

Combinable Crops & Sugar Beet Standards



TRACEABLE, SAFE
— & —
FARMED WITH CARE

How to use this booklet

Our standards are organised in sections. All the words against each standard, including the column '**How you will be assessed**', form part of it.

Standard coding begins with a two-letter prefix which identifies the section (e.g. EC for Environmental Protection and Contamination Control). You may notice that the codes are not always consecutive – rest assured that no information is missing from this guide.

Assessors will use this code together with one to identify the enterprise to which it relates (e.g. DR for Dairy) to record any non-conformances on the report at the end of the assessment.

Look out for the **guidance boxes** throughout this guide – these offer useful tips to help you meet the relevant standard.

- **Key** While all standards must be met, particular attention should be paid to these as they can have implications for your certification
- **Recommendation** This is not a standard and a non-conformance raised will not affect your certification. However, these are recommended actions to undertake to help demonstrate working to Red Tractor and industry core principles
- **New** A completely new standard which the member must now adhere to, or a new recommendation
- **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** Indicates that additional information is provided. Appendices can be found by visiting: redtractorassurance.org.uk



Indicates that a record is required and suggests potential documentary evidence which could be used to show compliance

- Visit our website: redtractorassurance.org.uk for additional help and templates.
- Read the Red Tractor Membership Rules on the Red Tractor Assurance website: redtractorassurance.org.uk/member-rules/

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Documents and Procedures

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
<p>DP.1 (KEY) The farm, as a whole, must present an acceptable and tidy appearance to the general public. The site management must not present a food safety, animal welfare or environmental risk</p>	<p>DP.1.a The external areas around buildings and farm entrances are kept clear of rubbish, non-essential equipment and other debris</p> <p>DP.1.b Loose wire, scrap machinery, scrap metal, seed and fertiliser bags, PPP containers and disused tyres are managed</p>	
<p>DP.1.1 A farm map must be present, and areas of specific risk are identified</p>	<p>DP.1.1.a Areas at high risk of pollution are identified on the farm map</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm map
<p><i>GUIDANCE: One or more maps may be used and this may be held as a hard copy or as an electronic document</i></p>		
<p>DP.2 A documented plan for the effective management of serious incidents and potential emergency situations that threaten food/feed safety, or the environment must be in place and known to those involved in farm tasks</p>	<p>DP.2.a You have considered the risks to your farm and documented the actions to be taken in the event of (where appropriate):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fire • power cuts • extreme weather • pollution incidents (e.g. agrochemical spill) • other site-specific risks <p>DP.2.b Up-to-date relevant contact details are displayed (including out of hours phone numbers) e.g. electricity supplier, Environment Agency hotline</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency/emergency plan

	DP.2.c Key personnel have access to plan	
DP.3 Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints and/or sampling results that are relevant to the requirements of the Red Tractor Standards (REVISED)	DP.3.a System includes recording the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • complaint • investigation result • action taken to prevent/stop the issue happening again 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaint/Sample records
<p><i>GUIDANCE: · Includes complaints made by local authority, general public, customers (e.g. delivery point rejections) or other, including but not limited to those related to food safety and environmental protection· Includes results of any relevant analyses carried out on any samples that have importance to human health, e.g. microbiological testing, residues, environmental sampling</i></p>		

Personnel

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
PL.1 (KEY) Systems must be in place to ensure all personnel are effectively trained and deemed competent to carry out the activities they are required to do	PL.1.a No person starts work without an induction, supervision and explanation of the tasks they will carry out	
PL.2 Records of training must be kept	PL.2.a A training record is available for all, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name • details of training/events attended • date of training 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Record

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who provided the training (in-house or external provider) <p>PL.2.c Records kept for 2 years after person has left the business</p>	
<p>PL.4 Where labour providers are used, they are licensed, and a documented agreement is in place</p>	<p>PL.4.a All labour providers used hold a valid Gangmasters & Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) licence</p> <p>PL.4.b A Service Level Agreement is in place between the business and the labour provider</p> <p>PL.4.c The agreement confirms that any workers provided are suitably competent</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service level agreement

GUIDANCE: The GLAA defines specific circumstances which are excluded from the licensing requirements – refer to GLAA website for further information. This standard does not apply where workers are supplied outside of the scope of licensing requirements.

<p>PL.5 Written Health and Safety Policy in place</p>	<p>PL.5.b Policy is effectively communicated to all relevant workers</p> <p>PL.5.c Language and learning style is given due consideration to ensure all workers understand information</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health & Safety Policy
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GUIDANCE: Definition of worker (taken from <https://www.gov.uk/employment-status/worker>):

A person is generally classed as a ‘worker’ if:

- *they have a contract or other arrangement to do work or services personally for a reward (your contract doesn’t have to be written)*
- *their reward is for money or a benefit in kind, for example the promise of a contract or future work*
- *they only have a limited right to send someone else to do the work (subcontract)*
- *they have to turn up for work even if they don’t want to*

- their employer has to have work for them to do as long as the contract or arrangement lasts- they aren't doing the work as part of their own limited company in an arrangement where the 'employer' is actually a customer or client

HSE - How to write your Health and Safety Policy (including link to example template):

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/simple-health-safety/policy/how-to-write-your-policy.htm>

Traceability and Assurance

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
<p>TI.1 (KEY) A complete combinable crops passport must accompany each load that leaves the farm</p>	<p>TI.1.a Up-to-date assurance information is detailed on the passport using either an assurance sticker or a Red Tractor downloadable pdf passport</p>	
<p><i>Details on how to download a Red Tractor PDF passport can be found here: https://redtractorassurance.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/How-to-create-a-print-at-home-digital-pasport.pdf</i></p>		
<p>TI.1.1 (KEY) 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</p>		
<p>TI.2 Producers must retain records of the destination/point of first tip of loads leaving the farm, where available</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destination/point of first tip records/collection notes
<p>TI.3 (Recommendation) It is recommended that samples are retained from all loads leaving the farm</p>	<p>TI.3.a <i>Samples are kept for three months</i></p> <p>TI.3.b <i>Samples are taken in line with the AHDB's Grain Sampling Guide</i></p>	

<p>TI.4 (KEY) Traceability records must be kept to identify varieties and fields of origin of crops stored in bulk/bins</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stored crop traceability records
<p>TI.5 Certificates/lot numbers and product name(s) of any purchased seed and seed treatment must be available</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed treatment records (including any treatments made by processors pre-purchase)
<p>TI.6 (KEY) Producers must not market assured and non-assured combinable crops and/or sugar beet produced on the same holding</p>	<p>TI.6.a If you are providing third party storage for non-assured combinable crops and/or sugar beet it is physically separated from assured combinable crops/sugar beet</p> <p>TI.6.b Separate records are kept showing delivery and out-loading of assured and non-assured product</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery and out-loading records for assured and non-assured product

Vermin Control

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
<p>VC.1 (KEY) There must be effective control of vermin</p>	<p>VC.1.a No build-up of vegetation close to farm structures that could harbour vermin</p> <p>VC.1.b A site survey is completed at least quarterly, detailing:</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site surveys

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • date of inspection • locations inspected • findings • actions required • date actions completed <p>VC.1.c Dead/trapped vermin are searched for and disposed of when bait points are checked</p> <p>VC.1.d Birds, rodents and domestic animals are prevented from entering all long-term storage</p>	
<p>VC.2 Toxic bait must be used responsibly</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>VC.2.b An Environmental Risk Assessment is undertaken in accordance with the Appendix before bait is laid</p> <p>VC.2.c Where baits are used a Bait Plan identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location of bait points • bait used • bait point inspection • replenishment dates <p>VC.2.d Non-target animals do not have access to baits</p> <p>VC.2.e Bait stations/boxes are secured and clearly identified</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Risk Assessment • Bait Plan • COSHH assessment (where applicable)

	<p>VC.2.f Permanent baiting is not routinely undertaken and toxic bait is removed when treatment is finished</p> <p>VC.2.g Product label directions are followed</p> <p>VC.2.h A documented COSHH assessment is carried out where there are 5 or more employees</p>	
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GUIDANCE: 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.

<p>VC.3 (KEY) Toxic rodent baits can only be used in grain stores whilst combinable crops are being stored where the following criteria are met</p>	<p>VC.3.a There is a defined need for toxic bait to be used to prevent or treat a mouse infestation</p> <p>VC.3.b *Only gel/paste products can be used within the store (loose grain baits, pasta/wax blocks and gel sachets are not permitted)</p> <p>VC.3.c Toxic pastes / gels are only placed within the store in lockable, secure, identifiable bait boxes which are secured to the building with the positions recorded on a store map (The assessor will check that boxes are locked when present)</p> <p>VC.3.d Bait boxes are placed where there is minimal risk of being crushed or displaced</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site survey and/or vermin control contractor's visit reports that identify a significant risk during storage • Baiting records • Store bait box map • Training records
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	<p>VC.3.e Where farmers or farm personnel are baiting grain stores, they must have read and understood the Red Tractor ‘Safe mouse control in a grain store’ guidance / training document**. The training must be documented. (This can be N/A if using a professional vermin control contractor.)</p>	
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*GUIDANCE: *Products used must be on the approved list hosted at <https://www.hse.gov.uk/biocides/uk-list-active-substances.htm>*

***<https://redtractorassurance.org.uk/document-library/>*


Soil Management


Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
<p>SM.1 A Soil Management Plan (SMP) must be established and implemented</p>	<p>SM.1.a Production practices are adjusted to maintain soil structure and control erosion</p> <p>SM.1.b The classification of soils on the farm is known</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Management Plan

Environmental Protection and Contamination Control

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
<p>EC.1 (KEY) Potential pollutants must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution to crops, feedstuffs, animals, soils, groundwater and watercourses</p>	<p>EC.1.a Fuel tanks are bunded where required by legislation</p> <p>EC.1.b PPPs are kept in a locked store with access only given to trained and authorised personnel</p> <p>EC.1.c Manufactured fertiliser is stored on a hard, dry surface</p>	

	<p>EC.1.d AN fertilisers are stored in accordance with the HSE document ‘Storing and Handling Ammonium Nitrate’</p> <p>EC.1.e Any fertiliser spillage can be contained</p> <p>EC.1.f Organic manures are not stored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within 10m of inland freshwaters or coastal waters • within 50m of a spring, well or borehole <p>EC.1.g Liquid fertiliser is stored in suitable tanks or bowsers:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">liquid fertiliser tanks are either bunded or have lockable or removable tap handles</p>
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Potential pollutants include, but are not limited to, PPPs, fertilisers – manufactured and organic, anaerobic digestate, fuel oil, empty containers, disinfectants and rodenticides. Watercourse includes, water courses (ditches, streams, rivers), ponds, lakes, reservoirs, canals, estuaries, coastline. Organic manure includes livestock manures, sewage sludge/biosolids, compost, digestates, organic industrial waste</i></p>	
<p>EC.1.1 (KEY) The PPP store must be of a suitable design, construction and layout</p>	<p>EC.1.1.a The store has adequate ventilation</p> <p>EC.1.1.b The lighting within the store is sufficient to read product labels</p> <p>EC.1.1.c The store is frost-proof</p> <p>EC.1.1.d The store is away from areas presenting a risk of fire and at least 4m away from flammable materials and/or sources of ignition</p> <p>EC.1.1.e Warning signs on or adjacent to, the door including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general warning sign • no smoking sign • naked flames prohibited sign

	<p>EC.1.1.f Liquids cannot contaminate granules and powders</p> <p>EC.1.1.g Fixed shelving is strong enough to support product</p> <p>EC.1.1.h Emergency facilities are available to deal with spillages e.g. sand/absorbent granules/an adequate sump/ability to retain spillages (i.e. bunded)</p> <p>EC.1.1.i An outside cage is only used where the product is supplied in a container designed specifically for outside storage.</p> <p>EC.1.1.j Segregation of product and empty packaging</p> <p>EC.1.1.k Emergency phone numbers are displayed</p> <p>EC.1.1.m A first aid kit, including eye wash, is available</p> <p>EC.1.1.n A fire extinguisher is available</p>	
<p>EC.1.2 A list of stored PPPs must be available and updated on a regular basis</p>		<p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of stored PPPs
<p>EC.2 In the case of packaging breakages PPPs must be transferred to a suitable container</p>	<p>EC.2.a Container has an appropriate safe closure cap or bag tie</p> <p>EC.2.b The original label information is displayed</p>	
<p>EC.3 Nitrogen based fertilisers must be stored in a way that minimises the risk of theft</p>	<p>EC.3.a Stored in a secure building or compound where there is no public access</p> <p>EC.3.b Product is either not stored close to, or is not visible from, a public highway (covering or sheeting is an acceptable way of ensuring the product is not visible)</p>	

	<p>EC.3.c Checks are made to ensure manufactured fertiliser has not been tampered with, moved or stolen</p> <p>EC.3.d Any theft or losses are reported to the police immediately (Tel: 101)</p> <p>EC.3.e Site map references for granular nitrogen fertiliser storage are recorded (what3words or six figure Easting and Northing reference, e.g. 123456/456789)</p>	
<p>EC.3.1 A list of stored manufactured fertiliser must be kept and updated regularly</p>	<p>EC.3.1.a Physical stock checks are carried out regularly</p>	<p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stored manufactured fertiliser list
<p>EC.3.2 (Recommendation) <i>It is recommended that you notify the relevant authorities if you are storing certain amounts and/or types of fertiliser</i></p>	<p>EC.3.2.a <i>Sites storing more than 150 tonnes of fertilisers which contain Ammonium Nitrate, where the Nitrogen content is greater than 15.75%, notify the Fire and Rescue Service</i></p> <p>EC.3.2.b <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></p>	
<p>EC.4 (KEY) PPPs must be appropriate for their intended use</p>	<p>EC.4.a Manufacturer’s instructions are followed</p> <p>EC.4.b PPPs are approved for use</p> <p>EC.4.c Unapproved product is kept in a segregated area of the pesticide store, pending collection for disposal at the earliest opportunity; clearly marked with signs/labels stating that it must not be used</p> <p>EC.4.dThe Defra Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products is adhered to and particular attention is given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • environmental impact and residue levels 	

- maximum permitted dose rates
 - any relevant risks if reduced dose rates are used
 - restrictions on repeated applications to a single crop
- rotation of modes of action (where possible)

GUIDANCE: A PPP is defined as any product with a current MAPP number

EC.4.1
PPPs are mixed/handled in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution

EC.4.1.a

Where used, measuring equipment is dedicated to this purpose, non-glass, clean and free of accumulated residues and numbering is sufficiently legible to enable accurate measurement

EC.4.1.b

Where used, weighing scales are dedicated to this purpose and are check weighed at least annually and, if necessary, calibrated

EC.4.1.c

Any dedicated PPP filling areas are designed to effectively contain any drips or spills generated by filling of PPP application equipment

EC.4.1.d

Where a dedicated filling area is not in place, a suitable alternative provision is present to control this risk (e.g. a suitably functional drip tray and selection of filling locations distanced from water courses, boreholes/springs/wells)

EC.4.1.e

Any alternative provisions used are managed appropriately to ensure they do not themselves present a risk of contamination to personnel or environment



- PPP store scale calibration record where required

<p>EC.5 (KEY) PPPs must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</p>	<p>EC.5.a PPP application does not occur in areas of high pollution risk, as identified on farm map</p> <p>EC.5.b PPP application does not occur in unsuitable conditions e.g. when there is a risk of drift or where soil conditions are unsuitable e.g. waterlogged, flooded or snow-covered soil or where the soil has been frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hours</p> <p>EC.5.c Buffer zone requirements of the PPP being applied are complied with</p> <p>EC.5.d Local beekeepers are given 48 hours' notice (unless otherwise agreed) of the intention to apply a PPP that is hazardous to bees, via direct contact/BeeConnected/equivalent</p> <p>EC.5.e Care is taken when applying near hedgerows, woodlands, wetlands, private homes or public places e.g. schools, parks, playgrounds</p>
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GUIDANCE: BeeConnected website: beeconnected.org.uk

<p>EC.6 PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators</p>	<p>EC.6.a NPTC Pesticide Application Certificates/Lantra Awards Level 2 Pesticides qualification</p> <p>EC.6.b National Register of Sprayer Operators (NRoSO) registration is held:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIS Prompt, registration with the BPCA CPD scheme or NRoSO is held for those applying grain store insecticides 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPTC/Lantra certificates • NRoSO membership number and expiry date
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GUIDANCE: PPP application operators also include those applying granular/dust PPPs, post-harvest treatment or seed treatment

EC.7
All PPP application equipment must be maintained and tested

EC.7.a
 Frequency of testing is carried out as follows:

Equipment	Testing frequency
3m+ boom sprayer	Annual NSTS test
Slug pelleter (including electric spinning disc and hydraulic/ PTO fertiliser spreaders)/≤3m/ granular herbicide applicator (boom type)	NSTS tested before the equipment is 5 years old and thereafter NSTS tested once every 6 years
Handheld/ knapsack sprayers	No testing required

EC.7.b
 Equipment calibration occurs between seasons of use, as a minimum

EC.7.c
 Equipment used to apply granular PPPs is calibrated whenever there is a change of product



- NSTS Certificates
- Calibration records

EC.7.1
PPP's must be transported in manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution

EC.7.1.a
 Transporting product through water/crossing watercourses is avoided wherever possible

EC.7.1.b
 Diluted PPPs:

- valves which control the flow of the PPP to the spraying equipment are shut during transport unless constant agitation is specifically mentioned on the label
- hoses, nozzles and other fittings are maintained in line with manufacturer's instructions

	<p>EC.7.1.c Undiluted PPPs are transported in a secure chest/cabinet/container</p>	
<p>EC.7.4 Advisers making recommendations on PPP use must be on the BASIS Professional Register</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and BASIS professional register number
<p>EC.7.5 Surplus spray mix must be dealt with in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</p>	<p>EC.7.5.a Surplus spray mix is sprayed onto designated areas (e.g. crop left specifically for the purpose) and the maximum rate is not exceeded, or securely stored pending collection by a registered waste contractor</p> <p>EC.7.5.b Tank washings and rinsates are treated in a biobed or biofilter under a registered waste exemption or disposed directly to the ground in accordance with an appropriate permit</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exemption/permit
<p>EC.8 Records must be kept of all PPP applications</p>	<p>EC.8.a Records are kept of all PPP applications, including PPPs used to treat seed, in-field PPPs, pre-harvest crop store PPPs, post-harvest PPPs and diatomaceous earths</p> <p>EC.8.b Records include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> field/store identifier for post-harvest treatments crop/variety total area sowing or planting date date and time applied justification/target for application 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPP application records

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • product name and active ingredient • rate of application • water volume • wind direction and speed • harvest interval • name of sprayer operator <p>EC.8.c Records are kept for at least 3 years</p>	
<p>EC.8.1 Systems must be in place to ensure statutory harvest intervals for PPPs are complied with</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records demonstrating harvest intervals are complied with
<p>EC.9 (KEY) Manufactured fertilisers and organic manures must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</p>	<p>EC.9.a Any materials, including waste materials, that are applied to land should have agricultural benefit</p> <p>EC.9.b Exemptions/permits to use waste materials are held</p> <p>EC.9.c A Manure Management Plan (MMP) is kept and followed when applying organic manures to land</p> <p>EC.9.e Before application the following factors are considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NVZ restrictions • soil type • soil condition • crop requirements • slope • weather conditions • the location of watercourses 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exemptions/permits • Manure Management Plan (or records detailing required information)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water supplies and abstraction points (including on neighbouring land) <p>EC.9.f Applications are not carried out during high-risk times e.g. on waterlogged, flooded or snow-covered soil or where the soil has been frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hours</p> <p>EC.9.g Biosolids are assured under the Biosolids Assurance Scheme</p> <p>EC.9.h Untreated sewage sludge, untreated abattoir or catering derived animal by-products are not applied</p> <p>EC.9.i Applications are made in accordance with Appendix</p>	
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GUIDANCE: Where an equivalent outcome can be demonstrated through participation in another nutrient management programme or initiative, this may be presented as evidence of compliance. It is not necessary to duplicate this information.

Members may wish to refer to Tried and Tested (www.triedandtested.org.uk) for support and a freely available Nutrient Management Plan template

<p>EC.9.1 Advisors making recommendations on manufactured fertiliser use must be on the FACTS Professional Register</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and FACTS professional register number
<p>EC.9.2 Fertiliser rates must be based on a calculation of the nutrient requirements of the crop and on regular analysis of nutrient levels in soil,</p>		<p>R</p>

<p>plant or nutrient solution and with consideration of nutrient content of any organic manure applications.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis results or standard analysis (e.g. RB209)
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Risk factors which could lead to runoff, which should be taken into account are: slope (especially if greater than 12 degrees), ground cover, proximity to watercourses or wetlands, weather conditions and forecasts, soil type and condition, presence and condition of land drains PPPs are defined as any product with a current MAPP number.</i></p>		
<p>EC.9.4 Documented evidence detailing the chemical content (N, P, K) of all purchased manufactured fertilisers must be kept for twelve months</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invoices/delivery records/data sheets
<p>EC.9.5 Documentary evidence must be kept which demonstrates that manufactured fertiliser is responsibly sourced and traceable, e.g. from a Fertiliser Industry Assurance Scheme (FIAS) approved supplier</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invoices/delivery records
<p>EC.10 All manufactured fertiliser application equipment must be maintained and calibrated at least annually</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calibration record
<p>EC.10.1 Records must be kept of all applications of manufactured fertilisers and organic manures</p>	<p>EC.10.1.a Records include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • field identifier/location • date of application • product type • product quantity • method of application • name of operator or contractor 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufactured fertiliser/organic manure application records

<p>EC.11 (KEY) All wastes which cannot be utilised are disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</p>	<p>EC.11.a Wastes are disposed of by a registered waste carrier</p> <p>EC.11.b Wastes are not burnt, with the exception of vegetation and untreated wood</p> <p>EC.11.c Empty PPP containers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cleaned using an integrated pressure rinsing device, or triple rinsed appropriately and the rinsate returned to the spray tank • stored securely • not reused • returned to the supplier or where non-returnable, disposed of via a registered waste carrier <p>EC.11.d Redundant PPPs are disposed of via the supplier or a registered waste carrier</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste transfer notes • Waste carrier name and registration number
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GUIDANCE:

In order to transport your own waste you must be registered (free of charge) as a low tier waste carrier: <https://www.gov.uk/register-renew-waste-carrier-broker-dealer-england>.

Opportunities are considered for:- reducing the production of waste- re-using waste (where appropriate)- recycling waste, plastics in particular

Risk Assessment

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
<p>RA.1 (KEY) A documented Crop Contamination Risk</p>	<p>RA.1.a The risk assessment takes into account all possible sources of contamination at each process</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop Contamination Risk Assessment (or

<p>Assessment must be completed</p>	<p>stage, including during short and long-term storage</p> <p>RA.1.b The following areas of possible contamination are considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical (e.g. glass, metal, clay pigeon fragments, lead shot, bitumen, stone, plastic, other crops; peas/beans, HEAR, treated seed) • chemical (e.g. pesticides, fuel oil, mycotoxins – DON, ZON, OTA, ergot, T2/HT2), which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a CIPC Store Risk Assessment for each store • for wheat: a completed AHDB mycotoxin risk assessment for the current growing season, for each field, or agronomically similar blocks of fields • biological • allergens (e.g. soy, mustard, celery) <p>RA.1.c Control measures and prevention are detailed for all the potential contaminants identified</p> <p>RA.1.d The following is included in the control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clay pigeons are not shot over standing crops of rape after the yellow bud stage • there is no shooting over stored grain 	<p>records demonstrating control of risk)</p>
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Environment Impact/Conservation and Sustainability

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
<p>EI.1 Producers must be aware of any practices that have an adverse environmental impact</p>	<p>EI.1.a Important features of biodiversity and conservation value are identified on and around the farm</p> <p>EI.1.b Practices are adopted to minimise detrimental impact on such features</p>	
<p>EI.2 A mass balance must be in place</p>	<p>EI.2.a The estimated quantity of grain and oilseed stored, per site, is recorded immediately post-harvest</p> <p>EI.2.b Records are kept for quantities of grain and oilseed which leave each site (e.g. grain passports)</p> <p>EI.2.c Carry over between harvest years is recorded</p> <p>EI.2.d Reconciliation of amounts stored vs. out-loading records is available per harvest year</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass Balance Records
<p><i>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</i></p>		
<p>EI.3 (KEY) 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: - a high biodiversity value - land with high carbon stock - land that was peatland unless evidence is provided that the cultivation and harvesting does not involve</p>	<p>EI.3.a Further details and definitions are outlined in the Appendix – these are complied with</p>	





drainage of previously undrained soil	
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Integrated Pest Management

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
IM.1 Integrated Pest Management (IPM) must be in place to proactively manage crop production	<p>IM.1.a An IPM Plan is documented and followed</p> <p>IM.1.b The IPM Plan is discussed with relevant staff, advisers and contractors</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPM Plan
<p><i>GUIDANCE: For a template IPM plan visit: https://voluntaryinitiative.org.uk/schemes/integrated-pest-management/</i></p>		
IM.2 Regular crop inspections must be undertaken and recorded		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop inspection records
IM.3 Relevant pests, diseases and weeds must be monitored regularly and recorded	<p>IM.3.a Recording is carried out directly or through participation in a relevant prediction programme</p> <p>IM.3.b Thresholds are used to avoid the routine application of PPPs</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest/weed/disease records

Irrigation

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
IG.2 Untreated sewage water must not be used	IG.2.a No evidence that untreated sewage water (defined as water	

	contaminated with human and/or municipal waste) has been used on crop production sites.	
IG.3 Where irrigating, a water management plan must be produced and used to identify opportunities for water use efficiency and reducing waste		 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water management plan
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Examples of opportunities for more efficient use of water and reducing waste may include: - computer modelling of crop's water requirements- irrigating at night- maintenance plans to reduce possibility of leakage- storage of winter storm water- water usage audit</i></p>		
IG.4 Crop irrigation must be based on an identified need	IG.4.a Irrigation need is identified through reference to suitable data sources – e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> moisture measurement crop walking records weather station data 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record of irrigation need
IG.5 Records must be kept of irrigation water usage	IG.5.a Records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> water source volume timing 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation records
IG.6 Licenses are in place where required for water used on farm	IG.6.a A valid licence or permit is in place for use of any ground water or surface water used for irrigation IG.6.b Any licensing conditions (e.g. permitted volume or timing of abstraction) are complied with	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abstraction Licence

Storage

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
<p>ST.1 (KEY) All equipment which comes into contact with grain must be thoroughly cleaned prior to use</p>	<p>ST.1.a All equipment is clean and dry before use</p> <p>ST.1.b Trailers and/or loading buckets that have been used to move/transport FYM or similar materials are cleaned, power washed, sanitised with a combined food grade detergent/disinfectant and are dry before use</p>	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Examples of equipment include that used for harvesting, transporting, handling, conveying, loading etc...</i></p>		
<p>ST.2 (KEY) The condition of crops must be determined as they go into store and an assessment made of storage and conditioning requirements</p>	<p>ST.2.a The AHDB Grain Storage Guide is followed</p> <p>ST.2.b The Safe Storage Calculator, or equivalent, has been used</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHDB Grain Storage Guide
<p><i>AHDB Grain Storage Guide: https://ahdb.org.uk/grainstorage, Safe Storage Calculator: https://ahdb.org.uk/safe-storage-time-calculator</i></p>		
<p>ST.3 (KEY) The condition of stored crops must be monitored</p>	<p>ST.3.a Monitoring timeline is outlined by your storage strategy</p> <p>ST.3.b Any temperature rises, identified during monitoring, are investigated and action taken</p> <p>ST.3.c Any water ingress identified during monitoring is investigated and action taken</p> <p>ST.3.d Records are kept of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> temperature moisture 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grain storage records

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dates of all checks • follow-up action taken 	
ST.4 Moisture meters and temperature probes must be calibrated annually and records kept		 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calibration records
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Not applicable where crops are moving immediately from farm to a central store. Calibration can be carried out on-farm using reference samples.</i></p>		
ST.5 (KEY) Insect traps must be used in stored crops	ST.5.a Insect traps are monitored in line with the timeline outlined by your storage strategy ST.5.b Records are kept of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dates of checks • insect activity • follow-up action taken 	
ST.6 Drying equipment must be regularly maintained		 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance records
ST.7 Drying equipment must be operated in line with manufacturer's instructions in a manner that prevents contamination	ST.7.a Fuel used in oil-fired driers meets commercial BSi or ISDN/ISO fuel standards ST.7.b Waste oil is not used	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operator manual • Fuel purchase records
ST.8 (KEY) Walls, floors and horizontal surfaces within storage, holding or reception facilities must be clean prior to use	ST.8.a There are no diesel or hydraulic fuel residues ST.8.b	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store cleaning records

	<p>Insect trapping is carried out before use to ensure cleaning operations have been successful</p> <p>ST.8.c Where old crop remains in store, the store is cleaned without affecting the crop which remains in store</p>	
<p>ST.9 (KEY) 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 and left to dry before use</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store cleaning records
<p><i>Guidance: The Defra Code of Practice for the Control of Salmonella:</i> https://redtractorassurance.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/DEFRA-Code-of-Practice-for-Control-of-Salmonella.pdf</p>		
<p>ST.10 Stores must be inspected immediately prior to use</p>	<p>ST.10.a Store cleanliness is checked</p>	
<p>ST.11 (KEY) Buildings must be weatherproof</p>	<p>ST.11.a No ingress of water</p>	
<p>ST.12 (KEY) Controls must be in place to protect crops from contamination with any broken glass or hard plastic</p>	<p>ST.12.a Where glass and hard plastics cannot be covered, regular checks are made to ensure there is no damage</p>	
<p>ST.13 Loading areas outside crop storage must be maintained in a clean and well drained condition</p>	<p>ST.13.a No contamination of crops during loading</p>	

<p>ST.14 (KEY) Temporary stores can only be used for the storage of crops until the 31st October</p>	<p>ST.14.a In exceptional circumstances, where this date cannot be met, a derogation has been sought and received from your certification body</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derogation from CB • Record to show all grain moved from temporary store by 31st October
<p>ST.15 (KEY) The roofs, floors and walls of temporary stores must be of a suitable construction which prevents crops becoming contaminated with earth, stones or debris</p>	<p>ST.15.a Bitumen is not used for new floors or as a filler</p> <p>ST.15.b Oilseeds do not come into contact with bitumen</p> <p>ST.15.c Flooring must be solid with no deterioration which leads to stored crops being contaminated with loose flooring material</p>	
<p>ST.16 (KEY) Buildings must have suitable and solid roofs, floors, walls and doors</p>	<p>ST.16.a No ingress of rodents or birds</p> <p>ST.16.b Bitumen is not used as a new floor or as a filler</p> <p>ST.16.c Oilseeds do not come into contact with bitumen</p> <p>ST.16.d No deterioration of flooring leading to stored crops being contaminated with loose flooring material</p>	
<p>ST.17 (KEY) The holding of grain outside must only occur in exceptional circumstances, for a maximum of five days</p>	<p>ST.17.a Grain is kept on a clean concrete base or other sealed/impervious surface</p> <p>ST.17.b Grain is covered when not being worked</p> <p>ST.17.c Records are kept of:</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outside holding records • Derogation from CB

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the reason for grain being held outside the condition of grain the length of time grain was held outside (dates and times) <p>ST.17.d If outside holding of grain needs to be extended for more than five days, a derogation is sought from the Certification Body</p>	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Exceptional circumstances could include delayed collection outside growers' control where there are no storage facilities, grain waiting to be dried during a wet harvest, breakdown of a drier</i></p>		
<p>ST.18 GM crops or other GM material must not be stored with non-GM crops unless separated by a rigid physical barrier</p>		
<p><i>GUIDANCE: An example of GM material includes some animal feeds</i></p>		
<p>ST.19 Treated seed must not contaminate stored grain</p>	<p>ST.19.a This is achieved through secure segregation/a rigid physical barrier/separated by a distance of at least 3m</p> <p>ST.19.b PPP treated seed is not stored loose in a grain store containing grain</p>	

Own-Transport for Off-Farm Delivery

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
<p>OT.1 All trailers must be identified using your Red Tractor membership number and an individual trailer ID</p>	<p>OT.1.a Red Tractor membership numbers and individual trailer IDs are identifiable on the trailer and are easily visible</p>	

GUIDANCE: Members should check with their customers to ensure membership numbers and IDs are displayed in a location that is easily visible

<p>OT.2 Records must be kept of all vehicles or trailers owned, hired or leased</p>	<p>OT.2.a Records include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID number • date of purchase/hire/lease • date of disposal 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle/trailer records
<p>OT.3 All vehicles, trailers and sheets must be clean, inside and out, before use</p>	<p>OT.3.a If vehicles/trailers/sheets have carried anything other than combinable crops you refer to the AIC Haulage Exclusion and Sensitive lists to determine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether you can use the vehicle/trailer/sheet for combinable crops again • if you can continue to use the vehicle/trailer/sheet for combinable crops, what the process is for cleaning it <p>OT.3.b Vehicles/trailers/sheets are cleaned according to the requirements in the AIC Haulage Sensitive list</p> <p>OT.3.c Vehicles are inspected to ensure they are clean before loading</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning records

GUIDANCE: The AIC TASCC Haulage Exclusion List provides details of products which, if they have been carried in your vehicle/trailer, mean that vehicle/trailer cannot be used for combinable crops/sugar beet again: <https://www.aictradeassurance.org.uk/latest-documents/aic-haulage-exclusion-list-appendix-1/>

The AIC TASCC Haulage Sensitive List provides details of products which, if they have been carried in your vehicle/trailer, require specific actions to clean the vehicle/trailer out: <https://www.aictradeassurance.org.uk/latest-documents/tascc-sensitive-list-appendix-2/>

For anything else that is not covered in these lists you can clean your vehicle/trailer as appropriate

<p>OT.4 Records are kept of the vehicle's/trailer's three previous loads</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of previous loads
<p>OT.5 Vehicles/trailers carrying combinable crops must be sheeted during delivery off-farm</p>		
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Sugar beet trailers do not need to be sheeted</i></p>		

Urea

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
<p>UR. 1 Fertiliser containing urea must only be applied where the following requirements are met (NEW)</p>	<p>UR.1.a Protected/inhibited fertilisers containing solid urea can be applied within any product use by/best before dates</p> <p>UR.1.b Protected/inhibited fertilisers containing liquid urea can be applied with the prescribed rate of protector/inhibitor for the application, and within any product use by/best before date</p> <p>UR.1.c In England, unprotected/uninhibited solid fertiliser containing urea can only be applied between 15th January and 31st March</p> <p>UR.1.d In England, unprotected/uninhibited liquid fertiliser containing urea can be</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application records Name and FACTS professional register number Recommendation sheet for applications

	<p>applied between 15th January and 31st March</p> <p>UR.1.e In England, unprotected/uninhibited liquid fertiliser containing urea can be applied between 1st April and last application in autumn* only if agronomic justification is provided by FACTS-qualified farm personnel** or o Advice specific for the crop has been provided by a FACTS-Qualified Adviser and been followed (see EC 9.1)</p> <p>UR.1.f In Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales fertiliser containing urea (solid and liquid) can be applied as per relevant legislation</p>	
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** All applications should be made before the end of October in accordance with RB209.*

*** A member of the FACTS Professional Register.*

Protected/inhibited means urease inhibitors or treatments to mitigate ammonia emissions.

This standard includes: All mineral fertilisers for agricultural use, containing 1% ureic nitrogen or more, except urea solution for late foliar application for protein