

FIAS STANDARD CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

October 2025

This document contains the proposed text for the next issue of the FIAS Standard, following review by the FIAS Working Group.

The consultation is open for comment from **23 October 2025 to 5pm on Friday 7 December 2025**.

Please review and use the Consultation response form supplied to return comments and feedback by email to roberta.reeve@agindustries.org.uk by the closing date.

Notes:

- The document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying List of Changes
- Amended text appears in red
- Internal and external links are disabled but appear in blue. These will be checked and confirmed correct before being made live in the final document
- Appendix 3 Definitions is included in the consultation as some definitions have been amended or added. Other appendices which contain links to legislation and guidance, contact details and records required for audit, will be reviewed and made live on completion of the consultation process to ensure they are as up to date as possible.

General Requirements

Clause	FIAS Requirements
G1	Introduction – Scope of the Fertiliser Industry Assurance Scheme (FIAS)
G1.1	FIAS covers the assurance of all fertilisers intended for agriculture, horticulture, forestry, amenity and any other such commercial use. It does not apply to fertilisers packaged for home garden use. The issues and risks vary according to the type of fertiliser and therefore the scheme uses a business process risk assessment approach to achieve the necessary level of assurance. FIAS has been developed in a joint exercise between the UK Government and devolved nations and the UK Fertiliser industry in order to: • give regulators confidence in the product stewardship exercised by the fertiliser industry • ensure the supply of fertiliser is managed such that products can be used only for legitimate purposes • ensure that the UK fertiliser supply chain is managed at all stages with regard to security, public safety and the environment. The scheme covers the entire supply chain of fertiliser from sourcing through to delivery of finished products to final user and all related activities. FIAS assures compliance of each stage to the following principles Legislation Specific legal compliance – businesses must meet all regulations applicable to their activities. Security Prevention of unauthorised access to and/or removal of the product and ensuring that fertiliser is only supplied to legitimate businesses. Traceability Identification of batches of raw materials to origin. Identification of batches of finished product to user. Safety Product complies with the legislative safety requirements Good Practice Effective management controls to ensure that the requirements of this standard, environmental measures and relevant fertiliser industry Codes of Practice are implemented All companies certified under FIAS will be subject to an independent external audit of their compliance with the standard under a scheme accredited to the international product certification standard ISO 17065.
G1.2	Basis of the scheme The standard is divided into sections: • General • Manufacture and packing • Storage • Product sales and delivery /Merchanting • Transport The FIAS standard must be read in conjunction with the FIAS Scheme Rules.

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G1.3	Participant responsibility FIAS participants must ensure that they adhere to the Scheme Rules, General section and the relevant section(s) for the scope of their declared business activities. The owner of the goods at each and every stage of the supply chain, is the responsible party for ensuring compliance with the FIAS standard.	
[R] indicates that a record must be retained. All required records are listed in Appendix 4. [T] indicates a template document is available on the FIAS website: www.agindustries.org.uk/fias-checklists/ 		
Clause	Requirement	Guidance
G2	Management commitment	
G2.1	The Company senior management must be committed to the implementation and maintenance of the FIAS Standard/Certification.	
G2.2	The Company must have a signed and dated policy statement that commits the Company to comply with FIAS. The policy must be communicated to all Company employees involved in fertiliser related activities and be reviewed as part of the management review or as a result of Company changes to make sure it remains current. [R] [T]	The policy statement can be a brief document that is prepared and endorsed by a senior person in the Company, for example, Managing Director. It is acceptable for the Company to use and adapt existing systems, documents, manuals and forms etc. to comply with FIAS.
G3	Management review	
G3.1	The management team must review, at least every 12 months, evidence from internal and external sources to demonstrate the performance of the business against the requirements of this Scheme. This must include: • policy statement (G2.2) • risk assessments • external and internal audits (G17 and G18) • incidents and corrective action • training and processes • internal procedures Record of the annual management review must be documented. [R] [T]	“Annual” means at least every 12 months .
G4	Designated person	
G4.1	The Company must appoint a designated person who has authority and responsibility for the implementation and maintenance of the requirements of the FIAS standard.	This member of staff may have other duties but must have clearly defined responsibility for ensuring the Company has a system to comply with FIAS.

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G5	Organisation	
G5.1	All employees that could affect fertiliser product security, safety, legality, traceability and environmental impact must be made aware of their responsibilities, the levels/limits to their authority and the organisational structure of the Company. [R]	Job descriptions and a diagram of the Company structure may be helpful. Consider full time and temporary staff.
G6	Personnel and training	
G6.1	The Company must ensure that all personnel, full-time, part-time and temporary employees and agency staff, are trained and competent to carry out their roles and responsibilities related to FIAS. Records of training and competence must be kept. [R] [T] Training records must show: • date • signature and printed name of trainee • trainer information and/or content details	Training records could show: • topics covered • certificates (where held) from internal/external training organisations • self-assessment reports where appropriate • competency records Electronic records of training received are acceptable
G6.2 (NEW)	Competence must be reviewed, recorded annually and include: • Any training needs identified • An understanding of the purpose of FIAS • Any in-house procedures implementing the detailed requirements of FIAS [R]	Examples to demonstrate competency may include: • i-learning • Performance KPI • Quiz/tests • Practical evaluation • Relevant Driver CPC training
G6.3	As a minimum, a designated person must complete the most up-to-date relevant AIC i-learning module or equivalent training package (e.g. Driver CPC, internal training).	AIC i-learning modules for Driver, Transport Manager, Merchant and Store are available from www.agindustries.org.uk/fias-scheme Contact uk.fias@kiwa.com, 01423 878875/878873 for log in details and FIAS Driver CPC training information.
G6.4	The Company must undertake security screening of staff in relation to FIAS activities and products. [R]	Staff screening guidance for businesses on 'Reducing the Insider Risk', 'Pre-Employment Screening' and additional Personnel Security is available from https://www.npsa.gov.uk/specialised-guidance/insider-risk-guidance/employment-screening
G7	Procedures	
G7.1	The Company must have working procedures and detailed instructions to control activities to meet the FIAS standard. [R]	

G8	Communication with Certification Body
G8.1	The Company must promptly advise the Certification Body of any significant changes or occurrences within the business that materially affect compliance with the standard such as: • business ownership • scope of operations • change of designated person • addition or closure of sites • being subject to a relevant formal investigation by an external body regarding fertiliser safety and/or security
G9	Legislation
G9.1	The Company must have an effective means of ensuring that: • they are aware of all relevant legislation and appropriate systems are in place to ensure full compliance. • they have a means of identifying any changes in legislation Sources could include trade associations, government departments, professional bodies and trade journals.
G9.2	The Company must ensure that authorities are notified and approvals obtained for products held at their sites, where relevant. [R] COMAH/NAMOS Regulations See Appendices 1 and 6.
G10	Business process risk assessment
G10.1	The Company must undertake and document a thorough business process risk assessment of its operations in the manufacturing, merchandising, storage and transport of fertilisers in order to identify the hazards and risks related to legal compliance, security, product safety and traceability within those operations. [R] [T] The assessment must: • be carried out by a person or team who have a breadth of knowledge and expertise of all aspects of the operation and are competent in the understanding and practical application of risk assessment principles • define the scope of the fertiliser operations to be considered and lists or charts the process steps. Include all business processes that have an impact on the assessment criteria, such as sales orders, recruitment etc In the case of a small business with limited management resources, the FIAS designated person would be expected to have the appropriate experience and knowledge to undertake the business process assessment. External expertise may be required. Note: when considering safety, make sure this relates to product safety and not occupational health and safety. Guidance on completing a FIAS business process risk assessment, example forms and further information are available on the AIC website, www.agindustries.org.uk/fias-checklists/ FIAS i-learning modules include information on business process assessment and risk levels.

	• identify hazards in the areas of legal compliance, product safety, security and traceability at every step of the business process • evaluate the risk associated with the hazard(s) • identify and implement controls required to prevent or reduce any identified risks to an acceptable level • establish corrective action procedures to be implemented when identified risks are deemed to be out of control	
G11	Review of business process risk assessment	
G11.1	The business process risk assessment must be reviewed by the assessment team/designated person at least every 12 months and in response to any changes in products, processes, legislation or any other factors that may affect the safety and security of the finished product. The business process assessment review must be recorded and findings implemented. [R]	The outcomes of the business process risk assessment review should be included in the management review required in G3.1.
G12	Purchasing, selection and assessment of suppliers, contractors and merchants	
G12.1	The Company must ensure when purchasing goods and services that all relevant FIAS and statutory requirements are satisfied.	Services may include contract manufacturing, storage, transport, product handling, merchandising.
G13	Purchasing of raw materials, packaging and finished products	
G13.1	The Company must ensure that: • all purchased raw materials, and finished products are obtained from business approved suppliers [R] • raw materials, packaging and finished products are purchased against specifications which comply with applicable Statutory requirements and enable it to meet its FIAS obligations [R] • records are kept of all purchased goods [R]	Material or product specifications may include: • description of material or product • technical parameters • safety data • packaging • quantity • storage information
G14	Contracted services – manufacturing, blending and packing	
G14.1	Businesses contracted to manufacture, blend, pack or otherwise change the nature of a product must be FIAS certified.	

G15	Contracted services – storage, transport and merchandising	
G15.1	The Company must ensure that businesses contracted to provide storage, transport, or merchandising of fertiliser product supplied by the Company are FIAS certified to the relevant standard. [R]	
G16	Derogation for use of non FIAS certified contractors and merchants	
	In this section “Contractor” refers to businesses providing services for storage and transport only.	
G16.1	A derogation from G15 is available where the Company wishes to use non-FIAS certified contractors for storage and transport or merchant customers for onward sales of fertilisers and Explosive Precursors, where used as a fertiliser product (as defined within FIAS scheme rules 1.1).	
G16.2	To qualify for this derogation, before first use of the contractor or sales to the merchant customer, the Company must undertake an initial audit of the contractor’s or merchant’s systems, processes and past operating performance (where available) covering all aspects of the relevant FIAS standard. For storage operations this audit must include an inspection of the storage facilities. The findings of this audit must be submitted to the Certification Body in a written report for review to determine whether or not the contractor or merchant can be authorised for use in accordance with Clause G15.1. Where granted, authorisation will be confirmed to the Company in writing. [R]	The audit should be carried out by a competent person, either within the Company or an external auditor. Audit checklists are available on the AIC website, www.agindustries.org.uk/fias-checklists/ [T]
G16.3	To maintain on-going authorisation to use the contractor or merchant services, the Company must undertake an annual audit of the contractor’s /merchant’s performance and inspection of storage facilities as part of its FIAS internal audit programme. This audit must cover all relevant aspects of the FIAS Standard. Audit findings including non-conformances and corrective actions taken shall be recorded. [R] The Company must review FIAS performance of the contractor or merchant	

	annually and include in the management review. [R]	
G16.4	The Company's annual FIAS audit will include review of the contractor or merchant audit reports and schedule.	
G16.5	It is NOT permitted for the approved non-FIAS contractor to further subcontract storage and/or transport of Company owned product or in the case of approved merchants, to undertake wholesale sales to third parties.	
G16.6	Where there are approved non-FIAS contractors or merchants providing services for more than one FIAS certified Company, they should be expected and encouraged to join the FIAS scheme.	Annual volumes and location should be taken into account.
G16.7	A list of the Company's current non-FIAS contractors and merchants approved under this derogation, will be held by the Certification Body. Details may be provided on request to UK authorities. The Company must notify the Certification Body of any removals from the list.	The derogation applies to the Company and its approved non-FIAS contractors / merchants only. The approval is not valid for the non-FIAS contractor / merchant with any other FIAS company. The current FIAS status of a company may be checked on the AIC Trade Assurance Checker: www.agindustries.org.uk/trade-assurance-checker. Approval status of a contractor/merchant may be checked by contacting the Certification Body, 01423 878873 or uk.fias@kiwa.com
G17	Audits and assessments of suppliers and contractors	
G17.1	When the Company conducts an audit of a supplier of goods or services, they must ensure that: - the audit is completed at a defined frequency based on risk assessment and supplier performance with the exception of approved non-FIAS storage and transport contractors and merchant customers who must undergo an audit initially and annually as per clause G16 - the audit covers all relevant aspects of the FIAS Standard - an audit report that records findings against each clause of the relevant standard is produced and retained - the supplier provides evidence that all non-compliances have been resolved - supplier performance in respect of FIAS requirements forms part of the annual management review [R]	The FIAS certification body will require evidence that the audit has been completed by a competent person and records demonstrate that the supplier will and does comply with the relevant FIAS standard and Company requirements. This evidence should be available for review at audit. Audit templates are provided on the AIC website, www.agindustries.org.uk/fias-checklists/. [T]

G18	Internal audits	
G18.1	Participants must have a current programme of internal auditing to ensure the documented system is effective, implemented and up to date to ensure compliance with safety, security, legal, FIAS and Company requirements	An internal audit should be carried out by a competent person, either from within the Participants organisation or an external auditor. Audit checklists are available on the AIC website, www.agindustries.org.uk/fias-checklists/. [T]
G18.2	Findings from internal audits must be documented, and the follow up must be effective and prevent recurrence. Any corrective actions must be completed in a timely manner. [R]	The internal audit and any corrective actions can be programmed over a period of time covering all relevant activities
G19	Document control and record keeping	
G19.1	The Company must ensure that only the current versions of documents are in use. [R]	This may be achieved by adding: • a document reference number • issue date • version number • archiving system
G19.2	Documents and records (handwritten or electronic) must be designed and prepared such that: • their title and purpose are clear • they are dated • inadvertent use of superseded documents is prevented (G19.1) • records are legible • handwritten records are in ink • the name of the person making any entry, alteration or deletion is identifiable	
G19.3	All records must be retained for a period not less than two years, or as required by legislation and be available to auditors at the next FIAS audit. Records must be legible and kept in suitable conditions that allow ready retrieval and prevent deterioration.	FIAS records required are listed in Appendix 4. Participants may consider protecting electronic records from failures of IT systems.
G20	Management of incidents and emergencies	
G20.1	The Company must have a documented procedure that outlines the actions to be taken in the event of a product related incident where it is established that product safety, legality, security or traceability has been compromised.	This relates to all sectors of the FIAS supply chain, and should cover foreseeable incidents such as: • fire • theft/loss • major spills • flood

	The management procedures must be reviewed or practiced annually to ensure details remain up to date and effective. [R]	
G20.2	The Company must have a documented procedure that outlines the actions to be taken in the event of any suspicious or unusual activity.	It is essential that the Company reports any suspicious activity to the Police or other enforcement agency as soon as possible. It is mandatory to report to the authorities, suspicious activities relating to fertilisers containing Ammonium Nitrate (>16%N from AN), Potassium Nitrate, Sodium Nitrate, Calcium Nitrate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and other substances listed in the <i>Poisons Act 1972 (Explosives Precursors) legislation</i> . See Appendix 5 Contact details for the Anti-Terrorist Hotline: Tel 0800 789321.
G20.3	The Company must record actions taken in the event of an incident, emergency or suspicious activity. [R]	
G21	Product recall	
G21.1	The Company supplying product must have an effective documented recall procedure. [R] This should include: - prompt action to be taken to advise and inform those affected by a product recall (may include suppliers, customers and end users). - a plan for the recovery and final disposal or use of affected product and stock reconciliation	All parts of the fertiliser supply chain must understand and support the requirements of a product recall. Responsibility for initiation and implementation of product recall lies with the product supplier i.e. the manufacturer or merchant. Transport and storage companies shall support the recall process as required by provision of traceability records or data.
G21.2	The Company must test their product recall procedures at least every 12 months and in a way that ensures their effective operation. Results of the test should be used to review the recall procedures and implement improvements, as necessary. All product recalls and tests of the procedure must be documented and form part of the Company's management review. [R]	A recall test is a theoretical exercise which does not require the physical return of product. It should confirm that all aspects of the procedure work e.g. staff awareness of responsibilities, correctness of contact details, where to find traceability information. Transport and storage operators are not expected to complete a recall exercise but must be able to supply evidence that they have traceability records.
G21.3	Storage and transport participants must at all times maintain comprehensive records to demonstrate traceability of product whilst in their possession. Such records must be accessible and retained as	The traceability records may be required during a product recall or recall test by the product supplier.

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	specified by the contracting Company and in accordance with FIAS requirements. [R]	
G22	Customer complaints	
G22.1	The Participant must register, record and address customer complaints in a timely manner.	All complaints must be reviewed promptly and appropriate action taken. The review must consider the potential effect of the problem on other products or services.
G22.2	The Company must keep records of the complaint, any actions taken and review. [R]	
G23	Security	
G23.1	Suitable and sufficient security measures must be put in place for the Company site(s) and operations. These must be determined by risk and threat assessment including consideration of: - unauthorised access - theft/loss - terrorism - insider threat	Appropriate and proportionate security measures need to be implemented to control access and prevent theft or loss of the product commensurate to the risk and threat identified. These measures may include physical security, site access control, CCTV, control of visitors/contractors etc. Guidance is available from Protect UK website. National Counter Terrorism Security Office (NaCTSO), AIC and partners have produced a "Fertiliser Security Five Point Plan" for product end users. NaCTSO's Fertiliser Security 5-point plan ProtectUK Further advice is available from the National Protective Security Authority (NPSA) www.npsa.gov.uk
G23.2	Data and Cyber Security The Company must ensure that data, computers, networks, servers, mobile devices and electronic IT systems are protected from unauthorised access and malicious attacks.	Guidance on cybersecurity is available from the National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) www.ncsc.gov.uk.
G24	Product sourced from overseas	
G24.1	A formal contract must exist between all parties to the transaction. This must clearly lay down the terms on which the product is purchased. [R]	
G24.2	The Company must ensure that fertiliser imports meet the agreed requirements of customer, user, Company and legal product and packaging specifications. [R]	For example, a manufacturer or merchant importing fertiliser materials for processing or sale, is responsible for ensuring that the receipt, unloading of those materials at port and subsequent storage and transport of

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	The Company must comply with all relevant legislative and FIAS requirements for the import of fertiliser.	those materials until used or sold, meet the requirements of FIAS.
G25	Detonation Resistance Test (DRT) Certificates	
G25.1	A <u>DRT</u> certificate is required for material containing AN (including mixtures) in which the nitrogen content from AN exceeds 28% by weight. Quantities less than 500 kg and material classified as an explosive are exempt. Product traceability from manufacture to final user must be maintained, evidenced by certificates and/or transaction records. These must be retained for a period of at least 2 years after the date of supply. [R]	Refer to Appendix 1 for legislation links: • The Ammonium Nitrate Materials (High Nitrogen Content) Safety Regulations 2003 and Assimilated Regulation (EC) 2003/2003 • SI1082/2003 Refer to Appendix 3 for further details of requirements for DRT, certificates and batch traceability. Where AN is not being used as a fertiliser, an exemption certificate must be granted by HSE. The DRT Certificate is held by the importing merchant or manufacturer and made available to others in the supply chain.

Fertiliser Manufacture and Packing

Clause	Requirement	Guidance
MP 1	Product development	
MP1.1	The Company must ensure that relevant product safety and quality attributes are managed during the development of all new products or changes to existing products. [R]	Examples of characteristics that should be considered during the product development process are: • self-sustaining decomposition • resistance to detonation • caking tendency • dust formation • compatibility • thermal cycling • quantity of product being manufactured • length of time in storage Refer to: Appendix 1: The Fertilisers (Sampling and Analysis) Regulation 1996 Appendix 2: Fertilizers Europe Guidance for Compatibility of Fertilizer Blending materials
MP2	Product information	
MP2.1	The Company must comply with all relevant legislation for labelling and the supply of product safety information. Where there is no requirement in legislation to provide product safety information, as a minimum the Company must make such information available on request.	Legislation requires the Company to document safety information about their products and provide this under specific circumstances, for example, Safety Data Sheets.
MP3	Manufacturing process control	
MP3.1	The Company must ensure that the manufacturing operation is carried out under controlled conditions to ensure production processes comply with specification and legislative requirements. [R]	To demonstrate due diligence, controlled conditions would typically include: • documented procedures • blend formulations • calibrated equipment • defined process parameters • competent personnel
MP4	Product inspection and testing	
MP4.1	A product inspection and testing regime must be planned and implemented to ensure compliance with all legal, Company and customer requirements. [R]	Inspection and testing may include nutrient analysis and product weight. Refer to Appendix 1.

MP5 Finished product packaging		
MP5.1	The Company must ensure that all packaging is suitable for the classification and analysis of product.	Packaging specifications take into account safety factors, suitability, labelling and any other legal requirements. Packaging material / construction specifications for hazardous products must comply with ADR Regulations. Further information on specifying suitable packaging can be found on the FIBCA website https://fibca.com/
MP5.2	The Company must comply with legal requirements for the labelling of all fertiliser.	The fertiliser may be in bags, containers or bulk and the product information or statutory declaration either with the material or the delivery documents. Packaging labelling and marking requirements for hazardous products must also comply with ADR Regulations. In addition to statutory labelling requirements, the National Counter Terrorism Security Office (NaCTSO) recommend that fertiliser bags display the “Secure your fertiliser” logo.
MP6 Non-conforming product		
MP6.1	The Company must have a documented procedure for handling non-conforming product and materials which must include, where relevant, any legal obligations. Systems must ensure that any non-conforming material is identified, segregated, evaluated for any potential risk to safety and dealt with in accordance with this procedure. [R]	See Appendix 2 Codes of Practice and Guidance Documents including: FERTILIZERS EUROPE guidance for safe handling and utilization of nonconforming fertilisers and related materials for fertiliser producers AIC/Defra/HSE guidance note for manufacturers, importers, blenders, transporters, storekeepers and suppliers of ammonium nitrate-based fertilisers.
MP6.2	Where there is the potential for DRT failed Ammonium Nitrate material to be present, then the Company must have a contingency plan in place. [R]	Refer to: AIC/Defra/HSE guidance note for manufacturers, importers, blenders, transporters, storekeepers and suppliers of ammonium nitrate-based fertilisers.
MP7 Calibration of plant and equipment		
MP7.1	The Company must calibrate all equipment that is used to confirm compliance with either legal or specified product requirements.	Incorrect calibration or operating outside the tolerance required may lead to product recall or reprocessing of material. Trading Standards may visit site and request evidence of compliance with legal requirements.

	The Company must maintain a schedule of calibration for all equipment requiring compliance and must keep a record listing - the re-calibration interval - the accuracy required - the calibration results or certificate - the calibration method [R] If equipment is found to be outside the accuracy tolerance when calibrated, the Company must carry out an investigation to check the consequences of the failure on the legality of the product. [R]	
MP8	Product identification and <u>traceability</u>	
MP8.1	The Company must identify raw materials and finished products to enable recognition and traceability to the extent required by the business process risk assessment and legislation. The level of <u>traceability</u> for different products will vary. For example, in the case of “relevant” AN, it is necessary to identify and trace the finished product to all destinations. For all other products, the principle of “one up/one down” traceability should be applied.	Refer to: AIC Code of Practice for the Transfer and Traceability of Fertiliser classified as Dangerous Goods. The Ammonium Nitrate Materials (High Nitrogen Content) Safety Regulations 2003

Storage

Scope of Storage

Storage includes all activities concerned with moving and holding fertiliser including transit and/or quayside storage. For full definition of storage refer to [Appendix 3](#).

Handling of Fertilisers 16% Nitrogen or greater:

For further information, refer to: [AIC Guide for the Storage, Handling and Transportation of Ammonium Nitrate-based Fertilisers 2015](#); [HSE INDG230 Storing and handling Ammonium Nitrate](#) and additional guidance within S4.1; [Fluid fertiliser guide: Prevention of Water Pollution from the Storage and Handling of Fluid Fertilisers \(1998\)](#)

Clause	Requirement	Guidance
S1	Storage construction and design	
S1.1	Buildings must be constructed to provide suitable and sufficient security measures in line with the requirements in G23 and the business process risk assessment study contained within G10. Where used, buildings must be in good order and capable of shielding the products from the weather.	Guidance for building security can be obtained from the National Counter Terrorism Security Office (NaCTSO) on Protect UK website: https://www.protectuk.police.uk/advice-and-guidance/security/secure-your-fertiliser
S1.2	Buildings (including floors) must be constructed and maintained using not-readily combustible materials such as brick, concrete or steel, suitably protected where necessary against corrosion.	Galvanised items such as sheeting, vents and girders should be avoided as far as possible in the construction because of the zinc content which is known to react with AN. Bitumen joints or coatings should be avoided. Where asphalt is used for flooring, this should be below 9% bitumen content.
S1.3	Floors of buildings and external storage yards must be maintained in good condition to prevent significant cracks and holes developing that may become filled with compacted fertiliser.	This could lead to confinement leading to a hazard in the event of a fire.
S1.4	Where internal drains, pits or channels exist, these must be securely sealed or in-filled with inert material.	In the event of a fire, molten fertiliser could become confined in drains or channels.
S1.5	Raw materials and finished product must be protected from potential sources of heat and/ or ignition.	This should include consideration of protection against fire or lightning strikes.
S1.6	Lighting and other electrical installations must be adequately protected from corrosion by means of separation from product and/ or sealing.	Consider IP ratings of electrical equipment.

S2	Fire precautions	
S2.1	There must be a Fire Risk Assessment in place. [R]	Refer to: HSE guidance reference & gov.uk
S2.2	A suitable and sufficient supply of water adequate to deal with an outbreak of fire must be available near the building.	This should be discussed with the local Fire and Rescue Service.
S2.3	A suitable fire detection system and firefighting equipment must be installed if indicated by the Fire Risk Assessment. These must be maintained and serviced as appropriate. [R]	Frequency of maintenance and service is based on Fire Risk Assessment and equipment manufacturers' recommendations.
S2.4	Equipment and vehicles must be stored/ parked separately from product or packaging.	
S3	Storage operations	
S3.1	Under the Dangerous Substances (Notification And Marking Of Sites) (NAMOS) Regulations 1990, as amended on 6th April 2013, sites which hold certain fertilisers are required to notify the relevant authorities (HSE and/or local Fire and Rescue Service) and display warning signage at site entrances. [R] The Company must ensure that storage facilities, including outside storage yards and quaysides, have been notified to the relevant authorities and are marked in accordance with legislation and are suitable for the fertiliser raw materials and finished products being stored. [R] The type of storage facility required and the necessary equipment required to operate the facility in a safe and secure manner must be determined by the business process risk assessment.	Further details may be found here: • <u>NAMOS Guidance:</u> - INDG467 Dangerous Substances (Notification And Marking Of Sites) (NAMOS) Regulations 1990 https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg467.htm <u>Appendix 6</u> • <u>Storage Guidance:</u> - INDG 230 Storing and Handling Ammonium Nitrate www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg230.pdf www.hse.gov.uk/explosives/ammonium/delivery-guide-inspection.htm • <u>AIC Guide for the storage, handling and transportation of ammonium nitrate-based fertilisers 2015</u> Note: Stores registered and inspected by BASIS or otherwise independently audited against the current version of the Code of Practice for suppliers of pesticides to agriculture, horticulture and forestry ("Yellow Code") need not be included in the FIAS scope as long as only fertilisers defined as micro nutrients or foliar fertilisers (see <u>Appendix 3</u> definitions) are held on the site within the secure store.

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S3.2	If fertiliser is unloaded and temporarily stored by the unloader, storage conditions must meet the requirements of both the HSE and the FIAS Standard.	The business process risk assessment should include consideration of potential delays in transit and temporary storage.
S3.3	Where the Company arranges for the storage of fertiliser raw materials or product in a third-party store, the store must be FIAS certified or a contractor approved as per Clause G16.	
S3.4	The Company must ensure that the storage operation is carried out under controlled conditions to ensure that the business processes comply with legislative and customer requirements. These must include: • contractor control • firefighting equipment • fire prevention • handling of spills • housekeeping • inspections • inventory management • maintenance • product receipt / despatch • product storage and handling • proximity to combustible materials • security • site access control • smoking	
S3.5	The Company must identify raw materials and finished products to enable recognition and traceability. The level of traceability for different products will vary. For example, in the case of “relevant” AN it is necessary to identify and trace the finished product to all destinations. For all other products, the principle of “one up/one down” traceability should be applied.	Refer to: • AIC Code of Practice for the Transfer and Traceability of Fertiliser classified as Dangerous Goods • The Ammonium Nitrate Materials (High Nitrogen Content) Safety Regulations 2003
S3.6	All bulk raw materials or finished products containing 16% nitrogen or greater must be stored on a single floor which should be without basement or cellar except for channels required or product movement. Liquid materials should be stored in suitable tanks or IBCs.	Where possible bagged material should also be stored in this way.

S3.7	For bulk or bagged stored raw materials or finished product, there must be sufficient clearance between the top of stacks and any overhead structures such as eaves, beams, light fittings or conveyors, in order to protect product from heat and contamination.	
S4	Operation of bulk storage bays	
S4.1	Storage facilities holding bulk product in separate bays must identify the material in each bay. Appropriate cleaning of bays at product change must be undertaken to ensure avoidance of cross contamination. Particular attention must be paid to product changes in bays containing Ammonium Nitrate-based fertilisers. A thorough changeover clean is necessary for bays moving from storing urea to ammonium-nitrate-based fertilisers or vice versa. [R]	
S5	Material receipt and intake	
S5.1	On receipt, the Company must verify the origin and conformity of materials and products by checking delivery document information against order requirements. [R]	
S5.2	Handling systems used for materials and products unloading and transfer to stockholding location, must be designed and maintained to avoid cross contamination of product.	
S5.3	Where the Company receives or despatches materials or products classified as dangerous goods, the relevant transport regulations must be met. ADR requires the appointment of a qualified Dangerous Goods Safety Adviser (DGSA). The Company must hold a copy of the DGSA's current certificate. [R]	The duty of a DGSA is to advise the Company and provide an annual report on all necessary measures to ensure full compliance to ADR.
S5.4	The Company must hold a copy of the DGSA's current annual report. [R]	
S5.5	Upon receipt, the receiving Company must provide the delivery driver with the	

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	signature and full legible printed name of the Company representative authorised to receive the raw material or fertiliser product. By prior arrangement, other verifiable means of demonstrating correct delivery may be agreed between the receiver and the consignor. [R]	
S6	Material loading and despatch	
S6.1	The Company must check that the collecting driver possesses: • unique collection reference no. • product description • quantity	The haulier will have been informed at the time of the order what he is expected to carry.
S6.2	For fertilisers classified as dangerous goods the Company must check the driver's ADR certificate or card and photographic ID. [R]	
S6.3	The Company must obtain a signature and legible printed name of the driver to confirm the load details. [R]	
S6.4	The Company must provide suitable and sufficient facilities for safe load securing and sheeting.	For guidance refer to: www.hse.gov.uk/workplacetransport/information/sheeting.htm
S6.5	The Company must ensure the correct product and quantity is loaded and the packaging is not damaged or otherwise showing signs of potential failure.	
S6.6	Bulk fertiliser must only be loaded into compartments that have been checked to confirm the absence of contaminants or residues from previous loads. Compartments for solid fertiliser must be fully sheeted.	
S6.7	Bulk liquid fertiliser must only be loaded into suitable bulk liquid containers or road tankers.	
S6.8	In the case of sales of bulk fertilisers, the collecting vehicle must be weighed prior to and after loading to give an accurate weight of product delivered.	The use of assumed tare weights for vehicles is not acceptable. Alternative methods of demonstrating the actual quantity of product loaded may be used.

Product Sales and Delivery / Merchenting

Clause	Requirement	Guidance
M1	Product sales	
M1.1	The Company must have in place a system to control the sales of fertilisers and explosive precursors and demonstrate that it takes adequate and reasonable precautions to ensure products are being purchased for bona-fide purposes. [R]	Refer to Appendix 7 re explosives precursors
M1.2	Sales of all fertilisers of 16% N and above must be to account holding customers. In the case of sales of all other fertilisers, the customer must either be an account holder or be required to provide proof of identity which must be recorded by the Company. [R]	Where fertilisers that are below 16% N are sold to non-account holding customers then the Company needs to get proof of identity such as passport, driving licence and record the name and address against the sale.
M1.3	Sales of fertiliser must only be made to merchant customers who are FIAS Certificated or are approved as per Clause G16.	
M1.4	The Company must have systems in place to ensure that non-FIAS certificated Merchants are not able to purchase fertiliser unless audited as per Clause G16.	
M1.5	The Company must keep records of all customers and product sales. [R]	
M1.6	The Company must evaluate suspicious or unusual requests to purchase fertiliser and explosive precursors and report these to the authorities. [R] It is mandatory to report suspicious activities relating to fertilisers containing: • Ammonium Nitrate (>16%N) • Potassium Nitrate • Sodium Nitrate • Calcium Nitrate • Calcium Ammonium Nitrate Together with other substances listed in the Poisons Act 1972 (Explosives Precursors) legislation.	Unusual or suspicious requests may include, but are not limited to: • Identity – New customer or identity unknown, failure to provide identity documents if requested or of a nervous or evasive nature. • Order – Reluctance to supply a written order or a client with no obvious need for the product or displaying a lack of agricultural knowledge. • Payment – Cash payment offered, refusal to pay by credit/debit card or bank account, or a readiness to pay or offer a higher price (i.e. 'money is no problem') • Use – Unable to explain the intended use, unwilling to accept suggested alternatives or substitutes.

		• Quantity – Is the amount ordered proportionate to the needs and intended end use? Unusually small or large orders. Not familiar with the handling instructions. • Delivery address - Not linked to the client or does not appear to be an agriculturally based location. Suspicious activity and reporting forms may be accessed here: www.gov.uk/government/publications/record-of-suspicious-transactions Email: Chemical.Reporting@Met.Police.UK See Appendix 5 Contact details for the Anti-Terrorist Hotline. Tel 0800 789321 Appendix 7
M1.7	The Company must ensure that all customer order requirements are fully understood and that systems are in place to satisfy all these requirements. [R]	
M1.8 NEW	The Company must ensure that information about regulated or reportable status for the product is notified in writing to their customer at time of purchase [R]	Refer to Appendix 7
M1.9	The Company must make available to end user customers the “NaCTSO Fertiliser Security Five Point Plan”.	The NaCTSO plan has been endorsed by FIAS and partner agencies and provides end users with security guidance. See: NaCTSO's Fertiliser Security 5-point plan ProtectUK
M1.10	Any on-line sales of fertilisers by the Company must meet FIAS requirements.	Refer to: AIC guidance for sales of fertilisers products on-line
M2	Sales representatives and agents	
M2.1	Where the Company uses sales representatives that are not employed by the Company, they must be required to operate under the Company's procedures and systems. A record of training given to non-employed sales representatives must be kept. [R]	
M2.2	Where an agent or broker facilitates sales of fertiliser for the Company, the agent must be made aware of their responsibilities to report suspicious activity. [R]	See section M1.6 above for FIAS requirements. Refer to Appendix 3 : Definition of agent/broker

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M3	Product advice	
M3.1	The Company must ensure that all fertiliser related agronomic or usage advice to the customer is provided by a current FACTS Qualified Adviser. The Company must be able to demonstrate that all its FACTS Qualified Advisers are up to date in their knowledge with current Membership of the BASIS Professional Register.	FACTS Qualified Advisers are issued with annual ID cards as confirmation of their qualified status. An adviser's status may also be confirmed by contacting BASIS on 01335 301200 or help@basis-reg.co.uk
M4	Product delivery	
M4.1	Where the Company arranges for the delivery of fertiliser to the customer using a third-party haulier, the haulier must be FIAS certified or a contractor approved as per Clause G16. [R]	
M4.2	The Company must inform the haulier of their requirements at the time of requesting the transport services. These must include: • unique collection reference no. • collection address • Dangerous Goods description as appropriate • product description • quantity • full name, delivery address and contact telephone number	The Company needs to inform the haulier at the time of the order what he is expected to carry. This enables the haulier to take into account the necessary qualifications of the driver, type of vehicle required and the compatibility of other materials that may be carried.
M4.3 NEW	Where the Company is the consignor of materials or products classified as dangerous goods, the relevant transport regulations must be met. ADR requires the appointment of a qualified Dangerous Goods Safety Adviser (DGSA). The Company must hold a copy of the DGSA's current certificate. [R]	The duty of a DGSA is to advise the Company and provide an annual report on all necessary measures to ensure full compliance to ADR.
M4.4	The Company must hold a copy of the DGSA's current annual report. [R]	
M4.5	Where fertiliser classified as dangerous goods is to be consigned for delivery from a location operated by a third party, the owner of the goods must provide the third -party consignor with all the information requirements specified in ADR 5.4.1.	

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M4.6	Where fertiliser classified as dangerous goods is to be consigned for delivery from a location operated by a third party, the owner of the goods must either provide, or verify that the third party provides, compliant documentation to collecting hauliers, in accordance with M4.3. [R]	
M4.7	For reasons of safety and traceability, every effort should be made to persuade the receiver to unload product in packaging appearing to be damaged. Where this is not achieved the destination of damaged or rejected product must be agreed between the supplier and the haulier undertaking the delivery.	
M5	Product incompatibility	
M5.1	The consignor must confirm that ammonium nitrate-based fertilisers are not loaded as part loads with <u>incompatible</u> materials such as combustible materials or acids.	Refer to <u>AIC Guide for the Storage, Handling and Transportation of Ammonium Nitrate-based Fertilisers 2015</u>

Transport

Clause	Requirement	Guidance
T1	Transport instructions	
T1.1	Transport operators must ensure that they know their customers to be bona fide fertiliser companies and carry out sufficient checks to ensure that any new customers are verified as bona fide fertiliser businesses. [R]	Confirmation that customers are shown as certified or approved on the AIC Trade Assurance Checker would be acceptable.
T1.2	Transport operators must ensure that the transport operations are only allocated to trained drivers and fit-for-purpose vehicles.	
T2	Receiving instructions from customers	
T2.1	When transport operators are contracted to carry fertiliser, they must ensure that fertiliser collection or delivery requirements have been provided in written or electronic form. [R]	
T3	Passing instructions to drivers	
T3.1	Transport operators must operate a secure system for informing drivers of customers' transport requirements. As a minimum the driver must be informed of the following [R]: • unique collection reference no. • collection address • product description • quantity • delivery address • Dangerous Goods information Drivers must be provided with sufficient information to enable them to meet the requirements of the collection site.	
T4	Drivers	
T4.1	Drivers must have the necessary PPE required by customers for access to collection or delivery sites.	PPE – Personal Protective Equipment
T4.2	Drivers must have a method and be provided with written instructions for	For example, phone, written instructions, and relevant contact details.

	communicating with their employer and the emergency services in the event of an emergency or incident.	
T5	Collection	
T5.1	Bagged fertiliser must be fully covered and adequately secured to the vehicle platform to ensure the security of the load in transit is not compromised.	
T6	Safety and security	
T6.1	Transport companies must have an operator's licence. [R]	Operator's licence is verifiable on-line: www.vehicle-operator-licensing.service.gov.uk/search/check-vehicle-operator-decisions-applications
T6.2	Where the transport operator carries materials or products classified as dangerous goods, the relevant transport regulations must be met. ADR requires the appointment of a qualified Dangerous Goods Safety Adviser (DGSA). The Company must hold a copy of the DGSA's current certificate. [R]	The duty of a DGSA is to advise the Company and provide an annual report on all necessary measures to ensure full compliance to ADR.
T6.3	The Company must hold a copy of the DGSA's current annual report. [R]	
T7	Vehicles	
T7.1	Vehicles, whether hired, leased or owned must be equipped with the necessary safety equipment, identification and documentation for the fertiliser carried, where required by law.	Safety equipment should include: • Orange placards – front and back for packaged goods, on all 4 sides for bulk • Fire extinguishers • Chocks – at least 2 • Self-standing warning signs • High visibility jacket • Non-metal pocket lamp DGSA recommendations should be followed.
T7.2	Parking and the leaving of unattended vehicles carrying fertiliser products must be in accordance with ADR requirements and the Terms and Conditions agreed between the haulier and its customer. When a vehicle is parked or left unattended the driver must leave it locked and ensure that the load is secure and undamaged.	The preferred parking location would be a secure yard with locked gates and access control measures in place. Where such facilities are not available the vehicle should be left in a recognised HGV parking area, where the presence of other vehicles and drivers may help to prevent interference or loss. Isolated lay-bys and parking areas should only be used as a last resort. The driver should seek

Commented [RR1]: As current FIAS auditor checklist

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	Upon returning to the vehicle the driver must check that no loss or damage has occurred to the consignment. If any such damage or loss has occurred the driver must follow the procedures described within their employer's security measures. If carrying Dangerous Goods , the incident must be immediately reported to the Police. [R]	authorisation from their employer prior to utilising such an isolated location and must remain with the vehicle at all times.
T7.3	Where vehicles carrying fertiliser products are parked or left unattended, the driver must follow the procedures described within his employer's security measures and/or in accordance with the requirements of ADR 1.10 for Dangerous Goods . [R]	The haulier's security measures should include written guidance to drivers regarding security procedures for parking up and/or leaving the vehicle unattended.
T8	Delays in transit	
T8.1	If fertiliser is unloaded from the collection vehicle and temporarily stored by a transport operator, storage conditions must meet the requirements of both the HSE and the FIAS Standard for Fertiliser Storage.	The business process risk assessment should include consideration of potential delays in transit and temporary storage.
T9	Delivery	
T9.1	Drivers must only deliver to the addresses shown on the delivery documents unless a diversion is approved by the consignor in a recordable manner. [R] If the recipient requests a different delivery address, the driver must contact his employer for approval from the consignor before proceeding.	
T9.2	Discrepancies in quantity must be recorded on the delivery note and communicated to the consignor immediately. [R]	
T9.3	Upon delivery, the receiving Company must provide the delivery driver with the signature and full legible printed name of the Company representative authorised to receive the raw material or fertiliser product. By prior arrangement, other verifiable means of demonstrating correct delivery	In some cases, e.g. on farm, the driver may find there is no one available to receive the delivery. If this happens and no prior arrangement has been made, the driver must not unload and must contact their traffic office or the collection site for instructions on what to do with the undelivered load.

Commented [RR2]: Definition of "in transit" added to Storage in Appendix 2
Fertiliser is regarded as in transit if it remains on the same trailer and is not unloaded. Trans-shipping is moving product from one trailer to another – this is not regarded as storage.

	may be agreed between the receiver and the consignor when the consignor has carried out a security and safety risk assessment. [R]	
T9.4	For deliveries of bulk solid or liquid fertiliser to farm and by prior arrangement with the consignor of the fertiliser, other verifiable means of demonstrating correct delivery are acceptable when the consignor has carried out a security and safety risk assessment [R]	Where other means of verifying delivery are used, the business process risk assessment should consider the nature and quantity of the product delivered and the period of time before the customer will confirm receipt.

Appendix 3 Definitions

Agent (or Broker)

An agent (or broker) facilitates a contract between a buyer and a seller but takes no financial involvement in the transaction except to receive a commission from either buyer or seller or both. If a Body, Person or Company that acts as a principal to the debt incurred in the supply of fertiliser, they are a merchant. If the agent is authorised to agree sales on behalf of a company then they must be trained as a sales representative. **A sales representative is employed by the Merchant Company.**

Blended fertiliser

A fertiliser obtained by dry mixing of more than one fertiliser, with no chemical reaction.

Bulk

In the fertiliser industry this refers to large volumes of unpackaged material or product

Business process risk assessment

An assessment for the purposes of FIAS which identifies the hazards, threats and resulting risks related to legal compliance, security, traceability and product safety of all fertiliser operations undertaken by the business.

It is distinct from a Health and Safety Risk Assessment but may follow similar principles.

Caking tendency

The ability for fertiliser granules or prills to form an agglomeration. Mechanisms for caking are numerous and include formation of crystal bridges due to incompatibility or post reactions, moisture content and/or pick up, high fines/dust content and granule deformation.

Company

The organisation certified or seeking certification under FIAS.

Compatibility

Materials when mixed together are not necessarily compatible with each other; some may produce undesirable effects when mixed with others; in other words, they may not be compatible. These undesirable effects can include chemical reaction(s) and physical effects e.g. stickiness which can cause handling difficulties, moisture migration giving rise to caking tendency. For reasons of safety, it is very important to avoid blending ammonium nitrate or raw materials containing ammonium nitrate with any organic materials.

Detonation Resistance Test (DRT)

A test carried out by a competent laboratory in accordance with Schedule 2 of the Ammonium Nitrate Materials (High Nitrogen Content) Safety Regulations 2003 and Assimilated Regulation (EC) 2003/2003.

Detonation Resistance Testing is required for AN material in solid form containing AN (including mixtures) in which the nitrogen content from AN exceeds 28% by weight. Quantities less than 500 kg and material classified as an explosive are exempt.

For relevant AN material defined by [SI1082/2003](#)), an audit trail for Product traceability from manufacture to final user must be maintained, evidenced by a valid DRT certificate unique numbered copy which clearly identifies the batch or part batch to which it relates. Each batch or part batch of relevant AN material must be kept separate, and each DRT certificate or unique numbered copy relating to that batch or part batch must clearly identify the material to which it relates. These

DRT certificates must be retained for a period of at least 2 years after the date of import, supply or manufacture or last date of disposal of AN material from the batch (as applicable).

Where AN is not being used as a fertiliser, an exemption certificate must be granted by HSE as per clause 10 of [SI1082/2003](#).

Explosives Precursors

Chemicals that may be used in the illicit manufacture of explosives. [Ref: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hazardous-sites-and-substances>]

Fertiliser Advisers Certification and Training Scheme (FACTS)

An independent non-statutory certification scheme for professionals providing advice and information on the management of plant nutrients and fertiliser materials. FACTS Qualified Adviser Member of the BASIS Professional Register has passed the FACTS exam and has fulfilled requirements for ongoing training. Benefits include access to the FACTS Information Service (FIS).

Foliar fertiliser

A fertiliser suitable for application to and nutrient uptake by the foliage of a crop.

Manufacturer

The natural or legal person responsible for placing a fertiliser on the market; in particular a producer, a blender, an importer, a packager working for its own account, or any person changing the characteristics of a fertiliser, is deemed to be a manufacturer. However, a distributor who does not change the characteristics of the fertiliser is not deemed to be a manufacturer.

Merchant

The Body, Person or Company that acts as a principal to the debt incurred in the supply of fertiliser to a customer and does not change the characteristics of the fertiliser. For the purposes of FIAS, companies which pack or repack fertilisers themselves, or engage a contract packer to do so on their behalf fall within the definition of manufacturer.

Micro-nutrients

The elements boron, cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum and zinc, essential for plant growth in quantities that are small compared with those of primary and secondary nutrients.

Non-conforming product

Non-conforming materials are those materials which do not meet the characteristics of the intended products at the time of storage or when marketed. They include both off-spec and reject materials, which are defined below. Essentially, they include everything other than marketable specified product.

Off-spec

The definition of "off-spec" given in The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 is as follows:

(a) Material rejected during the manufacturing process and to ammonium nitrate and mixtures of ammonium nitrate, straight ammonium nitrate-based fertilisers and ammonium nitrate-based compound/composite fertilisers referred to in Notes 14 and 15, that are being or have been returned from the final user to a manufacturer, temporary storage or reprocessing plant for reworking,

recycling or treatment for safe use, because they no longer comply with the specifications of Notes 14 and 15; or

- (b) **fertilisers [referred to in note 13(a) , and Note 14 which do not fulfil the requirements of Annex III-2 to Regulation 2003/2003]** which do not satisfy the detonation resistance test, other than fertilisers which –
- (i) at the time of delivery to a final user satisfied the detonation resistance test; but
 - (ii) later became degraded or contaminated; and
 - (iii) are temporarily present at the establishment of the final user prior to their return for reworking, recycling or treatment for safe use or to their being applied as fertiliser.

Placing on the market

The supply of fertiliser, whether in return for payment or free of charge, or storage for the purpose of supply. Importation of a fertiliser into the customs territory of the UK constitutes placing on the market.

Product

All fertilisers intended for agriculture, horticulture, forestry, amenity and any other such commercial use, straight or blended, **solid or liquid**.

Product Recall

Product recall is the process required to enable identification and location of non-conforming material or product at all points in the supply chain between producer and end user in order for remedial action to be agreed and implemented by the parties involved.

Raw Material

Ingredient used in the production of fertiliser intended for agriculture, horticulture, forestry, amenity and any other such commercial use.

Reject

Reject materials are those non-conforming materials which are out of specification, or which have deteriorated during storage and/or handling to such an extent that they can be considered potentially hazardous. They cannot be sold as fertiliser products and may require treatment to render them safe. Examples include those which contain more than the maximum permitted level of combustible material; those which have physically degraded into fines and could reasonably be expected to fail the Detonation Resistance Test; product grossly contaminated with reactive substances.

Relevant Ammonium Nitrate

The definition given in the Ammonium Nitrate Materials (High Nitrogen Content) Safety Regulations 2003 is:

Ammonium nitrate in solid form, where its nitrogen content is more than 28% of its weight, material in solid form, comprising a mixture of components, one of which is **ammonium nitrate**, in circumstances where the nitrogen content derived from **ammonium nitrate** is more than 28% of the material by weight, and where the material has a total weight of five hundred kilogrammes or more, but does not include material which is a classified explosive.

Relevant Ammonium Nitrate Mixtures

The Dangerous Substances (Notification And Marking Of Sites) (NAMOS) Regulations define 'relevant ammonium nitrate mixtures' as ammonium nitrate and mixtures containing ammonium nitrate, where the nitrogen content exceeds 15.75% of the mixture by weight.

Resistance to detonation

The ability of a fertiliser to resist detonation determined by the Detonation Resistance Test.

Self-sustaining decomposition

A fertiliser capable of self-sustaining decomposition is defined as one in which decomposition initiated in a localised area will spread through the mass after removal of the initiating heat source. This type of fertiliser is commonly known as a "cigar burner".

Source of Supply

The place from which materials are purchased.

Storage

The provision of facilities for the holding of stocks of fertiliser such as warehouse buildings, outside areas including port quaysides, on either an ongoing, temporary or in transit basis, together with management of personnel employed and the operation of any equipment used, for the handling of such fertiliser.

Fertiliser is regarded as in transit if it remains on the same trailer and is not unloaded. Trans-shipping is moving product from one trailer to another – this is not regarded as storage.

Straight fertiliser

A nitrogenous, phosphoric or potassic fertiliser having a declarable content of only one of these primary nutrients.

Supplier

The company that sells fertiliser within the scope of FIAS

Suspension fertiliser

A concentrated suspension of finely divided nutrients in a supersaturated nutrient solution, stabilised using a clay or polymer based gelling agent, allowing tailor-made ratios of N, P, K, Mg, Na, S, B, Mn, Zn, Cu, Mo and Se plus nitrification inhibitors and phosphate enhancers to be uniformly applied to the soil by spray application

Thermal cycling

A thermal cycle is the application of heat to a closed sample of ammonium nitrate to a temperature of 50°C followed by cooling to 25°C. The combination of successive phases at 50°C and 25°C forms one thermal cycle.

Traceability

The ability to track and follow a material or product through all stages of sourcing, production, storage, sales and distribution to end user.