

Appendix RA.1

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.

Vacuuming 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.

Store Owner			
Store ID			
Key Issue	Guidelines	Yes	No
1. STORE HISTORY	Review records and ask questions about the store history back to when it was built Tick Yes for done and No for not done		
2. KNOWN HISTORY	If potatoes have never been stored in the building, tick No and no further action is needed		
3. UNKNOWN HISTORY	If the history is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ unknown or uncertain about potato storage ■ known to have stored potatoes ■ known to have had applications of CIPC - then you should have the fabric of the store sampled and tested for CIPC residues Tick Yes for testing and No for not testing		
4. STORE CONTAINS CIPC RESIDUES	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.		
Signed	Position		
Date			

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

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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

ALS Food and Pharmaceutical

Medcalfe Way
Bridge Street
Chatteris
Cambridgeshire, PE16 6QZ

Tel. 01354 697024

email 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

Campden BRI (Chipping Campden) Ltd

Station Road
Chipping Campden
Gloucestershire, GL55 6LD

Tel. 01386 842099

email robert.teasdale@campdenbri.co.uk

Eurofins

Valiant Way
Wolverhampton, WV9 5GB

Tel. 0845 6046740

email 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