

GLOBALG.A.P. (EUREPGAP)

Control Points and Compliance Criteria Integrated Farm Assurance

INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

Principles

This document sets out a framework for Good Agricultural Practices (G.A.P.) on farms which defines essential elements for the development of best-practice for the global production of crops, livestock, and aquaculture acceptable to the leading retail groups worldwide. However, standards for some individual retailers and those adapted by some producers may exceed those described. This document does not set out to provide prescriptive guidance on every method of agricultural production.

GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) members wish to recognise the significant progress already made by many producers, producer groups, producer organisations, local schemes and national schemes in developing and implementing best-practice agricultural systems. GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) members also wish to encourage further work to improve producers capability in this area, and in this respect this GAP framework, which defines the key elements of current good agricultural best-practice, should be used as benchmark to assess current practice and provide guidance for further development.

The modular composition of Integrated Farm Assurance enables producers to combine multiple audits for multiple products into one single audit.

GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) offers several benefits to producers:

1. Reducing Food Safety risks in Global Primary Production

Encouraging the development and adoption of national and regional farm assurance schemes

Clear risk assessed HACCP based reference standard serving the consumer and food chain

A technical communication platform for continuous improvement and transparency through consultation across the entire food chain

2. Reducing Cost of Compliance

Avoiding multiple product audits on mixed farming enterprises by a single “one-stop-shop”

Avoiding the proliferation of buyer requirements, as committed GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Retailer and Food Service Members shift their supply to GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) approved

Avoid excess regulatory burden by pro-active adoption by industry

Achieving global harmonisation leading to a more level playing field

Producers choose from certification bodies strictly regulated by GLOBALGAP

3. Increasing the Integrity of Farm Assurance Schemes worldwide by

Defining and enforcing a common level of auditor competence

Defining and enforcing a common level of verification status report

Defining and enforcing a common level of action on non-compliances

Harmonising interpretation of compliance criteria

Independent Verification:

Producers receive their GLOBALGAP approval through independent verification from a certification body that is approved by GLOBALGAP.

The Scheme documents are:

1. **GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) General Regulations** which sets out the rules by which the standard will be administered.
2. **GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Control Points and Compliance Criteria (CPCC)** is the standard with which the producer must comply, and which gives specific details on each of the
3. **GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Checklist** which forms the basis of the producer external audit and which the producer and producer groups must use to fulfil the annual internal assessment

As described in GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) General Regulations, this scheme is divided into Major Musts, Minor Musts and Recommendations.

All control points must be audited externally, as well as included in self-assessments (Option 1) and internal group inspections (Option 2). The possible answers are: compliance (yes), non-compliance (no) or Not Applicable (N/A). **Where the answer is Not Applicable, a justification must be presented.** The N/A verdict cannot be given to those control points where the Compliance Criteria specify "No N/A". **Evidence must be given for all Major Must Control Points.**

The GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) IFA CPCC document is separated into different modules, each one covering different areas or levels of activity on a production site.

These sections are grouped into:

1. "Scopes" covering more generic production issues, classified more broadly (All Farm Base, Crops Base, Livestock Base and Aquaculture Base).
2. "Sub-scopes" covering specific production details, classified per product type (Fruit and Vegetables, Combinable Crops, Coffee (green), Tea, Flowers and Ornamentals, Cattle & Sheep, Pigs, Dairy, Poultry, Salmon and Trout and any sub-scopes that might be added during the validity period of this document)

Legislation overrides GLOBALGAP (EUREGAP) where relevant legislation is more demanding. The compliance level for legislation is a "Major Must". Where there is no legislation (or legislation is not so strict), GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) provides a minimum acceptable level of compliance. No matter what the required level of compliance is in GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP), any applicable legislation that is stricter than GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) must be complied with in the country where the producer is operating.

Reference guidelines are provided separately and are updated independently of this document as needed. Users should always refer to the latest reference guidelines, available on www.globalgap.org

Disclaimer:

FoodPLUS GmbH and GLOBALGAP approved Certification Bodies are not legally liable for the safety of the product certified under this Standard. Under no circumstances shall FoodPLUS GmbH, its employees or agents be liable for any losses, damage, charges, costs or expenses of whatever nature (including consequential loss) which any producer may suffer or incur by reason of, or arising directly or indirectly from the administration by FoodPLUS GmbH, its employees or agents or the performance of their respective obligations in connection with the Scheme save to the extent that such loss, damage, charges, costs and/or expenses arise as a result of the finally and judicially determined gross negligence or wilful default of such person.

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Registration:

Please refer to the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) General Regulations Part I - General Information for instructions on Registration and Certification process.

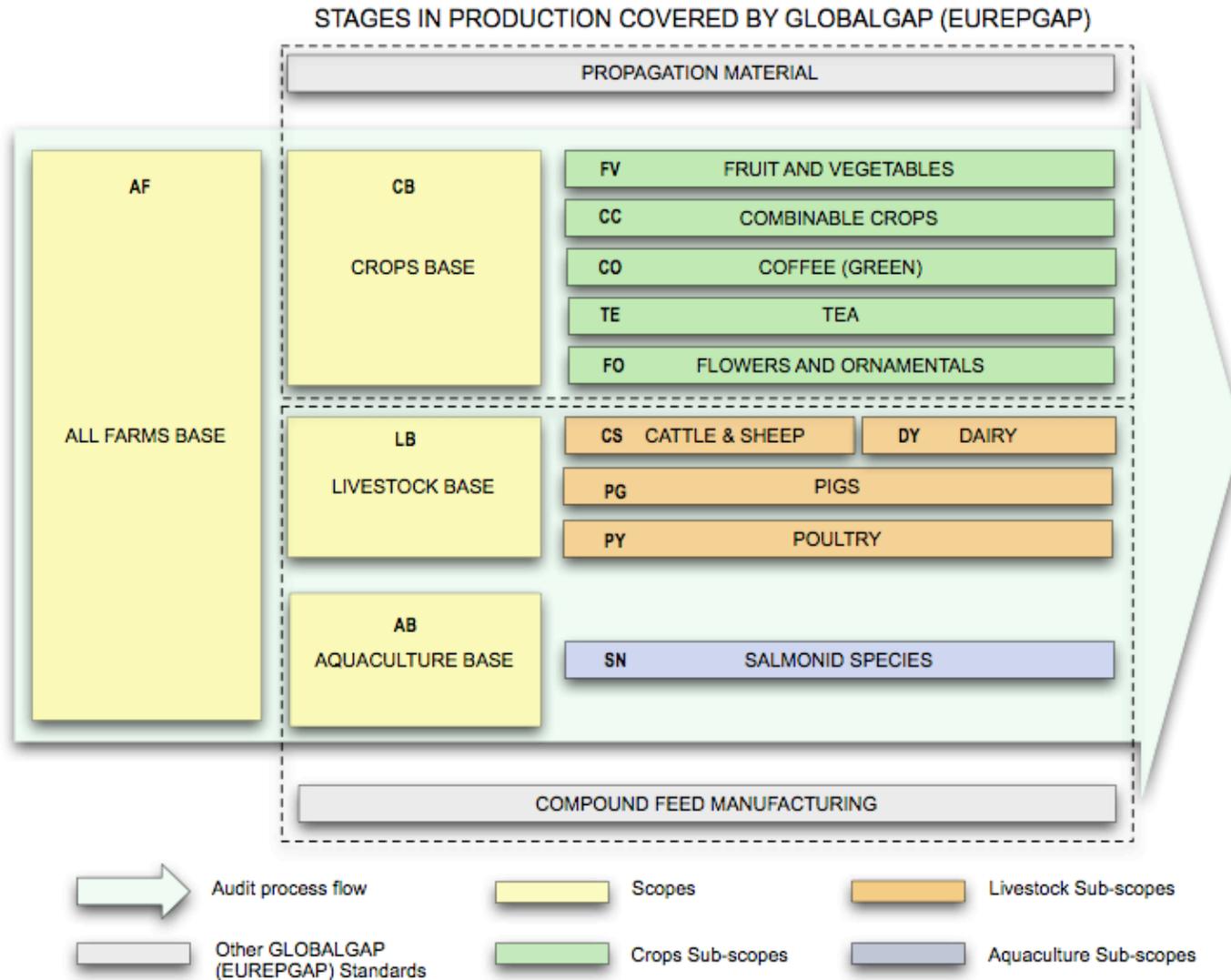
Definitions:

Please refer to Annex I.1 of the General Regulations for definition of terms used within this document.

Reference Documents (not specifically mentioned in the CPCCs):

GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) General Regulations
European Initiative for Sustainable Development in Agriculture - European Integrated Farming Framework, 2006.

Standard Structure:



GLOBALG.A.P. **(EUREPGAP)**



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ALL FARM BASE

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INTRODUCTION

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ALL FARM BASE MODULE

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 - AF .2 SITE HISTORY AND SITE MANAGEMENT
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| N° | Control Point | Compliance Criteria | Level |
|-------------------|--|--|------------|
| AF | ALL FARM BASE | | |
| | <i>Control points in this module are applicable to all producers seeking certification as it covers issues relevant to all farming businesses.</i> | | |
| AF . 1 | RECORD KEEPING AND INTERNAL SELF-ASSESSMENT/INTERNAL INSPECTION | | |
| | <i>Important details of farming practices should be recorded and records kept.</i> | | |
| AF . 1 . 1 | Are all records requested during the external inspection accessible and kept for a minimum period of time of two years, unless a longer requirement is stated in specific control points? | Producers keep up to date records for a minimum of two years from the date of first inspection, unless legally required to do so for a longer period. No N/A. (For Livestock certification, cross check with LB.3.2, PG.1.3 and PG.4.3 where documents are required for 3 years) | Minor Must |
| AF . 1 . 2 | Does the producer or producer group take responsibility to undertake a minimum of one internal self-assessment or producer group internal inspection, respectively, per year against the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Standard? | There is documentary evidence that the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) or benchmarked standard internal self-assessment/internal producer group inspections under responsibility of the producer/producer group ha(s)ve been carried out and are recorded annually. No N/A. | Major Must |
| AF . 1 . 3 | Are effective corrective actions taken as a result of non-conformances detected during the internal self-assessment or internal producer group inspections? | Effective corrective actions are documented and have been implemented. No N/A | Major Must |
| AF . 2 | SITE HISTORY AND SITE MANAGEMENT | | |
| | <i>One of the key features of sustainable farming is the continuous integration of site specific knowledge and practical experiences into future management planning and practices. This section is intended to ensure that the land, buildings and other facilities, which constitute the fabric of the farm, are properly managed to ensure the safe production of food and protection of the environment.</i> | | |
| AF . 2 . 1 | Site History | | |
| AF . 2 . 1 . 1 | Is a recording system established for each unit of production or other area/location to provide a permanent record of the livestock/aquaculture production and/or agronomic activities undertaken at those locations? Are these records kept in an ordered and up-to-date fashion? | Current records must provide a history of GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) production of all production areas. For Crops: New applicants must have full records for at least three months prior to the date of external inspection that reference each area covered by a crop with all the agronomic activities related to GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) documentation required of this area; and for Livestock and Aquaculture: these records must go back at least one rotation. No N/A | Major Must |
| AF . 2 . 1 . 2 | Is a reference system for each field, orchard, greenhouse, yard, plot, livestock building or other area/location used in production established and referenced on a farm plan or map? | Compliance must include visual identification in the form of a physical sign at each field/greenhouse/plot/livestock building/pen or other farm, or a farm plan or map that could be cross referenced to the identification system. No N/A. | Minor Must |

| N° | Control Point | Compliance Criteria | Level |
|-------------------|---|---|------------|
| AF . 2 . 2 | Site Management | | |
| AF . 2 . 2 . 1 | Is there a risk assessment for new agricultural sites (i.e. crop, livestock or aquaculture enterprises) or existing sites only where risks have changed, which shows the site in question to be suitable for production, with regards to food safety, operator health, the environment and animal health where applicable? | A documented risk assessment must be carried out when crops, livestock or aquaculture enterprises are to be introduced onto new sites. The risk assessment must be revised to take into account any new food safety risks. The risk assessment must take account site history (crops/stocking) and consider impact of proposed enterprises on adjacent stock/crops/environment (see AF Annex 1 Risk Assessment to determine when a risk assessment is needed). For Tea and Coffee certification, cross reference with TE.2.1.1 and CO.2.1.1, respectively | Major Must |
| AF . 2 . 2 . 2 | Has a management plan been developed setting out strategies to minimise all identified risks, such as pollution or water table contamination? Are the results of this analysis recorded and used to justify that the site in question is suitable? | A management plan that has implemented strategies to meet the objectives of this specific control point has been developed.(This plan should include one or more of the following: habitat quality, soil compaction, soil erosion, emission of greenhouses gases where applicable, humus balance, phosphorus balance, nitrogen balance, intensity of chemical plant protection). | Minor Must |
| AF . 3 | WORKERS HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE | | |
| | <i>People are key to the safe and efficient operation of any farm. Farm staff and contractors as well as producers themselves stand for the quality of the produce and for environmental protection. Education and training will help progress towards sustainability and build on social capital. This section is intended to ensure safe practice in the work place and that all workers understand, and are competent to perform their duties; are provided with proper equipment to allow them to work safely; and that, in the event of accidents, proper and timely assistance can be obtained.</i> | | |
| AF . 3 . 1 | Risk Assessments | | |
| AF . 3 . 1 . 1 | Does the farm have a written risk assessment for safe and healthy working conditions? | The written risk assessment can be a generic one but it must be appropriate for conditions on the farm. The risk assessment must be reviewed and updated when changes in the organisation (e.g. other activities) occur. No N/A. | Minor Must |
| AF . 3 . 1 . 2 | Does the farm have a written health, safety and hygiene policy and procedures including issues of the risk assessment of AF.3.1.1? | The health, safety and hygiene policy must at least include the points identified in the risk assessment (AF.3.1.1). This could include accident and emergency procedures, hygiene procedures, dealing with any identified risks in the working situation, etc. The policy must be reviewed and updated when the risk assessment changes. | Minor Must |

| N° | Control Point | Compliance Criteria | Level |
|-------------------|---|---|------------|
| AF . 3 . 2 | Training | | |
| AF . 3 . 2 . 1 | Is there a record kept for training activities and attendees? | A record is kept for training activities including the topic covered, the trainer, the date and attendees. Evidence of the attendance is required. | Minor Must |
| AF . 3 . 2 . 2 | Do all workers handling and/or administering veterinary medicines, chemicals, disinfectants, plant protection products, biocides or other hazardous substances and all workers operating dangerous or complex equipment as defined in the risk assessment in AF.3.1.1 have certificates of competence, and/or details of other such qualifications? | Records must identify workers who carry out such tasks, and show certificates of training or proof of competence. No N/A | Major Must |
| AF . 3 . 2 . 3 | Have all workers received adequate health and safety training and are they instructed according to the risk assessment in AF.3.1.1? | Workers can demonstrate competency in responsibilities and tasks through visual observation. If at time of inspection there are no activities, there must be evidence of instructions. No N/A. | Minor Must |
| AF . 3 . 2 . 4 | Is there always an appropriate number of persons (at least one person) trained in first aid present on each farm whenever on-farm activities are being carried out? | There is always at least one person trained in First Aid (within the last 5 years) present on the farm whenever on-farm activities are being carried out. Applicable legislation on First Aid training must be followed where it exists. On-farm activities include all activities performed during all applicable chapters and modules . | Minor Must |
| AF . 3 . 2 . 5 | Does the farm have documented hygiene instructions? | The hygiene instructions are visibly displayed: provided by way of clear signs (pictures) or in the predominant language(s) of the workforce. The instructions must at least include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the need for hand cleaning; - the covering of skin cuts; - limitation on smoking, eating and drinking to certain areas; - notification of any relevant infections or conditions; - the use of suitable protective clothing. | Minor Must |
| AF . 3 . 2 . 6 | Have all persons working on the farm received basic hygiene training according to the hygiene instructions in AF.3.2.5? | Both written and verbal training are given as an induction training course for hygiene. Training are provided by qualified people. All new workers must receive this training and confirm their participation with a signature. All instructions from AF.3.2.5 must be covered in this training. All workers, including the owners and managers, at any time of the year have reviewed and signed for the farm's hygiene instructions. | Minor Must |

| N° | Control Point | Compliance Criteria | Level |
|------------------------------|--|---|------------|
| AF . 3 . 2 . 7 | Are the farm's hygiene procedures implemented? | Workers with tasks identified in the hygiene procedures must demonstrate competence during the inspection. No N/A. | Minor Must |
| AF . 3 . 2 . 8 | Are all subcontractors and visitors aware of the relevant procedures on personal safety and hygiene? | There is evidence that the relevant procedures on personal health, safety and hygiene are officially communicated to visitors and subcontractors (e.g. relevant instructions are in a visible place where all visitors or subcontractors can read them). | Minor Must |
| AF . 3 . 3 | | | |
| Hazards and First Aid | | | |
| AF . 3 . 3 . 1 | Do accident and emergency procedures exist, are they visually displayed and communicated to all persons associated with the farm activities? | <p>Permanent accident procedures must be clearly displayed in accessible, and visible location(s). These instructions are available in the predominant language(s) of the workforce and/or pictograms. The procedures must identify, if appropriate the following; E.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - farm's map reference or farm address - contact person(s) - location of the nearest means of communication (telephone, radio) - an up-to-date list of relevant phone numbers (police, ambulance, hospital, fire-brigade, access to emergency health care on site or by means of transport, electricity and water supplier); - how and where to contact the local medical services, Hospital and other emergency services. - location of fire extinguisher; - emergency exits; - emergency cut-offs for electricity, gas and water supplies. - how to report accidents or dangerous incidents. | Minor Must |
| AF . 3 . 3 . 2 | Are potential hazards clearly identified by warning signs and placed where appropriate? | Permanent and legible signs must indicate potential hazards, e.g. waste pits, fuel tanks, workshops, access doors of the plant protection product / fertiliser / any other chemical storage facilities as well as the treated crop etc. Warning signs must be present. No N/A. | Minor Must |
| AF . 3 . 3 . 3 | Is safety advice available/accesible for substances hazardous to worker health, when required? | Information (e.g. website, tel no, data sheets, etc.) is accessible, when required, to ensure appropriate action. | Minor Must |

| N° | Control Point | Compliance Criteria | Level |
|-------------------|--|--|------------|
| AF . 3 . 3 . 4 | Are First Aid kits present at all permanent sites and in the vicinity of field-work? | Complete and maintained first aid kits according to national regulations and recommendations must be available and accessible at all permanent sites and available for transport to the vicinity of the work. | Minor Must |
| AF . 3 . 4 | Protective Clothing/Equipment | | |
| AF . 3 . 4 . 1 | Are workers (including subcontractors) equipped with suitable protective clothing in accordance with legal requirements and/or label instructions or as authorised by a competent authority? | Complete sets of protective clothing, (e.g. rubber boots, waterproof clothing, protective overalls, rubber gloves, face masks, etc.) which enable label instructions and/or legal requirements and/or requirements as authorised by a competent authority to be complied with are available, used and in a good state of repair. This includes appropriate respiratory, ear and eye protection devices and life-jackets, where necessary. | Major Must |
| AF . 3 . 4 . 2 | Is protective clothing cleaned after use and stored so as to prevent contamination of the clothing or equipment? | Protective clothing is regularly cleaned, according to a schedule adapted to the type of use and degree of soiling. Cleaning the protective clothing and equipment includes the separate washing from private clothing and glove washing before removal. Dirty, torn and damaged protective clothing and equipment and expired filter cartridges should be disposed of. Single-use items (e.g. gloves, overalls, etc.) have to be disposed of after one use. All the protective clothing and equipment including replacements filters etc., are stored apart and physically separate from the plant protection products/ any other chemicals which might cause contamination of the clothing or equipment in a well-ventilated area. No N/A. | Major Must |
| AF . 3 . 5 | Worker Welfare | | |
| AF . 3 . 5 . 1 | Is a member of management clearly identifiable as responsible for workers health, safety and welfare? | Documentation is available that demonstrates that a clearly identified, named member of management has the responsibility for ensuring compliance with existing, current and relevant national and local regulations and the implementation of the policy on workers health safety and welfare. | Major Must |

| N° | Control Point | Compliance Criteria | Level |
|-------------------|---|---|------------|
| AF . 3 . 5 . 2 | Do regular two way communication meetings take place between management and workers ? Are there records from such meetings? | Records show that the concerns of the workers about health, safety and welfare are being recorded in meetings planned and held at least once a year between management and workers at which matters related to the business and worker health, safety or welfare can be discussed openly (without fear of intimidation or retribution). The auditor is not required to make judgments about the content, accuracy or outcome of such meetings. | Recom. |
| AF . 3 . 5 . 3 | Is there information available that provide an accurate overview over all workers of the farm? | Records demonstrate clearly an accurate overview over all workers (including seasonal workers) and subcontractors working on the farm. Information must be available of full names, date of entry, the period of employment and, the regular working time and overtime regulations. Records of all workers (also subcontractors) which provide the required information must be kept for the last 24 months from the date of first inspection. See AF.3.6.1 as requirement for subcontractors. | Minor Must |
| AF . 3 . 5 . 4 | Do workers have access to clean food storage areas, designated dining areas, hand washing facilities and drinking water? | A place to store food and to eat must be available. In addition, hand washing facilities and potable drinking water must be available to workers. | Minor Must |
| AF . 3 . 5 . 5 | Are on site living quarters habitable and have the basic services and facilities? | The living quarters for the workers on farm are habitable, have a sound roof, windows and doors, and have the basic services of running water, toilets, drains. In case of no drains, septic pits can be accepted when proven to be hermetic. | Minor Must |
| AF . 3 . 6 | Subcontractors | | |
| AF . 3 . 6 . 1 | When the producer makes use of subcontractors, is all the relevant information available on farm? | Subcontractors must carry out an assessment (or the producer must do it on behalf of the subcontractor) of compliance against the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) control points relevant to the services provided on farm (including AF.3.5.3). This assessment must be available on farm during the external inspection and the subcontractor must accept that GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) approved certifiers are allowed to verify the assessments through a physical inspection where there is doubt. The producer is responsible for observance of the control points applicable to the tasks performed by the subcontractor by checking and signing the assessment of the subcontractor for each task and season contracted. | Minor Must |

| N° | Control Point | Compliance Criteria | Level |
|-------------------|---|---|------------|
| AF . 4 | WASTE AND POLLUTION MANAGEMENT, RECYCLING AND RE-USE | | |
| | <i>Waste minimisation should include: review of current practices, avoidance of waste, reduction of waste, re-use of waste, and recycling of waste.</i> | | |
| AF . 4 . 1 | Identification of Waste and Pollutants | | |
| AF . 4 . 1 . 1 | Have all possible waste products and sources of pollution been identified in all areas of the business? | All possible waste products (such as paper, cardboard, plastic, oil, etc) and sources of pollution (e.g. fertiliser excess, exhaust smoke, oil, fuel, noise, effluent, chemicals, sheep-dip, feed waste, dead or diseased fish, algae produced during net cleaning, etc) produced by the farm processes have been listed. | Minor Must |
| AF . 4 . 2 | Waste and Pollution Action Plan | | |
| AF . 4 . 2 . 1 | Is there a documented farm waste management plan to avoid or reduce wastage and pollution and avoid the use of landfill or burning, by waste recycling? Are organic wastes composted on the farm and utilised for soil-conditioning, provided there is no risk of disease carry-over? | A comprehensive, current, documented plan that covers wastage reduction, pollution and waste recycling is available. Air, soil, water, noise and light contamination must be considered. | Recom. |
| AF . 4 . 2 . 2 | Has this waste management plan been implemented? | There are visible actions and measures on the farm that confirm that the objectives of the waste and pollution action plan are being carried out. | Recom. |
| AF . 4 . 2 . 3 | Are the farm and premises clear of litter and waste to avoid establishing a breeding ground for pests and diseases which could result in a food safety risk? | Visual assessment that there is no evidence of breeding grounds in areas of waste/litter in the immediate vicinity of the production or storage buildings. Incidental and insignificant litter and waste on the designated areas are acceptable as well as the waste from the current day's work. All other litter and waste has been cleared up. Areas where produce is handled indoors are cleaned at least once a day. | Major Must |
| AF . 4 . 2 . 4 | Do the premises have adequate provisions for waste disposal? | The farm has designated areas to store litter and waste. Different types of waste are identified and stored separately. | Recom. |

| N° | Control Point | Compliance Criteria | Level |
|-------------------|---|--|------------|
| AF . 5 | ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION | | |
| | <i>Farming and environment are inseparably linked. Managing wildlife and landscape is of great importance; enhancement of species as well as structural diversity of land and landscape features will benefit the abundance and diversity of flora and fauna.</i> | | |
| AF . 5 . 1 | Impact of Farming on the Environment and Biodiversity (cross-reference with AB.7.5 Aquaculture Base for certification of Aquaculture sub-scopes) | | |
| AF . 5 . 1 . 1 | Does each producer have a management of wildlife and conservation plan for the enterprise that acknowledges the impact of farming activities on the environment? | There must be a written action plan which aims to enhance habitats and increase biodiversity on the farm. This can be either a regional activity or individual plan, if the farm is participating in or covered by it. This includes knowledge of IPM practices, of nutrient use of crops, conservation sites etc. | Minor Must |
| AF . 5 . 1 . 2 | Has the producer considered how to enhance the environment for the benefit of the local community and flora and fauna? | There should be tangible actions and initiatives that can be demonstrated by the producer either on the production site or by participation in a group that is active in environmental support schemes looking at habitat quality and habitat elements. | Recom. |
| AF . 5 . 1 . 3 | Is this policy compatible with sustainable commercial agricultural production and does it minimise environmental impact of the agricultural activity? | The contents and objectives of the conservation plan imply compatibility with sustainable agriculture and demonstrate a reduced environmental impact. | Recom. |
| AF . 5 . 1 . 4 | Does the plan include a baseline audit to understand existing animal and plant diversity on the farm? | There is a commitment within the conservation plan to undertake a base line audit of the current levels, location, condition etc. of the fauna and flora on farm so as to enable actions to be planned. The effects of agricultural production on fauna and flora should be audited and serve as the basis for the action plan. Refer to points CO.10.1 for Coffee and TE.11.1 for Tea certification. | Recom. |
| AF . 5 . 1 . 5 | Does the plan include action to avoid damage and deterioration of habitats on the farm? | Within the conservation plan there is a clear list of priorities and actions to rectify damaged or deteriorated habitats on the farm. Refer to points CO.10.1 for Coffee and TE.11.1 for Tea certification. | Recom. |
| AF . 5 . 1 . 6 | Does the plan include activities to enhance habitats and increase biodiversity on the farm? | Within the conservation plan there is a clear list of priorities and actions to enhance habitats for fauna and flora where viable and increase biodiversity on the farm. Refer to points CO.10.1 for Coffee and TE.11.1 for Tea certification. | Recom. |

| N° | Control Point | Compliance Criteria | Level |
|-------------------|--|---|------------|
| AF . 5 . 2 | Unproductive Sites | | |
| AF . 5 . 2 . 1 | Has consideration been given to the conversion of unproductive sites (e.g. low lying wet areas, woodlands, headland strip or areas of impoverished soil) to conservation areas for the encouragement of natural flora and fauna? | There should be a plan to convert unproductive sites and identified areas which give priority to ecology into conservation areas where viable. | Recom. |
| AF . 5 . 3 | Energy Efficiency | | |
| AF . 5 . 3 . 1 | Can the producer show monitoring of energy use on the farm? | Energy use records exist. For example, farming equipment shall be selected and maintained for optimum consumption of energy. The use of non-renewable energy sources should be kept to a minimum. (Cross reference with CO.10.2 for Coffee and TE.11.2 for Tea certification). | Recom. |
| AF . 6 | COMPLAINTS | | |
| | <i>Management of complaints will lead to a better system and compliance with the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) requirements.</i> | | |
| AF . 6 . 1 | Is there a complaint procedure available relating to issues covered by the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) standard? | There must be available on request, a clearly identifiable document for complaints relating to issues covered by GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP). No N/A. | Major Must |
| AF . 6 . 2 | Does the complaints procedure ensure that complaints are adequately recorded, studied and followed up including a record of actions taken? | There are documents of the actions taken with respect to such complaints regarding GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) standard deficiencies found in products or services. No N/A. | Major Must |
| AF . 7 | TRACEABILITY | | |
| AF . 7 . 1 | Do all producers have a documented recall procedure to manage the withdrawal of registered products from the market? | All producers must have access to documented procedures which identify the type of event that may result in a withdrawal, persons responsible for taking decisions on the possible withdrawal of product, the mechanism for notifying customers and the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) CB (if a sanction was not issued by the CB and the producer or group recalled the products out of free will) and methods of reconciling stock. The procedures must be tested annually to ensure that it is sufficient. | Major Must |

ANNEX AF.1 GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) GUIDELINE | RISK ASSESSMENT FOR NEW SITES

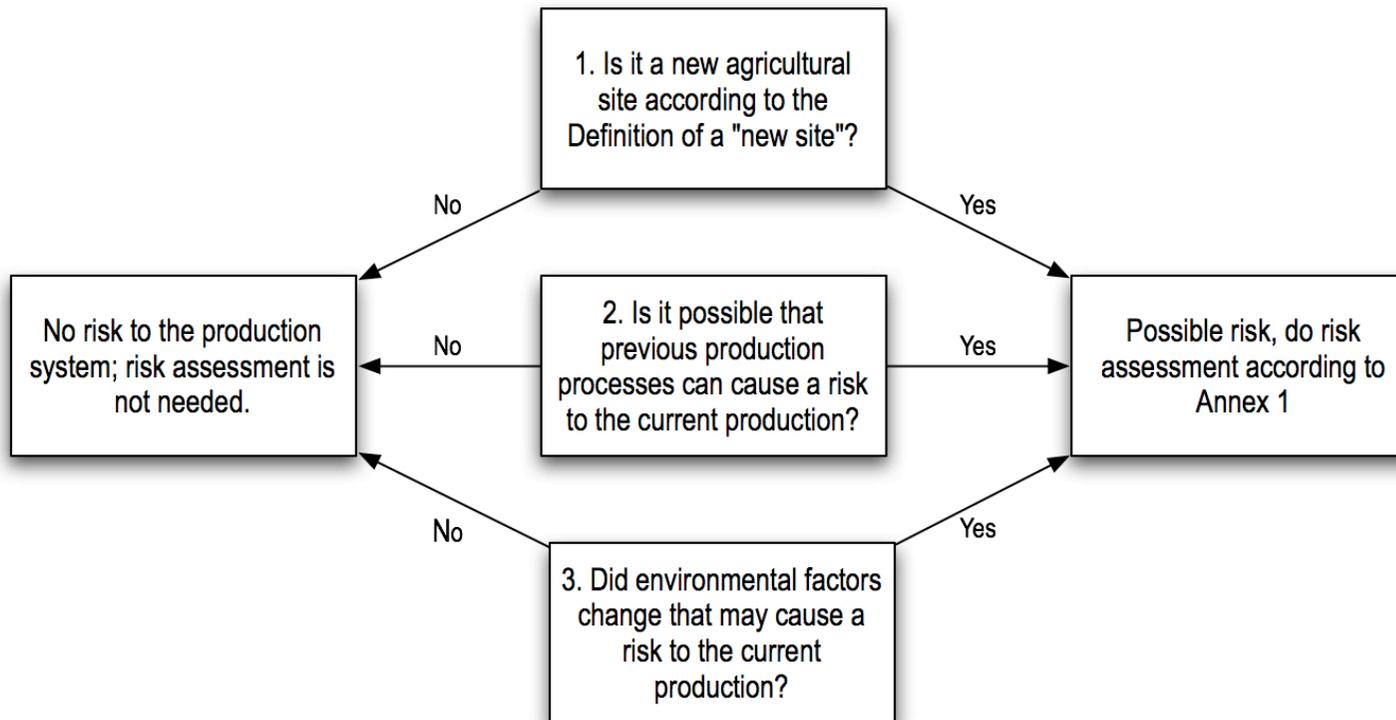
Control Point:

Is there a risk assessment for new agricultural sites (i.e. crop, livestock or aquaculture enterprises) or existing sites only where risks have changed, which shows the site in question to be suitable for production, with regards to food safety, operator health, the environment and animal health where applicable?

Compliance Criteria:

A documented risk assessment must be carried out when crops, livestock or aquaculture enterprises are to be introduced onto new sites. The risk assessment must be revised to take into account any new food safety risks. The risk assessment must take into account site history (crops/stocking) and consider impact of proposed enterprises on adjacent stock/crops/environment (see GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Guidelines for Risk Assessment and to determine when a risk assessment is needed Annex 1). For Tea and Coffee certification, cross reference with TE.2.1.1 and CO.2.1.1, respectively.

If the answer to any of the 3 questions above is yes, a Risk Assessment is needed.



Legislation:

Local regulations should be checked first of all to verify legal compliance.

Prior use of land should cover:

Previous crops.

For example, cotton farmers are heavy users of residual herbicides that can have long-term effects on later cereal and other crops.

Industrial or military use.

For example, former vehicle parks may have considerable petroleum contamination.

Landfill or mining sites.

May have unacceptable wastes in their subsoil that can contaminate subsequent crops, or be subject to sudden subsidence endangering persons working on the land.

Natural vegetation

Might harbour pests, diseases, and weeds

Type of soil should cover:

Structural suitability for intended crops

Structural susceptibility to erosion

Chemical suitability for intended crops

Erosion:

The study should determine if there are, or could be, uneven losses of topsoil that may affect crop yields, and affect land and water downstream.

Landform

Drainage patterns:

Liability to flooding and/or erosion

Conformation & slope:

Erosion of the soil

Safety of persons operating machinery:

Transportation of the harvested crop

Wind exposure:

Excessive wind speeds can cause crop losses

Evaluation of Water should cover:

Water quality:

To be determined by the local authority to be fit for purpose or if there is no local standard, then results from appropriate laboratories, capable of performing chemical and/or microbiological analyses up to ISO 17025 level, or equivalent standard, must be available to show that irrigation water quality complies with the criteria as set out in Table 3, p39 of the WHO Health Guideline for the use of wastewater in Agriculture and Aquaculture. (see Table at end of document).

Availability:

Adequacy throughout the year, or at least the proposed growing season.

Authorization for use:

Assurance of the predicted quantities required by the crop.

Rights of other users

Local laws or customs may recognize other users whose needs may pre-empt agricultural use at times.

Environmental impact

While legal, some extraction rates could adversely affect flora and fauna associated with or dependent on the watersource

Impact analysis should cover:

Internal:

Dust, smoke and noise problems caused by operation of agricultural machinery.

Contamination of downstream sites by silt-laden or chemical-laden runoff.

Spray drift

Insects attracted by the crop, its waste, or manuring operations

External:

Smoke, fumes and dust from nearby industrial or transport installations including roads with heavy traffic

Silt-laden or chemical-laden runoff from upstream farming operations

Depredations by pests from nearby natural or conservation areas

Theft by inhabitants of nearby communities

Adjacent farming activities

Availability of adequate transport to markets

Availability of adequate labour

Availability of inputs

Table 3. Recommended microbiological quality guidelines for wastewater use in agriculture ^a

| Category | Reuse conditions | Exposed groups | Intestinal nematodes ^b (arithmetic mean no. or eggs per litre ^c) | Faecal coliforms (geometric mean no. per 100ml ^c) | Wastewater treatment expected to achieve the required microbiological quality |
|----------|---|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| A | Irrigation of crops likely to be eaten uncooked, sports field, public parks ^d | Workers, consumers, public | Less and equal to 1 | Less and equal to 1000 ^d | A series of stabilization ponds designed to achieve the microbiological quality indicated, or equivalent treatment. |
| B | Irrigation of cereal crops, industrial crops, fodder crops, pasture and trees ^e | Workers | Less and equal 1 | No standard recommended | Retention in stabilization ponds for 8-10 days or equivalent helminth and faecal coliform removal. |
| C | Localised irrigation of crops in category B if exposure of workers and the public does not occur. | None | Not applicable | Not applicable | Pretreatment as required by the irrigation technology, but not less than primary sedimentation. |

^a In specific cases, local epidemiological, sociocultural and environmental factors should be taken into account, and the guidelines modified accordingly.

^b *Ascaris* and *Trichuris* species and hookworms.

^c During the irrigation period

^d A more stringent guideline (less and equal to 200 faecal coliforms per 100ml) is appropriate for public lawns, such as hotel lawns, with which the public may come into direct contact.

^e In the case of fruit trees, irrigation should cease two weeks before fruit is picked, and no fruit should be picked off the ground. Sprinkler irrigation should not be used.

*Source: Health guidelines for the use of wastewater in agriculture and aquaculture, WHO Technical Report Series 778, 1989.

EDITION UPDATES REGISTER

| Control Points and Compliance Criteria Version | Replaces | Replaced document obsolete | New document comes into force | Description of Modifications |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 3.0-1_2July07 | 3.0-Mar07 | 2 July .2007 | 2 July .2007 | Clarification of wording for Control Points: 2.1.1; 3.2.3; 3.3.1 Clarification of wording for Compliance Criteria: 2.2.2; 3.2.7; 5.1.2; 5.1.4; 5.2.1 |
| 3.0-2_Sep07 | 3.0-1_2July07 | 30-Sep-07 | 30-Sep-07 | Modification GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP); Clarification of wording for Compliance Criteria: 1.1; 3.5.2 |

1. For detailed information of the modifications please contact GLOBALGAP Secretariat for the History document.
2. When the changes do not affect the accreditation of the standard, the version will remain "3.0" and edition update shall be indicated with "-x".
3. When the changes do affect the accreditation of the standard, the version name will change to "3.x".