

- e) Auditors will evaluate conformance with and score each question in the Sustainable Food Group Sustainability Standard – Checklist at each farm and/or facility receiving an on-site audit. Questions in the Facility-Level Checklist are N/A for organizations that do not have a facility in the scope of certification, and questions in the Farm-Level Checklist are N/A for organizations that do not have a farm in the scope of certification.
 - f) Visual confirmation is the default method of auditing, which includes visual inspection of activities/operations or documents and records. Detailed guidance on assessing conformance is provided in the Sustainability Standard – Audit Guidelines.
 - g) For Group certification:
 - 1) At the on-site audit of the IMS holder, the auditor will review the Group’s IMS against the IMS Checklist.
 - 2) At the on-site audits of the square root of farms in the Group, auditors will evaluate adherence to the IMS against the Sustainability Standard certification criteria.
 - h) If an auditee does not achieve total conformance with a question in the Checklist, the maximum total points available for the question will be scaled based on the auditor’s assignment of points on the 5-point scale, as defined in the Sustainability Standard – Audit Guidelines.
 - 1) When awarding points less than total conformance, the auditor will explain the rationale for providing the assigned conformance level.
 - 2) Most/all Minimum Requirements Automatic failure results if an auditee does not achieve complete conformance of a Minimum Requirement. No partial points may be awarded.
- ii. Scoring
- a) Each question in the Sustainable Food Group Sustainability Standard Checklist has a maximum possible score.
 - b) Points will be awarded depending on the level of conformance that the auditee has met. For questions with a Yes response, the auditor will determine and assign points on the 5-point scale based on their observations. To convert the 1 to 5 score into the total points earned for the question, the Azzule system will complete the following calculation:
 - 1) $(\text{Maximum points available for the question}) \times (\text{Assigned points on 5-point scale}/5)$
 - c) If a question scored as N/A, the maximum possible point value for that question will be subtracted from the total possible points in the audit.
 - 1) Not applicable is an acceptable response for questions with N/A options designed in the Checklist and N/A response options described in the Audit Guidelines.
- iii. Score calculation
- a) An overall total score will be calculated for each operation by taking the total sum of points earned in the audit and dividing by the total possible points in the audit, represented as a percentage.
 - b) The scores shall be displayed as integers in rounded down percentages.
 - c) This calculation should be repeated for each audited operation included in the scope of the certification.

- d) For Group certification, an individual total score will be calculated for each facility and farm operation that received an on-site audit. In addition to individual total scores, an average score for the Group will also be calculated.
- iv. Special circumstances
 - a) Automatic Failure
 - 1) Under special circumstances and upon finding serious food safety or other risks, an audit can result in automatic failure and a “not certified” decision. The auditor should immediately inform the auditee of the automatic failure during the audit and the auditee has the option to continue or stop the audit at that point (all charges apply). Automatic failure can result from deliberate illegal activities, violence or threats towards an auditor, attempted bribery, falsified records, etc., or finding serious safety issues during the audit.
 - b) Corrective Actions
 - 1) The CB has the right to use all information the organization has provided as evidence of corrective action to inform their determination on other questions in addition to the particular question for which the corrective action is being evaluated.
 - c) Certification Decision
 - 1) The CB has the right to take all information collected during the certification process into consideration when making the decision to grant certification to the organization seeking certification.
 - d) Suspension/Revocation of Certification
 - 1) The CB has the right to use all of the information gathered on the certified organizations and operations to suspend or revoke current certifications if illegal actions or serious safety issues are discovered.
 - 2) There are two types of possible sanctions to organizations:
 - (i) Suspensions - an organization’s certification shall be suspended if:
 - (a) A non-conformance is found to be an immediate threat to the public.
 - (b) An inspection results in an automatic failure.
 - (c) A critical safety issue is detected during an audit. The CB should then consider suspending existing certificates related to this new observation(s).
 - (d) The organization improperly uses the Sustainability Standard logo or trademark.
 - (e) An organization is involved with an illegal activity or serious food safety issue.
 - (ii) Revocations - an organization’s certification shall be revoked if:
 - (a) An organization does not pay the agreed-to fees.
 - (b) Evidence of fraud is discovered by auditors or the CB.
 - (c) A suspension-related issue is not adequately resolved.
 - (d) The organization declares bankruptcy.
 - (e) An organization that has had its certification revoked shall not be accepted for certification in the Sustainability Standard program for a period of six months after the date of revocation.

- (iii) If the CB finds a non-conformance with the Scheme documentation during inspection of a certified organization, a sanction (suspension or revocation) will be issued.
 - (iv) All sanctions will be in writing and include the nature of the non-conformance, the time frame of resolution (if applicable) and provisions for escalation of sanctions if the non-conformance is not corrected within the specified period.
 - (v) Only the CB may lift a suspension sanction after sufficient corrective actions have been submitted with verification either through written or visual evidence and/or an on-site visit.
 - (vi) The CB may issue the sanction to an entire certified organization or narrow it to a specific certified product(s) or specific operation(s) within the scope of the current certification.
 - (vii) The CB shall always notify the Scheme Owner in a timely manner and in writing of any sanction applied to a certified organization as well as update the system to reflect those changes.
 - (viii) The CB shall compile and maintain a list of all suspended operations (those suspended after receiving certification), and those operations “not certified due to special circumstances” where the operation was “not certified” based on reasons other than score, and such list is available to the Scheme Owner.
- e) Significant Safety Events
- 1) Certified organizations must inform their CB about any safety-related prosecutions, citations for violation or any other issues related to safety that affect the overall Scheme within seven (7) days of the occurrence (or discovery of) the significant safety event.
- f) Early Re-Evaluation of a Certification Organization
- 1) The certified organization must inform the CB of any changes that affect the sustainability of their product that affect the overall Scheme, and changes of ownership and/or management within 14 days of occurrence.
 - 2) If the CB has reason to believe there is a conformance issue regarding certification requirements, this is cause for re-evaluation. In this case, a second site visit may be conducted to verify conformance with the Sustainability Standard.
- g) Significant Events for Certified Organizations and their Operations
- 1) All certified organizations shall inform their corresponding CB and the Scheme Owner about any related prosecution, citations for regulatory violations, significant regulatory non-conformity, product recall related to food safety or any other issues that could bring the Scheme into disrepute. CBs shall ensure the integrity of certification after notification and consider the need to suspend or revoke certification. CBs should communicate these significant events to the Scheme Owner within seven (7) days of the occurrence.
- v. Surveillance audits
- a) Surveillance Audits Performed by the CB
 - 1) Each CB has the option to perform surveillance audits. Surveillance audits will be performed using the current Sustainable Food Group Sustainability

Standard Checklist, and the selected organization with certified processes will need to pass the audit as if it were a regular audit in order to maintain certification. For Group certification, surveillance audits may be of the operation holding the certification (IMS holder) and/or any farms or facilities included in the scope of certification.

- (i) This is currently an option for CBs that will later be mandated by the Scheme Owner with an allotted percentage of the certified operations that will need to receive surveillance audits.
 - 2) The CB will notify the operation in writing of the surveillance audit no sooner than 48 hours prior to the day of the audit.
 - 3) An operation can only reject a surveillance audit once. A second surveillance audit rejection from the operation will result in a suspension of certification.
- b) Surveillance Audits Performed by the Scheme Owner
- 1) As part of the Sustainability Standard Integrity Program, the Scheme Owner will perform sporadic auditor assessments. The purpose is to ensure that qualified auditors are performing the audits properly according to the Sustainability Standard Scheme.
 - (i) The audited operations will be required to accept a second person on-site during the audit.
 - (ii) The additional person on-site during the auditor assessments will have no say during the audit nor will they point out any deficiencies to the auditor at the time of the audit.
 - 2) The Scheme Owner will also have the option to perform auditee assessments, which will consist of the Scheme Owner performing an on-site audit for a certified operation or operation within a Group certification. These Surveillance audits will be performed using the most current Sustainability Standard Checklist, and the selected organization with certified processes will need to pass the audit as if it were a regular audit in order to maintain certification.
 - (i) By performing these audits, the Scheme Owner will be able to verify auditor performance (based on the prior audit report) to what was observed at the time of the Surveillance audit.
 - (ii) The audited operations will be required to accept a second person on-site during the audit.

Requirements for Audit Reports

- i. The audit report will be distributed through the Azzule database.
- ii. The auditor must enter the information into the Azzule database to generate a preliminary audit report within 15 days of the on-site audit.
- iii. To the extent feasible, the audit report will be written in the language that the applicant requests. Any language used by the CB to generate the audit reports is acceptable by the Scheme Owner, but the information entered into the Azzule database must be available in English.
- iv. Every audit report shall include as a minimum the following information:
 - a) Name of the CB
 - b) Name of the applicant organization

- c) Individual or Group certification
 - 1) For Group certification, the name of the Group, and all farms included in the scope of certification
- d) Details about the operation under certification
- e) Date and time of the audit
- f) Name and version of the Sustainability Standard normative documents used for certification
- g) Audit scope – details of the process under certification
- h) Product(s) observed during audit and similar product(s) not observed
- i) Names of all personnel involved in the audit from the applicant organization, including the organization contact
- j) Auditor name
- k) Audit scoring summary
- l) Answers and comments for each question in the Sustainability Standard Checklist.
- m) Shippers (customers of the auditee) designated during the application process (if applicable)
- v. Every audit will generate a non-conformance report that will give a summary of all non-conformances found in the audit with the corresponding comments and details for each non-conformance.

Non-conformances

- i. Non-conformances are questions where the criteria for full points (total conformance) are not met in the audit.
- ii. If the applicant organization does not pass the audit, they can submit corrective actions into the Azzule database for review by the CB to attempt to achieve a passing score. Corrective actions can address non-conformances where less than total conformance was achieved.
 - a) The submission of comments and/or corrective actions does not guarantee that the score will change but should demonstrate the actions that were taken or are to be taken by the applicant organization.
 - b) The choice of non-conformances to address falls to the applicant.
- iii. Some non-conformances may not be able to be corrected, depending on their nature.
- iv. The corrective actions from the organization should include the determination of cause(s), any action plan(s) to address immediate issue(s) regarding the non-conformance, the corrective actions taken, and the development of preventive actions to help avoid future occurrences if necessary.
- v. Corrective action evidence can be in the form of documents, records and/or photographs and must show that the applicant complies with the criteria needed to achieve total conformance on a question.
- vi. Evidence must be verified and accepted by the CB. The CB has the right to determine if a re-visit to the audited organization is necessary to verify corrective actions for non-conformances.
- vii. The time period from the initial onsite audit until the CB makes a certification decision must be no longer than 45 days.

- viii. Corrective action evidence for each non-conformance must be submitted to the CB by the organization within 30 calendar days from the original audit date.
- ix. The CB has 15 calendar days to review the corrective action evidence, notify the organization if it was accepted or rejected and close the non-conformance(s).
- x. If time allows (within the 30-calendar day corrective action submission timeframe), when corrective action evidence is rejected by the CB, the organization can re-submit additional evidence to close the non-conformance.
- xi. Once the applicant organization has responded to the CB regarding the non-conformances and the CB has reviewed all corrective actions submitted, the CB will close the corrective action phase in the Azzule system, which allows for a certification decision to be made.
- xii. Flowchart diagrams of the initial certification audit timeline, desk audit document review timeline and three-year audit cycle are available at sustainablefoodgroup.org/program-documents/.

Certification Decision

- i. Evaluation of scores
 - a) Based on the outcome of the final audit report, the online Azzule system will calculate the score for each operation. The CB will use this score to determine if the organization attained the minimum score needed for certification.
 - b) The certification decision shall be based on a combination of scores from each question.
 - c) To achieve individual certification, operations must meet all Minimum Requirements (Table 1) and attain a 70% audit score or higher (1648 points out of 2355).
 - d) The audit score that the supplier earns determines the certification level it receives.

Certification Level	Audit Score (%)
Bronze	70%
Silver	75%
Gold	80%

- e) To achieve Group certification, all audited operations must meet all Minimum Requirements of the Sustainability Standard and of the IMS Checklist and the average score of all operations in the Group including farm and processing operations must be 70% or higher.

Table 1. Sustainability Standard Minimum Requirements

Question Title	Question Number	Question	Total Points	Available Answers	Expectations
Policies					
No biosolid use	1.02.01	Is there a written policy statement prohibiting the application of both untreated and treated biosolids to production sites for at least one year prior to production?	10	Y/N	A written policy available for inspection contains a clear statement prohibiting the application of both biosolids (treated sewage sludge) and untreated sewage to all sites in production for at least one year prior to production. The policy is communicated and applied to all operations in the scope of the application.
GMO transparency	1.02.02	If the crops/ ingredients grown are modified using GMO technologies, is there a written policy that they will be disclosed to the buyer?	10	Y/N/NA	<p>A written policy available for inspection includes a clear statement that any GM content will be disclosed to the buyer. If a GM variety of the product is available on the market (e.g., zucchini, yellow squash, sweet corn, potato, papaya) and the organization does not communicate GM content to buyers, a written seed-supplier certification and/or third-party test results are available indicating no GM content.</p> <p>Not applicable: The operation does not plant, grow, pack or sell any GM ingredients, and the company commits to a disclosure policy if GM seeds are ever planted, grown, packed or sold.</p>

CRISPR transparency	1.02.03	If the crops/ ingredients grown are modified using CRISPR technologies, is there a written policy that they will be disclosed to the buyer?	10	Y/N/NA	<p>A written policy available for inspection includes a clear statement that any content modified using CRISPR technologies will be disclosed to the buyer. If a CRISPR-modified variety of the product is available on the market and the organization does not communicate CRISPR content to buyers, a written seed-supplier certification and/or third-party test results are available indicating no CRISPR modified content.</p> <p>Not applicable: The operation does not plant, grow, pack or sell any CRISPR modified ingredients, and the company commits to a disclosure policy if CRISPR modified seeds are ever planted, grown, packed or sold.</p>
Legal compliance	1.02.04	Is there a policy that the organization complies with all laws and regulations governing pesticide and nutrient use, labor, hiring and employment practices, and employee health and safety?	10	Y/N	<p>A written policy available for inspection includes a clear statement that all operations in the scope of the application will comply with all applicable laws and regulations of the jurisdiction(s) governing the production location and addressing labor, worker health and safety and handling, storage and application of all pesticides and nutrients.</p>
Group certification	1.02.05	Does the Group maintain an Internal Management System (IMS) to ensure facility and producer group member compliance with the Sustainability Standard certification criteria? Does the IMS meet all minimum requirements identified in the IMS Checklist?	10	Y/N/NA	<p>For organizations applying for Group certification, there are written policies, procedures, SOPs, etc. available for review and records of internal audits of Group members and their compliance to the IMS.</p> <p>Not applicable: Applicant is not pursuing Group certification.</p>

IPM and Nutrient Management					
Identification	2.07.02	Does organization identify key pests, weeds, and diseases (those which usually require action to prevent economic losses) and understand their biology?	100	Y/N	All relevant organization staff, including individuals contracted by the organization can identify key pests (i.e., those which usually require action to prevent economic losses) and understand key pest biology. Key pest lists may include insect pests, diseases and weeds. Organization can identify pest life cycle in relation to crop growth stages, crop-damaging life stage and important behaviors related to pest management.
Prevention	2.07.03	Does organization implement effective non-chemical strategies to prevent losses by key pests?	100	Y/N	Organization has identified and implemented effective non-chemical strategies to prevent losses by each key pest for each crop in the scope of application/certification. Non-chemical strategies may include cultural, mechanical and biological options. A list of strategies for each key pest is available.
Monitoring	2.07.04	Does organization implement effective scouting, sampling and monitoring techniques for all key pests for which these techniques are available?	100	Y/N	Organization staff or contracted experts implement effective scouting, sampling and monitoring techniques for all key pests for which techniques are available. Techniques may include visual sampling, insect traps/sweep nets, weed mapping, weather conditions and extension crop/region pest alerts or forecasts. Scouting, monitoring and/or mapping records are available for each key pest
Economic thresholds	2.07.05	Does organization use science-based economic thresholds to determine if and when to take action for each key pest for which thresholds are available?	100	Y/N	Organization uses science-based economic thresholds (also called action thresholds) to determine whether and when to take action for each key pest for which thresholds are available. Thresholds may be based on visual sampling counts for pests or damage; trap, sweep net counts; specific weather conditions favorable to disease development; and/or crop prices and costs of control measures. A list of thresholds and sources of those are available.

Non-chemical intervention	2.07.06	Are effective non-chemical intervention strategies - cultural, biological and/or mechanical - implemented to manage key pests?	100	Y/N	Organization identifies and implements non-chemical intervention strategies. Organization tracks and reduces pesticide use over time while maintaining crop quality and yield. Strategies include precision application strategies like auto-steering, spot applications; cultural techniques, e.g., insect trapping and barriers; and biological techniques, e.g., conserving and importing beneficial insects. Records are available and show long-term reduction in pesticide use; use in any one year may increase or decrease due to differences in weather, pest populations and other factors.
Pesticide use justification	2.07.07	Are pesticide applications tied to a documented need?	40	Y/N	Pesticide applications are tied to a documented need such as pest populations over threshold, specific weather conditions being favorable to disease, written documentation from a credible source supporting the need for preventative application, Extension regional pest alerts and a crop and site-specific history of problems. Organization can explain justification for applications and support explanation with documentation.
Pesticide application records	2.07.08	Are there complete and legible pesticide application records for the current season that include location, date, time, material applied, rate, applicator name, application method, wind speed and direction, air temperature and target pest?	10	Y/N	Pesticide application records are complete, legible and available for at least three years for all operations in the scope, including location, date, time, material applied, rate, applicator name, application method, wind speed and direction, air temperature and target pest. For new or second-year applicants, there is a written policy clearly stating that these records will be maintained for a minimum of three years going forward.

Pesticide resistance mitigation	2.07.11	Does the organization implement effective strategies to mitigate the risk of resistance for pests and pesticides at the greatest risk?	50	Y/N/NA	Organization implements effective strategies to delay resistance for pesticides at the greatest risk of resistance. Strategies include rotating annual crops, establishing refuges (untreated areas), rotating or combining modes of action, and rotating chemical controls with non-chemical methods. Reducing reliance on pesticides through scouting, monitoring, thresholds and/or spot treatments is not eligible for credit on this question.
Nutrient application records	2.07.16	Are there complete and legible nutrient application records for the current season that include date, time, material applied, rate, applicator name and application method?	10	Y/N	Nutrient application records are complete, legible and available for at least three years for all operations in the scope, including location, date, time, material applied, rate, applicator name and application method. For new or second-year applicants, there is a written policy clearly stating that these records will be maintained for a minimum of three years going forward.

- ii. Issuing certification
 - a) For individual applicants, certification will be issued individually to each operation that meets the requirements of certification. If there is more than one farm or facility operation, separate audits should be conducted at each operation.
 - b) For Group certification, certification will be issued to the IMS holder that has undergone the audit. The certification covers (list) all farms and facilities in the Group. Any farm or facility in the certified Group may request a certificate.
 - c) Certification is valid for a maximum of 36 months from the certification date.
 - d) The certification decision will be made by the CB and the certificate will be issued by the Sustainable Food Group.
 - e) The certificate will be generated by Azzule software and provided to the certified operation within 30 days of the certification decision by the CB. The Sustainable Food Group will receive a copy as well.
- iii. Complaints and appeals
 - a) The CB shall have a procedure in place to handle the complaints and appeals which will be available publicly.

Sanctioning Certification Bodies

- i. A CB will be suspended if:
 - a) The CB does not pay the agreed fees.
 - b) The CB improperly uses either the Azzule or the Sustainable Food Group logos.
 - c) An issue is discovered by the Sustainability Standard Integrity Program.

- d) The CB does not abide by the requirements of the General Regulations, License Agreement or other Scheme requirement.
- ii. A CB will have its approval revoked if:
 - a) Evidence of fraud is found.
 - b) The CB declares bankruptcy.
 - c) A suspension related issue is not adequately resolved.

Distribution of Audit Reports

- i. CBs must provide information for each certification process, including but not limited to audit details, outcome and the certification status to the Scheme Owner by using the Azzule database or other means established by the Scheme Owner.
- ii. The documented audit reports generated by the certification process for each operation, including those submitted through the Azzule database, should be provided to the applicant, the CB and the Scheme Owner.
- iii. Ownership of the audit report, determination of details made available and authorization for access shall remain with the applicant. The CB will ensure confidentiality except where required by law. The CB will document all communication between the CB and applicant. The CB will not distribute any communication or certification activity information to an outside party without the applicant's authorization.

Extension of Scope of Certification

- i. An organization's certified operation can apply for an extension of scope to their current certification for:
 - a) Increased growing area of products included in the scope of an already certified operation along with justifiable circumstances.
 - b) Adding similar products not in the scope of an already certified operation with justifiable circumstances. Similar products are those with similar growing and processing practices.
 - c) If products are approved and added to the current report, the product(s) will be added to the "similar product(s) not observed" category.
- ii. Justifiable circumstances will be reviewed by the CB regarding a request for extension of scope of increased growing area and/or adding new commodities. All relevant information, such as similarity (risks, processes, growing practices, location and personnel) between new products and already certified products and any additional information the CB considers as part of their risk assessment, will be evaluated before a decision is made.
- iii. The CB will determine the need for an on-site audit in order to increase the growing area, add commodities to already certified operations and/or add a new process to the certificate (e.g., a new packing line, automated chopper, etc.).
- iv. If a new operation to an already certified organization is added more than 30 days after the original audit date, the organization will be required to undergo another full audit. This is required because the standards may have changed since the original organization and/or implementation of these standards may be different relative to previous operation audits.

Use of Logo and Registered Trademark

- i. The Sustainability Standard trademark and logo may only be used with permission from the Scheme Owner.
- ii. The Sustainability Standard logo must always be obtained by the CB from the Scheme Owner. This will ensure that it contains the exact corporate color and format.
- iii. The CB is responsible for controlling use of the Sustainability Standard trademark and logo on certified operations. The rules for the use of the logo and trademark will be defined in the License Agreement signed between the Scheme Owner and the CB (Exhibit C of the CB license agreement) and in the Sub-License Agreement signed between the CB and each organization. Infringement of the rules by either CBs or organizations could lead to sanctions.
- iv. Organizations can only use the trademark and/or logo when there is a valid Sustainability Standard certificate linked to that organization and clear reference to the certified operations. The logo can only be used for business to business communications.
- v. Approved CBs can use the trademark and/or logo for promotion of their accredited Sustainability Standard certification activities in business-to-business communication and on their accredited Sustainability Standard certificates.

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Glossary

Aggregate stability

The ability of soil aggregates, or groups of soil particles, to resist disintegration when tillage, water, wind erosion or other disruptive forces act on the soil. Wet aggregate stability suggests how well a soil can resist raindrop impact and water erosion. Size distribution of dry aggregates can be used to predict resistance to abrasion and wind erosion.

Agricultural inputs

Materials used in the production of crops including seeds, transplants, rootstock, cuttings, fertilizers, crop protection products, adjuvants, growth promoters, predator additions, irrigation water and any other material inputs to the growing process.

Application equipment calibration

Process to ensure that input application equipment is operating properly by testing equipment measurements against a known value. Improperly calibrated equipment may cause either too little or too much of an input, e.g., pesticides, fertilizers, manure, compost, to be applied.

Available water capacity

The maximum amount of plant available water a soil can provide. It is an indicator of a soil's ability to retain water and make it sufficiently available for plant use.

Beneficial insect

Insects that provide a benefit, such as suppressing pests or providing pollination. The term “beneficials” in the context of a question addressing insects is used as a synonym to beneficial insects.

Beneficial species

Organisms that provide an agroecosystem benefit, such as suppressing pests. The term “beneficials” in a non-specific context refers to all beneficial species.

Biopesticide

Certain types of pesticides made up of living organisms or derived from the products of living organisms, such as microbes, bacteria, plant extracts, fatty acids or pheromones, and used to control pests.

Biosolid

Organic matter recycled from sewage for use in agriculture.

Buffer zone

An area of permanent vegetation that is maintained between agricultural fields and environmentally sensitive areas, including bodies of water. Buffers are intended to mitigate impacts of production on adjacent or nearby areas that can be impacted by agricultural activity by, for example, intercepting wastewater runoff or pesticide drift.

Commodity

An agricultural product that can be bought and sold. Also referred to as product.

Compaction

A compression of soil and decrease in pore space that results in poor water drainage, air movement and root growth.

Cover crop

A crop planted between or simultaneously with cash crops to help manage soil erosion, soil fertility, soil quality, water, weeds, pests, diseases, biodiversity and wildlife. Examples include legumes, cereals, grasses etc.

CRISPR

A tool of genetic modification adapted from natural defense mechanisms of bacteria. CRISPR technology can “cut and paste” strands of DNA, allowing scientists to precisely edit the genome of an organism. If foreign DNA is introduced in this process, the resulting organism is considered a GMO, however if DNA is deleted or cut and pasted within one organism, the resulting organism is not considered a GMO, according to the USDA.

Cultural practice

Agricultural practices that aim to disrupt the pest’s environment without the use of chemical substances to enhance crop health and prevent weed, pest or disease problems. Examples include turning under crop residues, sterilizing tools and equipment and harvesting early.

Drip irrigation

Irrigation method that reduces use of water and fertilizer by allowing water to drip slowly, either onto the soil surface or directly into the root zone, through a network of valves, pipes, tubing and emitters.

Evapotranspiration (ET)

The loss of water from the earth's surface through the combined processes of evaporation from soil and plant surfaces and plant transpiration. ET information is critical for irrigation system design and water management.

Facility operation

A handling operation carried out in one or several buildings where product is being handled.

The type of Facility operation can be classified as: “Storage & Distribution Center”, “Cooling Cold Storage”, “Packinghouse” or “Processing”.

Auditees should not apply for multiple Sustainability Standard audits of different operation types at the same address, unless there is a processing facility and growing operation with the same address, is of different ownership or the auditee is pursuing **Group** certification.

Farm

A collection of growing operations carried out in an open or covered area for the production of fresh produce for human consumption. Farms include field and greenhouse operations.

Field operation

A growing operation carried out in the open for the production of fresh produce for human consumption.

Filter strips

An area of permanent herbaceous vegetation used to reduce sediment, organics, nutrients, pesticides and other contaminant loadings in runoff.

Furrow irrigation

Irrigation of farmland by water run in open furrows created in soil between the crop rows.

Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)

Organisms (i.e., plants, animals or microorganisms) in which the genetic material (DNA) has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. This term includes organisms

modified using CRISPR technology if foreign DNA is introduced during the CRISPR gene-editing process, according to the USDA.

Green manure

Living plant material incorporated into the soil or killed and left on the surface for soil improvement, or when composed of legumes, to increase the soil N supply.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs)

Compounds that trap heat in the atmosphere. These gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases.

Greenhouse

A temporary or permanent enclosed structure where crops are grown in a controlled environment (also referred to as indoor agriculture or indoor production). Greenhouses do not include shade or hoop houses.

Ground nests

Similar in appearance to ant holes from above, about 70% of native bees nest in the ground and need access to the soil surface to dig their nest. Each female excavates her own nest tunnel and brood cells and stocks the cells with nectar and pollen.

Group

A self-designated assemblage of farms or facilities and its suppliers whose products and conduct adhere to a set of standards as designated through an Internal Management System.

Infiltration rate

The rate at which water on a soil surface enters the soil profile.

Integrated pest management (IPM)

A science-based decision-making process that identifies and reduces risks from pests and pest management related strategies. IPM coordinates the use of pest biology, environmental information and available technology to prevent unacceptable levels of pest damage by the most economical means while minimizing risk to people, property, resources and the environment.

Internal Management System (IMS)

The collection of documents, SOPs, policies and protocols that dictate the standards to which members adhere in supplying their products to the Group.

IMS holder

The entity or organization that administers, implements, manages and/or maintains the IMS for the Group.

Invasive species

Designated by state or national agricultural or natural resource authorities as threatening to agricultural and/or horticultural crops and/or humans and livestock.

Key pest

An insect, disease, weed, mite, nematode or other organism that frequently causes crop damage exceeding a quality and economic threshold unless an action is taken to reduce the impact.

Large producer

Any producer that does not meet the criteria for small producer.

Micronutrient

A chemical element necessary in only extremely small amounts (less than 1 part per million in the plant) for the growth of plants. Micronutrients include boron, chloride, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum and zinc.

Mitigation plan

Set of strategies that have been identified and implemented to reduce or eliminate the negative impact of pesticide applications on air, soil, water, plants, animals and humans.

Mode of action

Refers to how a particular chemical pesticide operates on the target pest. The Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC), Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) and Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) classify insecticides, fungicides and herbicides, respectively, by modes of action. Rotating chemical modes of action or combining multiple modes of action in a single application are primary strategies to delay the evolution of resistant pests.

Packinghouse

A type of facility where whole commodities are sorted and/or sized, may be minimally trimmed (not altered in form), washed or not washed, treated with post-harvest fungicide and/or wax applications and packed for commercial distribution and use by consumer or retail establishment. In this type of facility, no processing activities are performed, if so, a different type of facility operation shall be used. A Packinghouse facility covers the activities involved in the Storage & Distribution Center and Cooling/Cold Storage facilities.

Pest scouting

Systematic inspection of plantings to evaluate crop health, identify threats and inform and evaluate treatment decisions. Scouting can include counting pests or pest-damaged plants or plant parts, checking insect or disease spore traps, using drones to visually survey remote parts of fields, etc.

Pesticide

General term for a formulated chemical containing an active ingredient designed to kill, repel or otherwise suppress populations or activity of a particular pest or group of pests. This includes insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, miticides, fumigants, plant growth regulators, defoliants, desiccants, etc. Pesticide products approved for use in organic crops, such as those containing spinosad or Bt, are included in this definition.

Pesticide drift

Airborne movement of pesticides away from the intended target. Pesticide drift can affect everyone, both urban and rural communities, by having negative effects on human health and the environment.

Processing facility

A type of facility where whole commodities are processed and altered in form by peeling, slicing, chopping, shredding, coring, or trimming, with or without washing, prior to being packaged for use by the consumer or a retail establishment (e.g., pre-cut, packaged, ready-to-eat salad mixes). In this type of facility, processing activities are being performed, if not, a different type of facility operation shall be used. A Processing facility covers the activities involved in the Storage & Distribution Center, Cooling/Cold Storage and Packinghouse facilities.

Reduced tillage

Method of tillage in which the soil has been disturbed to a lesser extent relative to conventional tillage (plowed/harrow till). Reducing tillage can reduce soil erosion, loss of carbon from the soil into the atmosphere and energy consumption and costs.

Refuge

An area of a field not treated with pesticides to allow beneficial insects and susceptible pest organisms to survive. Also refers to a traditionally bred (non-GMO) crop area planted within GMO crop acreage to allow for the reproduction of pest species to mitigate the development of pest resistance to the pesticide incorporated into the GMO plant.

Resistance trait

A genetic trait or set of traits that provide a crop variety with the ability to withstand attack by a pest, disease or pesticide and remain virtually unaffected. May be bred traditionally, genetically engineered or arise inadvertently within a plant or pest population.

Resistant pest

Weeds, insects or other pests that have naturally evolved genetic resistance to specific chemical compounds or chemical modes of action after repeated exposure to the same chemical.

Riparian buffer

A vegetated region next to streams, rivers or wetlands designed to mitigate the flow of agricultural or wastewater runoff into the body of water.

Rotation

Alternating plantings of one type of plant with at least one other (e.g., corn followed by soybeans); alternating pesticides of one type (mode of action) with at least one other type (e.g., an organophosphate followed by a biopesticide).

Salinity management

The use of agronomic practices such as leaching, selection of salinity tolerant plants, soil/water amendments, etc. to mitigate the effects of dissolved salts that have been deposited onto cropland via irrigation water. Excessive salts (high salinity) in the root zone reduce water uptake and also may cause nutrient imbalance, affecting plant growth and yield. High concentration of specific ions can also become toxic to crops.

Sensitive site

Areas of the natural or built environment that may be negatively impacted by agricultural activities. Most growing operations have sensitive sites that can be protected from production activities, for example, wetlands, aquifers, well heads, forests, schools, office buildings, endangered species habitat, etc.

Small producer

A producer with a gross cash farm income (GCFI) of less than \$350,000 and less than or equal to five permanent workers, with no more than 25 total workers on-site at the management unit at any time.

Undeveloped reserve

A section of land that has been left untouched by farming, construction, etc. to preserve the natural habitat.

Wastewater

Any water that has been adversely affected in quality by man-made influence or pollutants. It comprises liquid waste discharged by domestic residences, commercial properties, industry and/or agriculture and can encompass a wide range of potential contaminants and concentrations.

Wood tunnel nest

Artificial nests consisting of wood blocks drilled with a large number of dead-end tunnels used to attract bees and promote their local population growth.