

**Additional Annexes  
for inspection authorities**

**to the**

**User Guide  
to the  
food safety  
certificate  
for the potato  
processing industry  
[VVA Certificate]**

**2014-2015 cultivation and storage season**

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## Introduction

An additional annex has been compiled to assist the implementation of the User Guide to the VVA Certificate by the inspection authorities, to ensure that the evaluation criteria are clearly interpreted. See Annex I.

There are various levels at which a potato grower can be refused the VVA Certificate. Annex II indicates for each of the evaluation criteria at which level (parcel; variety; crop) a potato grower can be refused a certificate if he fails to implement a measure satisfactorily. During an initial physical audit of the premises, for example, the grower may be given the opportunity to (fully) implement a measure he has not (fully) implemented. This can also be done by producing written evidence to this effect within a deadline agreed with the inspection authority. Where possible, administrative errors should be rectified on the spot, with the grower showing documentary evidence to the inspector.

A specific physical audit must subsequently be carried out on 10% of these growers, in order to check that the measures have now been implemented. If it appears that the measure in question has still not been implemented, then the VVA Certificate will immediately be withdrawn.

## Report of audit data

The inspection authority must submit the audit data in Dutch to the buyers in accordance with the report file format on [www.vavi.nl](http://www.vavi.nl).

The inspection agency is obliged to ensure that the growers' database is available digitally.

## Notifying growers of changes

The inspection authority is obliged to notify any changes in the VVA certificate (e.g. following annual reviews) to all growers, **including the interpretation of the evaluation criteria**.

## Changes to the inspection authority

The inspection authority must notify any changes it has made regarding its own data (e.g. address details, names of contacts) to VAVI. The updated details for the inspection authorities can be found on [www.vavi.nl](http://www.vavi.nl).

## Residue analysis

Leaf samples for residue analysis must be taken from the middle of the parcel.

The results of residue analyses must be known to the buyer before delivery.

## Sustainability

You as a grower now also can participate in the voluntary sustainability module VVAK in the context of the VVA certificate.

The Agriculture certification of the productship agriculture has developed the VVAK module "Duurzaam Akkerbouw Bedrijf(DAB)".

It is proposed to Min EZ and with this plan agriculture durably complies with 'sustainable cultivation'.

Agricultural enterprises can obtain the sustainability certificate if an independent certifying authority establishes that the enterprise meets all the criteria. Each agricultural enterprise in the Netherlands can participate. The sustainability plan enables agriculture and processing and sales channels to concretise and demonstrate 'sustainability'.

The instruction includes requirements re. biomass for energy purposes (directive for Renewable Energy RED) as well as for employment, flora and fauna, soil management, (local) economy, energy, crop protection agents, water etc. the Min EZ has announced in 2012 that certification is a possible testing method for the green requirements of the (future) Common Agricultural policy. .

The sustainability requirements are included on a case-by-case basis in the self-assessment lists manual "Sustainable Agricultural enterprise". You can find these in the last 12 pages of the Manual VVAK via the link [www.Productschapakkerbouw.nl/teelt](http://www.Productschapakkerbouw.nl/teelt)  
In the growers manual VVAK a separate table is included on pag. 12, 23 and 14 which indicates which sustainability requirements a grower must meet.

**Certification details**

During the audit of the premises the inspection authorities should agree with the grower in which name(s) the certificate is to be issued so that several VVA certificates do not need to be written for the same address.

The certificate is valid for 1 year. The period of validity should be mentioned on the certificate. This expiry date should be communicated to the buyer. The next company audit must be scheduled to take place within 15 months of the certification date.

**ANNEX I: Interpretation of the evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate****GENERAL REMARKS**

<b>Evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate &amp; Interpretation</b>		<b>Interpretation</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Complete the self-assessment checklist annually prior to company audit (date and signature).</b> <i>Must be present and fully completed during audit, or inspection will be suspended. Grower will be warned of this when inspection authority makes appointment to conduct an audit.</i>	1. Administrative audit
<b>2.</b>	Use properly maintained and clean machinery during cultivation, harvesting, transport, storage and delivery. This machinery should not show any leaks and/or loose (glass) elements. If there is direct contact between machinery oil and the product, then use food grade oil. <i>Check for breaks on mirrors, windows and lights, patches of oil under machinery, lumps of grease, and damage to conveyor belts. Substances that are not part of the product (worn components, rubber, grease, oil, glass) may not be allowed to enter the (harvested) product.</i>	2. Visual inspection*
<b>3.</b>	The use of machinery which, in the growing season, has been in contact with GMC potatoes during harvesting, transport, storage and delivery is not permitted.	3. Undertaking by grower: Visual inspection
<b>4.</b>	Clear registration of the identity of the parcel (register the location of the parcel). Clearly indicate which parcels qualify for a 'VVA Certificate'. <i>Check how the location of the parcel is registered, e.g. sketch showing the variety and surface area, name of parcel or code and whether this corresponds with the registration of the composting and crop protection agents. If more than one variety is being grown, the separation of the varieties must be visually discernible.</i>	4. Visual inspection*
<b>5.</b>	Register the identity of parcels / batches during storage (label, floor plan of the storage space, code).	5. Visual inspection*
<b>6.</b>	All the registrations of cultivation and storage, audit reports and certificates required for the audit of the VVA Certificate must be kept for at least 3 years. <i>Administrative audit. This is not retrospectively applicable during the first inspection, but registrations going back at least 3 months must be available at that time.</i>	6. Administrative audit*
<b>7.</b>	Do not add (parts of) batches that do not meet 'VVA Certificate' criteria; keep these separate. <i>Clear division between the batches that do and do not meet VVA criteria.</i>	7. Visual inspection
<b>8.</b>	Grower is responsible for, and must oversee, the loading of the correct parcel / batch. <i>Undertaking by grower; check of loading declaration (sign off for clean trailer) if possible.</i>	8. Visual inspection: Undertaking by grower
<b>9.</b>	If a parcel / batch is switched, remove all the tubers from the warehousing / ex-warehousing equipment (conveyor belts, etc.). <i>Check whether equipment is clean and free of old tubers.</i>	9. Visual inspection: Undertaking by grower
<b>10.</b>	Registration of batches supplied (date, buyer). <i>Registration (by keeping consignment notes or invoices), both ex-land and storage cells.</i>	10. Administrative audit
<b>11.</b>	Keeping purchase records and/or invoices for seed potatoes, crop protection agents, fertilisers and biocides. <i>Checking whether purchase chits and/or invoices are present in</i>	11. Administrative audit

Evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate & Interpretation		Interpretation
	<i>accounts. Seed potatoes must be in grower's own name.</i>	
12.	<p>Mandatory registration of accidents or mishaps; send registration and notify the buyer in the event of fire, accidents or detection of foreign bodies (such as) glass, oil, crop protection agents, quarantined crops, other harmful foreign bodies and/or GMC, including registration of what corrective measure(s) have been taken. Immediate supply of information about the batch to buyer following a request to this effect. Moreover, in the event of detecting harmful or unfit products, the accident/mishap should be reported to the VVA. Please see the VVA reporting indicator at <a href="http://www.vva.nl">www.vva.nl</a>. Growers are responsible for this. On the basis of your administration, you should be able (after verbal contact) to give information within 4 hours on the origin of a batch, or part of a batch, supplied and on any other parts of the original batch (to whom supplied, date, quantity). If a batch is sold as animal feed, the accident/mishap must also be reported to the Product Board Animal Feed (PDV). Foreign growers should report any accidents/mishaps to the local competent authorities. <i>Check registration of accidents and mishaps and ascertain what is understood by them.</i></p>	12. Visual inspection Registration of accidents or mishaps
13.	<p>If work is outsourced to contractors or subcontractors (grower must have a copy of this), they must</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- hold a certificate (VKL/VBL), or</li> <li>- be in possession of a food safety certificate for potatoes (VVA) or GLOBALGAP, or</li> <li>- have been audited by an inspection authority as part of the VVA audit.</li> </ul> <p><i>Ask whether contractors are being used, check available certificates (<a href="http://www.vkl.nl">www.vkl.nl</a> or copy of certificate), or else audit contractor.</i></p>	13. Administrative audit or audit of contractor

\*If, after the first physical company audit, there are measures that have not (fully) been implemented and there is no long-term risk to food safety, then the potato grower may be given the opportunity to (fully) implement a measure that he has not previously (fully) implemented.

## CULTIVATION

Evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate & Interpretation		Interpretation
14.	<p>Cultivation is only permitted on parcels that have not been contaminated by unauthorised substances in the past 3 years. (e.g. polluted silt, glass oil, dioxins, heavy metals) <u>or from when the cultivated earth has been chemically polluted by past cultivation or activities (e.g. fruit tree cultivation, dumping, industrial site).</u> Mandatory removal of contamination (glass shards, plastic, etc., especially along public roads). If in doubt: analyse the soil. <i>Ask about the historical risks of the parcel: non-agricultural uses to which</i></p>	14. Undertaking by grower*

Evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate & Interpretation		Interpretation
	<i>it has been put, (trial) fields with GMCs or unauthorised crop protection agents. How are the risks of the parcel's location being dealt with: waste from adjacent bicycle paths/roads, industrial estates.</i>	
15.	Thorn apple ( <i>Datura stramonium</i> ) must be removed from the parcel by hand. <i>See illustration.</i>	15. Undertaking by grower
16.	No cultivation permitted within a range of at least 10 metres from GMC potato trial fields. <i>Trial fields are generally known. All the GMC trial fields from 1998 to the present in NL, D, Fr and/or B are known to the inspection authority and are registered on a list.</i>	16. Undertaking by grower
17.	No cultivation permitted on parcels where GMC potatoes have been grown in the last 4 years. <i>Idem see 2.</i>	17. Undertaking by grower
18.	Only use officially approved propagating material. An official inspection certificate has to be available for each batch and an invoice or delivery note showing the scope and identity. This does not apply if the buyer ensures there is approved base material. When own propagation is carried out, a proof of approval has to be available in accordance with national legislation. <i>Check NAK labels, official labels on foreign seed potatoes, proof of purchase.</i>	18. Seed potato certificate
19.	Cultivation of GMC varieties is not permitted. <i>Check variety.</i>	19. Seed potato certificate
20.	Follow fertilisation recommendations (preferably using analysis figures) to prevent pollution. <i>Compare results of analysis and recommendations with the registration or with the composting plan, or substantiated verbal composting strategy and show actions taken (cultivation registration).</i>	20. Analysis figures / composting strategy cultivation registration*
21.	Use only soil improvers with a (product) certificate or analysis report which shows that the product satisfies the Fertilisers Act and is almost totally free of contamination by glass. Green/ and biodegradable waste / compost has to be certified in accordance with "Keurcompost" ( <i>Certified Compost</i> ) the quality mark pertaining to the sector, unless the above analytical covers up to 1.000 tonnes of fresh compost and compliance with the glass standard. Acceptable glass content: no more than 0.2% (m/m), on dry material, with a minimum particle size of 2 mm and a maximum particle size of 20 mm.	21. Product certificate for soil improvers, check on parcel* Certificate Compost
22.	Do not use sewage sludge for organic fertiliser.	22. Undertaking by grower
23.	Store fertilisers in accordance with national and local legislation. <i>Visual inspection of storage.</i>	23. Visual inspection of storage*
24.	Store fertilisers away from crop protection agents. <i>Visual inspection of storage.</i>	24. Visual inspection of storage
25.	Only use statutorily approved fertilisers.	25. Check registration; (sampling soil and/or crop)
26.	Use correctly-adjusted, clean and properly-functioning spreader. Calibration (audit of function, settings and distribution) must be carried out annually, with the date of the audit recorded (calibration can be	26. Visual inspection of machinery*;

<b>Evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate &amp; Interpretation</b>		<b>Interpretation</b>
	performed by the grower himself or by an external contractor). <i>Date of registration in self-assessment checklist.</i>	Crop check
27.	Keep up-to-date records (at least 1 x per week). <i>Check updated registration.</i>	27. Check registration*
28.	The technical supervisor (grower and/or cultivation supervisors) for crop protection and fertilisation must be able to demonstrate his competence (e.g. by a sprayer licence) and to substantiate the use of crop protection agents (e.g. by a sprayer licence). A sprayer licence (for the Netherlands) is mandatory. Where it is not mandatory, technical supervisor must show evidence of the necessary experience. <i>Demonstrable training/instruction received and/or experience, curriculum vitae of cultivation supervisor if he is technical supervisor.</i>	28. Administrative audit; sprayer licence
29.	Store crop protection agents in accordance with national and local legislation. <i>Visual inspection of storage facility.</i>	29. Visual inspection of storage facility
30.	Use correctly-adjusted, clean and properly-functioning sprayer. Follow the statutory inspection intervals (test certificate present). In countries without mandatory inspection, annual calibration must be carried out (date recorded). <i>Valid test certificate or sticker, sprayer licence available, visual check, clean. Date registration calibration in self-assessment checklist.</i>	30. Test certificate; visual inspection; sprayer licence, where applicable
31.	Maximum dosage and the number of applications in line with user instructions must not be exceeded. <i>Check registration, compare with DLV guide for relevant year (and/or other recent list in country where check is taking place); if necessary, check on label. Low dosage system can be applied.</i>	31. Administrative audit; check registration
32.	Only use statutorily approved agents. When using crop protectors that still are in the testing phase, the approval of the customer is required for their use. <i>Check registration with CTB list for relevant year (and/or other recent list in country where check is being carried out). Check agreement with customer.</i>	32. Check registration (sampling of tubers and/or crop)
33.	Comply with safety periods. <i>Check registration with CTB data for relevant year (and/or other recent list in country where check is being carried out) and date of first harvest.</i>	33. Check registration (sampling of tubers and/or crop)
34.	Keep up-to-date records of crop protection agents used (including notifying harvesting date in connection with waiting times), reason for use, name of user and type of treatment (1 x per week). <i>Check updated registration. Reason for use = fungicides, herbicides, insecticides. Type of treatment= full-field, back spray, etc.</i>	34. Check registration*
35.	Hunting prohibited if there is a risk of shot entering product. <i>Ask how hunting is organised (lease basis). Undertaking by grower.</i>	35. Undertaking by grower
36.	Only use good quality rainwater / sprayer water. If in doubt, consult analysis report. <i>Ask how quality of rainwater is maintained.</i>	36. Undertaking by grower; Analysis report; visual inspection

**HARVESTING / WAREHOUSING**

<b>Evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate &amp; Interpretation</b>		<b>Interpretation</b>
<b>37.</b>	Mandatory sailcloth over trailer and warehousing equipment if rain is expected. <i>Sailcloths present or dry warehousing. Grower can undertake not to warehouse crop if rain is expected.</i>	37. Visual inspection* Undertaking by grower
<b>38.</b>	No foreign bodies in means of transport (use clean trailers, boxes, etc.). <i>Check for clean trailers and boxes.</i>	38. Visual inspection during harvest*
<b>39.</b>	No broken transport/storage facilities (boxes, etc.). <i>Check for damaged or splintered wood. No broken boxes permitted.</i>	39. Visual inspection during harvest and storage



## STORAGE / WAREHOUSING

Evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate& Interpretation		Interpretation
40.	Storage only in clean storage facilities (year-round clean storage facilities free of contamination). <i>Visual check. Storage of materials in "unused" storage space is permitted only if there is no risk of contamination (under no circumstances fertilisers, biologically degradable packaging or machinery with oil or chemical leaks).</i>	40. Visual inspection
41.	Storage facilities must be in a good state of repair (no broken planks, insulation material, etc.). <i>No splintered wood (planed planks not obligatory), no loose materials (including from room above storage space), ceiling of undamaged asbestos tiles is permitted (must be replaced only by recognised firm and not during storage of potatoes).</i>	41. Visual inspection* Repairable in growing season
42.	Storage facilities must be clearly separated from machinery storage/workplace. <i>Check for clear physical separation, unless soiling of walls and floor is prevented (e.g. covering with plastic or tarpaulin; for adjuvant intact packaging is also sufficient).</i>	42. Visual inspection
43.	Pets and other animals may not come into contact with/settle on the product in the storage facilities. <i>No evidence of animals and/or faeces on product.</i>	43. Visual inspection
44.	Prevent the faeces of pets and other animals and birds from coming into contact with product, e.g. by applying mesh or netting to intake and outlet flaps. <i>Wire mesh over intake and outlet flaps; if no mesh always close flaps when no ventilation taking place.</i>	44. Visual inspection Undertaking by grower*
45.	No storage in storage facilities/boxes where GMC potatoes have been stored during the same growing season.	45. Undertaking by grower
46.	Never store crop protection agents or fertilisers in the storage facilities. <i>Check that crop protection agents are in cupboard only and cleaned packaging is never in storage area.</i>	46. Visual inspection
47.	Waste (e.g. packaging materials, remains) and hazardous substances should be stored in such a way as to prevent contamination of the product.	47. Visual inspection
48.	Preventing pests and (pet) animals and birds (excrements and nests) on product in storage space by sheltering adequately, e.g. close off access, no birds above parties, no pet animals in products, by installing nets in front of entry - and exit hatches etc. Place humane trap boxes for pests (in safe places) if necessary. When using pesticides take the possible built up resistance to these products in the area into account. Prevent contact of the product with pesticides. <i>Check presence of traps (outside). Loose mouse or rat poison must only be used outside storage area and may not be able to enter the product. The use of cats to destroy vermin only permitted outside storage area. Check which products must be used and whether resistance has been built up in the area</i>	48. Visual inspection*
49.	Administer in accordance with statutory dosage regulations, instructions and other guidelines on the sprout inhibitor agent label. In relation to the use of shoot inhibitors, the technical person responsible (grower and/or cultivation supervisors) has to be able to demonstrate his competence (by means of, for example, a spraying licence) and substantiate the use	49. Check registration (sampling of tubers)

Evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate& Interpretation		Interpretation
	of shoot inhibitors (by means of, for example, a spraying licence). A spraying licence (in the Netherlands) is compulsory, if not compulsory, the technically responsible person has to demonstrate his experience. <i>Check registration, compare with DLV guide (as 31) or recent list in country where audit is taking place), or check on label if necessary.</i>	
50.	Keep up-to-date records of sprout inhibitors used. <i>Check updated registration.</i>	50. Check registration*
51.	Try to maintain optimum climate control (maintain correct water temperature in air humidifiers). <i>No rotting or decomposition odours (otherwise register as mishap).</i>	51. Visual inspection*
52.	Only use correctly-adjusted, properly-installed and well-maintained heating equipment (do not place on or over product).	52. Visual inspection*
53.	Only use fuels that are suitable for drying/heating products.	53. Visual inspection
54.	Ensure presence of a protective plate, shatterproof lamps or a protective sheath where potatoes are being processed or stored. <i>Visual check, ask for report if in doubt that lamps are shatterproof.</i>	54. Visual inspection during storage
55.	Use of mercury and/or glass thermometer in or above the potatoes is prohibited. <i>Visual check, no damaged thermometer glass permitted. Glass thermometers should preferably be covered with plastic tape so that if they are broken, no glass can enter product.</i>	55. Visual inspection during storage
56.	No direct daylight in storage facilities above product.	56. Visual inspection during storage
57.	Well-maintained cooling equipment, only with cover plate over product (STEK test certificate). <i>Applicable with mechanical cooling equipment. Visual check, STEK logbook test certificate to hand.</i>	57. Visual inspection*

**EX-WAREHOUSING / DELIVERY**

<b>Evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate &amp; Interpretation</b>		<b>Interpretation</b>
<b>58.</b>	Deploy sufficient capacity to weed out foreign substances / green tubers during delivery. <i>Undertaking by grower or check during loading.</i>	58. Visual inspection; Undertaking by grower
<b>59.</b>	Strictly comply with safety periods (waiting times) when using chemicals. <i>Check for first possible delivery date. Safety period set down in registration.</i>	59. Administrative audit*
<b>60.</b>	In the event of transport under own management: clean vehicle after transporting the following:  A. animal feed inputs: sweep out; B. soil/stones: clean with water (high pressure); C. artificial fertiliser: clean with water; D. packaged products: sweep out; E. dry stackable poultry and horse manure: clean and disinfect; F. wet fertiliser: clean, disinfect and release after external checks carried out by an ISO 17020-certified inspection authority.	60. Visual inspection; Undertaking by grower
<b>61.</b>	In the event of transport by third parties at grower's request: Transporter must hold a GMP B4.1 transport certificate and must be able to show that he meets the necessary requirements (copy of certificate). <i>Demonstrably accredited via copy of GMP B4.1 certificate or <a href="http://www.pdv.nl">www.pdv.nl</a>, except for transport at buyer's request.</i>	61. Administrative audit

**ANNEX II: Level of refusal****GENERAL REMARKS**

<b>Evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate</b>		<b>Level of refusal</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Complete self-assessment checklist annually prior to company audit (date and signature).</b>	1. Crop
<b>2.</b>	Use properly maintained and clean machinery during cultivation, harvesting, transport, storage and delivery. This machinery should not show any leaks and/or loose (glass) elements. If there is direct contact between machinery oil and the product, then use food grade oil.	2. Crop*
<b>3.</b>	The use of machinery which, in the growing season, has been in contact with GMC potatoes during harvesting, transport, storage and delivery is not permitted.	3. Crop
<b>4.</b>	Clear registration of the identity of the parcel (register the location of the parcel) Clearly indicate which parcels qualify for a 'VVA Certificate'.	4. Parcel*
<b>5.</b>	Register identity of parcels/batches during storage (label, floor plan of storage area, code).	5. Variety*
<b>6.</b>	All the registrations of cultivation and storage, audit reports and certificates required for the audit of the VVA Certificate must be kept for at least 3 years.	6. Crop*
<b>7.</b>	Do not add (parts of) batches that do not meet 'VVA Certificate' criteria; keep these separate.	7. Variety
<b>8.</b>	Grower is responsible for, and must oversee, the loading of the correct parcel / batch.	8. Variety
<b>9.</b>	If a parcel / batch is switched, remove all the tubers from the warehousing / ex-warehousing equipment (conveyor belts, etc.).	9. Variety
<b>10.</b>	Registration of batches supplied (date, buyer).	10. Variety
<b>11.</b>	Keeping purchase records and/or invoices for seed potatoes, crop protection agents, fertilisers and biocides.	11. Variety
<b>12.</b>	Mandatory registration of accidents or mishaps; send registration and notify the buyer in the event of fire, accidents or detection of foreign bodies (such as) glass, oil, crop protection agents, quarantined crops, other harmful foreign bodies and/or GMC, including registration of what corrective measure(s) have been taken. Immediate supply of information about the batch to buyer following a request to this effect. Moreover, in the event of detecting harmful or unfit products, the accident/mishap should be reported to the VWA. Please see the VWA reporting indicator at <a href="http://www.vwa.nl">www.vwa.nl</a> . Growers are responsible for this. On the basis of your administration, you should be able (after verbal contact) to give information within 4 hours on the origin of a batch, or part of a batch, supplied and on any other parts of the original batch (to whom supplied, date, quantity). If a batch is sold as animal feed, the accident/mishap must also be reported to the Product Board Animal Feed (PDV). Foreign growers should report any accidents/mishaps to the local competent authorities.	12. Crop

Evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate		Level of refusal
13.	If work is outsourced to contractors or subcontractors (grower must have a copy of this), they must <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- hold a certificate (VKL/VBL), or</li> <li>- be in possession of a food safety certificate for potatoes (VVA) or GLOBALGAP, or</li> <li>- have been audited by an inspection authority as part of the VVA audit.</li> </ul>	13. Crop

\*If, after the first physical company audit, there are measures that have not (fully) been implemented and there is no long-term risk to food safety, then the potato grower may be given the opportunity to (fully) implement a measure that he has not previously (fully) implemented.

## CULTIVATION

Evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate		Level of refusal
14.	Cultivation is only permitted on parcels that have not been contaminated by unauthorised substances in the past 3 years. (e.g. polluted silt, glass oil, dioxins, heavy metals) <u>or from when the cultivated earth has been chemically polluted by past cultivation or activities (e.g. fruit tree cultivation, dumping, industrial site).</u> Mandatory removal of contamination (glass shards, plastic, etc., especially along public roads). If in doubt, analyse the soil.	14. Parcel*
15.	Thorn apple ( <i>Datura stramonium</i> ) must be removed from the parcel by hand.	15. Parcel
16.	No cultivation permitted within a range of at least 10 metres from GMC potato trial fields.	16. Parcel
17.	No cultivation permitted on parcels where GMC potatoes have been grown in the last 4 years.	17. Parcel
18.	Only use officially approved propagating material. An official inspection certificate has to be available for each batch and an invoice or delivery note showing the scope and identity. This does not apply if the buyer ensures there is approved base material. When own propagation is carried out, a proof of approval has to be available in accordance with national legislation.	18. Variety
19.	Cultivation of GMC varieties is not permitted.	19. Crop
20.	Follow fertilisation recommendations (preferably using analysis figures) to prevent pollution.	20. Crop*
21.	Use only soil improvers with a (product) certificate or analysis report which shows that the product satisfies the Fertilisers Act and is almost totally free of contamination by glass. Green/ and biodegradable waste / compost has to be certified in accordance with "Keurcompost" ( <i>Certified Compost</i> ) the quality mark pertaining to the sector, unless the above analytical covers up to 1.000 tonnes of fresh compost and compliance with the glass standard. Acceptable glass content: no more than 0.2% (m/m), on dry material, with a minimum particle size of 2 mm and a maximum particle size of 20 mm.	21. Parcel*
22.	Do not use sewage sludge for organic fertiliser.	22. Parcel
23.	Store fertilisers in accordance with national and local legislation.	23. Crop*
24.	Store fertilisers away from crop protection agents.	24. Crop
25.	Only use statutorily approved fertilisers.	25. Crop
26.	Use correctly-adjusted, clean and properly-functioning spreader. Calibration (audit of function, settings and distribution) must be carried	26. Crop*

<b>Evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate</b>		<b>Level of refusal</b>
	out annually, with the date of the audit recorded (calibration can be performed by the grower himself or by an external contractor).	
<b>27.</b>	Keep up-to-date records (at least 1 x week).	27. Parcel*
<b>28.</b>	The technical supervisor (grower and/or cultivation supervisors) for crop protection and fertilisation must be able to demonstrate his competence (e.g. by a sprayer licence) and to substantiate the use of crop protection agents (e.g. by a sprayer licence). A sprayer licence (for the Netherlands) is mandatory. Where it is not mandatory, technical supervisor must show evidence of the necessary experience.	28. Crop
<b>29.</b>	Store crop protection agents in accordance with national and local legislation.	29. Crop
<b>30.</b>	Use correctly-adjusted, clean and properly-functioning sprayer. Follow the statutory inspection intervals (test certificate present). In countries without mandatory inspection, annual calibration must be carried out (date recorded).	30. Crop
<b>31.</b>	Maximum dosage and the number of applications in line with user instructions must not be exceeded.	31. Parcel
<b>32.</b>	Only use statutorily approved agents. When using crop protectors that still are in the testing phase, the approval of the customer is required for their use.	32. Crop
<b>33.</b>	Comply with the safety periods.	33. Parcel
<b>34.</b>	Keep up-to-date records of crop protection agents used (including notifying harvesting date in connection with waiting times), reason for use, name of user and type of treatment (1 x week).	34. Parcel*
<b>35.</b>	Hunting prohibited if there is a risk of shot entering product.	35. Parcel
<b>36.</b>	Only use good quality rainwater / sprayer water. If in doubt (surface water, sewage overflow), consult analysis report.	36. Crop

## HARVESTING / WAREHOUSING

<b>Evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate</b>		<b>Level of refusal</b>
<b>37.</b>	Mandatory sailcloth over trailer and warehousing equipment if rain is expected. Sailcloths present or dry warehousing. Grower can undertake not to warehouse crop if rain is expected.	37. Crop*
<b>38.</b>	No foreign bodies in means of transport (use clean trailers, boxes, etc.). Check for clean trailers and crates.	38. Crop*
<b>39.</b>	No broken transport/storage facilities (boxes, etc.). Check for damaged or splintered wood. No broken boxes permitted.	39. Crop

**STORAGE / WAREHOUSING**

<b>Evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate &amp; Interpretation</b>		<b>Level of refusal</b>
<b>40.</b>	Storage only in clean storage facilities (year-round clean storage facilities free of contamination).	40. Variety
<b>41.</b>	Storage facilities must be in a good state of repair (no broken planks, insulation material, etc.).	41. Variety*
<b>42.</b>	Storage facilities must be clearly separated from machinery storage/workplace.	42. Variety
<b>43.</b>	Pets and other animals may not come into contact with/settle on the product in the storage facilities.	43. Variety
<b>44.</b>	Prevent the faeces of pets and other animals and birds from coming into contact with product, e.g. by applying mesh or netting to intake and outlet flaps.	44. Variety*
<b>45.</b>	No storage in storage facilities/boxes where GMC potatoes have been stored during the same growing season.	45. Crop
<b>46.</b>	Never store crop protection agents or fertilisers in the storage facilities.	46. Crop
<b>47.</b>	Waste (e.g. packaging materials, remains) and hazardous substances should be stored in such a way as to prevent contamination of the product.	47. Crop
<b>48.</b>	Mandatory steps to combat vermin (e.g. boxes or traps) in and around the storage facilities. When using pesticides take the possible built up resistance to these products in the area into account.	48. Variety*
<b>49.</b>	Administer in accordance with statutory dosage regulations, instructions and other guidelines on the sprout inhibitor agent label.	49. Variety
<b>50.</b>	Keep up-to-date records of sprout inhibitors used.	50. Variety*
<b>51.</b>	Try to maintain optimum climate control (maintain correct water temperature in air humidifiers).	51. Variety*
<b>52.</b>	Only use correctly-adjusted, properly-installed and well-maintained heating equipment (do not place on or over product).	52. Variety*
<b>53.</b>	Only use fuels that are suitable for drying/heating products.	53. Variety
<b>54.</b>	Ensure presence of a protective plate, shatterproof lamps or a protective sheath where potatoes are being processed or stored.	54. Variety
<b>55.</b>	Use of mercury and/or glass thermometer in or above the potatoes is prohibited.	55. Variety
<b>56.</b>	No direct daylight in storage facilities above product.	56. Variety
<b>57.</b>	Well-maintained cooling equipment, only with cover plate over product (STEK test certificate).	57. Variety*

**EX-WAREHOUSING / DELIVERY**

<b>Evaluation criteria for the VVA Certificate</b>		<b>Level of refusal</b>
<b>58.</b>	Deploy sufficient capacity to weed out foreign substances / green tubers during delivery.	58. Variety
<b>59.</b>	Strictly comply with safety periods (waiting times) when using chemicals.	59. Variety*
<b>60.</b>	In the event of transport under own management: clean vehicle after transporting the following:  A. animal feed inputs: sweep out; B. soil/stones: clean with water (high pressure); C. artificial fertiliser: clean with water; D. packaged products: sweep out; E. dry stackable poultry and horse manure: clean and disinfect; F. wet fertiliser: clean, disinfect and release after external checks carried out by an ISO 17020-certified inspection authority.	60. Crop
<b>61.</b>	In the event of transport by third parties at grower's request: Transporter must hold a GMP B4.1 transport certificate and must be able to show that he meets the necessary requirements (copy of certificate).	61. Crop