EUREPGAP

Control Points & Compliance Criteria

Fruit and Vegetables

Version 2.1-Oct04

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INTRODUCTION

Principles:

This document sets out a framework for Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) on farms which defines essential elements for the development of best-practice for the global production of horticultural products (e.g. fruits and vegetables) acceptable to the leading retail groups Worldwide, however, standards for some individual retailers and those adopted by some farmers may exceed those described. This document does not set out to provide prescriptive guidance on every method of agricultural production.

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

EUREPGAP is a means of incorporating Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Crop Management (ICM) practices within the framework of commercial agricultural production. Adoption of IPM/ICM is regarded by EUREPGAP members as essential for the long-term improvement and sustainability of agricultural production.

EUREPGAP supports the principles of HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points) and encourages its use.

It is essential that all organisations involved in the food production chain accept their share of the tasks and responsibilities to ensure that EUREPGAP is fully implemented and supported. If consumer confidence in fresh produce is to be maintained, such standards of good agricultural practice must be adopted, and examples of poor practice must be eliminated from the industry.

Wherever referred to, all farmers must demonstrate their compliance with national or international law.

All farmers should be able to demonstrate their commitment to:
a) maintaining consumer confidence in food quality and safety;
b) minimising detrimental impact on the environment, whilst conserving nature and wildlife;
c) reducing the use of crop protection products;
d) improving the efficiency of natural resource use; and
e) ensuring a responsible attitude towards worker health and safety.

Independent Verification:

Farmers receive their EUREPGAP approval through independent verification from a verification body that is approved by EUREPGAP.

The Scheme documents are:

1. **EUREPGAP General Regulations** which sets out the rules by which the standard will be administered.
2. **EUREPGAP Control Points and Compliance Criteria Protocol (CPCC)** is the standard with which the farmer must comply, and which gives specific details on how the farmer complies with each of the scheme requirements.
3. **EUREPGAP Checklist** which form the basis of the farmer external audit and which the farmer must use to fulfil the annual internal audit requirement.

As described in EUREPGAP General Regulations, this scheme is divided into Major Musts (red background), Minor Musts (yellow background) and Recommendations (green background). All Control Points MUST be audited, the possible answers are: compliance (yes), non-compliance (no) or Not Applicable (N/A). The N/A verdict cannot be given to those control points where the Compliance Criteria specify No N/A.

Non Applicables:

Control Points that are No Non Applicables (No N/A) in the Section 10 may be closed out with a non-Applicable only if the Farmer/Farmer Group has made a declaration of no Produce Handling or storing on farm (see registration process, chapter 10 in General Regulations)

Disclaimer:

FoodPLUS GmbH and EUREPGAP approved Certification Bodies are not legally liable for the safety of the product certified under this Standard.

Copyright:

Registration:

Please refer to the EUREPGAP General Regulations chapters 4 and 10 for instructions on Registration and Certification process.

Definitions:

For clarification on the definition of terms used within this document, please refer to Annex 10 of the General Regulations.

Use of this Document:

This document is used to verify compliance to EUREPGAP standard of Farms under the scopes that the Farmer is seeking to have certified (for scopes available refer to General Regulations point 10.6), all in accordance with the verification rules set out in the EUREPGAP General Regulations document.

The Registered Product in this document is referred to in the following contexts:

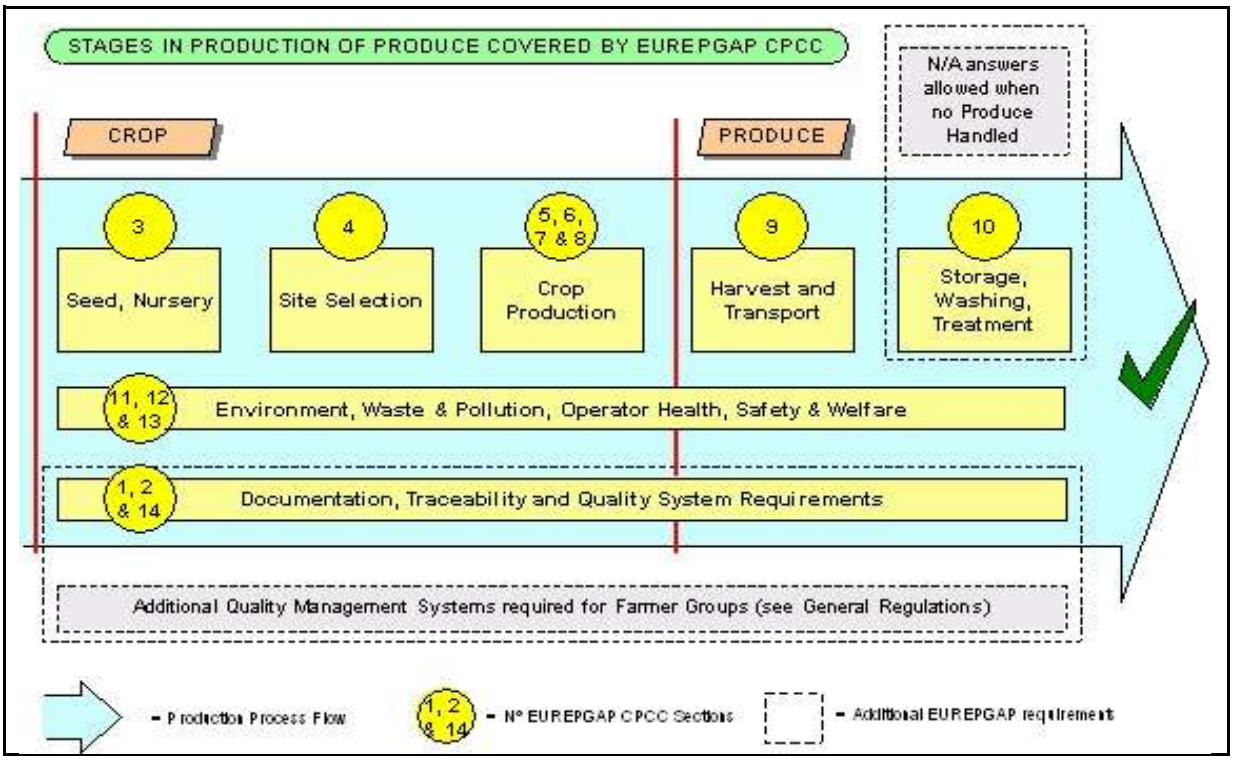
1) The CROP that produces the registered product.

2) The PRODUCE (harvested product) that constitutes the registered product.

The verification of compliance demands records that are first linked to the farm (and if applicable also the field, orchard or greenhouse) in which the crop is grown, until the moment when the crop is harvested, after which the recording is linked to batches or lots and the Produce Handling site.

In this document, wherever crop is mentioned on its own it refers to the Registered Product Crop, and wherever produce is mentioned it refers to the Registered Product Produce. For clarification of some terms that are used on their own please read them under the context of the immediate section title (i.e. the word "containers" mentioned in points 8.9.5 means "Empty Crop Protection Product Containers" as can be seen from the title of the section 8.9 "Empty Crop Protection Product Containers".

This document is divided into 14 different sections and 2 annexes, with a total of 214 Control Points, divided into 49 Major Musts, 99 Minor Musts and 66 Recommended. The document covers the production of fruit and vegetables and is diagrammatically represented as follows:



Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
1. TRACEABILITY			
1.1	Is EUREPGAP registered product traceable back to and trackable from the registered farm where it has been grown?	There is a documented traceability system that allows EUREPGAP registered product to be traced back to the registered farm or, in a Farmer Group, group of registered farms, and tracked forward to the immediate customer. No N/A.	Major
2. RECORD KEEPING AND INTERNAL SELF-INSPECTION			
2.1	Are all records requested during the inspection accessible and kept for a minimum period of time of two years?	Farmers keep up to date records for a minimum of two years, unless legally required to do so for a longer period. Retrospective records are not requested prior to application for EUREPGAP registration. New applicants must have full records for at least three months prior to the date of inspection. No N/A.	Minor
2.2	Does the farmer undertake a minimum of one self-inspection per year against the EUREPGAP Standard?	There is documentary evidence that the EUREPGAP internal self-inspection has been carried out annually. No N/A.	Major
2.3	Has the internal self-inspection been documented and recorded?	The EUREPGAP Checklist has been completed and documented. No N/A.	Major
2.4	Are effective corrective actions taken as a result of internal self-inspections?	Effective corrective actions are documented and have been implemented. No N/A	Major
3. VARIETIES AND ROOTSTOCKS			
3.1 Choice of variety or Rootstock			
3.1.1	Is the farmer aware of the importance of effective crop husbandry in relation to the "mother crops" (i.e. the seed producing crop) of the registered product crop?	Cropping techniques and measures are adopted in the "mother crops" which can minimise inputs such as crop protection products and fertilizers in the registered product crops.	Recom.
3.2 Seed/Rootstock Quality			
3.2.1	Is there a document that guarantees seed quality (e.g.: free from injurious pests, diseases, virus, etc.…) and that states variety purity, variety name, batch number and seed vendor?	A seed record/certificate of the seed quality, variety purity, variety name, batch number and seed vendor is kept and available.	Recom.
3.3 Pest and Disease Resistance			
3.3.1	Do the varieties grown have resistance/tolerance to commercially important pests and diseases?	The farmer is able to justify that varieties grown have disease resistance or tolerance when they are available.	Recom.
3.4 Seed Treatments and Dressings			
3.4.1	Is the use of seed treatments recorded?	When the seed or rootstock has been treated, there are records with the name of the product(s) used and its target(s) (pests and/or diseases).	Minor
3.5 Propagation Material			
3.5.1	Is purchased propagation material accompanied by officially recognised plant health certification?	A plant health certificate is available complying with national legislation or sector organisation guidelines.	Minor
3.5.2	Is purchased propagation material free of visible signs of pest and disease?	When plants have visible signs of pest and disease damage, a justification should be available (e.g. threshold for treatment).	Recom.
3.5.3	Are quality guarantees or certified production guarantees documented for purchased propagation material?	There are records to show propagation material is fit for the purpose i.e. quality certificate, terms of deliverance or signed letters.	Minor
3.5.4	Are plant health quality control systems operational for in-house nursery propagation?	A quality control system that contains a monitoring system on visible signs of pest and diseases is in place and current records of the monitoring system must be available.	Minor
3.5.5	Are crop protection product treatments on in-house nursery propagation applied during the plant propagation period recorded?	Records of crop protection product treatments applied during the plant propagation period for in-house plant nursery propagation are available and include product name, application date and doses.	Minor

Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
3.6 Genetically Modified Organisms			
3.6.1	Does the planting of GMO's comply with all applicable legislation in the country of production?	The registered farm or group of registered farms have a copy of the legislation applicable in the country of production and comply accordingly. Unless no GMO varieties are used, no N/A.	Major
3.6.2	Is there documentation available of any planting, use or production of registered products derived from genetic modification?	If GMO cultivars and/or products derived from genetic modification are used, documented records of planting, use or production of GMO cultivars and/or products derived from genetic modification are available.	Minor
4. SITE HISTORY AND SITE MANAGEMENT			
4.1 Site History			
4.1.1	Is there a risk assessment for new agricultural sites, which shows the site in question to be suitable for food production, with regards to food safety, operator health and the environment?	There is a documented food safety, operator health and environment risk assessment that takes into account prior use of land, type of soil, erosion, quality and level of groundwater, availability of sustainable water sources, and impact on and of the adjacent area. (See EUREPGAP guidelines for risk assessment for new plantings in Annex 1). When the assessment identifies a non-controllable risk that is critical to health and/or the environment, the site must not be used for agricultural activities.	Major
4.1.2	Is there a corrective action plan, setting out strategies to minimise all identified risks in new agricultural sites?	Each identified risk indicates the severity and probability as well the measures taken to prevent or to control the risk.	Minor
4.2 Site Management			
4.2.1	Has a recording system been established for each field, orchard or greenhouse?	There are documented records that reference each area covered by a crop with all the agronomic activities related to EUREPGAP documentation requirements of this area. No N/A	Major
4.2.2	Has a visual identification or reference system for fields, orchard or greenhouses been established?	Every field, orchard or greenhouse is physically identifiable, e.g. using description, map, landmarks and/or e.g. a unique code, name, number or colour used on all records that refer to that area. No N/A.	Minor
4.2.3	Is there a crop rotation for annual crops?	There is a documented record of the rotations for annual crops.	Recom.
5. SOIL AND SUBSTRATE MANAGEMENT			
5.1 Soil Mapping			
5.1.1	Have soil maps been prepared for the farm?	The type of soil is identified for each site, based on a soil profile or soil analysis or local (regional) cartographic soil-type map.	Recom.
5.2 Cultivation			
5.2.1	Have techniques been used that are proven to improve or maintain soil structure, and to avoid soil compaction?	Techniques applied are suitable for use on the land.	Recom.
5.3 Soil Erosion			
5.3.1	Are field cultivation techniques used to reduce the possibility of soil erosion?	There is visual or documented evidence of cross line techniques on slopes, drains, sowing grass or green fertilizers, trees and bushes on borders of sites, etc.	Minor
5.4 Soil Fumigation			
5.4.1	Is there a written justification for the use of soil fumigants?	There is written evidence and justification for the use of soil fumigants including location, date, active ingredient, doses, method of application and operator.	Minor
5.4.2	Are alternatives to chemical fumigation explored before resorting to the use of chemical fumigants?	The farmer is able to demonstrate assessment of alternatives to chemical soil fumigation through technical knowledge, written evidence or accepted local practice.	Recom.
5.5 Substrates			
5.5.1	Does the farmer participate in substrate recycling programmes for substrates where available?	The farmer keeps records with quantities recycled and dates. Invoices/loading dockets are acceptable. If there is no participation in a recycling program available, it should be justified.	Recom.

Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
5.5.2	If chemicals are used to sterilise substrates for reuse, has the location of sterilisation been recorded?	When the substrates are sterilised on the farm, the name or reference of the field, orchard or greenhouse are recorded, if sterilised off farm then the name and location of the company which sterilises the substrate.	Major
5.5.3	If chemicals are used to sterilise substrates for reuse, has the date of sterilisation, type of chemical, method of sterilisation and name of the operator been recorded?	The following are all correctly recorded: the dates of sterilisation (day/month/year); the name and active ingredient; the machinery (e.g. 1000 l-tank etc); the method (e.g. drenching, fogging); and the operator's name (the person who actually applied the chemicals and did the sterilisation).	Minor
5.5.4	When substrates are reused, has steaming been used for sterilisation?	When substrates are reused, documentary evidence shows that steaming is the option used.	Recom.
5.5.5	Are substrates traceable to the source and do not come from designated conservation areas?	There are records that prove the origin of the substrates being used. These records demonstrate that the substrates do not come from designated conservation areas.	Recom.
6. FERTILISER USE			
6.1 Advice on Quantity and Type of Fertilizer			
6.1.1	Can the technically responsible person demonstrate competence to determine quantity and type of fertilizer (organic and inorganic) to use?	Documentary evidence must be available that demonstrates training and competence of the technically responsible person to determine quantity and type of fertilizer (organic and inorganic) to use. No N/A.	Minor
6.2 Records of Application			
6.2.1	Have all applications of soil and foliar fertilizers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded including field, orchard or greenhouse reference?	Records are kept of all fertilizer applications, detailing the geographical area, the name or reference of the field, orchard or greenhouse where the registered product crop is located. No N/A.	Minor
6.2.2	Have all application dates of soil and foliar fertilizers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded?	Detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications are the exact dates (day/month/year) of the application. No N/A.	Minor
6.2.3	Have all applications of soil and foliar fertilizers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded including applied fertilizer types?	Detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications are the trade name, type of fertilizer (e.g. N, P. K) or concentrations (e.g. 17-17-17). No N/A.	Minor
6.2.4	Have all applied quantities of soil and foliar fertilizers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded?	Detailed in the records of all fertilizer application is the amount of product to be applied in weight or volume. No N/A.	Minor
6.2.5	Have all applications of soil and foliar fertilizers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded including the method of application?	Detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications are the application machinery type used and the method (e.g. via the irrigation or mechanical distribution). No N/A.	Minor
6.2.6	Have all applications of soil and foliar fertilizers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded including the operator details?	Detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications is the name of the operator who has applied the fertilizer. No N/A.	Minor
6.3 Application Machinery			
6.3.1	Is fertilizer application machinery kept in good condition?	There are maintenance records (date and type of maintenance) or invoices of spare parts of both the organic and inorganic fertilizer application machinery available on request.	Minor
6.3.2	Is inorganic fertilizer application machinery verified annually to ensure accurate fertilizer delivery?	There are documented records stating that the verification of calibration has been carried out by a specialised company, supplier of fertilization equipment or by the technically responsible person within the last 12 months. Verification of calibration covers the quantity per time and per area.	Recom.
6.4 Fertiliser Storage			
6.4.1	Is there an inorganic fertilizer stock inventory up to date and available on the farm?	A stock inventory which indicates the contents of the store (type and amount) is available and it is updated at least every 3 months.	Minor

Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
6.4.2	Are inorganic fertilizers stored separately from crop protection products?	The minimum requirement is an air space separated from crop protection products storage facilities, to prevent cross contamination between fertilizers and crop protection products.	Minor
6.4.3	Are inorganic fertilizers stored in a covered area?	The covered area is suitable to protect all inorganic fertilizers, i.e. powders, granules or liquids, from atmospheric influences like sunlight, frost and rain.	Minor
6.4.4	Are inorganic fertilizers stored in a clean area?	Inorganic fertilizers, i.e. powders, granules or liquids, are stored in an area that is free from waste, does not constitute a breeding place for rodents, and where spillage and leakage is cleared away.	Minor
6.4.5	Are inorganic fertilizers stored in a dry area?	The storage area for all inorganic fertilizers, i.e. powders, granules or liquids, is well ventilated and free from rainwater or heavy condensation.	Minor
6.4.6	Are inorganic fertilizers stored in an appropriate manner, which reduces the risk of contamination of water courses?	All inorganic fertilizers, i.e. powders, granules or liquids are stored in a manner which poses minimum risk of contamination to water sources, i.e. liquid fertilizer stores must be bunded (according to national and local legislation, or capacity to 110% of the biggest container if there is no applicable legislation), and consideration has been given to the proximity to water courses and flood risks, etc.	Minor
6.4.7	Are inorganic and organic fertilizers stored separate from produce and plant propagation material?	Fertilizers are not stored with produce and plant propagation material.	Major
6.4.8	Is organic fertilizer stored in an appropriate manner, which reduces the risk of contamination of the environment?	If organic fertilizer is stored on the farm, the storage should be a designated area, at least 25 meters from direct water sources and bodies of surface water in particular.	Recom.
6.5 Organic Fertilizer			
6.5.1	Is human sewage sludge not used on the farm?	No human sewage sludge is used on the farm. No N/A.	Major
6.5.2	Has a risk assessment been carried out for organic fertilizer which considers its source and characteristics, before application?	Documentary evidence is available to demonstrate that the following potential risks have been considered: disease transmission, weed seed content, method of composting etc.	Minor
6.5.3	Has account been taken of the nutrient contribution of organic fertilizer applications?	An analysis is carried out, which takes into account the contents of N·P·K nutrients in organic fertilizer applied.	Recom.
6.6 Inorganic Fertilizer			
6.6.1	Are purchased inorganic fertilizers accompanied by documentary evidence of chemical content?	Documentary evidence detailing chemical content is available for all inorganic fertilizers used on crops grown under EUREPGAP within the last 12-month period.	Recom.
7. IRRIGATION/FERTIGATION			
7.1 Predicting Irrigation Requirements			
7.1.1	Have systematic methods of prediction been used to calculate the water requirement of the crop?	Calculations are available and are supported by data records e.g. rain gauges, drainage trays for substrate, evaporation meters, water tension meters (% of moisture in the soil) and soil maps.	Recom.
7.1.2	Is predicted rainfall taken into account when calculating irrigation application?	Documented records are available of predicted and actual rainfall (rain gauges).	Recom.
7.1.3	Is evaporation taken into account when calculating irrigation application?	The farmer is able to demonstrate via documentation which data is used to calculate the evaporation rate and how.	Recom.
7.2 Irrigation/Fertigation Method			
7.2.1	Has the most efficient and commercially practical water delivery system been used to ensure the best utilization of water resources?	The irrigation system used is the most efficient available for the crop and accepted as such within good agricultural practice.	Recom.

Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
7.2.2	Is there a water management plan to optimise water usage and reduce waste?	A documented plan is available which outlines the steps and actions to be taken to implement the management plan.	Recom.
7.2.3	Are records of irrigation/fertigation water usage maintained?	Records are kept which indicate the date and volume per water meter or per irrigation unit. If the farmer works with irrigation programmes, the calculated and actual irrigated water volume should be written down in the records. All legal extraction permits and licences pertaining to the farm are available.	Recom.
7.3 Quality of Irrigation Water			
7.3.1	Is or has untreated sewage water not been used for irrigation/fertigation?	Untreated sewage water is not used for irrigation/fertigation. Where treated sewage water is used, water quality complies with the WHO published Guidelines for the Safe Use of Wastewater and Excreta in Agriculture and Aquaculture 1989. No N/A.	Major
7.3.2	Has an annual risk assessment for irrigation/fertigation water pollution been completed?	The risk assessment must consider potential microbial, chemical or physical pollution of all sources of irrigation/fertigation water.	Recom.
7.3.3	Is irrigation water analysed at least once a year?	The risk analysis should justify the frequency necessary to analyse the irrigation water if done more frequently than annual.	Recom.
7.3.4	Is the analysis carried out by a suitable laboratory?	The laboratory is able to analyse: N, P, K, Ec and pH.	Recom.
7.3.5	Does the analysis consider the microbial contaminants?	According to the risk analysis, there is a documented record of the relevant microbial contaminants.	Recom.
7.3.6	Does the analysis consider the chemical pollutants?	According to the risk analysis, there is a documented record of any chemical residues.	Recom.
7.3.7	Does the analysis consider the heavy metal pollutants?	According to the risk analysis, there is a documented record of any heavy metals contaminants.	Recom.
7.3.8	Have any adverse results been acted upon?	Records are available of what actions have been taken and what the results are so far.	Recom.
7.4 Supply of Irrigation/Fertigation Water			
7.4.1	Has irrigation water been abstracted from sustainable sources?	Sustainable sources are sources that supply enough water under normal (average) conditions.	Recom.
7.4.2	Has advice on abstraction been sought from water authorities?	Documented records are available (letter, license).	Recom.
8. CROP PROTECTION			
8.1 Basic Elements of Crop Protection			
8.1.1	Has the protection of crops against pests, diseases and weeds been achieved with the appropriate minimum crop protection product input?	All crop protection product inputs are documented and include written justifications, target and intervention thresholds. No N/A.	Minor
8.1.2	Do farmers apply recognised IPM techniques?	Evidence is available to prove implementation of IPM techniques, where technically feasible.	Recom.
8.1.3	Have anti-resistance recommendations been followed to maintain the effectiveness of available crop protection products?	When the level of a pest, disease or weed requires repeated controls in the crops, there is evidence that anti-resistance recommendations are followed if specified by the product label.	Minor
8.1.4	Has assistance with implementation of IPM systems been obtained through training or advice?	The technically responsible person on the farm has received formal documented training and / or the external technical IPM consultant can demonstrate their technical qualifications.	Minor
8.2 Choice of Chemicals			
8.2.1	Is the crop protection product applied appropriate for the target as recommended on the product label?	All the crop protection products applied to the crop are suitable and can be justified (according to label recommendations or official registration body publication) for the pest, disease, weed or target of the crop protection product intervention. No N/A.	Major

Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
8.2.2	Do farmers only use crop protection products that are registered in the country of use for the target crop where such official registration scheme exists?	All the crop protection products applied are officially registered or permitted by the appropriate governmental organisation in the country of application. Where no official registration scheme exists, refer to the EUREPGAP guideline in Annex 2 of this document and FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. No N/A.	Major
8.2.3	Is a current list kept of Crop Protection Products that are used and approved for use on crops being grown?	An up to date documented annual list is available of the commercial brand names of crop protection products (including their active ingredient composition, or beneficial organisms) that are used on crops being, or which have been, grown on the farm under EUREPGAP within the last 12 months. No N/A	Minor
8.2.4	Does this list take account of any changes in local and national crop protection product legislation?	The up to date documented list of all commercial brands of crop protection products that are used and officially registered for use on crops being currently grown on farm or which have been grown under EUREPGAP within the last 12 months has been updated according to all the applicable latest changes in crop protection product legislation re crop approvals, harvest intervals, etc. No N/A.	Minor
8.2.5	Are chemicals, banned in the European Union, not used on crops destined for sale in the European Union?	The documented crop protection product application records confirm that no crop protection product has been used within the last 12 months on the crops grown under EUREPGAP destined for sale within the E.U., having been prohibited by the E.U. (i.e. EC Prohibition Directive List - 79/117/EC and amendments).	Major
8.2.6	If the choice of crop protection products is made by advisers, can they demonstrate competence?	Where the crop protection product records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of the crop protection products is a qualified adviser, technical competence can be demonstrated via official qualifications or specific training course attendance certificates.	Major
8.2.7	If the choice of crop protection products is made by the farmer, can competence and knowledge be demonstrated?	Where the crop protection product records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of crop protection products is the farmer, technical competence can be demonstrated via technical documentation, i.e. product technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc.	Major
8.2.8	Is the correct application rate of the crop protection product for the crop to be treated accurately calculated, prepared and recorded, following label instructions?	There is documented evidence that shows that the correct application rate of the crop protection product for the crop to be treated has followed label instructions and has been accurately calculated, prepared and recorded. No N/A.	Minor
8.3 Records of Application			
8.3.1	Have all the crop protection product applications been recorded including the crop name and variety?	All crop protection product application records specify the name, and variety of crop treated. No N/A.	Major
8.3.2	Have all the crop protection product applications been recorded including the application location?	All crop protection product application records specify the geographical area, the name or reference of the farm, and the field, orchard or greenhouse where the crop is located. No N/A.	Major
8.3.3	Have all the crop protection product applications been recorded including application date?	All crop protection product application records specify the exact dates (day/month/year) of the application. No N/A.	Major
8.3.4	Have all the crop protection product applications been recorded including the product trade name and active ingredient(s)?	All crop protection product application records specify the trade name and active ingredient(s) or beneficial insect. No N/A.	Major
8.3.5	Has the operator been identified for crop protection product applications?	The operator applying crop protection products has been identified in the records. No N/A.	Minor
8.3.6	Have all the crop protection product applications been recorded including justification for application?	The common name of the pest(s), disease(s) or weed(s) treated is documented in all crop protection product application records. No N/A.	Minor

Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
8.3.7	Have all the crop protection product applications been recorded including the technical authorisation for application?	The technically responsible person making the crop protection product recommendation has been identified in the records. No N/A.	Minor
8.3.8	Have all the crop protection product applications been recorded including appropriate information to identify the product quantity applied?	All crop protection product application records specify the total amount of product to be applied in weight or volume, or the total quantity of water (or other carrier medium), and dosage in g/l or internationally recognised measures for the crop protection product. No N/A.	Minor
8.3.9	Have all the crop protection product applications been recorded including the application machinery used?	The application machinery type, for all the crop protection products applied (if there are various units, these are identified individually), and the method used (i.e. knapsack, high volume, U.L.V., via the irrigation system, dusting, fogger, aerial, or another method), are detailed in all crop protection product application records. No N/A.	Minor
8.3.10	Have all the crop protection product applications been recorded including the pre-harvest interval?	The pre-harvest interval has been recorded for all crop protection product applications. No N/A.	Major
8.4 Pre-Harvest Intervals			
8.4.1	Have the registered pre-harvest intervals been observed?	The farmer can demonstrate that all pre-harvest intervals have been observed for crop protection products applied to the crops, through the use of clear documented procedures such as crop protection product application records and crop harvest dates from treated locations. Specifically in continuous harvesting situations, there are systems in place in the field, orchard or greenhouse, e.g. warning signs etc., to ensure fail safe compliance.	Major
8.5 Application equipment			
8.5.1	Is application equipment kept in good condition?	The crop protection product application machinery is kept in a good state of repair with documented evidence of up to date maintenance sheets for all repairs, oil changes, etc. undertaken. No N/A.	Minor
8.5.2	Is the application equipment verified annually?	The crop protection product application machinery has been verified for correct operation within the last 12 months and this is certified or documented either by participation in an official scheme or by having been carried out by a person who can demonstrate their competence. No N/A.	Minor
8.5.3	Is the farmer involved in an independent calibration-certification scheme?	The farmer's involvement in an independent calibration certification scheme is documented.	Recom.
8.5.4	When mixing crop protection products, are the correct handling and filling procedures, followed as stated on the label?	Facilities, including appropriate measuring equipment, must be adequate for mixing crop protection products, so that the correct handling and filling procedures, as stated on the label, can be followed. No N/A.	Minor
8.6 Disposal of Surplus Application Mix			
8.6.1	Is surplus application mix or tank washings disposed of according to national or local law, where it exists, or in its absence according to points 8.6.2 and 8.6.3, either of which in this case must be complied with in order to comply with this minor must?	Surplus mix or tank washings are disposed of according to the national or local legislation or, in its absence, according to points 8.6.2 and 8.6.3. No N/A.	Minor
8.6.2	Is surplus application mix or tank washings applied over an untreated part of the crop, as long as the recommended dose is not exceeded and records kept?	When surplus application mix or tank washings are applied over an untreated part of the crop, there is evidence that the recommended doses (as stated on the label) have not been exceeded and all the treatment have been recorded in the same manner and detail as a normal crop protection product application.	Recom.

Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
8.6.3	Are surplus application mixes or tank washings applied onto designated fallow land, where legally allowed, and records kept?	When surplus application mix or tank washings are applied onto designated fallow land, it can be demonstrated that this is legal practice and all the treatments have been recorded in the same manner and detail as a normal crop protection product application, and avoiding risk of surface water contamination.	Recom.
8.7 Crop Protection Product Residue Analysis			
8.7.1	Is the farmer or any customer of the farmer able to provide current evidence either of annual residue testing, or of participation in a third party crop protection product residue monitoring system, which is traceable to the farm, and that covers the crop protection products applied to the crop/produce?	Current documented evidence or records are available either of annual crop protection product residue analysis results for the EUREPGAP registered product crops, or of participation in a third party crop protection product residue monitoring system which is traceable to the farm. No N/A.	Major
8.7.2	Is the farmer (or his customer) able to demonstrate that he has information regarding the market inwhich he is intending to trade his produce, and the MRL restrictions of that market?	The farmer or his customer must have available a list of current applicable MRLs for the market(s) where produce is intending to be traded in (whether domestic or international). The MRLs will be identified by either demonstrating communication with clients confirming the intended market(s), or by selecting the specific country(ies) (or group of countries) where produce is intending to be traded in, and presenting evidence of compliance with a residue screening system that meets the current applicable country(ies') MRLs. Where a group of countries is targeted together for trading in, the residue screening system must meet the strictest current applicable MRLs in the group.	Major
8.7.3	Has action been taken to meet those MRL restrictions of the market the farmer is intending to trade his produce in?	Where the MRLs of the market the farmer is intending to trade his produce in are stricter than those of the country of production, the farmer or his customer can demonstrate that during the production cycle these MRLs have been taken into account (i.e. modification where necessary of crop protection product application regime and/or use of produce residue testing results).	Major
8.7.4	Is an action plan in place in the event of a maximum residue level (MRL) being exceeded, either of the country of production or of the countries where produce is intended to be traded in?	There is a clear documented procedure of the remedial steps and actions, (this will include communication to customers, product tracking exercise, etc.) to be taken where a crop protection product residue analysis indicates an MRL (either of the country of production or of the countries where his produce is intended to be traded in if different) is exceeded.	Major
8.7.5	Are the correct sampling procedures followed?	Documentary evidence exists demonstrating compliance with applicable sampling procedures. Sampling can be carried out by the laboratory or by the grower providing the procedure is adhered to.	Recom.
8.7.6	Is the laboratory used for residue testing accredited by a competent national authority to ISO 17025 or equivalent standard?	There is clear documented evidence either on the letter headings or copies of accreditations etc. that the laboratories used for crop protection product residue analysis have been accredited to the applicable scope by a competent national authority to ISO 17025 or an equivalent standard (in which case evidence of participation in proficiency tests, e.g. FAPAS is available)	Minor
8.8 Crop Protection Product Storage and Handling			
8.8.1	Are crop protection products stored in accordance with local regulations?	The crop protection product storage facilities comply with all the appropriate current national, regional and local legislation and regulations.	Minor
8.8.2	Are crop protection products stored in a location that is sound?	The crop protection product storage facilities are built in a manner which is structurally sound and robust. No N/A.	Minor
8.8.3	Are crop protection products stored in a location that is secure?	The crop protection product storage facilities are kept secure under lock and key. No N/A.	Minor

Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
8.8.4	Are crop protection products stored in a location that is appropriate to the temperature conditions?	The crop protection product storage facilities are built of materials or located so as to protect against temperature extremes. No N/A.	Minor
8.8.5	Are crop protection products stored in a location that is fire-resistant?	The crop protection product storage facilities are built of materials that are fire resistant (Minimum requirement RF 30: 30 minutes resistance). No N/A.	Minor
8.8.6	Are crop protection products stored in a location that is well ventilated (in case of walk-in storage)?	The crop protection product storage facilities have sufficient and constant ventilation of fresh air to avoid a build up of harmful vapours. No N/A.	Minor
8.8.7	Are crop protection products stored in a location that is well lit?	The crop protection product storage facilities have or are located in areas with sufficient illumination both by natural and by artificial lighting, to ensure that all product labels can be read easily on the shelves. No N/A.	Minor
8.8.8	Are crop protection products stored in a location that is located away from other materials?	The crop protection product storage facilities are located in a separate air space independent from any other materials. No N/A.	Minor
8.8.9	Is all crop protection product storage shelving made of non-absorbent material?	The crop protection product storage facilities are equipped with shelving which is not absorbent in case of spillage, e.g. metal, rigid plastic.	Recom.
8.8.10	Is the crop protection product store able to retain spillage?	The crop protection product storage facilities have retaining tanks or are bunded according to the volume of stored liquid, to ensure that there cannot be any leakage, seepage or contamination to the exterior of the store. No N/A.	Minor
8.8.11	Are there facilities for measuring crop protection products?	The crop protection product storage facilities or the crop protection product filling/mixing area if this is different, have measuring equipment whose graduation for containers and calibration verification for scales has been verified annually by the farmer. No N/A.	Minor
8.8.12	Are there facilities for mixing crop protection products?	The crop protection product storage facilities or the crop protection product filling/mixing area if this is different, are equipped with utensils, e.g. buckets, water source etc. for the safe and efficient handling of all crop protection products which can be applied. No N/A.	Minor
8.8.13	Are there facilities to deal with spillage?	The crop protection product storage facilities and all fixed filling/mixing areas are equipped with a container of absorbent inert material such as sand, floor brush and dustpan and plastic bags, that must be signposted and in a fixed location, to be used in case of spillage of crop protection product. No N/A.	Minor
8.8.14	Are keys and access to the crop protection product store limited to workers with formal training in the handling of crop protection products?	The crop protection product storage facilities are kept locked and physical access is only granted in the presence of persons who can demonstrate formal training in the safe handling and use of crop protection products. No N/A.	Minor
8.8.15	Is the product inventory documented and readily available?	A stock inventory which indicates the contents of the store is available and it is updated at least every 3 months.	Minor
8.8.16	Are all crop protection products stored in their original package?	All the crop protection products that are currently in the store are kept in the original containers and packs, in the case of breakage only, the new package must contain all the information of the original label. No N/A.	Minor
8.8.17	Are only those crop protection products that are approved for use on the crops grown in the crop rotation stored separated within the crop protection product store?	All the crop protection products currently kept in the crop protection product store or which are indicated on the stock rotation records are officially approved and registered (point 8.2.3) for application on the crops within the crop rotation program. Crop protection products used for purposes other than application on crops within the rotation are clearly identified and stored separated from the EUREPGAP crop protection products store.	Minor
8.8.18	Are liquids not stored on shelves above powders?	All the crop protection products that are liquid formulations are stored on shelving which is never above those products that are powder or granular formulations. No N/A.	Minor

Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
8.9 Empty Crop Protection Product Containers			
8.9.1	Are empty crop protection product containers not re-used?	There is no evidence that empty crop protection product containers have been or currently are being re-used in any form or manner. No N/A.	Minor
8.9.2	Does disposal of empty crop protection product containers occur in a manner that avoids exposure to humans?	The system used to dispose of empty crop protection product containers ensures that persons cannot come into physical contact with the empty containers by having a secure storage point, safe handling system prior to the disposal and a disposal method that avoids exposure to persons. No N/A.	Minor
8.9.3	Does disposal of empty crop protection product containers occur in a manner that avoids contamination of the environment?	The system of disposal of empty crop protection product containers minimises the risk of contamination of the environment, watercourses and flora and fauna, by having a safe storage point and a handling system prior to disposal by an environmentally responsible method. No N/A.	Minor
8.9.4	Are official collection and disposal systems used?	Where official collection and disposal systems exist, there are documented records of participation by the farmer.	Minor
8.9.5	Are containers not re-used, and where a collection system exists are they adequately stored, labelled and handled according to the rules of a collection system?	All the empty crop protection product containers, once emptied, are not reused, and have been adequately stored, labelled and handled, according to the requirements of official collection and disposal schemes where applicable. No N/A.	Minor
8.9.6	Are empty containers rinsed either via the use of an integrated pressure-rinsing device on the application equipment, or at least three times with water?	Installed on the crop protection product application machinery there is pressure-rinsing equipment for crop protection product containers or there are clear written instructions to rinse each container 3 times prior to its disposal. No N/A.	Minor
8.9.7	Is the rinsate from empty containers returned to the application equipment tank?	Either via the use of a container-handling device or via written procedure for the application equipment operators, the rinsate from the empty crop protection product containers is always put back into the application equipment tank when mixing. No N/A.	Minor
8.9.8	Are empty containers kept secure until disposal is possible?	There is a designated secure store point for all empty crop protection product containers prior to disposal that is isolated from the crop and packaging materials i.e. permanently signed and with physically restricted access for persons and fauna.	Minor
8.9.9	Are all local regulations regarding disposal or destruction of containers observed?	All the relevant national, regional and local regulations and legislation if it exists, has been complied with regarding the disposal of empty crop protection product containers.	Minor
8.10 Obsolete Crop Protection Products			
8.10.1	Are obsolete crop protection products securely maintained and identified and disposed of by authorised or approved channels?	There are documented records that indicate that obsolete crop protection products have been disposed of by officially authorised channels. When this is not possible, obsolete crop protection products are securely maintained and identifiable.	Minor
9. HARVESTING			
9.1 Hygiene			
9.1.1	Has a hygiene risk analysis been performed for the harvest and pre-farm gate transport process?	There is a documented and up to date (reviewed annually) risk assessment (national, industry-wide, or individual) that covers the hygiene aspects of the harvesting operation as detailed in the following control point 9.1.2. No N/A.	Major
9.1.2	Has a hygiene procedure been implemented for the harvesting process?	As a direct result of the harvest and pre-farm gate transport hygiene risk analysis, a documented hygiene procedure has been implemented.	Major
9.1.3	Does the harvesting process hygiene procedure consider containers and tool handling?	Reusable harvesting containers, harvesting tools (i.e., scissors, knifes, pruning shears, etc) and harvesting equipment (machinery) are cleaned and maintained, and a cleaning and disinfection schedule is in place (at least once a year) to prevent produce contamination, in accordance with the harvest hygiene risk assessment results.	Major

Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
9.1.4	Does the harvesting process hygiene procedure consider handling of harvested produce and produce packed and handled directly in the field, orchard or greenhouse?	All produce packed and handled directly in the field, orchard or greenhouse must be removed from field overnight, in accordance with the harvest hygiene risk assessment results. All field packed produce must be covered to prevent contamination once packed and during transport (from the fields or outlying farms to where it is stored), in accordance with the harvest hygiene risk assessment results. If harvested and on farm packed produce are stored on farm, storage areas must be cleaned, and if applicable, temperature and humidity control maintained and documented, in accordance with the harvest hygiene risk assessment results.	Major
9.1.5	Does the harvesting process hygiene procedure consider on farm produce transportation?	Farm vehicles used for transport of harvested produce that are also used for any purpose other than transport of harvested produce, are cleaned and maintained, and a cleaning schedule to prevent produce contamination is in place (i.e. soil, dirt, organic fertilizer, spills, etc.), in accordance with the harvest hygiene risk assessment results.	Major
9.1.6	Do harvest workers have access to clean hand washing equipment in the vicinity of their work?	Fixed or mobile hand washing equipment is accessible to harvest workers within at least 500 meters and they are in a good state of hygiene. No N/A.	Major
9.1.7	Do harvest workers have access to clean toilets in the vicinity of their work?	Fixed or mobile toilet facilities are accessible to harvest workers within at least 500 meters and they are in a good state of hygiene. No N/A.	Minor
9.2 Packaging/Harvesting Containers on Farm			
9.2.1	Are produce containers used exclusively for produce?	Produce containers are only used to contain produce (i.e. no agricultural chemicals, lubricants, oil, cleaning chemicals, plant or other debris, lunch bags, tools, etc.).	Recom.
9.3 Produce packed at point of harvest			
9.3.1	Is ice used in produce handling at point of harvest made with potable water and handled under sanitary conditions to prevent produce contamination?	Any ice used at point of harvest must be made with potable water and handled under sanitary conditions to prevent produce contamination.	Recom.
10. PRODUCE HANDLING			
10.1 Hygiene			
10.1.1	Has a hygiene risk analysis been performed for the produce handling process?	There is a documented and up to date (reviewed annually) risk assessment (national, industry-wide, or individual) that covers the hygiene aspects of the produce handling operation.	Minor
10.1.2	Has a hygiene procedure been implemented for the produce handling process?	As a direct result of the produce handling hygiene risk analysis, a hygiene (physical, chemical and microbiological contaminants) procedure has been implemented.	Minor
10.1.3	Do workers have access to clean toilets and hand washing facilities in the vicinity of their work?	Toilets in a good state of hygiene with hand washing facilities, containing non-perfumed soap and water must be accessible and close by, but must not open directly onto the produce handling area unless the door is self-closing. Unless exclusion from Produce Handling declaration exists for each registered product, no N/A.	Minor
10.1.4	Have workers received basic instructions in hygiene before handling produce?	There is evidence (i.e.: signed attendance registration, external certificates) that the workers have received verbal and documented understandable instructions in the relevant aspects of produce handling hygiene including: · personal cleanliness i.e. hand washing, wearing of jewellery and fingernail length and cleaning, etc; · clothing cleanliness; · personal behaviour, i.e. no smoking, spitting, eating, chewing, perfumes, etc.). Unless exclusion from Produce Handling declaration exists for each registered product, no N/A.	Major

Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
10.1.5	Do the workers implement the hygiene instructions for handling produce?	There is evidence that the workers are complying with the hygiene instructions regarding personal cleanliness and clothing, i.e. hand washing, wearing of jewellery and fingernail length and cleaning, etc.; personal behaviour, i.e. no smoking, spitting, eating, chewing, perfumes, etc. Unless exclusion from Produce Handling declaration exists for each registered product, no N/A.	Minor
10.2 Post-harvest washing			
10.2.1	Is the source of water used for final product washing potable or declared suitable by the competent authorities?	Within the last 12 months a water analysis has been carried out at the point of entry into the washing machinery. The levels of the parameters analysed are within accepted WHO thresholds or are accepted as safe for the food industry by the competent authorities.	Major
10.2.2	If water is re-circulated for final product washing, has this water been filtered and are pH, concentration and exposure levels to disinfectant routinely monitored?	Where water is re-circulated for final produce washing, it is filtered and disinfected, and pH, concentration and exposure levels to disinfectant are routinely monitored, with documented records maintained. Filtering must be done with an effective system for solids and suspensions that have a documented routine cleaning schedule according to the usage and water volume.	Major
10.2.3	Is the laboratory carrying out the water analysis a suitable one?	The water analysis for the product washing is undertaken by a laboratory currently accredited to ISO 17025 or its national equivalent or that can demonstrate via documentation that it is in the process of gaining accreditation.	Recom.
10.3 Post-harvest Treatments			
10.3.1	Are all label instructions observed?	There are clear procedures and documentation available, i.e. post-harvest biocides, waxes and crop protection products application records and packaging/delivery dates of treated products, which demonstrate that the label instructions for chemicals applied to the produce have been observed.	Major
10.3.2	Are only biocides, waxes and crop protection products used that are officially registered in the country of use, and for use post-harvest on the produce being protected?	All the post harvest biocides, waxes and crop protection products used on produce are officially registered or permitted by the appropriate governmental organisation in the country of application and are approved for use in the country of application and are approved for use on the produce to which it is applied as indicated on the biocides, waxes and crop protection products' labels. Where no official registration scheme exists, refer to the EUREPGAP guideline in Annex 2 of this document and FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.	Major
10.3.3	Are any biocides, waxes and crop protection products that are banned in the European Union and used on produce destined for sale in the European Union?	The documented post harvest biocide, wax and crop protection product application records confirm that no biocides, waxes and crop protection products have been used within the last 12 months on the produce grown under EUREPGAP destined for sale within the E.U., having been prohibited by the E.U.	Major
10.3.4	Is there a current list of approved post harvest biocides, waxes and crop protection products that have been or will be considered for use on the produce?	There is a documented record available of all the current registered biocides, waxes and crop protection products for post harvest usage on the produce treated which have been or will be considered for use.	Minor
10.3.5	Does this list take into account any changes in biocides, waxes and crop protection products legislation?	The list takes into account the changes of registration status of the post harvest biocides, waxes and crop protection products when they occur (i.e. versions with revision dates).	Minor

Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
10.3.6	Is the technically responsible person for the produce handling process able to demonstrate competence and knowledge with regard to the application of biocides, waxes and crop protection products?	The technically responsible person for the post harvest biocides, waxes and crop protection products applications can demonstrate sufficient level of technical competence via nationally recognised certificates or formal training.	Minor
10.3.7	Have the post-harvest biocides, waxes and crop protection products applications been recorded including the produce identity (i.e. lot or batch of produce)?	The lot or batch of produce treated is documented in all post-harvest biocide, wax and crop protection product application records.	Major
10.3.8	Has the location of application of the post-harvest biocides, waxes and crop protection products applications been recorded?	The geographical area, the name or reference of the farm or produce handling site where the treatment was undertaken is documented in all post-harvest biocide, wax and crop protection product application records.	Major
10.3.9	Have the application dates of the post-harvest biocide, wax and crop protection product been recorded?	The exact dates (day/month/year) of the applications are documented in all post-harvest biocide, wax and crop protection product application records.	Major
10.3.10	Has the type of treatment been recorded for the post-harvest biocide, wax and crop protection product applications?	The type of treatment used for product application (i.e. spraying, drenching, gassing etc.) is documented in all post-harvest biocide, wax and crop protection product application records.	Major
10.3.11	Has the product trade name of the post-harvest biocide, wax and crop protection product applications been recorded?	The trade name and active ingredient of the products applied are documented in all post-harvest biocide, wax and crop protection product application records.	Major
10.3.12	Has the product quantity applied of the post-harvest biocide, waxes and crop protection product applications been recorded?	The amount of product applied in weight or volume per litre of water or other carrier medium is recorded in all post-harvest biocide, wax and crop protection product applications records.	Major
10.3.13	Has the operator's name for post-harvest biocide, wax and crop protection product applications been recorded?	The name of the operator who has applied the crop protection product to the produce is documented in all post-harvest biocide, wax and crop protection product application records.	Minor
10.3.14	Has the justification for application for the post-harvest biocide, wax and crop protection product applications been recorded?	The common name of the pest, disease to be treated is documented in all post-harvest biocide, wax and crop protection product application records.	Minor
10.3.15	Are all of the post-harvest crop protection product applications also considered under points 8.7.1, 8.7.2, 8.7.3 and 8.7.4 of this document?	There is documentary evidence to demonstrate that the farmer considers all post-harvest fungicide or insecticide applications under Control Points 8.7.1, 8.7.2, 8.7.3 and 8.7.4 of this document, and acts accordingly.	Major
10.4 On farm Facility for Produce Handling and/or Storage			
10.4.1	Are floors designed to allow and ensure drainage?	Floors are designed with i.e. slopes, drainage channels and kept free and clear, to ensure drainage.	Recom.
10.4.2	Are produce handling facilities and equipment cleaned and maintained so as to prevent contamination?	Produce handling facilities and equipment (i.e. process lines and machinery, walls, floors, storage areas, pallets, etc.) must be cleaned and/or maintained according to a cleaning schedule, to prevent contamination, and documented records are kept. Unless exclusion from Produce Handling declaration exists for each registered product, no N/A.	Minor
10.4.3	Is rejected produce and waste material stored in designated areas, which are routinely cleaned and disinfected?	Rejected produce and waste material are stored in designated areas, which are routinely cleaned and disinfected, to prevent produce contamination, and documented cleaning records are kept.	Recom.
10.4.4	Are Cleaning Agents, Lubricants, etc. kept in a designated area, separate from produce and materials used to handle produce?	Cleaning Agents, Lubricants etc. are kept in a designated area separate and apart from where produce is packed, to avoid chemical contamination of produce.	Recom.

Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
10.4.5	Are Cleaning Agents, Lubricants etc. that may come into contact with produce, approved for application in the food industry, and are dose rates followed correctly?	Documentary evidence exists authorising (i.e. specific label mention or technical data sheet) use for the food industry of Cleaning Agents, Lubricants etc. which may come into contact with produce.	Minor
10.4.6	Are breakage safe lamps or lamps with a protective cap used above the sorting, weighing and storage area?	Light bulbs and fixtures suspended above produce or material used for produce handling are of a safety type or are protected/shielded so as to prevent contamination of food in case of breakage.	Minor
10.4.7	Are there written glass and clear hard plastic handling procedures in place?	Written procedures exist for handling glass or clear hard plastic breakages in produce handling, preparation and storage areas.	Recom.
10.4.8	Is access of domestic animals to the facilities restricted?	Domestic animal access to facilities is managed, to prevent produce contamination.	Minor
10.4.9	Do all permanent produce handling and produce storage sites have adequate pest control measures to minimise ingress and avoid infestation?	There is a monitoring and control system for pest control in place to minimise ingress, and avoid infestation. Traps must be identified, and actions taken must be recorded.	Minor
11. WASTE AND POLLUTION MANAGEMENT, RECYCLING AND RE-USE			
11.1 Identification of Waste and Pollutants			
11.1.1	Have all possible waste products been identified in all areas of the farm business?	All possible waste products produced by the farm processes have been catalogued and documented.	Recom.
11.1.2	Have potential sources of pollution been identified?	Potential sources of pollution (e.g. fertilizer excess, exhaust smoke for heating units etc.) have been catalogued and documented for all the farm processes.	Recom.
11.2 Waste and Pollution Action plan			
11.2.1	Is there a documented plan to avoid or reduce wastage and pollution and avoid the use of landfill or burning, by waste recycling?	A comprehensive, current, documented plan that covers wastage reduction, pollution and waste recycling is available.	Recom.
11.2.2	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.
11.2.3	Are the farm and premises clear of litter and waste?	Incidental and insignificant litter and waste on the designated areas are acceptable as well 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.	Recom.
11.2.4	Do the premises have adequate provisions for waste disposal?	Farms have designated areas to store litter and waste. Different types of waste are identified and stored separately. Empty chemical containers are rinsed with water, crushed and stored in a secure area or room until disposal unless they are returnable to the distributor.	Recom.
12. WORKER HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE			
12.1 Risk Assessments			
12.1.1	Has a risk assessment for safe and healthy working conditions been carried out?	There is a documented and current risk assessment based on national, regional and local legislation and sectorial agreements.	Recom.
12.1.2	Has this risk assessment been used to develop an action plan to promote safe and healthy working conditions?	There is a documented action plan that refers to the non-compliance, the action to be taken with a timetable and the person responsible.	Recom.
12.2 Training			
12.2.1	Has formal training or instructions been given to all workers operating dangerous or complex equipment?	Records indicate that the required instructions or training program are in place and that there is a copy of the attendance certificates or a signed list of workers who attended a training course. Records to include sub contracted service providers.	Minor

Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
12.2.2	Is a record of training kept for each worker?	A record is kept for each worker which contains the required training programmes and a copy of the attendance certificates or their signature on a list of people who attended a training course.	Recom.
12.2.3	Is there always at least one person trained in First Aid present on each farm at any one time whenever on-farm activities are being carried out?	At least one person who has had First Aid training within the last 5 years must be present on each farm at any one time whenever on-farm activities are being carried out. Applicable legislation on First Aid training must be followed where it exists. On-farm activities includes growing, transport, and produce handling if applicable.	Recom.
12.2.4	Are accident and emergency instructions clearly understood by all workers?	There are documented, understandable and verbally communicated instructions made to the workers enabling them to know how to act in accident and emergency situations. These instructions are available in the predominant languages of the workforce. Instructions are supported by symbols where possible. No N/A.	Minor
12.2.5	Have all workers received basic hygiene training for the handling of produce regarding hand cleaning, skin cuts; and only smoking, eating and drinking in permitted areas?	Both written and verbal instructions are given. Instructions are made by qualified people (nurse, quality manager etc.) as an inductor-training course for hygiene. All new workers receive these instructions. This training and the giving of instructions is documented.	Recom.
12.2.6	Are all subcontractors and visitors aware of the relevant demands on personal hygiene?	There is evidence that the company visitor personal hygiene procedures and requirements are officially communicated to visitors and subcontractors (i.e. the company visitor personal hygiene procedures are in a visible place where all visitors or subcontractors read them).	Recom.
12.3 Facilities, equipment and accident procedures			
12.3.1	Are First Aid boxes present in the vicinity of the work?	Complete first aid boxes according to national regulation and recommendations must be available and accessible in the vicinity of the work. Where there is a risk of theft, the supervisor may carry a first aid box with him/her or in his/her means of transport.	Minor
12.3.2	Are hazards clearly identified by warning signs?	Permanent and legible signs must indicate potential hazards, e.g. waste pits, fuel tanks, workshops as well as the treated crop etc.	Recom.
12.3.3	Do accident and emergency procedures exist?	Written procedures must describe how to act in the event of an accident or emergency. The procedures must clearly identify the contact persons; indicate the location of the nearest means of communication (telephone, radio); display an up-to-date list of relevant phone numbers (police, ambulance, hospital, fire-brigade); and be available at all times. No N/A .	Minor
12.3.4	Is the accident procedure evident within 10 meters of the crop protection product store?	An accident procedure containing all information detailed in 12.3.3 must visually display the basic steps of primary accident care and be accessible by all persons within 10 meters of the crop protection product storage facilities and all mixing areas. No N/A.	Minor
12.3.5	Are signs warning of potential dangers placed on access doors?	There are permanent and clear hazard warning signs on or next to the access doors of the crop protection product and fertiliser storage facilities. No N/A.	Minor
12.4 Crop Protection Product Handling			
12.4.1	Are the workers who handle and apply crop protection products trained?	All personnel who physically handle or apply crop protection product products can demonstrate their competence and knowledge via official qualifications or specific training course attendance certificates. No N/A.	Minor
12.4.2	Are all staff which has contact with crop protection products submitted voluntarily to annual health checks in line with guidelines laid down in local codes of practice?	If applicable, health checks to which all staff which has contact with crop protection products are voluntarily submitted comply with national, regional or local codes of practice.	Recom.

Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
12.5 Protective Clothing/Equipment			
12.5.1	Are workers (including subcontractors) equipped with suitable protective clothing in accordance with label instructions?	Complete sets of protective clothing, (e.g. rubber boots, waterproof clothing, protective overalls, rubber gloves, face masks etc.) which enable crop protection product label instructions to be complied with are available and in a good state of repair. No N/A.	Major
12.5.2	Is protective clothing cleaned after use?	There are procedures in place to clean the protective clothing after use.	Minor
12.5.3	Are farmers able to demonstrate that they follow label instructions with regard to use of protective clothing and equipment?	There are appropriate recommendations or procedures for the use of protective clothing and equipment, and are available and used by all workers handling or applying crop protection products, according to the label recommendations. No N/A.	Minor
12.5.4	Is protective clothing and equipment stored separately from crop protection products?	All the protective clothing and equipment including replacements filters etc., are stored apart and physically separate from the crop protection products in a well-ventilated area. No N/A.	Major
12.5.5	Are there facilities to deal with operator contamination?	All crop protection product storage facilities and all filling/mixing areas present on the farm have eye wash capability, a source of clean water no more than 10 meters distant, a complete first aid kit and a clear accident procedure with emergency contact telephone numbers or basic steps of primary accident care, all permanently and clearly signed. No N/A.	Minor
12.6 Welfare			
12.6.1	Is a member of management clearly identifiable as responsible for worker health, safety and welfare issues?	Documentation is available that demonstrates that a clearly identified, named member of management has responsibility for ensuring compliance with existing, current and relevant national and local regulations on worker health, safety and welfare issues. No N/A.	Minor
12.6.2	Do regular two way communication meetings take place between management and employees? 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 twice a year between management and employees of the registered sites, at which matters related to the business and worker health, safety or welfare can be discussed openly (without fear or intimidation or retribution). The auditor is not required to make judgments about the content, accuracy or outcome of such records.	Recom.
12.6.3	Are on-site living quarters habitable and do they 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 potable water, toilets and drains.	Minor
12.7 Visitors Safety			
12.7.1	Are all subcontractors and visitors aware of the relevant demands on personal safety?	There is evidence that the company visitor personal safety procedures and requirements are officially communicated to visitors and subcontractors (i.e. the company visitor personal safety procedures are in a visible place where all visitors or subcontractors can read them).	Minor
13. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES			
13.1 Impact of farming on the Environment			
13.1.1	Does the farmer understand and assess the impact his/her farming activities have on the environment?	The farmer is able to demonstrate his/her knowledge and competence with regards to minimising the potential negative impact, such as nutrient loss, of the farming activity on the local environment.	Recom.
13.1.2	Has the farmer considered how he/she can enhance the environment for the benefit of the local community and flora and fauna?	There are tangible actions and initiatives that can be demonstrated by the farmer either on the farm or by participation in a group that is active in environmental support schemes.	Recom.

Nº	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERIA	LEVEL
13.2 Wildlife and Conservation Policy			
13.2.1	Has a conservation management plan been established (either individually or on a regional basis)?	There is a documented wildlife conservation statement.	Minor
13.2.2	Does the farmer have a management of wildlife and conservation policy plan for his/her property?	There is a documented wildlife conservation plan that refers specifically to the farm. This can be a regional or national plan, provided it is implemented on the farm.	Recom.
13.2.3	Is this policy compatible with sustainable commercial agricultural production and does it minimise environmental impact?	The contents and objectives of the conservation plan imply compatibility with sustainable agriculture and demonstrate a reduced environmental impact.	Recom.
13.2.4	Does the plan contemplate the undertaking of 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.	Recom.
13.2.5	Does the plan contemplate taking 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.	Recom.
13.2.6	Does the plan contemplate the creation of an action plan to enhance habitats and increase bio-diversity 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 bio-diversity on the farm.	Recom.
13.3 Unproductive Sites			
13.3.1	Has consideration been given to the conversion of unproductive sites into conservation areas?	Where viable, there are plans to convert unproductive sites on the farm into conservation areas for fauna and flora.	Recom.
14. COMPLAINT FORM			
14.1.1	Is there a complaint form available relating to issues of compliance with EUREPGAP standard?	There must be on the farm, and available on request, a clearly identifiable document for complaints relating to issues of compliance with EUREPGAP. No N/A.	Major
14.1.2	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 EUREPGAP standard deficiencies found in products or services. No N/A.	Major

ANNEX 1: GUIDELINES FOR RISK ASSESSMENT FOR NEW PLANTINGS

Control Point:

Eurep question 4.1.1 states: " Is there a risk assessment for new agricultural sites, that show the site in question to be suitable for food production with regards to Food safety, operator health and the environment?"

Compliance Criteria:

The compliance criteria for this question state: There is a documented food safety, operator health, and environmental risk assessment that takes into account prior use of land, type of soil, erosion, quality and level of groundwater, availability of sustainable water sources, and impact on and of the adjacent area (See EUREPGAP guidelines). When the assessment identifies a non-controllable risk that is critical to health and/or to the environment, the site must not be used for agricultural activities."

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

ANNEX 1: GUIDELINES FOR RISK ASSESSMENT FOR NEW PLANTINGS

Evaluation of Water should cover:

Water quality:
To be determined by an appropriate laboratory capable of performing chemical and microbiological analysis up to ISO 17025 level, or national equivalent.

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

ANNEX 2: CROP PROTECTION PRODUCT USE IN COUNTRIES THAT ALLOW EXTRAPOLATION

	Registration Scheme in Country of Use	Safe Use Cirteria in this Situation (Operator and Environment)	Authorisation of Crop Protection Products for Use on Individual Crops
A	**NO REGISTRATION SCHEME EXISTS** Some control over CPP imports may be in place	CPPs that are used must have clear guidance for the user to allow for the safe use of the product in line with the "International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and use of Pesticides" (FAO Rome 2002).	Extrapolated Uses are permitted
B	**A REGISTRATION SCHEME EXISTS** Imported CPPs are permitted for sale with the label of the country of origin. This may be in addition to national labels for the CPPs	The user of the CPP which is a direct import must be provided with clear guidance to allow for the safe use of the product. This guidance could be in the form of label translations or notes provided by the distributor.	1.The imported CPP carries a label which matches the national approval.
			2. The imported CPP carries a label which is different to the current national approval. In this case this CPP can be used on the crop where the national approval is valid.
			3. The crop is not covered on the national label. Extrapolated uses are permitted, if the national scheme does not exclude this practice.