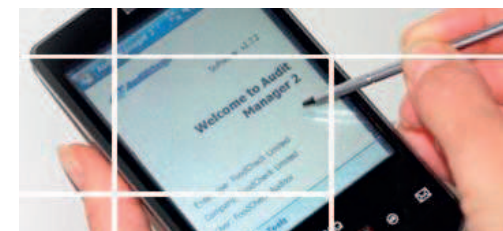


Combinable Crops Farm Record Book



Combinable Crops Record Book

Harvest 2009

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SECTION 1: GENERAL RECORDS

Name _____

FABBL Membership No. _____

Address _____

Tel No. _____ Fax No. _____

Email _____

SPRAYER / SEED TREATMENT / GRANULAR DUST OPERATORS CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCE

Name	Certificate No.	Name	Certificate No.	Name	Certificate No.

CONSULTANTS BASIS / FACTS DETAILS

Name	Basis No.	Facts No.	Address

CONTRACTORS DETAILS

Name	Certificate details	Name	Certificate details	Name	Certificate details

SPRAY OPERATORS NRoSO DETAILS

Name	NRoSO No.

SPRAYER NSTS DETAILS

Make	NSTS No.	Date last test

CONTRACTORS SPRAYER NSTS DETAILS

Make	NSTS No.	Date last test

LOCAL BEEKEEPERS LIAISON OFFICER

Name	Tel No.

SECTION 3: CHEMICAL, FERTILIZER AND GRANULAR DUST APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Equipment type and make	Date calibrated	Checked by	Comments	Date maintained	Checked by	Comments

SECTION 4: GRAIN HANDLING EQUIPMENT Combines, Trailers, Grain Driers, Elevators, Cleaners, Loader Buckets, etc.

Equipment type and make	Date cleaned/ sanitised	Date maintained	Cleaned by	Action/Notes

SECTION 5: MOISTURE METERS/TEMPERATURE PROBES

Equipment type and make	Date calibrated	Checked by	Action/Notes

SECTION 8: EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS USE MOBILE/LANDLINE TO PHONE HELP – PHONE LOCATION: _____

DO NOT PUT YOURSELF AT RISK – RAISE THE ALARM – INFORM OTHERS OF INCIDENT – CALL IMMEDIATE AND APPROPRIATE HELP

FIRE OR EMERGENCY	FIRE OR EMERGENCY	OTHER IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS
DIAL 999 and give the following details:	Location of Fire Extinguishers	DOCTOR
Farm Address	Location of Washing Facilities	LOCAL POLICE
	Location of Gas/Electricity Isolation Points	ELECTRICITY CO
		GAS CO
Postcode	Location of Water Supply	WATER CO
Farm Contact	Location Surface and Foul Water Drains/Access Points	FARM WATCH
Farm Telephone		EMERGENCY WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANIES
Farm Map Reference	POLLUTION RISKS AND SPILLAGES	
Sheet No. EAST: NORTH:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect any water (surface/ground) soil or air at risk Contain spillages wherever possible BUT maintain safety Call Environment Agency 0800 80 70 60, pass on details. Dial 999 if severe 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe nature of incident and include any remaining safety hazards Safely move staff, livestock, machinery away from the danger area Inform Fire Brigade of locations of Gas cylinders, Chemicals/Substances that may be highly flammable, explosive, corrosive, poisonous, oxidising agents or give off noxious fumes If appropriate ensure premises are registered under the Dangerous Substances (Notification and Marketing of Sites) Regulations and Radioactive Substances Act 	Absorbant to contain liquids?	
	Divert from drains how?	LOCAL AUTHORITY / ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
	Location of spillage kit?	
	Brush Solids and contain in bags	
	Use appropriate PPEs; keep safe	DO NOT TAKE RISKS!
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES & LOCATIONS	Call relevant authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signpost your premises from the road
	ACCIDENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure staff are trained in safe operations and emergency procedures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If severe, DIAL 999 and pass on details as above 	
	TRAINED FIRST AIDER (name)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure machinery and equipment is regularly maintained and safeguarded
	Location of First Aid Box	
Manufacturer/Supplier Emergency Contact No's		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all emergency standby equipment & environment systems are maintained, with important spares available
	Nearest Casualty Department is at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly service and test alarms
	HSE Telephone	Display copies of this form in all working areas and offices

SECTION 9: PESTICIDE INVENTORY continued

Date	Pack	Quantity	Current Approval	Date	Notes
Product				Product	
				FERTILIZERS	
				DISINFECTANT TYPE	
				WASTE DISPOSAL DETAILS	

SECTION 11: SECURE STORAGE OF FERTILIZER SELF ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST FOR FARMERS

Mineral [or Manufactured] fertilizer is a valuable product for farmers and growers but is potentially dangerous in the wrong hands. The storage and security of fertilizer in your possession is therefore of paramount importance and the purpose of this self assessment is to help you to ensure that basic storage and security is maintained.

You must not sell fertilizer unless the purchaser is known by you to be a bona-fide user and if you re-sell ammonium nitrate fertilizer with a high nitrogen content, (i.e. a nitrogen content of more than 28% of its weight), you must be in possession of a valid detonation resistance certificate for that batch.

		YES	NO
1.	Did you obtain your fertilizer from a Fertilizer Industry Assurance Scheme (FIAS) approved supplier?		
2.	Is your fertilizer stored away from areas where there is public access?		
3.	Have you ensured that your fertilizer is not stored or left unattended within sight of a public highway?		
4.	Do you have a current inventory of your fertilizer stock?		
5.	Does your inventory detail the type and brand of fertilizer delivered, stored and used?		
6.	Do you have a record of the manufacturers' code numbers		
7.	Is your fertilizer stored in a secure building or compound? Or Is your fertilizer stored fully sheeted with tamper evident precautions?		
8.	Do you have a protocol, which is known to all staff, detailing what action must be taken if stored fertilizer is tampered with or unaccountably goes missing (i.e. theft)?		
9.	How often do you check your fertilizer stock to ensure that any discrepancy is noticed as soon as possible? (Tick as appropriate) Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/>		
10.	If you store 25 tonnes or more of fertilizer, have you notified your local fire officer and Health and Safety Executive (HSE)? For further advise please refer to SI 1990 No. 304 – The Dangerous Substances (Notification and Marking of Sites) Regulations 1990.		
11.	If you are storing 150 tonnes or more of ammonium nitrate or ammonium nitrate based fertilisers which contain more than 15.75% nitrogen by weight, have you notified the Health and Safety Executive?		

If you have answered 'NO' to any of the above questions record what steps you are taking to make it 'YES'.

SECTION 12: GRAIN STORE RISK ASSESSMENT

This assessment can be aided by the guidance in appendix 7, page 41, of the SAI Global/FABBL Assured Combinable Crops Scheme Standards Book

Location	Hazards	Risk	Action	Recommendations if risk exists
Ceiling				
Ceiling				
Roof				
Ceilings/walls				
Walls				
All areas				
In-take pit				
All areas				
Floor/ loading area				
Grain dryers				
All areas				
All areas				
All areas				
All areas				
All areas				

SECTION 13: 2011 HGCA MYCOTOXIN RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL

Risk Assessment for Fusarium mycotoxins Instructions

To assess the risk of fusarium mycotoxins in wheat (for single or multiple fields) enter data into the yellow cells of the risk assessment sheet.

Below the address enter details of the store (Store name) into which wheat from a single or multiple fields has been placed. Then enter individual field names (Field name). Fields can be grouped if grown with the same agronomy.

For each field enter the appropriate risk score for the factors stated.

Cultivation. Crop debris is an important source of fusarium. Complete burial by ploughing reduces risk to the greatest extent while risk is highest with direct drilling. Intensive non-inversion tillage (3 or more cultivations with discs, tines or chisel plough) is more effective at reducing risk than standard non-inversion tillage (1 or 2 cultivations). Note that several cultivations may be achieved in a single pass using appropriate machinery.

Wheat variety. Enter according to HGCA Recommended List rating for fusarium ear blight. If score is not known, assume susceptible and allocate score of 1. Spring wheat varieties should be given a score of 0.

T3 fungicide. Using an appropriate dose rate of a T3 ear fungicide recommended against fusarium and/or mycotoxin production reduces the risk. Current approved fungicides are products containing dimoxystrobin, metconazole, prothioconazole, epoxiconazole, tebuconazole, bromuconazole or thiophanate methyl.

Rainfall at flowering. Wet weather promotes fusarium development. The score is based on total rainfall during flowering (GS59-69 – full ear emergence to end of flowering)

Rainfall pre-harvest. Based on total rainfall from crop starting to ripen (GS87 – hard dough) to harvest.

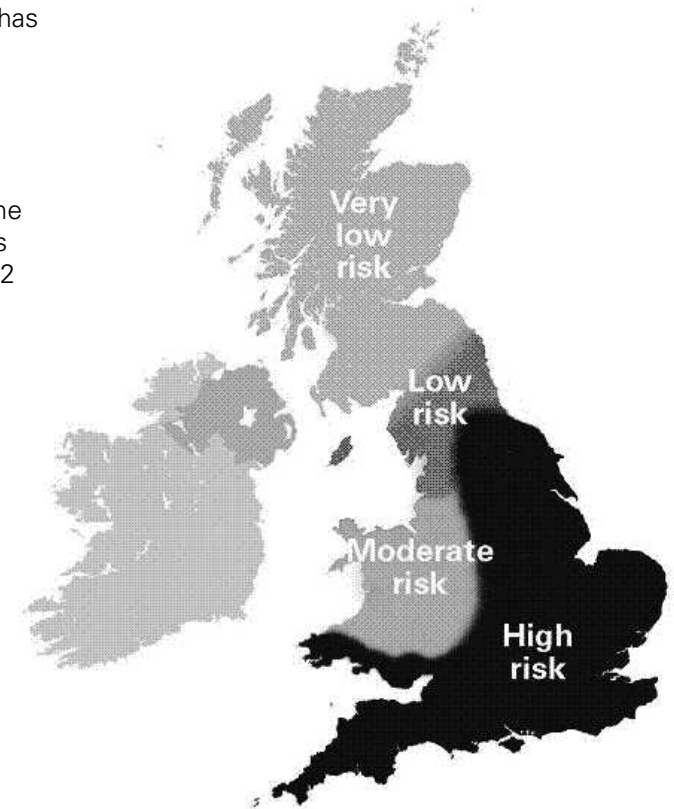
Map of risk areas. The high risk area now includes all parts of Southern Welsh counties, Gloucestershire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, Northamptonshire and Yorkshire.

The overall risk score is then calculated automatically.

Below the risk assessment table you can also record the date on which the assessment(s) was completed. You can sign the record as proof of when the assessment was made.

For more information on minimising the risk to fusarium mycotoxins refer to the HGCA guidelines.

Revised May 2011



SECTION 13: 2011 HGCA MYCOTOXIN RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL

			<<field name>>	<<field name>>	<<field name>>	<<field name>>	<<field name>>	<<field name>>
Factor	Details	Risk	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
Region (see map below)	High	4						
	Moderate	2						
	Low	-2						
	Very low	-4						
Previous Crop	Maize	6						
	Other	0						
Cultivation	Direct drilled	4						
	Standard Minimum tillage	3						
	Intensive Minimum tillage	2						
	Plough (soil inversion)	0						
Wheat variety	RL Resistance rating 1-5	1						
	RL Resistance rating 6-9	0						
	Your pre-flowering score		0	0	0	0	0	0
T3 fungicide	Under 50% rate of recommended product	0						
	50-74% rate of recommended product	-2						
	75% or above rate of recommended product	-3						
Rainfall at flowering (GS 59-69)	More than 80 mm	9						
	40-80 mm	6						
	10-40 mm	3						
	Less than 10mm	0						
Rainfall pre-harvest (GS87 to harvest)	More than 120mm	12						
	80-120 mm	9						
	40-80 mm	6						
	20-40 mm	3						
	Less than 20 mm	0						
	Your final score		0	0	0	0	0	0
			Date: <input type="text"/>	Signature: <input type="text"/>				

Final risk scores must be reported on the grain passport, and lots with scores greater than 15 should be tested and the result reported. Additionally, growers should check end-user requirement (e.g. for breakfast cereals) if for mycotoxin testing is required at lower risk score values. NB: Please use the HGCA Mycotoxin Risk Assessment Tool at www.hgca.com for full detailed up to date forms and information.

APPENDIX: How to calculate the LERAP buffer zone applicable to the proposed spray operation

You will have considered the three key elements required to establish what reduction in the buffer zone, if any, is applicable or the proposed spray operation: the dose to be applied; the LERAP-Low Drift rating (star rating) of spray equipment being used; and the size of the watercourse. In order to calculate the reduction applicable you will need to refer to the tables overleaf.

- A** Identify which is the appropriate table. This will depend upon the star rating of the sprayer being used.
- B** From the first row of the table, identify which column contains the application rate that you have chosen.
- C** From the first column of the table, identify which row contains the range within which the size of the associated watercourse falls.

The box at which the column and row intersect contains the buffer zone requirement which is applicable to the proposed application.

Make a record of the conclusions reached as a result of the LERAP

It is a legal requirement of the LERAP scheme that a written record be kept of each LERAP conducted. Even if users simply decide instead to apply the standard five metre buffer zone, that decision will still need to be recorded.

All records of LERAPs that have been conducted must be available for inspection for a period of three years following the spray operation.

Tank Mixes

- If a tank mix contains a Category 'A' product then the standard 5m (or 1m for a dry ditch) buffer zone *always* applies – i.e. the worst case scenario applies.
- Where two or more Category 'B' products are tank mixed, the qualifying dose (i.e. that used in the LERAP to calculate the required buffer zone) is that of the product which is being applied at the greatest dose relative to the maximum permitted for the use. For example, if product 'X' at 3/4 dose is to be tank mixed with product 'Y' at 1/4 dose, then only the 3/4 dose is used for the LERAP.
- If only one of the products being mixed has a buffer zone requirement, the dose at which that product is applied will be the qualifying dose rate. For example, if product 'X' (Category B) at 1/4 dose is mixed with a 3/4 dose of product 'Z' (no buffer zone requirement), then the former (i.e. 1/4) dose is the qualifying dose used in the LERAP.

1: Standard reference sprayer

Size of watercourse	Dose of application			
	Full Dose	3/4 Dose	1/2 Dose	1/4 Dose
All watercourses less than 3 metres	5m	4m	2m	1m
All watercourses 3-6 metres	3m	2m	1m	1m
All watercourses greater than 6 metres	2m	1m	1m	1m
Dry ditch	1m	1m	1m	1m

2: LERAP – low drift* sprayer

Size of watercourse	Dose of application			
	Full Dose	3/4 Dose	1/2 Dose	1/4 Dose
All watercourses less than 3 metres	4m	2m	1m	1m
All watercourses 3-6 metres	2m	1m	1m	1m
All watercourses greater than 6 metres	1m	1m	1m	1m
Dry ditch	1m	1m	1m	1m

3: LERAP – low drift sprayer**

Size of watercourse	Dose of application			
	Full Dose	3/4 Dose	1/2 Dose	1/4 Dose
All watercourses less than 3 metres	2m	2m	1m	1m
All watercourses 3-6 metres	1m	1m	1m	1m
All watercourses greater than 6 metres	1m	1m	1m	1m
Dry ditch	1m	1m	1m	1m

4: LERAP – low drift* sprayer**

Size of watercourse	Dose of application			
	Full Dose	3/4 Dose	1/2 Dose	1/4 Dose
All watercourses less than 3 metres	1m	1m	1m	1m
All watercourses 3-6 metres	1m	1m	1m	1m
All watercourses greater than 6 metres	1m	1m	1m	1m
Dry ditch	1m	1m	1m	1m

N.B. Dose of application – where the actual dose being applied falls between those given above, the dose should be rounded up to the nearest stated dose category.



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