

TESCO NURTURE SCHEME



The Standard

Version known as TN 10

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NSF-CMi Certification

Tesco NURTURE Standard TN10

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Please note that many Control Points have different timescales dependant upon the degree of non compliance

Please note that Super compliance is denoted by Blue cells, and that in such cases 'compliance' has two levels

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
TN 10 Ch 1. Rational use of Plant Protection Products						
Plant Protection - Documentation						
1.1.	Is there a Policy Statement on the Rational use of plant protection products and clear evidence of it's implementation on site?	The reviewed Policy Statement details the management's aspirations to rationalise plant protection product usage, with the relevant action areas concerned with clear and viable targets. There is detailed evidence that all these objectives and procedures have been or are in the process of being implemented on farm or via the plant protection management strategy. This should be reviewed and updated every 12 months by the most senior member of the farm management and changes and adjustments identified.	Obligatory		The Policy Statement must be dated and signed by a responsible person within the organisation. It should indicate the commitment to reduce the amount and application frequency the chemical plant protection products. The Policy Statement should include realistic targets as a result of the analysis of the chemical plant protection products applications in the previous year/seasons. The decisions taken to achieve the viable targets established must be documented. Clear commitment to the implementation of IPM techniques should be included. Objectives and action plans for more than one year are acceptable but should identify annual targets to ensure that the management is able to review the achieved improvements. The decision and actions should be more dynamic during the initial period in which the plant protection policy is in the process of change from chemicals usage to more environmentally friendly pest and disease management. Taking into consideration the Policy Statement decisions, the actions identified should have been implemented, for both the management process of the plant protection and for actions requiring a	Very comprehensive Policy document & wide evidence of implementation
1.1.		The reviewed Policy Statement is dated within the last 12 months, signed by the most senior member of the farm management, detailing the management's aspirations to rationalise plant protection product usage, detailing the relevant action areas concerned with clear and viable targets. Most of these objectives have been or are in process of being implemented on farm or via the plant protection management.	Obligatory			Compliant Policy document & most actions implemented
1.1.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies in Policy document & little evidence of implementation
1.1.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in Policy document & little evidence of implementation
1.1.			Obligatory	7 days		No Policy document or non compliant content
1.2.	Is there available a current Plant protection products list (PPPL) confirmed by the Tesco Primary Supplier or Producer Group for the registered crops and where applicable, includes post harvest applications?	There are available Plant Protection Products Lists (PPPL) for all the registered crops and Post harvest applications where applied, supplied by the Tesco Primary Supplier or Producer Group and verified technically by Audax for application to the crops registered within the last 12 months.	Critical		The current PPPL list (dated within the last 12 months) of plant protection products and post harvest products, must be available. The list must be verified by an authorised third party in the UK and be approved by the Tesco Primary Supplier/Product Group Supplier. The list can be on farm or held by the farm technician. All the pages of the list must identify the version and Nurture reference number of the list. The list must include the relevant information as indicated in the Tesco Nurture guideline. The post harvest product list should be available in the packing area or held by the technician.	Latest PPPL version available for all registered crops
1.2.			Critical	28 days		PPPL just expired last 3 weeks
1.2.			Critical	7 days		No PPPL available for any registered crops
1.2.			Critical	7 days		No PPPL available for any registered crops

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1.3.	Is there an effective system on farm which enables traceability to the individual field/sector/structure of the registered crops?	There is a technically advanced system on farm which enables traceability of the registered crops to the individual field/sector/structure in real time via barcodes or other processes.	Obligatory		The traceability system in place allows the product to be traced back from the packing house to the farm AND field/sector/structure. This may be visual or by a documented procedure. In the packing house, the raw product and the final product may be identified with a unique code /identification system (coloured crates etc.) connecting the product to the farm and field/sector/structure. There should be no gaps in the system and products from different origins should not be mixed during on farm transport, loading, transport or unloading into the packhouse. The product harvested must be able to be identified until the delivery at the packing house (when harvesting from different fields/sector/structures, the product must be clearly identified). The identification system for the raw material can be for every crate or for a group of crates (pallet) but the system in place is such that prevents the loss of the product traceability. Neither the control point nor the compliance criteria requires that the system is necessarily	Technically advanced system using IT software
1.3.		There an effective system on farm which enables traceability of the registered crops to the individual field/sector/structure.	Obligatory			Effective system in place
1.3.			Obligatory	28 days		Traceability needs improvement
1.3.			Obligatory	28 days		Traceability only to the farm
1.3.			Obligatory	7 days		Serious deficiencies or no traceability system
1.4.	Are all farm records for the registered crops kept from a minimum of 5 years and in line with national legislation?	The farm records and generated documentation for the registered crops are stored for minimum period of 5 years as from farm registration or having been a Tesco supplier prior to registration. A minimum of 6 months records are required for auditing in the first year of TN registration.	Obligatory		There must be available a system for holding records either on farm or at the PMO. All the records must be clear, legible, identify the registered farm and on file. Records can be documents or electronic files. The records should be kept for 5 years as from the initial supply to Tesco irrespective of the applicable Nurture protocol. For new Tesco supply farms, the 6 month period is counted from the audit date, not from the registration date. Records should include pesticide applications, fertiliser, irrigation and harvest data as a minimum. New green field sites or newly created farms are N/A.	All sampled records stored
1.4.			Obligatory	28 days		Most records stored
1.4.			Obligatory	28 days		Records not stored
1.4.			Obligatory			N/A - new supplier
1.5.	Is routine crop monitoring of pest, disease and weed levels undertaken by trained personnel and records maintained?	There is routine crop monitoring of pest, disease and weed levels carried out by trained personnel and the generated records are inputted to specific software for interpretation and recording of trends.	Obligatory		Crop monitoring should be carried out on a routine basis according to the stage of the crop and the potential damage of the pest. The crop monitoring should be documented including number of samples taken during the monitoring. Records of the monitoring must be kept including the date, the area, the pest, disease and weed levels and assessment of the damage on the crop (assessment may be with a scoring system (for example 1 to 5; or colour system, etc). The records must identify the full name of the person undertaking the crop monitoring. The personnel carrying out the crop monitoring must be trained in how to undertake the crop monitoring and to identify the pest, disease and weeds.	Technically advanced crop monitoring system & interpreted using specific software
1.5.		There is routine crop monitoring of pest, disease and weed levels carried out by trained personnel and documented records are maintained.				Routine crop monitoring documented in all crops
1.5.			Obligatory	28 days		Most crops monitored routinely
1.5.			Obligatory	28 days		Crop monitoring inconsistent & not documented
1.5.			Obligatory	28 days		No crop monitoring undertaken
1.6.	Are documented threshold levels of pest, disease and weeds available with the corresponding technical options?	A reference document is available for the technical staff indicating the action threshold levels for pests and damage within the crop and the technical options and the decisions available for control.	Obligatory		The threshold levels of pest, disease and weeds related to the routine monitoring system (control point 1.5) are documented. Different thresholds may be indicated with different actions (increasing the monitoring frequency; release of beneficial biological species, application of other plant protection products, mechanical weeding, herbicides, etc) The document can be regional or supplier specific.	Detailed thresholds available
1.6.			Obligatory	28 days		Deficient threshold data present
1.6.			Obligatory	7 days		No thresholds available

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1.7.		Includes herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, adjuvants, growth regulators, soil & substrate sterilants both chemical and biological. 0 days C/A allowed for all 1.7 CPs.			Application instructions are requested for all types of treatments listed in the compliance criteria. The instruction's aim is to identify to the operator the appropriate information for the application from a qualified and competent responsible person. NB for sections 1.7.1 to 1.7.9. Some or all of sections may not be applicable in instances where the person applying the plant protection products is the same as the person technically qualified to issue the instruction. The instructions must be completed where there is more than one trained and qualified applicator on the farm. In all cases records must be kept covering all of these points, but do not need to be duplicated if there is just one trained and qualified person.	
1.7.1.	All plant protection product application instructions contain: Name of treated crops and farm location?	Recorded in all plant protection application instructions is the name and/or type of crop to be treated and the name or reference of the farm where the crop is located.	Obligatory		All plant protection application instructions identify the crop name/type or common name, to be treated and include the geographical area to be treated, i.e. the farm where the crop is being grown.	All sampled instructions compliant
1.7.1.			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.7.1.			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.7.1.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant instructions
1.7.1.			Obligatory			N/A - Technical person issuing instruction is the same as operator
1.7.2.	All plant protection product application instructions contain: Date of the instruction and reference of field/sector/structure to be treated?	Recorded in all plant protection application instructions is the date of the instruction and the field/sector/structure to be treated.	Obligatory		All the plant protection application instructions include the date when the instruction was issued. This does not refer to the expected treatment date, but to the date of issue of the instruction itself and the technical justification for application and the area to be treated within the farm i.e. the field/sector/structure. More than one field/sector/structure could be referred to in one instruction	All sampled instructions compliant
1.7.2.			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.7.2.			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.7.2.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
1.7.2.			Obligatory			N/A - Technical person issuing instruction is the same as operator
1.7.3.	All plant protection product application instructions contain: Full name and signature of the person issuing the instruction and for electronic software systems, password access requirement?	All of the sampled plant protection application instructions indicate the full name and unique signature of the person issuing the instruction and/or the farm management software access requirement and procedures are clear and confidential.	Obligatory		All the plant protection application instructions include the signature of the technical person responsible for recommending the treatment. The unique identification of the person should be such that there is a confidential access code, stamp or other means which implies that no other unauthorised person is able to reproduce such identification easily. This is especially important for electronic signatures.	All sampled instructions compliant & access requirement where appropriate
1.7.3.			Obligatory	0 days		Most records compliant or access requirement not clear
1.7.3.			Obligatory	0 days		Few records compliant, deficient access requirement
1.7.3.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
1.7.3.			Obligatory			N/A - Technical person issuing instruction is the same as operator

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1.7.4.	All plant protection product application instructions contain: The technical justification and application method?	Recorded in all plant protection application instructions is the technical justification of the pest or disease present and the product application method.	Obligatory		All plant protection application instructions include the method of application as indicated within the compliance criteria. All relevant national, regional or local legislation which restricts or prohibits the usage of a specific type of application equipment must be complied with. The technical justification should identify the common name for the pest/disease or weed. Generic references i.e. Insects, weeds etc are not acceptable.	All sampled instructions compliant
1.7.4.			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.7.4.			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.7.4.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
1.7.4.			Obligatory			N/A - Technical person issuing instruction is the same as operator
1.7.5.	All plant protection product application instructions contain: Product Trade names and Active Ingredients?	Recorded in all plant protection application instructions are the Product Trade names and Active Ingredients.	Obligatory		All plant protection application instructions include both the complete Product Trade Name and the Active Ingredients or scientific name of the products to be applied (i.e. scientific name of any applied beneficial insects etc.) Care should be taken to ensure that the complete name and formulation reference is included.	All sampled instructions compliant
1.7.5.			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.7.5.			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.7.5.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
1.7.5.			Obligatory			N/A - Technical person issuing instruction is the same as operator
1.7.6.	All plant protection product application instructions contain: Product application doses and water volume or alternative carrier and the volume of spray or carrier mix to be applied per unit area?	Recorded in all plant protection application instructions are the Product application doses and water volume or alternative carrier and the volume of spray or carrier mix to be applied per unit area or per field/sector/structure.	Obligatory		All plant protection application instructions include for each application, the product doses being the amount of product in weight or volume to be mixed should be recorded per litre of water or other carrier medium. Other international weights and measures are acceptable. Also should be included the water or other carrier medium to be applied per area unit. The instruction could detail the quantity per unit area, or per field/sector/structure.	All sampled instructions compliant
1.7.6.			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.7.6.			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.7.6.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
1.7.6.			Obligatory			N/A - Technical person issuing instruction is the same as operator
1.7.7.	All plant protection product application instructions contain: Registered product Harvest Intervals?	Recorded in all plant protection application instructions are the Registered product Harvest Intervals .	Obligatory		All plant protection application instructions include for each plant protection product the registered product Harvest Interval for the treated crop as specified within the approved PPPL listing.	All sampled instructions compliant
1.7.7.			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.7.7.			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.7.7.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
1.7.7.			Obligatory			N/A - Technical person issuing instruction is the same as operator

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1.7.8.	All plant protection product application instructions contain: Permissible harvest date?	Recorded or available electronically for all plant protection application instructions, are the Permissible harvest dates.	Obligatory		The Permissible Harvest date for all plant protection application instructions is recorded. Since the first Permissible Harvest date depends on the actual application date, and it may not be known at the moment the instruction is issued, the Permissible Harvest date could be amended in the instruction if the application takes place on a different day than expected. The Permissible Harvest date finally recorded must be calculated taking into account the actual application date and the Product Harvest Interval. This date may be recorded on the application instructions or on the electronic records.	All sampled instructions compliant
1.7.8.			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.7.8.			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.7.8.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
1.7.8.			Obligatory			N/A - Technical person issuing instruction is the same as operator
1.7.9.	All plant protection product application instructions contain: All relevant health and safety handling precautions?	Recorded in all plant protection application instructions are the relevant health and safety operator handling precautions.	Obligatory		The operator must have available instructions which detail the necessary handling requirements for all products. These may be in the form of a detailed, understandable product label, or included in the plant protection application instructions. The instruction could include pictograms. The indicated handling precaution instructions should match the plant product label recommendations. When more than one product is recommended to be applied, the handling precautions instructions must comply with the most restrictive label recommendations.	All sampled instructions compliant
1.7.9.			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.7.9.			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.7.9.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
1.7.9.			Obligatory			N/A - Technical person issuing instruction is the same as operator
1.8.	All plant protection application records maintained by the operator contain:	Includes herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, adjuvants, growth regulators, soil & substrate sterilants both chemical and biological. 0 days C/A allowed for all 1.8 CPs.				
1.8.1.	All plant protection operator confirmation records contain: Reference to the technical instruction and area treated?	Recorded in all plant protection operator confirmation records are the reference of the application instructions and the crop field/sector/structure reference actually treated.	Obligatory		All plant protection application records are linked to the application instruction. This link may be that the Application Confirmation is recorded on the same form as the instruction document itself. Where it is a separate document, then there must be a reference or some other means which links individual records together. In cases where written application instructions are not required this point may be scored N/A. Also the actual area (field/sector/structure) where the plant protection product has been applied is recorded in all Application confirmation records.	All sampled records compliant
1.8.1.			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.8.1.			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.8.1.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
1.8.1.			Obligatory			N/A - operator confirmation form filled by technically qualified operator

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1.8.2.	All plant protection operator confirmation records contain: Full name and signature of the responsible operator/s and for electronic software systems, password access requirement?	All of the sampled plant protection application instructions indicate the full name and unique signature of the person confirming the instruction and/or the farm management software access requirement and procedures are clear and confidential.	Obligatory		All plant protection application records include the full name of the operator/operators carrying out the application. When more than one operator is applying the plant protection product application, the name of all the workers taking part of the application must be recorded. Where operators maybe illiterate, a responsible technical person on farm must substitute with their signature. The signature/signatures of the operator/operators carrying out the application is recorded for all plant protection applications.	All sampled records compliant & access requirement where appropriate
1.8.2.			Obligatory	0 days		Most records compliant or access requirement not clear
1.8.2.			Obligatory	0 days		Few records compliant, deficient access requirement
1.8.2.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
1.8.3.	All plant protection operator confirmation records contain: Weather conditions during the treatment?	Recorded in all plant protection application confirmation records are the weather conditions during the treatments in an abbreviated manner.	Obligatory		Pictograms with tick boxes, text information or another viable system on the record should be acceptable. This information can be on the Application confirmation or on a separate system which is linked with the specific Application confirmation record.	All sampled records compliant
1.8.3.			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.8.3.			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.8.3.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
1.8.4.	All plant protection operator confirmation records contain: Date and start and finish times of the treatment?	Recorded in all plant protection application confirmation records are the date and start and finish times of the treatment.	Obligatory		The Application confirmation record should clearly indicate the actual application date and the start and finish time. If the exact finishing time is not recorded the harvest interval calculation must assume that the treatment finished at midnight.	All sampled records compliant
1.8.4.			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.8.4.			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.8.4.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
1.9.	Are crop history records maintained for all plant protection applications from the plant raising stage where appropriate, until the end of harvesting?	There are documented summaries which are updated at least monthly of the plant protection treatments to each crop or unit area of crop from the first application in the plant raiser, the exception being perennial crops, up to the last application made prior to harvesting or crop end.	Obligatory		All treatments from the first application after sowing until the harvest, should be recorded in a historic summary including at least, the application date, the plant protection products applied, the area treated and the crop. This historic summary should be specific for one specific area (field, structure etc.). The historic summary must be updated at least monthly. Where perennial crops are being grown, then the data for any application made within the plant raising stages or during plant development prior to 12 months from the audit date, need not be recorded within the historic summary. For continually harvested crops, the summary should include all the treatments until the last harvest date.	All crop history documented
1.9.			Obligatory	0 days		Some deficiencies evident
1.9.			Obligatory	0 days		Crop history not documented
1.10.	Do the plant protection products applied to the registered crop coincide with the valid authorised PPPL?	All the plant protection products on the appropriate PPPL for the period, coincide with the products which have been applied to the crop according to the application records.	Critical		All the recorded crop treatments confirm that the plant protection products used are included in the list/s approved by the Tesco Primary Supplier. In the case that the records of plant protection product applications are prior to the current list, the appropriate approved list at the time of application should be available.	All sampled records compliant
1.10.			Critical	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.10.			Critical	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.10.			Critical	0 days		No compliant records

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
		0 days C/A allowed for all 1.11 CPs.			Following the post harvest application instruction, the below information is required to be recorded regarding the actual application confirmation. The auditor should check and sample the application records to review that the information requested. Where no records exist, the auditor will consider all the following control points as NO.	Note Complete section: Not Applicable where No Post harvest products applied
1.11.1.	All Post harvest application records contain: Location, product name and batch/lot?	All Post harvest product application records indicate the location, product name and batch / lot of the treated crop.	Obligatory		All the records must be clear, legible and on file. The record must provide information linking the treatment with the batch/lot of the product, allowing tracing back from the final product identification and the actual site of the treatment to the actual post harvest treatment applied .	All sampled records compliant
1.11.1.			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.11.1.			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.11.1.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
1.11.1.			Obligatory			N/A - no Post harvest applications applied
1.11.2.	All Post harvest application records contain: Application date and method?	All Post harvest product application records indicate the precise application date and method for the applied treatment with the machinery reference.	Obligatory		All the records must be clear, legible and on file. The CP scope does not require recording the actual reference number of the machine used for the post harvest treatment, but the method used, i.e. drenching, controlled atmosphere storage etc.	All sampled records compliant
1.11.2.			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.11.2.			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.11.2.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
1.11.2.			Obligatory			N/A - no Post harvest applications applied
1.11.3.	All Post harvest application records contain: Product Trade name, Active Ingredient and applied quantity?	All Post harvest application records detail the Product Trade name, active ingredient and applied quantity.	Obligatory		All the records must be clear, legible and on file detailing both the complete Product Trade Name and the Active Ingredients. Care should be taken to ensure that the complete name and formulation reference is included. Depending on the type of treatments, when a mix of different products is applied, the doses for each component product needs to be recorded, but also the total quantity of the mix to be applied per quantity of the crop/fruit to be treated.	All sampled records compliant
1.11.3.			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.11.3.			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.11.3.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
1.11.3.			Obligatory			N/A - no Post harvest applications applied
1.11.4.	All Post harvest application records contain: Operator name and technical justification for usage?	Recorded in all Post harvest product application records is the operator name or team leader, responsible for the application and the technical justification for the application.	Obligatory		All the records must be clear, legible and on file. The name of the operator responsible should be recorded as well as common name of the pest or disease to be treated. Where waxes are used then the term "shelf life/cosmetic" or similar can be used as the technical justification for the treatment.	All sampled records compliant
1.11.4.			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.11.4.			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.11.4.			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
1.11.4.			Obligatory			N/A - no Post harvest applications applied

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1.12.	Do the Post harvest biocides, waxes and crop protection products applied to the products coincide with the appropriate authorised Post harvest product PPPL?	The biocides, waxes and crop protection products applied Post harvest to the despatched fresh produce coincide with the appropriate PPPL according to application records for the period.	Critical		All the recorded treatments confirm that the post harvest products used are included in the PPPL list approved by the Tesco Primary Supplier. In the case that the records of post harvest product applications are prior to the current list, the appropriate approved list at the time of application should be available.	All sampled records compliant
1.12.			Critical	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
1.12.			Critical	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
1.12.			Critical	0 days		No compliant records
1.12.			Critical			N/A - no Post harvest applications applied
Plant Protection - Application						
1.13.	Is all Post harvest product application equipment kept in good condition, maintained at least annually, calibrated regularly to ensure accurate application and records maintained?	The Post harvest application equipment is maintained in a good state of repair with documented evidence of updated maintenance sheets for all repairs etc. undertaken and evidence of routine machinery calibration according to the usage by a person who can demonstrate their competence.	Obligatory		The machinery must be clean (without residues of plant protection products in the tank). Maintenance should be scheduled for different type of machinery and recorded. Calibration (English definition i.e. verification of) of the equipment is required at least annually. The calibration records should indicate the actual results of the calibration test. The calibration reports must be dated and signed by the responsible person who carried it out. This person must have received specific training or be following a documented procedure for the calibration. On many farms, this person will be the equipment operator.	Machinery fully calibrated & maintained
1.13.			Obligatory	28 days		Machinery maintenance & calibration partially compliant
1.13.			Obligatory	7 days		Machinery not maintained nor calibrated regularly
1.13.			Obligatory			N/A - no Post harvest applications applied
1.14.	Are the plant protection products application recommendations given by competent, qualified persons with a minimum of 2 years agronomic training holding a recognised national certificate or similar?	There are available copies of the technical qualifications of all technical person/s who are responsible for the plant protection product recommendations and where applicable, in compliance with all relevant national legislation.	Obligatory		This applies to those products applied to growing crops on farm and also to the applications of post harvest products. In those countries where there is relevant national legislation regulating the minimum qualification required for those recommending plant protection products, the compliance with this minimum qualification is required. (e.g.. BASIS in UK) When there is no national legislation regarding the minimum qualification, there must be documented evidence that the responsible person has been trained formally with minimum 2 years training in agriculture including plant protection issues. This qualification is required for the person authorising the Application Instruction (see 1.7.3). Photocopies of certificates are acceptable. If permitted by national legislation, single growers who may not have external qualifications can make pesticide application decisions based on advice which is documented from an external advisory service. The external advisors must be qualified and the growers must work from a list	Recommendations by technically competent persons
1.14.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies in technical qualifications level
1.14.			Obligatory	7 days		Personnel not technically competent

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
1.15.	Are all personnel who are handling and applying plant protection products, adequately trained?	There are available copies of the plant protection operator application certificates or equivalent qualifications of all the personnel who handle and apply plant protection products including any Post harvest applications and in compliance with all relevant national legislation. In the absence of national legislation, technical guidelines/course content, should be supplied by the responsible UK Primary Supplier.	Obligatory		All operators handling plant protection products are trained. When there is no national legislation for the minimum qualification or training, the minimum acceptable level will be of 2 days training by a qualified person (Agronomist). When the operators have been trained internally, the contents of the course will need to be available on request. Certificates or justifications of course attendance must be available for each operator, even for internal training. All the operators should formally trained before they start handling plant protection products, or post harvest treatments.	All personnel trained
1.15.			Obligatory	28 days		One or more not trained or inadequate level
1.15.			Obligatory	28 days		Personnel not trained
1.16.	Have pest or disease prediction or forecasting systems been implemented on farm?	There is evidence that there are systems in place on farm either as on farm systems and or via participation in external programmes for pest or disease prediction or forecasting systems.	Obligatory		Where the grower or manager indicates that there are pest and/or disease forecasting systems in place on farm, these should be visited to determine their current usage. When the grower participates in external programmes, documentation and communications regarding pest levels etc. must be available on site. The pest levels in any pheromone or chromatic traps in the field should be documented on a routine basis and the grower or technician must be able to technically justify the using of the generated data in the planning of plant protection products to the crop. For those diseases where weather conditions require preventative applications, records of weather conditions, weather forecast should be available. Pest and disease prediction systems should be visited to ensure that they are in use.	Forecasting systems in use
1.16.			Obligatory	28 days		Forecasting systems used to a minor extent
1.16.			Obligatory	28 days		Forecasting systems not been used
1.17.	Has biological and/or cultural control of weeds, pests and diseases been evaluated and where viable, implemented?	Biological control techniques and/or cultural control of pests, disease and weeds have been implemented where viable on the registered crops. Visual or documental evidence is available and insect releases are in accordance with national legislation.	Obligatory		Documented evidence should be available to indicate that the plant protection list in usage has been reviewed by an independent third party from the perspective of IPM. Application records should indicate that justification for use is technically justified and the selection process routinely considers non chemical alternatives where viable according to local accepted best practice. Non chemical pest and disease control systems should be visited and noted in audit comments if possible to ensure that they are viable and in use.	Viable controls fully implemented
1.17.			Obligatory	28 days		Implemented to a minor extent
1.17.			Obligatory	28 days		Viable controls not implemented
1.17.			Obligatory			N/A - not technically viable

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
1.18.	Have methods and techniques of plant protection application which increase efficiency by reducing the amount of product used and reduce environmental impact, been evaluated and where viable, implemented?	The application equipment uses the latest technology to ensure that the methods and application techniques of plant protection products depending on the viability, pest target, crop, climate and environment, reduce the environmental impact to a minimum.	Obligatory		Where accepted application systems or methods have been used to reduce product quantities applied to crops, there should be documented justification, either through commercial data, by technical studies or product label recommendations. Application doses should not be reduced below the minimum label recommendations except where it is accepted local agricultural practice. Reduced volume spraying at concentrations higher than the maximum label concentration is permitted, provided that there is documentary evidence from the pesticide manufacturer that the product is suitable for this type of use and that all relevant safety precautions are in place.	Advanced application systems being used
1.18.		There is evidence, either documented or visual, that methods and application techniques of plant protection products depending on the viability, pest target, crop, climate and environment, have been evaluated and / or are being implemented for crop or product treatments.	Obligatory			Systems evaluated & implemented
1.18.			Obligatory	28 days		Implemented to a minor extent
1.18.			Obligatory	28 days		Systems not evaluated
1.19.	Are operating guidelines available to ensure that field margins, wildlife corridors and farm tracks are not treated during plant protection applications to crops and that buffer zones are respected around identified environmentally sensitive areas?	During the plant protection applications, neither the field margins nor areas outside the limits of the crop are treated. All plant protection applications are directed applications and there is evidence of this in the type and characteristics of plant protection application machinery used. Documented procedures are communicated to the operators and are in compliance with any relevant Codes of practice or national legislation.	Standard		All plant protection product applications observe the indications and precautions regarding field margins, wildlife corridors and farm tracks. Where environmentally sensitive areas have been declared, the buffer zones without treatments will be in place and identified. The producer should be aware of such areas, and documentation on national or local legislation regarding the conservation area should be in place. Where the operator applying the plant protection product is not the producer, written guidelines from the management should be in place regarding how and where to make applications, should be available and evidence of communication to the operators. Where the national/local authorities have not identified environmentally sensitive areas, special measures should be put in place to prevent contamination of any water course present on farm.	Effective & documented guidelines present
1.19.			Standard	28 days		Implemented to a minor extent
1.19.			Standard	28 days		No guidelines available
1.19.			Standard			N/A - no fields/tracks or environmentally sensitive areas
1.20.	Is there a system in place to ensure the approved crop harvest intervals for the applied plant protections been complied with?	The system for controlling PPPPL harvest interval compliance on farm is technically advanced and effective with availability of records in real time. It is understood by all the relevant personnel and fully implemented.	Obligatory		A system should be in place to ensure that harvest intervals are observed. The system must be documented in a written procedure. The system should ensure that records are kept of the checking system. The procedure shall include who is/are the responsible person/persons to carry out this role. There should be physical evidence in field relevant to the implementation of the system and this should be reviewed jointly with the documented procedure. In continuously harvested produce a system for the observance must be clear and convincing as to its viability, some growers use written signs, which must be waterproof and permanent. Others use coloured posts, red for 'no harvest', green for 'harvest'. For tree crops where harvesting is usually not continuous then the use of warning signs is not required, except if pollinating varieties are harvested before or after the main cropped variety. Extensive field crops may not have infield signage but would need a clear farm map with field ID's.	Technically advanced HI system in place
1.20.		The system for controlling PPPPL harvest interval compliance on farm is effective and understood and implemented by the relevant personnel.	Obligatory			Basic compliant HI system in place
1.20.			Obligatory	28 days		HI system has minor deficiencies
1.20.			Obligatory	0 days		Serious deficiencies or no HI compliance system

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
1.21.	Have the approved Harvest Intervals for the applied plant protection products been complied with?	The plant protection product application records and the crop harvest records indicate that all Harvest Intervals for plant protection products applied to the crops have been complied with.	Critical		Harvest Intervals (HI) are usually defined as the time in days (the normal accepted unit is 24 hours) from the moment that the application of plant protection product has been finished until the time of harvest. There may be some product label HI's stated in hours. The HIs and crop harvest data must coincide with PPPL approved list which should be available. For those plant protection products with short HI, the product label could indicate number of hours not days. Where this occurs, ensure that the harvest start agrees with the application end time. To spray at 5 pm and to harvest the next morning is not permitted for a 1 day HI product. 1 day HI is 24 hours.	Fully compliant HI
1.21.			Critical	28 days		Isolated case of HI non compliance
1.21.			Critical	28 days		Repeated incidences of HI non compliance
1.21.			Critical	7 days		No HI compliance
1.22.	Is the equipment used for measuring plant protection products appropriate, clean and are documented calibration records available?	The equipment used to measure chemicals for application to the crops or harvested products is adequate, clean and with calibration records completed as a minimum every 3 months.	Obligatory		The calibration (English term for verification) records for all the equipment measuring plant protection products must be available, legible and on file and dated within the previous 3 months of the cropping period as a minimum. The measuring equipment should be identified and the verification records must be able to relate to the individual equipment. There should be no evidence of deposits in the measuring equipment which would indicate that they are not being rinsed out after every use. The range of measure of the equipment in volume or weight must be appropriate to the quantities being measured as indicated within the Application records. The equipment measuring range should be 10 times less than the minimum quantity to measure (e.g.. If the quantity to measure is 50 grams, the scale should be able to measure down to 5 grams) It is not required that there is an external official calibration of the measuring equipment and checkweights used do not need to be traceable to a National standard. The method of verification of the weights and measures should be evaluated to ensure that it is adequate and corr	Equipment fully compliant
1.22.			Obligatory	28 days		Equipment partially compliant
1.22.			Obligatory	7 days		Equipment serious or no compliance
1.23.	Are the fields, structures and sectors identified on a farm map and by a visual reference system in the relevant areas?	There is a visual and permanent system of physical identification on the farm of the references or names of the fields, sectors and structures. This is also documented on a farm map.	Obligatory		There is a visual, permanent and robust physical identification on every field, blocks, structures and sectors is required (a piece of paper or carton is not permanent). The application instruction and application records must identify the field/sector/structure with the same identification system used for the visual identification on site. The operators applying plant protection products should be able to understand the identification. The aim of this control point is not to apply products in the wrong crop or location. A farm map including the identification system must be available. The farm map must identify the individual fields, blocks, or structures with the location of any permanent buildings. Where all key members of staff have field maps and can identify requested fields, it is acceptable if not all fields have visual identification.	Reference system fully in place
1.23.			Obligatory	28 days		Reference system with minor deficiencies
1.23.			Obligatory	28 days		Reference system not compliant

000000TN10 Standard

NSF-CMI Certification

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
1.24.	Is all plant protection application equipment kept in good condition, maintained at least annually, calibrated regularly to ensure accurate application and records maintained?	The plant protection application equipment incorporates the latest technical advances, is maintained in a good state of repair with documented evidence of updated maintenance sheets for all repairs etc. undertaken and evidence of frequent calibration according to the usage by a trained operator with national certificates where appropriate.	Obligatory		Each machine should have its own verification of calibration steps and documentary evidence that this has been followed within the previous 12 months. The maintenance records must also be available within the last 12 months indicating repairs undertaken with date and signature of the responsible person. The machinery should be efficient for the purpose of application of the pesticide product. Lack of paint, rust will not directly affect the technical performance. The procedure required can be carried out by the grower or a competent person and does not refer to an official calibration process unless this is a national recommended scheme e.g.. NSTS in UK.. This should be available for subcontractors machinery where used. The responsible person should be able to talk about 'jug' tests, how to calculate the spray rate from manufacturers charts and the tractors speed. If spray volumes are changed regularly, question the frequency of calibration. Where multi-nozzle sprayers are used, each nozzle should be tested, since it may be possible that 60% of the pesticide is being sprayed on one side and 40% on the other. Plastic nozzles being use	Up to date equipment calibrated at least monthly & in excellent condition
1.24.		The plant protection application equipment is maintained in a good state of repair with documented evidence of updated maintenance sheets for all repairs etc. undertaken and evidence of routine machinery calibration according to the usage by a trained operator with national certificates where appropriate.	Obligatory			Equipment compliant
1.24.			Obligatory	28 days		Equipment partially compliant
1.24.			Obligatory	7 days		Equipment serious or no compliance
1.25.	Where available, does the farm or subcontractor participate in an independent sprayer calibration/certification scheme?	If available, the farm or the subcontractor participates in an official calibration scheme for plant protection application machinery which is known to be technically reputable.	Standard		Where a scheme does exist in the farms area, then participation should be documented. It is encouraged that the producers participate in these certification schemes providing that it is recognised as being technical qualified and reliable.	Yes participates
1.25.			Standard	28 days		No participation
1.25.			Standard			N/A - no calibration scheme available

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
Plant Protection - Product and Equipment Storage						
1.26.1.	Pesticide Storage: Is the store kept secure with access and the keys/combination restricted to persons with formal training in plant protection product handling?	Only qualified personnel with the plant protection application certificates or specific internal training, have access to the pesticide which kept secure and the keys/combination held by the authorised responsible personnel.	Obligatory		The pesticide store must be provided with a robust locked door. Keys must not be in the door at the time of the inspection. Access to the store must be restricted and the location of the key must be such that third parties cannot easily gain access to it. When there is national/local legislation regarding the qualification/training of the personnel handling plant protection products, all the workers with access to the store must comply with such regulations. When there is no legislation on this issue, the auditor will request a minimum of 2 days training with a qualified person (for example agronomist) and the course content should be documented. The keys should be requested and the person who opens the store should be the trained person.	Store secure & restricted access
1.26.1.			Obligatory	28 days		Security or training deficiencies identified
1.26.1.			Obligatory	28 days		Inadequate security or no training
1.26.2.	Pesticide Storage: Is there adequate constant ventilation and sufficient illumination inside?	There is sufficient ventilation in the pesticide store to ensure the removal of any potential vapour and there is available sufficient natural and artificial illumination to be able to read a product label on the shelf	Obligatory		The criteria for inspection should be the size of the ventilation shaft or window with continuous air flow i.e. no mechanism to close the window or restrict the air flow. If the store has excessive smell from pesticides then it can be considered that the ventilation is not sufficient and should be increased. Compliance with local legislation is required when applicable e.g.. Costa Rica, the minimum windows area must be 25% of the store floor area. Cabinets must also be ventilated. Artificial illumination must be available on site. Permanent torch is acceptable, provided it is hung up so it does not need to be held whilst the operator is handling pesticide containers. There should be lighting inside walk in stores and lighting inside or outside cabinets.	Store ventilated & illuminated
1.26.2.			Obligatory	28 days		Deficient illumination or ventilation
1.26.2.			Obligatory	28 days		Inadequate illumination or ventilation
1.26.3.	Pesticide Storage: Does the store have robust and non absorbent shelving with the powder and granular products placed above liquids in an orderly manner?	Shelving material are of a non absorbent and robust material. Powders and granules are located above liquids to minimise any contamination. Products delivered on wooden pallets consumed within 5 working days after delivery are permitted as temporary storage. Powder or granule product containers more than 10kg., are stored separately at ground level on metal or plastic pallets or covered suitably with impermeable materials.	Obligatory		This CP is normally clear but there are some complex situations e.g. where the shelving is an absorbent material i.e. wood but totally covered with a Poly vinyl plastic, this example, depending on the state of repair of the plastic, could be considered acceptable. Painted wooden shelving is not acceptable. In large walk in stores, the storage of plant protection product on wooden pallets is not acceptable. However where product is delivered on wooden pallets and this product is used within 5 days of delivery, then this is an acceptable exception. The general tidiness of the store will give a first impression to orderly storage. Powder and granule products should be stored above the liquids normally on separate shelves. Liquid and powder product stored on the same shelf is not acceptable. Packs or sacks of product more than 10 kgs. may be stored on pallets on the floor. These pallets must be non absorbent.	Shelving & product storage fully compliant
1.26.3.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies observed
1.26.3.			Obligatory	28 days		Shelving or product storage seriously deficient

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
1.26.4.	Pesticide Storage: Is the store used exclusively for plant protection products?	The cabinet or store where products are kept, only contains plant protection products.	Obligatory		Only plant protection products are stored with the following exceptions. Proprietary foliar feeds may be stored also in the pesticide store, in a clearly labelled and segregated area. These products must be specifically formulated according to the product label to be applied with fungicides/insecticides, or individually via pesticide application equipment. Foliar formulations of amino acids (bio-stimulants) are also admissible. Rodent control products also can be stored but must be segregated. There should be no evidence of pack sprayers, spare filters or other protective clothing. If the store is within a larger building then the store must have a separate area specifically conditioned for this purpose. All access to the pesticide store both for permanent and temporary storage, must be restricted only to trained and qualified persons in the Safe Usage and Handling of Pesticides. Plant protection product measuring equipment can also be stored if not covered in storage in CP 1.33. equipment storage.	Exclusive usage
1.26.4.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor non pesticide items present
1.26.4.			Obligatory	28 days		Large amount of non pesticide items present
1.26.5.	Pesticide Storage: Does the store contain only plant protection products registered or on the authorised and up to date PPPL for the registered crops or possible crops in the rotation?	All the stored plant protection products are registered for the actual crops or those contemplated in the crop rotation or are on the authorised and up to date PPPL. Obsolete plant protection products may be stored pending disposal providing they are identified as such.	Obligatory		All the products kept in the plant protection products store are registered for the actual crops on farm or those indicated within the crop rotation plan or included in the Approved PPP list, current or previous confirmed by the TESCO Primary Supplier. Where products are obsolete but there is no available return system for disposal, these must be stored separately within the store and clearly identified as such to avoid any confusion.	All products authorised
1.26.5			Obligatory	28 days		One or more products not authorised
1.26.6.	Pesticide Storage: Is the store designed to retain leakage or accidental spillage and complies with national legislation?	Plant protection products stored in cabinet, are equipped with a resistant and watertight drainage capacity, with a capacity of 110 % of stored liquids. Walk-in stores have retaining walls on all exits near to floor level, lower parts of the walls, and leak proof for corrosive products for floor and side walls with a capacity of 110 % of stored liquids, and comply with relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Obligatory		The degree of capacity of the measures taken must be in proportion with the maximum volume of liquid product which is stored and is a minimum 110% the total liquid volume which the store contains at its maximum capacity. If the floor is concrete then it must be impermeable, or coated with a resistant material to avoid product being absorbed. The access door should have a lip to ensure liquids are kept in the store. Where small metal stores / locker are used frequently for temporary storage, then it should be equipped with a tray to ensure any spillage is kept within the locker. Walk-in pesticide stores then the same concepts apply, e.g. impermeable floor which may be painted with anti corrosive paint-which will retain spillages, also the side walls to a sufficient height and a lip on the access door to retain any spillage. Any outlets to the exterior must be blocked and sealed i.e. pipes, drains etc.	Store's liquid retention adequate
1.26.6.			Obligatory	28 days		Deficiencies in store's liquid retention
1.26.7.	Pesticide Storage. Does the plant protection store have provisions to absorb small quantities of spillage?	In a signed and accessible place, there is permanently available absorbent material e.g.. sand as well as plastic bags, brush and shovel.	Obligatory		Within the pesticide store or next to a small store / locker, it must be evident the presence of the items indicated within the compliance criteria. Signs highlighting the location of the absorbent material should be available. The list of items must be complete at the time of inspection and are for exclusive usage for this purpose, i.e. the brush is not in the fertiliser store etc. sand, cat litter or absorbent granules are also good absorbent inert materials. Sawdust or other organic absorbents are not suitable for this purpose due to potential fire risk from spontaneous combustion with some pesticide products.	Materials present & adequate
1.26.7.			Obligatory	28 days		Materials deficient or not adequate

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
1.26.8.	Pesticide Storage: Is the store fire resistant in compliance with national legislation with easy access to and within the store?	The access to the product storage area is free of obstacles and also allows for easy access in case of fire. The store is constructed of fire resistant materials and is compliant with any relevant national legislation and Codes of practice	Obligatory		Where materials have been used in the construction of the store which are not fire resistant i.e. wooden window frames, ceilings, wooden beams, etc. must be answered No. Where the contents i.e. a wooden pallet are present but the actual store is constructed of adequate materials then this is compliant, the issue addressed by the CP is the actual store not the store's contents although it is not good practice. When the national legislation establishes clearly the requirements of the plant protection products stores regarding the fire resistant, the compliance with the national legislation will prevail. Where the plant protection products store consists of a small metal store within a room, the access to the cabinet must be free of obstacles or materials. For walk in stores the access track and surrounds should be kept free of other materials or machinery storage.	Fire resistant & accessible
1.26.8.			Obligatory	28 days		Not totally fire resistant & deficient access
1.26.9.	Pesticide Storage: Are there accident procedures and emergency facilities within 10m of the store to deal with operator contamination, which are accessible at all times?	The plant protection product storage facilities have eye wash capability, a tap with running clean water no more than 10 metres distance, 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.	Obligatory		The presence of an approved eyewash installation is appropriate depending on the size of the pesticide store. A viable alternative in small pesticide stores or stand alone lockers / units is to have a shower head or water source fixed at a high level to act as an eye wash. The water tap must have continuous flow i.e. not by a hand started pump or as a takeoff from the irrigation unit. An overhead tank with gravity feed is suitable in low technology areas but the tank content must be changed periodically maximum every 6 months and documented. The tap / shower head etc. should have water continuously. The first aid kit should be fully stocked. The signage for the accident procedure should be clear, legible, in the appropriate languages and permanent.	Emergency facilities totally compliant
1.26.9.			Obligatory	28 days		Emergency facilities not totally compliant
1.26.9.			Obligatory	7 days		Emergency facilities seriously deficient
1.26.10.	Pesticide Storage: Are general hazard warning signs placed on the store?	The appropriate risk and hazard warnings required by relevant national legislation or Codes of practice are signed clearly in the predominant language and permanent. Aspects to be considered should be: No smoking, No eating, Toxic products, Fire extinguisher, Use protective clothing, First aid kit, Running water tap, Accident procedures.	Obligatory		The signage must reflect the national and local legislation and indicate what really the risks within the store are. The signs must be in the predominant local language and if different, the predominant language of the workers. Signs must be waterproof and permanent i.e. not held on with sticky tape etc. Where robbery of pesticide stores is a problem, these warning can be placed on the inside of the access door providing that the door opens to the outside of the store so that the signs can be seen before entering.	Warning signs complete
1.26.10.			Obligatory	28 days		One or more absent warning signs
1.26.10.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious absence of warning signs
1.26.11.	Pesticide Storage: Are all products stored in their original containers and grouped in an orderly manner according to type?	All stored plant protection products are kept in the original containers and packs and grouped according to type, insecticide, fungicides, herbicides etc. to avoid cross contamination. In the case of container breakage only, the new package must contain all the information of the original label.	Obligatory		Any products which are not in the original containers must be marked and identified with the following information to ensure compliance. Commercial name of the product, Active Ingredient, Approved crops, crop approval, dose rate, Harvest Intervals and recommended protective clothing for the operator. Where possible the old label should be placed on the new container. in regards of storage a physical and labelling is acceptable as a minimum.	All containers compliant
1.26.11.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies observed

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
1.26.12.	Pesticide Storage: Does the store comply with all pertinent national, regional and local legislation?	The plant protection product storage is compliant with all pertinent national, regional and local legislation which may affect the following areas: Signage, Fire precautions, Worker health and safety and training to handle plant protection products.	Obligatory		Producers should be aware of any extra country, regional or environmental requirements, e.g. bunding of the store with retaining walls which could be also required. The amount of stored product can also influence the legislation which is applied and this will vary according to country i.e. large quantities may be covered by more demanding legislation requiring industrial regulations. The producer or the technical advisor should be aware of the applicable regulations and have access to the relevant legislation i.e. web sites etc.	Totally compliant with legislation
1.26.12.			Obligatory	28 days		Not compliant with legislation
1.26.13.	Pesticide Storage: Is there a detailed and up to date stock sheet of the store's contents kept in the store and elsewhere away from the store?	There is available a stock sheet of the plant protection store of the products with incomings and outgoings verified monthly as a minimum. Copy should be kept in the pesticide cabinet / store and a copy kept apart in case of fire and in compliance with all relevant national legislation.	Obligatory		The stock inventory must include "incoming" and "outgoing" quantities for all the plant protection products (product in and out). The actual quantity must be verified to consolidate the balance with the amount present at the store and recorded on a monthly basis as a minimum. Two copies of the up to date stock record should be held, one in the store itself and another copy in a known place i.e. farm office etc. Where there is no product movement/change in the store this should be verified and noted on a weekly basis as a minimum. Large stores may have daily updates controlled on a software system. There must be 2 paper copies available located as indicated in the CC.	Stock sheet present in store & externally & up to date
1.26.13.			Obligatory	28 days		Deficiencies observed in procedures
1.26.13.			Obligatory	28 days		No stock sheet present in store or externally or not up to date
1.27.	Is protective clothing for plant protection product applications stored securely in a well-ventilated place, separated from other clothing and materials?	All the protective clothing is stored outside of the plant protection product store in a secure locker or room with good ventilation to avoid any contamination.	Obligatory		Protective clothing and equipment should be stored in a separate building since they are contaminated with dilute product; even after washing. Storage in the same room or locker as the pesticide products is not acceptable. There should be good ventilation to avoid vapour build up. If the plant protection products are stored in a locked locker within a building or a shed, then the clothing and equipments can be stored the same area but must not be next to the store.	Protective clothing stored correctly
1.27.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies observed in storage
1.27.			Obligatory	7 days		Serious deficiencies in the storage
1.28.	Are street clothes and the new protective equipment stored in secure locker separate from other materials and equipment?	There is available for all persons who handle or apply plant protection products, a secure locker for the storage of the operators street clothes and new protective clothing.	Obligatory		New protective clothes and operator's street clothes must be stored in a secure place, e.g., locker, in a clean location that is not used for storing used contaminated protective clothes, plant protection products and/or application equipment.	All stored adequately
1.28.			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies present
1.28.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies observed
1.29.	Is the plant protection application equipment stored in facilities which are secure and well ventilated, away from other non-plant protection items?	The storage facilities of all the plant protection application equipment and machinery whilst not in use, has access limited exclusively to authorised personnel, is kept apart with good ventilation and is not stored next to concentrate plant protection products.	Obligatory		The application equipment must be stored in a secure place, with access limited to authorised personnel. Secure storage can be a locked building, or a gated / fenced area designed to prevent access by children or non-approved adults. No storage in the product store is acceptable especially for pack sprayers. The location must be well ventilated, lean-to storage areas are acceptable. In the case of small growers, where the application machinery may be kept at the growers home, i.e. in the garage, it must be checked that the access to the equipment is limited to the trained workers, and specially children have no possibility to come in contact with the equipment. Measuring equipment if not stored in the pesticide store, can be stored with the application equipment providing it is safe and secure.	All machinery stored correctly
1.29.			Obligatory	28 days		One or more machinery not stored correctly
1.29.			Obligatory	7 days		Machinery not stored correctly

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
1.30.	If concentrate plant protection products are transported on and between farms, are they transported in a safe and secure manner?	For large quantities depending on the product, a specially prepared vehicle may be required by national legislation. For minor quantities depending on product they must be contained a hermetic container which is not in the vehicle drivers compartment, first aid kit, fire extinguisher, protective clothing i.e. gloves, breathing mask and eye goggles or face shield. All transport requirements should be in compliance with all relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Obligatory		National or local legislation may be applicable especially where product is transported between farms and should be taken into account.	Transported safe & secure
1.30.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in transport conditions
1.30.			Obligatory			N/A - no on-farm transport
Plant Protection - Product Disposal & Mixing Areas						
1.31.	Pesticide mixing areas: Are there any accident procedure and emergency facilities within the immediate vicinity of all mixing areas?	There is a visual, permanent and complete accident procedure with emergency telephone/radio contacts and location of telephone/radio. Basic steps of primary accident care are present which can easily be accessed by all persons including eye wash capability, a tap with running clean water no more than 10 metres distance of all pesticide mixing areas including those in the field. Procedures may be placed on the individual application machinery where the mixing areas signage is not viable.	Obligatory		As the compliance criteria. All the mixing points on farm should be identified. The accident procedures must be correctly located in the plant protection product store and include all the information. All signage should be in the predominant languages of the authorised operators.	All facilities totally compliant
1.31.			Obligatory	28 days		Facilities not totally compliant
1.31.			Obligatory	7 days		Facilities seriously deficient
1.32.	Pesticide mixing area: Do all the areas and equipment for handling plant protection products and preparing tank mixes, have provisions for worker health and safety and are designed and located to minimise environmental contamination?	All areas for mixing and loading plant protection product tank mixes are well equipped to minimise operator exposure with all appropriate worker health and safety measures present. There is also the effective and permanent infrastructures to retain any spillage of concentrate or dilute plant protection product mixes and a system for temporary storage and eventual disposal according to any national legislation.	Obligatory		The mixing area should be provided with emergency facilities to deal with operator contamination (e.g., running clean water). Access to a permanent first aid box may not be necessary if it is available, due to the transport of the plant protection products to the filling point. The mixing area must be designed to retain spillage, impermeable and bunded concrete floor or with adequate slope to divert the possible spillage to a closed tank. For tractor sprayer filling, the hose should be mounted with a swivel to avoid the operator having to manually place the hose into the tank. When plant protection products are kept in the mixing areas even during course of applications, secure temporary store facilities i.e. a locker must be in place. The use of an appropriately designed "Bio Bed" is an acceptable alternative.	All areas well equipped for minimal operator exposure & environmental impact
1.32.		Areas for mixing and loading plant protection product tank mixes have available operator safety measures and the infrastructures to retain any spillage of concentrate or dilute plant protection product mixes and also a system for temporary storage and eventual disposal.	Obligatory			Infrastructure compliant
1.32.			Obligatory	28 days		Infrastructure minor non compliance
1.32.			Obligatory	7 days		Infrastructure seriously deficient

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1.33.	Pesticide disposal: Is the disposal of obsolete concentrated plant protection formulations carried out by authorised channels?	There are records that indicate that obsolete plant protection formulations have been disposed of by officially authorised channels either returning to the distributor, authorised disposal companies or other official channels. When this is not possible, the obsolete plant protection products are securely stored in the plant protection store and identified as obsolete product. Disposal must be in compliance with all relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Obligatory		When reliable authorised channels for disposal of plant protection products are available, evidences of disposal through these companies or agencies must be kept, i.e.. invoices detailing type of products and quantities, date of pickup, name of the authorised company and official approval for transport and disposal of dangerous substances. When there is no system in place in the country which ensures adequate environmentally sensitive disposal, the obsolete plant protection products must be kept securely stored, identified and separated from approved products to avoid usage in the plant protection store. On product labels in some countries there maybe a "use by date" indicated by the product manufacturer on the actual product label. Where they exist, a sample should be inspected to ensure compliance. The stock records of the Plant Protection Product store should be checked for any presence of obsolete products.	Disposal via authorised channels
1.33.			Obligatory	28 days		Disposal not via authorised channels
1.33.			Obligatory			N/A - no obsolete products on-farm
1.34.	Pesticide disposal: Are there effective systems and processes to dispose of excess plant protection product mixes in compliance with current national legislation and which minimise any environmental impact?	The temporary storage as a toxic residue and then disposal by an authorised channel should be justified by the appropriate records or use of evaporation tanks or water purifying systems with records of the disposed plant protection product. Other methods are application in a designated area of land which is signed; dilute the tank mix and treat where no crop is present or the field headlands with low value of flora and fauna where there is no risk of contamination of superficial and ground water. Disposal must be in compliance with all relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Obligatory		When national regulations are applicable, the producer must be aware of such legislation and able to demonstrate as a minimum procedures and measures to ensure compliance. Disposal by an authorised company / agency must be justified with the appropriate documentation. Any evaporation tanks / trays should be covered by a mesh to avoid access to birds or other fauna and be fenced and with signage, to avoid access from persons. In case of designated area of land for spraying diluted mix, the area must be indicated by permanent signage. The designated area for disposal should be visited to ensure that there are no water courses that could be potentially contaminated. The operator should be questioned to ensure that they are aware of the process to use where excess mixes may occur. There should be records available for all products, the quantities applied or eliminated and the dates for each appropriate process used.	Effective systems in operation
1.34.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in disposal
1.35.	Pesticide disposal: Are there effective systems and processes to dispose of spray tank and application equipment washings which comply with current national legislation and which minimise any environmental impact?	The temporary storage as a toxic residue and then disposal by an authorised channel should be justified by the appropriate records or use of evaporation tanks or water purifying systems with records of the disposed plant protection product. Other methods are application in a designated area of land which is signed; dilute the tank mix and treat where no crop is present or the field headlands with low value of flora and fauna where there is no risk of contamination of superficial and ground water. Disposal must be in compliance with all relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Obligatory		When national regulations are applicable, the producer must be aware of such legislation and able to demonstrate procedures and measures to ensure compliance. Disposal by an authorised company / agency must be justified with the appropriate documentation. Any evaporation tanks / trays should be covered by a mesh to avoid access to birds or other fauna and be fenced and with signage, to avoid access from persons. In case of designated area of land for spraying diluted mix, the area must be indicated by permanent signage. The designated area for disposal where applicable, should be visited to ensure that there are no water courses that could be potentially contaminated. There should be records available of all products, the quantities applied or eliminated and the dates for each appropriate process used. Even if the grower indicates that there are never any excess tank mixes to eliminate, there should be a procedure available.	Effective systems in operation
1.35.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies evident
1.35.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in disposal

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1.36.	Pesticide disposal: Has a procedure been implemented with adequate infrastructure to responsibly manage empty plant protection product containers prior to their disposal?	There is a documented procedure which has been communicated to the operator or the responsible person as to the triple rinsing, perforation and any other appropriate measure, for empty plant protection product containers and adequate facilities for secure storage to minimise access by people, farm animals and wildlife. Disposal must be in compliance with all relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Obligatory		There is a documented procedure which has been communicated to all the operators responsible for the plant protection applications, including any sub-contractors. Rinsing may be carried out by the sprayer automatically and this is acceptable. All empty containers should be thoroughly rinsed leaving no concentrate in the bottom and must be perforated/punctured to prevent re-use. Crushing may be appropriate in some countries for economical reasons of transport. Where containers are returnable, they should be stored securely pending pickup or return to the sales point. The storage area must be secure and avoid access from persons and fauna. The area must be signed and have provision to avoid contamination of the area from any remaining dilute product. An acceptable method for small farms would be the storage in the plant protection store in a designated area in sealed plastic bags.	Empty container management fully implemented
1.36.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies in empty container management
1.36.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in empty container management
1.37.	Pesticide disposal: Does the disposal of empty plant protection product containers which are non returnable comply with current national legislation or which minimise environmental impact?	The temporary storage of the empty pesticide containers as a toxic residue and subsequent disposal via an authorised channel, should be justified by the appropriate records, copies of the invoices or deliver notes which indicate the amounts, dates, details of the company who handled the residue etc. Disposal must be in compliance with all relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Obligatory		The disposal procedure and storage complied with and relevant national legislation of the country. The storage area must be secure and avoid access from persons and fauna. The area must be signed and have provision to avoid contamination of the area from any remaining dilute product. An acceptable method for small farms would be the storage in the plant protection store in a designated area in sealed plastic bags. High temperature burning of empty containers is acceptable it is compliant with national legislation.	Effective systems in operation
1.37.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in disposal
1.38.	Pesticide disposal: Does the disposal of items contaminated with plant protection products i.e. used protective clothing, container packaging, old rodent baits and other contaminated material, comply with national legislation or which minimises environmental impact?	The disposal of the contaminated items with pesticides, is handled according to national legislation and stored temporarily as a toxic residue pending disposal by an authorised channel which is justified by the appropriate records, copies of the invoices or deliver notes which indicate the amounts, dates, details of the company who handled the residue etc. or which minimises the environmental impact. Disposal must be in compliance with all relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Obligatory		The disposal procedure and storage complies with and relevant national legislation of the country. The storage area must be secure and well ventilated. Where there is no accepted disposal system, high temperature burning is acceptable for used clothing and equipment.	Effective systems in operation
1.38.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies evident
1.38.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in disposal

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TN 10 Ch 2. Rational use of Fertilisers and Organic Matter						
Fertiliser - Documentation						
2.1.	Is there a Policy Statement on the Rational use of non organic fertilisers and organic matter and clear evidence of it's implementation on site?	The reviewed Policy Statement details the management's aspirations to rationalise the non organic fertiliser usage and maximise the soil organic matter content, with the relevant controls and action areas concerned with clear and viable targets. There is detailed evidence that all these objectives and procedures have been or are in process of being implemented on farm or via the crop nutrition and soil fertility management plan. This should be reviewed and updated every 12 months by the senior member of the farm management and changes and adjustments identified.	Obligatory		The Policy Statement must be dated and signed by a designated member of senior management within the organisation. It should indicate the commitment to reduce the amount and application frequency of fertilisers applied. The Policy Statement should include viable targets as a result of the review of the fertiliser programme & applications in the previous year/seasons. The decisions taken to achieve the viable targets established must be documented. Objectives and action plans for more than one year are acceptable but should identify annual targets to ensure that the Management is able to review the achieved improvements. The setting of reduction targets will depend on the level of previous fertiliser use. Taking into consideration the Policy Statement decisions, the actions identified should have been implemented, for both the management processes of the Fertiliser and Organic matter application programme and any actions requiring a visual check on the farm.	Very comprehensive Policy document & wide evidence of implementation
2.1		The reviewed Policy Statement is dated within the last 12 months, signed by the most senior member of the farm management, detailing the management's aspirations to rationalise organic matter and non organic fertiliser usage, detailing the relevant action areas concerned with clear and viable targets. Most of these objectives have been or are in process of being implemented on farm or via the crop nutrition and soil fertility management plan.	Obligatory			Compliant Policy document & most actions implemented
2.1			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies in Policy document & little evidence of implementation
2.1			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in Policy document & little evidence of implementation
2.1			Obligatory	7 days		No Policy document or non compliant content
2.2.	Are fertiliser applications based on regular analysis of nutrient levels in soil, plant or nutrient solution and the crop nutrient requirements crop?	There are available chemical analysis for all macro nutrients for soil, plant or substrate depending on the technical criteria adopted, with a frequency of no more than 12 months for each different soil type or principal crops.	Obligatory		There must be documentation of the calculation prior to planting and analysis records for macro elements available which show that these have been taken into account where appropriate for fertiliser programming i.e. a nutrient balance plan. These can include nutrient solution, soil, leaf or sap analysis. For orchard crops, the calculation is often made pre-flower bloom, so that the programme can be calculated. For continuous cropping using drip irrigation methods, the solution is often analysed biweekly, pH and EC is often monitored daily. However, these amounts of fertilisers are usually amended to suit the variety, soil type, local microclimate and yields. Where applicable there must be available for the different soil types on farm an analysis at least within the previous 12 month period.	Analysis present & evidence of technical evaluation
2.2			Obligatory	28 days		Analysis infrequent or not appropriate
2.2			Obligatory	28 days		No analysis present

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2.3.	Annual crop rotations: Are the previous 3 years rotation cycles documented and the future 12 month forward cropping plans evaluated to improve soil structure and minimise soil borne pests and diseases?	All annual soil grown crops have available documented crop rotations for the previous 3 year period as a minimum for each field or sector. For the next 12 month period, the forward cropping rotations have been evaluated and are technical consistent to improve the soil structures and with the minimising of soil borne pests and diseases.	Obligatory		Crop rotations are vital to maintain soil fertility and soil structure and where appropriate, to reduce the plant protection inputs and to minimise the risk from soil borne pests and diseases . The crop rotations must be documented, the cropping records should be inspected for the previous 3 years to establish the rotation. The length of rotation will depend on crop type, e.g. potatoes could have a 1 in 5 year rotation to avoid the build up of soil borne pests. The rotation must be documented for the next 12 month period . The subsequent crops should belong to different species. The length of the rotation will depend on the crop type and duration.	All rotations documented & fully evaluated for improvements
2.3			Obligatory	28 days		Rotations partially documented & evaluated for improvements
2.3			Obligatory	28 days		No rotation cycles documented nor evaluated for improvements
2.3			Obligatory			N/A - perennial, protected or substrate grown crops only present on-farm
2.4.	Is the liquid nutrient regularly and accurately monitored for those crops grown in substrate or hydroponically?	There are available copies of the chemical analysis for the nutrient solutions applied to the crop with a frequency of no more than every 2 months for macro nutrients and every 4 months for micro nutrients.	Obligatory		Documented analytical results for liquid nutrient solutions should be available where hydroponic and all other substrate materials crop growing media are being used for production. Frequency as per the Compliance Criteria.	Routine nutrient analysis available
2.4			Obligatory	28 days		Nutrient analysis not routine nor sufficient
2.4			Obligatory	28 days		No nutrient analysis available
2.4			Obligatory			N/A - only soil grown crops present on-farm
2.5.	Are all fertiliser and organic matter application machinery and equipment kept in good condition, maintained at least annually, calibrated regularly to ensure accurate application and records maintained?	Both the organic and inorganic fertiliser application equipment is maintained in a good state of repair with documented evidence of updated maintenance sheets for all repairs etc. undertaken and evidence of routine machinery calibration according to the usage by a competent person.	Obligatory		Fertiliser application equipment should have individual verification of calibration steps and documentary evidence that this has been followed within the previous 12 months. For spinning disc tractor mounted spreaders, calibration can be quite basic, since the method of application is basic. Where liquid fertiliser is used, either by direct injection or by measuring them into a tank for protected cropping, calibration should include as well the injectors or venturis, the pH and EC sensors. The machinery should be efficient for the purpose of application of the fertiliser. Lack of paint, rust will not directly affect the technical performance.	Machinery fully calibrated & maintained
2.5			Obligatory	28 days		Machinery maintenance & calibration partially compliant
2.5			Obligatory	28 days		Machinery maintenance & calibration serious deficiencies
2.5			Obligatory	7 days		Machinery not maintained nor calibrated regularly

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2.6.	When calculating the quantity of inorganic Nitrogen fertiliser to apply, are the Nitrogen contributions taken into account from the soil, crop residues and incorporated organic material?	The available technical documentation indicates that the Nitrogen to be applied has been calculated and details all the different sources of available Nitrogen and the individual crop technical needs.	Obligatory		Potential N sources which should be taken into account are: water sources used, previous crop debris, organic material N analysis applied before planting, soil analysis, soil type (sandy etc) and an estimation of approximate crop N consumption. The difference should be the N to be applied during the crop. The evaluation of compliance for this CP should be made in terms of the completeness of the documentation available. A structured Nitrogen Balance plan would be the preferred document. This should be an annual calculation.	Detailed technical N calculation present for all sources & crops
2.6		There is documentation which indicate that the Nitrogen to be applied has taken into account the only the main sources of available Nitrogen and the crop technical for the principal crops.	Obligatory			N calculation available for main sources & principal crops
2.6			Obligatory	28 days		N calculation available but not all main sources contemplated
2.6			Obligatory	28 days		N calculation deficient & not all sources contemplated
2.6			Obligatory	28 days		No N calculation present
2.6			Obligatory			N/A - substrate grown cropping present on-farm
2.7.	All applications of soil and foliar fertilisers both organic and inorganic, in all Technical Application instructions contain:	No C/A allowed for all 2.8 CPs.			NB for sections 2.7.1 to 2.7.5. Some or all of section 2.7 may not be applicable in instances where the person applying the fertiliser products is the same as the person issuing the instruction. The N/A is not an option where there is more than one trained and qualified applicator on the farm.	
2.7.1.	All Fertiliser Application instructions detail: Crop name and field/sector/structure reference?	Recorded in all Fertiliser Application instructions are the name of crop to be treated, the location; the parish, locality, name or reference of the field/sector/structure where the crop is located.	Obligatory		All records must be on file, legible and available for inspection when required.	All sampled records compliant
2.7.1			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
2.7.1			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
2.7.1			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
2.7.1			Obligatory			N/A - Technical person issuing instruction is the same as operator
2.7.2.	All Fertiliser Application instructions detail: Application date or start and finish date of same application?	Recorded in all Fertiliser Application instructions is the recommended date of application or the start and finish date for a period of more than 2 consecutive days with the same recommendation.	Obligatory		Fertiliser programming especially for drip irrigation systems may have applications dates up to 2 weeks with the same technical recommendation. Only the start and finish dates are required. All records must be on file, legible and available for inspection when required.	All sampled records compliant
2.7.2			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
2.7.2			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
2.7.2			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
2.7.2			Obligatory			N/A - Technical person issuing instruction is the same as operator

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2.7.3.	All Fertiliser Application instructions detail: Type of fertiliser or organic matter and applied quantities?	Recorded in all Fertiliser Application instructions are the type or formulation of the fertilisers or organic matter and the quantities in kgs or litres per unit area applied or a total amount for the complete treated area. For crops with pH and Conductivity control systems, the consumption data of the concentrate solutions should be noted.	Obligatory		Fertiliser types can be premixed formulations. All records must be on file, legible and available for inspection when required. Quantities should be in metric within Europe or within the officially accepted weight or measures not local terms. All records must be on file, legible and available for inspection when required.	All sampled records compliant
2.7.3			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
2.7.3			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
2.7.3			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
2.7.3			Obligatory			N/A - Technical person issuing instruction is the same as operator
2.7.4.	All Fertiliser Application instructions detail: Application method?	Recorded in all Fertiliser Application instructions is the application method, e.g. Spreader, drip irrigation, overhead sprinklers etc.	Obligatory		All records must be on file, legible and available for inspection when required.	All sampled records compliant
2.7.4			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
2.7.4			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
2.7.4			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
2.7.4			Obligatory			N/A - Technical person issuing instruction is the same as operator
2.7.5.	All Fertiliser Application instructions detail: Name or unique identifier of responsible technical person?	Recorded in all Fertiliser Application instructions is the name of the technically responsible person or unique ID reference which links to the responsible person.	Obligatory		All records must be on file, legible and available for inspection when required.	All sampled records compliant
2.7.5			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
2.7.5			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
2.7.5			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
2.7.5			Obligatory			N/A - Technical person issuing instruction is the same as operator
2.8.	The soil and foliar fertilisers (organic and inorganic) application confirmation records noted by the operator contain:	No C/A allowed for all 2.9 CPs. N/A is not an option				
2.8.1.	All Fertilisers Application Confirmations detail: Technical application record reference?	Recorded in all soil and foliar fertiliser application confirmation records is the reference of the application technical instruction.	Obligatory		Fertiliser application records are linked to the Application Technical Instruction. This link may be that the Application Confirmation is recorded on the same form as the instruction document itself. Where it is a separate document, then there must be a reference or some other means which links individual records together. All records must be on file, legible and available for inspection when required.	All sampled records compliant
2.8.1			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
2.8.1			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
2.8.1			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records

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2.8.2.	All Fertilisers Application Confirmations detail: Name and signature of the responsible operator/s ?	All of the sampled soil and foliar fertiliser application confirmation indicate the full name and unique identification of the person confirming the instruction .	Obligatory		All records must be on file, legible and available for inspection when required.	All sampled records compliant & access procedure in place
2.8.2			Obligatory	0 days		Most records compliant or access procedure not clear
2.8.2			Obligatory	0 days		Few records compliant, no access procedure present
2.8.2			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
2.8.3.	All Fertilisers Application Confirmations detail: Date and field/sector/structure of treatment or application?	Recorded in all soil and foliar fertiliser application confirmation records are the date or duration of application and the identification/reference of the treated field/sector/structure.	Obligatory		All records must be on file, legible and available for inspection when required.	All sampled records compliant
2.8.3			Obligatory	0 days		Isolated case of non compliance
2.8.3			Obligatory	0 days		Repeated incidences of non compliance
2.8.3			Obligatory	0 days		No compliant records
2.9.	For all principle inorganic fertilisers applied on farm, is there evidence available of the mineral and chemical content including any heavy metals?	For all principle applied fertilisers, there are commercial data or laboratory analysis indicating the mineral or chemicals % content and also any % content of Lead, Cadmium, Mercury and other relevant heavy metals.	Standard		The evidence may be commercial literature from the manufacturer or distributor or from analytical results for products applied during the previous 12 months. Lead, Cadmium and Mercury content must be available for compliance. All documentation must be on file, legible and available for inspection when required.	All sampled fertiliser types available & compliant
2.9			Standard	28 days		Most fertiliser analysis available
2.9			Standard	28 days		Few fertiliser analysis available
2.9			Standard	28 days		No fertiliser analysis available
2.10.	Is an Organic Matter risk assessment available which considers its source and characteristics before application?	An in-depth and detailed technical Organic Matter risk assessment has been undertaken before application on all potential organic matter sources, considering in detail the suitability of the source and technical and microbiological characteristics with appropriate analysis where required. This should be undertaken in compliance with the relevant Codes of practice and National legislation. This should be reviewed and updated every 12 months by the farm management and changes and adjustments identified.	Obligatory		A documented risk assessment is available which is appropriate to the type of organic matter applied. This should cover the aspects of the compliance criteria. This may be conducted specifically for the farm or a generic document provided to the grower. A chemical analysis must have been undertaken for the macro elements as a minimum. Points for a risk assessment to consider are which pathogens are associated with which animals e.g. Cattle have Salmonella spp, Campylobacter, Listeria monocytogenes, E.coli O157, Cryptosporidium and Giardia intestinalis and poultry have Salmonella spp and Campylobacter. The risk depends on the pathogen loads in the material, the treatment/storage/processing of the manure, the timing of manures in the rotation and the soil activity where applied. Processes such as well managed composting will greatly reduce the pathogens in the material.	An in-depth, detailed technical risk assessment available
2.10		A technical Organic Matter risk assessment dated within the last 12 months has been undertaken before application on potential organic matter sources, considering the suitability of the source and technical and microbiological characteristics. This should be undertaken in compliance with the relevant Codes of practice and National legislation.	Obligatory			Risk assessment available but not detailed
2.10			Obligatory	28 days		Risk assessment available but deficient in one specific area
2.10			Obligatory	28 days		Risk assessment available but seriously deficient
2.10			Obligatory	7 days		No risk assessment available
2.10			Obligatory			N/A - no organic matter applied to crops on-farm

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2.11.	Are the technical recommendations for the fertilisers and organic matter applied to the crops and fields made by qualified competent personnel?	There are copies available of the qualifications of all persons who are technically responsible for the fertiliser and organic matter recommendations.	Obligatory		In those countries where there is relevant national legislation regulating the minimum qualification required for those recommending fertilisers, the compliance with this minimum qualification is required. (e.g. FACTS in UK) When there is no national legislation regarding the minimum qualification, there must be documented evidence that the responsible person has been trained formally with minimum 2 years training in agriculture including fertiliser issues. Photocopies of certificates are acceptable.	All recommendations by technically competent persons
2.11			Obligatory	28 days		Most recommendations by persons technically competent
2.11			Obligatory	28 days		Recommendations by persons not technically competent
Fertiliser - Application						
2.12.	Are there effective procedures and measures in place to avoid the application of fertilisers to conservation areas, wildlife corridors and watercourses?	There are available effective and detailed documented procedures communicated to and implemented by the responsible persons, indicating the required precautions concerning irrigation management and the mechanical application of fertiliser base dressing or foliar sprays where appropriate, ensuring the correct usage and targeted application to the field and crop.	Obligatory		A documented procedure is available and known to the appropriate persons. It should detail any specific equipment to be used, placement for solid fertiliser or nozzle requirements for foliar application. These can be recognised good agricultural practice publications or supplier specific procedures.	In-depth procedures with detailed implementation & staff understanding
2.12.		There are available documented procedures communicated to and implemented by the responsible persons, indicating the required precautions concerning irrigation management and the mechanical application of fertiliser base dressing or foliar sprays where appropriate, ensuring the correct usage and targeted application to the field and crop.	Obligatory			Procedures & implemented measures compliant
2.12			Obligatory	28 days		Procedures & implemented measures mostly compliant
2.12			Obligatory	28 days		Deficient procedures & implemented measures
2.12			Obligatory	28 days		No procedures or measures implemented
2.12			Obligatory			N/A - no water courses or environmentally sensitive areas
2.13.	Do the quantities and timing of organic and non organic matter applications, imply minimum risk of any negative effect on product quality?	There are available on site comprehensive documented procedures for organic and inorganic matter applications which follow the recommended Best Practice of any relevant nationally recognised Code of Practice. These should minimise any environmental hazards and ensure the amounts and application periods minimise risk to product quality.	Critical		There is a procedure or accepted official Code of practice for application for organic and non organic material which includes the requirements of the compliance criteria. These must be available on farm.	No negative effects evident
2.13			Critical	28 days		Some minor negative effects evident
2.13			Critical	7 days		Serious negative effects evident
2.13			Critical			N/A - no organic matter applied to crops on-farm

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2.14.	Are there effective procedures in place for all applications of organic matter undertaken, to minimise any risk to human health?	There are available comprehensive documented procedures which are fully implemented for organic matter applications and/or which comply with the recommendations of a recognised Code of Practice available on-site, to ensure the amounts and application timing minimise risk to human health.	Critical		There is a procedure or accepted official Code of practice for application for organic material which includes the requirements of the compliance criteria. These must be available and should include storage and/or composting, timing of application, incorporation etc. (See CP 2.10)	Effective & implemented procedures & measures
2.14			Critical	28 days		Mostly compliant procedure & implemented measures
2.14			Critical	7 days		Deficient procedures & implemented measures
2.14			Critical	7 days		No procedures or measures implemented
2.14			Critical			N/A - no organic matter applied to crops on-farm
2.15.	Do the applications of organic matter undertaken, minimise the risk to animal health as well as minimising the risk of odour and pollution problems?	There are available comprehensive documented procedures which are fully implemented for organic material applications and/or which follow the recommendations of a recognised Code of Practice available on-site, to ensure the amounts and application periods minimise any risk to animal health, odours or possible dust pollution to nearby populations.	Standard		There is a procedure or accepted official Code of practice for application for organic material which includes the requirements of the compliance criteria. These must be available. (See CPs 2.11 and 2.16)	Effective & implemented procedures & measures
2.15			Standard	28 days		Some deficiencies in procedures & their implementation
2.15			Standard	28 days		No procedures or measures implemented
2.15			Standard			N/A - no organic matter applied to crops on-farm
2.16	Are the nutrient solutions for substrate or hydroponics cropping, recirculated or where not technically feasible, are there specific monitoring and dosing equipment to minimise the drainage run-off?	Where technically feasible there is continuous recycling of the nutrient solution or the % drainage is kept to a minimum in the substrate using demand trays or other systems for irrigation control. Records are available for the % runoffs.	Standard		There should be controls and records in place to measure the runoff of nutrient solution from non recirculated hydroponic systems. Runoff of more than 30 % should be questioned as to the viability and should be considered an environmental problem. Where recirculated systems are used, if the solution is dumped periodically it should be recorded.	Recirculated or minimal run-off
2.16			Standard	28 days		Some deficiencies observed
2.16			Standard	28 days		No recirculation or monitoring
2.16			Standard			N/A - no substrate crops grown on farm
2.17.	Is there any evidence that raw untreated human sewage sludge is used on farm?	There is no evidence of any type that untreated raw human sewage solids or sludge are applied to the land where crops are grown.	Critical		Due to the serious food risk from this CP, if there is any evidence, visual, smell or document, that raw untreated human sludge has been used in the previous 12 months.	No evidence of usage of any raw untreated sewage sludge
2.17			Critical	0 days		Indications of untreated sludge usage

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
2.18.	Is the use of treated human sewage sludge on agricultural land supported by data and / or recognised codes of practice that demonstrate that any potential risk is maintained at the lowest possible level?	Where treated human sewage solids or sludge is used, records must indicate application date, location, crop and chemical analysis of the sludge. All use of solids and sludges must be according to national legislation and Code of Practice which must be available on-site.	Critical		If treated human sewage sludge is used there must exist a specific risk analysis which is current and documented i.e. within the previous 12 months, to show the controls to be carried out and the supporting records that these controls have been actually performed and demonstrate that the levels are below recognised food safety risk levels. If there is a relevant Code of practice, this must be available and on site. e.g. the Sewage Sludge Matrix in the U.K. N/A should be applied when treated sludge is not used on agricultural land	Effective & implemented procedures & measures
2.18			Critical	7 days		Some minor deficiencies observed
2.18			Critical	0 days		Non compliant sludge usage
2.18			Critical			N/A - no treated human sludge applied on-farm
2.19.	Are all applications of fertilisers and organic matter in accordance with the relevant Codes of Good Agricultural Practice which are available on farm?	The farm management take into account relevant Codes of Good Agricultural Practice when making application of fertilisers and organic matter to the crops and land and copies are on-site.	Obligatory		Where there are accepted Codes of practice available then the applications should be compliant with their requirements.	Codes of practice available and implemented
2.19			Obligatory	28 days		Codes of practice available but not implemented
2.19			Obligatory	28 days		No Codes of practice available
2.19			Obligatory			N/A - no fertilisers or organic matter applied on farm or no published relevant Code of Practice
Fertiliser - Storage						
2.20.	Fertiliser storage both permanent and temporary for solids and liquids including acids.					
2.20.1.	Fertiliser Storage: Are all solid fertilisers stored under cover?	All solid fertilisers are covered in a manner to protect against deterioration caused by sunlight, rain etc.	Obligatory		As per compliance criteria. Where fertilisers are stored temporarily in the field, then they should be placed upon pallets and covered with a waterproof sheet. Temporary storage is a maximum of 1 week.	All fertilisers under covers
2.20.1			Obligatory	28 days		Some not under covers
2.20.1			Obligatory	28 days		No fertiliser covers evident
2.20.1			Obligatory			N/A - no fertilisers stored on-farm
2.20.2.	Fertiliser Storage: Are fertilisers stored in a manner which protects them from temperature extremes?	Where extreme temperatures could affect the fertilisers, the storage conditions are robust and sufficient to minimise potential damage from frost or high temperatures.	Obligatory		As per compliance criteria. Where fertilisers both liquids and solids, are stored where there are known risks of temperature extremes both high and low temperatures, the buildings and installations should be sufficient to ensure adequate protection.	Adequate protection available
2.20.2			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies evident
2.20.2			Obligatory	28 days		Not protected effectively
2.20.2			Obligatory			N/A - no fertilisers stored on-farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
2.20.3.	Fertiliser Storage: Are fertilisers stored at least 10m. from water courses, ditches and water sources or securely stored with retention walls?	The fertiliser storage facilities are at least 10 metres distance from any water courses, flood ditches, bore holes etc. or stored in installations equipped with retention walls sufficient to ensure that all stored fertilisers is retained within the storage area in case of leakage.	Obligatory		As per compliance criteria. This covers fertilisers both concentrated and diluted. Where palletised liquid containers are placed temporarily in the field for usage, or tanks are mobile on wheels, bunding is not required. The retaining walls should be coated with paints or other materials which are resistant and waterproof.	Storage location fully compliant
2.20.3			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies evident
2.20.3			Obligatory	28 days		Storage location seriously non compliant
2.20.3			Obligatory			N/A - no fertilisers stored on-farm
2.20.4.	Fertiliser storage: Are all concentrated and diluted liquid fertilisers stored in tanks with retention walls with a capacity of 110% of the total volume?	For all liquid fertilisers either concentrates or diluted, the storage tanks must be enclosed by retention walls which are leak proof and have a capacity of at least 110% of the total storage capacity volume. Mobile liquid fertiliser containers are N/A.	Obligatory		As per compliance criteria. This covers fertilisers both concentrated and diluted. Where palletised liquid containers are placed temporarily in the field for usage, or tanks are mobile on wheels, bunding is not required. The retaining walls should be coated with paints or other materials which are resistant and waterproof.	Storage fully compliant
2.20.4			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies evident
2.20.4			Obligatory	28 days		Storage location seriously non compliant
2.20.4			Obligatory			N/A - no liquid fertilisers stored on-farm or non permanent containers
2.20.5.	Fertiliser Storage: Are all hazard and risks areas clearly marked in the storage area?	All the appropriate risk and hazard warnings are clearly and permanently signed and comply with any relevant national legislation or Codes of Practice. Aspects to be considered: No smoking, No eating, Toxic products, Fire extinguisher, Use of protective clothing, First aid kit, Running water tap, Accident procedures etc.	Obligatory		As per compliance criteria. This covers all fertilisers storage areas. Signage should be robust, permanent and in the predominant languages of the work force. Warning signs must be located in a visible area, often on the entry door, or on walls e.g general hazard warning sign, oxidising agent sign.	Storage location signage fully compliant
2.20.5			Obligatory	28 days		Some signage deficiencies evident
2.20.5			Obligatory	28 days		Storage location signage seriously non compliant
2.20.5			Obligatory			N/A - no fertilisers stored on-farm
2.20.6.	Fertiliser Storage: Does the organic and non organic fertiliser storage comply with all pertinent national, regional and local legislation and Codes of Practice?	The fertiliser storage is compliant with all pertinent national, regional and local legislation and Codes of Practice which may affect the following areas: Signage, Fire precautions, Worker health and safety, Security measures in case of robbery.	Obligatory		Producers should be aware of and apply any in-country relevant extra requirements, e.g. bunding of the store with retaining walls, environmental consideration or recently, security measures for safe and secure storage in case of robbery, which may be applicable. The amount of stored product can also influence the legislation which is applied and this will vary according to country i.e. large quantities may be covered by more demanding legislation requiring industrial regulations. The grower or the technical advisor should be aware of the applicable regulations and have access to the relevant legislation i.e. web sites etc.	Storage location fully compliant
2.20.6			Obligatory	28 days		Some legal deficiencies evident
2.20.6			Obligatory	28 days		Storage location seriously non compliant
2.20.6			Obligatory			N/A - no fertilisers stored on-farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
2.20.7.	Fertiliser Storage: Are all fertilisers stored separately from fresh produce about to be harvested or already harvested?	There is no fertiliser storage at any time next to harvested fresh produce or areas where product is about to be harvested.	Critical		As per the criteria. Any evidence of storage or previous storage of fertilisers, whether liquids or dry product, and harvested fresh produce without a clear defined separation or elementary precautions i.e. fertiliser dust contamination, will be scored as non compliant due to the potential food risk. The storage of fresh produce refers to all produce which has been just been harvested prior to being manipulated and graded or transported off the farm. N/A should be applied when fertiliser is not present on farm due to application sub-contraction.	Always separated from harvest products
2.20.7			Critical	7 days		Some minor evidence of non compliant storage
2.20.7			Critical	7 days		Serious storage issues of fertilisers & fresh produce
2.20.7			Critical			N/A - no fertilisers stored on-farm
TN 10 Ch 3. Pollution Prevention						
Pollution - Documentation						
3.1.	Is there a Policy Statement on the farm management's responsibility to minimise the process's environmental pollution and clear evidence of it's implementation on site?	The reviewed Policy Statement details the farm management's aspirations to minimise the processes environmental pollution, with the relevant action areas concerned with clear and viable targets. There is detailed evidence that all these objectives and procedures have been or are in process of being implemented on farm. This should be reviewed and updated every 12 months by the most senior member of the farm management and changes and adjustments identified.	Obligatory		The Policy Statement must be dated and signed by a designated member of senior management within the organization. It should indicate the commitment to minimise environmental pollution in addition to those which could contribute to Global Warming by the processes within the company. The Policy Statement should include viable targets as a result of the review of the processes and inputs in the previous year/seasons. The decisions taken to achieve the viable targets established must be documented. Objectives and action plans for more than one year are acceptable but should identify annual targets to ensure that the Management is able to review the achieved improvements.	Very comprehensive Policy document & wide evidence of implementation
3.1.		The reviewed Policy Statement is dated within the last 12 months, signed by the most senior member of the management, detailing the farm management's aspirations to minimise the processes environmental pollution, detailing the relevant action areas concerned with clear and viable targets. Most of these objectives have been or are in process of being implemented on farm.	Obligatory			Compliant Policy document & most actions implemented
3.1.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies in Policy document & little evidence of implementation
3.1.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in Policy document & little evidence of implementation
3.1.			Obligatory	7 days		No Policy document or non compliant content
3.2.	Has a Pollution risk assessment been undertaken by a competent person to assess pollution risks and an action plan formulated to reduce the identified risks?	There is a detailed Pollution risk assessment undertaken by a technically qualified person which identifies all the pollution sources and areas of the production processes and the actions which are being implemented to minimise them. This should be reviewed and updated every 12 months by the farm management and changes and adjustments identified.	Obligatory		There is a complete risk assessment available dated within the last 12 months which is specific to the farm and lists the possible pollutants and remedial actions or disposal options and plans to reduce where technically viable the pollutant. The person who carried out the evaluation should be trained to undertake this task. A generic risk assessment for all the growers of a Coop or PMO is acceptable provided that it is documented and all appropriate risks have been assessed for all registered members.	An in-depth & detailed technical risk assessment by qualified person & implemented action plan
3.2.		There is a Pollution risk assessment undertaken by a qualified person which identifies the principal areas of pollution from the farming processes and proposes actions to minimise them. This should be reviewed within the last 12 months by the farm management.	Obligatory			Compliant risk assessment & action plan available
3.2.			Obligatory	28 days		Risk assessment available but deficient implementation
3.2.			Obligatory	28 days		Risk assessment & action plan available but seriously deficient
3.2.			Obligatory	7 days		No risk assessment nor action plan available

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
3.3.	Is there a detailed farm map available which indicates all water sources and courses, field/sector/structure layouts and any other areas of importance?	There is a documented farm map which indicates the location of the farm and identification or reference of all fields/sectors or structures. All the potential areas of pollution are indicated, filter wash outs, fertiliser runoffs, tank surplus pesticide spraying area or evaporation tanks where appropriate, all water sources and any water courses on farm or which are boundaries and any other potential risk.	Obligatory		As per compliance criteria. It must be available on site and reviewed annually to incorporate new circumstances.	Detailed farm map available
3.3.			Obligatory	28 days		Farm map with minor omissions
3.3.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies or no farm map
3.4.	For new agricultural sites, has a risk assessment been carried out to evaluate any potential pollution or food safety risks?	For new field or land area is placed under cultivation for the first time, there is available a detailed technical risk assessment which considers all the potential food safety and environmental risks which could be incurred. These must include the previous land usage, quality of water sources, soil analysis etc. The evaluation has been undertaken by a qualified agronomist.	Obligatory		The risk assessment must be undertaken for new proposed crop growing sites, existing sites/fields of agricultural usage do not require a risk assessment. It must contemplate food safety and environmental aspects. The risk assessment must indicate an acceptable prior usage of the proposed site e.g. An old glasshouse site would not be acceptable for potato production due to the possible glass, industrial dumping area etc. In most cases it is unlikely to use the land for commercial reasons if the soil is not suitable. Similarly if soil erosion is a problem, then commercially the grower is unlikely to use the area. Where the crop requires irrigating the on site water source should be assessed as part of the process. If the crop is grown in an inert media i.e. rock wool etc. the suitability must be evaluated in a similar manner. Water samples should be taken, and enquiries made as to the quantity of the water resources and its sustainability. The production area should be assessed for inherent high levels of pest and diseases, e.g. soil nematodes. Impact on adjacent crops and adjacent areas must be taken into account. Consideration must be given to grow a crop which is susceptible to specific pest and disease if neighbouring crops harboured these pests and diseases.	A detailed technical risk assessment by qualified agronomist
3.4.		For new field or land area is placed under cultivation for the first time, there is available a risk assessment for the principal food safety and environmental risks which could be incurred. This considers the previous land usage, quality of water sources, soil analysis etc. The evaluation has been undertaken by a qualified agronomist.	Obligatory			Compliant risk assessment by a qualified agronomist
3.4.			Obligatory	28 days		Risk assessment available but deficient in one specific area
3.4.			Obligatory	28 days		Risk assessment available but seriously deficient
3.4.			Obligatory	7 days		No risk assessment available
3.4.			Obligatory			N/A - no new agricultural site under cultivation on-farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
Pollution - Controls						
3.5.	Is organic material stored in an appropriate manner which minimise the pollution risk to air and ground water sources?	Where organic material is stored, the location is situated more than 25 metres from any water courses and water sources and covered where appropriate to minimise risk of pollution caused by water runoff and compliant with any relevant Codes of Practice and national legislation.	Obligatory		Contamination of the environment can be produced from the pollution of ground water where storage of organic material has been for a prolonged time. Also the smell and dust which can be produced, is considered a risk and there should be evidence of control, e.g. if a small pile it should be covered by a sheet. Larger piles should be stored in an area where run off is either retained or the run off is controlled without polluting waterways.	Storage minimises pollution issues
3.5.			Obligatory	28 days		At least one deficiencies observed
3.5.			Obligatory	28 days		Storage with serious pollution issues
3.5.			Obligatory			N/A - no organic matter used on-farm
3.6.	Are there are effective controls for the prevention of emissions of dark smoke?	There is documented evidence of all relevant measurements, controls and where appropriate maintenance sheets, for all equipment and processes which emit dark smoke and any emission e.g. heating units etc. which are in accordance with any relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Standard		As per compliance criteria.	Dark smoke effective controls in place
3.6.			Standard	28 days		Deficiencies in records or black soot present
3.6.			Standard	28 days		No dark smoke controls present
3.6.			Standard			N/A - no smoke emissions on-farm
3.7.	Are there are effective controls for the prevention of emissions of adverse types and intensities of light and excessive noise levels which may affect workers and local populations?	There is documented evidence of all appropriate measurements, precautions and controls for all equipment and installations for light and noise emissions which could pose a Health & Safety risk and in accordance with any relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Standard		As per compliance criteria. Equipment and installations may include tractors, heavy machinery, product handling machinery etc. Light emissions are mainly for those farmyard areas where there are spotlights etc. Codes of practice or legislation should be complied with within the country. To reduce noise levels actions which may be taken are; irrigation pumps used only during the day, soil banks to absorb noise around busy loading areas, lorry loading only taking place during the day, day sensitive bird scarers etc. Light fittings which are designed to reduce light emissions above the horizontal by directing lights downwards, use of clock timers etc are measures which can be taken for light emissions. Generic health and safety information supplied from official institutes or manufacturer's data sheets showing typical noise levels for agricultural and workshop operations is acceptable for the assessment of noise levels.	Effective light & noise controls in place
3.7.			Standard	28 days		Some deficiencies observed
3.7.			Standard	28 days		No light or noise controls present
3.7.			Standard			N/A - no excessive light intensity or noise issues on-farm
3.8.	Are there are effective controls of gas emissions and odours produced by the farm processes and machinery?	There is documented evidence of all appropriate measurements, precautions and controls for all equipment and installations for gas emissions and odours which could pose a risk and in accordance with any relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Standard		As per compliance criteria. Equipment and installations may include heavy machinery, cold store gases, organic manure storage and application, crop residues etc. Codes of practice or legislation should be complied with within the country, e.g. in the U.K Code of Practice for the Protection of Air. Examples of actions to take are incorporation of manure by ploughing in, injecting slurry and keeping poultry manure dry to reduce Ammonia emissions.	Effective gas and odour controls in place
3.8.			Standard	28 days		Some deficiencies observed
3.8.			Standard	28 days		No gas or odour controls present
3.8.			Standard			N/A - no gas emissions or excessive odours on-farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
3.9.	Is urban rubbish, produced on the farm, collected and disposed of in a routine and responsible manner?	There are systems in place to collect routinely and dispose of all urban rubbish adequately and in a manner which minimises any risk to the crop or the environment.	Obligatory		There is a collection system on farm and within the fields / structures where workers may be eating. The rubbish is collected at least weekly when there are workers in the area and disposed of as urban rubbish where viable or preferably burnt responsibly with a high temperature system, where there is no collection system. Some farms require workers to take home rubbish produced from lunch etc. Where this is so, this would be recorded as N/A.	All rubbish collected & disposed of responsibly
3.9.			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies observed
3.9.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies or rubbish accumulation evident
3.9.			Obligatory			N/A - no urban rubbish created on-farm
TN 10 Ch 4. Protection of Human health and Working conditions						
Human Health Protection and Working conditions - Documentation						
4.1.	Is there a Policy Statement on the farm management's responsibilities for the health and safety of employees, subcontractors, visitors and to consumers and clear evidence of its implementation on site?	The reviewed Policy Statement details the management's responsibilities for the health and safety of employees, subcontractors, visitors and to consumers, with the relevant action areas concerned with clear and viable targets. There is detailed evidence that all these objectives and procedures have been or are in process of being implemented on farm. This should be reviewed and updated every 12 months by the most senior member of the farm management and changes and adjustments identified.	Obligatory		The Policy Statement must be dated and signed by a designated member of senior management within the organisation. It should indicate the commitment to safeguard the health and safety of employees, subcontractors, visitors and customers. The Policy Statement should include viable targets as a result of the review of the processes and inputs in the previous year/seasons. The decisions taken to achieve the viable targets established must be documented. Objectives and action plans for more than one year are acceptable but should identify annual targets to ensure that the Management is able to review the achieved improvements. Taking into consideration the Policy Statement decisions, the actions identified should have been implemented, for both the management processes which are relevant to Health and Safety and any actions requiring a visual check on the farm.	Very comprehensive Policy document & wide evidence of implementation
4.1.		The reviewed Policy Statement is dated within the last 12 months, signed by the most senior member of the farm management, detailing the management's responsibilities for the health and safety of employees, subcontractors, visitors and customers, detailing the relevant action areas concerned with clear and viable targets. Most of these objectives and procedures have been or are in process of being implemented on farm.	Obligatory			Compliant Policy document & most actions implemented
4.1.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies in Policy document & little evidence of implementation
4.1.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in Policy document & little evidence of implementation
4.1.			Obligatory	7 days		No Policy document or non compliant content
4.2	Is a senior member of the farm management trained and responsible for Health and Safety issues?	There is a senior member of staff with assigned responsibility for Health and Safety issues on farm with the appropriate training to undertake risk assessments and train other staff members.	Obligatory		The person should be identified and the training record reviewed to assess whether they are sufficiently qualified depending on the activity and size of the farming operation.	Nominated person with adequate training
4.2			Obligatory	28 days		Nominated person, inadequate training
4.2			Obligatory	28 days		No nominated person

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4.3.	Are routine pesticide residue analysis undertaken on the products or is the farm a member of an external product residue sampling system?	There are pesticide residue analysis data available dated within the last 12 months or documentary evidence which confirms the farm's participation in an external pesticide residue sample scheme for the principal crops supplied. Where the farm participates in an external sampling system, the frequency of analysis is a minimum of 1 analysis per 3 years.	Critical		There must be evidence of residue testing either by the grower or his marketing organisation/customer(s). There is no specification as to the number of active ingredients which must appear on the lab report. This can be either residue results for produce traceable to the farm, or written confirmation from the marketing organisation that the grower's produce is part of their residue sampling programme. Where the farm is a member of an external system, this must be documented and the sampling procedure should be available for inspection. Where the farm is not a member of a third party scheme, there should be at least one sample result available for the principal crop supplied to Tesco. NB: Multi-residue test should cover most of the pesticides used on the crop, but it should be noted that it may not include all possible applied substances.	Detailed residue analysis or membership available
4.3.			Critical	28 days		External sampling membership documentation incomplete
4.3.			Critical	7 days		No residue analysis or confirmation of membership available
4.4.	Is the laboratory used for pesticide residue sampling accredited to ISO 17025 or its equivalent for the full scope of the analysis undertaken?	There is documentary evidence that the pesticide residue analysis laboratory is accredited to ISO 17025 (or an equivalent recognised standard) by a competent national authority and using up to date MRL levels for the range of active ingredients analysed, for product sold in the UK and the applied plant protection products.	Obligatory		There must be evidence that the laboratory used for multi residue testing either by the grower or his marketing organisation/customer(s) is accredited to ISO 17025(or an equivalent recognised standard). This can be seen on letterheads, residue results, or copies of certificates from the laboratory. The accreditation should be by a competent national authority, who must have signed the commitment to the Multi Lateral Agreement between Accreditation Bodies as indicated at www.iaf.nu.	Accredited lab for full scope
4.4.			Obligatory	28 days		Most A.I.'s accredited
4.4.			Obligatory	28 days		Few A.I.'s accredited
4.4.			Obligatory	28 days		Lab. not accredited
4.5.	Are all chemicals used during production and product grading processes, approved for the purpose and the relevant technical documents available?	There are Product Technical data sheets or label instructions confirming that the products e.g. cleaning agents, greases, post harvest, storage and processing treatments etc., are suitable and approved for the application.	Obligatory		For post harvest pesticide treatments, all the records confirm that the post harvest products used are included in the list/s approved by the Tesco Primary Supplier, and are all the points required to be recorded in CP 1.7. In the case that the records of post harvest product applications are prior to the current list, the auditor should request the appropriate approved list at the moment of the application. In those cases where the product used is not included in the current list (see CP 1.2. and 1.7.). For cleaning agents, lubricants etc, there must be documentary evidence (i.e. specific label details or technical data sheet) showing that the products are suitable for food use.	All chemicals with approvals
4.5.			Obligatory	28 days		Most chemicals approvals available
4.5.			Obligatory	28 days		Few chemicals approvals available
4.5.			Obligatory	7 days		No chemical approvals available
4.6.	Are maintenance records and procedures available for all equipment and machinery to ensure safe handling by operators?	There are available documented up to date maintenance sheets and operating manuals to ensure the safe usage by operators for ancillary equipment and machinery in a state of use e.g. forklifts, chain saws, tractors mobile harvesting rigs etc.	Obligatory		The records for equipment maintenance should be available. They should be relevant for the equipment seen on the farm. Where equipment is complex, or operators require training to use them there should be comprehensive operating procedures or manuals for their safe operation. Some equipment, installations and vehicles may be subject to a risk assessment. e.g. tractors, forklifts, self propelled vehicles, harvesters, power take off driven equipment, grading equipment, workshop equipment, equipment for accessing glass roofs, controlled atmosphere stores, chainsaws and strimmers, The risk assessment should identify the activity, who is at risk, the hazard and the action required. Generic industry standard assessments are acceptable.	Full maintenance records & operating manuals available
4.6.			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies in available records & operating manuals
4.6.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in records or operating manuals
4.6.			Obligatory	7 days		No maintenance records or operating manuals available
4.6.			Obligatory			N/A - no equipment is present or used on-farm

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4.7.	Are there maintenance and cleaning records for all toilets used on farm by employees or visitors with available microbiological analysis for water used in hand washing where TN high risk crops are present?	There are available documented up to date cleaning and maintenance records with the appropriate frequency, for all the toilets on farm whether rented or owned. Where water is used for hand washing for TN high risk crops, a specific microbiological analysis is available which confirms the hand washing water source is of potable water quality, dated within the last 12 months.	Obligatory		The records for toilet cleaning and maintenance should be available. They should be available for both owned and rented toilets. All toilets should be listed on the records with hand washing facilities or sanitizers installed. Where water is used for hand washing in the presence of high risk crops, there should be evidence available to show it has been tested in the last 12 months and it is potable.	Complete records available
4.7.			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies observed
4.7.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in records
4.7.			Obligatory	7 days		No records/analysis available
4.7.			Obligatory			N/A - due to non compliance with CP 4.26 lack of toilets on-farm
4.8.	Is there documentation which verifies that all seeds and plant material used for supply to Tesco, are not Genetically Modified Organisms?	There are available for all seeds and plant material grown for supply to Tesco, documentary evidence from the plant propagator/seed vendor that the all supplied materials both for conventional and organic production, are not genetically modified organisms.	Obligatory		There should be documentary evidence, specific letters, commercial leaflets etc, from the seed/plant suppliers that none of the produce grown for Tesco has come from a Genetically modified source.	GMO documentation present
4.8.			Obligatory	28 days		No GMO documentation present
4.8.			Obligatory			N/A - perennial crops present more than 5 years old

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
4.9.	Has a Hygiene risk assessment been undertaken and implemented for the product harvest and farm transport processes?	A detailed Risk assessment is available, understood by staff with records of ongoing implementation. Risk assessment evaluates all those hygiene aspects of harvesting and product transport on farm. Minimum areas covered appropriate to the TN Risk Category of the crops are: hygiene instructions to the harvesting teams, correct storage of field crates and consumer packaging and removal from the field for overnight storage, cleaning and disinfection procedures for reusable field crates, control and disinfection of harvesting tools, suitability and precautions for farm storage facilities, suitability and transport vehicle cleaning schedules. This should be reviewed and updated a maximum every 12 months or when circumstances change by the farm management and changes and adjustments identified.	Critical		The risk assessment must cover all areas of harvest and transport as detailed in the compliance criteria. Where growers do not harvest the produce themselves, there must be a risk assessment available completed by the grower or by the marketing organisation who carries out the harvesting. A generic risk assessment for all the growers of a Coop or PMO is acceptable provided that it is documented and all appropriate risks have been assessed for all registered members. The actions identified within the risk assessment must be supported by procedures and records. Visual observation will confirm that the procedures are being implemented.	Detailed risk assessment available & fully implemented & understood by staff
4.9.		Risk assessment available reviewed within the last 12 months with evidence of implementation, which evaluates hygiene aspects of harvesting and product transport for the supplied products. Areas covered appropriate to the TN Risk Category of the crops are: hygiene instructions to the harvesting teams, correct storage of field crates and consumer packaging and removal from the field for overnight storage, cleaning and disinfection procedures for reusable field crates, control and disinfection of harvesting tools, suitability and precautions for farm storage facilities, and transport vehicle cleaning schedules.	Critical			Risk assessment compliant & implemented
4.9.			Critical	28 days		Risk assessment available but deficient implementation
4.9.			Critical	28 days		Risk assessment available but seriously deficient
4.9.			Critical	7 days		No risk assessment available
Human Health Protection and Working conditions - Training & Health and Safety						
4.10.	Are there sufficient number of persons trained in First Aid on farm?	Course attendance certificates for First Aid training are available. There is a minimum of 1 trained First Aid person for no more than 50 employees and for each working shift.	Obligatory		For the number of employees on farm at any time, there should be a sufficient number of staff trained in First Aid. This should be able to cover holidays etc. There should be at least one person per farm at any one time wherever people are working. Applicable legislation on first aid training must be followed where it exists, e.g. in the U.K. Where there is no legislation the staff must have been trained within the last five years and evidence is available. The auditor will have to evaluate whether the training is adequate depending on the training facilities and opportunities within the country.	Sufficient First aid personnel trained
4.10.			Obligatory	28 days		Some not trained or insufficient
4.10.			Obligatory	28 days		No trained first aid personnel
4.11.	Are the operators and drivers of specialised machinery, tools and vehicles trained to handle them?	Certificates of training courses, official permits and licenses etc. are available which validate the operator's and driver's competency to handling and operate the machinery and equipment used on farm.	Obligatory		Where there is a National standard of competence, certificates should be held for the appropriate machines e.g. chainsaws, forklifts, Heavy Goods Vehicles. Where used operators should also have received recognised training in All Terrain Vehicles, abrasive wheels, circular saws, welding equipment. Where there is no National standard of competence, there should be recorded evidence of training which could be internal.	Sufficient trained drivers & operators
4.11.			Obligatory	28 days		Some not trained
4.11.			Obligatory	28 days		No trained drivers & operators

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
4.12.	In all crop harvesting operations, is there a person in each harvest team who has training in basic food handling and hygiene?	The farm management operate a continuous and detailed training programme for all harvest team personnel. The contents of Food Handling Hygiene training courses and the attendance certificates are available which validate the formal training, either internal or external, for the crop harvesting team in basic food handling and hygiene.	Obligatory		There are certificates of training and details of the training courses available for inspection to confirm that at least one member of each harvesting team is formally qualified in basic food hygiene. If harvest is not taking place on the day of the audit, evidence should be requested from harvesting-teams used in the previous 12 months. Where harvesting is carried out by the grower's marketing organisation, there must be evidence available to show that a person in each of the teams used has received training in basic food handling and hygiene.	Ongoing training programme for all harvesting personnel
4.12.		The contents of Food Handling Hygiene training courses and the attendance certificates are available which validate the formal training, internal or external, of at least one person per crop harvesting team in basic food handling and hygiene.	Obligatory			Sufficient harvesting personnel trained
4.12.			Obligatory	28 days		Some harvest team without a trained person
4.12.			Obligatory	28 days		No trained harvesting personnel
4.13.	In order to handle fresh produce, have all workers received training / instructions on personal hygiene and is there evidence of compliance in the field?	The technical content of the training / instructions are adequate, in the predominant languages, and instructions have been given in writing and verbally to all workers handling fresh produce. They have signed and dated their confirmation of receipt and understanding of these instructions about the relevant aspects of personal hygiene e.g. jewellery, clothing, personal behaviour, finger nails, hand washing, contagious diseases etc. Where harvesting is present in the field, the workers are complying with this training / instructions concerning personal hygiene requirements.	Obligatory		For all employees who handle produce there should be documented training, which has been signed and dated confirming all have been given verbal and written instructions in personal hygiene. The auditor should check that records are available for staff who are handling product during the assessment, or who may have handled produce within the last 12 Months. This may be a personnel hygiene checklist, or part of an induction training pack. The staff should be observed to ensure they are meeting the requirements of the documented training they have received. A copy of the training document (CP4.9) should be available to confirm this.	All staff hygiene trained & compliant
4.13.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies observed in hygiene training or harvest compliance
4.13.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in hygiene training or compliance at harvest
4.13.			Obligatory	7 days		No hygiene training given nor compliance at harvest
4.14.	Do the pesticide residue analysis results on despatched product, indicate compliance with relevant MRLs tolerance?	The pesticide residue analysis results indicate that the MRL's for supplied product where present, are in compliance with the UK MRL, in its absence, the EU MRL or in its absence the Codex MRL level for the applied Active Ingredients.	Critical		NB: This data will probably be available at the PMO as it has to be for produce despatched. Where pesticide residue analysis has been undertaken on produce despatched, the results from the laboratory must be inspected to determine that the produce is in compliance with the MRL tolerances for the active ingredients found, The MRL's for each active ingredient will be detailed on the laboratory report and the summary will detail the produce's compliance.	All pesticide residue analysis compliant
4.14.			Critical	0 days		One or more MRL non compliance evident
4.14.			Critical			N/A - named member of formal external sampling scheme

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
4.15.	Has a Health and Safety risk assessment been undertaken and implemented with appropriate worker training for all hazardous materials or substances that are used or present on farm which may pose a risk to employees, subcontractors or visitors?	There is a detailed Health and Safety risk assessment, understood and implemented by staff with the relevant training, which evaluates the health and safety aspects for all persons on farm including visitors and subcontractors, for all hazardous substances and materials which may be used or present on farm, e.g. oils, diesel tanks, specific cleaning agents, acids etc. This should be reviewed and updated every 12 months by the farm management and changes and adjustments identified.	Obligatory		There should be a documented health and safety risk assessment for all substances on the farm which could be hazardous to health (COSHH in the UK). Substances which must be included within the assessment are pesticides, fertilisers, oils and diesels, dusts, acids/ solvents, welding fumes, rodents (leptospirosis), refrigerants etc. The risk assessment should detail the substance, the risk, who is at risk and the actions taken to avoid or minimise the risk. i.e. substitution, mechanical controls, protective clothing. A generic risk assessment for all the producers of a Coop or PMO is acceptable provided that it is documented and all appropriate risks have been assessed for all registered members.	Detailed risk assessment available & fully implemented & understood by staff
4.15.		There is Health and Safety risk assessment, reviewed within the last 12 months, which evaluates the health and safety aspects for persons on farm including visitors and subcontractors, of the principal hazardous substances and materials which may be used or present on farm, e.g. oils, diesel tanks, specific cleaning agents, acids etc.	Obligatory			Risk assessment compliant & implemented
4.15.			Obligatory	28 days		Risk assessment available but deficient implementation
4.15.			Obligatory	28 days		Risk assessment available but seriously deficient
4.15.			Obligatory	28 days		No risk assessment available
4.16.	Are there procedures and facilities for the safe and secure storage and disposal of hazardous materials and substances?	All the procedures, systems and infrastructure for storage and disposal of hazardous materials and substances are secure, safe and adequate according to the material being stored and disposed. Storage should be located at a safe distance relevant to the size and type of stored hazardous materials where accommodation is present on farm and comply with any relevant Codes of practise and national legislation.	Obligatory		For the substances identified in the assessment detailed in CP 4.14 there must be adequate facilities for the storage of these substances and they must be disposed of in a way which complies with relevant Codes of Practice and National Legislation. Where contractors are used for disposal, they should be registered for the disposal of the relevant substances.	Procedures & facilities fully compliant
4.16.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies observed in procedures and storage
4.16.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies observed in procedures and storage
4.17.	Has a Health and Safety risk assessment been undertaken and implemented with appropriate worker training for all hazardous materials or substances used or present on farm which may pose a risk to supplied fresh produce?	There is a detailed Health and Safety risk assessment, understood and implemented by staff with the relevant training, which evaluates the health and safety aspects of the supplied fresh produce, of all hazardous substances and materials which may be used or be present on farm, which may come into contact with the product or have an effect in the growing of the product, e.g. organic matters, water sources, cleaning agents for field crates etc. This should be reviewed and updated every 12 months by the farm management and changes and adjustments identified.	Obligatory		There should be a documented health and safety risk assessment for all substances on the farm which could be hazardous to the fresh produce. Substances which must be included within the assessment are pesticides, fertilisers, cleaning chemicals for field crates, organic matter, soil, irrigation water, rodents etc. The risk assessment should detail the substance, the risk and the actions taken to avoid or minimise the risk. The HACCP analysis should contain all substances which could come in to contact with the crops produced. A generic risk assessment for all the registered producer members of a Coop or PMO is acceptable provided that it is documented and all appropriate risks have been assessed.	Detailed H&S risk assessment available & fully implemented & understood by staff
4.17.		There is available a Health and Safety risk assessment, reviewed within the last 12 months, which evaluates the health and safety aspects of the supplied fresh produce, of principal hazardous substances and materials which may be used or present on farm, which may come into contact with the product or have an effect in the growing of the product, e.g. organic matters, water sources, cleaning agents for field crates etc.	Obligatory			H&S risk assessment compliant & implemented
4.17.			Obligatory	28 days		H&S risk assessment available but deficient implementation
4.17.			Obligatory	28 days		H&S risk assessment available but seriously deficient
4.17.			Obligatory	28 days		No H&S risk assessment available

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
4.18.	Are there adequate measures and procedures for the control and prevention of fires in all farm buildings?	There are available in the case of fire, adequate procedures, signage for evacuation of personnel where appropriate and emergency measures. There is at least 1 fire extinguisher available on farm with a current service date and where risks justify the need, extra extinguishers are installed in the correct locations.	Obligatory		The farm premises should be inspected and there should be a minimum of one fire extinguisher on site, additional ones should be placed in areas of potential risk i.e. workshops, storage areas, fuel filling areas, offices. The fire extinguishers should be dated with the last inspection date, which should be current. The written emergency and evacuation procedures should be clearly displayed. National legislation should be complied with, e.g. in UK on larger farms (>15 employees) there should be a register.	Fire procedures & control measures fully compliant
4.18.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies observed
4.18.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies observed
4.18.			Obligatory	28 days		No fire procedures & measures on farm
4.19.	Are all electrical installations and maintenance compliant with adequate safety standards and installers competent?	All the farm's electrical installations are safe and compliant with the relevant Codes of practise and national legislation. Where legally required, all electricians have the required certificates or authorisations to undertake electrical installations.	Obligatory		All electrical installations should be installed by qualified electricians. Copies of certificates/membership to registered associations should be available for inspection where appropriate.	Electrical installations compliant
4.19.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies observed in electrics
4.19.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies observed in electrics
4.19.			Obligatory	7 days		Electrical installations very deficient
4.19.			Obligatory			N/A - no electrical installations on farm
4.20.	Is there signage or aural indications and instructions to ensure pedestrian safety where farm machinery and vehicle traffic are present?	For those areas where farm machinery or vehicles may transit and pedestrians are present, to ensure pedestrian safety and integrity, there are present procedures, sufficient warning signs and vehicles are equipped with sirens or flashing warning lights, marked pedestrian walk areas etc..	Obligatory		Where farm machinery, vehicles and pedestrians are working in the same areas, there should be formalised traffic arrangements e.g. no walking areas and pedestrian walkways, staff/visitor car parks, warning signs such as forklifts operating, sirens on forklifts and lorries. National legislation must be complied with where appropriate.	Signage & aural indications present and in good state
4.20.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies observed in signage or aural
4.20.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies observed in signage or aural
4.20.			Obligatory			N/A - no pedestrian transit on farm
4.21.	Are there suitable protective clothing available for workers which are appropriate for the required tasks according to the Health and Safety risk assessment?	There are available complete sets of appropriate protective clothing according to the activity, that are maintained in good state of repair according to manufacturers recommendations where required, e.g. shelf life of filters etc. which comply with the Health and Safety risk assessment and the relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Obligatory		The correct and appropriate clothing must be available and inspected. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) includes a range of equipment: face shield, goggles, hoods, dust masks, respirators, rubber gloves, gauntlets, aprons, disposable coveralls, wellington boots, steel capped boots. Face respirators should be checked to ensure all straps are in place and there is a good seal around the face. The filters should be checked to ensure the expiry date has not been passed. On tractors with air conditioned cabs there should be a record of the filter changes. Staff using cleaning agents must be provided with the appropriate PPE.	Protective clothing fully available & adequate
4.21.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies observed protective clothing
4.21.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies observed protective clothing
4.21.			Obligatory	7 days		Protective clothing not available nor adequate

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
4.22.	Are complete first aid kits present in all permanent farm installations and in the vicinity of field workers?	Each farm building is equipped with a complete First Aid kit accessible in case of emergency. Where workers are active in the field, there are complete first aid boxes always available. In case of risk of theft, the supervisor may carry a first aid kit or in their vehicle.	Obligatory		At permanent sites First Aid kits should be available -in all buildings on site and signs should be available indicating their location. This should be in the predominant language of the workforce. The farm buildings would include any workers' eating area, workshop, office & packhouse. A first aid box must be available at all times. If it is held by the foreman in his/her vehicle, it must still be available if he/she has to leave the farm.	First audit kits available & complete
4.22.			Obligatory	28 days		Some kits not available
4.22.			Obligatory	28 days		Some kits not available & not complete
4.22.			Obligatory	7 days		No first aid kits available
4.23.	Have all workers received instructions in the appropriate languages concerning the accident and emergency procedures?	The content of the accident and emergency procedures are adequate and instructions have been given in writing and verbally to all workers in the predominant languages of the workforce. They have signed and dated their confirmation of receipt and understanding of these instructions which indicate as a minimum the contact persons, nearest means of communication and an up to date telephone contact list of emergency services available in case of accidents or emergencies.	Obligatory		There must be documented emergency procedures. The main emergencies would include pesticide incidents, heart attacks, drowning, electrocution, fire, physical injuries and asphyxiation in controlled atmosphere stores. These should be placed in accessible and relevant areas for staff to read e.g.. staff room, building notice-boards, the farm office, risk areas. "All workers" relates to all full time, regular part time staff and all team leaders and casual labour even if sub contracted. The procedures must be in the predominant language and verbally communicated to all staff, with a signature confirming who has received instructions and when.	All staff instructed adequately & records compliant
4.23.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies observed in language availability or records
4.23.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies observed in language availability or records
4.23.			Obligatory	7 days		No accident & emergency instructions given in adequate languages
4.24.	Are accident and emergency procedures displayed visually and accessible?	The accident and emergency procedures are present, permanent, accessible at all times and in the predominant languages or graphically to ensure their understanding by all workers.	Obligatory		Signs should be in the predominant language of the workforce, instructions should be clear and concise. Where staff are illiterate, diagrams should be used to show the emergency steps. The main permanent buildings should be signed and areas where staff meet or rest. Accessible means during all working hours, not office hours.	Procedures fully visual, accessible and robust
4.24.			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies observed
4.24.			Obligatory	28 days		No accident procedures displayed
4.25.	Are all hazards clearly identified by adequate warning signs?	All the potential hazards located on the farm, are indicated with the relevant permanent hazard warning signage and are in compliance with the relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Obligatory		The general hazard sign of a yellow triangle with a black! in it , is internationally recognised. Other local signs which comply with relevant codes of practice and National legislation, are equally acceptable e.g. 'skull and crossbones' or signs warning of specific dangers e.g. 'no bathing' for an irrigation reservoir, providing they communicate the potential hazard effectively. In some countries these requirements are part of worker safety legislation and all requirements must be complied with. If they are for outside use they must be weather resistant i.e. water, sunlight and wind. The mechanism to attach them to the wall, door etc must be effective and robust i.e. the sign is not going to fall off easily.	All hazards indicated & signage compliant
4.25.			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies observed in hazard signage
4.25.			Obligatory	28 days		No hazard signage present

000000TN10 Standard

NSF-CMI Certification

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
4.26.	Are all fresh produce containers used exclusively for fresh produce handling?	There is visual evidence that the fresh produce containers are exclusively used for handling fresh produce i.e. no hazardous substances are transported, tools stored etc.	Obligatory		There should be no evidence on the farm that containers i.e. boxes, crates etc are being used for purposes other than handling fresh produce. Crates which are observed in sheds etc. should be checked to see that they are not the same colour, type which may be used for handling harvested produce. If so this is not acceptable. If there are no containers on site the answer is YES.	All containers exclusive usage
4.26.			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies re exclusive usage
4.26.			Obligatory	0 days		Serious deficiencies observed re exclusive usage
4.26.			Obligatory			N/A - no fresh produce containers on site
4.27.	Do workers have access to clean toilets and hand washing or sanitizer facilities in the vicinity of their work?	All farm toilets, rented or owned, are in a good state of hygiene, accessible to workers and no more than 500 m. from the area of work activity. Hand washing facilities are equipped with appropriate disinfectant soap and water or sanitizer equipment. If a worker is working alone, the 500 m. requirement can be increased if there is adequate transport available. If toilets are within the on-farm packing installations, doors do not open directly onto the packing area unless self closing.	Critical		All workers must have access to toilets with hand washing facilities. Toilets may be permanent or mobile in nature. Hand washing facilities have running water and the water used must be adequate and practical. If irrigation water is used, a risk analysis for microbial contaminants must have been carried out previously to indicate it is of potable standard. It is not a requirement to have hot water. Sanitizers must be adequate and maintained. Separate male and female toilets should be available if there is relevant local or national legislation. A ratio of 1 toilet to every 20 people is an acceptable indicator for the number of toilets which should be on site. The use of mobile field toilets is very frequent. Toilets can be owned by another farm/grower, as long as free access is available to staff. Toilets must be clean and in working order. Disinfectants usage would depend upon the type of crop being harvested in some cases. N/A where "lone worker" i.e.. tractor driver in a single field, is present and transport is available.	All toilets accessible & adequate
4.27.			Critical	28 days		Toilets - minor deficiencies observed
4.27.			Critical	28 days		Toilets - serious deficiencies observed
4.27.			Critical	7 days		No toilets present
4.28.	Have all workers received instructions and training in the appropriate languages concerning the possible health and safety risks related to their activities?	The farm management have a continuous training programme for all staff. Records are available concerning relevant instructions imparted to the employees in all appropriate languages on the farm. The staff have signed and dated their confirmation of receipt and understanding of these instructions which cover as a minimum the health and safety issues, relevant hazard signage, accidents and emergencies procedures. Training needs have been reviewed and updated within the last 12 months by the farm management and adjustments identified.	Obligatory		Where there could be a possible health and safety risk relating to staff activities e.g. complex or dangerous machinery, or hazardous chemicals may be used, there must be documented instructions/training given to relevant staff. This training must be recorded and staff must have signed to show they have understood the instructions. Hazard signs must be displayed where necessary and be in the appropriate predominant language of the workforce. Accident and emergency procedures must be documented and available. See C.Ps 4.6, 4.17, 4.28, 4.29, 4.30.	Comprehensive training H&S programme in place for all staff with relevant records
4.28.		There is evidence that the instructions have been imparted to the employees in the appropriate predominant languages and they have signed and dated their confirmation of receipt and understanding of these instructions which cover the health and safety issues, relevant hazard signage, accidents and emergencies procedures.	Obligatory			Staff instructed & records compliant for H&S
4.28.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies observed in language availability or H&S records
4.28.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies observed in language availability or H&S records
4.28.			Obligatory	28 days		No H&S instructions given in adequate languages

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
4.29.	Where nuts, celery, kiwi or peaches are produced, are there procedures or instructions to inform field and packhouse workers, subcontractors and visitors of the possible allergen issues?	Where nuts, celery, kiwi or peaches are produced, information as procedures or documented instructions should be available to all person on farm and packhouse operations including subcontractors and visitors which alerts them to possible allergen issues where products may be consumed on or off farm. Consideration should also be taken into account concerning previous cropping history including soya crops as crops breaks, peanuts etc.	Obligatory		Where there could be possible issue with staff, visitor and subcontractors with these specific crops, there should be specific procedures available which are communicated actively by the farm management which alert them to the allergy issues with preventative actions and medical availability if needed. The previous cropping programme can be a factor and should be taken into account when auditing.	All procedures and instructions available
4.29.			Obligatory	28 days		No information available
4.29.			Obligatory			N/A - no potential allergen crops produced on farm
4.30.	Are there procedures for medical checks for those workers handling hazardous materials or substances?	Where hazardous materials or substances are handled, workers are provided with medical checks which are in compliance with the relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Obligatory		Where hazardous materials or substances are handled, e.g. field application of pesticides, post harvest treatments and other substances identified in the risk assessment (C.P. 4.14.), staff should have access to medical checks at a frequency based on their exposure. The main blood test is for anti-cholinesterase, which inhibit the nerve endings in humans working correctly. Hence, poisoning with anti-cholinesterase compounds e.g. organo-phosphates, organo-chlorines and carbamates results in humans shaking uncontrollably. Annual checks (more frequently where exposure to these compounds is high) will establish the levels of colinesterase in the blood. Monitoring over a number of years will indicate trends, as natural levels between individuals vary and it is the trends for individuals which will show the risk of poisoning. Confidentiality of this information can be a problem in some countries. Where this is a problem a signed declaration from the worker indicating his suitability for the work as a result of his personal medical care	Medical checks available for all relevant staff
4.30.			Obligatory	28 days		One or more staff with no medical checks available
4.30.			Obligatory	28 days		Most relevant staff have no available medical checks
4.30.			Obligatory			N/A - no hazardous materials handled on-farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
Human Health Protection and Working conditions - Worker Welfare						
4.31.	Has a risk assessment been undertaken and implemented to ensure an adequate distance exists between living quarters or other habitable areas and the crop production or handling area where plant protection or post harvest products may be applied?	There is a detailed Health and Safety risk assessment, understood and implemented by farm management and spray operators including subcontractors. Living quarters are located at a distance from the crop production and handling areas that do not pose a health risk for persons. Safety margins or pesticide buffer zones are evident where the areas/fields have boundaries with other habitable areas or where persons are frequently exposed. This has been reviewed and updated within the last 12 months by the farm management and changes and adjustments identified.	Obligatory		There must be available a documented risk assessment, which has been reviewed within the twelve months prior to the audit date. The existence and compliance with by sprayer operators of any safety margin around the fields should be checked by questioning the operator, the minimum should be equivalent to the required buffer zone.	Detailed Living quarters risk assessment available & fully implemented & understood by staff
4.31.		A documented Health and Safety risk assessment is available, updated within the previous 12 months and all actions have been implemented. Living quarters are located at a distance from the fields and do not pose a health risk for persons. Safety margins or pesticide buffer zones are evident where fields have boundaries with other habitable areas or where persons are frequently exposed.	Obligatory			Living quarter risk assessment compliant & implemented
4.31.			Obligatory	28 days		Living Quarter risk assessment available but deficient implementation
4.31.			Obligatory	28 days		Living quarter risk assessment available but seriously deficient
4.31.			Obligatory	7 days		No living quarter risk assessment available
4.32.	Is there clear evidence that living quarters are not located in the crop production or handling areas where plant protection or post harvest products may be applied?	The crop production areas are used exclusively for this purpose and there is no visual evidence that living quarters for workers or other persons have been or are located in the fields. A minimum distance of 6 m. should be observed from any areas treated with plant protection products.	Obligatory		Staff living quarters should not be installed in any crop production or handling areas where plant protection/post harvest products may be applied. Applications naturally occur in the early morning or later in the evening, staff are more likely to be resident, particularly where families are accommodated. Crop production and product handling areas must be inspected to ensure there are no staff accommodation has been erected in these area or evidence of dwellings in the previous 12 month period. Where a 6 m. distance cannot be maintained, there must be present a barrier crop/structure keeping a minimum of 1 m. space from any treated area with a crop/structure type which is higher than the registered crop thus acting as an effective barrier for the dwelling, e.g. maize, netting etc.	No evidence of livings quarters in crop areas
4.32.			Obligatory	0 days		Evidence of livings quarters in crop areas
4.33.	Where housing is present on farm, is the accommodation fit for purpose and safe?	The buildings should meet where available as a minimum, local and national legislation requirements for the structure and safety features. All fire precautions should be present and visible. All records are current and available.	Obligatory		Accommodation should be constructed to avoid temperature extremes and be water proof with doors and windows in place. Fire precautions in the appropriate predominant languages and extinguishers should be evident depending on the size of the building and number of persons living there.	All housing is adequate and safe
4.33.			Obligatory	28 days		Some minor deficiencies observed
4.33.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies observed
4.33.			Obligatory			N/A - no housing on farm

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4.34.	Where housing is present on farm, is the sewage water managed with no risk to crops or water courses?	The location of the housing on farm does not pose any risk to cropping areas and the infrastructure used to store and dispose ensures that there is minimal risk to water courses on farm or in the surrounding area.	Obligatory			No risk to crops or water courses
4.34.			Obligatory	7 days		Serious risk to crops or water courses
4.34.			Obligatory			NA - no housing on farm
4.35.	Is a minimum exclusion period for workers for re-entry of 24 hours applied to areas where plant protection products have been applied?	A documented procedure is available and associated signage present or an implemented, viable system to mark treated areas indicating the minimum re-entry period for workers in all areas where plant protection products are applied. If it is necessary to re-enter these areas within the 24 hours period, then adequate protective clothing is worn.	Obligatory		In crop production areas where plant protection products are applied, there must be a documented procedure available for inspection detailing where employees must only enter a treated area within 24 hours of treatment where they are provided with the relevant protective equipment for the products applied. The signs, where used should be visible in the field, or available for inspection which detail the minimum exclusion period of 24 hours. The procedure should detail who is responsible for ensuring the signs are placed in the treated areas. Where signs are not used in the field, the procedure must be viable and in place.	Fully effective exclusion process in place
4.35.			Obligatory	28 days		Exclusion - some deficiencies observed
4.35.			Obligatory	7 days		No evidence of exclusions period process
4.36.	Are pregnant female workers and lactating female workers with babies restricted from entry to crop and product handling areas where plant protection/post harvest products have been applied for a minimum of 48 hours after application?	There is a documented procedure available which has been fully implemented to restrict entry of pregnant female workers and lactating female workers with babies to all areas where plant protection/post harvest products have been applied. The farm management has a well established policy which extends the exclusion time depending on the risk classification of the applied product and extends this consideration concerning pregnant female workers, to cover other areas of activity. The farm management have in place an implemented process to inform all female workers of this requirement in the relevant languages.	Obligatory		In crop production areas where plant protection products are applied, there must be a documented procedure available for inspection detailing where pregnant female employees or lactating female employees with babies, even if not present, are excluded from entry to treated areas for a minimum of 48 hours. It must be documented who is responsible on farm for ensuring all female employees are informed of this requirement.	Effective & implemented exclusion policy & other considerations for pregnant employees
4.36.		A documented procedure is available which has been implemented to restrict entry of pregnant female workers and lactating female workers with babies to all areas where plant protection/post harvest products have been applied. The farm management have informed all female workers of this requirement.	Obligatory			Evidence of exclusion policy & implementation
4.36.			Obligatory	28 days		Exclusion policy and implementation - some deficiencies observed
4.36.			Obligatory	7 days		No evidence of exclusions period process

000000TN10 Standard

NSF-CMi Certification

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
4.37.	Do all the workers have access to potable water on the farm?	Drinking water should be available and accessible to the workers on farm. The water quality should meet national legislation or in its absence as a minimum comply with Codex or EU legislation Directive 80/778/CEE dated November 1998 for potable water and should be analysed annually to ensure that fit for purpose and laboratory records maintained	Obligatory		The E. coli levels per 100ml. must be absent to be compliant with Codex. Should adverse results be indicated, remedial actions should be documented, maintained, and further samples taken to demonstrate suitability. The relevant EU legislation is Directive 80/778/CEE dated November 1998.	Drinking water available, accessible and monitored
4.37.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies concerning access or monitoring
4.37.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies concerning access or monitoring
4.38.	Are the noise levels monitored and where appropriate, protective equipment is available and used by workers?	Where heavy machinery is used in proximity to workers, there are records of noise level measurements indicating safe levels in compliance with relevant Codes of practice and national legislation. Where required, protective equipment is available in good state of repair and is being used with the relevant signage in the area. In the absence of national legislation, maximum levels should be 85 Decibels with permitted peaks of 95 Decibels maximum.	Obligatory		Where heavy machinery is used, the records of noise level assessments should be available for inspection. Assessments must be in accordance with national legislation e.g. Noise at Work Regulations in the U.K., where there is no national legislation normal maximum levels should be below 85 decibels and maximum peaks of 95 decibels. Where necessary hearing protection should be provided for all employees. This is normal on farms where grading and packing equipment is in use. It should be in a good state of repair, meet national legislation and should be in use. Appropriate signage should be displayed in relevant areas. Noise assessments should be carried out where necessary and exposure should be reduced where possible. Examples of noise levels are a busy street 78-85dB, a heavy lorry 7 metres away 95-100dB, a chainsaw 115-120dB.	Measurements available & protective equipment compliant
4.38.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies observed
4.38.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies observed
4.38.			Obligatory	28 days		No measurements available & protective equipment non compliant
4.38.			Obligatory			N/A - no heavy machinery used on-farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
Human Health Protection and Working conditions - On-Farm Product Packing						
	No farm packing = N/A All CP's Module to be used where product is placed into final customer packing or transferred from the field crates into alternative packaging.	Suitable for field harvesting rigs, lettuce etc., which are not covered by BRC type Codes of practice, minor on farm grading operations as well as table grapes, bananas, soft fruits, exotics fruits etc. Where the packhouse is audited to the BRC standard, this section still must be completed.			N/A applies to the complete section of CP's where there is no farm packing operations.	
4.39.	Has a Hygiene risk assessment been undertaken and implemented on the product handling and packing process?	A documented risk assessment is available reviewed within the last 12 months which assesses the hygiene aspects of the product handling and packing for the supplied products appropriate to the TN Risk Category, with visual and documentary evidence of implementation of the procedures, instructions and relevant practices . This risk assessment should be specific to the farm. The aspects considered are the chemical, bacteriological and physical risks from the handling process and installations. Relevant Codes of practice and national legislation are taken into account. The document should be reviewed and updated a maximum every 12 months or when circumstances change by the farm management and changes and adjustments identified.	Critical		The risk assessment must cover all areas of harvest, packing in the field, packing in permanent and temporary packhouses and transport as detailed in the compliance criteria for the activity on farm not at the PMO. The actions identified within the risk assessment must be supported by procedures and records. Visual observation will confirm that the procedures are being implemented.	Detailed Hygiene risk assessment available & fully implemented
4.39.		A risk assessment is available reviewed within the last 12 months which assesses the hygiene aspects of the product handling and packing for the supplied products appropriate to the TN Risk Category, with evidence of implementation of the procedures, instructions and relevant practices . This risk assessment can be specific to the farm or a PMO or generic sector organisation document. The aspects considered are the chemical, bacteriological and physical risks from the handling process and installations. Relevant Codes of practice and national legislation are taken into account.	Critical			Risk assessment compliant & implemented
4.39.			Critical	28 days		Hygiene risk assessment available but implementation deficient
4.39.			Critical	28 days		Hygiene risk assessment available but seriously deficient
4.39.			Critical	7 days		No Hygiene risk assessment available
4.39.			Critical			N/A - no product handling on-farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
4.40.	To handle fresh produce, have all workers previously received training / instructions on personal hygiene with evidence of compliance when handling products?	The technical content of the training / instructions are adequate and instructions have been given in writing and verbally to all workers handling fresh produce in the predominant languages. They have signed and dated their confirmation of receipt and understanding of these instructions about the relevant aspects of personal hygiene e.g. jewellery, clothing, personal behaviour, finger nails, hand washing, contagious diseases etc. When handling products in the packing operations, the workers are complying with this training / instructions concerning personal hygiene requirements.	Obligatory		For all employees who handle produce there should be documented training, which has been signed and dated confirming all have been given verbal and written instructions in personal hygiene. The auditor should check the record are available for staff who are handling product during the assessment, or who have handled it within the last 12 months. The staff should meet the requirements of the documented training they have received. A copy of the training document should be available.	All staff trained & compliant personnel hygiene
4.40.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies observed in hygiene records & or compliance at harvest
4.40.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in hygiene records or compliance at harvest
4.40.			Obligatory	7 days		No hygiene training given nor compliance at harvest
4.40.			Obligatory			N/A - no product handling on-farm
4.41.	Are the requirements for personal hygiene actively communicated to all visitors and subcontractors who may enter the installations?	A documented Hygiene policy procedure is available or a visual display of the policy which is actively communicated to all personnel entering the product handling and storage area with the stated requirement for it to be read and understood by all visitors and sub contractors before entry.	Obligatory		For all visitors and sub contractors, there should be a procedure either documented or visual, which has been signed and dated confirming that verbal and/or written instructions in personal hygiene have been received. This often takes the form of a health and hygiene questionnaire and list of company personal hygiene requirements, which are completed and signed by the visitor. The procedure if not issued to all visitors should be on prominent display and there must be a requirement for it to be read before entry.	Hygiene needs fully communicated to external personnel
4.41.			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies observed
4.41.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies or no hygiene requirements communicated
4.41.			Obligatory			N/A - no product handling on-farm
4.42.	Where water is used for final product washing, is there available a microbiological analysis indicating compliance with Codex levels?	There is available a microbiological analysis dated within the last 12 months for the final product washing water sampled at the washing process / machinery entry point whose results are compliant with Codex and confirm E.coli per 100ml. is absent and no other food safety risk issues regarding micro-organisms. Where there are adverse results, there are documented remedial actions.	Critical		The water analysis made within the last 12 month period from all processes/machinery must be checked where water is used for the post harvest handling of the product. The sample must be taken from the entry point to the process. The E. coli levels per 100ml. must be absent to be compliant with Codex. Should adverse results be indicated, remedial actions should be documented, maintained, and further samples taken to demonstrate their efficiency at a suitable risk assessed frequency at least annually. The relevant EU legislation is Directive 80/778/CEE dated November 1998.	Washing water suitable Codex quality
4.42.			Critical	28 days		Some issues with water quality
4.42.			Critical	7 days		No micro analysis present
4.42.			Critical			N/A - no final product washing on-farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
4.43.	Where final product washing water is recirculated, is the filter system maintained and disinfectant levels routinely monitored?	Where final product washing water is recirculated, there are records available of routine water filter maintenance on the machinery. Where chemical additives are applied, the chlorine or other disinfectants comply with recognised Codes of practice, national legislation and manufacturers instructions.	Critical		The machinery should have a filter system incorporated and this should be cleaned frequently. The cleaning frequency of the filters must be documented to be acceptable. All maintenance should be documented. The addition of chemical additives must be recorded and be monitored to ensure they comply with recognised codes of practice, national legislation and manufacturers instructions. (See C.P. 1.10)	Systems maintained & levels monitored
4.43.			Critical	28 days		One or more deficiencies observed
4.43.			Critical	7 days		Systems not maintained nor levels monitored
4.43.			Critical			N/A - no final product washing on-farm
4.44.	Are packing facilities and equipment cleaned and maintained so as to prevent product contamination?	There are visual evidence and documentary records that the packing facilities and equipment e.g. packing lines, walls floors, product storage areas are cleaned and maintained routinely during the periods of product handling and packing.	Obligatory		Packing areas and equipment must be regularly cleaned and maintained during periods of produce handling. There should be a documented cleaning schedule in place detailing the areas to be cleaned, the frequency of cleaning, the chemicals to be used and who is responsible. The actual cleaning must be recorded. There should also be a schedule or preventative maintenance, with records for maintenance carried out. The produce packing areas and equipment should be inspected to ensure the cleaning is effective.	Clean & fully maintained facilities
4.44.			Obligatory	28 days		One or more deficiencies observed
4.44.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious facilities deficiencies observed
4.44.			Obligatory	28 days		Facilities not clean nor maintained
4.44.			Obligatory			N/A - no product handling on-farm
4.45.	Is non commercial product and waste stored temporarily prior to disposal, in designated areas or containers which are routinely cleaned and disinfected?	There is visual evidence and documentary records that the temporary waste and non commercial product storage areas or containers are cleaned and disinfected routinely.	Obligatory		There should be dedicated containers/ areas for the storage of waste on site. These should be regularly cleaned and disinfected. The cleaning should be recorded.	Correct & hygienic storage
4.45.			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies observed
4.45.			Obligatory	28 days		Seriously inadequate storage & not hygienic
4.45.			Obligatory			N/A - no product handling on-farm
4.46.	Are the cleaning agents and machinery lubricants stored in a secure locker separate from product handling and storage areas?	All the cleaning agents and special lubricants are kept in a secure manner separate from the product handling or storage areas including product packaging.	Obligatory		The areas for storing cleaning products and machinery lubricants must be inspected to ensure they are stored securely, away from any produce handling and storage areas.. Cupboards for cleaning materials should be locked with access to staff who are trained in their use. They should also be signed as containing cleaning chemicals, with any hazards identified.	Soaps and lubricants correct & secure storage
4.46.			Obligatory	28 days		Some storage deficiencies observed
4.46.			Obligatory	28 days		Inadequate soap and lubricant storage & not secure
4.46.			Obligatory			N/A - no product handling on-farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
4.47.	Are all electric lighting installations in the product handling and storage areas protected to prevent product contamination?	There is visual evidence that all light fittings and installations which could pose a risk to product due to breakage, are protected or shielded in a adequate manner in the product handling or storage areas and including product packaging storage areas.	Obligatory		All produce handling, packing and storage areas must be inspected to confirm all electrical lighting is protected with shatterproof covers to prevent produce contamination by shattering. All packing lines and grading equipment must also be inspected. There are a number of different types of covers diffusers, tube sheaths, bulbs with shatterproof covering etc. If it is not easy to determine in some storage areas which may be extremely high, there should be some documentary evidence to show the covers/ bulbs/ tubes are shatterproof. External lights above exit doors to stores and handling areas also need to be examined to ensure they are protected.	Lighting fittings fully protected
4.47.			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies observed in the lighting
4.47.			Obligatory	28 days		No lighting fittings protection
4.47.			Obligatory			N/A - no product handling on-farm or no lighting fittings present
4.48.	Are the product packaging, product handling and storage areas protected against incoming pests and domestic animals?	There is an adequate rodent control system in place which is maintained routinely and documented. Mesh to restrict the access of birds is in place where appropriate and all feasible precautions have been undertaken to minimise contamination. Domestic animals are not permitted access.	Obligatory		Packaging is defined as plastic wraps, crates, boxes, etc which are used to handle and transport the product to the final consumer. Field crates are not covered in this CP. All product packaging destined for the final consumer must be stored in areas out of contact with birds, mice, rats, rodents etc. Look for bird droppings on roof supports, nests in the roof, mice droppings at the edge of the building or in mice runs. Cats and dogs should not be allowed to access the stores and produce handling areas. All areas of produce handling and storage should have mesh in place where necessary to prevent the ingress of birds and other precautions should be taken such as keeping doors shut, strip curtains in door areas etc. Documented records should be reviewed.	All areas fully protected against pests
4.48.			Obligatory	28 days		Some pest protection deficiencies observed
4.48.			Obligatory	28 days		No pest protection in place
4.48.			Obligatory			N/A - no product handling on-farm
4.49.	Is all packaging for fresh produce suitable and approved for the usage?	Where fresh produce is packaged, all the food contact plastic packaging materials are approved for this purpose with documented statements or certificates from the manufacturers for suitability and approval of use with fresh produce.	Obligatory		Where plastic packaging is used and it will come into direct contact with the packed product there must be evidence provided by the suppliers of the packaging, certificates etc., to demonstrate it is technically suitable for use in contact with fresh produce. Examples of this are plastic trays, bags, overwrap film, netting etc. Other packaging materials are not covered in this CP.	All packaging fully approved
4.49.			Obligatory	28 days		Some packaging not approved
4.49.			Obligatory	28 days		No approved packaging
4.49.			Obligatory			N/A - no product handling on-farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
TN 10 Ch 5. Sustainable Use of Water, Energy and other Natural resources						
Use of Water, Energy and other Natural resources - Documentation						
5.1.	Is there a Policy Statement on the farm management's responsibilities to optimise water and other natural resources consumption, reduce waste from farm inputs and clear evidence of it's implementation on site?	The reviewed Policy Statement details the management's responsibilities to optimise water and other natural resources consumption and reduce any waste from farm production and packing inputs, with the relevant action areas concerned with clear and viable targets. There is detailed evidence that all these objectives and procedures have been or are in process of being implemented on farm. This should be reviewed and updated every 12 months by the most senior member of the farm management and changes and adjustments identified.	Obligatory		The Policy Statement must be dated and signed by a designated member of senior management within the organization. It should indicate the commitment to optimise water and other natural resources and reduce waste inputs. The Policy Statement should include viable targets as a result of the review of the processes and inputs including those which may have contributed to Global Warming in the previous year/seasons. The decisions taken to achieve the viable targets established must be documented. Objectives and action plans for more than one year are acceptable but should identify annual targets to ensure that the Management is able to review the achieved improvements. Taking into consideration the Policy Statement decisions, the actions identified should have been implemented, for both the management processes which are relevant to Water and Natural Resources and any actions requiring a visual check on the farm.	Very comprehensive Policy document and wide evidence of implementation
5.1.		The reviewed Policy Statement is dated within the last 12 months, signed by the most senior member of the management, which details the management's responsibilities to optimise water and other natural resources and reduce waste from farm inputs, detailing the relevant action areas concerned with clear and viable targets. Most of these objectives have been or are in process of being implemented on farm.	Obligatory			Compliant Policy document and most actions implemented
5.1.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies in Policy document and little evidence of implementation
5.1.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in Policy document and little evidence of implementation
5.1.			Obligatory	7 days		No Policy document or non compliant content
5.2.	Has an energy evaluation been undertaken on equipment and installations with significant energy usage?	Within the last 24 months, an external evaluation by a qualified company e.g. electricity company, or person eg. industrial engineer, has been undertaken on those installations and equipment with a significant energy consumption and there is evidence of actions which may have been recommended within the report.	Obligatory		It is not sufficient if an evaluation has been carried out which considers exclusively the cost savings from energy tariffs. Qualified consultants, engineers, energy companies e.g. in the UK, the Energy Efficiency Office, Farm Energy Centre, ADAS etc. Actions have been implemented, for both the management processes which are relevant to Water and Natural Resources and any actions requiring visual check on the farm. The scope should take into consideration the Carbon Footprint for items of large energy usage such as cold store compressors, heating boilers, generators, vacuum coolers, chillers, onion driers etc.	Complete detailed and implemented energy audit for all significant installations
5.2.		Within the last 24 months, an external evaluation by a qualified company e.g. electricity company, or person eg. industrial engineer, has been undertaken on those installations and equipment with a significant energy consumption and the some of the recommended actions are still pending full implementation.	Obligatory			Suitable energy audit available, implementation in progress
5.2.			Obligatory	28 days		Deficiencies in available energy audit, little implementation
5.2.			Obligatory	28 days		No energy audit available
5.2.			Obligatory			N/A - no significant equipment or installations on farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
5.3.	Are maintenance schedules available for vehicles and machinery to ensure their optimum performance?	There is available documentation and records which confirms that all vehicles and machinery with significant energy usage, e.g. Irrigation pumps, cold stores, heating equipment etc. are routinely maintained to ensure their optimum performance.	Obligatory		Maintenance schedules must be recorded and up to date for all vehicles and machinery e.g. glasshouse heating systems, onion drying equipment etc. to demonstrate preventative maintenance and equipment is operating efficiently.	Vehicles & machinery fully maintained
5.3.			Obligatory	28 days		Vehicles & machinery partially maintained
5.3.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies with vehicles & machinery maintenance
5.3.			Obligatory			N/A - no vehicles nor machinery on farm
5.4.	Has a Tesco Water Risk Assessment (WRA) been undertaken where High Risk Category crops are produced?	There is available a Tesco Water Risk assessment document dated within the last 12 months which confirms that all water extraction for the High Risk Category crops produced in the last 12 months, is of acceptable water quality.	Obligatory		The Tesco Water Risk assessment is exclusively for High risk category crops and Prepared products. It is downloaded from the Tesco Nurture website at NSF-CMI and must be dated within the previous 12 months.	Tesco Water Risk assessment document present
5.4.			Obligatory	28 days		No Tesco Water Risk assessment document present
5.4.			Obligatory			N/A - No High risk crops produced
5.5.	Is water procurement for all crops, exclusively from authorised sources and boreholes and within the permitted quantities?	There is available documentation which confirms that all water extraction for the farm crops over the last 12 months is from authorised sources and any on farm boreholes and are within the permitted extraction quantities.	Obligatory		The principal sources of water must be identified during the inspection. The producer or advisor must be able to justify the viability the extraction from scientific studies, reports or abstraction licenses from the water authorities etc. The licenses for water extraction/consumption should clearly indicate the farm and grower authorised and is current and issued by the appropriate area water authority. These should apply to external and any on farm water sources and boreholes.	All water sources authorised
5.5.			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies observed
5.5.			Obligatory	28 days		No documentation available
5.5.			Obligatory			N/A - no crop irrigation used on-farm
5.6.	Are there effective maintenance measures and procedures available to minimise water leakages and waste?	There are clear and implemented procedures which ensures routine maintenance of the irrigation and water storage systems and infrastructure and in case of emergency, the appropriate repairs.	Obligatory		There are available procedures with clear responsibilities for the maintenance and repair of the irrigation systems used and evidence of the steps or actions taken for maintenance of the water distribution networks. The indicated personnel should be aware of emergency repair procedures. Optimising water use and reducing waste may relate to the timing of application, the method of application and the application of the required, calculated amount. In some cases irrigation equipment is the limiting factor and irrigation equipment may be moved from crop to crop.	Procedures and measures fully effective
5.6.			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies observed
5.6.			Obligatory	28 days		No procedures or measures in place
5.6.			Obligatory			N/A - no crop irrigation used on-farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
5.7.	Has a risk assessment for all water sources been undertaken for water contaminants and any adverse results acted upon?	A detailed Risk assessment is available reviewed within the last 12 months with evidence via records of its implementation, which evaluates the potential microbial, chemical and physical contaminants of all water sources which are used on farm for irrigation, product washing, hand washing, spray tank filling and any other water usage. Corresponding actions are implemented and records of monitoring including microbiological analysis are present. This should be reviewed and updated at least a maximum of 12 months or when circumstances change by the farm management and adjustments identified.	Critical		The risk analysis is documented and identifies all sources of water used for crop production i.e. revised and dated within the last 12 months with copies of the analysis and other supporting documentation. If routine water analysis is required, the analysis date of the principal irrigation sources used on the farm crops are within the previous 12 months. See TN10 Guidance document - to assist producers prepare a risk assessment. If Risk analysis indicates a required frequency, then the approximate timing of water analysis must coincide. All water sources should be identified and visited by the auditor and Risk analysis should indicate any possible contamination points, e.g. sewage treatment plants, heavy/light industrial units etc. inputting pollutants into the source. A generic risk assessment for all producers of a Co-op or PMO is acceptable provided that it is documented and all appropriate risks have been assessed. Where results of analysis indicate the need for remedial action for a potential health or environmental risk, the corrective action is shown conclusively to have been taken, via changes in field installations. Follow up analysis or eval	Detailed risk assessment available & fully implemented & understood by staff
5.7.		Risk assessment available reviewed within the last 12 months with visual and evidence via records of its implementation, which evaluates the potential microbial, chemical and physical contaminants of all water sources and corresponding actions implemented and records of monitoring are present.	Critical			Risk assessment compliant & implemented
5.7.			Critical	28 days		Risk assessment available but deficient implementation
5.7.			Critical	28 days		Risk assessment available but seriously deficient
5.7.			Critical	7 days		No risk assessment available
5.8.	Is there a sampling method procedure available based on ISO 5667-5 or an equivalent international standard for water source sampling for microbiological analysis?	There is available a documented procedure for the sampling method and handling for the microbiological water analysis sampling based on ISO 5667-5 or an equivalent international standard.	Obligatory		There must be a documented procedure in place detailing how water samples are taken and handled prior to testing.	Sampling method available and compliant
5.8.			Obligatory	28 days		Sampling method not available nor compliant
5.9.	Is the laboratory used for microbiological water analysis accredited for the full scope of the analysis undertaken to ISO 17025 or its equivalent or in a ring testing scheme with accredited labs?	Documentation is available concerning the formal accreditation schedule or official application from the competent national authority to demonstrate that the laboratory used for microbiological water analysis is operating to ISO 17025 or an equivalent standard for the complete range of required microbiological risks or the lab. can demonstrate that it is in an inter-lab ring testing system with an accredited laboratory.	Obligatory		The records or analysis results of the farm may be provided by the grower, the co-operative or by the importer where appropriate with the corresponding evidence that the lab is accredited. The analysis results must indicate which laboratory which has undertaken the analysis work, including those provided by the local water authority. Laboratories with ISO 17025 or the equivalent accreditations are acceptable but this must be demonstrated. Micro bacteriological analysis should be within the scope of the accreditation and documented. The documented explanations of use of a non accredited laboratory should: 1. Not be based on issues of cost. 2. Be based on the technical issues re the geographical access to a duly accredited laboratory and the potential negative impact on results due to the excessive time from sampling to deliver to the laboratory. Correlation is defined as the "ring testing" of results or " split samples " with a duly accredited laboratory to minimise the risk that the non accredited laboratory results are inaccurate. This correlation should be documented with the results of the duly accredited laboratory involved.	Accredited lab. for full scope
5.9.			Obligatory	28 days		One or more deficiencies observed
5.9.			Obligatory	28 days		Lab. not accredited
5.9.			Obligatory			N/A - no analysis required by risk assessment

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
5.10.	If routine on-farm water analysis are needed to control identified contaminants, are the samples taken at the time of highest risk?	Where the risk assessment indicates a risk from water runoff, routine water microbiological and chemical analysis are available and sampled at the maximum risk period for ground water sources and water courses on farm to detect and control contaminant levels.	Obligatory		To be applied according to the Risk assessment in CP 3.2. As per compliance criteria. The analysis frequency should be in accordance with the identified risk. The analysis can be chemical or bacteriological depending on the identified pollutant. To be applied according to the Risk assessment in CP 3.2. Where water samples are made for analysis then the frequency and or timing does coincide with the highest risk period. This must have been identified and documented and updated annually.	Water analysis sampled appropriately
5.10.			Obligatory	28 days		Water analysis not sampled appropriately or not at all
5.10.			Obligatory			N/A - water analysis not required by risk assessment
5.11.	Have the organic and non organic matter application procedures taken into account the risk of ground water contamination and implemented measures to minimise them?	There is available a documented procedure for organic and non organic material applications and where available, a recognised Code of Practice, in which there is a specific reference to ensure the quantities to be applied and application periods minimise the contamination risk to water sources or water catchment areas.	Obligatory		There is a procedure or accepted official Code of practice for application for organic and non organic material which includes the requirements of the compliance criteria. These must be available.	Procedures and measures fully effective
5.11.			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies observed
5.11.			Obligatory	28 days		No application procedures nor measures
5.11.			Obligatory			N/A - no fertiliser or organic matter applied on-farm
5.12.	Is there available data as to the total quantities of irrigation water applied to individual crops and other significant usages on farm in the last 12 month period?	There are complete and available records in m3/has. for the last 12 month period of the total applied irrigation water quantities for each individual crop and other significant usages e.g.. On farm product washing.	Obligatory		Water usage records must be specific per crop and take into account any other significant usage of water on farm.	Water usage records fully compliant
5.12.			Obligatory	28 days		Water usage records not complete
5.12.			Obligatory	28 days		No water usage records available
5.12.			Obligatory			N/A - no irrigation or significant water usage on-farm
Use of Water, Energy and other Natural resources - Application						
5.13.	Does the production system, and where applicable packing processes, minimise risk of contamination to the ground water, underground water sources and coastal or inland waters?	There are up to date production systems, and where applicable, packaging processes on site, which are supported by technical documentation, regional studies, or chemical analysis of ground waters dated within the last 12 months which confirm minimal impact of contamination on all water sources and coastal and inland lakes where applicable.	Standard		As per compliance criteria. Special attention should be made to documents relative to fertilisers, pesticides residues and any packhouse processes. Appropriate documents could be studies of water tables in the area by the water authorities, university studies, etc.	No contamination risk
5.13.			Standard	28 days		Minor contamination risk
5.13.			Standard	28 days		Serious contamination risk

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
5.14.	Where water is used for product washing or handling, are there processes and infrastructure which minimise the contamination risk in any discharged water?	All discharged water is monitored by routine water analysis according to the contaminant. There are processes or systems in place, e.g. settling tanks, filters systems etc. to minimise the impact of the contaminant prior to being discharged and in accordance with relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Obligatory		To be applied according to the Risk assessment in CP 3.3. Where water is used then the processes must be checked and the responsible person questioned as to the disposal procedure. This must be in compliance with Codes of practice, legislation within the country e.g. in the U.K. settlement and disposal areas which are registered with the Environment Agency and water discharged is tested. The systems in place must be able to cope with the amount of washing taking place.	Excellent processes and infrastructure
5.14.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies observed
5.14.			Obligatory	28 days		Seriously deficient systems
5.14.			Obligatory			N/A - no product washing or handling on-farm
5.15.	Where the farm is located in an officially designated Environmental sensitive area or Nitrate Vulnerable zone, do the controls on Nitrogen applications comply with the relevant Codes of practice or national legislation?	The annual quantities and documentation relevant to Nitrogen applications to crops comply with current national legislation concerning nitrogen usage in environmental sensitive areas and complies with all relevant Codes of practice.	Obligatory		The grower must be aware if the farm is within a Nitrogen Vulnerable area. Where this is so, then there must be evidence which indicates summaries of nitrogen applications are within the legal limits for that area and any other requirement. For applications and timings in the UK, the latest NVZ rules should be followed. Applications of organic manure must also not be within 10m of a watercourse, when soil is waterlogged, flooded, frozen hard or covered with snow. Any fertiliser must not be applied in such a way to contaminate water courses, or to steeply sloping fields. There must also be sufficient storage for slurry over the closed period.	Fully compliant with high awareness
5.15.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies in controls
5.15.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious lack or no compliance
5.15.			Obligatory			N/A - farm is not in an environmentally sensitive area
5.16.	Are there implemented procedures to minimise the impact of potential contaminants from the production and product handling processes on ground water and all water sources?	Where there are potential contaminants from the production and product handling processes, there are effective procedures and measures on farm to minimise the impact on all water sources and ground waters.	Obligatory		Where pollutants may cause problems in the ground water etc. from the farm processes, measures have been implemented or are in process to reduce the effect of the pollutant, i.e.. monitoring of levels in the water by analysis, reduction or change in the application of fertilisers in sandy soils, use of slow release fertiliser in times of year with high rainfall etc.	Procedures and measures fully effective
5.16.			Obligatory	28 days		Some deficiencies observed
5.16.			Obligatory	28 days		No application procedures nor measures
5.16.			Obligatory			N/A - no water drainage with contaminants on farm

000000TN10 Standard

NSF-CMI Certification

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
5.17.	Is there any evidence on site that untreated sewage water has been used for crop irrigation purposes? Note: Compliance is No	Untreated sewage water is never used for crop irrigation on farm. Where treated sewage water is used on farm, the water quality must be monitored by routine micro bacteriological analysis at point of entry to the farm and complies with as a minimum the WHO Guidelines for Safe Use of Waste water in Agriculture, 1989 and relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Critical		During the previous 12 months, there has been no use or evidence, documented, visual or smell of the use of untreated sewage water applied directly or mixed with other irrigation sources to the crops grown on the farm. If the water used has included any treated sewage water, there must be records and regular analysis of bacteria at the point of entry to the farm to demonstrate that it complies with at least the WHO Guidelines for the Safe Use of Water in Agriculture 1989 and/or any relevant Codes and National legislation.	Confirmation as to absence of use
5.17.			Critical	0 days		Evidence of sewage water usage
5.18.	Has the person responsible for the irrigation received specific training concerning water usage and application?	There are training records present of internal or external course attendance and subject matter for the person/s who are responsible for the application of irrigation water on farm.	Standard		The training courses can be imparted internally by a qualified agricultural technician or from external recognised sources, institutes, government extension services etc.	Evidence and records of formal training
5.18.			Standard	28 days		Training subject matter present but no records
5.18.			Standard	28 days		No evidence of training
5.19.	To assess and calculate crop irrigation water needs, have irrigation scheduling systems and/or specific soil/substrate moisture measuring equipment been used?	There are routine records/recording equipment available concerning crop water requirements, calculations and evidence of the relevant data sources for irrigation water applications to crops e.g.. recorded rainfall, web based evaporation crops data, evaporation meters, etc.	Obligatory		The methods and systems used should be evident in the field. The documentation may also include calculations using soil moisture deficit reading, local weather information including natural rainfall levels, evaporation of water from the crop canopy, the stage of crop growth etc. Where growers subscribe to an irrigation forecasting system, details should be available of the measurements taken and the recommendations received. In field the presence of rain gauges, weather stations etc. should be checked. Where the predicted and actual rainfall is recorded centrally by a Research Station etc., this data must be present on farm or the responsible person for the irrigation should have copies of these records available, e.g. access to the internet/web site. The evaporation rate coefficient to be applied from an open field, orchard or protected area crop must be based on reliable data obtained scientifically, and should relate to the crop growth stage and crop canopy.	Crop irrigation needs routinely monitored and recorded
5.19.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies en crop monitoring and records
5.19.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies en crop monitoring and records
5.19.			Obligatory	28 days		No crop irrigation needs monitored
5.19.			Obligatory			N/A - no crop irrigation made to crops
5.20.	Is the soil water holding capacity known and taken into account when calculating irrigation water quantities?	The producer or the PMO, is aware of the concept and the actual water holding capacity of the soil types on farm derived from geological maps, laboratory soil analysis or research data. There is evidence that this data is used when calculating the quantities of irrigation water to be applied to the crops.	Standard		The producer and or the PMO technical dept. should be able to identify what type of soils are present on farm and there ability to retain water, e.g. sandy soils have a very low water retention and the irrigation regime should take this into account e.g. little and frequent.	Water holding capacity known & used in calculation
5.20.			Standard	28 days		Water holding capacity known but not used in calculation
5.20.			Standard	28 days		Water holding capacity not known
5.20.			Standard			N/A - only substrate grown cropping present or no irrigation made on-farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
5.21.	Are water storage facilities present and well maintained to take advantage of periods of maximum water availability?	Where the farm is located in areas of seasonal water availability, there are water storage facilities for all water usage, which are legally authorised where legislation requires and which are in a good state of repair.	Standard		Where water is only available from rivers, streams or by abstraction license at certain times of the year and crops grown require irrigation there should be water storage facilities capable of holding the water requirement of the farm for the period of non seasonal availability e.g. winter fill reservoirs.	Storage infrastructure present, legal & well maintained
5.21.			Standard	28 days		Storage infrastructure present, legal but not well maintained
5.21.			Standard	28 days		Storage infrastructure present but not legal or well maintained
5.21.			Standard			N/A - water availability 12 month so no storage
5.22.	Are all the crop irrigation systems used on farm, efficient and maximise benefits from applied water?	The irrigation system and infrastructure used is technically efficient using the latest technology and maximises the efficiency of all water applications to the crops.	Obligatory		Examples of water application methods: drip irrigation, recirculation systems, pivot, overhead sprinklers, boom irrigators. Flood irrigation is only acceptable in very specific situations, normally outside Europe but could be encountered in protected crops flood benching system and is acceptable provided it is recirculated.	Crop irrigation infrastructure very technically advanced with maximum efficiency
5.22.		The irrigation system and infrastructure used is viable and maximises the efficiency of all water applications to the crops.	Obligatory			Infrastructure technically viable
5.22.			Obligatory	28 days		Some infrastructure technically obsolete
5.22.			Obligatory	28 days		Main infrastructure obsolete and inefficient
5.22.			Obligatory			N/A - no irrigation made to crops during the last 12 months
5.23.	Are systems present to enable recirculation or reuse of run-off water from substrate grown crops or product transport installations?	Where crops are growing in substrate, there are systems and infrastructure for the recirculation of run-off drainage water or its reuse. This also applies to product transport machinery where appropriate.	Standard		Where crops are grown in substrates or hydroponically there should be systems in place which allows for the recirculation of the run-off drainage and re-use of run off water, where this is practical to do so. Water can also be collected from glasshouse roofs for use where possible. If this water is to be used for irrigation purposes, a risk assessment is undertaken for this source of water and analysis undertaken for microbial and chemical contamination.	Recirculation or reuse systems in place
5.23.			Standard	28 days		No recirculation or reuse systems present
5.23.			Standard			N/A - no substrate crops or water transport systems present on farm
5.24.	Have peat substitutes been evaluated prior to use of substrates for plant propagation?	There is a documented evaluation of the technical viability of peat substitutes for plant propagation material and other usages.	Obligatory		Where peat is used for plant propagation or other usages in the crop production, there must be documental evidence of technical studies which indicate that peat is the only substrate which is technically feasible to use for that purpose.	Peat substitutes evaluated
5.24.			Obligatory	28 days		Peat substitutes not been evaluated
5.24.			Obligatory			N/A - no plant propagation materials used

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
5.25.	Is the peat used for propagation or other processes from an environmentally managed sources?	Where peat is used for propagation or for any other application, there is documentation from the supplier which confirms that the peat is from an environmentally managed source.	Obligatory		Peat should not be extracted for commercial usage from any Sites of Special Scientific Interest in the U.K, the Republic of Ireland or from any other site of recognised national importance in other countries. No peat should be taken from areas where surface vegetation has been removed, damaged or set aside for commercial extraction after 1 January 1998. All peat must come from areas in commercial production at that date. All peat substrate used should be traceable back to source of origin. The supplier should have an environmental management policy which includes environmental impact assessment and land restoration policies to nature conservation after use, wherever appropriate.	Peat from an environmental managed source
5.25.			Obligatory	28 days		No evidence that peat is from an environmental managed source
5.25.			Obligatory			N/A - no plant propagation materials used
TN 10 Ch. 6 Recycling and Re-use of Materials						
Recycling and Re-use of Materials - Documentation						
6.1.	Is there a Policy Statement on the farm management's responsibilities to recover, recycle and reuse materials where feasible and clear evidence of it's implementation on site?	The reviewed Policy Statement details the farm management's responsibilities to recover, recycle and reuse materials where feasible, with the relevant action areas concerned with clear and viable targets. There is detailed evidence on site that all these objectives and procedures have been or are in process of being implemented on farm. This should be reviewed and updated every 12 months by the most senior member of the farm management and changes and adjustments identified.	Obligatory		The Policy Statement must be dated and signed by a designated member of senior management within the organization. It should indicate the commitment to recover, recycle and reuse materials. The Policy Statement should include viable targets as a result of the review of the processes and inputs in the previous year/seasons. The decisions taken to achieve the viable targets established must be documented. Objectives and action plans for more than one year are acceptable but should identify annual targets to ensure that the Management is able to review the achieved improvements. Taking into consideration the Policy Statement decisions, the actions identified should have been implemented, for both the management processes which are relevant to Recycling of inputs and any actions requiring visual checks on the farm.	Very comprehensive Policy document and wide evidence of implementation
6.1.		The reviewed Policy Statement is dated within the last 12 months, signed by the most senior member of the management, which details the management's responsibilities to recover, recycle and reuse materials where feasible, detailing the relevant action areas concerned with clear and viable targets. Most of these objectives have been or are in process of being implemented on farm.	Obligatory			Compliant Policy document and most actions implemented
6.1.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies in Policy document and little evidence of implementation
6.1.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in Policy document and little evidence of implementation
6.1.			Obligatory	7 days		No Policy document or non compliant content

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
Recycling and Re-use of Materials - Waste Management						
6.2.	In product grading and packing operations, is the generated waste vegetable material recycled responsibly?	All organic vegetable residues produced during the production operations are composted on or off site and/or are managed in a manner which minimises the risk of pollution and pest or diseases carry over for subsequent crops. Where there is an external collection system for plant debris for recycling via composting, there are documented delivery notes etc. from approved official collection schemes or from licensed sub contractors. In countries where this infrastructure does not exist, disposal systems must be evaluated and documented by the management to minimise the environmental impact and in accordance with any relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Standard		Produce = plant material, rotten produce, out of specification produce, contaminated produce, damaged produce, pack house waste. Waste produce from grading and packing should be recycled wherever possible. Where this is achieved by composting, the process must be conducted in an environmentally responsible way designed to a) minimise pollution risk, b) eliminate risk of pest and disease to subsequent crops. Where there is an external collection system for recycling plant debris, delivery notes or collection notes should be available and where subcontractors are used they should be licensed. Where this is not available, disposal systems should be evaluated and records of the evaluation available to minimise the environmental impact of the system and ensure any national legislation and codes of practice are adhered to.	All waste vegetable material is fully composted on or off site
6.2.		Organic vegetable residues produced during the production operations are disposed of responsibly to minimises the risk of pollution and pest or diseases carry over for subsequent crops. Where there is an external collection system for plant debris, there are documented delivery notes etc. from licensed sub contractors. In countries where this infrastructure does not exist, disposal systems have been evaluated and documented by the management to minimise the environmental impact and in accordance with any relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Standard			Waste vegetable material not composted but disposed responsibly
6.2.			Standard	28 days		No evidence of responsible disposal of waste vegetable material
6.2.			Standard			N/A - no product grading and packing operations on farm
6.3.	In the production and product handling operations, are generated plastics residues recycled when viable or disposed responsibly through an authorised channel?	There are documented delivery notes etc. from approved official collection schemes or licensed sub contractors which indicate that the plastic residues are recycled or disposed of responsibly. In countries where this infrastructure does not exist, disposal systems must be evaluated and documented by the management to minimise the environmental impact and in accordance with any relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Obligatory		Plastic – Tunnel covers, floating mulches, fleeces, soil mulches, irrigation pipes, irrigation trickle pipes, irrigation-layflat, broken field crates, unused packaging material, old fertiliser sacks. Where it is possible to recycle plastic waste produced i.e. NOT used pesticide containers, these recycling systems should be used. There should be delivery notes to the recycling sites or collection notes from approved contractors collecting the waste plastic. If these facilities are not available the disposal methods should be evaluated and the chosen one is that with the least environmental impact.	All plastic residues disposed of responsibly
6.3.			Obligatory	28 days		Most plastic residues disposed of responsibly
6.3.			Obligatory	28 days		Main plastic residues not responsibly disposed of
6.3.			Obligatory			N/A - no plastic residues created on farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
6.4.	Is there evidence on site of empty pesticide containers being reused? Note: Compliance is No	There is no visual evidence that empty pesticide containers are in use on farm or being taken off farm by the workforce for any purpose. Any returnable pesticide containers are identified as returnable to the manufacturer indicated on the label instructions and are stored securely pending collection for return. In countries where this infrastructure does not exist, disposal systems must be evaluated and documented by the management to minimise the environmental impact and in accordance with any relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Obligatory		Foliar feed or soil fertiliser's containers are not considered as pesticide containers. The use of any pesticide containers for carrying water or for use as measuring equipment, is not permitted. The only permitted exceptions are if an empty container is used to hold a pesticide from a damaged container or it is returnable to the distributor. If from a damaged container, the new container should be labelled with the pesticide's original container label. Where small empty pesticide containers are being reused for transport for field spray tank filling, having been filled from a larger pesticide container, this is considered as not permitted. For this purpose suitable one-use new unused containers should be considered but always with the adequate labelling.	No empty containers reused
6.4.			Obligatory	28 days		One or more empty containers reused
6.4.			Obligatory	7 days		Large amounts of empty containers reused
6.5.	Are metal and glass residues recycled responsibly?	There are documented delivery notes etc. from approved official collection schemes or licensed sub contractors which indicate that the metal and glass residues are recycled or disposed of responsibly. In countries where this infrastructure does not exist, disposal systems must be evaluated and documented by the management to minimise the environmental impact and in accordance with any relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Standard		Metal = poly tunnel structures, scrap, machinery scraps, old field tools. Glass = broken panes of glass from glass houses, glass bottles, lighting etc. Where it is possible to recycle metal and glass waste produced however NOT broken panes of glass from glasshouses in the U.K., these recycling systems should be used. There should be delivery notes to the recycling sites or collection notes from approved contractors collecting the waste glass and scrap metal. If these facilities are not available the disposal methods should be evaluated and the ones chosen are those with the least environmental impact.	All metal and glass recycled responsibly
6.5.			Standard	28 days		Most metal and glass recycled responsibly
6.5.			Standard	28 days		No evidence of metal and glass recycled responsibly
6.5.			Standard			N/A - no metal or glass on farm
6.6.	For product packing operations, where appropriate, is the packaging paper used from a recycled source?	There is available documentary evidence that the paper packaging is used in preference from a recycled source. In those countries where this type of packaging is not a commercial option, there must be documentation which corroborates this, i.e. confirmation letters from actual suppliers.	Standard		Where it is feasible to use recycled paper and card in packaging this should be the chosen option. There should be details, specifications or data sheets, available from the suppliers to demonstrate the packaging is made from recycled paper and card.	All packaging paper from recycled source
6.6.			Standard	28 days		Most packaging paper from recycled source
6.6.			Standard	28 days		Packaging paper not from recycled source
6.6.			Standard			N/A - no packing paper used on farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
6.7.	Is any waste card or paper recycled responsibly ?	There is available documented delivery notes etc. for the waste card and paper residues collection, from approved official collection schemes or licensed sub contractors which indicate that they are recycled or disposed of responsibly. In countries where this infrastructure does not exist, disposal systems must be evaluated and documented by the management to minimise the environmental impact and in accordance with any relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Standard		Where it is possible to recycle waste paper and card, these recycling systems should be used. Where recycling is not possible, the disposal methods for all paper and card should be the least damaging to the environment. There should be delivery notes to the recycling sites or collection notes from approved contractors collecting the waste paper and card.	All waste card & paper recycled
6.7.			Standard	28 days		Most waste card & paper recycled
6.7.			Standard	28 days		No evidence of waste card & paper recycling
6.7.			Standard			N/A - no card or paper used on farm
6.8.	Is the wood used in the production or packaging process from an environmentally managed and sustainable source ?	There is documented evidence, e.g. manufacturers certificates or statement etc. that the wood used in the processes is from an environmentally managed and sustainable source.	Obligatory		There should be documentary evidence available from the wood supplier/ box manufacturer to confirm sources are sustainable with responsible environmental management. This applies to materials purchased within the audited period only not before.	All wood from sustainable sources
6.8.			Obligatory	28 days		Most wood from sustainable sources
6.8.			Obligatory	28 days		No evidence of wood from sustainable sources
6.8.			Obligatory			N/A - no wood used for production or packaging
6.9.	Are damaged wooden crates, pallets or trays repaired routinely or disposed in an environmentally or socially acceptable manner?	All broken wooden crates, pallets and trays are stored in an orderly and safe manner and there is a routine process of revision and repair where viable. Where waste wood is produced, the disposal options have been evaluated and the best environmental or a socially responsible method has been chosen e.g. for reuse as chip board, composted or for use as domestic fuel by workers where alternatives are not an option etc. There must be available documentary evidence of the disposal option taken.	Standard		All broken pallets, boxes etc should be stored in a designated area, in a safe manner. The broken pallets and boxes should be regularly inspected and repaired where possible. For those beyond repair, disposal options should be evaluated and the least environmentally damaging options chosen. Look for evidence of collection notes for recycling for chipboard, composting etc. The broken pallets and boxes should be regularly checked and repaired where possible. Use as domestic fuel for workers families etc. is acceptable where there are no available alternatives. Wood = broken pallets, old crates, old structures, ones which are beyond repair. Disposal options should be evaluated and the least environmentally damaging options chosen. Look for evidence of collection notes for recycling for chipboard, composting etc .All broken pallets, boxes etc should be stored in a designated area, in a safe manner. The broken pallets and boxes should be regularly inspected and repaired where possible. Use as domestic fuel is acceptable where there	All damaged wooden containers repaired or disposed adequately
6.9.			Standard	28 days		Most damaged wooden containers repaired or disposed adequately
6.9.			Standard	28 days		No repair or responsible disposal of damaged wooden containers
6.9.			Standard			N/A - no wooden containers used on farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
6.10.	Are waste oil residues recycled responsibly?	There are documented delivery notes etc. from approved official collection schemes or licensed sub contractors which indicate that the waste oil residues are recycled or disposed of responsibly. In countries where this infrastructure does not exist, disposal systems must be evaluated and documented by the management to minimise the environmental impact and in accordance with any relevant Codes of practice and national legislation. Waste oil can only be used as a fuel if the oil and the burning equipment are suitable for the purpose and is compliant with national legislation.	Obligatory		Engine oils = old engine oils, contaminated oil, old lubricants, compressor oils, spill oils, etc. Waste oil should be recycled where this is possible. There should be available delivery/collection notes from the collection scheme or licensed contractors used, which demonstrate waste oil residues are recycled or disposed of responsibly. Where a collection scheme is not in operation, disposal systems must be evaluated and waste oil must be disposed of in the least environmentally damaging way, and in accordance with any national legislation and codes of practice. Waste oil, if used as a heating fuel, should be burnt in an approved combustion system suitable for the purpose via the Local Environmental Health Authority, Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 in the U.K.	All waste oil recycled
6.10.			Obligatory	28 days		Most waste oil recycled
6.10.			Obligatory	28 days		No evidence of waste oil recycling
6.10.			Obligatory			N/A - no waste oil produced used on farm
6.11.	Is there reuse or recycling of the straw produced in crop rotation ?	There is evidence that the straw which is produced within the crop rotation cycle is disposed of in the most environmental manner e.g.. ploughing back in, or for sale for processing etc. and in accordance with any relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Standard		There should be evidence available to show that any straw produced during the farm's rotation cycle is disposed of in the most environmental manner. Examples of this are chopping and ploughing the straw back in, baling it for sale for animal bedding and fuel production.	All straw reused or recycled
6.11.			Standard	28 days		Evidence of straw burning, no reuse or recycling
6.11.			Standard			N/A - no straw produced used on farm
6.12.	Is rubble and aggregate reused or recycled responsibly?	There is visual or documentary evidence i.e. delivery notes etc. from approved official collection schemes or licensed sub contractors, which indicate the rubble and aggregate residues are recycled or reused responsibly. In countries where this infrastructure does not exist, disposal systems must be evaluated and documented by the management to minimise the environmental impact and in accordance with any relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Standard		Rubble = old bricks/concrete etc. Where it is possible to recycle rubble this should be the chosen option. There should be delivery notes to the recycling sites or collection notes from approved contractors collecting the waste bricks/concrete etc. Where these facilities are not available the disposal methods should be evaluated and the ones chosen are those with the least environmental impact e.g. for use in repairing roadways etc.	All rubble reused or recycled
6.12.			Standard	28 days		Evidence of dumping of rubble, no reuse or recycling
6.12.			Standard			N/A - no rubble or aggregate on farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
6.13.	Are chemically inert substrate residues recycled responsibly?	There are documented delivery notes etc. from approved official collection schemes or licensed sub contractors which indicate the inert substrate residues e.g.. rockwool, perlite etc., are recycled or disposed of responsibly. In countries where this infrastructure does not exist, disposal systems must be evaluated and documented by the management to minimise the environmental impact and in accordance with manufacturers recommendations, any relevant Codes of practice and national legislation.	Obligatory		Inert substrates are substrates which contain no organic material and are basically a sterile open structure for plant roots to penetrate and to enable the roots to absorb the required substances, e.g. water, air, nutrients etc. Examples would be rock wool, sand, glass wool, perlite, foams, volcanic rock etc. Recycling will involve firstly recovering the inert substrate from the planted areas, removing any plastic cover or bag, often palletising the substrate and then sending to a recycling point. If a recycling scheme is available but not participated in, the reason for this non participation must be documented. Some substrates can be melted down and reused to create new raw material i.e. rock wool or perlite, or can be used for insulation purposes or in road building projects (Holland). Where these facilities are not available the disposal methods should be evaluated and the ones chosen are those with the least environmental impact. All national legislation and relevant codes of practice and manufacturer's recommendations should be	All inert substrate is recycled
6.13.			Obligatory	28 days		Most inert substrate is recycled
6.13.			Obligatory	28 days		No evidence of inert substrate recycling
6.13.			Obligatory			N/A - no inert substrate used on farm
6.14.	Are all other residues which are produced in the production and product handling, reused or recycled responsibly ?	Where residues are produced, the disposal options have been evaluated by the management and the best environmental route has been chosen and in accordance with any relevant Codes of practice and national legislation. There must be available documentary evidence of the disposal option taken.	Standard		Where it is possible to recycle other waste residues produced during production and product handling, these recycling systems should be used. There should be delivery notes to the recycling sites or collection notes from approved contractors collecting the relevant residues. Where these facilities are not available the disposal methods should be evaluated and the ones chosen are those with the least environmental impact. All national legislation and relevant codes of practice should be adhered to.	All other residues handled responsible
6.14.			Standard	28 days		Most other residues handled responsible
6.14.			Standard	28 days		Other residues not handled responsible
6.14.			Standard			N/A - no other residues created on farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
Recycling and Re-use of Materials - Waste Storage						
6.15.	Are the storage facilities adequate for all farm waste and by products?	For all residues pending disposal or collection, the installations are suitably located away from main installations and secure from access by non authorised persons or children, and domestic and where needed, wild animals and birds. Where there is risk of environmental contamination, e.g. waste oils, empty pesticide containers, the installations are in excellent condition e.g. situated away from water courses, retaining walls, leak proof containers etc. All hazards areas are signed and where appropriate in the predominant languages of the work force.	Obligatory		Designated area should be evident on farm for the principal type of waste generated. Waste storage sites should be inspected to ensure they meet the requirements of the compliance criteria. Safety procedures and signage should be evident for hazardous waste, e.g. empty pesticide containers etc. Secure storage areas/containers should be available where required for the different types of waste produced.	Excellent secure and well signed storage facilities
6.15.		Residues installations are secure from access by non authorised persons or children, and domestic and where needed, wild animals and birds. Where there is risk of environmental contamination, e.g. waste oils, empty pesticide containers, the installations are sufficient e.g.. situated away from water courses, retaining walls, etc. All hazards areas are signed.	Obligatory			Storage facilities adequate
6.15.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies in storage facilities
6.15.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious or lack of storage facilities
6.15.			Obligatory			N/A - no waste or by products created on farm
TN 10 Ch. 7 Wildlife and Landscape Conservation and Enhancement						
Wildlife and Landscape Conservation and Enhancement - Documentation						
7.1.	Is there a Policy Statement on the farm management's objectives for conservation and improvement of the environment and clear evidence of it's implementation on site?	The reviewed Policy Statement details the farm management's objectives for conservation and improvement of the environment, with the relevant action areas concerned with clear and viable targets. There is detailed evidence on site that all these objectives and procedures have been or are in process of being implemented on farm. This should be reviewed and updated every 12 months by the most senior member of the farm management and changes and adjustments identified.	Obligatory		The Policy Statement must be dated and signed by a designated member of senior management within the organization. It should indicate the commitment to conserve and improve the environment. The Policy Statement should include viable targets as a result of the review of the processes, geographical location and inputs in the previous year/seasons. The decisions taken to achieve the viable targets established must be documented. Objectives and action plans for more than one year are acceptable but should identify annual targets to ensure that the Management is able to review the achieved improvements. The policy should have been reviewed within the last twelve months. Taking into consideration the Policy Statement decisions, the actions identified should have been implemented, for both the management processes which are relevant to the Conservation and its improvement and any actions requiring a visual check on the farm.	Very comprehensive Policy document and wide evidence of implementation
7.1.		The reviewed Policy Statement is dated within the last 12 months, signed by the most senior member of the management, which details the management's objectives for conservation and improvement of the environment, detailing the relevant action areas concerned with clear and viable targets. Most of these objectives have been or are in process of being implemented on farm. 28 days C/A allowed	Obligatory			Compliant Policy document and most actions implemented
7.1.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies in Policy document and little evidence of implementation
7.1.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious deficiencies in Policy document and little evidence of implementation
7.1.			Obligatory	7 days		No Policy document or non compliant content

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
7.2.	Has the farm been classified into the appropriate category for environmental conservation and improvement?	Following the guidelines of Appendix 1 of the Nurture Standard, the status of wildlife habitats and landscapes etc. of the farm has been evaluated and classified in accordance with the Guideline and documents the appropriate actions required to protect these features. This evaluation has been carried out by the farm management or externally.	Obligatory		Appendix 1 of the Protocol there are three categories. Category 1 if farms are situated in areas of high geographical concentration e.g. protected crops. Category 2 if farms are situated in areas of medium concentration or bordering on areas of environmental interest. Category 3 if farms are situated in low density areas or are isolated by other farms. The situation of the farm should be observed to ensure categorisation is correctly interpreted, documented as such and the grower is aware of the farms classification e.g. Category 1 field crops - encouragement of meadow birds nests, suitable management of field margins. Category 2 - control and care of fallow land, ditches, field margins etc. An inventory of points for maintenance and enhancement should be documented and specific action points for the next 12 months detailed. Category 3 - all areas and aspects of interest of flora and fauna should be documented in a full integrated management plan, and actions to be taken and measures implemented detailed.	Classified correctly
7.2.			Obligatory	28 days		Classified incorrectly
7.2.			Obligatory	28 days		No classification made
7.3.	Has an Integrated Management Plan been designed and implemented to protect and encourage diversity of flora and fauna?	As per the Nurture Standard guidelines of Appendix 2, a documented integrated plan is available which assesses, evaluates wildlife habitats, considers globally threatened and rapidly declining species and landscapes etc. and details the appropriate actions required to protect these features. This evaluation has been undertaken internally or externally e.g. local university departments, and includes a survey of local flora and fauna and a map to identify all landscape, archaeological features, watercourses, habitats such as wetlands, wildlife corridors, public rights of way and areas that require improvement.	Critical		The plan must be written following the guidelines in Appendix 2 of the Protocol and assess/evaluate wildlife habitats and landscapes as well as including an action plan for the enhancement of these features. It can be carried out internally or externally e.g. local university departments, environmental consultants etc. The plan should include a survey of local flora and fauna and a map to identify; all landscape, archaeological and historic features, water courses, wet lands, areas of grassland/rough pasture, public rights of way, distinctive wildlife habitats, existing wildlife corridors, areas that require improvement and landscape features.	Very comprehensive and fully implemented Plan
7.3.		As per the Nurture Standard guidelines of Appendix 2, a basic generic documented integrated plan is available which evaluates wildlife habitats, considers most globally threatened and rapidly declining species and landscapes etc. and details the appropriate actions required to protect these features. This evaluation has been undertaken internally or externally, and includes a basic survey of local flora and fauna and a map to identify a most landscape, archaeological features, watercourses, habitats such as wetlands, wildlife corridors, public rights of way and areas that require improvement.	Critical			Basic Plan with implementation in progress
7.3.			Critical	28 days		Minor deficiencies in Plan and little evidence of implementation
7.3.			Critical	28 days		Serious deficiencies in Plan and little evidence of implementation
7.3.			Critical	28 days		No Plan or non compliant content

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
Wildlife and Landscape Conservation and Enhancement - Implementation						
7.4.	Are officially designated areas of environmental interest respected and current wildlife and other relevant legislation complied with?	Where farms are located in or with Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Ancient Monuments, National nature reserves, Environmental sensitive area or Nitrate Vulnerable Zones or other relevant national or international initiatives, there is compliance with all national and local legislation. This should be clearly evident on farm.	Obligatory		Such sites may include: Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Sites of Scientific Interest, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Ancient monuments, National nature reserves, Marine nature reserves, Natural areas, Areas of outstanding natural beauty, Special protection areas, Candidate special areas of conservation, Nitrate Vulnerable Zones. Where such sites have been identified on or next to the farm, they must be managed in compliance with specific local/national legislation in a responsible manner. Any sites identified should be inspected to assess whether their management is compliant and responsible.	Fully compliant
7.4.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies in legal compliance
7.4.			Obligatory	7 days		Serious lack or no legal compliance
7.4.			Obligatory			N/A - farm is not in an environmentally sensitive area
7.5.	Are existing habitats of environmental interest protected and managed responsibly and in compliance with relevant national and local legislation?	A documented and fully implemented policy is in place to ensure that all on-farm environmental interesting habitats are properly managed and also identified on the farm map. Existing habitats may include hedges, field margins, ditches and watercourses, dry river beds, ponds, wetlands, woodland, scrub, heath, moor land or hill land and rough grazing. Operators are instructed with relevant procedures, to avoid contamination of field margins when applying fertilisers and pesticides. All relevant legal requirements are complied with e.g. buffer zones.	Obligatory		Existing habitats include: hedges, field margins, ditches and watercourses, ponds, wetlands, woodland, scrub, species rich grassland, heath, heather, moorland and rough grazing. Statutory requirements such as Pesticide buffer zones and Local Environmental Risk Assessments for Pesticides (LERAPS) must be adhered to. Records should be available to demonstrate these are complied with and field margins are managed responsibly.	Complete policy & excellent management of all habitats
7.5.		The on-farm environmental interesting habitats are properly managed. Existing habitats may include hedges, field margins, ditches and watercourses, dry river beds, ponds, wetlands, woodland, scrub, heath, moor land or hill land and rough grazing. Operators are instructed with relevant procedures, to avoid contamination of field margins when applying fertilisers and pesticides. Relevant legal requirements are complied with e.g. buffer zones.	Obligatory			Habitats managed adequately
7.5.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies in habitat management
7.5.			Obligatory	28 days		Serious lack or no compliance in habitat management
7.5.			Obligatory			N/A - no existing relevant environmental habitats on farm

TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
7.6.	Have new areas of habitat been created within the last 24 months on the farm to increase the natural flora and fauna?	Where there are no current habitats of value to flora and fauna, new areas should have been created within the last 24 months where feasible e.g. rough grazing, hedges, beetle banks, wild flower grassland, woodland, ponds and wetlands etc.	Standard		New habitat must be in fitting with the surrounding landscape, e.g. woodland planting of indigenous species etc. Native species should be used for all plantings of flora. Options for new habitats may be meadow/grassland, farm woodland, creation of ponds/ lake, covering adequately a heap of old stones etc. forming part of the management process for the Integrated Management Plan where appropriate.	New areas present
7.6.			Standard	0 days		No new areas created
7.6.			Standard			N/A - all land in production & no physical space for new habitats
7.7.	Where applicable, have all principle landscape features been identified and duly managed and conserved?	Landscape features are identified in the Integrated management plan. Their responsible management and conservation is evident on the farm.	Standard		The management of existing landscape features i.e. woodlands, ponds, lakes etc. should be included in the Integrated Management plan and their maintenance and management carried out in a responsible manner.	Landscape features identified & managed adequately
7.7.			Standard	28 days		Minor deficiencies in landscape features management
7.7.			Standard	28 days		Serious lack or no compliance in landscape features management
7.7.			Standard			N/A - no existing landscape features on farm
7.8.	Where applicable, are footpaths, bridleways and livestock corridors managed responsibly and buildings of historic importance maintained?	All livestock corridors, footpaths and bridleways are identified in the Integrated management plan and their responsible management is evident on the farm. Historic buildings are kept intact and maintained adequately.	Standard		The management of any buildings of historical importance, footpaths and bridleways should be included within the integrated management plan and their maintenance and management carried out in a responsible manner.	All characteristic managed adequately
7.8.			Standard	28 days		Minor deficiencies in management
7.8.			Standard	28 days		Serious lack or no compliance in management
7.8.			Standard			N/A - no existing features on farm
7.9.	Do all new developments comply with local planning requirements, fit in with the landscape and are compatible with important habitats of flora and fauna?	Where new developments or infrastructure have been built in the last 12 months, the documented planning permission requirements have been complied with. The developments should fit in with existing landscape and avoid threatening existing habitats. If any fauna or flora habitats have been negatively affected, there must be evidence that the habitat has been re-established.	Obligatory		Confirm new developments e.g. offices, handling and storage facilities built within the last 12 months, harmonise with the existing landscape, that they meet planning requirements, avoid using good quality agricultural land and wildlife habitat if possible. Planning permission documents should be inspected where relevant to confirm their requirements.	All new developments compliant
7.9.			Obligatory	28 days		Minor deficiencies in compliance
7.9.			Obligatory	0 days		Negative impact or no building permission available
7.9.			Obligatory			N/A - no new developments or infrastructure on farm

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TN10 Ref.	TN10 Control Point	Compliance Status	Level	CP Corrective Action timescale	Confirmation	Auditor dropdown text
7.10.	Where land is rented, is there information to demonstrate that the lands previous management, evaluated and implemented basic environmental considerations?	There is documentary evidence of previous cropping cycle, soil and water analyses if relevant plus any other appropriate documentation should be maintained to demonstrate that the land had been managed in an environmentally responsible manner before use for Tesco Nurture crop production.	Standard		Rented land must be managed as far as possible in a way that does not infringe the Nurture Code of Practice. Tenanted farms must also adhere to the code. An owner occupier has full freedom of operation, but a tenant must take care not to infringe his tenancy obligations. Most landlords will be happy to co-operate with their tenant in managing for wildlife and landscape conservation, but early discussion is crucial to avoid claims of dilapidation, etc. Records should be available to show the previous history, soil and irrigation water analyses relevant to the land in question. There may have been conservation evaluations carried out in the past, these should also be inspected where possible.	Previous management acceptable & documented
7.10.			Standard	28 days		Incomplete documentation
7.10.			Standard	0 days		Serious deficiencies or no available documentation
7.10.			Standard			N/A - no rented land in crop production

TN10 Exempt Control Points.

Horticulture and Organic Producers should be aware that the TN10 standard will be fully audited with the exception of the exempt Control Points as detailed below, and in addition the Organic Control Points as found in Section 8 will be included on the TN Organic Supply audit.

Organic Supply exempt.

Ref.

1.2

1.1

1.1

1.26.5

2.1

2.3

2.6

2.9

2.2

5.2

Horticultural Supply exempt.

Ref.

1.7.7.

1.7.8.

1.20.

1.21.

4.3..

4.4.

4.112.

4.13.

4.14..

4.17..

4.26.

4.29

4.39.

4.40.

4.43.

4.49.

6.11.