Welcome to the Red Tractor Assurance for Farms – Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet Scheme Standards, part of the Red Tractor Food Assurance Scheme assuring food safety, animal welfare, hygiene and environmental protection through every part of the food chain.**

These Standards have been written and revised by our Technical Advisory Committees (TACs) in consultation with customers, farmer representatives and the wider industry to ensure they are clear and provide meaningful, credible farm assurance for all. This is essential with the increasing demand for traceability of food, growing consumer awareness of animal welfare issues in livestock production and a need to minimise pesticide residues.

For more information about the Red Tractor Assurance Scheme visit [www.redtractorassurance.org.uk](http://www.redtractorassurance.org.uk)

## GUIDE

Scheme members are advised this manual must be read in conjunction with the 'How the Red Tractor Assurance Scheme Works' leaflet which details the Rules of the Scheme that all members are bound by.

The standards are organised in sections. The AIM of each standard or group of standards is clearly explained. All of the words against each standard including the column 'How you will be measured' form part of the standard.

Standard coding begins with a two letter prefix that identifies the section (e.g. EC for Environmental Protection and Contamination Control). Assessors will use this code together with a code to identify the enterprise to which it relates (e.g. CR for Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet) to identify any non-conformances on the report at the end of the assessment.

**Key** – those standards which have greater significance (all other standards are normal)

**Recommendation** – those which do not affect certification

**New** – a completely new standard which the member must now adhere to

**Revised** – a standard that has changed and requires the member to take some different or additional action to before

**Upgraded** – the standard has been upgraded to a Key standard or from a Recommendation to a full standard

**Appendix** – this is referenced in the 'How you will be measured' column and indicates that additional information is provided in the Appendices at the back of this manual

**R** - this icon indicates that a record is required



**Where to find help** - at the end of each section we have indicated where you can get extra guidance if you need it. (Our interactive pdf version of this document available on [www.redtractorassurance.org.uk](http://www.redtractorassurance.org.uk) will automatically take you to the right documents and sources of more help).



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## DOCUMENTS AND PROCEDURES (DP)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>AIM: Plans and procedures in place to ensure safe and legal food production</b>	
<b>DP.b</b> <b>A documented plan for the effective management of serious incidents and potential emergency situations that threaten food safety or the environment must be in place and known to key staff</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ You have considered the risks to your farm and documented the actions to be taken in the event of, for example:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– fire</li> <li>– theft of fertilisers/ PPPs</li> <li>– extreme weather (drought, flooding, snow)</li> <li>– reporting activist activity (to police, relevant trade body, your Certification Body, customers)</li> <li>– accident</li> <li>– pollution incident</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Plan includes relevant contact details (including out of hours' phone numbers) e.g. Environment Agency hotline, energy suppliers</li> <li>■ Key staff have access to plan</li> </ul>
<b>DP.c</b> <b>Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints received that are relevant to the requirements of the Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet Standards</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Complaints made by Local Authority, general public, customers (e.g. processor feedback) or other</li> <li>■ System includes recording the:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– complaint</li> <li>– investigation result</li> <li>– action taken to prevent the issue happening again</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>DP.d</b> <b>Producers must ensure that new production sites are suitable for use</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Certification Body has been informed of the site/ store and it has been added to your Red Tractor membership</li> <li>■ When deciding if suitable for use, consideration has been given to the following, where relevant:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– previous use (e.g. CIPC use in a store)</li> <li>– recent applications of PPPs, fertilisers or soil improvers</li> <li>– physical hazards</li> <li>– injurious weeds</li> <li>– known or likely health or disease risks from previous crop/ stock</li> </ul> </li> </ul>


## STAFF AND LABOUR PROVIDERS (SC)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>AIM: All staff (including, but not limited to, full and part-time, temporary and family members) are trained and competent to carry out the activities they do</b>	
<b>SC.a Key</b> <b>Systems must be in place to ensure that all new staff are effectively trained and deemed competent to carry out the activities they are employed to do</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Nobody starts work without an induction, supervision and explanation of the tasks they will carry out</li> <li>■ For any specific tasks referenced within the Standards (e.g. PPP application) additional training is given prior to being left to complete the task unsupervised, if it has not already been given</li> </ul>
<b>SC.b</b> <b>This standard does not apply to this sector</b>	
<b>SC.c</b> <b>Records of training must be kept</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A training record is available for all, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– name</li> <li>– start date (if applicable)</li> <li>– training given/ events attended/ experience</li> <li>– date of training</li> <li>– who provided the training</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Where staff are trained to undertake specific tasks this is listed in the record</li> <li>■ Records kept for two years after staff member has left employment</li> </ul>

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>SC.d</b> <b>Where labour providers are used to supply temporary or permanent staff an agreement must be in place to ensure competent persons are provided</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Agreement in place where labour providers are used regularly or on an ad-hoc basis</li> <li>■ Agreement confirms that labour provided is competent and that a Gangmasters Licence is held</li> </ul>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px;">R</span> ■ Labour provider agreement	
<b>Where to find help</b> 	■ For further information on Gangmasters Licensing and to check the licence status of a labour provider visit: <a href="http://www.gla.gov.uk">http://www.gla.gov.uk</a>		



## TRACEABILITY AND ASSURANCE STATUS (TI)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>AIM: Clear identification of grain on-farm and loads leaving the farm to deliver food chain traceability</b>			
<b>Tl.a Key</b> <b>There must be traceability up and down the production process and a system in place to pass this traceability link to the next point in the supply chain</b>			
<b>Tl.a.1</b> <b>A completed and signed combinable crops passport must accompany each load that leaves the farm</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Passports are fully completed and include an up-to-date assurance sticker</li> <li>■ If an electronic passport system comes into use then that is also acceptable</li> </ul>		
<b>Tl.a.2</b> <b>Producers must retain records of the destination/ point of first tipping of loads leaving the farm</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Collection notes are acceptable</li> </ul>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px;">R</span> ■ Destination/ point of first tip records	
<b>Tl.a.3 Recommendation</b> <i>It is recommended that samples are retained for three months from each load that leaves the farm</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Samples are taken in line with the AHDB's Grain Sampling Guide</i></li> </ul>		
<b>AIM: Clear identification of grain in store to ensure on-farm traceability</b>			
<b>Tl.b</b> <b>Representative samples from each storage bin, silo, flat store and drying floor must be taken and retained at the time of filling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Samples are taken in line with the AHDB's Grain Sampling Guide</li> </ul>		
<b>Tl.b.1 Key</b> <b>Traceability records must be kept to identify varieties and fields of origin of crops stored in bulks/ bins</b>			<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px;">R</span> ■ Stored crop traceability records
<b>AIM: Controls in place to maintain assurance status</b>			
<b>Tl.c.Key</b> <b>Producers must not market assured and non-assured combinable crops and/or sugar beet produced on the same holding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If you are providing any third party storage for non-assured combinable crops and/or sugar beet it is physically separated from your assured combinable crops and/or sugar beet</li> <li>■ Separate records are kept showing any deliveries, in or out, of the non-assured product</li> </ul>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px;">R</span> ■ Delivery and outloading records ■ Mass balance calculations



STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>Tl.d</b> <b>All certificates/ lot numbers and product name of any seeds and seed treatment of purchased seed must be available</b>		<b>R</b> ■ Records of seed treatments, including those of applications by processor off-farm
<b>Where to find help</b>		■ Guidance on grain sampling can be found on the AHDB Grain Sampling Guide which can be found at <a href="https://cereals.ahdb.org.uk/publications/2013/october/07/grain-sampling-guide.aspx">https://cereals.ahdb.org.uk/publications/2013/october/07/grain-sampling-guide.aspx</a>

## VERMIN CONTROL (VC)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>AIM: Effective and responsible control of birds, rodents, insects and other animals to prevent contamination and food safety risk</b>		
<b>VC.a Key</b> <b>Systems must be in place to control pests and vermin at all storage sites, including temporary storage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Evidence that control is effective and being managed e.g. there is no evidence of contamination by vermin</li> <li>■ Systems include, but are not limited to, baiting and trapping</li> <li>■ System managed in-house by a demonstrably competent person or by an external contractor</li> <li>■ System prevents bird, rodent and domestic animal (e.g. cats and dogs) entry to all long-term storage</li> <li>■ Vermin entry points (e.g. gutters, eaves, doors, loading pipes, etc.) are secured</li> <li>■ If used, traps are regularly checked and locations and dates of checks are recorded</li> </ul>	<b>R</b> ■ External contractor agreement ■ Trap check records
<b>VC.b</b> <b>Bait must be used responsibly (Revised)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Prior to treatment with baits, a written site survey and environmental risk assessment is undertaken in accordance with the <b>Appendix</b></li> <li>■ Use of non-chemical control methods considered first, followed by the least toxic alternatives (Risk Hierarchy)</li> <li>■ Where baits are used a bait plan is in evidence               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– plan includes map/ location of bait points, bait used, bait point checks and replenishment dates</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Baits used are approved for use in the UK</li> <li>■ Safe positioning of bait; non-target animals do not have access and there is no risk of contamination</li> <li>■ No contamination of grain with bait and baiting stations kept well away from stored grain</li> <li>■ A documented COSHH assessment is carried out where there are five or more employees</li> <li>■ Dead and dying rodents are removed, and disposed of in accordance with bait manufacturers' instructions</li> </ul>	<b>R</b> ■ Bait plan to be kept for two years ■ Site Survey ■ Environmental Risk Assessment ■ COSHH assessment (where applicable)
<b>VC.b.1</b> <b>Permanent baiting must not routinely be undertaken (New)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Baits only sited where evidence shows they are being continuously effective</li> <li>■ At the end of treatment, baits are removed and disposed of in line with manufacturers' instructions</li> </ul>	

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>VC.c</b> Insect traps in stored grain must be used as a means of monitoring insect activity and records must be kept of dates of checks, any insect activity and subsequent follow-up action		 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Insect trap monitoring records</li> </ul>
<b>Where to find help</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use Code is published on <a href="http://www.thinkwildlife.org/crru-code">www.thinkwildlife.org/crru-code</a></li> <li>■ For more guidance on vermin control see the AHDB Guide Rodent Control on Farms</li> <li>■ For more information on the use of vertebrate traps see the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health Code of Practice for the Use of Vertebrate Traps <a href="http://www.cieh.org/Code_of_practice_for_the_use_of_vertebrate_traps.html">http://www.cieh.org/Code_of_practice_for_the_use_of_vertebrate_traps.html</a></li> </ul>	

## RESIDUES AND CONTAMINANTS (RC)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>AIM: Contamination and residues are minimised and where applicable monitored</b>		
<b>RC.a</b> Producers must determine whether any of the crops grown require specific action to minimise pesticide residues as required by the specific market		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Producers are able to demonstrate awareness of contract requirements, for example:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– no-use of diatomaceous earths on milling wheat</li> <li>– awareness and compliance with BBPA Accepted Agrochemical List for malting barley</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>RC.b</b> Producers must carry out a risk assessment to decide the extent of any measures to be taken to reduce the risk of contamination to crops ( <b>Revised</b> )		 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Mycotoxin risk assessments have been carried out for the current growing season, for each field of wheat or agronomically similar blocks of fields</li> <li>■ Risk assessment takes into account all possible sources of contamination: glass, metal, clay pigeon fragments, lead shot, bitumen, stone, plastic, ergot sclerotia, heavy metals, allergens etc.</li> <li>■ There has been no shooting of clay pigeons over standing crops of rape after the yellow bud stage</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Crop contamination risk assessment(s)</li> <li>■ Mycotoxin risk assessment(s)</li> </ul>
<b>RC.c</b> Adequate provisions, including secure segregation, must be made to ensure that there is no contamination of stored grain from treated seed		
<b>Where to find help</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For the AHDB Storage Guide and information on Mycotoxins, including the Risk Assessment, visit <a href="https://cereals.ahdb.org.uk/assurance">https://cereals.ahdb.org.uk/assurance</a></li> <li>■ For more information on contaminants, Ochratoxin A, Fusarium and mycotoxin levels visit the Red Tractor online library <a href="http://assurance.redtractor.org.uk/tools-and-library">http://assurance.redtractor.org.uk/tools-and-library</a></li> <li>■ For more information on allergens see <a href="https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/top-allergy-types.pdf">https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/top-allergy-types.pdf</a></li> </ul>	

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION & CONTAMINATION CONTROL (EC)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>AIM: A well maintained farm</b>		
<b>EC.a</b> The farm must be maintained in a manner that does not present risks to food safety or environmental protection		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Accumulated rubbish, redundant equipment or scrap kept in controlled areas separate from crop storage areas/ public access</li> <li>■ No unintended build-up of weeds</li> </ul>
<b>AIM: No contamination, pollution or spread of disease from any potential contaminants or wastes</b>		
<b>EC.b Key</b> Potential pollutants are stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Potential pollutants include, but are not limited to, silage, silage effluent, slurry, anaerobic digestate, agricultural fuel oil, empty containers, paints, disinfectants, baits, other chemical products</li> <li>■ Fuel tanks bunded where required by legislation</li> </ul>

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<p><b>EC.c Key</b>  <b>All wastes must be disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution (Revised)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Wastes generated by on-farm activities include, but are not limited to, used plastics, chemicals, oils and empty containers</li> <li>■ Wastes are disposed of by registered waste carriers</li> <li>■ Wastes are not burnt (with the exception of vegetation and untreated wood)</li> <li>■ Empty PPP containers are cleaned using an integrated pressure rinsing device, or triple rinsed appropriately, and the rinsate returned to the spray tank</li> <li>■ Non-returnable empty PPP containers are not reused and are stored and disposed of in accordance with legislation</li> <li>■ Returnable PPP containers are kept safe and secure until disposal or recovery takes place</li> <li>■ The disposal of redundant PPPs is carried out by an approved chemical waste contractor or the supplying company</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Waste Transfer notes/ receipts</li> <li>■ PPP disposal records</li> </ul>
<p><b>AIM: Plant Protection Products (PPPs) are suitable for use and are stored and managed in a safe and responsible manner to prevent contamination and pollution</b></p>		
<p><b>EC.d Key</b>  <b>PPPs used must be approved for use in the UK</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ PPPs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– pesticides</li> <li>– insecticides</li> <li>– fungicides</li> <li>– herbicides</li> <li>– molluscicides e.g. slug pellets</li> <li>– nematicides</li> <li>– Plant Growth Regulators (PGRs)</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Approved PPPs in use and manufacturers' instructions followed</li> <li>■ No un-approved PPPs in store (e.g. when the MAPP number has expired and its use-up-period ended)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>EC.d.1</b>  <b>PPPs must be appropriate for the control required as recommended on the product label or Extension of Authorisation for Minor Uses (EAMU)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Consideration is given to environmental impact and residue levels</li> <li>■ Particular attention is paid to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– maximum permitted dose rates</li> <li>– restrictions on repeated applications to a single crop</li> <li>– latest application stage and/or harvest interval</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ The Defra Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products is adhered to if reduced spray volume applications are used</li> </ul>	
<p><b>EC.e Key</b>  <b>PPPs must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No contamination of crops, feedstuffs, fertilisers, animals, soils, groundwater or watercourses by PPPs</li> </ul>	
<p><b>EC.e.1 Key</b>  <b>The PPP store must be of a suitable design and construction</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Adequate ventilation</li> <li>■ Lighting sufficient to read labels on products</li> <li>■ Frost-proof</li> <li>■ Away from areas presenting a risk of fire and at least 4m from flammable materials or sources of ignition</li> <li>■ There are warning signs on the door, or adjacent to the door</li> <li>■ Kept locked, with keys limited to those with training in PPP handling</li> <li>■ An outside cage only used if the product is supplied in a container purposefully designed for outside storage</li> </ul>	
<p><b>EC.e.2 Recommendation</b>  <i>It is recommended that the store, including doors but not roof, is constructed of materials that will resist fire for 30 minutes or longer</i></p>		
<p><b>EC.e.3</b>  <b>PPPs must be kept in their original packaging</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ PPPs from broken packaging transferred to a suitable container with a fitted lid/ cap and display original label information</li> </ul>	




STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>EC.e.4</b> <b>Emergency facilities to deal with chemical spillages must be in place</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Emergency facilities include sand/ absorbent granules/ an adequate sump/ ability to retain any spillages (i.e. bunded)</li> <li>■ Adequate facilities for washing off any accidental splash or spillages on operators</li> </ul>	
<b>EC.e.5</b> <b>Stored powders must not be able to become contaminated by stored liquids</b>		
<b>EC.e.6</b> <b>A representative list of stored PPPs per season must be kept and a copy held at a suitable location away from the store itself</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ List is available for use by emergency services if required</li> </ul>	<div style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ List of stored PPPs</li> </ul>
<b>AIM: Plant Protect Products (PPP)s are correctly applied to prevent contamination or pollution of the wider environment</b>		
<b>EC.f Key</b> <b>PPPs must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Only used on the crops/ plants being protected</li> <li>■ Areas of high pollution risk on the farm are identified on farm maps and PPP application does not occur in these areas – farm maps are provided to any contractors undertaking spraying</li> <li>■ Manufacturers’ instructions are followed at all times, including during handling and filling</li> <li>■ PPPs are not applied in unsuitable conditions e.g. when there is a risk of drift or movement to non-target areas or soil conditions are unsuitable</li> <li>■ Care is taken when applying near hedgerows, woodlands, wetlands, private homes or public places i.e. schools, parks, playgrounds</li> <li>■ Local beekeepers are given a minimum of 48 hours’ notice of the intention to apply a PPP that is hazardous to bees</li> <li>■ Certain PPPs carry ‘buffer zone’ requirements. The product label will clearly state the buffer zone requirement and applicable scheme (e.g. Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) or equivalent) for the product being used. Growers have ensured that the correct buffer zone requirement scheme (including any engineering controls) have been observed and recorded</li> </ul>	
<b>EC.f.1</b> <b>When mixing PPPs handling and filling instructions on the label must be followed</b>		
<b>EC.f.2</b> <b>This standard does not apply to this sector</b>		
<b>EC.f.3 Key</b> <b>Where Metaldehyde is used, it must be used in a manner that reduces the risk to water, birds and small mammals (New)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Appropriate active per hectare is used to avoid drainage and run-off</li> <li>■ No applications are made during heavy rain or when drains are flowing</li> <li>■ Consideration is given to the proximity of watercourses, as demonstrated on the farm map</li> <li>■ Consideration is given to the maximum permitted dose rate and maximum application rates</li> </ul>	
<b>EC.g Key</b> <b>PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Operators include those applying granular/ dust PPPs, post-harvest treatments or seed treatment</li> <li>■ If PPP application operations are undertaken by a contractor, checks are made that certificates of competence are held</li> <li>■ Competence is demonstrated by holding relevant City &amp; Guilds NPTC Pesticide Application (PA) Certificates or equivalent</li> </ul>	

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED									
<p><b>EC.g.2</b> All PPP applicator operators must be registered with the National Register of Sprayer Operators (NRoSO) (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If operations are contracted, the contractor's name, valid NRoSO membership number and expiry dates are recorded</li> </ul>	<p><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor's name, NRoSO membership number and expiry date</li> </ul>								
<p><b>EC.g.3</b> Where an adviser advises on pesticide usage a BASIS Professional Register number and the adviser's name must be provided (Revised)</p>		<p><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BASIS Professional Register number and the adviser's name</li> </ul>								
<p><b>EC.h</b> Records must be kept of all PPP applications for a minimum of three years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records kept for applications made both by staff and contractors</li> <li>Records include field/ block number, crop/ variety, area, sowing or planting date, date and time applied, justification/ target for application, PPP applied (product name and active ingredient), rate, water volume, wind direction and speed, harvest interval, first permissible harvest date, name of operator</li> </ul>	<p><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PPP application records</li> </ul>								
<p><b>EC.i</b> All PPP application equipment must be maintained and tested</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PPP application equipment is tested depending on the equipment type:</li> </ul> <table border="1" data-bbox="635 992 1305 1373"> <thead> <tr> <th>Equipment:</th> <th>Testing Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3m+ Boom Sprayer</td> <td rowspan="2">Annual- There is a valid NSTS certificate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Granular Nematicide Applicator</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Slug Pelleter (Including Electric Spinning Disc and Hydraulic/ PTO Fertiliser Spreaders)</td> <td rowspan="2">NSTS tested once and thereafter NSTS tested once every 6 years, unless the equipment is less than 5 years old on the 26<sup>th</sup> November 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≤3m/ Granular Herbicide Applicator (Boom Type)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This does not apply to handheld and knapsack sprayers</li> <li>Outside contractors also hold valid NSTS certificates</li> </ul>	Equipment:	Testing Frequency	3m+ Boom Sprayer	Annual- There is a valid NSTS certificate	Granular Nematicide Applicator	Slug Pelleter (Including Electric Spinning Disc and Hydraulic/ PTO Fertiliser Spreaders)	NSTS tested once and thereafter NSTS tested once every 6 years, unless the equipment is less than 5 years old on the 26 <sup>th</sup> November 2016	≤3m/ Granular Herbicide Applicator (Boom Type)	<p><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NSTS Certificates</li> </ul>
Equipment:	Testing Frequency									
3m+ Boom Sprayer	Annual- There is a valid NSTS certificate									
Granular Nematicide Applicator										
Slug Pelleter (Including Electric Spinning Disc and Hydraulic/ PTO Fertiliser Spreaders)	NSTS tested once and thereafter NSTS tested once every 6 years, unless the equipment is less than 5 years old on the 26 <sup>th</sup> November 2016									
≤3m/ Granular Herbicide Applicator (Boom Type)										
<p><b>EC.i.1</b> All PPP application equipment must be checked to ensure accurate application (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All PPP application equipment is calibrated between seasons of use</li> <li>Equipment used to apply granular PPPs and any equipment used to apply slug pellets is calibrated whenever there is a change of product</li> </ul>	<p><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calibration records kept for a minimum of two years</li> </ul>								
<p><b>EC.i.2</b> All handheld applicators and knapsack sprayers must be checked on an annual basis and results recorded</p>		<p><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records of handheld applicator and knapsack checks</li> </ul>								

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<p><b>EC.i.3</b>  <b>PPPs must be transported in a safe manner, as detailed in the Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products (Revised)</b></p>	<p><b>Diluted (Ready-To-Use) PPP</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Transporting product through water and crossing watercourses is avoided wherever possible</li> <li>■ Valves which control the flow of pesticide to the spraying equipment shut during transport unless constant agitation is mentioned specifically on the label</li> <li>■ Hoses, nozzles and other fittings are maintained in line with manufacturers' instructions</li> </ul>	<p><b>Un-diluted (Concentrate) PPP</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Transported in a secure chest/ cabinet/ container</li> <li>■ Transporting product through water and crossing watercourses is avoided wherever possible</li> </ul>
<p><b>EC.i.4</b>  <b>Surplus spray mix must be dealt with in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Surplus is sprayed onto designated areas (e.g. sprayed or unsprayed crop left specifically for the purpose) or securely stored pending collection by a registered waste contractor</li> <li>■ Tank washings and rinsates are treated in a biobed or biofilter and treated under a registered waste exemption or disposed directly to the ground in accordance with an appropriate permit</li> <li>■ Care is taken not to exceed maximum rate</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tank washings/ rinsates permit</li> </ul>
<p><b>AIM: Fertilisers are stored and managed in a safe and responsible manner to prevent theft, contamination and pollution</b></p>		
<p><b>EC.j</b>  <b>Manufactured fertilisers must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of theft</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stored in a secure building/ compound where there is no public access and located away from and not visible from a public highway</li> <li>■ Checks are made to ensure fertiliser has not been tampered with, moved or stolen</li> <li>■ If a discrepancy or theft is discovered it is reported to the police and the anti-terrorist hotline immediately</li> </ul>	
<p><b>EC.k Key</b>  <b>Fertilisers must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There is no risk of contamination to crops, feedstuffs, PPPs, animals, soils, groundwater or watercourses</li> <li>■ Granular fertiliser is stored on hard, dry surfaces</li> <li>■ Fertiliser spillage can be contained</li> <li>■ Fertiliser is stored at least 10m from a watercourse and at least 50m from a well, spring or borehole</li> <li>■ Fertilisers that pose a combustion or oxidiser hazard are not stored with PPPs or any other flammable material</li> </ul>	
<p><b>EC.k.1</b>  <b>Liquid fertiliser must be stored in suitable tanks/ bowsers</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Liquid fertiliser stored in accordance with Defra's 'Protecting our Water, Soil and Air – A Code of Good Agricultural Practice for farmers, growers and land managers'</li> <li>■ If not banded to Environment Agency standards, liquid fertiliser tanks have lockable or removable tap handles</li> <li>■ If sight glasses are fitted they are secured to avoid accidental or malicious spillage</li> </ul>	
<p><b>EC.k.2</b>  <b>Manufactured fertiliser stock records must be kept and updated at least every three months and detail quantities received and used</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Manufactured fertiliser stock records</li> </ul>	
<p><b>EC.k.3 Recommendation</b>  <i>It is recommended that you notify the relevant authorities if you are storing certain amounts and/or types of fertiliser</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>If storing more than 150 tonnes of fertilisers, which contain ammonium nitrate, where the Nitrogen content is greater than 15.75% you have notified the Fire and Rescue Service</i></li> <li>■ <i>If storing more than 25 tonnes in total of any fertilisers or other substances with an oxidiser warning sign on the bag or container you have notified both HSE and the Fire and Rescue Service</i></li> </ul>	


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>AIM: Fertilisers/ soil improvement products are legal, suitable for their intended use and applied in a manner that prevents contamination and pollution</b>		
<b>EC.I Key</b> <b>Only appropriate, safe and suitable fertilisers and soil improvement products must be applied to land</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Products include, but are not limited to, manure, composts, anaerobic digestate (biofertiliser), treated sewage sludge, biostimulants and plant strengtheners</li> <li>■ Any materials originating outside the holding, including waste materials, that are applied to land have agricultural benefit and are permitted for use</li> <li>■ Exemptions/ permits to use waste materials are held and Waste Transfer Notes kept</li> <li>■ No untreated abattoir or catering derived animal byproducts are spread to land</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Waste Transfer Notes/ delivery records/ invoices</li> <li>■ Records of product source</li> </ul>
<b>EC.I.1</b> <b>Sewage sludge must only be used if treated</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sewage sludge used in accordance with the Defra Code of Practice for the Agricultural Use of Sewage Sludge</li> <li>■ Untreated sewage sludge is not used</li> </ul>	
<b>EC.I.2 Recommendation</b> <i>It is recommended that sewage sludge is assured under the Biosolids Assurance Scheme (New)</i>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Farmer Notification Form</li> </ul>
<b>EC.m Key</b> <b>Fertilisers and soil improvement products must be applied to land in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A Manure Management Plan is kept and followed when applying manures and/or slurries to land</li> <li>■ Soil improvement products applied in accordance with <b>Appendices</b> (Safe Applications to Land &amp; Manure Management Plan)</li> <li>■ Before application, factors including NVZ restrictions, soil type, soil conditions, crop requirements, slope, weather conditions, grazing or planting intervals and the position of surface water, water supplies and abstraction points, even on neighbouring land, are considered</li> <li>■ Grazing and planting intervals in the <b>Appendix</b> (Safe Applications to Land) are adhered to</li> <li>■ Staff and contractors have knowledge of high risk areas on-farm</li> <li>■ Products are not applied at high risk times e.g. waterlogged or frozen ground</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Manure Management Plan</li> </ul>
<b>EC.m.1</b> <b>All equipment used for applying manufactured fertilisers must be checked to ensure accurate application (Revised)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Manufactured fertiliser application equipment is calibrated at least annually</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Calibration records kept for two years</li> </ul>
<b>EC.m.2</b> <b>Where an adviser advises on fertiliser usage a FACTS Professional Register number and the adviser's name must be provided (Revised)</b>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ FACTS Professional Register number and adviser's name</li> </ul>
<b>EC.m.3</b> <b>Fertiliser rates must be based on a calculation of the nutrient requirements of the crop and on regular analysis of nutrient levels in soil, plant or nutrient solution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Proper account is taken of nutrient content of organic manure</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Analysis results or standard analysis (e.g. RB 209)</li> </ul>




STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>EC.m.4</b> <b>The supply and timing of nutrient application must be matched to meet crop demand</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Non-target areas are protected from run-off and leaching</li> <li>■ Nutrient loss is minimised by adopting good practices</li> </ul>	
<b>EC.m.5</b> <b>Documentary evidence detailing the chemical content (N, P, K) of all purchased manufactured fertilisers must be kept for twelve months</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Documents detailing chemical content of manufactured fertilisers</li> </ul>	<div style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Invoices/ delivery records</li> </ul>
<b>EC.m.6</b> <b>Records must be kept of all applications of fertilisers/ soil improvement products (Revised)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Records include location, date of application, type and quantity of fertiliser/ soil improvement product applied, method of application, operator name including contractors and sub-contractors</li> </ul>	<div style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Fertiliser/ soil improvement product application records</li> </ul>
<b>Where to find help</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Defra guidance document Protecting our Water, Soil &amp; Air - A Code of Good Agricultural Practice for farmers, growers and land managers; the DARD Code of GAP for the prevention of pollution of water, air &amp; soil; the Code of GAP for the Protection of Water, Soil and Air for Wales 2011</li> <li>■ Guidance to the Environmental Permitting Regulations can be found at <a href="https://www.gov.uk">https://www.gov.uk</a></li> <li>■ The Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection products and the Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products in Scotland</li> <li>■ For a list of approved pesticides visit <a href="http://www.pesticides.gov.uk">www.pesticides.gov.uk</a></li> <li>■ For a template IPM plan and more information on biobeds visit <a href="http://www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk">http://www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk</a></li> <li>■ HSE Guidance on storing pesticides for farmers and other professional users</li> <li>■ Information on sprayer certificates of competency can be found at <a href="http://www.cityandguilds.com">www.cityandguilds.com</a></li> <li>■ Details of NSTS approved test centres can be found at <a href="http://www.nsts.org.uk">www.nsts.org.uk</a></li> <li>■ For information on the importance of fertiliser security visit <a href="http://www.secureyourfertiliser.gov.uk">www.secureyourfertiliser.gov.uk</a></li> <li>■ For more information about the Fertiliser Industry Assurance Scheme (FIAS) visit <a href="https://www.aictradeassurance.org.uk/fias/documents/fias-standards/">https://www.aictradeassurance.org.uk/fias/documents/fias-standards/</a></li> <li>■ For guidance on fertiliser use see the AHDB Fertiliser Manual RB209: <a href="http://www.ahdb.org.uk/projects/CropNutrition.aspx">http://www.ahdb.org.uk/projects/CropNutrition.aspx</a></li> <li>■ To find out the environmental state of water bodies around and through your land use the Environment Agency's "What's in your Backyard Tool": <a href="http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/default.aspx">http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/default.aspx</a></li> <li>■ To help notify your local beekeepers when you are applying insecticides visit: <a href="https://www.beeconnected.org.uk">https://www.beeconnected.org.uk</a></li> <li>■ For information about the responsible use of Metaldehyde visit: <a href="http://www.getpelletwise.co.uk">http://www.getpelletwise.co.uk</a></li> <li>■ The BBPA publish an updated list of acceptable agrochemicals for malting barley which can be found at <a href="http://www.ukmalt.com">http://www.ukmalt.com</a></li> </ul>	

## ENVIRONMENT IMPACT/ CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABILITY (EI)


STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>AIM: Minimise the adverse impact the farm has on wildlife, flora, fauna and the environment, including soil, water and air</b>			
<b>EI.a</b> <b>Producers must be aware of any practices that have an adverse environmental impact</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Important features of biodiversity and conservation value are identified on and around the farm</li> <li>■ Practices are adopted to minimise detrimental impact on such features</li> </ul>	
<b>EI.b</b> <b>Producers who are planning to use land classified as uncultivated or semi-natural for arable production must ensure that Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations have been met. If any of this land is used to produce energy crops, information must be retained relating to possible carbon losses</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Records of any conversion of land must be kept for five years and must include: area, previous land type, cultivation method</li> </ul>	<div style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Land conversion record</li> </ul>

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>EI.c</b> <b>Crops and sugar beet that may be used to produce biofuels and bioliquids must not be produced on land that had one of the following statuses on or after Jan 2008:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ a high biodiversity value or</li> <li>■ land with high carbon stock or</li> <li>■ land that was peatland unless evidence is provided that the cultivation and harvesting does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The following areas have not been converted into land used for biofuel/ bioliquid production: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– any wooded or forested land i.e. land spanning more than 1 hectare with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of over 10%</li> <li>– undrained peatland</li> <li>– wetlands</li> <li>– areas prohibited for cultivation by law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes or protection of specific ecosystems or species</li> <li>– areas of permanent grassland i.e. grassland that has been established for more than 5 years</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Further information can be found in the relevant <b>Appendix</b></li> </ul>
<b>Where to find help</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Producers that have any land on or bordering SSSI must adhere to the management requirements as set out in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and outlined in GAEC 6. If there are any Scheduled Monuments on land producers must adhere to the requirements under the Ancient Monuments and Archeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) and outlined in GAEC 7. Producers must adhere to cross-compliance hedgerow and watercourse protection and 1997 Hedgerow Regulations outlined in GAEC 14 &amp; 15. If land is designated as a Special Protection Area producers must adhere to regulations and requirements under the Wild Birds Directive 2009/ 147/ EC and Habitats Directive 92/ 43/ EEC and outlined in SMR 1 and SMR 5</li> <li>■ For information on Environmental Impact Assessments visit <a href="http://www.gov.uk">www.gov.uk</a></li> <li>■ To find out the environmental state of water bodies around and through your land use the Environment Agency's "What's in your Backyard Tool": <a href="http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/default.aspx">http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/default.aspx</a></li> </ul>	


## INTEGRATED CROP MANAGEMENT (IM)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>AIM: Integrated Crop Management is followed on-farm</b>		
<b>IM.a</b> <b>Integrated Crop Management (ICM) must be in place to proactively manage crop production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ ICM is discussed with relevant staff, advisers and contractors</li> <li>■ Consideration is given to all areas of good agricultural practice with an emphasis on optimising the use of PPPs and fertilisers and improved protection of the environment</li> <li>■ As part of ICM an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan is documented and followed</li> </ul>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">R</span> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ IPM plan</li> </ul>
<b>IM.b</b> <b>Regular crop inspections must be undertaken and recorded</b>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">R</span> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Crop inspection records/diary notes</li> </ul>
<b>IM.c</b> <b>Relevant pests, diseases and weeds must be monitored regularly and recorded</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recording is carried out directly or through participation in a relevant prediction programme</li> <li>■ Thresholds are used where applicable, to avoid the routine application of PPPs</li> </ul>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">R</span> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Records of pests, diseases and weeds on farm</li> </ul>
<b>Where to find help</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For a template IPM plan visit <a href="http://www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk/schemes">http://www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk/schemes</a></li> </ul>	


## SITE AND SOIL MANAGEMENT (SM)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>AIM: Soil is managed in a way that helps maintain soil condition</b>			
SM.a <b>Producers must have systems in place that aim to maintain soil structure and control erosion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A Soil Management Plan is in place</li> <li>■ The classification of soils on the farm is known</li> <li>■ Production practices are adjusted to maintain soil structure and control erosion</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Soil Management Plan</li> </ul>	
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For guidance on how to complete a Soil Management Plan visit the Red Tractor online templates</li> </ul>		

## IRRIGATION (IG)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>AIM: To prevent the crop being contaminated via irrigation water</b>			
IG.a <b>Untreated sewage water must not be used (New)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Untreated sewage water is defined as water contaminated with human and/or municipal waste</li> </ul>		
IG.c <b>Records of irrigation water controls and test results must be kept, regularly reviewed and any improvement action taken is recorded (New)</b>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Irrigation water test records</li> </ul>	
IG.d Recommendation <i>It is recommended that analysis of irrigation water is completed by a laboratory accredited to ISO 17025 for microbiological, chemical and mineral pollutants (New)</i>			
<b>AIM: To avoid excessive use of water</b>			
IG.e <b>Crop irrigation must be based on an identified need (New)</b>			
IG.f <b>Irrigation water usage records must be kept (New)</b>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Irrigation records</li> </ul>	
IG.g Recommendation <i>It is recommended that a documented Water Management Plan is produced and used to identify opportunities for water use efficiency and reducing waste (New)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Examples could include:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– computer modelling of crop's water requirements</li> <li>– maintenance plans to reduce possibility of leakage</li> <li>– water audit</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Water Management Plan</li> </ul>	
IG.h <b>The use of irrigation water abstracted from sustainable sources is regulated by the competent authorities and producers sourcing abstracted water must hold an appropriate licence where required (New)</b>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Abstraction Licence</li> </ul>	
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For further information on irrigation visit the UK Irrigation Association website at <a href="http://www.ukia.org">www.ukia.org</a></li> </ul>		

## SEED (SN)


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>AIM: Responsible use of chemicals on seed</b>	
<b>SN.a Key</b> <b>Only approved PPPs must be used for the treatment of seed</b>	<div style="text-align: right;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 6px;">R</span>            ■ Seed treatment records         </div>
<b>Where to find help</b> 	■ Further guidance on treated seed is published by the Voluntary Initiative at <a href="http://www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk">www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk</a>

## POST-HARVEST TREATMENT & STORAGE (ST)


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>AIM: Storage conditions do not compromise crop quality</b>	
<b>ST.a</b> <b>The condition of crops must be determined immediately as they go into store and an assessment must be made of storage and conditioning requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A specific storage strategy is in place for grain stored for more than a few days</li> </ul>
<b>ST.b</b> <b>The condition of crops in-store must be monitored</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 80%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Records kept of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– temperature</li> <li>– dates of all checks</li> <li>– follow-up action taken</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Rises in temperature are investigated</li> <li>■ Action is taken to remedy water ingress, bird and rodent activity and the development of 'hot spots'</li> <li>■ If insects are detected, further advice is sought</li> </ul> </div> <div style="width: 15%; text-align: right;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 6px;">R</span>            ■ Grain storage records kept for the duration of crop storage         </div> </div>
<b>ST.c</b> <b>Moisture meters and temperature probes must be calibrated annually and the results recorded</b>	<div style="text-align: right;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 6px;">R</span>            ■ Calibration records         </div>
<b>ST.d</b> <b>Drying equipment must be regularly maintained and operated correctly in line with manufacturers' instructions by competent staff</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 80%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Burners are operating efficiently               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– there are legal levels of allowed Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) in oil which is produced from oilseeds. PAHs are serious food safety contaminants which can be caused by inefficient burning of fuel</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Fuel used in oil-fired driers meets commercial BSi or ISDN/ ISO fuel standards</li> <li>■ No waste oil is used</li> </ul> </div> <div style="width: 15%; text-align: right;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 6px;">R</span>            ■ Drier maintenance records            ■ Operator manual            ■ Drier fuel purchase records         </div> </div>
<b>ST.e Key</b> <b>If any post-harvest PPP or diatomaceous earth products are used on crops records must be kept (Revised)</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 80%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Records include product used, dose rate, date and reason for application</li> <li>■ No chemically active post-harvest PPPs are used on oilseeds</li> <li>■ The use of the following diatomaceous earths is acceptable: Demeter, Silico-Sec</li> <li>■ Use recorded on grain passport when loads leave farm</li> <li>■ The acceptability of use is checked with the buyer</li> </ul> </div> <div style="width: 15%; text-align: right;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 6px;">R</span>            ■ Post-harvest PPP or diatomaceous earth product use records         </div> </div>




STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>ST.f</b> <b>If any pre-harvest crop store PPPs are used records must be kept</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Records include site, product used, dose rate and date of application</li> </ul>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px;">R</span> ■ Pre-harvest PPP use records
<b>ST.g</b> <b>GM crops or other GM material must not be stored with other crops unless they are separated by a rigid physical barrier</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Animal feed may contain GM material and is therefore stored separately from crops</li> </ul>	
<b>AIM: All stores are in an acceptable condition for their intended use</b>		
<b>ST.h</b> <b>Risk assessments must be carried out in relation to storage facilities at least annually</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Temporary and long-term storage taken into account</li> <li>■ Risk Assessment (RA) includes reference to the fabric of the store and the stored crops (see <a href="#">Appendix</a>)</li> <li>■ A CIPC Store Risk Assessment, as outlined in the relevant <a href="#">Appendix</a> has been carried out for all stores and the results acted upon</li> </ul>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px;">R</span> ■ A copy of the RA ■ A copy of the CIPC store RA
<b>ST.i Key</b> <b>Walls, floors and horizontal surfaces of all storage, holding or reception facilities must be cleaned and where appropriate washed and insecticide treated prior to use</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Residues of all previous crops have been cleaned from all areas, including ventilated floors and beneath conveyors</li> <li>■ No diesel or hydraulic fuel residues on floor</li> <li>■ Pre-harvest insect trapping is carried out in grain storage areas to ensure cleaning operations have been successful</li> </ul>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px;">R</span> ■ Store cleaning records
<b>ST.j Key</b> <b>If livestock buildings are intended for use as crop storage or temporary holding facilities they must be thoroughly cleaned, power washed and sanitised with a combined food grade detergent/ disinfectant at least five weeks prior to use for storage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Detergent/ disinfectant is suitable for use on food contact surfaces and is used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions</li> </ul>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px;">R</span> ■ Store cleaning records
<b>ST.k</b> <b>Outside loading areas must be maintained in a clean and well-drained condition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stored crops are not contaminated with soil/ debris/ road planings from loading areas</li> </ul>	
<b>AIM: Buildings used for long-term storage of crops are of a suitable construction and properly maintained</b>		
<b>ST.l</b> <b>The store must be inspected by the producer immediately prior to use and regularly thereafter</b>		
<b>ST.m Key</b> <b>Buildings must be weatherproof</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No ingress of water</li> </ul>	
<b>ST.n Key</b> <b>Buildings must have suitable and solid roofs, floors, walls and doors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No ingress of rodents or birds</li> <li>■ Bitumen is not used for new floors or as a filler</li> <li>■ Oilseeds do not come into contact with bitumen</li> <li>■ No deterioration of floor leading to loose flooring material</li> </ul>	
<b>ST.o Key</b> <b>Controls must be in place to protect crops from contamination with any broken glass or hard plastic</b>		
<b>AIM: The storage of crops is managed in a manner that protects against contamination and does not compromise its quality</b>		
<b>ST.p Key</b> <b>Temporary stores can only be used for the storage of crops until the 31<sup>st</sup> October</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In exceptional circumstances, where this date cannot be met, a derogation has been sought from your Certification Body</li> </ul>	

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
ST.q Key Temporary stores must be cleaned prior to use			<b>R</b> ■ Store cleaning records
ST.r Key Temporary stores must be weatherproof		■ No ingress of water/ rain onto stored crop	
ST.s Key The roofs, floors and walls of temporary stores must be of a suitable construction to prevent contamination of crops with earth, stones, debris		■ Bitumen is not used for new floors or as a filler ■ Solid floor with no deterioration of floor leading to loose flooring material	
ST.t Key Controls must be in place to protect crops from contamination with any broken glass or hard plastic			
<b>AIM: Temporary holding of crops is managed in a manner that protect against contamination and does not compromise its quality</b>			
ST.t.1 Key The holding of grain is only allowed outside of a building in exceptional circumstances and for a maximum of 5 days unless a derogation has been sought from the Certification Body. Controls must be in place to protect the integrity of the grain (New)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Grain is kept on a concrete base or other sealed/ impervious surface</li> <li>■ Grain is covered when not being worked</li> <li>■ Records are kept of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the exceptional circumstance</li> <li>– the condition of the grain</li> <li>– the time and dates that the grain is being held</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Exceptional circumstances include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– collection of grain has been delayed due to circumstances beyond the grower's control and no storage is available</li> <li>– grain is waiting to be dried or processed during a very wet harvest</li> <li>– a problem or breakdown in the store or dryer</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ If the outside holding of grain needs to be extended for more than 5 days, a derogation is sought from the Certification Body and evidence of this derogation can be provided</li> </ul>	<b>R</b> ■ Temporary Holding records ■ Certification Body derogation
<b>Where to find help</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The AHDB Storage Guide and AHDB Safe Storage Time Calculator can be found at <a href="https://cereals.ahdb.org.uk/assurance">https://cereals.ahdb.org.uk/assurance</a></li> <li>■ The Defra Code of Practice for the Control of Salmonella during the Production, Storage and Transport of Compound Feeds, Pre-mixtures, Feed Materials and Feed Additives</li> </ul>		

## EQUIPMENT HYGIENE (EH)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>AIM: No risk of contamination of grain from equipment used for the harvesting, transportation, handling, conveying and loading of grain</b>			
EH.a Key All equipment used for the harvesting, transportation, handling, conveying and loading of grain must be thoroughly cleaned prior to use		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Trailers and/or loading buckets used for the transportation of farmyard manure or similar materials are power-washed and sanitised with a combined food grade detergent/ disinfectant identified as suitable for use on food contact surfaces</li> <li>■ Combines are checked for cleanliness prior to use</li> <li>■ All grain handling equipment is cleaned prior to harvest</li> </ul>	<b>R</b> ■ Cleaning records
<b>Where to find help</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Defra Code of Practice for the Control of Salmonella during the Production, Storage and Transport of Compound Feeds, Pre-mixtures, Feed Materials and Feed Additives</li> </ul>		

## OWN TRANSPORT FOR OFF FARM DELIVERY (OT)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>AIM: Traceability is maintained throughout the haulage process</b>		
<b>OT.a</b> <b>All trailers must be uniquely numbered or lettered for identification purposes (Revised)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trailer numbers and Red Tractor Assurance membership numbers are displayed on the rear and sides of the trailer</li> </ul>	
<b>OT.b</b> <b>Records must be kept of all vehicles or trailers owned, hired or leased</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records include identification number, date the trailer was purchased or hired and date of disposal, if relevant</li> </ul>	<div style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vehicle/trailer records</li> </ul>
<b>AIM: No contamination of grain from equipment used for haulage</b>		
<b>OT.c Key</b> <b>Vehicles, trailers and sheets must be clean, inside and out, before use</b>	<div style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cleaning records</li> </ul>	
<b>OT.d Key</b> <b>Vehicles, trailers and sheets must be thoroughly cleaned, power washed and sanitised with a combined food grade detergent/ disinfectant if they have previously carried material other than combinable crops</b>	<div style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cleaning records</li> </ul>	
<b>OT.e Key</b> <b>Vehicles, trailers and sheets must not be used for carrying combinable crops if they have previously carried material that is on the TASC Haulage Exclusion List</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See relevant <b>Appendix</b> for TASC's Haulage Exclusion List</li> </ul>	
<b>OT.f</b> <b>Producers must be able to provide evidence of the vehicle or trailer's three previous loads</b>	<div style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records of previous off-farm loads</li> </ul>	
<b>OT.g Key</b> <b>Measures must be taken to avoid contamination of loads</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If an incident occurs that could affect food safety, then a decision is made in conjunction with the recipient as to whether to continue with the delivery</li> </ul>	
<b>OT.h</b> <b>All bulk-tipping vehicles and trailers must be sheeted during delivery off-farm</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sugar beet trailers do not need to be sheeted</li> </ul>	
<b>AIM: Own transport for off-farm delivery is suitable</b>		
<b>OT.i Key</b> <b>Vehicles must not be loaded until they have been inspected and passed as being fit for loading</b>		
<b>Where to find help</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For further information on TASC visit <a href="http://www.aictradeassurance.org.uk">www.aictradeassurance.org.uk</a></li> <li>The Defra Code of Practice for the Control of Salmonella during the Production, Storage and Transport of Compound Feeds, Pre-mixtures, Feed Materials and Feed Additives</li> </ul>	

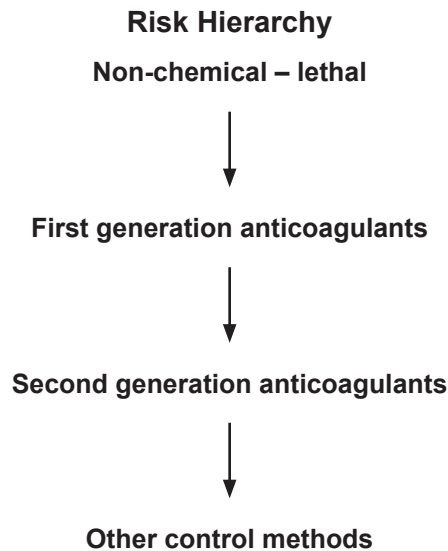
### VERMIN CONTROL

#### Site Survey

A site survey is a record of every inspection and/or survey undertaken; inspecting the farm for signs of rodent activity or environmental management requirements. The site survey must outline the following:

- Date of inspection
- Locations inspected
- Findings (including type, level and extent of infestation and all potential opportunities e.g. feed spills/gaps/habitats)
- Actions required (including what needs to be completed and by whom)
- Date completed (initials to verify)

Where the site survey identifies a rodent infestation, the concept of a 'risk hierarchy' must be used when considering the rodent control strategy. This means considering the use of non-chemical control methods first, followed by the least toxic alternatives.



#### Environmental Risk Assessment

Where actions are identified as part of the site survey which involve the use of rodenticides, an environmental risk assessment must be carried out. The risk assessment must cover the following:

- What the treatment is designed to achieve, what methods of rodent control will be used and how success will be measured
- Which non-target species may be present in or near the treatment site
- What steps have been/will be taken to prevent, or adequately control, exposure of wildlife/domestic pets and the environment
- How dead rodents and rodenticides will be disposed of
- Once the infestation has been removed/controlled, what measures can be implemented to prevent re-infestation



### VERMIN CONTROL

#### Bait Plan

A plan must be in place to control vermin and records must be kept of baits used and checks made. The plan should be completed by the person with responsibility for vermin management and must be kept up-to-date. The plan must be kept for 2 years following changes.

The bait plan must cover the following:

- Map of bait point locations
- Bait used
- Bait point inspection and replenishment dates

#### COSHH Assessment

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (the COSHH assessment) requires assessments are carried out to identify any risks to operators and others who may be affected by treatments involving hazardous substances. The Health and Safety Executive provide an e-tool for completing the COSHH assessment, which can be found here: <http://coshh-tool.hse.gov.uk/>.

More information on responsible rodenticide use can be found at <http://www.ahdb.org.uk/projects/documents/LRAHDBRodentStrategyGuide2016.pdf>

### SAFE APPLICATIONS TO LAND

This appendix provides guidance on making applications to land. All applications to land must be carried out in accordance with legislation. Environmental Permits or exemptions must be held where applicable. If your farm is in an NVZ you must also follow NVZ rules. The Environment Agency website has information on spreading waste on land which may be helpful.

**Note: Producers should always check with buyers to ensure that any applications of sludge, compost, digestate and other materials originating outside the farm are acceptable to customers.**

#### Sewage Sludge (biosolids)

The Biosolids Assurance Scheme was established by the UK water industry. The scheme details comprehensive controls for the treatment and recycling of biosolids to ensure sewage sludge derived products are safe to use and pose no threat to the food chain, consumers and the environment.

Untreated sewage sludge has not been permitted on any agricultural land since 2006.

Treated sewage sludges can only be used under strictly controlled conditions. Prior to application the soil must be tested by the sludge supplier. Applications of sewage sludge to land must be in accordance with suppliers' instructions (i.e. the way the sludge has been treated may affect where and when the sludge can be applied).

Two types of treated sewage sludge are permitted by the scheme:

1. Conventionally treated sludge - has been subjected to defined treatment processes and standards that ensure at least 99% of pathogens have been destroyed. The most common form of treatment is anaerobic digestion.
2. Enhanced treated sludge - will be free from Salmonella and will have been treated so as to ensure that 99.9999% of pathogens present in the original sludge have been destroyed.

#### Farmyard Manure (FYM) and Slurry – Fresh, Stored or Treated

Batch storage of solid manures and slurries for at least 6 months (that is with no additions of fresh manure made to the store during this period) or 'active' treatment, are effective methods of killing pathogens. Composting of solid manures is a particularly effective method of controlling microbial pathogens, but for best results the process needs to be actively managed. The manure should be treated as a batch and turned regularly (at least twice within the first 7 days) either with a front-end loader or preferably with a purpose-built compost turner. This should generate high temperatures over a period of time (e.g. above 55°C for 3 days) which are effective in killing pathogens and this temperature should be monitored. Allow the compost to mature as part of the treatment process. The whole process should last at least 3 months.

Lime treatment of slurry (addition of quick lime or slaked lime to raise the pH to 12 for at least 2 hours) is an effective method of inactivating bacterial pathogens. Allow the slurry to mature as part of the batch treatment process for at least 3 months prior to land spreading.

Although pathogens can be killed by exposure to sunlight, you should incorporate manures into the soil as soon as is practicable. This will reduce the potential for direct crop contamination as well as reduce odour and ammonia emissions.

#### Compost, Digestates and other Recycled Materials

It is recommended that digestates and composts sourced from external contractors for application to land have been produced to the relevant PAS specification (PAS 110 for digestate, PAS 100 for compost) and are applied following the associated Quality Protocol. The specifications and Quality Protocols provide safeguards on the feedstock materials, the processing stages and end product quality.

Where anaerobic digestate is produced from an energy crop feedstock (e.g. maize) and there is no pasteurisation step there is a risk that plant pathogens, for example *Fusarium* spp., may be present. It is recommended that energy crop digestate is ploughed in before drilling a subsequent cereal crop.

**SAFE APPLICATIONS TO LAND**

**Biostimulants**

Some biostimulant products are derived from mammalian tissue by-products, including pork and beef material. It is essential to check the acceptability of their use with your trade customers or buyers.

**Safe Applications to Land Matrix**

	Manure and Slurry		Compost and Anaerobic Digestate		Treated Sewage Sludge	
	Application	Grazing/harvest interval	Including animal by-products (ABP)	Not including animal by-products (ABP)	Conventional treated sewage sludge	Enhanced treated sewage sludge
Combinable crops (inc. homefed)	May be applied before and after drilling/planting	n/a	May be applied before and after drilling/planting	May be applied before and after drilling/planting	For all combinable crops may be applied before and after drilling/planting	For all combinable crops may be applied before and after drilling/planting
Grassland and forage – grazed	Recommended that applications are made in the spring and that rapid incorporation techniques are used	At minimum a 4 week no-graze interval applies. It is recommended that there is an 8 week no graze interval for adult livestock and a 6 month no graze interval for youngstock	A no-graze interval of 2 months for pigs and 3 weeks for other livestock applies	A no-graze interval of 3 weeks applies	A no-graze interval of 3 weeks applies and sludge must be deep injected or ploughed in	A no-graze interval of 3 weeks applies
Grassland and forage - harvested		A no-harvest interval of 4 weeks applies	A no-harvest interval of 2 months for pigs and 3 weeks for other livestock applies	A no-harvest interval of 3 weeks applies	A no-harvest interval of 3 weeks applies	A no-harvest interval of 3 weeks applies

**Cropping Categories\***

<b>Combinable crops</b>	Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Peas, Beans, Linseed/ flax, Oilseed rape, Sugarbeet, Sunflower, Borage
<b>Grassland and forage – grazed</b>	Grass, Forage swedes and turnips, Fodder mangolds, Fodder beet, Fodder kale, Forage rye and triticale, Turf
<b>Grassland and forage – harvested</b>	Grass silage, Silage maize, Haylage, Hay, Herbage seeds

\*not an exhaustive list

## MANURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Standard EC.m requires a Manure Management Plan to be kept and followed when applying manures and/or slurries to land. Where land falls in an NVZ, a completed and more detailed plan should already be in place and will meet the scheme requirements.

The scheme recommends the use of the Tried and Tested website ([www.nutrientmanagement.org](http://www.nutrientmanagement.org)) for resources, templates and in the development of your Manure Management Plan.

### As a minimum, all holdings must have a Manure Management Plan that:

- includes a farm map identifying **where** and **when** manure can/ cannot be applied. The map must show the areas stated in table A – and it is recommended that colour coding is used
- includes calculations of the Total Area Required to apply the manure/ slurry produced without exceeding a total nitrogen application rate of 250kg/ha/year (or less as required by legislation). Use the following calculation and the hectares needed by stock unit in Table B:
  - Number of stock units (by stock type) x months housed x Ha needed by stock unit = Total Area Required
  - E.g. 75 cows (650kg) x 6months x 0.039 = 17.55 ha required

If the map and calculations prove you have a Total Spreadable Area greater than the Total Area Required, the plan is complete. If the Total Spreadable Area is less than the Total Area Required, a more detailed plan or an alternative action is necessary.

Table A

Area	Area includes, but is not limited to:
<b>Non-spreading areas</b>	Fields where manure would not normally be spread; non-farmed woodlands or fields too far away from farm buildings
<b>Water</b>	Any ditches, watercourses and ponds, springs, wells and boreholes used for drinking water or farm dairies
<b>Do not spread areas</b>	Areas where manure should not be spread. At least 10m either side of ditches and watercourses, 50m around springs, wells and boreholes, steep slopes with a high risk of run-off, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Sites of Specific Scientific Interest
<b>High risk areas</b>	Fields next to a watercourse, spring or borehole with soil at field capacity with moderate slope or slowly permeable soil; where soil depth over fissured rock is less than 30cm; with effective pipe or field drains
<b>Very high risk areas</b>	Fields likely to flood in some/ most winters; next to a watercourse, spring or borehole where surface is severely compacted or waterlogged or have a steep slope and the soil is at field capacity or have a moderate slope and slowly permeable soil
<b>Low risk areas</b>	All other areas not already marked

## MANURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table B

Stock Unit	Hectares needed by Stock Unit		Stock Unit	Hectares needed by stock unit	
Cow (650kg)	0.039		Bull	0.019	
Cow (550kg)	0.032		Youngstock 1-2yr (400kg)	0.016	
Cow (450kg)	0.025		Youngstock 6-12months	0.008	
Heifer 2yr+ (500kg)	0.019		Calf	0.005	
Adult Sheep	0.003		Lamb (6-12 months)	0.002	
Lamb (up to 6 months)	0.001				
	Hectares needed by pig			Hectares needed by pig	
	at 250kg/ha	at 170 kg/ha		at 250kg/ha	at 170 kg/ha
Maiden gilts	0.052	0.076	Growers 8-12 weeks	0.025	0.037
Breeding sows & boars	0.080	0.118	Finishers over 12 weeks	0.042	0.062
Weaners 4-8 weeks	0.013	0.019			



### LAND USED TO PRODUCE CROPS FOR BIOFUELS, BIOLIQUIDS AND BIOMASS

#### Summary of Requirements

Producers who may supply crops into the biofuel, bioliquid and biomass supply chains must not produce from areas of land with high biodiversity or of high carbon stock or peatland (unless evidence is provided that the cultivation and harvesting does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil. This is a requirement under the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC; articles 17(3), 17(4), 17(5).

#### Definitions

**Biofuels** - means liquid or gaseous fuel for transport produced from biomass

**Bioliquids** - means liquid fuel for energy purposes other than for transport, including electricity and heating or cooling, produced from biomass

**Biomass** – means the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste.

#### Requirements of Renewable Energy Directive Article 17(3)

Conservation of biodiversity

Biofuels and bioliquids shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value that is land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008 whether or not the land continues to have that status

- Land that was primary forest or other wooded land

Primary forest and other wooded land is defined as forest and other wooded land of native species, where there is no clearly visible indication of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed

- Areas designated:
  - by law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes; or
  - for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species recognised by international agreements or included in lists drawn up by intergovernmental organisations or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, subject to their recognition in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 18(4) of the Renewable Energy Directive

An exception is possible if evidence is provided that the production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes

- Land that was highly biodiverse grassland

Highly biodiverse grassland is defined as:

- natural, namely grassland that would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention and which maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes or
- non-natural, namely grassland that would cease to be grassland in the absence of human intervention and which is species-rich and not degraded, unless evidence is provided that the harvesting of the raw material is necessary to preserve its grassland status

Commission Regulation (EU) No1307/2014 establishes definitions of 'grassland', 'human intervention', 'degraded' and 'species-rich' and clarifies that grasslands in the following geographic ranges of the EU shall always be regarded as highly biodiverse grassland:

- habitats listed in Annex I to Council Directive 92/43/EEC (1)
- habitats of significant importance for animal and plant species of Union interest listed in Annexes II and IV to Directive 92/43/EEC
- habitats of significant importance for wild bird species listed in Annex I to Directive 2009/147/EC

### LAND USED TO PRODUCE CROPS FOR BIOFUELS, BIOLIQUIDS AND BIOMASS

#### Requirements of Renewable Energy Directive Article 17(4)

##### Conservation of carbon stocks

Biofuels and bioliquids shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with high carbon stock that is, land that had one of the following statuses in January 2008 and no longer has that status

- Land that was wetland
  - A wetland is land that is covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year
- Land that was continuously forested
  - Continuously forested areas are defined as land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than 5m and a canopy cover of more than 30% or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ
  - Continuously forested areas do not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. Agricultural land use refers to tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations, oil palm plantations and agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover
- Forested land with 10-30% canopy cover
  - Sparsely forested areas are defined as land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than 5m and a canopy cover of between 10% and 30%, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ, unless evidence is provided that the carbon stock of the area before and after conversion is such that, when the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V is applied, the greenhouse gas threshold set out in the Directive would still be fulfilled.

These provisions shall not apply if, at the time the raw material was obtained, the land had the same status as it had in January 2008

#### Requirements of Renewable Energy Directive Article 17(5)

##### Conservation of peatlands

Biofuels and bioliquids shall not be made from raw material obtained from land that was peatland in January 2008

- An exception is possible if evidence is provided that the cultivation and harvesting of that raw material does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil
- For peatland that was partially drained in January 2008 a subsequent deeper drainage, affecting soil that was not fully drained, would constitute a breach of the criterion

#### Renewable Energy Directive Documentation Requirements

Documents for verification of previous land status must be retained for 5 years and made available for inspection by the assessor. Such documents may include Single Farm Payment documentation, maps or other of official records showing field location and classification/ use.

Where applicable, documents must be kept to show compliance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture)(England)(no.2) Regulations 2006. These act to protect uncultivated land and semi-natural areas from being damaged by agricultural work, and to guard against possible negative environmental effects from the restructuring of rural land holdings. Records of an EIA must be kept for 5 years and made available for inspection by the assessor. EIA guidance can be found at Natural England <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4038539>

Documentation must include records of a mass balance system which specify the timeframe over which the system operates and include full details of any 'carry-over' stocks

#### Post Harvest Declaration (Grain passport)

Producers must sign the related declaration on sustainability on the Post Harvest Declaration (grain passport) for crops produced on eligible land.

## GRAIN STORE RISK ASSESSMENT EXAMPLE

Location	Hazards	Risk	Action	Recommendations if risk exists
Ceiling	Lighting	Smashed light bulb -Broken glass in grain	Check there is no risk of the extending arm of the loading machine and or other machinery reaching or touching light bulbs, which could result in broken glass in grain	Install guards over lights and/or install shatterproof bulbs
Ceiling	Roof-lights	Broken glass/ plastic in grain	See above re possible damage by machinery	Install guards to prevent glass/ plastic contamination of grain
Roof	Damage or missing roof panels	Water contamination	Inspect roof for leaks, broken sheeting and guttering	Repair all leaks, broken sheets or faulty guttering
Ceilings/walls	Air vents/openings	Contamination from birds and rodents	Ensure inspections under pest control plan include these areas	Close fittings grills/ mesh to prevent birds/ rodents entering store
Walls	Lighting	Smashed light bulb - broken glass in grain	See above	See above
All areas	Machinery	Broken lens, glass/ plastic in grain	Check all lights have adequate protection E.g. grills or adhesive covers	Attach adhesive covers or protective grill
In-take pit	Oil	Broken pipes	Check all hydraulic pipes on trailers and ram seals	Regular inspection of equipment
All areas	Machinery & implements	Broken glass in grain from light lens etc.	Check all machinery fittings for damage. Particularly lights, mirrors and windows	Regular inspection of equipment
Floor/loading area	Stones, foreign objects	Machinery	Ensure vehicles travel on a concrete apron before entering grain store	Install concrete apron
Grain dryers	Contamination	Fuel spillages	Ensure regular inspection of equipment on at least an annual basis	Have a suitable service contract for the equipment
All areas	Birds	Salmonella or Newcastle disease	Inspect on a regular basis	Cover windows or permanent openings with suitable mesh to prevent access by birds
All areas	Rodent	Contamination	Follow pest control plan	See pest control plan for recommendations
All areas	Rodent baits	Contamination	Check position of baits	Move baits away from the stored grain
All areas	Insect or mite activity	Contamination	Inspect on a regular basis and set insect traps (pitfall traps and equivalent) to monitor activity	Refer to AHDB Grain Storage Guide 3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition or seek further advice
All areas	Mycotoxin	Contamination	Undertake a risk assessment and monitor grain in store	Refer to AHDB Grain Storage Guide 3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition or seek further advice

**CIPC STORE RISK ASSESSMENT**

Any store in which chlorpropham (CIPC) treatments have taken place or which has contained CIPC treated potatoes for any period of time may not be suitable for the future storage of crops where no approval for the use of CIPC exists e.g. cereals. This is because the risk of CIPC contamination of the crop is possible and could lead to illegal residues contaminating the stored crop. CIPC is volatile and any stored crop can be contaminated from the atmosphere within the store without any necessity for physical contact with the floor or walls.

Vacuuuming and steam cleaning a contaminated store may reduce the concentrations of CIPC on the fabric of the store. However, it will be extremely difficult to remove traces of CIPC that have penetrated into the fabric of materials.

In order to avoid the risk of having a valuable crop contaminated with CIPC it is essential to check the history of the store before use. If a comprehensive record of storage is not available and you cannot be sure that CIPC has not been used then testing of the fabric of materials within the building should be carried out before any other crops are stored.

<b>Store Owner</b>
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<b>Store ID</b>
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Key Issue	Guidelines	Yes	No
<b>1. STORE HISTORY</b>	Review records and ask questions about the store history back to when it was built  Tick Yes for done and No for not done		
<b>2. KNOWN HISTORY</b>	If potatoes have never been stored in the building, tick No and no further action is needed		
<b>3. UNKNOWN HISTORY</b>	If the history is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ unknown or uncertain about potato storage</li> <li>■ known to have stored potatoes</li> <li>■ known to have had applications of CIPC</li> </ul> - then you should have the fabric of the store sampled and tested for CIPC residues  Tick Yes for testing and No for not testing		
<b>4. STORE CONTAINS CIPC RESIDUES</b>	If there is positive residue result, tick Yes and do not use for storing other crops.  If combinable crops are in store you must have a residue test on the grain. If the test comes back positive you must notify any potential buyers.		
<b>Signed</b>	<b>Position</b>		
<b>Date</b>			

Keep this completed Risk Assessment to demonstrate Due Diligence to third parties

## CIPC STORE RISK ASSESSMENT

### Store fabric sampling method for CIPC residue analysis

1. A sample can be made up from dust, chippings of concrete from the floor, scrapings from bricks, pointing mortar, slivers of wood from the fabric, plaster board, insulation material etc. Ensure hands are washed clean before the samples are taken.
2. About 10-15 grams is required for analysis (a pile in the palm of a hand), but it is vitally important that this is as representative as possible and made up of random sub-samples taken from all around the store.
3. Contact your chosen analytical laboratory to check they can test for CIPC from fabric material and the cost. The analytical cost should be approximately £100 per sample.
4. Put the sample in small marked and sealed plastic freezer bag in an outer jiffy bag with all your details and post to the laboratory. A number of analytical laboratories will be able to undertake this test. Examples include:

#### **The Food and Environment Research Agency (Fera)**

Sand Hutton  
York, YO41 1LZ

Tel. 01904 462442  
email [foodanalysis@fera.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:foodanalysis@fera.gsi.gov.uk)

#### **ALS Food and Pharmaceutical**

Medcalfe Way  
Bridge Street  
Chatteris  
Cambridgeshire, PE16 6QZ

Tel. 01354 697024  
email [sales.uk@alsglobal.com](mailto:sales.uk@alsglobal.com)

#### **Scientific Analysis Laboratories Ltd (SAL)**

Unit 2  
The Links  
Bar Hill  
Cambridge, CB23 8UD

Tel. 01954 782791  
email [stevenw@salltd.co.uk](mailto:stevenw@salltd.co.uk)

#### **Campden BRI (Chipping Campden) Ltd**

Station Road  
Chipping Campden  
Gloucestershire, GL55 6LD

Tel. 01386 842099  
email [robert.teasdale@campdenbri.co.uk](mailto:robert.teasdale@campdenbri.co.uk)

#### **Eurofins**

Valiant Way  
Wolverhampton, WV9 5GB

Tel. 0845 6046740  
email [CatherinePardoe@eurofins.co.uk](mailto:CatherinePardoe@eurofins.co.uk)

#### **QTS Analytical Ltd**

Building 170 Abbott Drive  
Kent Science Park  
Sittingbourne  
Kent, ME9 8AZ

Tel. 01795 411810 or 811410  
email [Patrick@qtsanalytical.com](mailto:Patrick@qtsanalytical.com)



## HAULAGE EXCLUSION LIST

Whilst Scheme members will be aware of the existence of the TASCC Haulage Code of Practice, below are the materials contained in the Haulage Exclusion List, for easy reference.

The following materials must not have been carried in bulk carrying vehicles used for transportation of combinable crops or sugar beet. Members of the Red Tractor Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet Scheme must be prepared to give an undertaking to this effect if required.

Material	Guidance
Category 1, 2 and 3 animal by-products except processed pasteurised milk and products thereof, pasteurised egg and products thereof, animal derived dicalcium phosphate, hydrolysed proteins, fish meals, fish oils, fish protein concentrate, fish and fish by-products and tallow produced in plants authorised for use into animal feed in accordance with the EU 1069/2009 Animal By-products Regulations	Excluded materials are, for example, meat and bone meal, meat meal, bone meal, blood meal, dried plasma and other blood products, hoof meal, horn meal, poultry offal meal, feather meal, dry greaves, and any other similar products, and any other mixtures, feedingstuffs, feed additives and pre-mixes containing these products. This is not an exhaustive list.
All wastes obtained from the various phases of the urban, domestic and industrial waste water treatment process	Irrespective of any further processing of these wastes and also irrespective of the origin of the waste waters unsuitable for human consumption for reasons of freshness
Animal and poultry wastes	
Asbestos	Or materials containing asbestos
Bituminous products	For example, tar chips, tarmac planings, rag and recycled aggregates
Cereal and other seeds treated with toxic dressing	Excluding bagged or packaged seed
Glass	(including cullet) and products thereof
Hide treated with tanning substances	Including its waste
Livestock including poultry	Also including their carcasses
Mammalian protein	Including any feed containing these materials: a) mammalian protein (including greaves), other than processed animal protein (see below), derived from the whole or part of any dead mammal by the process of rendering; <b>or</b> b) any material derived from mammalian protein, and for this purpose 'protein' means any proteinaceous material which is derived from a carcass but does not include milk or other milk products
Manures, litter and composts (including green waste)	
Mineral clays	Which have been used for detoxification purposes
Old tyres	
Other products not responsive to normal detergent cleaning	
Pharmaceutical waste	
Radio-active materials	
Recycled sand	Under the prefix 'Eco' – could be, for example, crushed glass or tarmac planings or used equine sand from livery yards
Scrap metal	Including fragmented metal and "frag" rubber
Solid urban waste	For example, household waste, including products processed from this material
Toxic and corrosive materials	Including any packaging used for these materials or any materials (e.g. timber) treated with these products
Untreated waste from eating places	Except certain food stuffs of vegetable origin considered unsuitable for human consumption for reasons of freshness

# HOW THE RED TRACTOR ASSURANCE SCHEME WORKS

## HOW THE RED TRACTOR ASSURANCE SCHEME WORKS

The Red Tractor Assurance Scheme (“Scheme”) includes a series of integrated standards for different farming enterprises and different steps in the food supply chain (“Standards”). As a business operating in the farming or food supply industry you can apply to join our Scheme for a single farming enterprise or food supply chain activity or whatever combination of enterprises or activities fits your business needs.

To become and remain a member you must conform to the Standards and the membership rules at all times.

To join the Scheme you should contact any one of the Certification Bodies who are licensed by us to manage membership. You will find all the enterprises and activities that our Scheme covers and the Certification Bodies listed on the back page. You can apply to join at any time throughout the year and your membership must be renewed annually. Your chosen Certification Body will manage your initial application, assessment and certification against the Standards and your annual renewal. The same Certification Body will also be your routine point of contact.

Before applying you are advised to carefully read the membership rules and the Standards which detail what you have to do and how you will be assessed. If you operate more than one farming enterprise or food supply chain activity, you can select which of these you want to be assessed and certified. If applying for more than one, your Certification Body may apply a discount and will co-ordinate the assessment together in a single visit where possible. Alternatively, you can choose more than one Certification Body for the different enterprises or activities and the assessments will be carried out separately.

You may change your chosen Certification Body at any time and still maintain your ‘Assured’ status as long as you have no outstanding non-conformances or obligations. If you are not satisfied with the way your application, assessment or certification decision has been conducted you may lodge an appeal in writing with your Certification Body within 14 days. All complaints will be properly investigated and dealt with fairly in accordance with the Certification Body’s appeals procedure.

RTA may change the Standards from time to time but we will always tell you what the changes are and when you have to implement them.

For dairy farms your milk first purchaser will choose a Certification Body and arrange your application or transfers as appropriate.

With the exception of:

- a) Dairy, where your business has to be assessed and certified for beef too
- b) Beef and lamb, where both have to be assessed and certified if cattle and sheep are farmed

**Withdrawal:** If within 3 months of the suspension date you do not demonstrate that you have corrected the non-conformances then the Certification Body will withdraw the certification and you will no longer be a member of the Scheme. You can only regain certification by following the procedure for a new applicant and as long as no other sanctions or non-conformances remain.

### 1. Application

Send application and fee to your chosen Certification Body detailing all the relevant holdings/premises. Receipt will be acknowledged in 14 days and the assessment will be arranged.

### 2. Initial Assessment

The assessor will talk to you about your business as you walk together around the facilities, look at the livestock/crop as applicable and check your paperwork. They will need to talk to your staff too about what they do. Any areas which do not meet the standards (non-conformances) will be highlighted to you throughout the visit. They are not allowed to advise on, or suggest, how you need to correct things. You will be left or sent a report which will contain details of any non-conformances, an indication of the evidence you will be expected to provide (e.g. invoices, photos, photocopies, letter from vet) and the timescales for action.

### 3. Non-conformances

You must supply your Certification Body with evidence that you have corrected everything as explained in the non-conformance report. In some cases a re-visit may be required and this may incur a charge. Your application will lapse if you do not correct everything satisfactorily and in good time.

### 4. Issue Certificate of Conformity

Once satisfactory evidence has been provided you will be entered as ‘Assured’ on the Scheme Member Checker database and you can then sell your product(s) as ‘Assured’. You may receive an actual certificate in electronic format or printed but the status on the Scheme Member Checker database is definitive.

### 5. Renewal

You will be invited to renew your membership annually, 12 months after the initial assessment and every 12 months thereafter. You will receive a renewal notice and a maximum of two reminder letters.

### 6. Routine Assessments and Spot Checks

An assessor will make regular visits similar to your initial assessment to check you are continuing to conform to the Standards at all times. These assessments will be once per membership year with the exception of the RTA dairy and beef and lamb farm schemes which will be once every 18 months. You may also be subject to random spot check visits. If you do not conform to any Standards you must provide evidence, normally within 28 days, that you have rectified them as outlined at Steps 2 & 3 above. If you have a serious non-conformance against what we consider to be a ‘Key’ standard (marked K in the manual) your certificate can be suspended until you have shown you have put this right. (Assessment arrangements for meat processing, transport and markets are outlined in the online standards manual.)

**Suspension:** Your membership and certification can also be suspended if you have not put non-conformances right within the time stipulated. Suspension is only lifted once you have proved that you have corrected the non-conformances. In some cases a re-visit may be required. You must not sell products as ‘Assured’ whilst your certification is suspended.

## RED TRACTOR ASSURANCE MEMBERSHIP RULES

**We are Assured Food Standards, trading as Red Tractor Assurance ('AFS' or 'RTA'), a not for profit company, owned and funded by the British farming and food industry.**

1. These rules and the accompanying explanation of how the Scheme works (together, 'these Rules') govern the terms and conditions for membership of the Red Tractor Assurance Scheme ('the Scheme') owned by RTA. All applicants for membership of the Scheme are referred to in these Rules as the 'Applicant Business', all members of the Scheme are referred to as 'Members' and 'you' means such Applicant Business or Member as the context permits.
2. These Rules must be complied with at all times.
3. Failure to comply with these Rules will mean that your certification can be suspended and withdrawn and your membership of the Scheme can be terminated.
4. You can only gain certification and obtain 'Assured' status for the purposes of the Scheme if you conform to the Standards and you must continue to meet the Standards at all times.
5. The Scheme will update the Standards periodically. You will be given notice of the changes and when they come into effect and you must ensure full compliance with any changes to retain 'Assured' status.
6. These Rules are additional to any statutory requirements. Nothing in these Rules shall be deemed to provide exemption from current legislation and you must comply with all legislation relevant to the scope of the Scheme at all times.

### Claiming Products / Services are 'Assured'

7. You must not describe products you sell and/or services you provide as 'Assured' for the purposes of the Scheme until you have been through the application and assessment process and a certificate of conformity has been issued and thereafter:
  - a. if and to the extent that such products or services relate to businesses, locations or activities which are not included in the scope of your certification
  - b. if your certification has been suspended or withdrawn for any reason and remains suspended or withdrawn
  - c. if you do not renew your membership on time in accordance with these Rules or your membership is terminated for any reason; or
  - d. if you have voluntarily left the Scheme.

### Application

8. Any business farming any one of the enterprises or carrying out activities covered by the Scheme can apply to be a member. Similar schemes operate in the devolved regions of the UK covering some enterprises or activities and where this applies (see: add URL) you should join the local scheme.
9. You can apply to join the Scheme for a single farming enterprise or food supply chain activity or whatever combination of enterprises and/or activities fits your business needs. The exception to this is beef and lamb where both have to be assessed and certified if cattle and sheep are farmed and dairy where beef assurance is required for the cattle (see Rule 19).
10. You can only apply through a Certification Body licensed by RTA to certify the Scheme.
11. To be registered as a Member you must be a sole trader, partnership, limited or unlimited company or limited liability partnership or other form of business approved by RTA or the Certification Body) and each Member must have at all times a named nominated person who has functional responsibility for the management decisions and operating systems being assessed in the Scheme.
12. The named nominated person of the Applicant Business must sign the Certification Body's application and subsequent renewal forms. In submitting an applicant renewal fee and / or such forms, the Applicant Business is agreeing with RTA and the relevant Certification Body ('your Certification Body') to be bound by these Rules at all times.
13. Any false or misleading statement made on the application or renewal forms, during assessments, or in any other communication may lead to suspension or withdrawal of your certification and even exclusion from future membership of the Scheme. You must provide, on request by RTA or the Certification Body, any information relevant to conformance with RTA standards or these rules.
14. Any act or omission to act (whether by you, your officers, employees or agents or a third party and whether taken or omitted to be taken on the premises, site or holding of the Applicant Business or elsewhere) which impacts on your conformance to the Standards, these Rules or any relevant legislation, will be deemed to be your responsibility for the purpose of assessing your compliance with the Standards and these Rules. Any rights and remedies available to and sanctions imposed by RTA or your Certification Body in respect of your non-conformance to the Standards or these Rules may, at the discretion of RTA, the Scheme or the Certification Body, be deemed to apply also to any other business which operates or proposes to operate from the same premises, site or holding as you and which is or wishes to become a member of the Scheme.

## Sites/Holdings/Vehicles

15. You must disclose all holdings, sites, stores, vehicles (as relevant) and additional locations/vehicles on the application form (having regard to paragraphs 16, 17 and 18 below).
16. Where an application form lists more than one holding, site, store, or vehicle, they must all be under the same management control as the Applicant Business. A separate Scheme registration application must be made in respect of each holding, site, store or vehicle which is not under the same management control. For this purpose, assets and/or businesses shall be deemed to be under the "same management control" if and for so long as the same individual or individuals together hold the power to deal with the respective assets and/or businesses in accordance with his or their wishes by virtue of the holding of shares, or voting power, or powers conferred by any constitutional or corporate documents.
17. Unless RTA or your Certification Body otherwise permit in their absolute discretion, a separate registration will be required in accordance with the following principles:

Enterprise / Activity	Separate Registration per:
Farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farming enterprise</li> <li>• Holding / site within the enterprise : subject to the provisions of paragraph 18 below.</li> </ul>
Livestock Transport	Commercial Livestock Vehicle / Trailer
Livestock Market	Site with separate Animal Gatherings Order Approval Number
Collection Centre	Site with separate Animal Gatherings Order Approval Number
Meat Processing	Site with separate FSA Approval Number

18. Additional farm holdings may be allowed within a Business's Scheme registration provided the holdings fall within the relevant description(s) set out below (and subject always to their being under the same management control as set out in paragraph 16).

Dairy	Poultry	Pigs	Beef/Lamb	Crops	Fresh Produce
Each milking premises requires a separate registration	A self-contained live poultry facility functioning with defined poultry stock management, operational control and bio-security standards	Main holding + max 3 small nursery or finishing units	Main site + additional sites where livestock are kept.		Main holding + any additional sites where fertilisers and pesticides are kept or harvested products stored or processed.
Additional sites must be close to the main unit and agreed by the Certification Body.					

19. Dairy farm assurance is normally organised by the first purchaser of your milk. Separate Member Rules apply to Dairy Purchasers. Individual Dairy Farms may be accepted into membership at the discretion of RTA in which case these Member Rules apply. Cattle on dairy farms must also be beef assured (i.e. certification to the RTA beef Standards or the beef assurance scheme in any relevant devolved region of the UK – see paragraph 8). If you do not want your beef assurance to be assessed by the Certification Body which assesses your certification to the RTA dairy Standards, you must be able to demonstrate that your beef assurance is in place at the time of your dairy assessment and commit to it being maintained.

### Initial Assessment and Certification

20. A complete full assessment must be carried out and you must conform to all the Standards (not including 'recommendations') before certification can be progressed.
21. To allow a complete full assessment you must
  - a. give the assessor access to relevant parts of the holding, key members of staff and relevant records/documents
  - b. allow access to livestock as required, including in some cases allowing assessors to carry out welfare outcome scoring.
22. Without prejudice to paragraph 52c, assessors may refuse to carry out or finish an assessment
  - a. in the presence of a third party who they believe may, intentionally or otherwise, influence its outcome in an inappropriate manner
  - b. if they feel threatened or that they have been subjected to abusive behaviour at any time during the visit
  - c. if the site is empty or non-operational.
23. If any Standards are not met then a non-conformance will be raised. Certification will be dependent upon you carrying out the required improvements to the satisfaction of the Certification Body and within a time period they will specify.

24. Once issued, certificates and, where applicable, stickers are not transferable to other holdings or businesses and remain the property of your Certification Body. Whilst certificates and stickers may be useful in confirming the assured chain of custody, the definitive indication of certification 'Assured' status will always be the Scheme Member Checker database.

#### **Membership Renewal**

25. Your membership must be renewed annually. Failure to renew within one month after the renewal date will result in your membership being terminated and no further certification being provided. If you subsequently apply to re-join you will be treated as a new applicant and will not be certified until you have had a satisfactory initial assessment. In this instance your membership and certification will not be backdated.

#### **Material Changes**

26. You must keep your Certification Body informed of any material changes to your operation that might affect your certification. Examples of material changes include but are not limited to:
- additional holdings or sites (e.g. crop storage facilities, livestock grazing) not mentioned in the original application
  - a change in management control of the Member (to be construed in accordance with paragraph 16)
  - additional commercial livestock vehicles
  - if at any time the site is empty of livestock
  - if the site becomes restocked
  - changes to the activity being carried out on the site (e.g. a farm or haulier also operating as a collection centre, or a meat processor beginning to process new species such as pork or poultry).
27. If any individual owner of the Applicant Business (or of any other business under common management control as the Applicant Business) is unable to pay his debts as they fall due, is declared bankrupt or has a receiver appointed over any of his assets, or if the Applicant Business is unable to pay its debts as they fall due or becomes insolvent, goes into administration, appoints an administrative receiver or enters a compromise with its creditors or if any resolution is passed or action is taken relating to any of the above matters, you must inform your Certification Body immediately giving details of any person appointed or proposed to be appointed as administrator, administrative receiver, trustee in bankruptcy or liquidator (as the case may be).
28. When certified against the Red Tractor Fresh Produce standard only, you may ask your Certification Body for a voluntary suspension of one, some, or all of the crop types covered by the certificate.
29. Also, when certified against the Red Tractor Fresh Produce standard only, you may ask for your contract to be terminated at any time unless your membership is suspended or there are non-conformances outstanding.

#### **Changing Certification Body**

30. You can change your Certification Body at any time, in accordance with paragraphs 31 to 34.
31. You do not need to inform your previous Certification Body that you have transferred.
32. You must declare on your application to your new Certification Body if you have previously applied, or have been in the past, or are currently, a certified member of the Scheme. If so you must identify the Certification Body to whom you applied, previous Scheme membership number and details of any of the sites you operate which have previously been inspected under the Scheme (CPH number and PRIMO/Herd mark where applicable).
33. Your new Certification Body will request and be given access to your historical data and records from your previous Certification Body before confirming continued certification.
34. The Certification Body has the right to reject the application to transfer if you have outstanding non-conformances still to be rectified or any other certification or membership conditions which have been imposed which prevent the application from being accepted. In this case you must clear non-conformances to the satisfaction of the previous Certification Body before you can transfer, or, if conditions have been imposed (e.g. more frequent inspections), you must agree that these can be followed through by the new Certification Body.

#### **Routine Assessments and Spot Checks**

35. You must allow assessors to carry out routine assessments, revisits and spot checks as required.
36. RTA, your Certification Body or any third party duly authorised to act on their behalf has the right to carry out an assessment or spot check at short notice or without prior notice.
37. The assessor may be accompanied by an observer to witness the quality of the assessment.

38. If any Standards are not met then a non-conformance will be raised. Continued certification will be dependent upon you carrying out the required improvements to the satisfaction of the Certification Body and within a time period they will specify.

#### **Suspension and Withdrawing Certification and Special Conditions of Certification**

39. Your Certification Body has the right to suspend your certification in any of the following circumstances:
- if you unreasonably delay or refuse routine assessments, revisits or spot checks
  - if circumstances on the holding or site prevent the assessor from completing the assessment in full
  - if major non-conformances are identified against 'Key' Standards
  - if an excessive number of non-conformances are found during an assessment
  - in the event of the same non-conformance being found on successive assessment visits
  - if you fail to rectify the non-conformances within the specified timescales; or
  - on receipt of reliable evidence from a third party, demonstrating that you are not maintaining the Standards to a material extent
40. If your certification is suspended and you do not take the necessary action to rectify notified non-conformances within the specified timescales your certification may be withdrawn with immediate effect by written notice served by RTA or your Certification Body.
41. RTA and your Certification Body shall be entitled to specify 'Special Conditions of Certification' for your membership and/or continued certification of the Scheme. This may include, without limitation:
- additional assessments by the Certification Body over and above the normal routine frequency at your cost; and
  - evidence from a third party expert (nominated by RTA or the Certification Body and appointed at your cost) that Standards are being met.
42. In the event of very serious non-conformance to the Standards or these Rules, RTA and your Certification Body shall each be entitled (a) to withdraw certification in respect of the relevant holding, site or vehicle and/or the Applicant Business in default (and if considered appropriate its owners and/or any persons connected with such persons) and (b) to refuse to accept a new application from such persons or in respect of any such sites/assets for such period as RTA or your Certification Body may consider appropriate and even if the non-conformance in question has been rectified.
43. Each of RTA and your Certification Body has the right to inform your customers and suppliers of any change in your certification status.

#### **Fees**

44. You must pay an annual membership fee to your Certification Body at the point of application and annually thereafter.
45. You must pay any additional charges your Certification Body may impose for:
- visits to additional holdings/sites not close to the main holding or site
  - visits to additional holdings/sites/vehicles notified to the Certification Body after the initial assessment
  - the assessor to return to either complete the assessment report where initially it could not be completed in full or to check the non-conformances have been rectified
  - any additional assessments if required under any special conditions of certification agreed between you and your Certification Body from time to time, as contemplated in paragraph 41 above ('Special Conditions of Certification').
46. For dairy farms some of these fees may be met by the milk purchaser and you should contact them to discuss this.
47. You are responsible for any external third party fees to meet the requirements of the Standards (e.g. Quarterly Veterinary Reports on farms certified to the RTA pig Standards) and any 'Special Conditions of Certification' as per paragraph 41.
48. You are responsible for any costs you incur in meeting the Standards or rectifying your non-conformances.
49. If you fail to pay any fees required to be paid by you under these Rules, RTA or your Certification Body shall be entitled to reject your application/renewal application and/or to suspend or withdraw your relevant certification.

#### **Termination of Membership and Withdrawing Certification**

50. RTA and the Certification Bodies may refuse future applications or impose particular conditions for re-entry into the Scheme where an application relates to businesses/premises which have had their certification withdrawn in accordance with these Rules.
51. RTA and the Certification Bodies will not accept a renewal or registration application (including from a new applicant) if the application relates to a site or holding or vehicle in respect of which sanctions are in force under





these Rules unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of RTA and the Certification Body that the 'new' applicant is not connected to the Applicant Business which is subject to sanctions other by virtue of the fact that it is operating from the same premises or holding (and there are no other reasons for refusing such an application).

52. Each of the Certification Bodies and RTA may, in its absolute discretion, refuse/terminate membership and/or withdraw certification if:
- it considers that it is necessary to do so to prevent the Scheme from being brought into disrepute. Or,
  - if actions of the member have in its reasonable opinion brought the scheme into disrepute. Or
  - If employers or officers of the Certification Body or of RTA feel threatened or have been subject to abusive behaviour by a member and notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 22 b
  - (without prejudice to Rules 52 a, b and c above) a material breach of these Rules where such breach is not capable of being remedied or, in the event that such breach is capable of being remedied, a failure to remedy a material breach of these Rules within 30 days after receiving written notice to remedy it from RTA.
  - the voluntary or compulsory bankruptcy or liquidation of the Member or the appointment of a receiver, liquidator, administrative receiver, administrator or other such officer over any of the assets of the Member, or the entering into by the Member of any composition or arrangements with its creditors.
  - a change of control of the Member (control being defined as in the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988), which in RTA's reasonable opinion will or is likely to have a detrimental effect on the integrity or reputation of or goodwill in the Scheme Member logos set out in the RTA website at [www.redtractor.org.uk](http://www.redtractor.org.uk) (the 'Scheme Member Logos'), the Standards and/or RTA.
  - gross negligence or fraud on the part of the Member.

#### **Prosecutions, Regulatory Sanctions and Third Party Evidence**

53. You must notify your Certification Body of any prosecutions brought or likely to be brought against you, or in relation to any business, site, holding or vehicle owned or occupied by you or referred to in a Scheme registration or renewal application, which relates to any issues covered in the Standards, including without limitation food safety, product traceability, animal health, animal welfare, animal identification and movements, veterinary medicine records, trade description, animal transport, environmental legislation or relevant consumer protection legislation.
54. For the purpose of paragraph 53, "prosecutions" shall include, in respect of farms, any penalties relating to Cross-Compliance requirements that directly relate to issues covered in the Standards.
55. You will be asked to sign a declaration relating to prosecutions and penalties in the initial application form, registration renewal forms and other Scheme documents. Any information received by RTA or your Certification Body will be investigated on a case-by-case basis and appropriate action taken.

#### **Confidentiality**

56. Your details will be treated in confidence, but in applying to join the Scheme you agree that RTA may confirm, to any third parties who have a legitimate interest in knowing the same, your certification status (being full, suspended, withdrawn or a non-member), the date of your last assessment visit, and your certification expiry date and renewal date. You also agree that this information can be made available through the on-line RTA Scheme Member Checker.
57. A list of certified members and/or suspended members of the Scheme may be published by RTA from time to time.
58. RTA and your Certification Body may release information from its database about your certification to a person/business/body with a legitimate interest in knowing that information, if provision of the data is reasonably considered by RTA or your Certification Body (as the case may be) to be in your best interests.
59. The Scheme may produce and publish statistical reports drawing upon aggregated Scheme data in such a way that individual performance data cannot be traced back to you.
60. Membership data may be retained on the databases and will be treated as specified above for a reasonable time after you have ceased to be a member of the Scheme.
61. The Scheme reserves the right to receive copies of assessment reports from the Certification Body.
62. In exceptional circumstances, where a Scheme assessor comes across evidence of an immediate and significant risk of unacceptable animal welfare, food contamination or environmental pollution RTA or your Certification Body may immediately notify any competent authorities notwithstanding any other provision of their Rules.

#### **Trade Marks, Certification Marks and Logos**

63. Using the RTA Scheme member logo: For so long as you are a certified member of the Scheme you are entitled to indicate that you hold a certificate and, for that purpose only, you may use the Scheme member logos, trademarks, and certification marks set out in the Red Tractor website at [www.redtractor.org.uk/RTScheme-logo-rules](http://www.redtractor.org.uk/RTScheme-logo-rules) on stationery and publicity materials provided that you follow all directions on the use of the logos which may from given time to time be given by RTA or set out in that. You agree to observe all such directions.
64. Farm Shops: Members who sell their own meat, fruit or vegetable products through their farm shop are, for so long as they are a certified Member of the Scheme allowed to use the appropriate Scheme Member logo(s) in the shop, provided that they follow all directions on the use of the Scheme Member logos which may from time to time be given by RTA or set out in the website [www.redtractor.org.uk/RTScheme-logo-rules](http://www.redtractor.org.uk/RTScheme-logo-rules)
65. Using the Red Tractor logo on food: You cannot use any version of the Red Tractor logo on food packs or at the point of sale of food products unless you have a packer licence issued by RTA. To apply for a licence go to [www.licensing.redtractor.org.uk](http://www.licensing.redtractor.org.uk)
66. The above right to use Scheme Member logos is limited to using the entire designation and the right to use the Red Tractor logo is limited to using the Red Tractor logo in an identical form or forms to that or those used by RTA. The rights are personal to you as a certified member and may not be assigned, transferred or sub-licensed to any other person.
67. As a certified member of the Scheme you shall not use (or authorise or license others to use) the Scheme Member logos and/or the Red Tractor logo in any way other than as expressly permitted in these Rules (or in a packers licence) and you shall not use or authorise or license others to use any name, mark, sign or device confusingly similar to the Scheme Member logos and/or the Red Tractor logo nor file or cause to be filed any trade mark or company name registration application containing or confusingly similar to the Scheme logos and/or the Red Tractor logo. You will not oppose or cause any oppositions to be filed to any trade mark applications filed by RTA, register the Scheme Logos and/or the Red Tractor Logo anywhere in the world nor otherwise cause any question to be raised concerning RTA's ownership of the Scheme logos or the Red Tractor logo.
68. RTA may terminate your right to use any Scheme logo and/or the Red Tractor logo in accordance with these Rules (a) by giving you one month's [written] notice or (b) immediately on [written] notice if (i) you have failed to observe the directions of RTA with regards to the use of the such logos or (ii) your membership of the Scheme has been suspended, withdrawn or terminated for any reason.

#### **Disclaimer**

69. Nothing in these Rules shall limit or exclude the liability of RTA or any Certification Body or any of their respective officers, employees, agents or subcontractors for (a) death or personal injury caused by the negligence of any such person; or (b) fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation.
70. Subject to paragraph 68:
- neither RTA nor any Certification Body, nor any of their respective officers, employees, agents or subcontractors, shall under any circumstances be liable, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty, or otherwise, for any loss of profit, loss caused by business interruption, or any indirect or consequential loss arising under or in connection with the Scheme, its administration and/or your membership of (or application for membership of) or the suspension or termination of your membership of the Scheme; and
  - RTA's liability and that of its officers, employees or agents in respect of all other losses, damages, charges, costs or expenses of whatever nature, arising under or in connection with the Scheme, its administration and/or your membership of or the suspension or termination of your membership of the Scheme, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty, or otherwise, shall in no circumstances exceed the total fees paid or payable by you to your Certification Body under these Rules in the 12 months prior to the event giving rise to such losses, damages, charges, costs or expenses.
71. RTA is not a party to the contract you must enter with your Certification Body to govern the assessment of your conformance (or non-conformance) to the Standards. Subject to paragraph 68, RTA shall not under any circumstances be liable, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty, or otherwise, for any acts or omissions of your Certification Body in connection with that contract.
72. RTA shall be entitled at any time to alter the Standards and RTA and each Certification Body shall be entitled at any time to alter their operating procedures where, in their absolute discretion, they consider it necessary to do so.
73. These Rules and the Standards represent the entire understanding between you and RTA in relation to your membership of the Scheme and you acknowledge that you have not relied upon any statement (written or oral) which is not contained in such documents in applying to be certified to the Standards.









**Red Tractor  
Assurance**

# **Standing together for British agriculture**

**Our standards start with the consumer.  
We monitor what they value the most  
about their food and understand what  
they expect from farmers.**

**These values are translated in to practical  
on-farm standards so Red Tractor farmers  
can demonstrate they are producing what  
consumers want.**

# Certification Bodies



**Red Tractor Assurance**

Your routine point of contact with the Scheme is through your Certification Body.

Certification Bodies are licensed by Red Tractor to manage membership applications and to carry out assessment and certification against the Standards. The table below shows which Certification Bodies apply to each enterprise.

Certification Body	Beef and Lamb	Dairy	Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet	Fresh Produce	Pigs	Poultry	
						Chickens	Turkey
NSF	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SAI Global	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Acoura	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
NIFCC (Northern Ireland)		✓				✓	
QWFC (Wales)		✓					



## NSF Certification

Hanborough Business Park, Long Hanborough, Oxford OX29 8SJ  
Tel: 01993 885739 Email: [agriculture@nsf.org](mailto:agriculture@nsf.org) Web: [www.nsf-foodeurope.com](http://www.nsf-foodeurope.com)



## SAI Global Assurance Services Ltd

PO Box 6236, Milton Keynes MK1 9ES  
Tel: 01908 249973 Email: [agrifood@saiglobal.com](mailto:agrifood@saiglobal.com) Web: [www.saiglobal.com/assurance](http://www.saiglobal.com/assurance)



## Acoura

Acoura Certification Ltd, 6 Redheughs Rigg, South Gyle, Edinburgh, Scotland EH12 9DQ  
Tel: 0131 335 6643 Email: [redtractor@acoura.com](mailto:redtractor@acoura.com) Web: [www.acoura.com](http://www.acoura.com)



## NIFCC [Northern Ireland]

1A Lissue Walk, Lissue Industrial Estate (East), Lisburn, Northern Ireland BT28 2LU  
Tel: 028 9263 3017 Email: [info@nifcc.co.uk](mailto:info@nifcc.co.uk) Web: [www.nifcc.co.uk](http://www.nifcc.co.uk)



## QWFC [Wales]

PO Box 8, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth SY23 2WB  
Tel: 01970 636688 Email: [info@wlbpc.co.uk](mailto:info@wlbpc.co.uk) Web: [www.wlbpc.co.uk](http://www.wlbpc.co.uk)

**T: 0203 617 3670**

**E: [memberhelp@redtractor.org.uk](mailto:memberhelp@redtractor.org.uk)**

**[www.redtractorassurance.org.uk](http://www.redtractorassurance.org.uk)**



**Red Tractor Assurance** *for Farms*

**Crops & Sugar Beet Scheme**