



BRITISH ORNAMENTAL PLANT PRODUCERS

CERTIFICATION SCHEME GROWER STANDARDS

(1). CONTINUAL DEVELOPMENT

(2). UKAS CERTIFICATION

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Key to text:

Grey = sections only applicable to UKAS Certification Standard

CONTENTS

		Page
	INTRODUCTION	5
1.0	STRATEGIC ISSUES	
1.1	<u>HEALTH AND SAFETY</u>	
	1.1.1 FEPA requirements	6
	1.1.2 COSHH assessment	13
	1.1.3 Health and safety policy and assessment	13
	1.1.4 First aid	14
	1.1.5 Fire risks	15
1.2	<u>ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES</u>	
	1.2.1 Environmental and wildlife conservation	16
	1.2.2 Growing media	16
	1.2.3 Energy use	17
	1.2.4 Water supply and use	17
	1.2.5 Pollution safeguards	18
	1.2.6 Environmental pollution	19
	1.2.7 Recycling	20
	1.2.8 Waste and waste disposal	20
1.3	<u>MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES</u>	
	1.3.1 Management structure	21
	1.3.2 Quality Management policy	21
1.4	<u>EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS AND STAFF TRAINING</u>	
	1.4.1 Employment documentation	21
	1.4.2 Staff training and appraisals	22
1.5	<u>INTERNAL AUDITS</u>	23
2.0	PRODUCTION ISSUES	
2.1	<u>CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS</u>	
	2.1.1 Nursery site	24
	2.1.2 Glasshouses / polytunnels and standing out areas	26
	2.1.3 Production materials	27
	2.1.4 Vermin	28
	2.1.5 Visitor arrangements	28
	2.1.6 Staff arrangements	28

2.2	<u>CLEANING</u>	
	2.2.1 Between batches	29
	2.2.2 End of season	29
	2.2.3 Broken glass	30
2.3	<u>PEST, DISEASE AND WEED CONTROL</u>	
	2.3.1 Identification and training	30
	2.3.2 Monitoring	30
	2.3.3 Biological control	31
	2.3.4 Pest outbreaks	31
2.4	<u>NUTRITION</u>	
	2.4.1 Growing media	31
	2.4.2 Fertiliser use	32
2.5	<u>ROUTINE CHECKING, CALIBRATION AND RECORDING</u>	
	2.5.1 Temperatures and humidities	35
	2.5.2 Aspirated screens	35
	2.5.3 Supplementary and day length lighting	35
	2.5.4 Solarimeters	35
	2.5.5 Other equipment	35
	2.5.6 Crop sprayers	36
	2.5.7 Seed, bulbs and stock plants	36
	2.5.8 Traceability of inputs	37
2.6	<u>PRODUCT QUALITY</u>	
	2.6.1 Establishment and product uniformity	37
	2.6.2 Specifications	37
	2.6.3 Product development	38
	2.6.4 Bought in plant material	38
	2.6.5 Sub-contractors	38
	2.6.6 Spot buying (irregular purchasing of finished plant material)	39
2.7	<u>LABELLING</u>	
	2.7.1 Traceability labelling	39
	2.7.2 Consumer labelling	39
3.0	<u>HARVEST AND POST-HARVEST HANDLING</u>	
3.1	<u>HARVESTING</u>	40
3.2	<u>POST-HARVEST HANDLING</u>	
	3.2.1 Temperature control and storage	40
	3.2.2 Traceability	41

	3.2.3 Post-Harvest Chemical treatments	41
4.0	CUSTOMER RELATED ISSUES	
4.1	<u>PRODUCTION PLANNING AND CONTROL</u>	44
4.2	<u>TRANSPORT AND DELIVERY</u>	44
	4.2.1 Transport	44
	4.2.2 Delivery records	44
	4.2.3 Delivery conditions	44
4.3	<u>SHELF LIFE / RETAIL / GARDEN PERFORMANCE</u>	
	4.3.1 Product performance	45
	4.3.2 Growth regulation	45
	4.3.3 Species	45
4.4	<u>CUSTOMER QUERIES</u>	
	4.4.1 Complaints policy	45
	4.4.2 Query / complaint procedures	45
	4.4.3 Complaint review	45
	4.4.4 Returns and out of specification products	46
4.5	<u>TRADING CONDITIONS</u>	
	4.5.1 Insurance	46
	4.5.2 Terms and conditions	46
	Annex 1	47
5.0	USEFUL SOURCES OF INFORMATION	49

INTRODUCTION

These Standards form the basis of the British Ornamental Plant Producers Certification Scheme. The Standard is the main document from which growers will produce their own nursery specific manual. This nursery manual will take into account individual nursery practices and customer demands but will comply with all the conditions of the Standard. The aim of the Standard and the nursery manual, via the development of quality management procedures, is to ensure the production and supply of quality products thereby maintaining and developing customer satisfaction. Businesses will use their specific nursery manual to comply with the British Ornamental Plant Producers Certification Scheme. Evaluation will be based on an inspection to determine how the nursery manual complies with the Standard and how the nursery's working practice complies with its own manual.

This Standard is designed to formalise good nursery / agricultural practice and is divided into 4 main sections: -

- 1) **Strategic issues**
- 2) **Production issues**
- 3) **Harvest and Post-harvest Handling (if applicable)**
- 4) **Customer related issues**

Compliance Criteria are classified as either '**Major**' or '**Minor**' requirements.

The term '**Major**' indicates that failure to comply with this compliance criteria would be considered a major non-conformance. Failure to comply with a '**Minor**' compliance criteria would be considered a minor non-conformance. Certain compliance criteria are identified as 'No not applicable (No N/A)'. These must be evaluated and may not be justified as being 'not applicable', unless they are not relevant to the business. See Scheme Rules for further details on Compliance Criteria.

Any records, nursery manuals and past audits should be kept for a minimum of two years, or longer if legally required. No N/A.

1.0 STRATEGIC ISSUES

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
1.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES		
1.1.1 FEPA requirements	<p>1.1.1.1 As a minimum requirement existing staff born after 31 December 1964 carrying out operations involving pesticide usage must hold the relevant National Proficiency Training Council (NPTC) Foundation Module (PA1) and certification for the specific application unless under the direct and personal supervision of a Certificate holder. Copies of certificates must be held on record for reference. No N/A.</p> <p>1.1.1.2 All pesticide advice supplied to the business by outside organisations must be from personnel who have the appropriate BASIS qualification and ideally belong to the BASIS Professional Register. Copies of all certificates must be held on record for reference. No N/A.</p> <p>1.1.1.3 Pesticides must be safely and appropriately stored, separate from other products, in a store or cabinet of approved design. Storage must comply with national, regional or local legislation No N/A.</p> <p>1.1.1.4 The store must be large enough to hold peak requirements of pesticides and capable of retaining spillage of the maximum amount held plus 10%. No N/A.</p>	

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
1.1.1 FEPA requirements continued	1.1.1.5 The bund (floor and walls) must be sound and resistant to permeability by liquid pesticides. No N/A.	
	1.1.1.6 The store must be fire resistant, (minimum requirement RF30 - resistant to fire for 30 minutes) and sited to minimise the likelihood of fire and at least 4 metres away from combustible materials if not separated by a fire proof wall. No N/A.	
	1.1.1.7 The store must also be sited to minimise the danger of pollution of ground and surface waters. No N/A.	
	1.1.1.8 The store must be frost free, protected from extremes of temperature, ventilated, dry, properly lit and secure against unauthorised access. No N/A.	
	1.1.1.9 The store must be clearly and correctly marked with the general danger warning sign and with signs prohibiting smoking. No N/A.	
	1.1.1.10 The store shall be adequately shelved, with a non-absorbent material. No N/A.	
	1.1.1.11 Powders must be stored above liquids. No N/A.	
	1.1.1.12 The pesticide store must be supplied with accessible emergency facilities to deal with operator contamination as follows:- Emergency contact numbers and	

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
1.1.1 FEPA requirements continued	1.1.1.12 continued clear accident procedures Eye wash, first aid kit and basic first aid instructions clearly signed Clean running water all no more than 10 metres away. No N/A.	1.1.1.13 The store shall be equipped with:- a container holding an absorbent, inert material for absorbing spillages a brush and shovel a sign to be used in case of accidental spillage. No N/A.
	1.1.1.14 Pesticides transported in vehicles, bowsers and sprayers must be stored safely in transit to the application site and remain safely stored at the site. No N/A.	
		1.1.1.15 The pesticide mixing area, if away from the pesticide store, shall be equipped with the appropriate utensils and water supply to enable accurate mixing and to deal with spillages. No N/A.
		1.1.1.16 The area and utensils shall be cleaned regularly to avoid contamination. No N/A.
	1.1.1.17 Pesticides must be kept in their original containers. Alternative containers must only be used in the case of breakage / damage, and a label must be applied to the new container giving full product details as per the original container. No N/A.	

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
1.1.1 FEPA requirements continued	<p>1.1.1.18 An inventory of pesticides in store must be maintained, documented at least monthly and reconciled annually. Invoices for used and stored pesticides must be retained. No N/A.</p>	
	<p>1.1.1.19 Only pesticides approved in the country of use with the appropriate recommendation (off-label and extrapolation included) must be stored and used. Pesticides for use on crops not certified under BOPP must be kept separate within the store. There must be evidence of official approval for use of the pesticide for the crops it is applied to. Pesticides used must also correspond with documented customer guidelines. There must be evidence of access to current lists of approved pesticides for use on the crops grown and to lists of pesticides prohibited in the EU. No N/A.</p>	
	<p>1.1.1.20 Records must be maintained of all pesticide applications, including the use of soil and growing media sterilants, and pesticides added to bulb hot water treatments. The records must be of sufficient detail and cover the following parameters: product(s) applied; active ingredient; quantity mixed up and applied; dose rate (written or symbols); evidence that product label instructions have been followed and the treatment accurately prepared; method of application / machine</p>	

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
1.1.1 FEPA requirements continued	<p>1.1.1.20 continued used; size of area treated; application calculation considering velocity, surface area to be covered, pressure (if applicable) and nozzle type; crop type and variety; location; date of application; operator name; re-entry time (if applicable and evidence it has been observed); and justification for application (common name of pest, disease or weed recorded). The records must be signed off by a technically responsible individual who authorises each application. No N/A.</p> <p>1.1.1.21 Appropriate protective clothing must be provided, worn (as per pesticide label instructions) and stored correctly in a ventilated locker away from pesticides and personal clothing. No N/A.</p> <p>1.1.1.22 Protective clothing and equipment must either be cleaned or discarded directly after using pesticides according to the type of use (washable or single use), and the degree of soiling. Gloves must be cleaned prior to removal. Torn or damaged clothing must be disposed of. No N/A.</p> <p>1.1.1.23 Respirator filters must be checked and changed regularly and records of usage maintained. Expired filters must be disposed of. No N/A.</p>	
		1.1.1.24 Jugs and Scales shall be verified / calibrated every 6 months or replaced as necessary. No N/A.

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
1.1.1 FEPA requirements continued	<p>1.1.1.25 Spray application in progress warning signs and re-entry signs must be available and appropriately displayed. No N/A.</p> <p>1.1.1.26 Empty pesticide containers must be cleaned in accordance with the label recommendations or triple washed, pierced and then stored safely and securely in an isolated, labelled container prior to disposal. The rinsate from empty pesticide containers must always be placed back into the spray tank when mixing. Empty pesticide containers must not be re-used for any other purpose. These requirements must be part of the written pesticide application procedure and must comply with national, regional or local legislation. No N/A.</p>	
	<p>1.1.1.27 Washed empty pesticide containers must be safely and securely stored and handled before disposal via licensed waste disposal operators. Disposal must comply with legislation and the risk to the environment shall be minimised. No N/A</p>	
	<p>1.1.1.28 Where an official collection and disposal system is used for empty pesticide containers there must be documented records of participation.</p>	
	<p>1.1.1.29 Obsolete pesticides must be disposed of via authorised / licensed specialist waste disposal operators and documented.</p>	

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
1.1.1 FEPA requirements continued		<p>1.1.1.30 Each nursery shall operate according to a documented annual integrated crop management plan approved by a BASIS qualified advisor. The plan will aim to minimise the use of harmful pesticides and encourage cultural, biological and natural control methods, where possible. The nursery shall provide evidence that at least one IPM technique from each of the following categories have been implemented: a) prevention, b) observation and c) monitoring and intervention (see Annex 1 for examples of techniques)</p> <p>Pesticide application shall be targeted according to the problem and based as much as possible on supervised control involving pest and disease monitoring rather than routine treatment. No N/A.</p>
		<p>1.1.1.31 To minimise the potential resistance or tolerance by the target pest, disease or weed, spray programmes shall be based around the use of various different active ingredients. Label directions for minimising resistance shall be followed.</p>
	<p>1.1.1.32 Where plants are exported there must be documented evidence that any pesticides used do not contravene restrictions in the country of destination. No N/A.</p>	
	<p>1.1.1.33 Buffer zones (no spray buffer zones) must be in place to protect local water courses and Local Environmental</p>	

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
1.1.1 FEPA requirements continued	1.1.1.33 continued Risk Assessments for Pesticides (LERAP's) must be undertaken as appropriate.	1.1.1.34 An up to date list must be maintained of all plant protection products (including beneficials) approved and used on crops grown in the last 12 months. Records must include product name and active ingredient.
1.1.2 COSHH assessment	1.1.2.1 All operations must be assessed for potential hazardous substances and the suitability of control measures in place. Annual health checks shall be conducted for staff in contact with plant protection products according to local codes of practice. Any inadequacies must be documented and addressed (to a specified timetable) in an action plan that must be signed off and dated. Safety advice (i.e. data sheets) must be made readily available to staff using potentially hazardous substances. A Current Health and Safety Law poster must be completed and displayed. No N/A. 1.1.2.2 A written copy of the assessment must be made readily available and understandable to all staff. 1.1.2.3 The assessment must be reviewed on an annual basis.	
1.1.3 Health and safety policy and assessment	1.1.3.1 Every nursery must have a written Health and Safety policy which is available to staff. It must state management's attitude to health and	

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
1.1.3 Health and safety policy and assessment continued	<p>1.1.3.1 continued safety matters and indicate how the business is organised to address the issue. It must be reviewed and updated when the COSHH and H&S risk assessments are reviewed in line with any changes to H&S arrangements. No N/A.</p> <p>1.1.3.2 Any potentially hazardous tasks on the nursery and appropriate control measures must be assessed based on national, regional or local legislation. Any inadequacies must be documented and addressed (to a specific timetable) in an action plan that must be signed off and dated. The risk assessment must be reviewed and updated when any changes in activities occur. No N/A</p>	
	<p>1.1.3.3 A written copy of the assessment must be made readily available and understandable to all staff.</p> <p>1.1.3.4 The assessment must be reviewed on an annual basis.</p> <p>1.1.3.5 Appropriate protective clothing must be provided and worn for hazardous tasks.</p>	
1.1.4 First aid	<p>1.1.4.1 The nursery must have a nominated person (s) to take charge in an emergency.</p> <p>1.1.4.2 An adequate number of trained first aiders must be available based on a risk assessment of the business. E.g. a 'medium risk' business employing 20 to 100 staff, the recommended ratio is one first aider for every 50 employed. No N/A.</p>	

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
1.1.4 First aid continued	1.1.4.3 First aiders must have received the correct HSE approved training and possess a valid first aid at work certificate. No N/A.	
	1.1.4.4 An adequate number of first aid boxes must be available on the nursery according to national, regional or local legislation. Boxes must be stocked and must not contain medicines. No N/A.	
	1.1.4.5 Notices must be put up informing staff where the first aid box(es) is / are located and the appointed first aider(s).	
	1.1.4.6 The Accident Record Book must be completed appropriately. No N/A.	
	1.1.4.7 Nursery accident and emergency procedures must be displayed in the predominant language of the workforce and understood by all employees (via instructions and symbols as appropriate). Procedures must indicate the contact person, location of nearest means of communication and contact numbers for local emergency services. Location of fire extinguishers, emergency exits and cut-off points for electricity, gas and water must be indicated. No N/A.	
1.1.5 Fire risks	1.1.5.1 All fire risks on the nursery must be assessed. The risk assessment must be reviewed and updated when any changes in activities occur.	
	1.1.5.2 There must be evidence of fire extinguisher maintenance and servicing.	

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1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES 1.2.1 Environmental and wildlife conservation		<p>1.2.1.1 An audit of the immediate environment shall be undertaken to ensure areas of existing habitat (hedges, field margins, ponds, water courses, ditches etc) are responsibly managed and maintained and that the nursery has the minimum impact on the local environment. As appropriate, the audit shall include an assessment of the current levels of flora and fauna on the nursery. No N/A.</p> <p>1.2.1.2 There shall be a documented conservation plan, with prioritised action points, that encompasses the following areas: - sustainable production methods, animal and plant diversity, actions to avoid habitat destruction / deterioration and bio-diversity / habitat enhancement. Actions to rectify deteriorated areas on the nursery shall also be covered as appropriate. Consideration shall be given to converting unproductive sites to encourage wildlife. No N/A.</p>
1.2.2 Growing media	<p>1.2.2.1 Peat must be sourced from non-SSSI sites or nationally / internationally designated sites. Written evidence of this will be required. Alternative substrates must not come from conservation areas.</p>	<p>1.2.2.2 There shall be evidence of supplier certification under quality schemes – e.g. BOPP/GMA, RHP or ISO.</p>

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
1.2.2 Growing media continued	1.2.2.3 There shall be an action plan in place with measurable targets and a timescale for peat reduction in line with customer requirements.	
1.2.3 Energy use		<p>1.2.2.4 There shall be evidence of on-going trials on peat alternatives coupled with customer requirements.</p> <p>1.2.3.1 Every nursery shall have completed a documented Energy Audit to manage energy use and improve efficiency. The audit shall include the following items:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Review of current fuel usage (oil, gas, electricity, coal etc) compared with previous year's figures b) Heat distribution system design c) Maintenance of plant and machinery d) Insulation of plant and machinery e) Transport vehicles f) Carbon emission calculation <p>No N/A.</p>
		1.2.3.2 The audit shall be reviewed annually.
1.2.4 Water Supply and use		1.2.4.1 The design and use of irrigation systems shall minimise water wastage.
		1.2.4.2 Methods shall be adopted to predict the crop requirements for water, calculations or judgements shall be supported by data records from e.g. rain gauges, evaporation meters, tensiometers or meteorological data.
		1.2.4.3 Records of water consumption shall be maintained. If working with irrigation programmes, the calculated and

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
1.2.4 Water Supply and use continued		<p>1.2.4.3 continued actual water volumes shall be recorded. A risk assessment shall be carried out to consider potential biological, chemical or physical pollution of all sources of irrigation water. The water shall be analysed at a frequency determined by the risk assessment for pH, EC, carbonate and mineral content and interpreted against appropriate standards. Corrective actions shall be recorded.</p>
		<p>1.2.4.4 A water management plan shall be created to optimise water usage and minimise wastage.</p>
		<p>1.2.4.5 Water shall only be extracted from sustainable sources and there shall be documented records to show authorisation for water abstraction. No N/A.</p>
		<p>1.2.4.6 Irrigation of outdoor crops shall take into account documented predicted and actual rainfall and evaporation rates.</p>
1.2.5 Pollution safeguards	<p>1.2.5.1 No N/A. Fuel tanks of more than 1,500 litre capacity built, enlarged or reconstructed after September 1991 must be :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 10 metres away from any water course or drain • Surrounded by walls and a base to form a bund that is impermeable and can contain the maximum amount of fuel that can be stored and last for a minimum of 20 years • Constructed so that all taps and valves 	

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1.2.5 Pollution safeguards continued	<p>1.2.5.1 continued</p> <p>permanently fixed to the tank empty vertically downwards into the bund and are locked shut when not in use. Single drums, barrels or tanks must be banded to hold the container's contents plus an additional 10%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Below-ground tanks, where any could pollute groundwater or where soil water could corrode the tank must be inside a masonry or concrete chamber. 	
1.2.6 Environmental pollution	<p>1.2.5.2 Pesticides must be stored safely in a store of appropriate design (see section 1.1.1). Solid fertilisers must be stored in bins or on pallets away from water courses, drains etc. Liquid fertilisers must be stored in banded tanks and acids must be stored in a secure, banded building or cage. Bunds must be capable of holding 110% of the tank contents.</p>	
		<p>1.2.6.1 A Pollution Audit shall be prepared documenting the storage of pesticides, fertilisers, acids and fuel. The impact of the nursery on the local environment shall be considered e.g. light, pollution, noise, smoke, dust etc. The audit shall highlight potential sources of pollution and the methods employed to minimise any contamination risks to air, soil or water. The audit shall be reviewed on an annual basis. No N/A</p>
		<p>1.2.6.2 The method of disposal of pesticide waste and washings, including</p>

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1.2.6 Environmental pollution continued		1.2.6.2 continued hot water treatments solutions, if pesticides are added, shall be described. If washings are disposed of onto designated fallow land then the nursery must have authorisation from the Environment Agency under the Groundwater Regulations. Where washings are applied back to the crop, recommended dose rates must not be exceeded. No N/A.
1.2.7 Recycling	1.2.7.1 Businesses who are part of the packaging chain, have an annual turnover greater than £2 million and handle more than 50 tonnes of obligated packaging material must conform to 'The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2002'. The amount of packaging that must be recovered or recycled will depend upon nursery activities and the percentage obligated, calculated from recording system. No N/A.	
1.2.8 Waste and waste disposal		1.2.7.2 The quantities of material recycled (via local programmes) shall be recorded. Recycled and recyclable materials shall be used where possible, provided this does not increase pest and disease risk. 1.2.8.1 A waste audit shall be carried out to document all possible waste products. This shall include a plan for reducing wastage and evidence that actions have been carried out. The audit shall be reviewed on an annual basis. No N/A.

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
1.2.8 Waste and waste disposal continued		1.2.8.2 There shall be adequate provision on the premises for waste disposal. Different types of waste must be identified and stored separately.
	1.2.8.3 There must be evidence of compliance with the Agricultural Waste Regulations and exemptions if appropriate.	
		1.2.8.4 There shall be evidence that the business complies with the Fera Code of Practice for the Management of Agricultural and Horticultural waste.
		1.2.8.5 There shall be no disposing of plant material (green waste) within 10m of production areas unless in a purpose-built, covered, composting unit
		1.2.8.6 Skips shall be covered when not in use.
1.3 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES		
1.3.1 Management structure	1.3.1.1 Each nursery must state its management structure showing areas of responsibility, contacts for major customers and plans in case of absences.	
1.3.2 Quality Management Policy	1.3.2.1 The business shall have a clearly defined and regularly reviewed Quality Management Policy.	
1.4 EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS AND STAFF TRAINING		
1.4.1 Employment documentation	1.4.1.1 At least one nominated member of management must be assigned to deal with human resource and health and safety issues and given the facility to obtain professional advice when required. Welfare and health and safety issues must be discussed and documented at	

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1.4.1 Employment documentation continued	1.4.1.1 continued meetings at least twice per year between management and nominated employees. No N/A.	
		1.4.1.2 The nursery must have accurate records of all staff and sub-contractors (e.g. casual labour) working on the nursery. The records must include full name, date employment commenced, period of employment, working hours and overtime details. Records must be kept for at least 24 months from the date of the first inspection.
	1.4.1.3 Gangmasters used for any operations must be registered with the Gangmaster Licensing Authority.	
1.4.2 Staff training and appraisals		1.4.2.1 All companies shall have a written training policy and programme and shall keep training records (attendance records and certificates). The training records shall include the topics covered, the trainer, the date and attendees.
		1.4.2.2 All staff shall be given training as appropriate to carry out their tasks.
	1.4.2.3 Formal on-going training must be given to staff operating dangerous or complex equipment or handling hazardous substances.	
		1.4.2.4 Training programmes shall cover both technical / cultural operations training and interpersonal skills training. Training can be both in-house and external.

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1.4.2 Staff training and appraisals continued		1.4.2.5 Key staff shall receive annual appraisals.
1.5 INTERNAL AUDITS		
	1.5.1 One internal audit must be undertaken per year. The audit must be based on the BOPP Grower Standard and must be documented and recorded. Evidence must be presented of any corrective actions. No N/A.	
		1.5.2 Records for inspection must be kept for a minimum of two years (or longer for statutory purposes).

2.0 PRODUCTION ISSUES

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
2.1 CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS AND HYGIENE		
2.1.1 Nursery site	<p>2.1.1.1 Weeds must be controlled over the nursery site and all grass well managed. Weed free strips must be maintained around glasshouses and production areas. No N/A.</p> <p>2.1.1.2 In the case of new or rented sites a documented risk analysis must be undertaken prior to production. All aspects of production on rented sites, which are directly controlled by the grower, must conform to the Standard. The risk assessment must be revised to take account of any new food safety risks. A Management Plan and measures taken to prevent or control the risks must be documented, if health and safety or environmental risks still exist then the site must not be used. No N/A.</p>	
		2.1.1.3 Each field or greenhouse / polytunnel shall be defined in documented records, identified by a unique number / name, and where relevant a soil map prepared based on soil profile and analysis. No N/A.
	2.1.1.4 Where appropriate, crops must be grown in a rotation system. For example, bulb crops must be grown in a seven year rotation. There must be a minimum break of 3 years between rose crops grown on the same land. Records of planting date and/or plant protection product	

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2.1.1 Nursery site continued	applications must be maintained, with justification if a rotation system is not used. No N/A.	<p>2.1.1.5 A documented pre-planting assessment shall be undertaken to ensure any new site is suitable for production. The assessment shall include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A review of any site specific physical limitations b) A soil map and soil analysis (including chemical and physical parameters) c) A perennial weed assessment of the site d) A potato cyst nematode analysis if crops are to be exported e) Previous cropping history f) Pre-planting interval g) Soil borne pest and diseases
		<p>2.1.1.6 Cultivation machinery shall be suitable for use. There shall be visual evidence that soil structure is maintained and soil compaction and potential soil erosion is minimised by the use of appropriate cultivation techniques, grass cover, use of manures, drains, trees, shrubs, hedges etc.</p>
	2.1.1.7 The use of soil fumigants must be justified in writing. The use of methyl bromide is not permitted after 31 st December 2004. Alternatives to chemical fumigants must be assessed through technical knowledge, written evidence or accepted local practice.	

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
2.1.1 Nursery site continued	<p>2.1.1.8 Records of soil or substrate fumigation must be kept to include:- location, date, trade name, active ingredient, sterilisation equipment and method of application, operator name.</p> <p>2.1.1.9 When substrates are re-used steaming must be the preferred option. If chemicals are used to sterilise substrates or soils for re-use then the following must be recorded: - location of application, date, trade name, active ingredient, sterilisation method / equipment used, name of operator and pre-planting interval.</p> <p>2.1.1.10 There shall be documented soil fumigation records relating to all sites covered by the inspection for at least three months prior to inspection.</p>	
2.1.2 Glasshouses / polytunnels and standing out areas	<p>2.1.2.1 The glasshouse / polytunnel floor (including under benching) and standing out areas must be kept free from weeds, crop debris and unmarketable product. No N/A.</p> <p>2.1.2.2 In outdoor production areas weed levels in the field must be kept to a minimum and appropriate to the crop and stage of growth. There must be a documented weed control programme (specific to the crop types being produced) and evidence of its implementation. No N/A.</p>	

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
2.1.3 Production materials	2.1.3.1 Peat / growing media (unless individually bagged / baled), fertilisers and other growing media ingredients used in the production of crops grown under protection must be kept in some type of covered storage.	
	2.1.3.2 Growing media destined for use in outdoor grown crops must be kept under cover if not used within 2-3 days of delivery.	
	2.1.3.3 Containers for production, such as pots and packs, must be either stored inside or under cover if outside (if not in original waterproof protective wrapping).	
	2.1.3.4 Pots and packaging must be stored in a location away from potential rodent, pest, bird, physical or chemical contamination. No N/A.	
		2.1.3.5 Reusable containers shall be re-cleaned (based on a cleaning schedule) to ensure they are free of contamination and foreign material.
		2.1.3.6 Buckets used for cut flowers shall be sterilised if crops are sensitive to the diseases that could be spread through non-cleaned containers.
		2.1.3.7 All bins / boxes used for bulbs shall be dipped in / sprayed with a proprietary sterilant and stored, where practical, under polythene or tarpaulin to protect from recontamination. In addition, once bulbs have been sterilised they shall be stored in a 'clean' area away from untreated 'dirty' bulbs.

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
2.1.3 Production materials continued	2.1.3.8 Water tanks and any large concentrated and dilute feed tanks must be covered. 2.1.3.9 Reservoirs need not be covered but surrounding embankments must be maintained to prevent weed seed contamination. 2.1.3.10 Fencing for security and safety purposes must be used around reservoirs and where appropriate, signage indicating deep water must be displayed.	
2.1.4 Vermin		2.1.4.1 Animals such as mice, rats, birds and rabbits shall be kept under control throughout the nursery using legal methods. 2.1.4.2 Any traps and baits shall be inspected regularly and be kept covered.
2.1.5 Visitor arrangements		2.1.5.1 Customers and other visitors shall be encouraged to make appointments so that they can be accompanied on site by an appropriate member of staff. Visitor and sub-contractor safety procedures shall be clearly displayed. 2.1.5.2 The office, reception or contact point shall be clearly indicated, where applicable.
2.1.6 Staff arrangements		2.1.6.1 As a minimum, on site living quarters shall be habitable and clean with the required basic services and facilities. 2.1.6.2 Adequate canteen, toilet and wash facilities away from production areas shall be available for staff on site and for field-based harvesting. No N/A.

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
2.1.6 Staff arrangements continued		<p>2.1.6.3 Hygiene rules and practices (nursery, personal and plant) shall be written down and prominently displayed on the nursery. New staff shall be made aware of the rules at induction and training shall be provided by qualified persons. The rules shall at least include the need for hand cleaning, the covering of skin cuts, limitation of smoking, eating and drinking to certain areas, notification of any relevant infections or conditions and use of suitable protective clothing.</p> <p>2.1.6.4 There shall be a policy in place relating to staff raising their own plants on the nursery.</p>
2.2. CLEANING		
2.2.1 Between batches	<p>2.1.6.5 Smoking rules must be displayed and strictly enforced, and must not take place in any building or non-designated area.</p> <p>2.2.1.1 After an area has been cleared of marketable product, it must be cleared of unsaleable plants and debris and the surface cleaned. Where stock yet to be sold remains, batches must be blocked up tidily on a regular basis.</p> <p>2.2.1.2 Piles of debris must be dealt with by the end of each working day.</p>	
2.2.2 End of season		<p>2.2.2.1 All sections of the glasshouse / cropping structure shall be cleaned at least once a year. This will involve replacing floor polythene and disinfecting Mypex. The outside of the glass shall be cleaned according to how dirty it is and</p>

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
2.2.2 End of season continued		2.2.2.1 continued the structure inside the glasshouse shall be cleaned with high-pressure water and a detergent.
		2.2.2.2 Stores, general areas used for handling, drying and grading of bulbs, hot water treatment equipment, buildings and forcing structures shall be thoroughly cleaned once a year with disinfectant. Bulb waste shall be disposed of away from production areas.
		2.2.2.3 Field grown crop debris shall be cleared away and disposed of appropriately. Justification shall be given if debris is ploughed in or top-burned.
2.2.3 Broken glass		2.2.3.1 Broken glass shall be logged and the glass removed from the area along with contaminated product. The log shall state the date and location of the incident, the reason for the damage, the degree of plant contamination and the follow up action taken.
2.3 PEST, DISEASE AND WEED CONTROL		
2.3.1 Identification and training		2.3.1.1 Pest and disease identification skills shall be developed by staff training. All permanent supervisory staff shall be able to identify commonly occurring pests, diseases and weeds (or symptoms) associated with the crops grown and the growing system adopted on the site.
2.3.2 Monitoring		2.3.2.1 All product shall be monitored on a regular basis for signs of pests, diseases, weeds and physiological problems. Monitoring procedures shall be

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
2.3.2 Monitoring continued		2.3.2.1 continued documented, and include regular crop inspections and/or the use of sticky traps, including identification of the mother plant or field of origin as appropriate.
		2.3.2.2 Records shall be kept of the results of monitoring including details of pest and disease thresholds that require action.
2.3.3 Biological control		2.3.3.1. Staff applying biological control agents shall be trained in recognition, application and monitoring techniques. Product and scientific names of biological control agents applied must be recorded.
2.3.4 Pest and disease outbreaks		2.3.4.1 A procedure shall be written down for dealing with notifiable and severe pest and disease outbreaks.
		2.3.4.2 As appropriate, companies shall be registered with DEFRA for plant passporting purposes.
		2.3.4.3 Plant passports shall be retained for at least two years.
2.4 NUTRITION		
2.4.1 Growing Media Own mix		2.4.1.1 Growing media mixed on the nursery shall have a written 'recipe'. This recipe shall be followed by staff carrying out the mixing. Media shall be appropriate for crops being produced.
		2.4.1.2 A quality control system shall be in place on the nursery to monitor the consistency of growing media produced. This system shall consist of either of the following:- - Out of each batch of growing media

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
<p>2.4.1 Growing Media continued Own mix continued</p>		<p>2.4.1.2 continued made (or once a week where frequent batches are made) a 0.5 litre sample shall be taken, bagged, date labelled and stored in a cool place for the life of the crop. An analysis for N, P, K, pH and EC shall be undertaken routinely to check the recipe is being followed accurately.</p>
<p>Proprietary</p>		<p>2.4.1.3 Bought-in growing media mixed to a stated requirement shall have a written specification. Media shall be appropriate for crops being produced.</p>
		<p>2.4.1.4 The batch number of deliveries shall be recorded and growing media samples shall also be saved and stored appropriately.</p>
<p>2.4.2 Fertiliser use</p>		<p>2.4.2.1 Fertilisers shall be stored securely to prevent theft, and in covered areas that are safe, clean and dry, off the soil, frost free but ventilated, away from water sources, direct sunlight, plant material, rodents and waste. Fertilisers shall not be stored in pesticide stores unless they are already incorporated with plant protection products (i.e. micronutrients) Hazard warning signs must be clear, permanent and visible. Spillages shall be cleaned up and measures in place to prevent water contamination.</p>
		<p>2.4.2.2 Concentrated acid shall be stored in a locked area separate from any other materials including fertilisers.</p>
		<p>2.4.2.3 When organic manures are stored on site, the storage shall be in a</p>

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
2.4.2 Fertiliser use continued		2.4.2.3 continued designated area, at least 25 metres from a water course, to avoid surface water contamination.
		2.4.2.4 Fertiliser stock records shall be maintained. The records shall detail the quantities of fertiliser in and out of store and be updated every three months and annually reconciled.
		2.4.2.5 Batch numbers of fertilisers mixed into the growing media and soil (base fertilisers or controlled release fertilisers) and those used to make up liquid feeds ('straights' or proprietary mixes) shall be recorded.
		2.4.2.6 Fertiliser applications shall be calculated according to nutrient requirements (at least once for every crop harvested) and be tied into soil or growing media analysis, crop and weather conditions and a fertiliser and cropping programme to minimise nutrient loss and optimise the benefits. No N/A.
		2.4.2.7 An annual nitrogen management plan shall be established which includes nitrogen analysis at the start and the end of a long-term field-grown crop or per site in a rotation system. The quantities of all sources of nitrogen applied shall be calculated from the nitrogen management plan and conform with national legislation.
		2.4.2.8 Each application of fertiliser shall be recorded detailing the date, crop / location, fertiliser type, quantity applied,

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
2.4.2 Fertiliser use continued		2.4.2.8 continued concentration, method of application and applicators name. No N/A.
		2.4.2.9 Where advice on crop nutrition is sought, this shall be obtained from a FACTS (Fertiliser Advisors Certification and Training Scheme) qualified consultant. Where FACTS qualified consultants are not used there shall be documented evidence of appropriate training received in the use of fertilisers. No N/A.
		2.4.2.10 Regular maintenance and calibration of fertiliser application equipment shall be carried out. Records shall be kept. Calibration shall be verified every 12 months.
	2.4.2.11 Untreated or treated human sewage or untreated or treated sewage water must not be used anywhere on site. No N/A.	
		2.4.2.12 A documented risk assessment shall be undertaken to consider the source and characteristics of organic fertilisers prior to use, including: a) Pest and disease transmission b) Weed seed content c) Method of composting d) Heavy metal content.
		2.4.2.13 There shall be documentary evidence detailing chemical content, including heavy metals, for all inorganic fertilisers used on crops grown within the last 12-month period.

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
2.5 ROUTINE CHECKING, CALIBRATION AND RECORDING		
2.5.1 Temperatures and humidities		<p>2.5.1.1 Temperatures shall be recorded either by environmental computer or manually for temperature sensitive crops grown under protection.</p> <p>2.5.1.2 For bulbs, air temperature and humidity levels shall be recorded during drying and storage regimes and water temperature during hot water treatment.</p> <p>2.5.2.1 If humidities are recorded the wick in aspirated screens shall be checked on a regular basis and replaced when necessary.</p>
2.5.2 Aspirated screens		<p>2.5.3.1 The bulbs and reflectors on supplementary lighting installations shall be cleaned at least annually.</p> <p>2.5.3.2 Bulbs shall be replaced according to a time-based programme or based on annual measurement of output.</p> <p>2.5.3.3 Day length lighting installations and time clocks shall be checked and bulbs replaced according to a documented schedule.</p>
2.5.3 Supplementary and day length lighting		<p>2.5.4.1 A solarimeter, if fitted, shall be cleaned annually or more frequently if sited near the boiler chimney.</p> <p>2.5.5.1 Equipment, such as acid and chlorine dosers and pH meters, shall be serviced annually.</p> <p>2.5.5.2 Cold stores shall be serviced annually and records of store temperatures maintained, when stock is being stored.</p>
2.5.4 Solarimeters		
2.5.5 Other equipment		

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
2.5.5 Other equipment continued		2.5.5.3 Weighing scales used during the bulb harvesting operation shall be calibrated at least twice a year and recorded.
2.5.6 Crop sprayers	2.5.6.1 Sprayers (especially boom sprayers) must be kept in good condition and correctly calibrated prior to pesticide application with documented maintenance records. No N/A. 2.5.6.2 Equipment calibration must be verified annually by the producer's involvement in an official scheme or individual that can demonstrate their competence. No N/A.	
2.5.7 Seed, bulbs and stock plants		2.5.7.1 Seed and bulbs shall be stored appropriately under conditions that prolong their life. 2.5.7.2 Records need to be kept of the seed and bulb quality details, purity and freedom from pests and diseases. Supplier, variety and batch numbers shall be retained for traceability purposes. Documented evidence shall show that stock plants are fit for purpose.
		2.5.7.3 Where seed or bulb treatments are used by the supplier or the producer there shall be records with the product name and its target (i.e. which pest or disease).
		2.5.7.4 There shall be quality guarantees for seed or stock or evidence of supplier certification (BOPP or GlobalGAP).

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
2.5.8 Traceability of inputs		<p>2.5.8.1 Details and sources of all major crop inputs shall be available in the event of problems. These include all growing media ingredients, rooting modules (pre-formed plugs), plants and cuttings (bought in and own stock and rooting rates), liquid feeds and any sprays applied. Records of sowing / planting method, rate (amount per cell / metre / acre) and date must be recorded. It must be possible to demonstrate availability of details of all inputs. No N/A.</p> <p>2.5.8.2 Records of crop protection treatments applied during the plant propagation stage shall be available upon request from the source of supply.</p> <p>2.5.8.3 A documented traceability system shall be in place permitting product to be traced back to the nursery.</p>
2.6 PRODUCT QUALITY		
2.6.1 Establishment and product uniformity	<p>2.6.1.1 There shall be stated nursery standards for the stage of development and establishment of product that is sent out of the nursery.</p>	
2.6.2 Specifications	<p>2.6.2.1 Plants sold shall meet customer specifications and these specifications shall, where given, be checked for</p>	

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
2.6.2 Specifications continued	2.6.2.1 continued acceptability to both nursery and the customer. There shall be written proof or electronic evidence that such specifications, including varieties and rootstocks, have been agreed and are being adhered to. No N/A.	
2.6.3 Product development		2.6.3.1 There shall be evidence of new product development, including assessments by the grower and by customers where applicable.
2.6.4 Bought in plant material		2.6.4.1 There shall be documented checking and recording procedures for all bought in plant material. Records shall be available for inspection.
2.6.5 Sub-contractors		2.6.5.1 It is the responsibility of the nursery, as a primary business, to audit all its sub-contract growers contributing between 1% and 10% of the primary business's sales (on an individual basis). The audit report sheets shall be available for inspection. No audit will be deemed necessary if the sub-contractor is a current member of a recognised certification scheme, for example, BOPP, GlobalGAP, MPS-GAP.
		2.6.5.2 Contract growers contributing less than 1% towards the total nursery sales figure shall be registered on a nursery approved supplier list. This list, based on a regular quality assessment of incoming plant material, will be maintained by the nursery

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
2.6.5 Sub-contractors continued		2.6.5.3 Sub-contractors supplying more than 10% of a primary business's turnover will require current membership of a recognised certification scheme, for example, BOPP, GlobalGAP, MPS-GAP, and undergo a third party independent annual inspection.
2.6.6 Spot buying (irregular purchasing of finished plant material)		2.6.6.1 Where spot buying is practised, the business shall take full responsibility for the product under the certification procedures.
2.7 LABELLING		
2.7.1 Traceability labelling	2.7.1.1 This is required for traceability procedures. The traceability label must be the means whereby all relevant production information (especially inputs) can be traced for an individual plant or batch of plants. From labelling to the point of sale it must be possible, through the use of nursery records as necessary, to identify variety, propagation date (or source of plant material), growing media, any pesticide / fertiliser applications and the dates of main nursery operations. No N/A.	
	2.7.1.2 If batch labelled, and the batch is divided, then each part must be labelled. Care must be taken so that batch labels do not go to consumers. No N/A.	
2.7.2 Consumer labelling	2.7.2.1 This is intended for retail units and shall be accurate whether generic or specific and shall leave a minimum of one label per unit sold.	

3.0 HARVEST AND POST-HARVEST HANDLING – Flowers and bulbs only

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
3.1 HARVESTING		<p>3.1.1 Product shall be harvested to the required specification as agreed with the customer.</p> <p>3.1.2 The process of harvesting shall be designed to minimise any potential physical damage to both the harvested and remaining product.</p>
3.2 POST-HARVEST HANDLING		
3.2.1 Temperature control and storage		<p>3.2.1.1 There shall be documented standards for correct temperatures and storage conditions and evidence that temperature control regimes have been utilised. There shall be evidence that conditions comply with specific customer requirements where these are given.</p> <p>3.2.1.2 Storage areas shall be clean and tidy and treated (with appropriate disinfectant), when required, to reduce the levels of any potential pest and disease contamination.</p>
		<p>3.2.1.3 Water used for post-harvest use with cut flowers shall be potable (checked through documented evidence from the local water supplier) or analysed for biological, mineral and chemical contaminants, as a result of risk assessment, and cold (or temperature as specified by the customer specification). Analysis shall be carried out at least once</p>

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
3.2.1 Temperature control and storage continued		3.2.1.3 continued a year, results shall be interpreted and compared against accepted standards and any actions undertaken as a result recorded.
		3.2.1.4 From lifting to cleaning and grading ideally bulbs shall be stored at 18°C or at a temperature specified by the customer.
		3.2.1.5 After initial drying bulbs for sale or replanting shall be kept at 18°C and well ventilated to prevent them from sweating. Storage regimes for forced bulbs shall be recorded.
3.2.2 Traceability		3.2.2.1 Product shall be clearly identified once harvested to enable full traceability throughout the supply chain. This shall include details such as date of harvest, variety, grower code, product detail and growing location. A label per pallet or batch is the minimum level.
3.2.3 Post-harvest chemical treatments		3.2.3.1 There shall be written justification for all post-harvest treatments i.e. fumigants, sprays, post-harvest chemicals used in re-hydration / transit solutions etc. Target pests and diseases must be recorded.
		3.2.3.2 Alternatives to chemical treatments shall be considered and evaluated and chemical treatments only used when there is no technically acceptable alternative.

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
3.2.3 Post-harvest chemical treatments continued	3.2.3.3 All chemical treatments must be officially registered in the country of use, approved for use on the harvested crop and used within label stipulations. There must be an updated record of current registered chemicals that have been or may be used. No post-harvest treatment must be used that has been prohibited by the EU (under EC Prohibition Directive List – 79/117/EC). There shall be procedures for use in place and records of application.	3.2.3.4 Growers exporting shall have a list of specific restrictions in destination countries and a documented record of specific customer requirements with respect to this. 3.2.3.5 All bulb stock shall be given a pre-planting hot water treatment + formaldehyde for the control of stem and bulb nematode.
	3.2.3.6 Individuals with responsibility for post-harvest chemical use must have received formal training or can demonstrate, through official certification, sufficient level of technical competence.	
	3.2.3.7 Any treatments used must be disposed of in line with manufacturer's recommendations, legislation and in an environmentally safe way.	
	3.2.3.8 Records must be maintained for all post-harvest plant protection product applications. The records must be of sufficient detail and cover the following	

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
<p>3.2.3 Post-harvest chemical treatments continued</p>	<p>3.2.3.8 continued parameters: product name, active ingredient, amount (weight or volume) of product applied per litre of water or other carrier medium, batch number of the product treated, location, date of application, method of application, operator name and evidence that the product label instructions have been followed.</p>	

CUSTOMER RELATED ISSUES

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
4.1 PRODUCTION PLANNING AND CONTROL		
		4.1.1 Nurseries shall have accurate scheduling to ensure timeliness of operations.
		4.1.2 When exporting, plant material shall conform to all the legal requirements of the country of destination.
4.2 TRANSPORT AND DELIVERY		
4.2.1 Transport		4.2.1.1 Nurseries shall ensure that plants arrive at the customer's site in good condition and that there is adequate insurance cover for loss of or damage to plants (third party transport).
4.2.2 Delivery records		4.2.2.1 There shall be a positive written release of 'made up' orders to avoid incomplete orders being dispatched.
		4.2.2.2 Each delivery of plants shall be accompanied by a delivery note. This shall include a detailed description of the load and transport used along with details on the times of loading and delivery and trolley and shelf numbers. There shall be space on the form for the driver and the customer to write any comments.
		4.2.2.3 Appropriate invoicing procedures shall be in place. Invoices shall tie in with delivery notes.
4.2.3 Delivery conditions		4.2.3.1 There shall be stated standards for delivery including temperatures, compost wetness, maximum times on trolleys etc., and evidence that the standards are met.

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
4.3 SHELF LIFE / RETAILER / GARDEN PERFORMANCE		
4.3.1 Product Performance		4.3.1.1 Where a business is supplying the final customer the expected shelf life of each type of product shall be agreed with the customer and stated. Agreements shall be based on the supply of healthy plant material, of the required size/growth stage/condition and reasonable standards of care by the retailer and shelf or vase performance carried out and recorded.
4.3.2 Growth regulation		4.3.2.1 Where possible, cultural methods rather than chemical should be used to regulate plant growth.
4.3.3 Species		4.3.3.1 There is written evidence of the varieties degree of susceptibility to pests and diseases. Pest and disease susceptible species and varieties shall be avoided unless they are by specific customer request.
4.4 CUSTOMER QUERIES		
4.4.1 Complaints policy	4.4.1.1 All nurseries must have a written complaints policy and must nominate staff who are responsible for ensuring the policy and procedure are carried out. No N/A.	
4.4.2 Query / complaint procedures	4.4.2.1 All complaints, including any deficiencies found in products or services, and the actions taken must be recorded. No N/A.	
4.4.3 Complaint review	4.4.3.1 The nursery shall demonstrate that they regularly discuss the outcome of all complaints received and modify practices to actively reduce the number of complaints year on year. No N/A.	

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	MAJOR	MINOR
4.4.4 Returns and out of specification products	4.4.4.1 The nursery must have a written policy regarding returns, credits and out of specification products. The policy must include a procedure for contacting customers and dealing with the withdrawal of product. The procedure must be tested annually to check if it is adequate.	
		4.4.4.2 The nursery shall have a designated returns area.
4.5 TRADING CONDITIONS		
4.5.1 Insurance	4.5.1.1 Each nursery must take out Public Indemnity Insurance. No N/A.	
4.5.2 Terms and conditions		4.5.2.1 The terms and conditions under which the company trades shall be supplied to all suppliers and, where applicable, customers.

Annex 1 – IPM Techniques

1. Prevention (the adoption of cultivation methods that could reduce the incidence and intensity of pest attacks, thereby reducing the need for intervention):

Crop rotation, pest exclusion and soil management: includes a range of techniques for reducing the build-up of pests, such as: appropriate crop rotation to minimise pest incidence; appropriate site selection and use of physical or biological barriers to avoid pest incidence; improving soil structure; increasing organic matter content; using mulches; sterilising soil and substrate by thermal (rather than chemical) techniques (e.g. steam, solarisation).

Selection of appropriate plant varieties and planting material: including the use of pest-resistant or pest-tolerant plant varieties, where available and commercially acceptable; purchasing healthy (e.g. certified disease-free) planting material from a reputable supplier.

Good crop hygiene: includes the removal of infected or diseased plants and crop debris; controlling non-crop weeds that serve as hosts for crop pests; cleaning and disinfection of machinery and equipment.

2. Observation and Monitoring (determining when, and to what extent, pests and their natural enemies are present, and using this information to plan what pest management techniques are required):

Crop monitoring: includes routine and regular inspection of pest incidence in crops; identification and inspection of the presence of natural enemies of pests; the use of pheromone and other relevant trapping systems for pest monitoring.

Using decision-support systems as a means to identify the need for, and/or timing, of intervention strategies: use data on the economic threshold levels of pest incidence as a basis for decision-making; time intervention applications on the basis of informed technical guidance; use data on temperature, humidity, rainfall, hail, frost etc, to guide the potential need for intervention.

3. Intervention (in situations where pest attack will adversely affect the economic value of a crop, it may be necessary to intervene with specific pest control methods, including plant protection products. However, where possible, non-chemical approaches should be considered):

Use plant protection products selectively and in ways that reduce the risk of resistance developing: including the use of approved selective plant protection products which have reduced adverse impact on non-target species (e.g. insect growth regulators, insecticidal soaps, minerals and vegetable oils, plant extracts); use plant protection products in a selective manner (e.g. seed treatment; spot treatments in situations where the pest is located in 'hot spots,' rather than distributed throughout the crop); use bait treatments where appropriate; systematically alternate plant protection products from different chemical groups for effective resistance management. If quarantine pest species required control, to satisfy the regulations of an importing country, approved plant protection products can be applied, but a combination of other measures (e.g. pest-free or low pest prevalence areas; post-harvest commodity treatments) integrated to provide equivalent control should also be pursued.

Use natural enemies and other commercially-available biological methods of control; including managing the cropping environment to enhance the levels of natural enemies (e.g. by providing favourable habitats); where appropriate, introduce predators and parasites for insect pest control (e.g. in greenhouse crops or in fields where cover spraying of plant protection products is not used); use appropriate commercially-available selective microbial control agents (e.g. *Bacillus thuringiensis*, insect-parasitic nematodes, insect-specific fungal and viral products); consider the use of other selective control methods (e.g. mating disruption with pheromones, sterile insect technique).

Use other methods to control pests: including mechanical methods, i.e. controlling weeds by mowing and / or mechanical cultivation, use of traps for insect pest control, etc.

5.0 USEFUL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products 2006 PB 11090. Available from Defra Publications

Protecting our Water, Soil and Air: A Code of Good Agricultural Practice for Farmers, Growers and Land Managers 2009. Defra/Stationery Office

The UK Pesticide Guide. Published annually by CABI Publishing and BCPC.

Health and Safety Model Risk Assessment for Horticulture. Available from the NFU order line for members. (Document number 063).

Essentials of Health and Safety at Work. HSE Books. ISBN 0-7176-0716-X

First Aid at Work, your questions answered. HSE Leaflet IND(G)214L 3/97 C500.

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002. Approved Code of Practice. HSE Books. ISBN 0-11-042919-2

Code of Practice for the Management of Agricultural and Horticultural Waste. Available from the Plant Health and Seeds Inspectorate, Fera. <http://www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/publications/plantHealth/informationBooklets.cfm>

The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations amended 2002. Available from Defra Publications.

Environmental Best Practice for the Ornamentals Sector - A Guide for UK Growers, 2008. Defra/ADAS.