



IP SIGILL FRUIT & VEGETABLES

A quality assurance standard for production of berries, fruit, potatoes, field- and greenhouse vegetables with additional level for climate certification.



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GRAPHIC DESIGN OCH PRODUCTION
SIGILL KVALITETSSYSTEM AB 2023

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IP SIGILL FRUIT & VEGETABLES

IP is a standard for quality assurance through third-party certification

IP is a standard for quality assurance, through third-party certification, in the production of food and ornamental plants throughout the entire food chain from primary production to the processing industry. The IP standard is owned and managed by Sigill Kvalitetssystem AB (Sigill Quality Assurance Ltd). More information can be found on www.sigill.se.

There are two levels of production requirements – Base level and Sigill level in addition there are Additional levels and a completing module.

BASE LEVEL

- Includes requirements based on current legislation in Sweden as well as food safety and animal protection industry guidelines.
- Raw material produced according to the requirements of the Base level are called "Base level raw material/products".

SIGILL LEVEL

- Contains all requirements included in the Base level plus additional stricter requirements concerning food safety, animal welfare and environmental responsibility.
- Raw material produced according to the requirements of the Sigill-level are called "Sigill raw material/products".

ADDITIONAL LEVEL

- Contains more far-reaching commitments in the areas of animal care and environmental responsibility.
- The additional modules for the Basic level require basic certification, The additional modules for the Sigill level require Sigill certification.

COMPLETING MODULE

Certification according to a Completion module is possible independently of other certification. The Completing module for working conditions covers the working environment, labour law and accommodation.

IP GENERAL REGULATIONS – THE FRAMEWORK FOR CERTIFICATION

IP General Regulations describes for example the requirements on the certification bodies, what qualifications the auditor must possess, how an audit should be conducted and the general requirements for businesses to be certified. A summary of the IP General Regulations can be found at the end of this handbook.

THE SCOPE OF THE HANDBOOK

Joining the standard is voluntary. Generally, the regulations are applicable to all areas within the company associated with the certified production.

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Regulations (EU) 2016/2013 of the European Parliament of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEG, 74/647/EEG, 93/85/EEG, 98/57/EG, 2000/29/EG, 2006/91/EG and 2007/33/EG (EUT L 317.23.11.2016, s. 4-104).

EXTERNAL AUDIT OF THE COMPANY PRODUCTION

Every second year an external audit will be carried out on site, with advance notice given. During the audit documentation, written routines and instructions, certifications, journals etc. are checked, and an inspection takes place. More information on the different types of audit can be found at the back of this handbook and in IP General Regulations

SELF-ASSESSMENT

A self-assessment must be conducted every year. This involves going through the current handbook, and any non-compliances should be noted in an action plan. Non-compliances must be addressed as soon as possible. A self-assessment must be conducted even if there are no non-compliances. Those years when an audit is not conducted on site, the self-assessment is checked by the certification body, so-called **administrative audit**.

SUPPORTING MATERIALS

To certain criteria, there is a reference to support material available on www.sigill.se/omraden-och-regler/frukt-och-gront/stodmaterial/. The use of this material is optional.

APPROVED INSPECTION AND PENALTIES

To pass the audit it is required that any shortcomings to be corrected. If the audit is not approved within the time frame, the company is suspended from the certification system or, in worst case, excluded. More information on penalties and how they are handled, can be found at the end of this handbook and within IP General Regulations.

THE COMPANY OBLIGATIONS

- A company certified according to the IP-standard has the following obligations:
- Current laws and regulations must be followed in the certified business.
- The production rules in place for the certified business, as well as within IP General Regulations, must be followed. In the case of certification that includes cultivation, this means that the production rules must be followed on all land included in the crop rotation (even in the case of lease or contract cultivation), unless otherwise stated in the handbook.
- If the operation requires permits or notifications from authorities, a copy of these must be presented at the on-site audit.
- There is a duty to implement any changes in production rules or regulations stated in IP General Regulations, as announced by Sigill Kvalitetssystem AB.
- Be responsible for that service provider receive information about their obligations and ensure that regulations are followed.

- Be responsible for that all land, buildings, machinery etc. used by the certified company meets the standards, even if they are owned by another company.
- Participate in and facilitate company audits. This also applies to unannounced audits.
- There is a duty to notify the certification body of any planned changes in production, which may be important for certification (e.g. change of ownership and business expansion).
- There is a duty to notify the certification body if the company has been forced to withdraw a product.
- Allow the certification body to disclose any relevant information about the company, that may affect certification and credibility of the IP-standard, to Sigill Kvalitetssystem AB

OPENNESS

Information about certified companies, for instance name and address, are published on Sigill Kvalitetssystem AB website, www.sigill.se, after the company has given its consent.



RED RULES are marked with a red oval. These are rules that are particularly important for food safety, traceability and probity, and thereby the core values of the IP standard. Deviations from rules with red dots are seen as particularly serious for credibility and can lead to suspension or exclusion.



NEW! NEW RULES and regulations that have changed significantly are marked with **NEW!** in the handbook.



SUPPORT DOCUMENTS www.sigill.se/omraden-och-regler/frukt-och-gront/

0 SELF-ASSESSMENT					
Regular self-assessment is part of the certification process and contributes to the IP standard's credibility.					
					FULFILLED RULE?
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
0.1 S	An internal self-assessment procedure shall be performed annually against the IP Sigill Fruit & Vegetables standard.	There is a dated and signed self-assessment checklist and a correction plan.			
0.2 NEW! S	At the request of the certification body, documents for administrative audit shall be submitted.	Documentation according to one of the alternatives below has been sent within the set time. a) Completed, dated and signed checklist according to 0.1. OR b) Dated and signed correction plan according to 0.1 and - record for plant nutrition according to 2.7 - inventory list for plant protection products according to 2.15 - plant protection application records according to 2.22.1			
0.3 S	The company will be described in a flow diagram which covers all the tasks involved and all the input products used. The flow diagram shall be updated at any changes to the operation and confirmed in writing with the date. <i>N.B.! If the flow diagram template is used, it shall be clearly marked on the diagram to show what matches the operation being carried out in the company.</i> <i>See the template in Appendix 1.</i>	An updated flow diagram is available.			
0.4 S	The company shall carry out a self-assessment and evaluate whether there are any food risks beyond those included in the rule book. Any risks which are identified shall be documented and dealt with and/or be prevented by appropriate measures. <i>The self-assessment shall be updated at any changes to the operation and confirmed in writing with the date.</i> <i>The flow diagram can be used as a help to identify risks, see 0.3.</i>	Identified risks and measures are documented.			

1 PRODUCTION SITE AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

A risk assessment of the production site is a basic prerequisite for safe production. The result of the risk assessment is used as a tool to determine how production will be operated and what will be grown at the site. When carrying out this kind of risk assessment, a chart listing the activities involved is very helpful. A permanent protection zone reduces the risk for leakage of phosphorus and plant protection products to water. Biological diversity is an obvious part of the IP standard and promotion of the diversity gives much back to the farm in form of beneficial organisms and enhanced pollination.

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
1.1 S	<p>A risk assessment shall be carried out for each new, additional production site, as well for existing sites if there is a change to an operation or requirements and circumstances for production.</p> <p>The risk assessment shall take into account risks to food safety and the environment and shall include at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Previous operations on the site (see also point 2.3 concerning the use of sludge from sewage treatment and wastewater fractions from individual households). - The new operation's impact on adjoining production and the surrounding environment. <p>If there is any doubt about the site's suitability, it shall be ascertained whether it is suitable or not, for instance by carrying out an additional soil analysis.</p> <p><i>Note the risks of high levels of cadmium in especially potatoes and other root fruits.</i></p>	<p>There is a written risk assessment showing that the soil is suitable for the crops in question.</p>			
1.2 Only applies to open field cultivation of: - Fruit - Berries - Field - Vegetables	<p>There shall be a safe distance between the site and any roads when growing crops which have edible parts above ground.</p> <p>The following safety distances shall apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 50 metres from European routes. b) 20 metres from national motorways (routes with 1- or 2-digit numbers). c) If protective barriers/hedges are erected, a shorter distance may be permitted. <p>An exception applies to the cultivation of preserved peas.</p>	<p>The safe distance can be confirmed by a map or inspection.</p>			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
1.3.1	<p>The company shall produce a map (can consist of a SAM-map) showing where the operation is located and the important objects which the company shall take into consideration during its operation.</p> <p>The map shall contain the following information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - production sites, such as, farms, greenhouses, packing premises, crop production field/cultivation areas, pastures and pasture land - environmentally sensitive objects (protected objects), such as, open water (watercourses with water flowing all year round) - sites included as part of protection and maintenance measures (landscape features, biotopes and wild flora) - water sources (including within 12 meters of the neighbouring area) - dams and bog holes. <p>If the operation is concentrated to a smaller area, it is sufficient to supplement the action plan with the information specified in the requirements.</p> <p>The titles/names given on the map shall match details in the cropping plan, cropping register and register for pest control treatment carried out.</p>	<p>There is an updated and current map that is applicable for the operation’s production sites.</p>			
<p>1.4.1</p> <p>S</p> <p>Applies not to: - Green houses</p>	<p>In designated sensitive areas measures to reduce leakage of nutrients to watercourses shall be taken.</p> <p>Rivers, streams, streams, rivers, rivers, canals or ponds are counted as streams.</p>	<p>One of the following actions has been taken:</p> <p>a) A minimum of 6 m wide protection zone has been built along lakes and streams that are flowing throughout the year. The protection zone has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - established by June 30th - seeded with seed mixture containing at least 15% by weight of flowering herbs, which favour pollinators, according to documentation on e.g. delivery notes. NOTE! Maximum 15% by weight shall be horticultural plants (to avoid excess nitrogen in the soil). - not fertilized with stable or mineral fertilizers after establishment - not trimmed or harvested before 1 July (applies to multi-annual protection zone). 			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
		<p>b) Adapted protection zones (in total at least 0.1 ha, each individual adapted protection zone shall be at least 100 square meters) have been built on erosion-prone soils, or soils that are at risk of flooding (e.g. soil in connection with surface water wells or weaknesses in arable land) The protection zone has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - established by June 30th - seeded with seed mixture containing at least 15% by weight of flowering herbs, which favour pollinators, according to documentation on e.g. delivery notes. NOTE! Maximum 15% by weight shall be horticultural plants (to avoid excess nitrogen in the soil). - not fertilized with stable or mineral fertilizers after establishment - not trimmed or harvested before 1 July (applies to multi-annual protection zone). <p>c) Wetland has been laid downstream the cultivation site so that runoff water from the cultivation can pass through the wetland in whole or in part and this has been in water courses and is marked on a map.</p> <p>d) A phosphorus pond has been created downstream the cultivation site so that runoff water from the cultivation can pass through the phosphorus pond in whole or in part and this has been marked on a map.</p> <p>e) Spreading with soil improvement fibers has taken place on arable land with 20 - 60 tons of soil improvement fibers/ha depending on the type of soil. Documentation is available in the form of e.g. invoice.f) The lime filter ditch with structural lime has been applied to clay soils (at least 25% clay content).</p> <p>f) Structural calcification has occurred on clay soil (at least 25% clay content) with at least 6 tonnes of structural lime / ha. Documentation is in the form of e.g. invoice.</p> <p>g) The lime filter ditch with structural lime has been applied to clay soils (at least 25% clay content).</p>			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
1.5.1 S	<p>Habitats especially important for the biological diversity shall be protected from damage. An exception applies if a dispensation is given from entitled authority to destroy any part of a habitat.</p> <p><i>Actions that can cause damage are for example:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - earthwork - landfill of soil, manure or large amount of stone - spraying of plant protection products and fertilisers too close to the habitat - felling of trees in avenue - abandonment of drainage/French drain that drains the ditch or the wetland - clearing of trenches during the period from April to June, because amphibians and birds can be harmed from this - ploughing too close to ditches and ponds, causing erosion - digging that damages avenue trees or older tree roots - harmful driving over or too close protected habitats. 	<p>a) If the following natural elements / environments occur, they are marked on the map according to 1.3.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - avenues (including root system) - solitary trees on farmland - water sources with surrounding wetland - ponds and wetlands (including watercourses and open trenches which are not constructed roadside trenches) - stone cairns - avenues of willows - stone walls - non-arable outcrops. <p>b) Working behaviour is applied that protect the current habitats.</p>			
1.6.1 S Applies not to: - Greenhouse vegetables	<p>Measures to enhance the biological diversity shall be taken. Measures shall be chosen from the list "Measures for enhancing the biological diversity". At least 3 different measures shall be taken, and the measures shall be chosen from at least 2 different categories. See www.sigill.se</p>	<p>Documentation and inspection shows that: measures has been taken according to the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> less than 10 ha at least 7 points 10-60 ha at least 11 points over 60 ha at least 15 points. <p>The number of ha is here the area cultivated with certified crops in the current year.</p>			

2 ESTABLISHING GROWING CROPS AND RELATED MEASURES


The regulations cover seed and planting material, fertilisers and fertiliser spraying, water and use of pesticides. The correct choice and good handling of fertiliser, pesticides and water are key factors contributing to the safe production of fruit, soft fruits, green vegetables, and root vegetables. Keeping a register of the measures taken enables an assessment to be made of the results which have been achieved and are required to be able to trace and troubleshoot any quality issues which arise in production. Buying fresh propagating material, a documented crop production and fertilising plan, safe storage of fertiliser, maintaining a safe distance during the spraying of fertiliser and pest control treatments, as well as working according to the principles of integrated pest control are examples of measures which contribute to safeguarding production's responsibility for food safety and environmental responsibility. There must be justified grounds for the use of pesticides, with biological control being the primary use.

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
SEED AND PLANTING MATERIAL					
2.1 S	<p>Only GMO-free cultures shall be used and handled in the company's operations. Documentation that guarantee this shall be archived for 5 years.</p>	<p>There is a certification or other documentation (e.g. invoices, delivery notes or a written guarantee) that shows that seeds and planting material is GMO-free.</p>			

	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	FULFILLED RULE?		
			YES	NO	N/A.
2.2 S	Treated seeds shall be stored, handled, and used safely to prevent contamination.	a) Storing and handling is made separately from finished products. b) Storing is made in sealed, undamaged packing with labelling clearly indicating that the seed is treated.			
2.2.1 S	Propagation material purchased: seeds, cuttings, plants, potato seeds, bulbs, tubers etc shall comply with phytosanitary and authenticity and be free from quarantine pests. When issuing/modifying plant passport the information shall be saved for at least 3 years after that the plant has left the cultivation.	a) There are plant passports for seeds, plant materials and plants that are covered by the EU-regulation 2016/2031. b) There is certification/labelling that shows that seeds are approved for sale. c) There is certificate for potato seed.			
2.2.2 Only applies to: Potatoes	Potato seed from own propagation from the same certified batch may be used for no longer than 3 seasons.	Correct rotation period appears in the crop production plan and/or registers for the propagating material being used.			
2.2.3 S Only applies to: - Fruit - Berries	Purchased plant material for fruit trees and berry bushes shall be certified regarding quality and presence of pests. An exception applies for varieties where certified plant material is not available. <i>Note that plant material of CAC quality is not counted as certified material.</i>	There is documentation that shows that purchased plant material is certified.			
2.2.4 Only applies to: - Strawberries	No more than two generations of strawberry plants shall be used after purchasing certified planting material.	There are notes in the crop production plan about the rotation period for certified propagation materials.			
FERTILIZERS AND FERTILIZER APPLICATION					
2.3	Sludge from sewage treatment plants and wastewater fraction from individual households shall not be used in the crop rotation. The prohibition also applies to soil mixtures where these are components. Fields which have previously been fertilised using sludge or wastewater fractions are subject to a withholding period of 5 growing seasons without applying sludge or wastewater fractions before they can be used for certified production.	There is written assurance that showing that the requirement is met.			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
2.4 S	<p>Mineral fertilizers and other fertilizers, e.g. ashes, with a low cadmium content shall be used.</p> <p>The content shall not exceed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 mg Cd per kg P in NP and NPK products - 30 mg Cd per kg P in P and PK products. <p><i>NB! Not valid for manure.</i></p>	There is documentation e.g. a guarantee from the manufacturer that only allowed products are used.			
2.4.1 S	<p>Biofertilizers and digestates used shall meet the quality requirements in accordance with Appendix 2.</p> <p><i>NB! Does not apply to biofertilizers and digestates from only manure and harvest products from plant cultivation.</i></p>	There is documentation that showing that biofertilizers and digestates that are used meet the requirements. An example of such documentation is a certificate according to SPCR 120, for a category A establishment.			
2.5 S	<p>If organic fertilizers are used, an assessment shall be carried out on any risks of spreading plant diseases and weeds. Necessary measures to prevent any risks shall be taken.</p>	<p>a) A risk assessment is made on any risks regarding the organic fertilizers used. For sensitive products (crops with eatable parts above ground), the risk assessment is in writing.</p> <p>b) There is documentation on any measures taken.</p>			
2.6 S	<p>When growing salad crops: lettuce, spinach, rucola etc., preventive measures shall be made to prevent the occurrence of high nitrate levels.</p> <p>Only applies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field vegetables - Greenhouse 	Fertilizing plan and crop documentation shows that the requirement is being observed.			
2.7 S	<p>Record shall be kept of any plant nutrients, including irrigation with plant nutrients and/or foliar fertilizing, applied to the soil and plants. The records shall contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If plant nutrients are applied by broadcasting when growing crops in field beds notes of the date, type and quantity of fertiliser shall be recorded. - If plant nutrients are applied by irrigation notes of the date when the stock solution was prepared and the recipe note of the date has to be recorded. - If plant nutrients are involved in the substrate when planting in pots, notes shall be provided on the total amount and type of fertilizer, the date of delivery of the substrate or planting and to which cultures it was used. 	Records are available for all use / supply of plant nutrients for all cultures / departments / parcels or equivalent according to the requirement.			

	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	FULFILLED RULE?		
			YES	NO	N/A.
<p>2.8</p> <p>S</p> <p>Only applies to: - Greenhouse</p>	<p>The crop registers for greenhouses shall contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - greenhouse, section or equivalent - area under cultivation, gross area or net area (m²) - crop (Swedish and/or Finnish name, pots/plants per unit area and indicate the variety using the common variety/commercial name) - seed, cuttings and plants - variety - time for sowing or planting (if sowing/planting in batches during the season, record each batch separately or have a sowing/planting form indicating any non-conformities) - supplying of plant nutrition. 	<p>a) Crop registers are available and met the requirements</p> <p>b) Name of greenhouses, section or equivalent matches the map of the agricultural holding.</p>			
FERTILIZER APPLICATION EQUIPMENT					
<p>2.9</p>	<p>Equipment used to spread mineral fertilizers shall be regularly maintained and checked in terms of distribution area and quantity spread.</p>	<p>There is documentation that shows inspections and maintainers has been done, e.g. maintenance and calibration register, according to the requirements.</p>			
<p>2.10</p>	<p>Equipment for spraying and directing the nutrient solution shall be maintained, checked, and calibrated regularly. Equipment used by the company to carry out its own calibration shall be calibrated annually against a reference. If calibration fluids are used, they shall be renewed every year.</p>	<p>a) The company can account for which routines there are to control the equipment's reliability in terms of measuring and controlling against EC, pH and fixed mixing ratios.</p> <p>b) There is documentation e.g. in maintenance and calibration register, which shows that calibration is made in accordance to the requirement.</p>			
FERTILIZER APPLICATION					
<p>2.19.1</p> <p>S</p> <p>Only applies to: - Berries - Fruit - Field vegetables - Potato</p>	<p>All the fields included in the crop rotation being used for certified production shall be mapped at least every 10 years. Analyses for pH, plant available (e.g., the AL-method) P, K, Ca and Mg of the area included as part of the certified operation shall be made for fields that included in the certified operation. Sampling shall take place in a way that ensures reliable results by distributing the sampling points evenly over the field and that the analyzes take place at an accredited laboratory.</p>	<p>a) There is a mapping made at least each ten year for the fields included in the certified operation.</p> <p>b) There are results from analyses.</p>			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
	<p>It is permitted to split up the mapping over 5 years, which means that the whole area shall be mapped within a five-year period.</p> <p>An exception to this rule applies for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new field included in the certification process (exception for a maximum of 2 years). - Fields with extensive production (on the peripheries and unfertilised land). - Temporarily leasehold land (maximum 3 years). - Special crops where other methods for sampling and analysis are used. 				
<p>2.10.2</p> <p>Only applies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Berries - Fruit - Field vegetables - Potatoes 	<p>A crop production and fertilizing plan for the next culture production season shall be devised before it starts.</p> <p>The crop production plan shall be saved at least 5 years or for the time period that equals an entire crop rotation if this is longer than 5 years.</p> <p>An exception applies to conductivity-controlled fertilizing where recipes of solutions shall be presented.</p>	<p>There is a crop production and fertilizing plan and includes the following information for each field/cultivation site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plant of the year and variety - need for plant nutrition and lime - soil mapping and soil estimated plant nutrient supply during the season (long-term delivery from organic fertilizers). - planned amount of N, P and K in mineral-fertiliser, manure or other organic fertilizers. 			
<p>2.10.3</p> <p></p>	<p>National control authority's recommendations for fertilizers and liming shall be the maximum amount applied for the crops if guidelines are available. It shall be possible to give reasons for any deviations and corroborate them with an analysis or another documented needs assessment.</p> <p><i>Recommendations exist e.g. for potatoes.</i></p>	<p>There are calculations of the amount of nitrogen fertiliser used based on the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preceding crop - humus content - mineralisation - seasonal variation - crop's development - expected harvest and any quality requirements, such as protein content. 			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
2.10.4	<p>Manure and other organic fertilizers shall not be added in a larger amount than equivalent to a total amount of 22 kg of phosphorous per hectare of the spreading area, calculated as an average during a continuous period of 5 years.</p> <p>If the margins for the spreading area are obviously small, it shall be possible to report basic information about the total amount of fertilizer with an adjustment for import/export, as well as about the phosphorous content (according to the standard values).</p>	<p>a) There is a routine for how the requirement for maximum amount of phosphorus is met.</p> <p>b) At small margins for the spreading area calculations are available that shows that the requirement is met.</p>			
2.10.5	<p>When spreading manure and/or other organic fertilisers, a sufficiently large spreading area shall be used for a continuous period of five years.</p>	<p>The fertiliser spread is distributed across the whole or a sufficiently large area for a continuous period of five years.</p>			
2.10.6	<p>Fertilizer shall not be spread in such a way that it harms environmental, crop or nature assets.</p>	<p>a) Spreading of fertilizers are made in such a way that it does not ends up outside arable land.</p> <p>b) Spreading of fertilizers are made in such a way that it does not harm nature and crop assets on natural meadows and pasture lands.</p>			
2.10.7	<p>The safe distance to lakes and watercourses with water flowing all year round shall be maintained during fertilizer spreading.</p> <p>These safe distances shall be maintained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 m if precision fertilizing is used with a boom sprayer, trailing hose sprayer, row fertilizing or drip irrigation. - 6 m in any other case. <p>The distance shall be calculated from the shoreline at high tide and be marked on a (field) map.</p>	<p>a) There is a (field) map with the safe distances marked.</p> <p>b) There is a working method applied which ensures that the distances are kept.</p>			
2.10.8	<p>Manure and other organic fertilizers shall be spread at appropriate times during the year from an environmental point of view.</p>	<p>There are routines that ensures that the requirement is met.</p>			
2.10.9	<p>Manure and other organic fertilizers shall be incorporated within times during the year from an environmental point of view.</p>	<p>There are routines that ensures that the requirement is met.</p>			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
STORING FERTILIZERS					
2.10.10 NEW!	Routines shall be in place for safe handling of fertilizers so that the food safety is not endangered.	Fertilizers and storage of fertilizers is well separated from plants and food.			
2.10.11	Mineral fertilizers shall be stored/handled in a such a way that nutritional leakage to the environment does not occur.	Mineral fertilizers are stored/handled in well-sealed containers, packaging and/or areas and any spillage are being disposed of without delay.			
2.10.12 NEW!	Manure and other organic fertilizers shall be stored in a manner which is safe for the environment, people, and animals.	Inspection shows that storage area(s)/tanks for storing manure are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) well sealed and designed so that no leakage occurs. b) sufficiently large to meet the needs of the operation. c) surrounded by a tight fence or a sturdy lid if the edge is less than 1.20 m above the ground. And that the height of the fence is adapted for the occurrence of snow and any ramp adjacent to the manure tank. d) equipped with a stable floating blanket or cover on urine and liquid manure containers if the company has more than 10 animal units e) covered when filling a manure pit if the holding has more than 10 animal units. 			
2.10.13	The storage capacity shall be sufficient for the production operation going on. If there is a change to production and the operation, the calculation shall be updated if necessary.	That the storage capacity for manure is sufficient is confirmed with a documented calculation. In the calculation the following are taken into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animal species, the number of animals, type of diet, breeding system, bedding material etc. - Surplus water from washing up, cleaning and spillages. - Water from precipitation and drainage. 			
WATER					
2.11 S	An annual risk assessment, in terms of product safety, shall be carried out on all water used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - irrigation, with or without plant nutrients, including recycled irrigation water - spraying of pesticides - washing of finished products or other use where water comes into contact with the crop and/or finished product. <p><i>The risk assessment shall be documented and indicate what risks have been considered, and contain any measures taken.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Risks of pollution/contamination affecting the product has been assessed for all water sources and situations where water is used. b) The assessment has been carried out in relation to the finished product's characteristics and area(s) of use and also consider the method and equipment used for spraying water. c) The risk assessment is documented and shows which risks are taken into account, as well as whether there is a need for measures that can eliminate identified risks. 			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
2.12 S	Water used in production shall be analysed as often is required by the risk assessment and action shall be taken in the event of an unacceptable result. National regulations and maximum permitted values for water quality shall be observed.	a) There are any results from analyses carried out. b) There is routines for handling of bacterial pollution during the analysis. c) There is documentation that shows that unacceptable results are dealt with.			
2.12.1 S	Outtake of water shall be done from sustainable sources, i.e. in a way that does not harm public or private interests. <i>With public interests is meant primarily the impact on the surrounding environment at large, e.g. that contact between different water systems is cut off, large reduction of water levels or water flows, or exposure of bottoms. By private interests is meant individuals or companies' water supply, e.g. neighbours' outtake of water.</i>	That outtake of water is done in a sustainable way is documented, alternative there is a notification or permit for outtake of water from authorities.			
2.12.2 S Only applies to: - Greenhouse	Cultivation areas with drainage over 20% on year basis shall have a system for recirculation of water. That the system is tight shall be controlled annually. An exception applies when cultivation is not done in any substrate and neither fertilizer nor plant protection products are watered out.	a) There is data on how the proportion of drainage water is calculated if it is not obvious that the percentage is less than 20%. b) An account is given on how the leakage control is done.			
2.12.3 S Only applies to: - Greenhouse	When plant protection products are watered out through the irrigation system the drainage water shall be recirculated alternatively purified from chemicals before letting out. That the system is tight shall be controlled annually	a) An account is given on how the leakage control is done. b) An account is given on how purification from chemicals is done if the water is let out.			
PEST CONTROL					
2.13 S	Only plant protection products for professional use (class 1L and 2L) registered and approved nationally shall be considered. They shall be used according to the instructions on the label, where also the terms of use are included. For minor use and exemptions the terms of use for these shall be followed.	a) There is a list/database of nationally approved substances. b) There are records of plant protection product applications that shows that the requirement is met.			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
2.14	<p>Plant protection products for professional use (class 1L and 2L) shall be stored in a manner which is safe to people, animals, and environment.</p> <p>At re-construction and construction, shelves of non-absorbent material are installed.</p> <p>Only persons with a valid certificate for using plant protection products shall have access to the plant protection product storeroom and are responsible for the persons staying there in.</p>	<p>a) Plant protection products are kept/stored in a room that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is lockable - is frost-free - has enough ventilation so that steams can not be build up - has enough light so that the labels can be read - ensures that leakage/spillage is contained by any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leakproof floors with wall sockets, doorstep and with no floor drain. • Placement of agents in containers or similar, which can retain leakage of 100% capacity of the largest package's volume. <p>b) Shelves are kept clean and the surface on the shelves are of non-absorbent materials. If the surface on the shelves are not covered with non-absorbent the plant production products are kept on trays and/or in containers that retain spillage.</p> <p>c) There is equipment for immediate handling of any spillage, (absorbing agent, e.g. sawdust, Absol@ or similar), shovel and container or bag for collection of the waste.</p> <p>d) Fluent substances are not kept over solid substances.</p>			
2.15 S	<p>The plant protection product storeroom shall be kept tidy and a stock inventory shall be carried out regulary. The inventory list shall be updated regularly to minimise the risk of any possible mix-up between substances.</p> <p>Updated safety data sheets shall be available for all substances stored in the storage room.</p> <p>Deregistered products shall be stored separately in the store room and have clear markings stating that they shall not be used. They shall be disposed of within the specified grace period / deadline.</p>	<p>a) There is an inventory list of the content in the plant protection product storeroom, that is updated at least once a year.</p> <p>b) The inventory list is dated, signed and contains details about the product name/commercial name, registration number and quantity.</p> <p>c) The inventory list is checked against current information about approved substances from the responsible authority or another trusted source.</p> <p>d) There are available updated safety datasheets for all substances kept in the storeroom.</p>			
2.16 S	<p>Plant protection products shall be handled in a safe manner to prevent any risks to the environment, people, and animals.</p>	<p>a) Great caution is taken when moving plant protection products from the storeroom to the area where filling/preparation take place.</p> <p>b) Any risks of the packing, tools, work cloths, fertilizers etc. becoming contaminated are considered any time plant protection products are handled.</p> <p>c) The people handling plant protection products are using protective equipment when required.</p>			

	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	FULFILLED RULE?		
			YES	NO	N/A.
2.17.1	<p>Anyone applying plant protection products in the company shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - been trained in an EEA country alt. Switzerland in using plant protection products and have a valid licence/qualification certificate, and - have knowledge about using the products in question. <p><i>NB! This requirement also applies when an external person has been employed to apply plant protection products (see point 2.18).</i></p>	<p>a) There are valid licences/qualification certificates for those handling plant protection products.</p> <p>b) Persons handling the plant protection products are showing that they have knowledge about using the products in questions.</p>			
2.18 S	<p>If an outside company/provider is employed to apply plant protection products, a document shall be available indicating that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the IP-standard rules for using plant protection products have been followed - the provider approves of being revised on relevant parts of the IP-standard. 	<p>There is a written agreement with the company/provider according to the demand.</p>			
2.19.1 S	<p>A technical inspection of the plant protection sprayer shall be carried out at least once a year (also applies to plant protection sprayers that are designed to be carried in their entirety by the sprayer, e.g. knapsack sprayers, hand-held sprayers and shower bottles). The date of the review shall be documented.</p>	<p>a) Routines exist that ensure that the requirement is met.</p> <p>b) There is documentation with dates that shows that the review has taken place.</p>			
2.19.2 S	<p>Plant protection sprayers used in certified production shall undergo a function test by an authorized function tester at least every three years. The requirement applies to all plant protection sprays incl. greenhouse sprayers.</p> <p>Function tests do not apply to plant protection sprayers that are designed to be carried in their entirety by the person spraying, e.g. knapsack sprayers, hand-held sprayers and douche bottles.</p>	<p>There is a maximum of 3 years old test protocols from function tests, without marked defects, for all plant protection sprays used.</p>			
2.20 S	<p>Filling with plant protections and external and internal cleaning of the sprayer shall be carried out in a safe manner according to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filling and/or cleaning of the sprayer shall be done using any of the following alternatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a sufficiently large, efficient biobed, or on a surface with drain leading to a biobed. 	<p>There are routines that ensures that the requirement is met.</p>			



		FULFILLED RULE?			
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a sufficiently large, leak proof slab with a collector. • On biologically active ground, e.g. in field or on a lawn. The exact area used shall be varied every time. - If filling/cleaning is carried out on the field, mobile filling equipment shall be used with a tank for water and storage area intended for plant protection products. - When carrying out filling and cleaning, a safe distance of 30 m shall be observed from wells, ditches, watercourses and lakes. If a slab with collector or a biobed is used a distance of 15 m shall be observed. - Water taken directly from a watercourses, well or similar source may only be used for filling via a separate pump, i.e. not via the sprayer's pump. <p>The size of the biobed and slab shall be at least as big as the width and length of the sprayer when being transported.</p>				
2.20.1	<p>Parking of uncleaned sprayers shall be on an approved filling area according to point 2.20, alt. under a roof if the sprayer is empty.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Uncleaned sprayer is parked on approved filling area. b) Empty sprayer is parked under roof. 			
RECORDS OF APPLICATION					
<p>2.21</p> <p>S</p>	<p>Records shall be kept of plant protection products applications and be saved at the company for at least 3 years.</p> <p><i>NB! Applies even if the treatment is done by an outside provider.</i></p>	<p>There are records from every treatment.</p>			
<p>2.22.1</p> <p>S</p>	<p>The plant protection application records shall contain information confirming that consideration has been given to the environment and food safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - product used (in the same way as indicated on the label of the product) - dosage - exact date and time - site - who applies the plant protection products - reason for treatment. - withholding period - date of harvesting. 	<p>There are plant protection application records which contains complete details.</p>			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
	<p>If substances which are toxic to bees are used, the register shall be supplemented with information about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the location of blooming vegetation (crop or weed). - time chosen for treatment with respect to pollinating insects. <p>If the application has been done outdoors, the following additional information is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - temperature and wind conditions - protected objects - safe distance to protected objects - precautions taken to protect against any environmental impact when filling and cleaning. <p><i>NB! Details of any withholding time and harvesting date can otherwise be kept in the harvesting or other similar register, provided that the site and date of the plant protection product application can be traced to the application records.</i></p>				
PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES					
2.23.1	<p>A safe distance shall be maintained during pest control treatment to protect lakes and watercourses.</p>	<p>a) Notes in spray records showing that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 12 m protection distance is maintained to water sources - a protection distance of at least 6 m is maintained to lakes and watercourses that are water-bearing all year round (calculated from the shoreline at high tide) and small waters - at least 2 m protection distance is maintained to drainage wells / stone pockets and smaller ditches adapted protective distances are maintained against water sources, lakes, watercourses and surrounding land (the distance shall be adapted to the conditions prevailing at the site when the spreading is carried out). <p>Note that the customized protection distance can never be less than the fixed protection distances specified above.</p> <p>b) (Field) map is available with 12- and 6-meter protection distances marked.</p> <p>c) Drainage wells are covered with whole lids and the soil around the wells (at least 2 m) is biologically active by covering with straw or other vegetation.</p>			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
2.24.1 S	<p>Integrated pest management shall be carried out with regard to crop rotations.</p> <p>If the culture ends before 15 July and no cash crop is established on the field the same year a catch crop shall be sown.</p> <p><i>A well-planned crop rotation should be 4 years and include crops from different crop families. But depending on the culture the time could need to be longer.</i></p>	<p>a) There are saved plant cultivation plans for the last 7 years.</p> <p>b) General recommendations on good crop rotation for the current crop / culture are followed.</p> <p>c) There are justification for deviations from general recommendations</p>			
2.24.2	<p>It shall be possible to justify activities involving the use of plant protection products and carry them out at the ideal time.</p> <p><i>Justification for the application can be corroborated by means of, for instance, letters on the subject of pest control, advice or own observations regarding the presence of vermin, insects, diseases and weeds.</i></p>	<p>There is documentation that justify every plant protection application (chemical or biological organisms).</p>			
2.24.3	<p>There shall be pest control operations taken during cultivation to reduce the presence and consequences of attacks by pests and weeds, thereby reducing the need to use chemical plant protection products.</p> <p><i>EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Selecting a resistant variety</i> - <i>Promoting beneficial organisms.</i> 	<p>Example of at least one action which has been taken is accounted for.</p>			
2.24.4	<p>Pest control activities shall be based on field samples/inspection or forecasts/warnings.</p>	<p>Actions which can be described as observation and monitoring of plant pests has been carried out and are used for planning plant protection interventions.</p> <p><i>EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>mildew observations on plants.</i> - <i>scurf observations (the scurf warning system can be used).</i> - <i>embankment samples, along with visual observation to assess the situation regarding pests.</i> - <i>use of forecast and warning systems for dart moth, carrot flies, onion downy mildew etc.</i> - <i>adhesive cards for monitoring pest insects.</i> 			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
2.24.5	Assessment of the pest control activities shall be done.	There is assessment of the pest control activities that includes at least one relevant measure. <i>EXAMPLES OF MEASURES</i> - note of the effect of the treatments in the journal for plant protection treatments. - use of zero box in field.			
2.24.6	Biological control and so-called NIS shall be used primarily in cultures where such methods are available.	a) Plant protection journal and / or other documentation is available. b) If chemical plant protection products have been used, this can be justified.			
2.24.7	Deposits of biological control agents/organisms and so-called NIS shall be recorded.	There are records. <i>The delivery document can be used as a basis for this if the date of release is noted.</i>			
2.24.8 Only applies to: - Greenhouse	To prevent the propagation and spread of pests and diseases, greenhouses with fittings and installations shall be kept clean. The ground inside and around the greenhouse shall be kept free of weeds.	There are routines for - cleaning between cultures and in the ongoing growing period. - keeping the insides of greenhouses and their immediate vicinity outside free of weeds.			
2.24.9 Only applies to: - Greenhouse	Localised treatment shall be carried out primarily when using chemical plant protection products in greenhouse cultivation.	Routines are available for plant protection treatment in greenhouses.			
2.24.10	The surface area of bare ground shall be restricted in fruit cultivation. The weed-free surface shall not exceed 50% of the total surface or 50% of the entire tree crown's width.	Inspection of the crops shows that the requirement is met.			
2.24.11 Only applies to: - Potato	To counteract propagation of potato cyst nematode, analysis of occurrence shall take place every year before planting. In the event of a proven presence, plant cultivation advisers shall be hired for advice on control measures. Exceptions apply: - For new potatoes harvested by 1 July. - If potato cultivation has not taken place on the shift in the last 20 years. <i>Note that the requirement for analysis also applies when a resistant variety is grown, unless the cultivation of the resistant variety is part of a control strategy after proven presence. Then the plant cultivation advisers' recommendations regarding analysis shall be followed.</i>	a) Answers of analysis or other documentation shows that sampling and analysis has taken place according to one of the following alternatives: - A collection sample per shift and season has been taken out and analyzed. - One sample per 10 ha of potato cultivation land and season has been taken out for analysis and the sampling has been distributed so that all potato cultivation plots are covered by sampling during a five-year period. In cases where the presence has been detected, the presence of nematodes has been located before the following season by collection sample per shift. b) In the event of any proven presence, advice on control measures is applied.			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
2.24.12 Only applies to: - Strawberries	The growing period for strawberries shall not be no more than 4 full harvest years. <i>When calculating the full harvest year, the establishment period should not be considered, nor the years when full harvest has not been achieved.</i>	Cultivation documentation and field inspections show that the specified culture period is applied.			
2.24.13 Only applies to: - Strawberries	During a culture period of 4 full harvest years, preventive measures against needle nematode and lesion nematode shall be taken. If a high incidence is detected, planting should be avoided, and another shift selected.	There are analytical results or other documentation that show that: a) a pooled sample from each parcel has been analysed for the presence of needle nematode and lesion nematodes prior to the establishment of strawberry plants. b) in cases where presence has been demonstrated, plant cultivation advisers shall be engaged for control advice. c) the advice is followed and in case of high incidence the shift is not used.			
2.24.14 Only applies to: - Strawberries	Another crop shall be grown for at least 3 years between strawberry crops.	Cultivation documentation and field inspections show that the specified crop rotation is applied.			

3 HARVEST					
The purpose of rules about pre-harvest preparations and harvest-related procedures is to ensure that the products are not and will not become contaminated.					
					FULFILLED RULE?
CONTROL POINT		DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
3.1 	Procedures shall be in place to ensure that the registered withholding times are observed.	a) There are details in the register about the actual harvest date that confirm that withholding times have been observed. b) Details in the register are accurate with regard to the site, crop/group of plants and time of treatment, especially in situations where continuous harvesting is involved. c) If only a section of a field/cultivation area has been treated, signs in the field clearly marks the relevant section and indicate the earliest date when harvesting can commence.			
3.2	Harvested/packed products and packaging material used in the harvesting operation shall be protected against contamination.	a) Harvested/packed products are protected during the night. b) Harvested products and packaging material are covered and protected against contamination during harvesting and packaging in the field. c) The collection/storage point for harvested/packed products is cleaned in such a way to protect the products against contamination.			
3.3 	There shall be procedures in place to ensure that tools and equipment used during harvesting are cleaned, maintained and stored so that harvested products are not subject to contamination.	a) Boxes/crates/containers are only used for harvested products. b) Crates, harvesting tools and harvesting equipment are cleaned, maintained, and stored so that they are protected against contamination.			


4 HANDLING AFTER HARVESTING INCL. REFRIGERATION, STORAGE, PACKING, TRANSPORT

All measures during the operation which can influence the quality of the end products must be implemented in a way that guarantees good product quality and hygienic handling. Any risk of contamination of the products must be kept to a minimum even during tasks carried out after harvesting.

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
4.1	Packaging material (including return crates), which come into contact with foodstuffs shall be clean, hygienic and approved for food, and shall be stored in clean, hygienic areas.	The company can show or explain how it is guaranteed that: a) packaging material: plastic film, bags, boxes, crates etc. have been approved for their purpose. b) packaging material are stored cleanly and safely, and under cover, if appropriate.			
4.2	Water used for washing the final product, including any ice used during handling associated with harvesting, shall maintain a microbiological quality which meets the requirements for drinking water. This requirement applies to: - the production of ice, - the washing of potatoes and root vegetables in the final rinsing stage, - any rinsing/dehusking of fresh products.	The company shall be able to show or explain how it is guaranteed that: a) packaging material - plastic film, bags, boxes, crates etc. have been approved for their purpose. b) packaging material are stored cleanly and safely, and under cover, if appropriate.			
4.3	There shall be procedures in place for verifying temperature and air humidity (if appropriate) when products are stored at the company.	There is documentation (if appropriate) on temperature and air humidity check carried out for harvested and/or packed products stored at the company.			
4.4	No penetrating light shall be allowed in long-term warehouses where light-sensitive products are stored.	Light does not penetrate premises where light-sensitive products (such as potatoes) are stored long term.			
4.5	Vehicles used to transport harvested products shall be maintained and cleaned to a sufficient extent to ensure that products are not contaminated.	a) There are procedures in place for cleaning and maintaining vehicles used to transport harvested products. b) Vehicles/trucks etc. also used for other purposes, are thoroughly cleaned before they are used for harvested products.			
4.5.1	Post-harvest treatment shall only be used for treating potatoes and then with chemical agents containing the active substance 1,4-Dimethylnaphthalene or Spearmint oil. No other use of chemical products for post-harvest treatment, after harvest, of certified products is permitted.	There is documentation, e.g. records of plant product applications that confirm that treatment has not been carried out.			


5 TRACEABILITY AND LABELLING OF PRODUCTS

Correct labelling of and documentation for products is a vital tool in terms of traceability, making it possible to track and recall products which are not safe.

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
5.1	<p>It shall be possible to trace products sold from the company to the recipient. Documentation shall be saved for at least 1 years and contain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the recipient's name and address - product types - identification of product and degree of certification - delivery date - quantity. 	There is documentation for products sold from the company.			
5.2 	Packaged product batches supplied by the company shall be labelled with information making it possible to track the product batch even to the packager.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Statement is made on the labelling rules including rules for quality classification. b) Statement is made on how the rules are applied to certified production. c) Labelling on finished products meets the requirements. 			
5.3	<p>It shall be possible to trace own produced products back to the production unit. Documentation shall contain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - company name - farm, packing department etc. 	There is documentation that make it possible to trace products back to the production unit at the company.			
5.4 Only applies to: Sprouts	Sprouts shall be traceable through the whole product chain.	<p>There is documentation with the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Description of the seeds or sprouts, taxonomic name included. b) Volume or amount of seeds or sprouts being delivered. c) Name and address of the food business which the seeds and sprouts are being delivered to. d) Name and address of the recipient if it is another than the food business which the seeds or sprouts are being delivered to. e) A reference which enable identification of the batch. f) Dispatch date. 			
5.5	<p>Routines for segregation shall be in place if there is any parallel production. If there is any risk of confusion, different varieties shall be used.</p> <p><i>Parallel production arises when all the production of the same product at the certified company, is not included in the certification.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) There is documentation on routines for segregation. b) The staff follows and understand the routines for segregation. c) There is documentation over the quantities produced and sold respectively. 			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
5.6 S	<p>There shall be a written plan for recall.</p> <p><i>By recall is meant to withdraw products from the next stage, i.e. sales stage / shop / restaurant etc.</i></p>	<p>In the recall plan it is clear</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the circumstances in which food is to be withdrawn - responsible person at the company who informs everyone who has received the goods - what information is to be provided, e.g. a checklist - how products that are recalled should be handled - in which cases any sampling shall take place - how to contact authorities and certification bodies - contact details for customers, authorities, certification bodies and responsible staff. 			


6 BASIC CONDITIONS FOR PRODUCT SAFETY					
<p>The basic conditions describe general preventive measures which minimise the risk of contamination from waste, pests, chemical products, and shortcomings in hygienic handling processes. Measures and procedures for keeping the place clean and tidy form the basis for a company's efforts towards safe production and safe products.</p>					
			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
6.1	Premises shall be clean and tidy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The worksite gives a clean and tidy impression. b) There are designated places for storing equipment/material used during the operation. c) There are specific areas for handling and storing waste. 			
6.2 S	<p>There shall be routines for vermin control that includes preventive measures preventing vermin's (rodents, birds, insects) from entering and/or establishing themselves in areas where products are stored or handled.</p> <p>Any pest control executed shall be documented: name of compounds, amount of compounds used, date when the agent was applied and planned finish date, site, service provider, and type of pest.</p> <p><i>NOTE! A special permit is required to use rat poisons (rodenticides) by oneself.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Openings are tight, possibly provided with protection. b) Waste that can become food is removed. c) Areas closest to buildings are kept free of vegetation and other material that may provide protection. d) Documentation is available on possible pest-control. 			
6.3 S	Any waste shall be handled and stored in a way to prevent pollution and the spread of infection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) All waste is disposed of by the municipality's return and recycling system or by another approved recipient. b) Journal of type and amount of hazardous waste e.g. oils, pesticides, paint that occurs on the company are available. c) Receipts / invoices or waste records showing that hazardous waste has been disposed of in an approved manner are available. 			

	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	FULFILLED RULE?		
			YES	NO	N/A.
6.4 	There shall be routines for hygienic handling of the waste that arises in the daily handling of fresh products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Discarded products and other waste that may pose a hygiene risk are kept separate from fresh products. b) Waste storage containers are covered if the contents and handling pose a risk of contamination of finished products. c) Areas where waste is handled regularly are cleaned according to an established cleaning schedule and disinfected if necessary. 			
6.5	Fertilizers shall be stored and handled so that food is not contaminated.	There are routines that ensure that storage and handling of mineral and organic fertilizers takes place in an orderly manner, well separated from plants, packaging materials and food incl. harvested products, so that risks of contamination are eliminated.			
6.6	<p>Storage of chemical products shall take place in a safe manner for humans, animals, and the environment.</p> <p><i>NOTE! See specific requirements for plant protection products in section 2.14.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Storage of chemical products takes place separately from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - food, incl. harvested products and packaging materials - unauthorized persons incl. children b) Chemical products are stored and handled, as far as practicable, in original packaging. If a package must be divided, the new package shall be marked in the same way as the original package with: name, danger symbol and any colour code. c) Storage and handling takes place so that leakage to soil and water does not occur. d) Current safety data sheets for the products stored are available. e) Storage of chemical products that are flammable or classified as explosive, are separate from other chemicals and comply with the above requirements. 			
6.7	There shall be no risk of products coming into contact with or mixing with plants or products that are considered allergens.	<p>Preventive routines for products not being contaminated during any step, in cultivation and handling exist and are applied.</p> <p><i>Examples of allergens that can occur are celery, mustard, sesame seeds, lupine, gluten-containing cereals and nuts.</i></p>			
6.8	All the workforce who come into contact with products during harvesting, sorting, packing, and handling shall wear work/protective clothing that is clean, suitable for the purpose and that protects the products from contamination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) All the workforce have work/protective clothing suitable for the purpose. Product and type of task determine the choice of clothing. b) If gloves are used, there are instructions on use, replacement, washing, etc. 			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
6.9	<p>Smoking, snus use and consumption of food and drink shall be restricted to special places.</p> <p>Exceptions for drinking water in plastic bottles when working in the field and in greenhouses.</p>	<p>The company can show how to manage the risks and that they have set up places for:</p> <p>a) smoking and snus b) intake of food, incl. chewing gum, and drink.</p>			
6.10	<p>Premises where fresh products are sorted, plastered, packed, etc., shall be appropriate. Good order shall be maintained so that contamination of products is prevented.</p>	<p>Only materials and equipment needed for work in connection with handling/packing are available on the premises. Except larger spaces where clear separation/demarcation prevents contamination.</p>			
6.11 S	<p>If the tasks are distributed over several people, there shall be written routines for cleaning, maintenance and waste management, which include all premises incl. equipment, where products are sorted, packed, handled, stored and refrigerated.</p> <p>Measures performed shall be recorded.</p> <p>Exceptions from written routines can be made for less sensitive products, small product volumes and/or easier handling of products where the risk of contamination of the final product is low.</p>	<p>a) Written routines exist and are known by the workforce. b) Record keeping of measures performed can be presented.</p>			
6.12 S	<p>There shall be preventive measures to avoid contamination of products with splinters of glass and hard plastic. There are written safety routines for possible accidents with glass and plastic splinters.</p>	<p>a) Light bulbs and installations hanging above products or materials used in the handling of products are of a safe type or covered/protected. b) There are written instructions that ensure that broken glass and hard plastic can be removed and handled so that contamination of products is not risked. c) The instructions cover all places and situations where products are harvested, handled and stored.</p>			
6.13	<p>Domestic animals shall not come into contact with fresh products.</p>	<p>There are measures to prevent domestic animals from coming into contact with fresh produce (unharvested and harvested).</p>			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
6.14 S	<p>There shall be written hygiene routines to avoid physical, microbial, and chemical contamination, which include the critical work steps. Routines shall be known by everyone at the company and applied by all workforce, incl. management.</p> <p>Written routines and instructions shall be designed so that it is understood by the workforce. If necessary, the information shall be translated into languages that the workforce can understand, or instructive images (pictograms) can be used.</p>	<p>a) All the workforce are introduced to how to avoid physical, microbial and chemical contamination of products in their work.</p> <p>b) Equipment for hand washing (non-perfumed soap, water) and hand drying (paper towels) are located near the workplace.</p> <p>c) There are clear signs where the workforce are encouraged to wash their hands before returning to work.</p> <p>d) Written evidence is available, e.g. signed receipt of instructions, showing that the workforce have received oral and written instructions regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - obligation to report ill health and other infections - personal hygiene and toilet visits - wound care and hand cleaning - personal behaviour, e.g. rules for smoking, snus, spitting, etc. - instructions on work clothes/protective clothing - intake of food and drink - handling of fresh products and harvest packaging. 			
6.15	<p>The workforce shall have access to a toilet in the vicinity of their work.</p>	<p>a) The workforce have access to a fixed or mobile toilet or reasonable means of transport to the toilet.</p> <p>b) The equipment maintains a good standard of hygiene, is made of materials that are easy to clean and equipped with a collection device designed to prevent contamination in the field.</p> <p>c) The toilet does not have an entrance directly to the place where products are handled, except if there is a self-closing door.</p>			
6.16 S	<p>Visitors, service providers for e.g. installation, repair, maintenance, and inspection, shall be informed of basic rules concerning hygiene, order, and safety.</p>	<p>There are hygiene and order rules as well as safety regulations aimed at visitors and service providers.</p> <p><i>EXAMPLE</i> <i>Written instructions that are posted in places where they can be read by visitors.</i></p>			

7 EMERGENCY AND ACCIDENT PROCEDURES					
Emergency and accident procedures are important for ensuring rapid, effective action whenever incidents of this kind arise. It is also important from a work environment perspective.					
					FULFILLED RULE?
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
7.1.1 S	Routines shall be in place to prevent injury and protect people, animals, and property in the event of emergencies and accidents. Routines / instructions shall be written in a language understood by the company's workforce.	a) Routines are known at the company and contain information on how to meet risks and be prepared for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - water outages - flooding - power outages - fire - accidents involving chemical products. b) A telephone directory is available with important numbers for emergency and emergency preparedness with associated routines. The telephone list is known by everyone at the company, is easily accessible and the notices are in a clearly visible place. c) Fire fighting equipments are inspected and are appropriately located.			
7.1.2 S	There shall be a current (map/drawing) that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - includes all workplaces - describes where objects important for emergency and accident preparedness are located - the map/drawing is on display in a clearly visible place (does not apply to sole proprietorships) - is available for the emergency services if necessary. 	Map/drawing shall at least include the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - emergency exits/escape routes for animals and people in case of fire or other danger - first aid equipment - fire extinguisher/hydrant or extinguishing water - main switch for electricity - emergency shut-off valves for gas and water. Examples of other important objects that can be included on the map/drawing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - place of assembly in case of danger - tanks and oil tanks - chemical storage - safety data sheets for chemical products - place for filling and cleaning plant protection sprayer (e.g. biobed) - setup/storage of crop protection sprayer - cold storage - storage place for explosive substances - gas tubes - connectors for standby generator. 			

	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	FULFILLED RULE?		
			YES	NO	N/A.
7.1.3 	Filling and storage of flammable liquids (fuels such as petrol and diesel, and oils) shall take place in such a way that leakage and the risk of spreading to groundwater cannot occur.	a) Documentation is available certifying that the tanks have been and approved (e.g. certificate) for use, and that they are in good condition. b) Cisterns are placed in such a place that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - avoid the risk of collision - that any spills can be observed and/or captured without risk of spreading. 			



OPTIONAL RULES FOR CLIMATE CERTIFICATION IP SIGILL FRUIT & VEGETABLE



OPTIONAL RULES FOR CLIMATE CERTIFICATION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES (EXCLUDING GREENHOUSES)

1K ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN THE COMPANY AND REFRIGERANTS

By streamlining energy use and replacing fossil energy with renewable energy at the company, the climate impact from production can be reduced. Several synthetic refrigerants act as strong greenhouse gases and it is therefore important to reduce their leakage into the atmosphere and replace them as far as possible with natural refrigerants that have a lower climate impact.

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
1.1 K	<p>An energy survey shall be prepared for the production processes and activities. The survey shall be renewed at least every 5 years and in the event of major changes in production.</p> <p>Energy use shall be divided into electrical energy, diesel oil, heating oil, biofuel, such as straw, wood chips, pellets and possibly other fuels.</p>	<p>a) A dated survey is available of the certified production's or alternatively the entire plant's, annual direct energy use.</p> <p>b) Energy use can be proven with invoices or similar.</p>			
1.2 K	<p>Based on the energy survey, key figures for the annual amount of energy used as below shall be calculated every 5 years.</p> <p>1. Use amount of direct energy in relation to area for cultivation (kWh per hectare).</p> <p>2. Fuel use in cultivation (kWh per hectare).</p> <p>The key figure 1 shall be calculated by summing electricity, diesel, heating oil and possibly other fuels.</p>	<p>Key figures are calculated.</p> <p>If the energy survey only covers the certified production, the key figures shall be calculated as kWh/ha certified area.</p> <p>If the survey covers the entire facility, the key figures shall be calculated as kWh/ha total area.</p>			
1.3 K	<p>Based on the energy survey, a five-year plan for streamlining energy use will be drawn up and implemented. The plan shall be renewed at least every 5 years.</p>	<p>a) There is a plan with proposals for energy efficiency for e.g. fertilization, diesel use, drying, transport and heating/cooling and changed routines and behaviours (e.g. trimming and maintenance of ventilation, lighting and transport planning).</p> <p>b) Planned activities have been completed within the set time.</p>			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
<p>1.4 K</p> <p>S</p>	<p>The use of renewable energy and renewable fuels in certified production will increase according to the following schedule: 2025: 50% of direct energy use will come from renewable sources 2028: 100% of direct energy use will come from renewable sources.</p> <p>The share of renewable energy shall be calculated every year. The calculation shall include the use of electricity, fuel, fuel oil and other fuels.</p> <p>Until 2030, own production of renewable energy may be set off against the use of fossil energy sources.</p> <p>Renewable energy refers to hydro-power, wind power, solar energy, geothermal energy (e.g. geothermal heat) and biofuels. Peat is not considered renewable.</p>	<p>a) Calculation of the share of renewable energy is documented. The calculation is made for the certified part of the company or for the entire company.</p> <p>b) If own energy production is included in the calculation, there is documentation of the amount of energy produced.</p> <p>c) In the case of part ownership in a biogas plant, wind turbine or other plant, the total energy production is distributed according to the shares owned by the company.</p>			
<p>1.5 K</p>	<p>The electricity used shall come 100% from renewable energy sources, such as eco-labelled electricity or equivalent. The requirement shall be met no later than one year after entry into the certification.</p>	<p>a) Agreement with electricity company, with date of signing and duration of the agreement, shows that the requirement is met.</p> <p>b) When using self-produced electricity, there is documentation that shows this.</p>			
<p>1.6 K</p>	<p>Leakage from refrigeration systems containing synthetic refrigerants shall be kept at a low level.</p> <p>Leakage checks shall be carried out as follows: - For plants containing refrigerant corresponding to at least 5 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents, an inspection shall be carried out at least once a year. - For plants containing refrigerant corresponding to at least 50 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents, a check shall be made at least once every 6 months.</p> <p>Exemptions from the requirement apply to systems that are hermetically sealed and marked as such and contain refrigerants corresponding to a maximum of 10 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents.</p>	<p>Documentation from inspections is available.</p>			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
1.7 K	<p>When investing in refrigeration systems, natural refrigerants shall be demanded in the first place.</p> <p>Natural refrigerants are e.g. carbon dioxide, ammonia, butane, and propane.</p>	<p>One of the following options is met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New refrigeration systems contain natural refrigerants. - Documentation is available that shows system alternatives containing natural refrigerants. Choice of another alternative can be justified. 			

2K TRANSPORT AND MACHINE USE

The aim of the rules is to reduce the climate impact from transport and use of machines within the company.

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
2.1 K	<p>Drivers who are permanent employees and who drive at least 80 hours per year in the certified business shall have training in economical driving. The training shall cover at least half a day, where individual and supervised practice is alternated with theory.</p> <p>For drivers who are seasonal employees and drive at least 80 hours in the certified business, economical driving shall be included as part of the introduction at the beginning of the employment.</p> <p>The requirement shall be met no later than 1 year after entry into the certification.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) For permanent drivers, there is a certificate from the completed course. b) For seasonal employees, approaches to training in connection with the introduction can be reported. 			

3K NITROGEN FLOW DURING CROP PRODUCTION					
Efficient utilization of nitrogen is one of the most important measures to reduce the climate impact of production. In cultivation, smaller amounts of residual nitrogen mean that the risk of nitrous oxide escaping from the soil is reduced.					
					FULFILLED RULE?
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
<p>3.1 K</p> <p>S</p> <p>Only applies to: Veg- etables fields -Potato -Straw- berries</p>	<p>A nitrogen balance shall be calculated every year.</p>	<p>There is a current nitrogen balance.</p>			
<p>3.2 K</p> <p>Only applies to: Veg- etables fields -Potato -Straw- berries</p>	<p>There shall be a systematic work to make the use of nitrogen more efficient. The effect of the work shall be calculated and documented in the form of key figures for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - surplus of kg N per hectare (added - removed) - percentage utilization rate (removed / added x100). 	<p>a) Based on the nitrogen balance, measures to reduce the amount of excess nitrogen have been identified and implemented.</p> <p>b) The key figures are compiled as an average for the last five-year period (starting at entry into the certification).</p>			

4K USE OF ORGANIC FERTILIZERS AND MINERAL FERTILIZERS

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
4.1 K	Urine and liquid manure shall not be spread in the autumn for autumn sown cereals. Exceptions are allowed for soils with a clay content of at least 15%.	a) Plant cultivation journal or equivalent shows that the time of manure spreading meets the requirement. b) When spreading to autumn-sown cereals, there are analytical results that confirm that the current plots have a clay content of at least 15%.			
4.2 K	Incorporation of manure and digestate shall take place within four hours when spreading on open ground. Exceptions are allowed for deep manure.	Plant cultivation journal or equivalent shows that spreading technology, time and method of incorporation meet the requirement.			
4.3 K	For dimensioning of optimal yield, the nitrogen content (ammonium nitrogen) in liquid manure and urine shall be determined at least once a year and container. The samples shall be taken while stirring in as close a connection as possible to spreading.	Dated results from the laboratory or own analysis with a nitrogen jar are available.			
4.4 K	Dried manure shall only be used if the drying is done with 100 percent renewable energy sources.	Certificates from the supplier of dried manure are available which show that only renewable energy sources have been used during the drying.			
4.5 K	Mineral fertilizers containing urea shall not be used. Exceptions are allowed for foliar fertilization.	Documentation of plant cultivation, delivery notes or the like, shows that used mineral fertilizers do not contain urea.			
4.6 K	Mineral fertilizers shall be produced in a way that causes emissions of a maximum of 4.0 kg CO ₂ equivalents per kg N.	From the supplier are: - certificate that this is fulfilled via a third-party verification or - an openly reported calculation model of emissions.			

5K MEASURES FOR CARBON STORAGE IN SOIL

A catch-crop stores carbon from the air in the soil through its growing root system, thus reducing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. In addition, the crop contributes to a reduced leakage of nitrogen to the surrounding environment.

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
5.1 K	<p>Catch-crops shall be sown in fields where the last harvest takes place on 31 July or earlier. Sowing should take place as soon as possible after the last harvest. The requirement applies in so-called nitrate sensitive areas south of the 60th parallel north.</p> <p>Exemption from the requirement when a market crop is to be established on the site later the same year.</p> <p>In Sweden, all nitrate-sensitive areas are south of the 60th parallel north.</p>	<p>Cultivation journal and documentation of the date of harvest show that the requirement is met.</p>			

6K CULTIVATION ON ORGANIC SOILS

Greenhouse gas emissions from organic soils are many times higher than from mineral soils. According to the latest research, what is grown on organic soil does not matter for the size of the emissions. Through re-wetting to wetlands or planting forests, emissions can be greatly reduced, while spontaneous overgrowth results in continued high emissions.

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
6.1 K	<p>No establishment of new cultivation may be done on organic soils.</p> <p>If organic soils are permanently taken out of production from 2021 onwards, re-wetting or planting of forest will take place on these.</p>	<p>a) There is no ditch to establish new cultivation on organic soils.</p> <p>b) On organic soil that is permanently taken out of production, re-wetting or planting of forest has taken place.</p>			

7K MANAGEMENT OF GRASSLAND/GREEN MANURING

With nitrogen-fixing legumes in the grass, the fertilizer supply can be reduced.

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
7.1 K	Leys shall include legumes with at least 10% by weight of the seed mixture when sown. Exceptions can be allowed for grassland on organic soil.	That legumes are included in the ley according to the requirement is stated when inspecting in the field, or from documentation showing the proportion of legumes in the seed mixture, (e.g. delivery note or recipe for mixing quantities when using your own grass seed mixture).			
7.2 VK S	When fertilizing grass mixtures, the Swedish Board of Agriculture's recommendations for reduced fertilization of grass mixtures in relation to the proportion of clover, including manure, shall be used.	a) Notes can be found in the crop cultivation plan or similar on the share of the plot clover at the time of fertilization. b) The fertilization plan states that the fertilizer application has been adapted to the clover content according to the recommendations of the national control authority for fertilization.			

OPTIONAL RULES FOR CLIMATE CERTIFICATION OF GREEN-HOUSES PRODUCTION

1VK ENERGY USE IN THE COMPANY AND REFRIGERANTS

By streamlining energy use and replacing fossil energy with renewable energy at the company, the climate impact from production can be reduced. Several synthetic refrigerants act as strong greenhouse gases and it is therefore important to reduce their leakage into the atmosphere and replace them as far as possible with natural refrigerants that have a lower climate impact.

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
1.1VK	An energy survey shall be prepared for the production processes and activities. The survey shall be renewed at least every 5 years and in the event of major changes in production. Energy use shall be divided into electrical energy, diesel oil, fuel oil, biofuel, such as straw, wood chips, pellets and possibly other fuels.	a) A dated survey is available of the certified production's, or alternatively the entire plant's, annual direct energy use. b) Energy use can be proven with invoices or similar.			
1.2 VK	Key figures for the annual amount of energy used in relation to the production area or unit produced shall be calculated every year.	Key figures are calculated for the certified production, alternatively for the entire plant.			

			FULFILLED RULE?		
	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	YES	NO	N/A.
1.3 VK	Based on the energy survey, a five-year plan for streamlining energy use will be drawn up and implemented. The plan shall be renewed at least every 5 years.	<p>a) There is a plan with proposals for energy efficiency for e.g. heating, lighting, cooling, ventilation, and compressed air and changing routines and behaviours, (e.g. lighting and transport planning).</p> <p>b) Planned activities have been completed within the set time.</p>			
1.4 VK S	<p>The use of renewable energy and renewable fuels in the certified business will increase according to the following schedule:</p> <p>2020: 80% of direct energy use will come from renewable sources</p> <p>2025: 90% of direct energy use will come from renewable sources</p> <p>2028: 100% of direct energy use will come from renewable sources. Exceptions when a reserve heat source that is not powered by renewable fuels may be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in case of downtime - in extremely cold weather when the ordinary heat source is not sufficient to maintain a constant temperature. <p>The share of renewable energy shall be calculated every year. The calculation shall include the use of electricity, fuel and other fuels.</p> <p>Until 2030, own production of renewable energy may be set off against the use of fossil energy sources.</p> <p>Renewable energy refers to hydro-power, wind power, solar energy, geothermal energy (e.g. rock heat), biofuels and waste heat from e.g. industry. Peat is not considered renewable. Please note that RT chips that contain painted and treated wood are classified as waste and special requirements are then set for the incineration plant.</p>	<p>a) Calculation of the share of renewable energy is documented. The calculation is made for the certified production or for the entire plant.</p> <p>b) If own energy production is included in the calculation, there is documentation of the amount of energy produced.</p> <p>c) In the case of part ownership in a biogas plant, wind turbine or other plant, the total energy production is distributed according to the shares owned by the company.</p> <p>d) When using a reserve heat source that is not powered by renewable fuels after the year 2028, the cause and date are documented.</p>			
1.5 VK	The electricity used shall come 100% from renewable energy sources, such as eco-labelled electricity or equivalent. The requirement shall be met no later than one year after entry into the certification.	Agreement with electricity company, with date of signing and duration of the agreement, shows that the requirement is met.			

	CONTROL POINT	DETAILED REQUIREMENTS AND VERIFICATION	FULFILLED RULE?		
			YES	NO	N/A.
1.6 VK	<p>When using heated greenhouses, thermal screens or plastic sheeting shall be used when cultivation takes place during the period 15 October to 1 April. Exceptions apply to double layer greenhouses.</p>	<p>Thermal screens or plastic sheeting is found in heated greenhouses and is used during the period 15 October to 1 April.</p>			
1.7 VK	<p>Drivers who are permanent employees and who drive at least 80 hours per year in the certified business shall have training in economical driving. The training shall cover at least half a day, where individual and supervised practice is mixed with theory.</p> <p>For drivers who are seasonal employees and drive at least 80 hours in the certified business, economical driving should be included as part of the introduction at the beginning of the employment.</p> <p>The requirement shall be met no later than 1 year after entry into the certification.</p>	<p>a) For permanent drivers, there is a certificate from the completed course.</p> <p>b) For seasonal employees, approaches to training in connection with the introduction can be reported.</p>			
1.8 VK	<p>Leakage from refrigeration systems containing synthetic refrigerants shall be kept at a low level.</p> <p>Leakage checks shall be carried out as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For plants that contain refrigerant corresponding to at least 5 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents, an inspection shall be carried out at least once a year. - For plants containing refrigerant corresponding to at least 50 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents, the control shall be carried out at least once every 6 months. <p>Exemptions from the requirement apply to systems that are hermetically sealed and marked as such and contain refrigerants that correspond to a maximum of 10 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents.</p>	<p>Documentation from inspections is available.</p>			
1.9 VK	<p>When investing in refrigeration systems, natural refrigerants shall be demanded in the first place.</p> <p>Natural refrigerants are e.g. carbon dioxide, ammonia, butane, and propane.</p>	<p>One of the following options is met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New refrigeration systems contain natural refrigerants - Documentation is available that shows system alternatives containing natural refrigerants. Choice of another alternative can be justified. 			

SUMMARY - IP GENERAL REGULATIONS

IP General Regulations is the framework for the standard, which for instance describes the requirements certification bodies shall fulfil, the competence an auditor must have, how an audit should be conducted and the requirements for producers to be certified. A complete copy of IP General Regulations can be downloaded on www.sigill.se.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF AUDITS

Audits are conducted to verify that the production requirements are met.

A self-assessment is conducted once a year. This involves the producer going through the requirements in the handbook. Any non-compliances must be noted in an action plan and addressed as soon as possible.

An administrative audit is conducted those years when an on-site audit is not conducted. The self-assessment is checked by the certification body, who decides on continued certification.

General audit is when the certification body visit the company and goes through the documentation and controls the production. All production requirements are checked, and any non-compliance noted.

Sample audits are conducted on top of regular audits on 10 % of the companies who will not have an on-site audit that year. The certification body apportion sample audits based on risk as well as randomly.

Extra audits are carried out when the company has had more than 10 deviations during audit, if the same deviations are repeated in three audits in a row and if the certification body has reason to suspect that the requirements for certification are not met. These audits may be unannounced.

RESULT OF THE AUDIT

Following an on-site audit, the auditor writes an audit report listing any non-compliance together with an indication of what should be rectified. Both the producer and the auditor verify the report with their signatures. Non-compliances must be corrected within 28 days (3 months following the initial audit).

APPROVED AUDIT

For the audit to be approved, all non-compliances must be corrected. In some special cases, the certification body may decide to approve certification even though discrepancies remain. This requires an approved action plan that clearly describes how they will be rectified, and some form of evidence that this will occur.

FAILED AUDIT

If the non-compliances are not rectified in time, the certification body decides whether to suspend the company until corrective measures are implemented. Suspension may apply to the whole company or a part of the activities. If non-compliances are still not rectified, the company risks being excluded.

Exclusion can also occur with repeated non-compliances on a critical point or if the shortcoming is so serious that it might seriously damage the credibility of the IP-standard. Excluded or suspended companies may not announce or designate services, products, or raw material as certified products. This is applicable to raw materials and products before and during the time of suspension or exclusion.

CERTIFICATE

The certificate issued after an approved audit is a proof of that the requirements in the handbook have been met. The certificate is valid for 24 months, provided that all requirements in the handbook and in IP General Regulations are met, and provided that the business does not change to any great extent. If there are any special conditions for certification, these will be specified on the certificate.

COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS AGAINST DECISIONS

Any complaints regarding the implementation of the audits: booking, treatment, and assessments, must be submitted directly to the certification body. They are required to have procedures to handle complains.

WITHDRAWAL

Withdrawal from the system is done at your own request to the certification body. Services, raw materials, or products produced after the date of withdrawal are not certified.

KNOWLEDGEABLE AUDITORS

Certification bodies must have a lead auditor that managing the audit process and auditors conducting audits for business onsite. There are detailed requirements regarding the qualifications that all auditors must possess. They should have both theoretical and practical knowledge of the businesses they audit. For the assessments to be as uniform as possible between various inspectors and certification bodies, regular calibrations are performed.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Certified companies are presented on www.sigill.se if the company gives an approval. The certification bodies are obliged to disclose information that a company is certified. However, information concerning the activities of certified company is treated confidentially. Swedac, the authority that oversees the certification bodies' work, will also receive access to information about certified companies. Confidentiality also applies to Swedac.

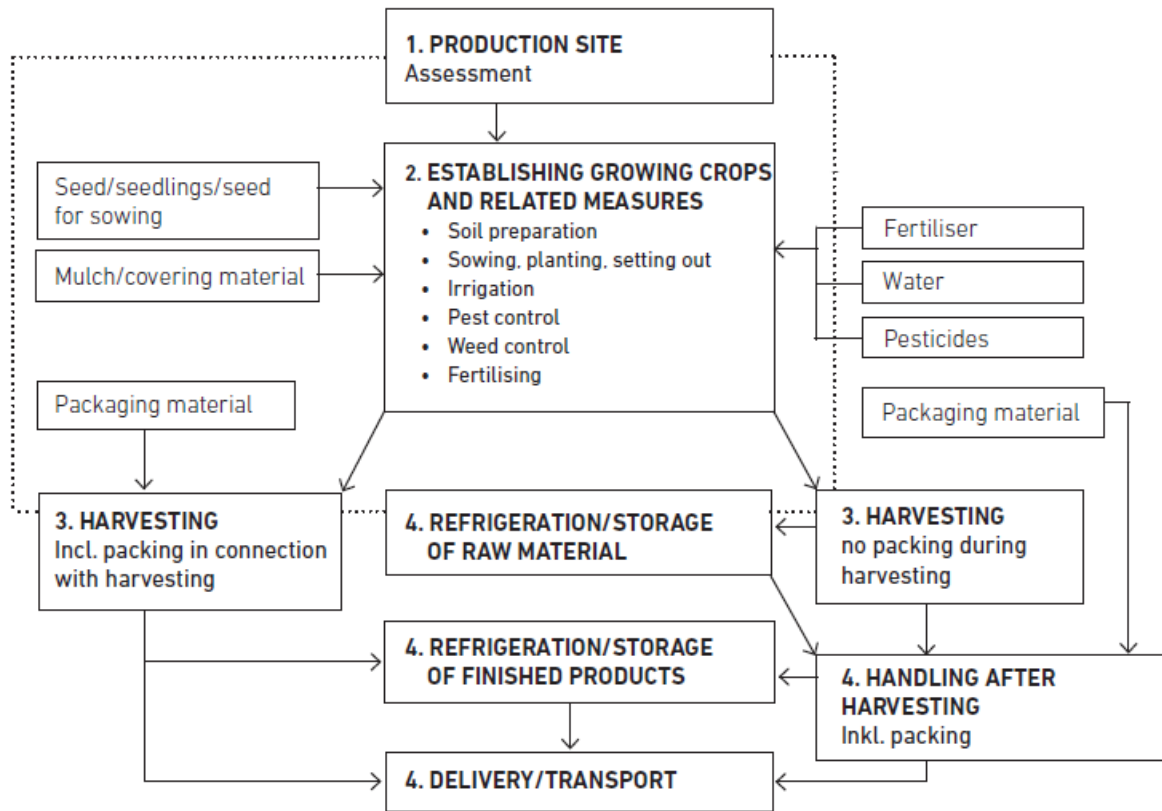
TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CERTIFICATION

Transfer and recognition of an existing certificate involves transferring the responsibility for certification from one certification body to another. The certification body handle the transfer and give the certified company a timeline for the process.

ISSUE OF NEW STANDARDS

Sigill Kvalitetssystem AB will notify members when new standards are published and the date, they commence either on www.sigill.se or by mailing.

APPENDIX 1. FLOW DIAGRAM



COMPANY NAME _____

ASSESSMENT DATE _____

ASSESSED BY _____

APPENDIX 2. QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR BIO FERTILIZERS / ROTARY RESIDUES (RULE 2.4.1)

The requirements for biofertilizer / digestate are reported below.

Metals

Limit values for metal contents in biofertilizer / digestate are shown in Table 1. Sampling for analysis of metals shall take place at least with the frequency shown in Table 2. If the analysis result exceeds the limit value, the amount of biofertilizer / digestate corresponding to the sample will fail and the amount shall be separated. Handling of deviating products. Mean value formation may not be applied in order to make the biofertilizer / digestate meet the requirements.

Table 1. Limit values for metal content in biofertilizers

Metal	Maximum content, mg / kg DS
Lead	100
Cadmium	1
Copper	600
Chromium	100
Mercury	1
Nickel	50
Zinc	800

Visible contaminants

Visible contaminants are foreign objects such as plastic, glass, metal, and composite materials with a size > 2.0 mm. The number of visible contaminants in liquid and solid biofertilizer / digestate remains is determined by monthly samples and a moving average is calculated based on the results from the last twelve-monthly samples.

The moving average for visible contaminants in liquid biofertilizer / digestate must not exceed 10 cm² / kg biofertilizer / digestate. The measured value for individual test results must not exceed 20 cm² / kg. For each ordinary sample (primary sample) sent for analysis, a comparable reference sample shall be saved and stored frozen. After 1-12 hours, a new sample is taken (secondary sample). The secondary sample is placed directly in the freezer. If the analysis result exceeds 20 cm² / kg, the reference sample and the secondary sample are sent for analysis. The mean of all three samples; the primary sample, the reference sample and the secondary sample shall replace the previous analysis result when calculating the moving average. The event must be handled as a deviation. In the case where even the mean value for the three samples would show > 20 cm² / kg, the batch in question is failed.

The moving average for visible contaminants in solid (> 20% DS content) biofertilizer / digestate must not exceed 30 cm² / kg biofertilizer / digestate. The measured value for individual test results must not exceed 60 cm² / kg. For each ordinary sample (primary sample) sent for analysis, a comparable reference sample shall be saved and stored frozen. After 1-12 hours, a new sample is taken (secondary sample). The secondary sample is placed directly in the freezer. If the analysis result exceeds 60 cm² / kg, the reference sample and the secondary sample are sent for analysis. The mean of all three samples; the primary sample, the reference sample and the secondary sample shall replace the previous analysis result when calculating the moving average. The event must be handled as a deviation. In the case where even the mean value for the three samples would show > 60 cm² / kg, the relevant batch is lower. The requirement for visible contaminants must not be met by the application of technology that atomizes visible contaminants so that they are less than 2.0 mm.

Table 2. Minimum permitted sampling and analysis frequency

Total amount received for biological treatment (tonnes / year)	Self-inspection (test / year)					
	Qualification year			Lowest frequency during continuous inspection		
	Everything except bacteriological tests and visible contaminants.	Bacteriological tests.	Visible contaminants.	Everything except bacteriological tests and visible contaminants.	Bacteriological tests.	Visible contaminants.
<5 000	2	4	12	1	4	12
From 5 000	4	4	12	2	4	12
From 10 000	8	4	12	4	4	12

Microbiological contaminants

Representative samples from biofertilizers / digestate, taken during or immediately after processing at the biogas plant to monitor the process, must meet the following requirements:

Escherichia coli $n = 5$, $c = 1$, $m = 1000$, $M = 5000$ i 1 g sample
Explanation of n , m , M , and c is given in Table 3 below.

Please note that Escherichia coli must always be included in the sampling and analysis as above in the final product inspection.

It is voluntary to analyse enterococci. If enterococci are analysed, the requirements of the ABP legislation are:

Enterococci: $n = 5$, $c = 1$, $m = 1000$, $M = 5000$ in 1 g sample.

Representative samples from biofertilizers / digestate, taken at the point of delivery for the final product, must meet the following requirements:

Salmonella: no findings in 25 g sample: $n = 5$, $c = 0$, $m = 0$, $M = 0$

Exemptions from the requirement for separate test points may be granted for final storage in direct connection with processing.

Table 3. Explanation of parameters during sampling

Parameter	Explanation
n	The number of samples to be tested.
m	Limit value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered satisfactory if the number of bacteria in all samples does not exceed m .
M	Maximum value for the number of bacteria; the result is considered unsatisfactory if the number of bacteria in one or more samples is M or more.
c	The number of samples in which the number of bacteria may be between m and M and the sample can nevertheless be accepted, provided that the number of bacteria in other samples is at most m .

Requirements for solid biofertilizer

Germinating seeds and plant parts

Solid biofertilizer / digestate may contain a maximum of two germinating seeds and plant parts per litre.

Organic substance

The product must contain at least 20% organic matter, measured as annealing loss in % by weight of the dry matter.

NOTES

A series of horizontal lines for writing notes.

