Nutrient Management

Checklist

Control Point	Description	Tick Appropriate Box	Option
14.1 GAP – Fertiliser Application			
14.1.1 All applications of soil and foliar fertilisers have been recorded including: the block reference, application dates, fertiliser types, quantities applied and method of application	Records are kept of all fertiliser applications detailing the geographical area, and the name or reference of the farm where the registered product crop is located, the exact dates (day, month, year) of the application, the trade name, type of fertiliser (e.g. NPK) and concentrations, amount of product to be applied in weight or volume (the actual quantify applied relative to a unit of area or number or plants or unit of time per volume of fertigation is detailed in the records of all fertiliser applications. The actual quantity shall be recorded, as this is not necessarily the same as the recommendation, the method and machinery used In the case the method/application is always the same, it is acceptable to record these details only once. The application method may be irrigation or mechanical distribution. Equipment may be manual or mechanical.	☐ YES ☐ NO	MANDATORY
14.1.2 All applications of soil and foliar fertilisers been recorded including: The operator name	The name of the operator who has applied the fertiliser is detailed in the record of all fertiliser applications. If a single individual makes all of the applications, it is acceptable to record the operator details only once. If there is a team of workers performing the fertilisation, all of them need to be listed in the records.	☐ YES ☐ NO	MANDATORY
14.1.3 The interval between the application of organic fertiliser and harvest is sufficient as to not compromise food safety	The timing of application of any organic matter/ fertiliser must not pose a food safety risk. This should be written into the organic matter risk assessment.	☐ YES ☐ NO	MANDATORY
14.2 Nutrient Content			
14.2.1 The content of major nutrients (NPK) of applied fertilisers is known	There must be evidence of the NPK content for all purchased fertiliser used in the last 12 months.	☐ YES ☐ NO	MANDATORY
14.2.2 Inorganic fertilisers are accompanied by documented evidence of chemical content, including heavy metals	Documented evidence detailing chemical content, including heavy metals is available for all inorganic fertilisers used within the last 12 months.	☐ YES ☐ NO	BEST PRACTICE
14.3 Equipment and Protective Clothing			
14.3.1 All application equipment is kept in good condition	The equipment used in the application of plant protection products (e.g. spray tanks, knapsacks) is stored in a secure way that prevents product contamination or other materials that may enter into contact with the edible part of the harvested products.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A	MANDATORY
14.3.2 All application equipment is calibrated at least annually and records are kept	A record of annual calibration must be kept for application equipment. The person calibrating the equipment needs to be able to show that they are competent to do so. This may be through having a documented calibration procedure to follow, C.V outlining competency.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A	MANDATORY

Nutrient Management

Checklist

Control Point	Description	Tick Appropriate Box	Option
14.3.3 All employees are equipped with suitable protective clothing in accordance with legal requirements and/or label instructions	Complete sets of protective clothing which enable label instructions and/or legal requirements and/or requirements as authorized by a competent authority to be complied with are available on the farm, utilised and in a good state of repair. To comply with label requirements or operation of the farm, this may include some of the following: rubber boots or other appropriate footwear, waterproof clothing, protective overalls, rubber gloves, face masks, appropriate respiratory equipment (including replacement filters), ear and eye protection devices etc. as required by label or operations on-farm operations.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A	MANDATORY
14.3.4 Protective clothing is cleaned after use and stored in such a way as to prevent contamination of personal clothing or equipment	Protective clothing is kept clean according to the type of use and degree of potential contamination and in a ventilated place. Cleaning protective clothing and equipment includes separate washing from private clothing. Wash reusable gloves before removal. Dirty and damaged protective clothing and equipment and expired filter cartridges shall be disposed of appropriately. Single use items (e.g. gloves, overalls) shall be disposed of after one use. All protective clothing and equipment including replacements filters etc, shall be stored outside of the plant products storage facility and physically separated from any other chemicals that might cause contamination of the clothing or equipment.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A	MANDATORY
14.4 Fertiliser Storage			
14.4.1 Fertilisers are stored separately from agrichemicals, fertilisers are stored in compliance with local and national legislation and codes of practice, especially in regards to the identification of hazard areas	Store all fertilisers separately from plant protection products and in compliance with NZS 8409:2004 (ensuring that hazard and risk areas are identified). Foliar fertilisers can be stored in the same shed as long as they are stored separately and are sealed	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A	MANDATORY
14.4.2 Fertilisers are stored in an area that is covered, clean and dry	The covered area is suitable to protect all inorganic fertilisers (e.g. powders, granules or liquids) from atmospheric influences (e.g. sunlight, frost, rain, high temperature). Based on a risk assessment (fertiliser type, weather conditions, storage duration and location), plastic coverage could be acceptable. It is permitted to store lime and gypsum in the field. As long as the storage requirements on the MSDS are complied with, bulk fertilisers can be stored outside in containers. Inorganic fertilisers (e.g. powders, granules or liquids) are stored in an area that is free from waste, does not constitute a breeding place for rodents, and where spillage and leakage may be cleared away. The storage area for all inorganic fertilisers (e.g powders, granules or liquids) is well ventilated and free from rainwater or heavy condensation. Storage cannot be directly on the soil except for lime/gypsum.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A	MANDATORY

Nutrient Management

Checklist

Control Point		Description	Tick Appropriate Box	Option
14.4.3	Fertilisers are stored in a manner that reduces the risk of contamination of water sources and the environment	All fertilisers are stored in a manner that poses minimum risk of contamination to water sources. Liquid fertiliser stores/tanks shall be surrounded by an impermeable barrier according to contain a capacity to 110% of the volume of the largest container, if there is no applicable legislation. Organic fertilisers shall be stored in a designated area, Appropriate measures, adequate according to the risk assessment in AF 1.2.1, have been taken to prevent contamination of water sources (e.g. concrete foundation and walls, specially built leak proof container, etc.) or shall be at least 25m from all water sources.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A	MANDATORY
14.4.4	Fertilisers are stored separately from fruit (both unharvested and harvested)	Fertilisers shall not be stored with harvested products.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A	MANDATORY
14.4.5	There is an up to date fertiliser stock inventory or stock calculation listing: incoming fertiliser and records of use available	The stock inventory (type and amount of fertilisers stored) shall be updated within a month after there is movement of the stock (in and out). A stock update can be calculated by registration of supply (invoices or other records of incoming fertilisers) and use (treatments/applications), but there shall be regular checks of the actual content so as to avoid deviations with calculations.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A	MANDATORY