

RED TRACTOR VERSION 5 STANDARDS

COMBINABLE CROPS AND SUGAR BEET

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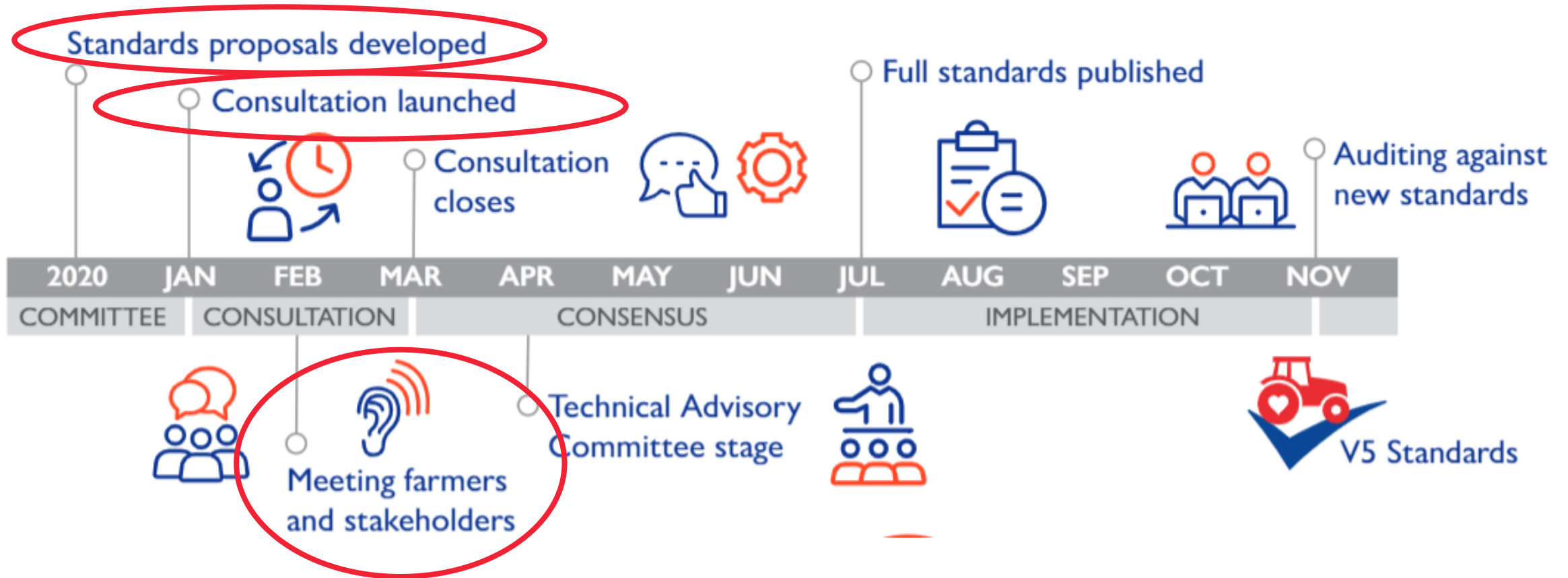




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RED TRACTOR STANDARDS REVIEW



RED TRACTOR STANDARDS REVIEW



Consultation
analysis



Proposed next steps

- Proceed as per consultation
- Proceed with amendments
 - Remove
- Discuss at TAC



TAC
meetings



Sector
Board sign-
off





**WHAT HAS
CHANGED?**





RED TRACTOR VERSION 5

FORMAT

- Middle column split into individual audit points
 - No real change for members
 - More granular data for RT
- Coding not always consecutive
- Guidance boxes added

Vermin Control (VC)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Effective and responsible control of birds, rodents and other animals to prevent contamination and risks to food safety and animal health	
VC.1 Key There must be effective control of vermin REVISED	VC.1.a No build-up of vegetation close to farm structures that could harbour vermin VC.1.b A site survey is completed at least quarterly, detailing: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- date of inspection- locations inspected- findings- actions required- date actions completed VC.1.c Dead/trapped vermin are searched for and disposed of when bait points are checked VC.1.d Birds, rodents and domestic animals are prevented from entering all long-term storage
VC.2 Toxic bait must be used responsibly REVISED	VC.2.a Prior to treatment with baits the use of non-chemical control methods is considered first followed by the least toxic alternatives (see Appendix – risk hierarchy) VC.2.b An environmental risk assessment is undertaken in accordance with the Appendix before bait is laid VC.2.c Where baits are used a Bait plan identifies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- location of bait points- bait used- bait point inspection- replenishment dates VC.2.d Non-target animals do not have access to baits VC.2.e Bait stations/boxes are secured and clearly identified VC.2.f Permanent baiting is not routinely undertaken and toxic bait is removed when treatment is finished VC.2.g Product label directions are followed VC.2.h A documented COSHH assessment is carried out where there are 5 or more employees VC.2.i Toxic baits are not used in the grain store while grain is being stored
GUIDANCE <i>Permanent baiting is the application of a rodenticide product when no active infestation is present. Permanent baiting is strictly limited to sites with a high potential for reinvasion when other methods of control have proven insufficient and can only be carried out by professional users and only with products authorised for this use</i>	
WHERE TO FIND HELP ■ The Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use (CRRU) Code is published on: www.thinkwildlife.org/code-of-best-practice/crru-code/	



Changes to the Crops and Sugar Beet standards



RISK ASSESSMENT - RA

- New section – bringing together a number of standards into one
- Aiming for a more holistic approach to completing a Risk Assessment
- Can be provided in one doc, or multiple docs

PERSONNEL - PL

- Health and Safety Policy

VERMIN CONTROL - VC

- Ban on the use of toxic grain in store, while grain is in store
- CRRU recognition continues

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - EC

- A number of small amends and clarifications
- Inclusion of Lantra Awards Level 2 Pesticides qualification as an equivalent qualification to NPTC
- For those who apply insecticides to grain stores only they can hold BASIS Prompt, BPCA CPD scheme or NRoSO
- Biosolids assured under Biosolids Assurance Scheme (BAS)

STORAGE OF COMBINABLE CROPS - ST

- More emphasis on the use of the AHDB Grain Storage Guide

OWN TRANSPORT FOR OFF-FARM DELIVERY - OT

- Allowing more flexibility around trailer ID for those who deliver to third parties



Renewable Energy Directive II - REDII



- 1st July 2021
- RED = overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU
- The UK has comparable legislation: the RTFO (the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation)
- One of the areas RED covers is production of biofuels from cereal crops and sugar beet
- RED's main concern at this point of the chain is to ensure that grain/ sugar beet doesn't contribute to direct land use change i.e. that the RED compliant farm hasn't converted any land that was wood/ forest/ peatland/ had a high biodiversity value into land for arable production, since Jan 2008
- Under RED there is a requirement for certification of the biofuel and feedstock throughout the chain



Mass Balance – from 1st July

<p>EI.2 A mass balance must be in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EI.2.a The estimated quantity of grain and oilseed stored, per site, is recorded immediately post-harvest ■ EI.2.b Records are kept for quantities of grain and oilseed which leave each site (e.g. grain passports) ■ EI.2.c Carry-over between harvest years is recorded ■ EI.2.d Reconciliation of amounts stored vs. out loading records is available per harvest year 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mass balance records
<p>GUIDANCE For initial assessments this information may be requested in advance and the set-up of the mass balance system will be verified by the assessor</p>		

Estimated because without a weighbridge or accurate combine yield meter this is only practical solution

Grain passports/ traceability records/ farm software

Will expect to see this at the end of the harvest year i.e., before new crop is stored. Therefore, from summer 2022

Note: this is, at least, at a per site basis. Some may demonstrate per store

Guidance note: initial assessments = a first assessment for a new member



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WHAT NEXT?



Check out the Red Tractor Assurance website:

<https://assurance.redtractor.org.uk/>





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THANK YOU!

