GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES -REQUIREMENTS
TABLE 01 REQUIREMENT AND EVALUATION CRITERIA
CONTROL POINTS AND COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

Cl. No.	Item	Level	Control Point	Compliance Criteria
1.2 CONTROL POINTS AND COMPLIANCE CRITERIA - CROPS BASE MODULE				
Cl. No.	**Item**	**Level**	**Control Point**	**Compliance Criteria**
CB	CROPS BASE			
CB.1	**TRACEABILITY**			
	Traceability is the ability of a system to track the movement of food products and to record information about related			
CB.1.1	Feasibility of traceability	**Critical**	Is IndG.A.P. registered product traceable back to and trackable from the registered farm (and other relevant registered areas) where it has been grown?	There is a documented identification and traceability system that allows IndG.A.P. registered product to be traced back to the registered farm or, in a Farmer Group, to the registered farms of the group, and tracked forward to the immediate customer. Harvest information must link a batch to the production records or the farms of specific producers. (Refer to General Regulations Part III for information on segregation in Option 2). Produce handling must also be covered if applicable. No N/A. GUIDANCE NOTE REQUIRED
CB.1.2	Farm location	**Major**	Survey No./part-survey No., Village, Tehsil District, State where the farm is located along with total area under cultivation and specify the area under IndG.A.P. certification.	Complete identity of the area of production to be recorded including the area under certification and total area of the farm. Location identification may be done using GLN.
CB.1.3	Identification of farm infrastructure	**Major**	Are fields/plots and structures identified on the field map?	Check if there is a layout map displayed on the farm with identified fields/plots, storage and other utility structures.
CB.2	**PROPAGATION MATERIAL**			
CB.2.1	Quality and Health			
CB.2.1.1	Seed quality	**Minor**	Is there a document that guarantees seed quality (free from injurious pests, diseases, virus, etc.)?	A record/certificate of the seed quality is kept and available and states variety purity, variety name, batch number and seed vendor. Check for freedom from injurious pests, diseases, virus, etc.
CB.2.1.2	Quality of propagation material	**Minor**	Is purchased propagation material free of visible signs of pest and disease?	When plants have visible signs of pest and disease damage, a justification should be available (e.g. threshold for treatment).
CB.2.1.3	Documentation of propagation material	**Major**	Are quality guarantees or certified production guarantees documented for purchased propagation material?	There are records to show that propagation material is complying with national legislation or in its absence, sector organization guidelines and fit for purpose, i.e. quality certificate, terms of deliverance, signed letters are supplied by a nursery that has IndG.A.P. OR IndG.A.P. recognized certification.
CB.2.1.4	Quality system in in-house nursery	**Major**	Are plant health quality control systems operational for in-house nursery propagation?	A quality control system that contains a monitoring system on visible signs of pest and diseases is in place and current records of the monitoring system must be available. Nursery means anywhere propagation material is produced, (including in-house grafting material selection). “Monitoring system” must include recording and identification of the mother plant or field of origin crop as applicable. Recording must be periodic at regular established intervals. If the cultivated trees or plants are intended for own use only (not sold), this will suffice. When rootstocks are used special attention has to be paid to the origin of the rootstocks through documentation.

CB.2.1.5	Recommendation of SAU /NRC/other govt. approved organizations	**Major**	Are improved varieties of seeds recommended by the SAU/NRC/other govt. approved organizations used? If hybrid seeds are used the brand name	Verify if strain, varieties, released by the 'SAU'/'NRC'/ other govt. approved organizations are used or hybrid seeds produced by registered seed companies in India. Verify, if any, special nutritional qualities are ascribed to the produce. Necessary documentation should be maintained to verify the claim.
CB.2.1.5.1	Recommendation of GEAC	**Critical**	if GM crops are used, the GEAC number, permitting its usage, along with evidence of the source of the seeds must be recorded.	If GM seeds are permitted, necessary GEAC, approval to be verified. Necessary documentation to be preserved for the specified period.
CB.2.1.6	Pest/Disease resistance	**Major**	Do the seeds have any special quality with reference to resistance to pests/diseases, quality of the produce, germination percentage, expiry date, physical or any other characteristics?	Verify manufacturers claim on seed packet, regarding resistance to known pests & diseases endemic to the area.
CB.2.1.7	Treatment of seeds	**Major**	Are the seeds treated with approved fungicides / pesticides and, if so, are these differentiated by colour to avoid accidental use in feed or food? Whether only approved colours/ dyes have been used for colour coating?	Verify if treated seeds are supplied by the seed co. or the grower himself undertook the treatment. In any case, the chemicals used for seed treatment, and in the case of hybrid seeds, the colour coating applied need to be ascertained for bio safety.
CB.2.1.8	Certification of planting material	**Major**	Do the seedlings, saplings, graft and buddings, cuttings have been procured from a certified source and whether these have any special quality with reference to resistance to pests/ diseases, quality of the produce, physical or any other characteristics?	Verify if the plantation in the case of fruit crops is grown from seedlings or vegetatively propagated material for stability in the quality of the produce. Necessary documentation should be maintained to verify the source and the claim.
CB.2.1.9	Grower awareness of scion variety	**Major**	Is the grower aware of the scion variety used and its source & qualities?	Verify if the scion material is obtained from a pedigree orchard or source.
CB.2.1.10	Grower awareness of clones	**Major**	Is the grower aware of the clones or hybrid combinations from which the scion material is obtained for propagation and its merits, if any?	In the case of clonal propagation, does it have a record? If the scion is of hybrid origin, is it a decedent of the original hybrid source.

CB.2.1.11	Quality of rootstock	**Major**	Is the rootstock used for propagation, appropriate for the situation and the quality of the produce desired?	Verify if the rootstock employed is a recommended one for the tract. Verify if the stock scion is compatible and the trees are vigorous and productive. Necessary documentation should be maintained to verify the claim.
CB.2.1.12	Propagation of rootstock	**Major**	Is the rootstock material sexually or vegetatively propagated?	For uniformity in quality, verify if the rootstock is propagated vegetatively. In case it is sexually propagated see for variability in the quality of the produce.
			On-farm Nursery	
CB.2.1.13	Use of recommended technology	**Major**	Has the recommended technology both in primary and secondary nursery, as applicable, followed in raising the seedlings in the open or under protected conditions? Is the source of technology documented?	Verify for recommended quality control systems, viz., raised seedbeds, soil solarisation, granular application of insecticides, use of fertilizers at nursery stage, drenching soil surface with fungicides etc. Necessary documentation should be maintained to verify the claim.
CB.2.1.14	Crop protection measures	**Major**	Are the preventive measures against pests and diseases taken? Are crop protection treatments applied in the nursery or during plant propagation recorded? Is a record of approved products and treatment methodology used during seedling growth in the nursery, maintained?	Check if the planting material is protected against pests and diseases in the nursery before release. Necessary documentation should be maintained to verify the claim.
CB.2.2	PEST AND DISEASE RESISTANCE			
CB.2.2.1	Varietal selection	**Major**	Does the producer consider pest and disease resistance/tolerance characteristics during variety selection?	The producer is able to demonstrate awareness of variety pest and disease resistance/tolerance when available and justify varietal selection.
CB.2.3	CHEMICAL TREATMENT AND DRESSINGS			
CB.2.3.1	Rootstock treatment records	**Major**	Is the use of seed/annual rootstocks treatments recorded?	When the seed or annual rootstock has been treated by the producer, there are records with the name of the product(s) used and its target(s) (pests and/or diseases). If the seed has been treated for preservation purposes by the supplier, evidence of the chemicals used must be kept (maintaining records/ seed packages, etc.).

CB.2.3.2	Record of plant protection products	**Major**		
			Are plant protection product treatments on in- house nursery propagation material applied during the plant propagation period recorded?	Records of plant protection product treatments applied during the plant propagation period for in-house plant nursery propagation are available and include requirements as set out in CB.8.2. No N/A
CB.2.4	Sowing/Planting			
CB.2.4.1	Record of sowing/planting methods	**Major**		
			Does the producer keep records on sowing/planting methods, seed/planting rate, sowing/planting date?	Records of sowing/planting method, rate and date must be kept and be available.
CB.2.5	Genetically Modified Organisms (N/A if no Genetically Modified varieties are used)			
CB.2.5.1	Legal compliance of GMOs	**Critical**		
			Does the planting of or trials with GMO's comply with all applicable legislation in the country of production?	The registered farm or group of registered farms have a copy of the legislation applicable in the country of production and comply accordingly. Records must be kept of the specific modification and/or the unique identifier. Specific husbandry and management advice must be obtained.
CB.2.5.2	Documentation of GMOs	**Major**		
			Is there documentation available when the producer is growing genetically modified organisms?	If GMO cultivars and/or products derived from genetic modification are used, documented records of planting, use or production of GMO cultivars and/or products derived from genetic modification are available.
CB.2.5.3	Communication of GMOs	**Critical**		
			Did the producer inform their direct clients of the GMO status of the product?	Documented evidence of communication must be provided.
CB.2.5.4	Handling plan for GMOs	**Critical**		
			Is there a plan for handling GM material (crops and trials) setting out strategies to minimize contamination risks, such as accidental mixing of adjacent non-GM crops and maintaining product integrity?	There must be a written plan that explains how GM material (crops and trials) are handled and stored to minimize risk of contamination with conventional material.
CB.2.5.5	Segregation of GMO crops	**Critical**		
			Are GMO crops stored separately from other crops to avoid adventitious mixing?	Visual assessment must be made of genetically modified (GMO) crops storage for integrity and identification.
CB.3	**SITE HISTORY AND SITE MANAGEMENT**			
	Also see All Farm.2 (AF.2). Crop rotation is a basic strategy for control of pests, disease and weeds.			
CB.3.1	Rotations			
CB.3.1.1	Crop rotation	**Minor**		
			Is there, where feasible, crop rotation for annual crops?	The rotations can be verified from planting date and/or plant protection product application records.
CB.4	**SOIL MANAGEMENT**			
	Soil is the basis of all agricultural production, and the conservation and improvement of this valuable resource is essential.			
CB.4.1	Soil Mapping			

CB.4.1.1	Mapping of soil	**Minor**	Have soil maps been prepared for the farm?	The type of soil is identified for each site, based on a soil profile or soil analysis or local (regional) cartographic soil-type map. Class of land to be decided based on prevailing land classification systems (class 1 to 8) of the appropriate authority including risk assessment.
CB.4.1.2	Soil Health	**Major**	Is soil health based on chemical composition suited for crops?	Verify if the soil is ideally suited for the crop, based on soil reaction (E.C., pH), soil nutrient status etc. Refer soil analysis reports.
CB.4.2	Cultivation			
CB.4.2.1	Soil maintenance	**Major**	Have techniques been used that improve or maintain soil structure, and to avoid soil compaction? Is the preparation of the soil for growing crop according to norms set out by the NRC/SAU or as per the standard practices?	Techniques applied are suitable for use on the land. There must be no evidence of soil compaction. Check if the soil can be bought to good till and the planting & cultivation of crops is across the slope and along the contour and the soil depth is adequate to hold the root system of crops.
CB.4.3	Soil Erosion			
CB.4.3.1	Field Cultivation	**Major**	Are field cultivation techniques used to reduce the possibility of soil erosion?	There is visual evidence that there is no soil erosion or evidence of practices such as mulching and/or cross line techniques on slopes and/or drains and/or sowing grass or green fertilizers, trees and bushes on borders of sites, etc.
CB.5	**PLANT NUTRITION MANAGEMENT/FERTILIZER USE**			
CB.5.1	Nutrient Requirement			
CB.5.1.1	Proper application of plant nutrients	**Major**	Is the application of all plant nutrition products timed to maximize the efficacy and/or uptake by target crops?	Producer must demonstrate that consideration has been given to nutritional needs of the crop, soil fertility and residual nutrients on the farm and records must be available as evidence. No N/A
CB.5.2	Advice on quantity and type of fertilizer/nutrients			
CB.5.2.1	Recommendations on use of fertilizers/nutrients	**Major**	Are recommendations for application of fertilizers/ nutrients (organic or inorganic) given by competent, qualified advisers holding a recognized national certificate or similar? Do producers who use outside professional help (advisers and consultants) regarding the use of fertilizers/ nutrients satisfy themselves that the people on whom they rely are competent to provide that advice?	Where the fertilizer/ nutrients records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of the fertilizer/nutrients (organic or inorganic) is an external adviser, training and technical competence must be demonstrated via official qualifications, specific training courses, etc., unless employed for that purpose by a competent organization (i.e. fertilizer company or Research Organizations).

CB.5.2.2	Competence of advice	**Major**	Are producers able to demonstrate their competence and knowledge, where such advisers are not used?	Where the fertilizer records show that the technically responsible person determining quantity and type of fertilizer (organic or inorganic) is the producer, experience must be complemented by technical knowledge (e.g. product technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc.) or the use of tools (software, on farm detection methods, etc.).
CB.5.3	Records of Application			
CB.5.3.1	Dates of nutrient application	**Major**	Have all application dates of soil and foliar fertilizers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded?	Detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications are the exact dates (day/month/year) of the application. No N/A.
CB.5.3.2	Record of applied nutrient types	**Major**	Have all applications of soil and foliar fertilizers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded including applied fertilizer types?	Records are kept of all fertilizer applications, detailing the geographical area, the name or reference of the field, orchard or greenhouse where the registered product crop is located. Also applicable for hydroponic situations and where fertigation is used. No N/A. Detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications are the trade name, type of fertilizer (e.g. N, P, K) or concentrations (e.g. 17-17-17). No N/A.
CB.5.3.3	Record of applied quantities	**Major**	Have all applied quantities of soil and foliar fertilizers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded?	Detailed in the records of all fertilizer application is the amount of product to be applied in weight or volume. The actual application made must be recorded, as this is not necessarily the same as the recommendation. No N/A.
CB.5.3.4	Record of method of application	**Major**	Have all applications of soil and foliar fertilizers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded including the method of application?	Detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications are the application machinery type used and the method (e.g. via the irrigation or mechanical distribution). No N/A.
CB.5.3.5	Record of operator details	**Major**	Have all applications of soil and foliar fertilizers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded including the operator details?	Detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications is the name of the operator who has applied the fertilizer. If it is a one-man operation, (the producer) and the producer is the one doing the applications, it is acceptable to record the operator details only once No N/A.
CB.5.4	Application Machinery			
CB.5.4.1	Condition of application machinery	**Major**	Is fertilizer application machinery kept in good condition and verified annually to ensure accurate fertilizer application?	There are maintenance records (date and type of maintenance and calibration) or invoices of spare parts of both the organic and inorganic fertilizer application machinery available on request. There must, as a minimum, be documented records stating that the verification of calibration has been carried out by a specialized company, supplier of fertilization equipment or by the technically responsible person of the farm within the last 12 months
CB.5.5	STORAGE AND FERTILIZERS/NUTRIENTS			

CB.5.5.1	Inventory of fertilizers	**Major**	Is there an inorganic fertilizer stock inventory or record of use up to date and available on the farm?	A stock inventory which indicates the contents of the store (type and amount) is available and it is updated at least every 3 months.
CB.5.5.2	Segregation of fertilizers from plant protection products	**Major**	Are inorganic fertilizers stored separately from plant protection products?	The minimum requirement is to prevent cross contamination between fertilizers and plant protection products by the use of a physical barrier. If fertilizers that are applied together with Plant Protection Products (i.e. micronutrients or foliar fertilizers) are packed in a sealed container it can be stored with plant protection products.
CB.5.5.3	Protection of storage area	**Major**	Are inorganic fertilizers stored in a covered area?	The covered area is suitable to protect all inorganic fertilizers, i.e. powders, granules or liquids, from atmospheric influences like sunlight, frost and rain. Based on risk assessment (fertilizer type, weather conditions, temporary storage), plastic coverage could be acceptable. Storage cannot be directly on the soil. It is allowed to store lime and gypsum in the field for a day or two before spreading.
CB.5.5.4	Hygiene of storage area	**Major**	Are inorganic fertilizers stored in a clean area?	Inorganic fertilizers, i.e. powders, granules or liquids, are stored in an area that is free from waste, does not constitute a breeding place for rodents, and where spillage and leakage is cleared away.
CB.5.5.5	Humidity in storage area	**Major**	Are inorganic fertilizers stored in a dry area?	The storage area for all inorganic fertilizers, i.e. powders, granules or liquids, is well ventilated and free from rainwater or heavy condensation. No storage directly on the soil.
CB.5.5.6	Reduction in risk of contamination of water	**Major**	Are inorganic fertilizers stored in an appropriate manner, which reduces the risk of contamination of water courses?	All inorganic fertilizers, i.e. powders, granules or liquids are stored in a manner which poses minimum risk of contamination to water sources, i.e. liquid fertilizer stores must be surrounded by an impermeable barrier (according to national and local legislation, or to contain a capacity to 110% of the volume of the largest container if there is no applicable legislation), and consideration has been given to the proximity to water courses and flood risks, etc.
CB.5.5.7	Reduction in risk of contamination of environment	**Major**	Are organic fertilizers stored in an appropriate manner, which reduces the risk of contamination of the environment?	Organic fertilizers, stored on the farm, must be stored in a designated area. Appropriate measures have been taken to prevent contamination of surface water (such as concrete foundation and walls, or specially built leak proof container, etc.) or must be stored at least 25 m from surface water bodies in particular.
CB.5.5.8	Segregation from produce	**Critical**	Are inorganic and organic fertilizers stored separate from farm produce harvested -fresh or dry, as applicable?	Fertilizers cannot be stored with farm produce harvested -fresh or dry, as applicable. Add information regarding Hazardous chemicals used as plant nutrients.
CB.5.6	Organic Fertilizer			
CB.5.6.1	Ban on human sewage sludge	**Critical**	Has the use of human sewage sludge been banned on the farm?	No human sewage sludge is used on the farm. No N/A.

CB.5.6.2	Risk assessment of organic fertilizer	**Major**	Has a risk assessment been carried out for organic fertilizer, which considers its source and characteristics, before application?	Documentary evidence is available to demonstrate that the following potential risks have been considered: disease transmission, weed seed content, method of composting, heavy metal content, etc. This also applies to substrates from biogas plants in which case reference must additionally be made to the legal requirements in the risk assessment.
CB.5.6.3	Nutrient in organic fertilizer	**Minor**	Has account been taken of the nutrient contribution of organic fertilizer applications?	An analysis is carried out, which takes into account the contents of N•P•K nutrients in organic fertilizer applied.
CB.5.6.4	Method of organic manure preparation	**Minor**	Has aerobic and anaerobic methods of preparation been followed?	Check if the nutrient content is as per guidelines given by the national bio-fertilizer production centres. (Check for analysis report).
CB.5.6.5	Soil enrichment	**Major**	Are the soils enriched with adequate organic matter?	Check if farm wastes carrying pests & diseases of related crops are put deep into the soil. Check if farmyard manure is dry and fully decomposed. Usage of cow urine as manure is allowed.
CB.5.6.6	Use of green manure	**Minor**	Are the green manures incorporated into the soil to improve soil health?	Check soil analysis data to see if these manures release weak acids and release the available acid- soluble nutrients to the crop and maintain crop health
CB.5.6.7	Use of bio-fertilizers	**Major**	Are any bio-fertilizers applied to the crop? Are they approved by technically competent source?	Check if the applications of bio-fertilizers (microbial) are in the recommended list and they have positive effect on the soil fertility status & up take of nutrients.
CB.5.6.8	Use of sheep/poultry manure	**Minor**	Is sheep & poultry manure applied raw/ripe?	Check if sheep & poultry manure are adequately decomposed & are devoid of harmful microorganisms. (Check for analysis report).
CB.5.6.9	Use of municipal/industrial sludge	**Critical**	Is Municipal / industrial sludge applied?	Check if raw municipal / industrial sludge is used. The use of raw municipal/industrial sludge is prohibited.
CB.5.6.10	Use of other organic manure	**Major**	Any other organic manure added to the soil in raw or decomposed form.	Any organic matter used should be well decomposed free from bad odors & raw materials. Concentrated organic manures like oil cakes, slaughterhouse wastes should be applied into the soil for natural decomposition, before the crop is planted.
CB.5.7	Inorganic Fertilizer			
CB.5.7.1	Composition of inorganic fertilizer	**Major**	Are purchased inorganic fertilizers accompanied by documentary evidence of nutrient content (N, P, K)?	Documentary evidence detailing N, P, K content, is available for all inorganic fertilizers used on crops grown under IndG.A.P. within the last 12-month period.

CB.5.7.2	Documentary evidence of chemical content	**Minor**	Are purchased inorganic fertilizers accompanied by documentary evidence of chemical content, which includes heavy metals?	Documentary evidence detailing chemical content, including heavy metals, is available for all inorganic fertilizers used on crops grown under IndG.A.P. within the last 12-month period.
CB.5.7.3	Dosage recommendations by SAU/NRC /other approved organizations.	**Critical**	Are the doses in tune with the soil test – crop response studies and SAU / NRC/other approved organizations? recommendations for the crop? Do the fertilizers contain desirable/approved proportion of Critical plant nutrients NPK?	Verify the soil test reports, check if the proportion & quantity of Critical nutrients applied are adequate for the size of the crop expected, based on soil fertility status & crop response.
CB.5.7.4	Micro nutrient content	**Minor**	Are the micronutrients optimally provided?	Verify the soil test reports / leaf test reports / water test reports and check if the micronutrient requirements of the crop are met with, based on symptomatic study and quality of the produce.
CB.5.7.5	Stages of nutrient applications	**Major**	Are the Critical/Major nutrients applied through recommended application practices at appropriate stages of crop growth? Are foliar sprays of nutrients done as per standard recommendations without leaving residues?	Check if the fertilizers were placed at appropriate depth in the soil for easy access to root system. If they are applied through fertigation check if the fertilizers are soluble and are of accepted quality.
CB.5.7.6	Grower competence on applications	**Major**	Does the grower demonstrate her/his competence to determine the type and quantity of fertilizers/nutrients being used and its application?	Check documentation demonstrating awareness of the grower in fertilizer/ nutrient management.
CB.5.7.7	Record of applications	**Major**	Have all applications of soil & foliar fertilizers, both inorganic, organic & bio-fertilizers been recorded?	Check the time and stage of application of fertilizers with reference to crop growth & development. Record of applications should be available for inspection.
CB.6	**IRRIGATION/FERTIGATION**			
	Water is a scarce natural resource and irrigation should be triggered by appropriate forecasting and by technical equipment al			
CB.6.1	Predicting irrigation requirement			

CB.6.1.1	Methods of calculation	**Minor**	Have systematic methods of prediction been used to calculate the water requirement of the crop?	Calculations are available and are supported by data records e.g. rain gauges, drainage trays for substrate, evaporation meters, water tension meters (% of moisture in the soil) and soil maps.
CB.6.2	Irrigation/Fertigation Method			
CB.6.2.1	Method of irrigation / fertigation	**Major**	Can the producer justify the method of irrigation/ fertigation used in light of water conservation?	The idea is to avoid wasting water. The irrigation / fertigation system used is the most efficient available for the crop and accepted as such within good agricultural practice.
CB.6.2.2	Water optimization	**Minor**	Is there a water management plan to optimize water usage and reduce waste?	A documented plan is available which outlines the steps and actions to be taken to implement the management plan.
CB.6.2.3	Record of irrigation/ fertigation	**Minor**	Are records of irrigation/fertigation water usage maintained?	Records are kept which indicate the date and volume per water meter or per irrigation unit. If the producer works with irrigation programmes, the calculated and actual irrigated water should be written down in the records.
CB.6.3	Quality of irrigation water			
CB.6.3.1	Ban on untreated sewage water	**Critical**	Has the use of untreated sewage water for irrigation/fertigation been banned?	Untreated sewage water is not used for irrigation/fertigation. Where treated sewage water is used, water quality complies with the WHO published Guidelines for the Safe Use of Wastewater and Excreta in Agriculture and Aquaculture 1989. Also, when there is doubt if water is coming from a possibly polluted source (because of a village upstream, etc.) the grower has to demonstrate through analysis that the water complies with the WHO guideline requirements or the local legislation for irrigation water. No N/A.
CB.6.3.2	Annual risk assessment	**Major**	Has an annual risk assessment for irrigation/fertigation water pollution been completed?	The risk assessment must consider potential microbial, chemical or physical pollution of all sources of irrigation/fertigation water. Part of the risk assessment should consider the irrigation method and the crop, frequency of analysis, sources of water, the resources and susceptibility for pollutants and drain water of the sources and the environment. **GUIDANCE ON NATURE OF RISKS.**
CB.6.3.3	Frequency of analysis	**Major**	Is irrigation water analyzed at a frequency in line with the risk assessment (CB.6.3.2)?	The water analysis is carried out at a frequency according to the results of the risk assessment, which takes the characteristics of the crop into account.
CB.6.3.4	Suitability of laboratory	**Minor**	Is the analysis carried out by a suitable laboratory?	Results from appropriate laboratories, capable of performing microbiological analyses as per the requirement of ISO 17025 level, or equivalent standard, should be available.
CB.6.3.5	Action on adverse results	**Minor**	Have any adverse results been acted upon?	Records are available of what actions have been taken and what the results are so far.
CB.6.4	Supply of irrigation/fertigation water			

CB.6.4.1		**Major**		
	Sustainability of water source		To protect the environment, is water abstracted from a sustainable source?	Sustainable sources are sources that supply enough water under normal (average) conditions.
CB.6.4.2		**Major**		
	Advice on abstraction		Has advice on abstraction been sought from water authorities, where required by law?	Where required by law, there must be written communication from the local water authority on this subject (letter, license, etc.).
CB.6.4.3	Water quality	**Critical**		
			Is the water potable or free from harmful contaminants?	Check if the water is of good quality, free from excess carbonates, bicarbonates, chlorides etc. (Check the water analysis report).
CB.6.4.4		**Major**		
	Dependability of water source		Is the source dependable under normal conditions during rain free period? Is the source an approved one?	Check the irrigation water source for its sustainability. Check if it is an approved source from Govt./Public source or from private bore wells/open wells.
CB.6.4.5		**Minor**		
	Water harvesting		Is water harvesting being practiced by the farmer?	Verify the water harvesting techniques used by the farmer and the source of information for the techniques.
CB.6.4.6		**Minor**		
	Water conservation		Is water conservation being practiced by the farmer?	Verify the water conservation techniques like drip irrigation, sprinklers, mulching, etc. used by the farmer and the source of information for the techniques.
CB.6.4.7		**Major**		
	Irrigation equipment		Is the farmer maintaining irrigation equipment as per guidelines provided by the manufacturer?	Check maintenance and calibration records of irrigation equipment.
CB.6.4.8		**Critical**		
	Prevention of undesirable water		Has the farmer taken adequate measures to prevent flow of water into the fields from undesirable sources like municipal landfill areas, hospital & industry waste dump areas, etc.?	Inspect to check that adequate measures are taken to prevent the entry of contaminated water.

CB.7 **INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT**

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) involves the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and the

CB.7.1		**Major**		
	Assistance for IPM		Has assistance with implementation of IPM systems been obtained through training or advice?	The technically responsible person on the farm has received formal documented training and / or the external technical IPM consultant can demonstrate their technical qualifications.
CB.7.2		**Major**		
	Evidence for prevention		Can the producer show evidence of implementation of at least one activity that falls in the category of "Prevention"?	The producer can show evidence of implementing at least one activity that includes the adoption of cultivation methods that could reduce the incidence and intensity of pest attacks, thereby reducing the need for intervention.

CB.7.3		**Major**		
	Evidence for monitoring		Can the producer show evidence of implementation of at least one activity that falls in the category of "Observation and Monitoring"?	The producer can show evidence of implementing at least one activity that will determine when, and to what extent, pests and their natural enemies are present, and using this information to plan what pest management techniques are required.
CB.7.4		**Major**		
	Evidence for intervention		Can the producer show evidence of implementation of at least one activity that falls in the category of "Intervention"?	The producer show evidence that in situations where pest attack adversely affects the economic value of a crop, intervention with specific pest control methods will take place. Where possible, non-chemical approaches must be considered.
CB.7.5		**Major**		
	Minimum input use		Where plant protection products have been used, has protection been achieved with the appropriate minimum input?	All plant protection product inputs are documented and include written justifications. No N/A.
CB.7.6		**Major**		
	Anti resistance label recommendation		Have anti-resistance label recommendations been followed to maintain the effectiveness of available plant protection products?	When the level of a pest, disease or weed requires repeated controls in the crops, there is evidence that anti-resistance recommendations (where legal and effective alternatives are available) are followed if specified by the product label.
CB.7.7		**Critical**		
	IPM for endemic pests /diseases		Are the IPM practices suggested for endemic pests and diseases are followed?	Verify if the grower is aware of the IPM practices suggested by SAU/NRC or approved by any other govt. agency. If she/he is aware, verify the records for action taken.
CB.7.8			**Soil Treatment**	
CB.7.8.1	Soil treatment recommendations	**Major**		
			Is soil treatment, suggested by SAU/NRC or approved by any other govt. agency for endemic pests and diseases followed?	Check if summer ploughing and disposal of crop residues are carried out at the appropriate time. Check if proper crop rotation or any other suggested practice is followed.
CB.7.9			**Seed Treatment**	
CB.7.9.1	Methods of sowing	**Minor**		
			Are seeds treated using approved methods before sowing?	Check the records for information on seed treatment, chemicals used and adequacy of time lag between treatment and sowing.
CB.7.10			**Cultural Methods**	
CB.7.10.1	Use of cultural practices	**Major**		
			Are appropriate cultural practices followed for preventing the build up of pests and diseases followed?	Check the records if night fires were organized 24 hours after rain during early monsoon. Check if recommended intercrops, catch crops, trap crops, etc. were raised. Check if pheromone traps & other suggested preventive measures including crop rotations were adopted. Check if soil biocides were used.
CB.7.10.2	Total use of recommendations	**Critical**		
			Are the recommended IPM practices completely followed?	Verify if the grower is aware of the IPM practices suggested by SAU/NRC or any other govt. agency. If she/he is aware, verify the records for action taken.
			Mechanical	

CB.7.10.3	Use of mechanical methods	**Major**	Are recommended mechanical methods for control of pests and diseases followed?	Check if suitable light traps, insect baits, barrier trenches for the crop organized.
			Biological	
CB.7.10.4	Use of biological methods	**Major**	Are biological methods and bio control measures followed as recommended by the SAU/NRC or any other govt. agency?	Check if bird perches, use of neem based products. predators, parasites, NPV and similar bio control measures were adopted.
CB.8			**PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS**	
	In situations where pest attack will adversely affect the economic value of a crop, it may be necessary to intervene with specific pest control methods, including plant protection products (PPP). The correct use, handling and storage of plant protection products are essential.			
CB.8.1	Choice of plant protection products			
CB.8.1.1	Use of label recommendations	**Critical**	Is the plant protection product applied appropriate for the target as recommended on the product label?	All the plant protection products applied to the crop are suitable and can be justified (according to label recommendations or official registration body publication) for the pest, disease, weed or target of the plant protection product intervention. Technically valid (legal) "off label" uses that are supported by the PPP industry in writing is allowable. The producer is not allowed off label use of PPP, any use of PPP should be supported with an evidence of official approval for use of that PPP on that crop in that country. In the absence of recommendation on product label, recommendations as prescribed by APEDA/ NRC/SAU/govt. approved research organizations under ICAR/ Central Insecticides Board. No N/A
CB.8.1.2	Use of registered plant protection products	**Critical**	Do producers only use plant protection products that are registered in the country of use for the target crop where such official registration scheme exists?	All the plant protection products applied are officially registered or permitted by the appropriate governmental organization in the country of application. Where no official registration scheme exists, refer to the IndG.A.P. guideline prescribed by APEDA/NRC/SAU/ govt. approved research organizations/Central Insecticides Board on this subject and FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. For cases where producer takes part in legal field trials for final approval of PPP by the local Government. No N/A.
CB.8.1.3	Purchase record	**Major**	Are invoices of registered plant protection products kept?	Invoices of the registered plant protection products used, must be kept for record keeping and available at the time of the external inspection. No N/A.
CB.8.1.4	List of plant protection products	**Major**	Is a current list kept of plant protection products that are used and approved for use on crops being grown?	An up to date documented list, that takes into account any changes in local and national plant protection product legislation is available for the commercial brand names of plant protection products (including their active ingredient composition, or beneficial organisms) that are used on crops being, or which have been, grown on the farm under IndG.A.P. within the last 12 months. This is an internal management list, customized to the operation, not general information on approved products. No N/A.

CB.8.1.5	Awareness of banned chemicals	**Critical**	Is the farmer aware of the banned chemicals and is there a process that prevents chemicals that are banned in the target country from being used on crops destined for sale in that country?	The documented plant protection product application records confirm that no plant protection product that have been used within the last 12 months on the crops grown under IndG.A.P. destined for sale has been prohibited by the target country.
CB.8.1.6	Competence of advisors	**Critical**	If the choice of plant protection products is made by advisers, can they demonstrate competence?	Where the plant protection product records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of the plant protection products is a qualified adviser, technical competence can be demonstrated via official qualifications or specific training course attendance certificates. Fax and emails from advisors, governments, APEDA, SAU/Research Organizations are allowable.
CB.8.1.7	Competence of producer	**Critical**	If the choice of plant protection products is made by the producer, can competence and knowledge be demonstrated?	Where the plant protection product records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of plant protection products is the producer, experience must be complemented by technical knowledge that can be demonstrated via technical documentation, i.e. product technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc.
CB.8.1.8	List of pest / diseases in the area	**Major**	List out the common pests and diseases endemic to the area and those that occurred on the crop during the past three crop seasons.	Verify the occurrence of the pests and diseases in the area and their ETL based on SAU/NRC/State Depts./any other govt. approved agency.
			Chemical Targeting the pest and diseases	
CB.8.1.9	Appropriateness of chemical	**Major**	Is the crop protection chemical applied, appropriate for the target pest/disease? Is the current list of approved chemicals for the crop is available with the grower?	Check if the chemical applied against target pest/disease is as per the recommendation of the label/the SAU/ NRC/any other govt. approved agency concerned with the crop.
			Approved Chemicals	
CB.8.1.10	Banned chemicals	**Critical**	Are chemicals banned in India or importing countries used for crops destined for internal use or for exports?	Check if a list of banned chemicals is available with the farmer / applicator.
CB.8.2	Records of application			

CB.8.2.1	Record of applications	**Critical**	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including the crop name and/or variety?	All plant protection product application records specify the crop and/or variety treated. No N/A.
CB.8.2.2	Record of application location	**Critical**	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including the application location?	All plant protection product application records specify the geographical area, the name or reference of the farm, and the field, orchard or greenhouse where the crop is located. No N/A.
CB.8.2.3	Record of application dates	**Critical**	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including application date?	All plant protection product application records specify the exact dates (day/month/year) of the application. Record the actual date (end date, if applied more than one day) of application. No N/A.
CB.8.2.4	Record of chemical trade names	**Critical**	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including the product trade name?	All plant protection product application records specify the trade name (including formulation) or beneficial organism. It must be possible to connect the trade name information to the active ingredient. No N/A.
CB.8.2.5	Identification of operator	**Major**	Has the operator been identified for plant protection product applications?	The operator applying plant protection products has been identified in the records. No N/A.
CB.8.2.6	Record of justification of application	**Major**	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including justification for application?	The common name of the pest(s), disease(s) or weed(s) treated is documented in all plant protection product application records. No N/A.
CB.8.2.7	Record of technical authorization	**Major**	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including the technical authorization for application?	The technically responsible person making the plant protection product recommendation has been identified in the records. No N/A.
CB.8.2.8	Record of quantity of application	**Major**	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including appropriate information to identify the product quantity applied?	All plant protection product application records specify the amount of product to be applied in weight or volume, or the total quantity of water (or other carrier medium), and dosage in g/l or internationally recognized measures for the plant protection product. No N/A.
CB.8.2.9	Record of application machinery	**Major**	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including the application machinery used?	The application machinery type, for all the plant protection products applied (if there are various units, these are identified individually), and the method used (i.e. knapsack, high volume, U.L.V., via the irrigation system, dusting, fogger, aerial, or another method), are detailed in all plant protection product application records. No N/A.

CB.8.2.10		**Critical**		
	Record of pre harvest interval		Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including the pre-harvest interval?	The pre-harvest interval has been recorded for all plant protection product applications. No N/A, unless Flower and Ornamental certification.
CB.8.3	Pre-Harvest Interval (Not Applicable for Flower and Ornamentals)			
CB.8.3.1	Observation of pre harvest intervals	**Critical**	Have the registered pre-harvest intervals prescribed by CIB or approved PHIs by relevant govt. agencies been observed?	The producer can demonstrate that all pre-harvest intervals have been observed for plant protection products applied to the crops, through the use of clear documented procedures such as plant protection product application records and crop harvest dates from treated locations. Specifically in continuous harvesting situations, there are systems in place in the field, orchard or greenhouse, e.g. warning signs, time of application etc., to ensure compliance with all pre-harvest intervals. Refer to 8.6.4. No N/A, unless Flower and Ornamental production.
CB.8.4	Application Equipment			
CB.8.4.1	Condition of application machinery and calibration	**Major**	Is plant protection product application machinery kept in good condition and verified annually to ensure accurate application?	The plant protection product application machinery is kept in a good state of repair with documented evidence of up to date maintenance sheets for all repairs, oil changes, etc. undertaken. See guideline (Annex CB.3) for compliance with visual inspection and functional tests of application equipment. The plant protection product application machinery (automatic and non-automatic) has been verified for correct operation within the last 12 months and this is certified or documented either by participation in an official scheme (where it exists) or by having been carried out by a person who can demonstrate their competence. No N/A.
CB.8.4.2	Producer's participation in calibration of equipment	**Minor**	Is the producer involved in an independent calibration-certification scheme, where available?	The producer's involvement in an independent calibration certification scheme is documented.
CB.8.4.3	Label instructions	**Major**	When mixing plant protection products, are the correct handling and filling procedures followed as stated on the label?	Facilities, including appropriate measuring equipment, must be adequate for mixing plant protection products, so that the correct handling and filling procedures, as stated on the label, can be followed. No N/A.
CB.8.5	Disposal of surplus application mix			
CB.8.5.1	Disposal Method	**Major**	Is surplus application mix or tank washings disposed of according to national or local law, where it exists, or in its absence according to points CB.8.5.2 and CB.8.5.3, either of which in this case must be complied with in order to comply with this Major must?	Surplus mix or tank washings are disposed of according to the national or local legislation or, in its absence, according to points CB.8.5.2 and CB.8.5.3. No N/A.

CB.8.5.2	Record of surplus application mix	**Minor**	Is surplus application mix or tank washings applied over an untreated part of the crop, as long as the recommended dose is not exceeded and records kept?	When surplus application mix or tank washings are applied over an untreated part of the crop, there is evidence that the recommended doses (as stated on the label) have not been exceeded and all the treatment have been recorded in the same manner and detail as a normal plant protection product application.
CB.8.5.3	Record of surplus application mix in fallow land	**Minor**	Are surplus application mixes or tank washings applied onto designated fallow land, where legally allowed, and records kept?	When surplus application mix or tank washings are applied onto designated fallow land, it can be demonstrated that this is legal practice and all the treatments have been recorded in the same manner and detail as a normal plant protection product application, and avoiding risk of surface water contamination.
CB.8.6	Plant Protection Product Residue Analysis (N/A for flower and ornamental production)			
CB.8.6.1	Sampling procedure	**Major**	Are the correct sampling procedures followed?	Documentary evidence exists demonstrating compliance with applicable sampling procedures. Sampling can be carried out by the laboratory approved by APEDA/NABL or by the grower providing the procedure is adhered to. **GUIDANCE NOTE IS REQD.**
CB.8.6.2	Record of residue testing	**Critical**	If the producer or producer's customer able to provide current evidence either of annual (or more frequent) residue testing or of participation in a third party plant protection product residue monitoring system, which is traceable to the production location and that covers the plant protection products applied to	Current documented evidence or records are available either of annual plant protection product residue analysis results for the IndG.A.P. registered product crops, or of participation in a third party plant protection product residue monitoring system which is traceable to the farm. Refer to Annex CB.4. No N/A.
CB.8.6.3	Knowledge of MRL of target market	**Critical**	Is the producer (or the producer's customer) able to demonstrate information regarding the market where the producer is intending to trade produce, and the Maximum Residue Level (MRL) of that market?	The producer or the producer's customer must have available a list of current applicable MRLs for the market(s) where produce is intended to be traded in (whether domestic or international). The MRLs will be identified by either demonstrating communication with clients confirming the intended market(s), or by selecting the specific country (ies) (or group of countries) where produce is intending to be traded in, and presenting evidence of compliance with a residue screening system that meets the current applicable country (ies) MRLs. Where a group of countries is targeted together for trading in, the residue screening system must meet the strictest current applicable MRLs in the group. Refer to Annex CB.4.

CB.8.6.4	Risk Assessment for compliance with MRL	**Critical**	Has the producer completed a risk assessment covering all registered crops to determine if the products will be compliant with the MRLs in the country of destination?	The risk assessment shall cover all registered crops and evaluate the PPP use and the potential risk of MRL exceedance. Risk assessments normally conclude that there is a need to undertake residue analysis and identify the number of analyses, when and where to take the samples, and the type of analysis. Minimum Criteria of a Residue Monitoring System (RMS)' is obligatory. A risk assessment that concludes that there is no need to undertake residue analysis shall have identified that there is: • A track history of 2 or more years of analytical verification without detecting incidences (e.g. exceedances, use of non-authorized PPPs, etc.) • No or minimal use of PPPs • No use of PPPs close to harvesting (spraying to harvest interval is much bigger than the PPP pre-harvest interval) • A risk assessment validated by an independent third party (e.g. CB inspector, expert, etc.) or the customer Exceptions to these conditions could be those crops where there is no use of PPPs and the environment is very controlled, and for these reasons the industry does not normally undertake PPP residue analysis (mushrooms could be an example).
CB.8.6.5	Action taken to comply with MRL	**Critical**	Has action been taken to meet the MRLs of the market the producer is intending to trade his produce in?	Where the MRLs of the market the producer is intending to trade his produce in are stricter than those of the country of production, the producer or the producer's customer can demonstrate that during the production cycle these MRLs have been taken into account (i.e. modification where necessary of plant protection product application regime and/or use of produce residue testing results). Refer to Guidance Note No. 13/2020 prepared by FSSAI - PESTICIDES: Food Safety Concerns,
CB.8.6.6	Action on non compliances of MRL	**Critical**	Is an action plan in place in the event of an MRL being exceeded, either of the country of production or of the countries where produce is intended to be traded in?	There is a clear documented procedure of the remedial steps and actions, (this will include communication to customers, product tracking exercise, etc.) to be taken where a plant protection product residue analysis indicates an MRL (either of the country of production or of the countries where his harvested product is intended to be traded in if different) is exceeded.
CB.8.6.7	Accreditation of laboratory	**Major**	Is the laboratory used for residue testing accredited by a competent national authority to ISO 17025 or equivalent standard?	There is clear documented evidence either on the letter headings or copies of accreditations etc. that the laboratories used for plant protection product residue analysis have been accredited, or are in the process of accreditation to the applicable scope by a competent national authority to ISO 17025 or an equivalent standard. In all cases the laboratories must show evidence of participation in proficiency tests, e.g. NABL, FAPAS etc. must be available.
CB.8.7	Plant Protection Product Storage			
CB.8.7.1	Compliance with local regulations	**Critical**	Are plant protection products stored in accordance with local regulations?	The plant protection product storage facilities comply with all the appropriate current national, regional and local legislation and regulations.
CB.8.7.2	Storage conditions	**Major**	Are plant protection products stored in a location that is sound?	The plant protection product storage facilities are built in a manner, which is structurally sound and robust. No N/A.
CB.8.7.3	Security at location	**Critical**	Are plant protection products stored in a location that is secure?	The plant protection product storage facilities are kept secure under lock and key. No N/A.

CB.8.7.4	Temperature conditions	**Major**	Are plant protection products stored in a location that is appropriate to the temperature conditions?	The plant protection product storage facilities are built of materials or located so as to protect against temperature extremes. No N/A.
CB.8.7.5	Fire protection	**Minor**	Are plant protection products stored in a location that is fire-resistant?	The plant protection product storage facilities are built of materials that are fire resistant. No N/A.
CB.8.7.6	Ventilation	**Major**	Are plant protection products stored in a location that is well ventilated (in the case of walk-in storage)?	The plant protection product storage facilities have sufficient and constant ventilation of fresh air to avoid a build up of harmful vapours. No N/A.
CB.8.7.7	Light arrangement	**Major**	Are plant protection products stored in a location that is well lit?	The plant protection product storage facilities have or are located in areas with sufficient illumination both by natural and by artificial lighting, to ensure that all product labels can be read easily on the shelves. No N/A.
CB.8.7.8	Segregation from other materials	**Major**	Are plant protection products stored in a location that is well lit?	The plant protection product storage facilities are located in a separate air space independent from any other materials. Refer to CB.5.5.2. No N/A
CB.8.7.9	Condition of shelves	**Minor**	Is all plant protection product storage shelving made of non-absorbent material?	The plant protection product storage facilities are equipped with shelving which is not absorbent in case of spillage, e.g. metal, rigid plastic.
CB.8.7.10	Prevention of spillage	**Major**	Is the plant protection product store able to retain spillage?	The plant protection product storage facilities have retaining tanks or are bunded according to 110% of the volume of the largest container of stored liquid, to ensure that there cannot be any leakage, seepage or contamination to the exterior of the store. No N/A.
CB.8.7.11	Measuring equipment	**Major**	Are there facilities for measuring and mixing plant protection products?	The plant protection product storage facilities or the plant protection product filling/mixing area if this is different, have measuring equipment whose graduation for containers and calibration verification for scales has been verified annually by the producer to assure accuracy of mixtures and are equipped with utensils, e.g. buckets, water supply point etc. for the safe and efficient handling of all plant protection products which can be applied. No N/A.
CB.8.7.12	Facilities to prevent spillage	**Major**	Are there facilities to deal with spillage?	The plant protection product storage facilities and all designated fixed filling/mixing areas are equipped with a container of absorbent inert material such as sand, floor brush and dustpan and plastic bags, that must be signposted and in a fixed location, to be used in case of spillage of plant protection product. No N/A.
CB.8.7.13	Worker restriction	**Major**	Are keys and access to the plant protection product store limited to workers with formal training in the handling of plant protection products?	The plant protection product storage facilities are kept locked and physical access is only granted in the presence of persons who can demonstrate formal training in the safe handling and use of plant protection products. No N/A.

CB.8.7.14	Inventory records	**Major**	Is the product inventory documented and readily available?	A stock inventory which indicates the contents (type and quantity) of the store is available and it is updated at least every 3 months. Quantity refers to how many bags, bottles, etc., not on milligram or centiliter basis
CB.8.7.15	Packaging	**Critical**	Are all plant protection products stored in their original package?	All the plant protection products that are currently in the store are kept in the original containers and packs, in the case of breakage only, the new package must contain all the information of the original label. Refer to CB.8.9.1. No N/A.
CB.8.7.16	Segregation for crop rotation plant protection products	**Major**	Are those plant protection products that are approved for use on the crops grown in the crop rotation stored separately within the plant protection product store from those plant protection products used for other purposes?	All the plant protection products currently kept in the plant protection product store or which are indicated on the stock rotation records are officially approved and registered (point CB.8.1.3) for application on the crops within the crop rotation program. Plant protection products used for purposes other than application on crops within the rotation are clearly identified and stored separately within the IndG.A.P. plant protection products store.
CB.8.7.17	Positioning in shelves	**Major**	Are liquids not stored on shelves above powders?	All the plant protection products that are liquid formulations are stored on shelving, which is never above those products that are powder or granular formulations. No N/A.
CB.8.8	Plant Protection Product Handling			
CB.8.8.1	Health check of workers	**Minor**	Are all workers who have contract with plant protection products submitted voluntarily to annual health checks?	All workers who are in contact with plant protection products are voluntarily submitted to health checks annually. These Health checks must comply with national, regional or local codes of practice and use of results respect the legality of disclosure of personal data.
CB.8.8.2	Procedures for re-entry of persons	**Critical**	Are there procedures dealing with re- entry of persons on the farm after application of plant protection products?	There are clear documented procedures, which regulate all the re-entry intervals of persons after plant protection products are applied to the crops according to the label instructions. Where no re-entry information is available on the label, there are no specific requirements.
CB.8.8.3	Monitoring of re-entry times	**Major**	Have the recommended re-entry times been monitored?	Documentation (e.g. plant protection products application records) demonstrate that all re-entry intervals for plant protection products applied to the crops have been monitored.
CB.8.8.4	Accident procedures	**Major**	Is the accident procedure evident within 10 meters of the plant protection product/ chemical storage facilities?	An accident procedure containing all information detailed in AF.3.3.1 must visually display the basic steps of primary accident care and be accessible by all persons within 10 meters of the plant protection product/ chemical storage facilities and designated mixing areas. No N/A

CB.8.8.5		**Major**		
	Prevention accidental contamination		Are there facilities to deal with accidental operator contamination?	All plant protection product / chemical storage facilities and all filling/mixing areas present on the farm have eye wash capability, a source of clean water no more than 10 meters distant, a complete first aid kit and a clear accident procedure with emergency contact telephone numbers or basic steps of primary accident care, all permanently and clearly signed. No N/A.
CB.8.9	Empty Plant Protection Product Containers			
CB.8.9.1		**Major**		
	Reuse of containers		Is re-use of empty plant protection product containers for purposes other than containing and transporting of the identical product avoided?	There is evidence that empty plant protection product containers have not been or currently are not being re- used for anything other than containing and transporting of the identical product as stated on the original label. No N/A.

CB.8.9.2	Disposal of containers	**Major**	Does disposal of empty plant protection product containers occur in a manner that avoids exposure to humans?	The system used to dispose of empty plant protection product containers ensures that persons cannot come into physical contact with the empty containers by having a secure storage point, safe handling system prior to the disposal and a disposal method that avoids exposure to persons. No N/A.
CB.8.9.3	Environmental protection	**Major**	Does disposal of empty plant protection product containers occur in a manner that avoids contamination of the environment?	The system of disposal of empty plant protection product containers minimizes the risk of contamination of the environment, watercourses and flora and fauna, by having a safe storage point and a handling system prior to disposal by an environmentally responsible method. No N/A.
CB.8.9.4	Official disposal system	**Major**	Are official collection and disposal systems used when available?	Where official collection and disposal systems exist, there are documented records of participation by the producer.
CB.8.9.5	Labeling and handling	**Major**	If there is a collection system, are the empty containers adequately stored, labeled and handled according to the rules of a collection system?	All the empty plant protection product containers, once emptied, are not reused, and have been adequately stored, labeled and handled, according to the requirements of official collection and disposal schemes where applicable.
CB.8.9.6	Cleaning of empty containers	**Critical**	Are empty containers rinsed either via the use of an integrated pressure rinsing device on the application equipment, or at least three times with water?	Installed on the plant protection product application machinery there is pressure-rinsing equipment for plant protection product containers or there are clear written instructions to rinse each container 3 times prior to its disposal. No N/A.
CB.8.9.7	Rinsing	**Major**	Is the rinsate from empty containers returned to the application equipment tank?	Either via the use of a container-handling device or via written procedure for the application equipment operators, the rinsate from the empty plant protection product containers is always put back into the application equipment tank when mixing.
CB.8.9.8	Storage of empty containers	**Major**	Are empty containers kept secure until disposal is possible?	There is a designated secure store point for all empty plant protection product containers prior to disposal that is isolated from the crop and packaging materials i.e. permanently signed and with physically restricted access for persons and fauna.
CB.8.9.9	Compliance with local regulations	**Major**	Are all local regulations regarding disposal or destruction of containers observed?	All the relevant national, regional and local regulations and legislation if it exists, has been complied with regarding the disposal of empty plant protection product containers.
CB.8.10	Obsolete plant protection products			
CB.8.10.1	Disposal of obsolete chemicals	**Major**	Are obsolete plant protection products securely maintained and identified and disposed of by authorized or approved channels?	There are documented records that indicate that obsolete plant protection products have been disposed of by officially authorized channels. When this is not possible, obsolete plant protection products are securely maintained and identifiable.