

## PrimusGFS McDonald's Farm Addendum

*Addendum to be used in conjunction with the McDonald's GAP Food Safety Standards- October 2017 & PrimusGFS Farm Audit*

Section	Q #	Question	Guidance	Total Points	Available Answers: Y, N, N/A	Auditor Comments
Food Safety Program	1,01	Is there a written procedure detailing how the grower communicates 3rd party audit results and corrective action plans to the processor (e.g., qualified individual, food safety management at the McDonald's approved produce processor)?	Food safety program 3rd party audit results shall be reviewed by the grower and supplier (McDonald's approved produce processor) management at the conclusion of an audit. Corrective action plans shall be completed by the grower and the effectiveness of the corrective action shall be verified by the supplier (McDonald's approved produce processor). Corrective measures and corrective actions, whether qualitative or quantitative, must have an established baseline of performance or microbial limit/specification. This is essential to demonstrate the effectiveness of the corrections implemented.	10		
Food Safety Program	1,02	Does the grower have the documented evidence available that the 3rd party audit results were communicated and the corrective actions were verified to be effective by the McDonald's approved produce processor?	Food safety program 3rd party audit results shall be reviewed by the grower and supplier (McDonald's approved produce processor) management at the conclusion of an audit. Corrective action plans shall be completed by the grower and the effectiveness of the corrective action shall be verified by the supplier (McDonald's approved produce processor). Corrective measures and corrective actions, whether qualitative or quantitative, must have an established baseline of performance or microbial limit/specification. This is essential to demonstrate the effectiveness of the corrections implemented.	10		
Land Use Assessment	2,01	Are there records of land use history available detailing prior land use for the past 5 years? If no, go to question 2.02.	Actions shall be taken to ensure the safety of the growing area, including the immediate surrounding land, prior to planting any fresh produce item for McDonald's. The land use record must include information about the types of crops previously planted and the local cultivation practices (e.g., organic production, transitional land, etc.) Actions should be taken to ensure past land use does not put crops of interest at risk microbiologically, from heavy metals, toxicants or other forms of foreign material. If there are potential contamination risks identified examples of actions may include soil testing, appropriate buffers implemented, etc. Consideration should be given to naturally occurring heavy metal risks due to soil geologic ancestry combined with agronomic practices – such as soil acidification to increase iron availability to plants.	10		
Land Use Assessment	2,02	If the records of land use history for at least the past 5 years is not available, does the grower have at a minimum a letter of guarantee from the land owner?	Actions shall be taken to ensure the safety of the growing area, including the immediate surrounding land, prior to planting any fresh produce item for McDonald's. If records of land use history (for the past 5 years) are not available the grower shall have at a minimum a letter of guarantee from the land owner confirming the land was not used in a way that could pose chemical, physical, or microbiological risks to the crops grown in the field. If potential contamination risks are identified examples of actions taken may include soil testing, appropriate buffers implemented, etc. Consideration should be given to naturally occurring heavy metal risks due to soil geologic ancestry combined with agronomic practices – such as soil acidification to increase iron availability to plants.	10		
Land Use Assessment	3,01	Growing area located in proximity to a concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO), dairy or concentrated animal operation (CAO) meet the required minimum distance requirements? If yes, go to question 3.02.	Concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO), Dairy or concentrated animal operation (CAO) creates the risk of potential contamination of fresh produce from run-off and air borne contaminants. McDonald's defines CAFO, Dairy and CAO as an operation with 25 or more head of livestock per acre (0.4 ha) in pens or open grazing. McDonald's requires the minimum distance of concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO), dairy or concentrated animal operation (CAO) and the crops of interest to be 1 mile (1.6 km) or greater.	10		
Land Use Assessment	3,01a	Does the grower have available documented justifications and a risk mitigation strategy co-developed with the processor?	If the required minimum distances cannot be met, justification for a deviation request along with risk mitigation strategies must be co-developed by the grower and supplier (McDonald's approved produce processor) and reviewed and agreed to by McDonald's before planting at this location. Guidance for the development of risk mitigation strategies should take into account the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• areas of animal congregation (water troughs, salt licks, feed stations)</li> <li>• water intrusion near the crop area</li> <li>• slope of the adjacent growing area</li> <li>• prevailing wind direction in relationship to areas of concern and crops of interest</li> <li>• presence of fencing</li> <li>• dirt embankments and ditches</li> <li>• any other physical barrier that would reduce the possibility of unintended crop contamination.</li> </ul>	5		

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Land Use Assessment	3.01b	Is documented evidence available the risk mitigation strategy was approved and reviewed with the McDonalds Food Safety Team prior to planting at this operation?	McDonald's requires the minimum distance of concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO), dairy or concentrated animal operation (CAO) and the crops of interest to be 1 mile (1.6 km). It is required that the co-developed risk mitigation strategy from the grower and processor to be communicated to the McDonalds Food Safety Team and approved prior to planting at this operation	5		
Land Use Assessment	3.02	Growing area located in proximity to non-commercial operations (e.g., domestic animals, grazing lands (includes homes with hobby farms) meet the required distances? If yes, go to question 3.03.	Non-commercial operations such as a hobby farm or where smaller numbers of either domesticated or non- domesticated animals are housed or permitted to openly graze creates the risk of potential contamination of fresh produce from run-off and air borne contaminants. McDonald's requires the minimum distances to be met for non-commercial operations (e.g., domestic animals, grazing lands (includes homes with hobby farms) in proximity to the crop of interest: 5 or fewer animals per acre in pens or open grazing must be at 800 feet (250 m) or greater from the crop of interest. 6 – 24 animals per acre in pens or open grazing must be at .25 miles (.4 km) or great from the crop of interest.	10		
Land Use Assessment	3.02a	Does the grower have available documented justifications and a risk mitigation strategy co-developed with the processor?	If the required minimum distances cannot be met, justification for a deviation request along with risk mitigation strategies must be co-developed by the grower and supplier (McDonald's approved produce processor) and reviewed and agreed to by McDonald's before planting at this location. Guidance for the development of risk mitigation strategies should take into account the following: water intrusion near the crop area, slope of the adjacent growing area, prevailing wind direction in relationship to areas of concern and crops of interest, presence of fencing, dirt embankments and ditches, and any other physical barrier that would prevent the possibility of unintended crop contamination.	5		
Land Use Assessment	3.02b	Is documented evidence available the risk mitigation strategy was approved and reviewed with the McDonalds Food Safety Team prior to planting at this operation?	McDonald's requires the minimum distances to be met for non-commercial operations (e.g., domestic animals, grazing lands (includes homes with hobby farms) in proximity to the crop of interest: 5 or fewer animals per acre in pens or open grazing must be at 800 feet (250 m) or greater from the crop of interest. 6 – 24 animals per acre in pens or open grazing must be at .25 miles (.4 km) or great from the crop of interest. It is required that the co-developed risk mitigation strategy from the grower and processor to be communicated to the McDonalds Food Safety Team and approved prior to planting at this operation.	5		
Land Use Assessment	3.03	Growing area located in proximity to commercial composting operations and other potentially sensitive sites meet the required distances? If yes, go to question 3.04.	Commercial composting operations create the risk of potential contamination of fresh produce from run-off, air borne contaminants, and vector attraction/congregation. McDonald's defines a commercial composting operation as any operation with greater than 5000 cubic yards/year (3800 cubic meters) of throughput, converting organic residuals into compost product through aerobic decomposition. McDonald's requires the minimum distance between commercial composting operations to be maintained at 1 mile (1.6 km) or greater from the crop of interest.	10		
Land Use Assessment	3.03a	Does the grower have available documented justifications and a risk mitigation strategy co-developed with the processor?	If the required minimum distances of 1 mile (1.6 km) cannot be met, justification for a deviation request along with risk mitigation strategies, must be co-developed by the grower and McDonald's approved produce processor and reviewed and agreed to by McDonald's prior to planting at this location. Guidance for the development of risk mitigation strategies should take into account the following: water intrusion near the crop area, slope of the adjacent growing area, prevailing wind direction in relationship to areas of concern and crops of interest, presence of fencing, dirt embankments and ditches, and any other physical barrier that would prevent the possibility of unintended crop contamination.	5		
Land Use Assessment	3.03b	Is documented evidence available the risk mitigation strategy was approved and reviewed with the McDonalds Food Safety Team prior to planting at this operation?	McDonald's requires the minimum distance between commercial composting operations to be 1 mile (1.6 km) or greater from the crop of interest. It is required that the co-developed risk mitigation strategy from the grower and processor to be communicated to the McDonalds Food Safety Team and approved prior to planting at this operation	5		
Land Use Assessment	3.04	Growing area located in proximity to non-commercial composting operations and other potentially sensitive sites meet the required distances? If yes, go to question 3.05.	Non-commercial composting operations create the risk of potential contamination of fresh produce from run-off, air borne contaminants, and vector attraction/congregation. McDonald's defines non-commercial or small farm composting operations as less than 5000 cubic yards/year (3800 cubic meters) of throughput, converting organic residuals into compost product through aerobic decomposition. McDonald's requires the minimum distance between the non-commercial composting operation to be maintained at 800 feet or 0.15 miles (approximately 250 m or 0.25 km) or greater from the crop of interest.	10		

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Land Use Assessment	3.04a	Does the grower have available documented justifications and a risk mitigation strategy co-developed with the processor?	If the required minimum distances of 800 feet or 0.15 miles (approximately 250 m or 0.25 km) cannot be met, justification for a deviation request along with risk mitigation strategies, must be co-developed by the grower and McDonald's approved produce processor and reviewed and agreed to by McDonald's prior to planting at this location. Guidance for the development of risk mitigation strategies should take into account the following: water intrusion near the crop area, slope of the adjacent growing area, prevailing wind direction in relationship to areas of concern and crops of interest, presence of fencing, dirt embankments and ditches, and any other physical barrier that would prevent the possibility of unintended crop contamination.	5		
Land Use Assessment	3.04b	Is documented evidence available the risk mitigation strategy was approved and reviewed with the McDonalds Food Safety Team prior to planting at this operation?	McDonald's requires the minimum distance between non-commercial composting operations to be 800 feet or 0.15 miles (approximately 250 m or 0.25 km) or greater from the crop of interest. The co-developed risk mitigation strategy from the grower and processor must be communicated to the McDonalds Food Safety Team and approved prior to planting at this operation	5		
Land Use Assessment	3.05	Is there a written procedure for the handling of crops and soils contaminated by flood waters?	Flood waters from natural disasters like major storm events, monsoon, typhoon or hurricane create the potential for the spread of human pathogens as flood waters intrude sewer systems and areas where human/animal populations exist. For this reason, if flood waters come in contact with the edible portion of the crop, the crop is considered adulterated and must be prohibited from harvest. Soils exposed to flood water intrusion (pooled water (e.g. rain fall, broken irrigation pipes, etc.) that is not reasonably likely to contain microorganisms of significant public health concern is not considered flooding), are considered contaminated and must be allowed to dry for a minimum of 60 days after the flood waters recede. Soils must be dry prior to replanting. If a standing crop is present during the flood event, the preplant interval must be extended to a minimum of 90 days after disking and incorporation of crop material back into the soil. Following a flood event, the sources of irrigation water (well, river, reservoir, etc.) must be tested to assure there is no risk of human pathogens in the water samples.	10		
Land Use Assessment	3.06	Flooding from uncontrolled causes did not occur in the growing area since the previous season. If yes, go to question 4.01. Information gathering question.	Flood waters from natural disasters like major storm events, monsoon, typhoon or hurricane create the potential for the spread of human pathogens as flood waters intrude sewer systems and areas where human/animal populations exist. Information gathering question.	0		
Land Use Assessment	3.06a	Are there records of available for the disposition of contaminated crops?	If flood waters come in contact with the edible portion of the crop, the crop is considered adulterated and must be prohibited from harvest. Auditor must justify non-applicable and no responses.	5		
Land Use Assessment	3.06b	Have soils subjected to flooding been assessed prior to re-planting (60 days have passed or the soil is dry)?	Soils exposed to flood water intrusion (pooled water (e.g. rain fall, broken irrigation pipes, etc.) that is not reasonably likely to contain microorganisms of significant public health concern is not considered flooding), are considered contaminated and must be allowed to dry for a minimum of 60 days after the flood waters recede. Soils must be dry prior to replanting. Auditor must justify non-applicable and no responses.	5		
Land Use Assessment	3.06c	Is there a risk mitigation strategy co-developed by the grower and processor?	McDonald's requires there to be a risk mitigation strategy co-developed by the grower and processor if flooding has occurred on the growing area.	5		
Land Use Assessment	3.06d	Is documented evidence available that the risk mitigation strategy was approved and reviewed with the McDonalds Food Safety Team prior to planting at this operation?	McDonald's requires there to be a risk mitigation strategy co-developed by the grower and processor if flooding has occurred on the growing area. The co-developed risk mitigation strategy from the grower and processor must be communicated to the McDonalds Food Safety Team and approved prior to planting at this operation	5		
Irrigation and Water Management	4.01	Did water sources remain the same since previous growing season? If yes, go to question 4.02. Information gathering question.	McDonald's requires the operation to have a detailed map that includes the water sources, irrigation methods (e.g., furrow, drip or over-head), and water distribution systems. All water sources used for cooling, crop protection sprays, dust abatement, fertigation, frost/freeze protection, irrigation, hand washing, etc. should be identified on the map. The map shall be updated and made current when changes occur during the growing season. When source water or methods of irrigation change, changes shall be communicated in writing to McDonald's approved produce processor(s) for whom the crop is being grown. Please note that rain water collected in cisterns, ponds, lagoons or the like shall also be identified. Note: Irrigating methods refer to irrigation during the mature growing cycle. This does not include pre-planting or just after planting to create a stand. Information gathering question.	0		

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Irrigation and Water Management	4.01a	Is there documented evidence available that changes in the water source or irrigation methods were communicated to the processor (i.e. e-mail, memo, letter, etc.)?	McDonald's requires that changes in water sources used for cooling, crop protection sprays, dust abatement, fertigation, frost/freeze protection, irrigation, hand washing, etc. and methods of irrigation (e.g., furrow, drip, or over-head) to be communicated in writing to McDonald's approved produce processor(s) for whom the crop is being grown. (i.e. e-mail, memo, letter, etc.) Note: Irrigating methods refer to irrigation during the mature growing cycle. This does not include pre-planting or just after planting to create a stand.	10		
Irrigation and Water Management	4.02	Is there documented evidence available that water survey/evaluations were conducted at the required frequency for each water source used in the operation from the point of extraction to the point of application? <b>If noncompliance, results in an automatic failure of the addendum.</b>	Water source survey/evaluations shall be completed for water used for cooling, crop protection sprays, dust abatement, fertigation, frost/freeze protection, irrigation, hand washing, sanitization for tools or equipment, and any activities where water comes in contact with the crop. Contaminated water can be a source of and help spread human pathogens such as E-coli, Salmonella, Cyclospora, and Norovirus. In areas of the world with a single growing season per year, an assessment of the farm areas water system is conducted before each growing season. This shall include an inspection of the water system from point of extraction to point of application and other potential influences (such as up-stream conditions or events). In areas of the world where produce is grown all year, an assessment must be conducted two (2) times each calendar year, approximately 6 months apart. Past water quality, prior crop history or significant regional events that influence the water source (for example: storm events, tail water (runoff) re-use, dredging, canal alterations, domestic herding and wild animal movement) must be tracked and taken into consideration before qualifying any water sources. Evidence of human domestic uses (e.g., bathing, washing, waste discharge). All/any water sources used for irrigation purposes shall be visually inspected at a frequency sufficient to alert management of foreign material or the presence/ evidence of animals that may contaminate the water source. In a moving body of water (stream, river, canal, etc.) the inspection should be at least 900 feet (274 m) upstream.) Reference McDonald's GAP 2017 Appendix Grower Guideline to Irrigation Water Sampling <b>If noncompliance, results in an automatic failure of the addendum.</b>	0		
Irrigation and Water Management	4.03	Water sources in proximity to untreated animal manure piles meet the required distances? If yes, go to question 4.04.	Untreated animal manure in proximity to a water source creates the risk of potential contamination of fresh produce. McDonald's requires the following minimum distances for water sources in proximity to untreated animal manure piles: Water sourced from a well or bore hole (from the ground) must be no closer than 200 feet (60 m) to untreated manure accumulation. Water sourced from open surface water (lakes, rivers, ponds, reservoirs, etc.) must be no closer than 100 feet (30 m) to untreated manure accumulation for sandy soils and no closer than 200 feet (60 m) to untreated manure accumulation for loamy or clay soils. Reference McDonald's GAP 2017 Appendix McDonald's Pre-planting and Pre-harvesting Risk Assessment Requirements	10		
Irrigation and Water Management	4.03a	Does the grower have available documented justifications and a risk mitigation strategy co-developed with the processor?	McDonald's requires there to be a co-developed risk mitigation strategy between the grower and processor if the minimum distances cannot be met prior to use. This risk mitigation strategy may include, but is not limited to existing natural landscape features that minimize risk or physical barriers. McDonald's requires the following minimum distances for water sources in proximity to untreated animal manure piles: Water sourced from a well or bore hole (from the ground) must be no closer than 200 feet (60 m) to untreated manure accumulation. Water sourced from open surface water (lakes, rivers, ponds, reservoirs, etc.) must be no closer than 100 feet (30 m) to untreated manure accumulation for sandy soils and no closer than 200 feet (60 m) to untreated manure accumulation for loamy or clay soils. Reference McDonald's GAP 2017 Appendix McDonald's Pre-planting and Pre-harvesting Risk Assessment Requirements	5		
Irrigation and Water Management	4.03b	Is there documented evidence the risk mitigation strategy was approved and reviewed with the McDonalds Food Safety Team prior to use of the water source.	McDonald's requires there to be a risk mitigation strategy co-developed by the grower and processor if the minimum distances cannot be met. The co-developed risk mitigation strategy from the grower and processor must be communicated to the McDonalds Food Safety Team and approved prior to use.	5		

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Irrigation and Water Management	4,04	The operation is not using reclaimed recycled water (treated or untreated)? If yes, go to question 5.01. Information gathering question.	Reclaimed recycled water (treated or untreated) is not permitted unless it meets McDonald's testing requirements. The use of recycled animal production wastewater or reclaimed human sewage wastewater for irrigation purposes is strictly prohibited by McDonald's. Reclaimed and treated produce wash water and cooling water may be used for irrigation purposes provided there is documentation demonstrating adherence to water fit for intended use. Information gathering question.	0		
Irrigation and Water Management	4.04a	Is reclaimed recycled animal production wastewater or human sewage wastewater used for irrigation purposes? <b>If Yes, results in an automatic failure of the addendum.</b>	<b>Strictly prohibited for use. If Yes, results in an automatic failure of the addendum.</b>	0		
Irrigation and Water Management	4.04b	Is there evidence available the reclaimed recycled water meets McDonald's testing requirements? <b>If noncompliance, results in an automatic failure of the addendum.</b>	The minimum acceptable sample size shall be 1 liter, from which two (2) 100 ml samples are analyzed and reported using MPN or 200 ml for a certified membrane filtration technique and reported as CFU per 100 ml. The median concentration of total coliform bacteria measured in the disinfected water does not exceed an MPN of 2.2 per 100 milliliters using the bacteriological results of the last 7 days for which analysis have been compiled and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period. No sample shall exceed an MPN of 240 total coliform bacterial per 100 milliliters. In areas of the world with a single growing season per year, an assessment of the farm areas water system is conducted before each growing season. This shall include an inspection of the water system from point of extraction to point of application and other potential influences (such as up-stream conditions or events). In areas of the world where produce is grown all year, an assessment must be conducted two (2) times each calendar year, approximately 6 months apart. <b>If noncompliance, results in an automatic failure of the addendum.</b>	0		
Fertilizer, Soil Additives and Pesticide Use	5,01	Untreated non-synthetic crop treatments containing animal manure or animal by products are not used as an input for product(s) being supplied to McDonald's? (e.g., compost teas, fish emulsions, fish meal, blood meal, bio-fertilizers, etc.) If yes, go to question 5.02.	Untreated non-synthetic crop treatments that contain animal manure or animal by products (examples include but are not limited to compost teas, fish emulsions, fish meal, blood meal and biofertilizers) must not be used or applied to growing areas for fresh produce destined for McDonald's restaurants. In the event these have been applied, there is a 12 month waiting period prior to replanting for fresh produce destined for McDonald's restaurants. If the 12 month waiting period cannot be attained an assessment must be conducted for applications within the 12 month waiting period and mitigation strategies must be implemented to address identified risks. Reference McDonald's GAP 2017 Appendix McDonald's Pre-planting and Pre-harvesting Risk Assessment Requirements	10		
Fertilizer, Soil Additives and Pesticide Use	5.01a	Is documented evidence available a 12 month waiting period was followed prior to replanting fresh produce destined for McDonald's restaurants? If yes, go to question 5.02.	McDonald's requires a 12 month waiting period prior to replanting for fresh produce destined for McDonald's restaurants. If the 12 month waiting period cannot be attained an assessment must be conducted for applications within the 12 month waiting period and mitigation strategies must be implemented to address identified risks.	10		
Fertilizer, Soil Additives and Pesticide Use	5.01b	Is documented evidence available an assessment was conducted for applications within the 12 month waiting period and mitigation strategies implemented to address identified risks?	McDonald's requires a 12 month waiting period prior to replanting for fresh produce destined for McDonald's restaurants. If the 12 month waiting period cannot be attained an assessment must be conducted for applications within the 12 month waiting period and mitigation strategies must be implemented to address identified risks.	10		
Fertilizer, Soil Additives and Pesticide Use	5,02	Untreated non-synthetic crop treatments that do not contain animal manure or animal by products are not used as an input for product(s) being supplied to McDonald's? If yes, go to question 6.01. Information gathering question.	A certificate must be on file from the compost supplier if the operation is using untreated non-synthetic crop treatments as an input that do not contain animal manure or animal by products. If untreated and does not contain animal manure or animal by products, a certificate must be on file from the supplier of the compost. There is a 14 day application interval prior to harvest if applied to soil and 45 day interval if applied directly to foliar surfaces. Information gathering question.	0		
Fertilizer, Soil Additives and Pesticide Use	5.02a	Is there a letter of guarantee or other documentation available from the supplier for each lot of non-synthetic crop treatment used to show proof the input does not contain animal manure or animal by products?	A letter of guarantee or other documentation must be on file from the compost supplier for each lot of untreated non-synthetic crop treatment used as an input to show proof the input does not contain animal manure or animal by products.	5		

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Fertilizer, Soil Additives and Pesticide Use	5.02b	Is documented evidence available to show application and harvest interval requirements were being met?	The use of untreated non-synthetic crop treatments that do not contain animal manure or animal by products as an input are required to follow a 14 day application interval prior to harvest if applied to soil and 45 day interval if applied directly to foliar surfaces.	5		
Personnel Hygiene, Field Sanitation and Working Conditions	6,01	Is there a written policy for the control of bandages?	The control of bandages policy must provide specific direction for the use of bandages, list if any specific colors are to be used, use of disposable gloves to cover bandages, and require the bandage to be metal detectable, etc.	5		
Personnel Hygiene, Field Sanitation and Working Conditions	6,02	Are toilets and hand wash facilities at the appropriate buffer distance from the growing area?	McDonald's requires a minimum 15 feet (4.5 m) buffer distance between the toilet and hand washing facility and the crop of interest in the event of a spill or leak. If the 15 foot (4.5 m) buffer distance can't be achieved, daily inspection of the toilet and hand washing equipment for leaks must be conducted, documented and available for review upon request.	5		
Personnel Hygiene, Field Sanitation and Working Conditions	6,03	Is there a designated trained First Aid Responder assigned to the operation?	For employee safety a designated trained first aid responder must be assigned to the operation.	5		
Field Foreign Material Control	7,01	Is there an effective and documented pest and foreign material monitoring program?	An effective and documented pest and foreign material (i.e., glass, plastic, hard brittle material, etc.) monitoring program shall be in place that monitors growing areas, storage and staging, equipment yards and perimeter areas.	5		
Field Foreign Material Control	7,02	Is there evidence available the records are reviewed weekly during the growing season?	Program results shall be reviewed weekly by a designated person(s) responsible for the food safety program during the growing season so that farm area management is aware of pest activity/foreign material and is able to take corrective action.	5		

*Auditor must justify non-applicable and no responses.*