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Introduction to HACCP

Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point, or HACCP, is a system, which gives us a pro-active common sense approach to the safety management of our food products.

HACCP was originally designed in the early days of the American manned space programme, and was developed by the Pillsbury Company, NASA and the United States Army laboratories, to ensure the Microbiological safety of the astronauts' food.

The HACCP system was launched publicly in 1971, and is designed to identify and control hazards that may occur anywhere in a food processing operation.

The benefits of the HACCP system are as follows:

- A Preventative System
- A Systematic Approach
- Helps demonstrate 'Due Diligence'
- Internationally accepted
- Strengthens Quality Management Systems
- Facilitates regulatory inspection/external audits
- Demonstrates Management commitment

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Scope of HACCP Plan

The purpose of this Farms food safety program is to identify and control, prevent and eliminate food safety hazards.

The HACCP Team have identified the Scope of this study as being:

From the purchase of the seed or propagation materials through to the final harvesting and collection of produce by packing facilities.

The HACCP plan provides an overview of the process involved in:

- Intake of stock
- Growing
- Harvesting
- Storage
- Packing of stock
- Dispatch of product

For:

- Strawberries
- Raspberries
- Blueberries
- Blackberries

This HACCP plan has been prepared in accordance with:

- CODEX Alimentarius Guidelines 97/13A for HACCP
- European Communities (Hygiene of Foodstuffs) Regulations 2006

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HACCP Team

| Name | Position | Qualifications |
|------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Team Leader | |
| | Grower | |
| | General Manager | |
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Definitions

| Term | Definition |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Critical control Point (CCP) | A step at which control can be applied and is essential to prevent or eliminate a food safety hazard or reduce it to an acceptable level. |
| Pre- Requisite Programme (PRP) | Practices and procedures forming the basis of preventable actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receiving, Storage & Transport (e.g. procedure for receipt, approved supplier programme etc.) • Calibration & Maintenance • Cleaning • Pest control • Staff training & Personnel • Product Identification, Traceability & Recall • Premises (buildings & site) |
| Risk Analysis Table | A tabulated record of all Hazards that affect or have the potential to affect the safety of the products under analysis. The significance of a hazard is rated as low, medium or high and control measures for each hazard are stated. |
| HACCP Table | Hazards identified in the risk analysis table as being of medium or high significance and their respective control measures are transferred to the HACCP table. The critical limit of these hazards is specified. Details of who will monitor the critical limit to make sure it is not broken are given. Actions to be taken when critical limits are broken are also given. Records of monitoring activities are listed. |
| Sev | Severity: the consequences of the Hazard occurring H – High – Life Threatening or causing severe illness / injury M- Medium – Moderate illness/injury not life threatening L- Low- Mild illness/injury, not life threatening |
| Lik | Likelihood: the likelihood of the hazard occurring H- High – Likely to occur often M- Medium – May occur sometimes L – Low – Unlikely to occur |
| Sig | Significance. The consequences of the hazard occurring when both the severity and likelihood are high, the significance is high. |

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Methodology

The flow chart has been designed so that each step has been allocated a number. All steps that are repeated throughout the process have been allocated the same number to save repetition in the risk analysis table.

The method used to establish CCP's within this HACCP plan has been based on the significance of each hazard as determined by the risk analysis table.

Hazards which can be controlled, Prevented or eliminated by the application of Per-Requisite Programme are not included in the HACCP table. Therefore these hazards have been identified in the risk analysis and have not been carried forward to the HACCP table as CCP's.

All other hazards not controlled by PRP and defined as highly significant within the Risk Analysis Table have been carried over to the HACCP table as a CCP. These hazards are all monitored and a record of that activity maintained.

Hazards defined as less than significant within the Risk Analysis Table are not carried over to the HACCP Table and may not be monitored or a record maintained.

TOTAL RISK = LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY

| Likelihood | Severity |
|--|---|
| 1 = Improbable event – once every five years | 1 = Negligible – no impact or not detectable |
| 2 = Remote possibility – once every year | 2 = Marginal – only internal company target levels affected |
| 3 = Occasional event – once per month | 3 = Significant – Impact on critical limits |
| 4 = Probable event – once per week | 4 = Major – Impact on customers (may not be the public) |
| 5 = Frequent event – once per day | 5 = Critical – public health risk / public product recall |

| Likelihood | Severity | | | | |
|------------|----------|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 |
| 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |

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| | | <i>Reviewed:</i> |
| | | <i>Next Review:</i> |
| | | <i>Page 7 of 24</i> |

Product Identification, Intended Use and Process

Soft fruit, i.e., Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, and Blueberries are a convenience food and can be eaten without further processing, or can be used by the consumer as a cooking ingredient.

The plants are received into the facility and the goods in checks are carried out. Inspections confirm the following:

- Approved supplier – confirmation
- Variety
- Weight
- Defects
- Quality of packaging

The plants are introduced into the growing pots and bags where Biological Control is implemented.

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Product Description

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| Description: | Strawberries - fruit |
| Product Specification | See individual fruit specification for strawberries |
| Relevant safety information: | Predominantly eaten raw. Can be eaten intact or peeled and/or cut. Grown above ground, Inside. Grown above ground, outside. |
| Processing Procedure | Planting, Picking, Packing |
| Food Additives | None |
| Processing Aids | None |
| Preservatives (Minimum concentration) | None |
| Packaging: | Various forms including Loose in punnets, sizes vary depending on customer requirements 227g, 300g, 400g 454g, 500g |
| Labelling requirements relating to Food Safety | Product Name, Display Until, Origin, Variety, Barcode, Address all as per specification |
| Durability & storage conditions: | Storage conditions - chill storage 3°C – 8°C |
| Method of Preservation (pH, a _w , time temp etc) | 3°C – 8°C Chill storage |
| Product Shelf Life | 3 days from manufacture |
| Method of distribution: | Within country product is transported in refrigerated enclosed trucks. Generally fruit crops are transported in refrigerated sea containers or palletised in the bulk holds of ships. They can also be transported by air freight (e.g. berries). Generally consignments do not consist of more than one product. |
| Expected uses: | Predominantly eaten raw. May be cooked. |
| Vulnerable groups of population: | All groups may consume these raw and/or cooked. |
| Potential for abuse: | Not washed or refrigerated in the home and/or at the distribution centre/retailer. |

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|--|---|
| Description: | Raspberries - fruit |
| Product Specification | See individual fruit specification for Raspberries |
| Relevant safety information: | Predominantly eaten raw. Can be eaten intact or peeled and/or cut. Grown above ground, Inside. Grown above ground, outside. |
| Processing Procedure | Planting, Picking, Packing |
| Food Additives | None |
| Processing Aids | None |
| Preservatives (Minimum concentration) | None |
| Packaging: | Various forms including Loose in punnets, sizes vary depending on customer requirements 125g, 170g, 250g, |
| Labelling requirements relating to Food Safety | Product Name, Display Until, Origin, Variety, Barcode, Address all as per specification |
| Durability & storage conditions: | Storage conditions - chill storage 3°C – 8°C |
| Method of Preservation (pH, a _w , time temp etc) | 3°C – 8°C Chill storage |
| Product Shelf Life | 3 days from manufacture |
| Method of distribution: | Within country product is transported in refrigerated enclosed trucks. Generally fruit crops are transported in refrigerated sea containers or palletised in the bulk holds of ships. They can also be transported by air freight (e.g. berries). Generally consignments do not consist of more than one product. |
| Expected uses: | Predominantly eaten raw. May be cooked. |
| Vulnerable groups of population: | All groups may consume these raw and/or cooked. |
| Potential for abuse: | Not washed or refrigerated in the home and/or at the distribution centre/retailer. |

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|--|---|
| Description: | Blackberries - fruit |
| Product Specification | See individual fruit specification for Blackberries |
| Relevant safety information: | Predominantly eaten raw. Can be eaten intact or peeled and/or cut. Grown above ground, Inside. Grown above ground, outside. |
| Processing Procedure | Planting, Picking, Packing |
| Food Additives | None |
| Processing Aids | None |
| Preservatives (Minimum concentration) | None |
| Packaging: | Various forms including Loose in punnets, sizes vary depending on customer requirements 125g, 150g |
| Labelling requirements relating to Food Safety | Product Name, Display Until, Origin, Variety, Barcode, Address all as per specification |
| Durability & storage conditions: | Storage conditions - chill storage 3°C – 8°C |
| Method of Preservation (pH, a _w , time temp etc) | 3°C – 8°C Chill storage |
| Product Shelf Life | 3 days from manufacture |
| Method of distribution: | Within country product is transported in refrigerated enclosed trucks. Generally fruit crops are transported in refrigerated sea containers or palletised in the bulk holds of ships. They can also be transported by air freight (e.g. berries). Generally consignments do not consist of more than one product. |
| Expected uses: | Predominantly eaten raw. May be cooked. |
| Vulnerable groups of population: | All groups may consume these raw and/or cooked. |
| Potential for abuse: | Not washed or refrigerated in the home and/or at the distribution centre/retailer. |

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|--|---|
| Description: | Blueberries - fruit |
| Product Specification | See individual fruit specification for Blueberries |
| Relevant safety information: | Predominantly eaten raw. Can be eaten intact or peeled and/or cut. Grown above ground, Inside. Grown above ground, outside. |
| Processing Procedure | Planting, Picking, Packing |
| Food Additives | None |
| Processing Aids | None |
| Preservatives (Minimum concentration) | None |
| Packaging: | Various forms including Loose in punnets, sizes vary depending on customer requirements 125g, 150g, 170g |
| Labelling requirements relating to Food Safety | Product Name, Display Until, Origin, Variety, Barcode, Address all as per specification |
| Durability & storage conditions: | Storage conditions - chill storage 3°C – 8°C |
| Method of Preservation (pH, a _w , time temp etc) | 3°C – 8°C Chill storage |
| Product Shelf Life | 3 days from manufacture |
| Method of distribution: | Within country product is transported in refrigerated enclosed trucks. Generally fruit crops are transported in refrigerated sea containers or palletised in the bulk holds of ships. They can also be transported by air freight (e.g. berries). Generally consignments do not consist of more than one product. |
| Expected uses: | Predominantly eaten raw. May be cooked. |
| Vulnerable groups of population: | All groups may consume these raw and/or cooked. |
| Potential for abuse: | Not washed or refrigerated in the home and/or at the distribution centre/retailer. |

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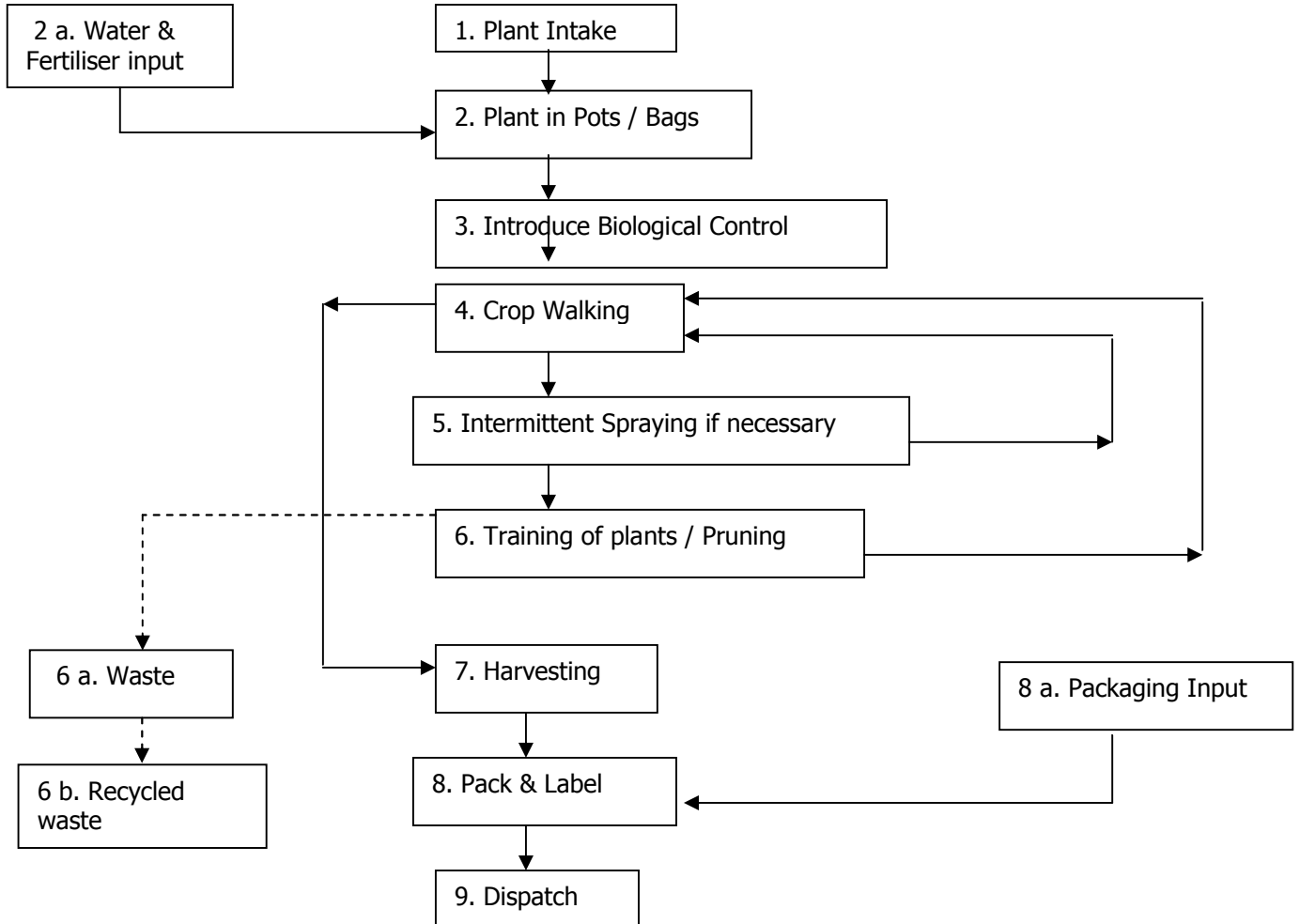
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Flow Diagram



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Hazard Analysis

| Process Step | Potential Hazard | Sev | Lik | Sig* | Reasons fro significance | CCP | Control Measures |
|-------------------------------|--|-----|-----|------|---|-----------|---|
| 1. Plant Intake | Microbiological contamination of plants | 4 | 1 | 4 | Contaminated product entering production | NO | Plants sourced from accredited suppliers. Plant passports accompany all material accepted on site. |
| 1. Plant Intake | Chemical Contamination by pesticides | 5 | 1 | 5 | Contaminated product entering production | NO | Plants sourced from accredited suppliers. Plant passports provide the history / traceability of used chemicals. |
| 1. Plant Intake | Physical Contamination from pests Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | 5 | 1 | 5 | Contaminated product entering production | NO | Plants sourced from accredited growers. Plant passports accompany plants to detail they are pest free. Hygiene procedures in place. Glass procedures in place |
| 2. Plant into Pots / Bags | Microbiological Contamination from personnel | 3 | 1 | 3 | Contaminated product entering production could affect product | NO | Personnel entering the facilities are trained to wash hands. Personal Hygiene procedure in place. Hand washing signs are visible to all staff and visitors. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |
| 2. Plant into Pots / Bags | Physical Contamination from personnel Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | 3 | 1 | 3 | Contaminated product entering production could affect product | NO | Hygiene and Personal Hygiene procedures are in place to ensure that no foreign bodies are introduced into the growing area. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. Glass procedures in place |
| 2 a. Water & fertiliser input | Microbiological Contamination from water contaminated | 5 | 1 | 5 | Contaminated product entering production could affect product | NO | All water used in the growing area passes through a UV filter. Water samples are taken before and after the UV filter to verify that the system is working. Samples are taken every 2 weeks for verification. This is monitored externally and advice and recommendations are |

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| | | | | | | | given from the service provider where results are unsatisfactory. A service contract is in place to ensure that the filters are maintained and changed when necessary. |
| 3. Biological Control Introduced | Microbiological Contamination from insects | 5 | 1 | 5 | Contaminated product entering production could affect product | NO | All biological controls are purchased from approved suppliers with certificates of conformance |
| 4. Crop Walking | Microbiological Contamination from personnel | 3 | 1 | 3 | Contaminated product entering production could affect product | NO | Personnel entering the facilities are trained to wash hands. Personal Hygiene procedure in place. Hand washing signs are visible to all staff and visitors. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |
| 4. Crop Walking | Physical Contamination from personnel Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | 3 | 1 | 3 | Contaminated product entering production could affect product | NO | Hygiene and Personal Hygiene procedures are in place to ensure that no foreign bodies are introduced into the growing area. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. Glass procedures in place |
| 5. Intermittent Spraying if infestation noticed | Microbiological Contamination from unclean spraying devices | 5 | 1 | 5 | Contaminated product entering production could affect product | NO | Cleaning schedules are in place to ensure that all spray equipment is cleaned sufficiently preventing micro spread. |
| 5. Intermittent Spraying if infestation noticed | Chemical Contamination from overuse of plant protection products | 5 | 1 | 5 | Contaminated product entering production could affect product | NO | Trained personnel only permitted to use chemicals. Chemicals records are kept on file. |
| 5. Intermittent Spraying if infestation noticed | Physical Contamination from personnel Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | 3 | 1 | 3 | Contaminated product entering production could affect product | NO | Hygiene and Personal Hygiene procedures are in place to ensure that no foreign bodies are introduced into the growing area. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. Glass procedures in place |
| 6. Pruning & turning of | Microbiological Contamination from | 3 | 1 | 3 | Contaminated | NO | Personnel entering the facilities are trained to |

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| plants | personnel | | | | product entering production could affect product | | wash hands. Personal Hygiene procedure in place. Hand washing signs are visible to all staff and visitors. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |
| 6. Pruning & turning of plants | Physical Contamination from personnel Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | 3 | 1 | 3 | Contaminated product entering production could affect product | NO | Hygiene and Personal Hygiene procedures are in place to ensure that no foreign bodies are introduced into the growing area. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. Glass procedures in place |
| 6 a. Waste | Microbiological Contamination from personnel | 4 | 1 | 4 | Contaminated Product could affect consumer | NO | Personnel entering the facilities are trained to wash hands. Personal Hygiene procedure in place. Hand washing signs are visible to all staff and visitors. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |
| 6 a. Waste | Physical Contamination from personnel Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | 4 | 1 | 4 | Contaminated Product could affect consumer | NO | Hygiene and Personal Hygiene procedures are in place to ensure that no foreign bodies are introduced into the growing area. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. Glass procedures in place |
| 6 b. Recycled waste | Physical Contamination from personnel handling the crop. Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | 4 | 1 | 4 | Contaminated Product could affect consumer | NO | Hygiene and Personal Hygiene procedures are in place to ensure that no foreign bodies are introduced into the growing area. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |
| 7. Harvesting | Microbiological Contamination from personnel handling fruit | 5 | 1 | 5 | Contaminated Product could affect consumer | NO | All staff are trained on hand-washing procedures through basic food safety training during the induction. Personal Hygiene procedures in place |
| 7. Harvesting | Physical Contamination from personnel handling the crop. Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | 5 | 1 | 5 | Contaminated Product could affect consumer | NO | Hygiene and Personal Hygiene procedures are in place to ensure that no foreign bodies are introduced into the growing area. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. Glass procedures in place |

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| 8. Pack & Label | Microbiological Contamination from personnel handling the fruit | 5 | 1 | 5 | Contaminated Product could affect consumer | NO | Personnel entering the facilities are trained to wash hands. Personal Hygiene procedure in place. Hand washing signs are visible to all staff and visitors |
| 8. Pack & Label | Chemical Contamination from non food grade crates / liners | 5 | 1 | 5 | Contaminated Product could affect consumer | NO | All crates and liners are constructed of food grade plastic. Packing procedures in place. |
| 8 a. Packaging input | Microbiological Contamination from packaging used to pack and label products | 5 | 1 | 5 | Contaminated Product could affect consumer | NO | Packaging is sourced from approved suppliers Supplier approval procedures in place. Certificates confirming food grade packaging in place. |
| 8 a. Packaging input | Chemical Contamination from non food grade material | 5 | 1 | 5 | Contaminated Product could affect consumer | NO | Primary packaging is made from food grade material. Packaging is sourced from approved suppliers. Supplier approval procedures in place. Certificates confirming food grade packaging in place. |
| 8 a. Packaging input | Physical contamination from foreign bodies within packaging | 5 | 1 | 5 | Contaminated Product could affect consumer | NO | Packaging is sourced from approved suppliers. Packaging is only taken into the harvesting areas when needed. It is not left in the area when not in use. All opened packaging, which hasn't been fully used, is recovered and stored sufficiently to prevent the risk of pest infestation. Packaging is sourced from approved suppliers. Supplier approval procedures in place. Certificates confirming food grade packaging in place. |
| 9. Dispatch | Physical Contamination from personnel Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | 5 | 1 | 5 | Contaminated Product could affect consumer | NO | Wood policy is in place to ensure that only good quality, fully intact pallets are used for stacking fruit. Hygiene and Personal Hygiene procedures are in place to ensure that no foreign bodies are introduced into the growing area. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |

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Glass procedures in place

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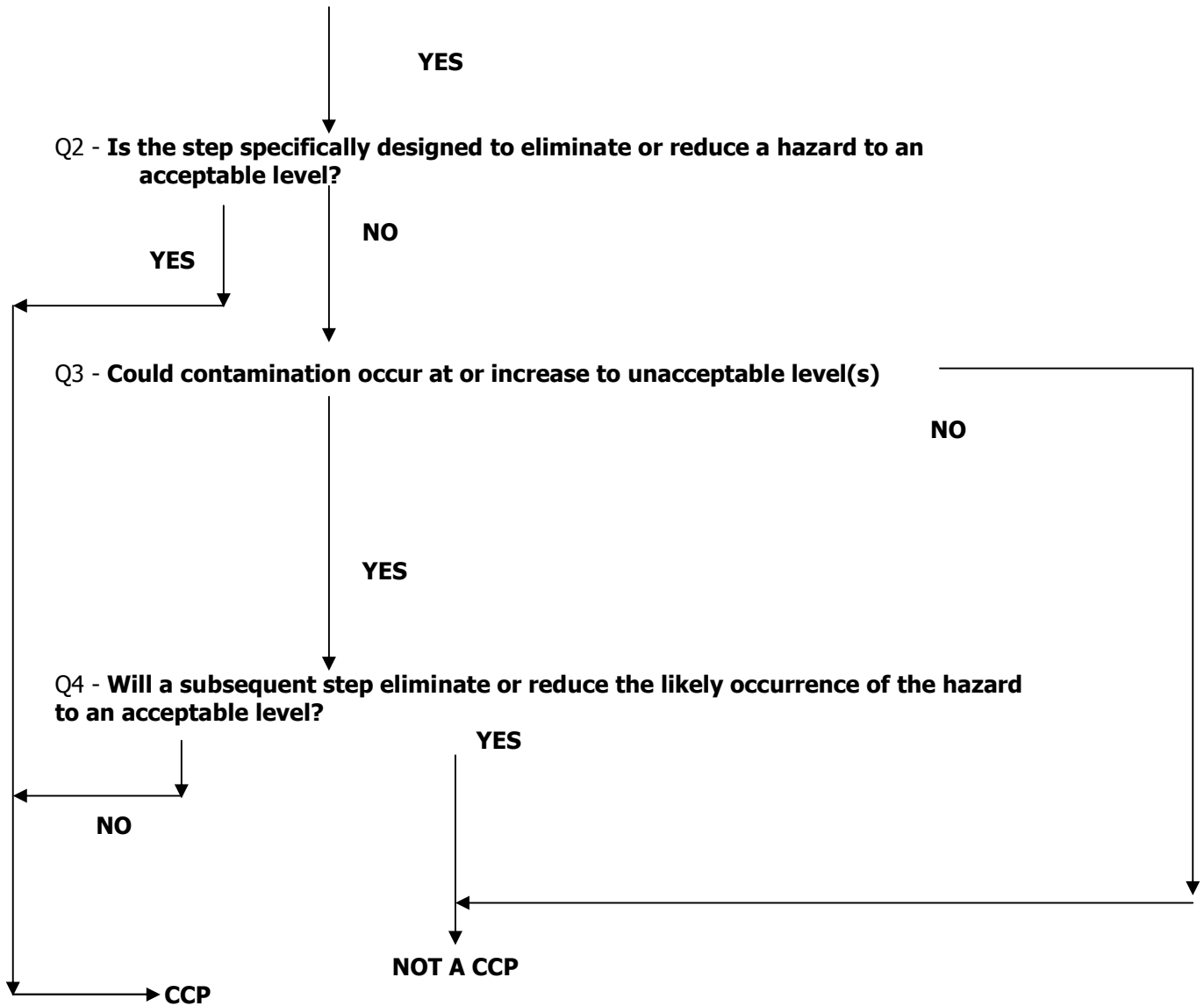
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CCP Decision Tree

The CCP decision tree is as follows:

Q1 - **Do control measure(s) exist for the identified hazard?**



CCP Determination: A CCP is a step at which control can be applied and is essential to prevent or eliminate a food safety hazard or reduce it to an acceptable level. The information collated during the hazard analysis allows for the identification of CCP's. To assist in the decision making process of determining CCP's a CCP decision tree was used.

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| Process Step | Potential Hazard | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | CCP (Y/N) | Control Measures |
|----------------------------------|---|-----|----|----|-----|-----------|--|
| 1. Plant Intake | Microbiological contamination of plants from the plant suppliers | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Plants sourced from accredited suppliers. Plant passports accompany all material accepted on site. |
| 1. Plant Intake | Chemical Contamination by pesticides above the MRL levels specified for each chemical | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Plants sourced from accredited suppliers. Plant passports provide the history / traceability of used chemicals. |
| 1. Plant Intake | Physical Contamination from pests | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Plants sourced from accredited growers. Plant passports accompany plants to detail they are pest free |
| 2. Plant into Pots / Bags | Microbiological Contamination from personnel handling the plants. | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Personnel entering the facilities are trained to wash hands. Personal Hygiene procedure in place. Hand washing signs are visible to all staff and visitors. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |
| 2. Plant into Pots / Bags | Physical Contamination from personnel handling the crop. Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Hygiene and Personal Hygiene procedures are in place to ensure that no foreign bodies are introduced into the growing area. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |
| 2 a. Water & fertiliser input | Microbiological Contamination from water contaminated with Fusarium, coliforms, E-coli or Salmonella | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | All water used in the growing area passes through a UV filter. Water samples are taken before and after the UV filter to verify that the system is working. Samples are taken every 2 weeks for verification. This is monitored externally and advice and recommendations are given from the service provider where results are unsatisfactory. A service contract is in place to ensure that the filters are maintained and changed when necessary. |
| 3. Biological Control Introduced | Microbiological Contamination from insects carrying disease | YES | NO | NO | YES | NO | All biological controls are purchased from approved suppliers with certificates of conformance |

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|---|---|-----|----|----|-----|-----------|--|
| 4. Crop Walking | Microbiological Contamination from personnel handling the plants | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Personnel entering the facilities are trained to wash hands. Personal Hygiene procedure in place. Hand washing signs are visible to all staff and visitors. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |
| 4. Crop Walking | Physical Contamination from personnel handling the crop. Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Hygiene and Personal Hygiene procedures are in place to ensure that no foreign bodies are introduced into the growing area. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |
| 5. Intermittent Spraying if infestation noticed | Microbiological Contamination from unclean spraying devices | YES | NO | NO | YES | NO | Cleaning schedules are in place to ensure that all spray equipment is cleaned sufficiently preventing micro spread. |
| 5. Intermittent Spraying if infestation noticed | Chemical Contamination from overuse of plant protection products | YES | NO | NO | YES | NO | Trained personnel only permitted to use chemicals. Chemicals records are kept on file. |
| 5. Intermittent Spraying if infestation noticed | Physical Contamination from personnel handling the crop. Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Hygiene and Personal Hygiene procedures are in place to ensure that no foreign bodies are introduced into the growing area. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |
| 6. Pruning & turning of plants | Microbiological Contamination from personnel handling, pruning or training plants | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Personnel entering the facilities are trained to wash hands. Personal Hygiene procedure in place. Hand washing signs are visible to all staff and visitors. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |
| 6. Pruning & turning of plants | Physical Contamination from personnel handling the crop. Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Hygiene and Personal Hygiene procedures are in place to ensure that no foreign bodies are introduced into the growing area. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |
| 6 a. Waste | Microbiological Contamination from personnel handling, pruning or training plants | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Personnel entering the facilities are trained to wash hands. Personal Hygiene procedure in place. Hand washing signs are visible to all staff and visitors. All staff trained and records retained on |

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| | | | | | | | personnel files. |
| 6 a. Waste | Physical Contamination from personnel handling the crop. Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Hygiene and Personal Hygiene procedures are in place to ensure that no foreign bodies are introduced into the growing area. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |
| 6 b. Recycled waste | Physical Contamination from personnel handling the crop. Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Hygiene and Personal Hygiene procedures are in place to ensure that no foreign bodies are introduced into the growing area. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |
| 7. Harvesting | Microbiological Contamination from personnel handling fruit | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | All staff are trained on hand-washing procedures through basic food safety training during the induction. Personal Hygiene procedures in place |
| 7. Harvesting | Physical Contamination from personnel handling the crop. Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Hygiene and Personal Hygiene procedures are in place to ensure that no foreign bodies are introduced into the growing area. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |
| 8. Pack & Label | Microbiological Contamination from personnel handling the fruit | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Personnel entering the facilities are trained to wash hands. Personal Hygiene procedure in place. Hand washing signs are visible to all staff and visitors |
| 8. Pack & Label | Chemical Contamination from non food grade crates / liners | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | All crates and liners are constructed of food grade plastic. Packing procedures in place. |
| 8 a. Packaging input | Microbiological Contamination from packaging used to pack and label products | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Packaging is sourced from approved suppliers Supplier approval procedures in place. Certificates confirming food grade packaging in place. |
| 8 a. Packaging input | Chemical Contamination from non food grade material | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Primary packaging is made from food grade material. Packaging is sourced from approved suppliers Supplier approval procedures in place. Certificates confirming food grade packaging in place. |
| 8 a. Packaging input | Physical contamination from foreign bodies within packaging or from the surrounding | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Packaging is sourced from approved suppliers. Packaging is only taken into the harvesting areas |

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| | area | | | | | | when needed. It is not left in the area when not in use. All opened packaging, which hasn't been fully used, is recovered and stored sufficiently to prevent the risk of pest infestation Packaging is sourced from approved suppliers Supplier approval procedures in place. Certificates confirming food grade packaging in place. |
| 9. Dispatch | Physical Contamination from damaged wooden pallets Physical Contamination from personnel handling the crop. Foreign body/Dust contamination from production environment | YES | NO | NO | N/A | NO | Wood policy in place to ensure that only good quality, fully intact pallets are used for stacking fruit Hygiene and Personal Hygiene procedures are in place to ensure that no foreign bodies are introduced into the growing area. All staff trained and records retained on personnel files. |

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Verification Table

| Activity | Description | Frequency | Responsibility | Records |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Review certification records | All annual Global Gap (or similar) must be up to date to ensure that system is followed & limits are adhered too | Annual Certification | Technical Manager | Annual Certificates on supplier file |
| Verify flow chart | Follow flow chart through the production run | During internal audits quarterly | Internal auditor & Technical Manager | Update flow chart – HACCP system |
| Review Hazards | HACCP team reviews hazards | Once / year Or After changes | HACCP Team | Hazards analysis report |
| Review trade requirements through EU portal / FSAI | HACCP team reviews requirements | Once / year Or After changes | HACCP Team | E-mail alerts / memos from FSAI or EU |
| Review customer complaints & rejections | Assess any customer complaint records to highlight any deficiencies of the system | Once / year Or After changes | Technical Manager | Management review documentation |
| Validate critical limits | Check that critical limits are still appropriate – carry out literature search | Once / Year | HACCP team | Scientific Papers |
| Review staff training | Review staff training needs in HACCP / Food Safety awareness to ensure training records up to date | Once / Year Or on induction of new / contract staff | HR | Staff training records |

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Validation Table

| Potential Hazard | Critical Limits | References |
|--|--|---|
| Hepatitis A, Salmonella, E. Coli, E. coli 0157:H7 Listeria monocytogenes Campylobacter jejuni Shigella, Other food poisoning organisms Norwalk Viruses Parasites i.e. <i>Cyclosporidium</i> | Elimination of poor hygiene practices By food handlers etc Poor hygiene practices Poor cleaning practices | Code of Hygienic Practices for Fresh Fruit & Vegetables (Codex Alimentarius) CACP/RCP53-2003 Customers' codes of practice |
| Salmonella | Sampling plan on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs | Commission Regulation (EC) No: 2073/2005 15 th November 2005 |
| Pesticides | Control of MRL (pesticide) levels in fruit | Commission Regulation (EC) No: 396/2005 23 rd February 2005 |

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