

Charter DANONE Quality Safety Environment

This repository provides the criteria and Good Practices that each PRODUCER must commit to implement to meet the Charter DANONE QUALITY SAFETY DANONE. The criteria are subject to an audit by Danone at least once every 2 years.

List of the 50 required criteria for defining compliance of livestock

Two possible scores are assigned to each of these criteria: Satisfactory (S) or Not Satisfactory (NS).

The overall assessment of livestock is either compliant or not compliant according to whether:

- All criteria are satisfied: the breeding is compliant
- At least one criterion was rated "unsatisfactory" Livestock's Non-compliant

Other types of criterion (Resource Management and Traceability) do not participate in defining the status of breeding, but contribute to enhancing the level of quality requirement.

<i>Domain</i>	<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Type of criteria</i>
A : Animalas	A1 Animals correctly identified (bouclage à jour...).	NS / S
	A2 Origine des animaux connue (passeport...) and reported quickly.	NS / S
	A3 Register of animals maintained (classified documents)	NS / S
	A4 Absence of animals from risk countries or genetically modified or cloned.	NS / S
B : Sanitary	B1 Respect Sanitary Sanitary procurement rules: animals with known status and precautions (tests, isolation)	NS / S
	B2 No Tuberculosis, Brucellosis. Documents show that the livestock is free. Compliance with health regulations..	NS / S
	B3 Analysis if abortion official statement disease	NS / S
	B4 Monitoring in animals, prevention program participation, elimination of milk from sick animals.	NS / S
C : Nutrition	C1 Feedstock prohibited and contaminants in food and water. Safe storage..	NS / S
	C2 Traceability of food purchased labels, invoices, composition (conservation 5 years)	NS / S
	C3 Food samples stored 12 months and no contaminant in an analysis..	NS / S
	C4 Good conservation, elimination of altered foods, diet plan, record.	NS / S
	C5 Chartered food manufacturer.	NS / S
	C6 No polluting activity (fire ...) near the place of food storage, meadows or fields	NS / S
	C7 Unlimited access for the animals to good quality drinking water (throughout the year).	NS / S
D : Treatments	D1 Identification or isolation of animal treatment.	NS / S
	D2 Compliance with protocols D2 + waiting times. Only authorized substances.	NS / S
	D3 No use of milk during the colostral period.	NS / S
	D4 Traceability: treatment and pathologies (register + orders).	NS / S

	D5	Proper storage of medicines.	NS / S
E : Milking	E1	Cleaning Products / disinfection and allowed materials.	NS / S
	E2	Controlled cleansing water in sufficient quantities.	NS / S
	E3	Proper cleaning of the equipment after each milking.	NS / S
	E4	Annual inspection of the milking machine and repairs.	NS / S
	E5	Clean premises: parlor, waiting area	NS / S
	E6	Good milking hygiene.	NS / S
F : Milk Storage	F1	Local: good, accessible, clean. Absence: animal, contamination, hazardous products.	NS / S
	F2	Proper cleaning of the tank after each use.	NS / S
	F3	Storage equipment in good condition and well maintained, temperature: 4 +/- 2 ° C	NS / S
	F5	Measures to prevent water waste	NS / S
H : Animal welfare	H1	No traumatic practice; good body condition in healthy animals and animals..	NS / S
	H2	Good housing conditions	NS / S
	H3	Good conditions feeding and grazing	NS / S
	H4	Terms of calf rearing	NS / S
I : Transpa- rence	I1	Information transmitted diseases to humans or unknown pathology..	NS / S
	I2	Information about residues risk in the milk	NS / S
	I3	Information about the tank malfunction.	NS / S
	I4	Information on feeding problem or suspected ingestion of toxic foods or local pollution.	NS / S
J : Quality results	J1	Total Germs: geometric mean of results (2 months) always less than 100,000 cells / ml.	NS / S
	J2	Somatic Cells : geometric mean of results (3 months) always less than 400,000 cells / ml	NS / S
	J3	Absence of inhibitors in the milk and other residue.	NS / S
G- Manure	G 1	Proper storage of manure, manure and compliance (according region)	NS / S
	G 2	Correct use of manure and manure: spreading rules followed, keeping a register.	NS / S
K : Culture	K1	Regulatory compliance in case of specific practices: sludge byproducts, protected areas (Natura 2000 in Europe).	NS / S

	K2	Fertilizers: rational use (storage, recordings ...)	NS / S
	K3	Pesticides: rational use (storage, recordings ...).	NS / S
	K4	Good management of hazardous waste: oils, cans	NS / S
	K5	sprayer control at least every 5 years depending on the call slices created by the state, based on your number SIREN (No. SIREN consists of the first 9 digits of SIRET)	NS / S
	K7	Biodiversity: hedges, grass strips, preservation of wildlife at harvest..	NS / S
L : Operating Environment	L1	Maintenance of all access to the local milk storage.	NS / S

PART 1 : Origin of animals, animal health and food

Practices to be implemented	Modalities of implementation of Good Practices
<p>A- Origin of known animals and animals identified Objectives: The introduction of animals can be the cause of introduction of diseases in animal husbandry. For BSE (Bovine spongiform encephalopathy), animals bought can show clinical signs several years after their arrival in the breeding. It is therefore essential to know precisely the origin of all animals. Rapid identification avoids any confusion.</p> <p>List of criteria: A1 – Animals are correctly identified (day closure ...) . A2 - Origin of known animals (passport ...) and reported quickly. A3 - Register of animals maintained (classified documents). A4 - Lack of animals from risk countries or genetically modified or cloned.</p>	<p>All animals must be identified in accordance with the regulations in the days following birth . Official records of each animal (in relation to the identification number) , and the register of animals must be updated regularly (animals born, dead or sold ...) . The knowledge of the place of birth of each animal can prove that he is not from farming or risk countries . It is imperative to ensure that the origin of the animals purchased, including calves , heifers and bulls. Animals should not be derived from genetic engineering or cloning .</p>
<p>B- Livestock is free from risk pathology Objectives: Certain conditions should be monitored particularly because eventually transmitted to humans (although most pathogens are destroyed by heat treatment) . It is essential for early detection measures are implemented in everyday life and that everyone's attention remains strong , including diseases that today have almost disappeared.</p> <p>List of criteria: B1 - Compliance sanitary procurement rules : animals with known status and precautions (tests, isolation). B2 - Lack of Tuberculosis , Brucellosis . Documents show that the livestock is free . Compliance with health regulations . B3 - Analysis if abortion official statement disease. B4 - Animal Surveillance, prevention program participation , elimination of milk from sick animals .</p>	<p>It is necessary to demonstrate that the introduction rules are observed : isolation facility, examinations carried out under the law ... The PRODUCER must comply with the rules of national prophylaxis (vaccination, annual exam ...) and have the official documents that prove that the livestock is free from tuberculosis and brucellosis . The PRODUCER must know the notifiable diseases and respond quickly when problems arise . Once the breeder has a doubt he must notify DANONE (see below). The abortions must be registered. The vet demand analysis and the breeder keeps the results. It is essential that the PRODUCER monitors detect diseased animals and the milk from sick animals is removed from production.</p>
<p>C- A diet whose origin is known Objectives: Animal feed has been implicated in many problems (dioxin , BSE ...) . It is necessary that in each operation, increased attention is paid to food : origin, composition, method of conservation .</p> <p>List of criteria: C1 feedstock Absence prohibited and contaminants in food and water. Safe storage . C2 Traceability of food purchased labels, invoices, composition (conservation 5 years). C3 Food samples stored 12 months and no contaminant in an analysis. C4 Good conservation , elimination of altered foods, diet plan , record. C5 Chartered food manufacturer . C6 No polluting activity (fire ...) near the place of food storage , meadows or fields. C7 Unlimited access for the animals to good quality drinking water (throughout the year) .</p>	<p>Preserving food labels (which should detail the list of raw materials), it is possible to prove the absence of prohibited materials (meat meal ...) . Food for different species to be separated. Retaining 12 months a sample (500 g) of each delivery it is possible, in case of problems , performing analyzes. The PRODUCER must have official permits and comply with local regulations. The PRODUCER must be very careful if using co-products (vegetable peelings , manufacturing scraps ...) . Food Products Operations , particularly silage must be kept and used in good conditions . Damaged parts (mold ...) must be destroyed. Prevent wild animals and Operations contaminate food , especially silage. It is necessary during storage (silage or dried fodder) to ensure proper conservation (beware of dead animals ...) and in particular avoid burning plastics and other materials close to storage areas. It is necessary to provide a sufficient supply of drinking water by ensuring that the water quality is ensured : absence of chemical and microbiological contamination . Water shall be considered potable.</p>

PART 2 : Treatment of animals, milking and storage of milk

Best Practices to implement	Modalities of implementation of Good Practices
<p>D- Rational use of medicines</p> <p>Objectives: The use of livestock medicines is essential for animals and contribute to the production of healthy milk . However, the risk of ending drug residues in milk is real. The measures of control of the use of the drug should be taken to ensure compliance with the maximum residue limits List of criteria: D1 identification or isolation of animal treatment. D2 + Respect protocols waiting times. Only authorized substances. D3 No use of milk during the colostrum period. D4 Traceability: treatment and pathologies (register + orders). D5- Proper storage of medicines.</p>	<p>During the colostrum period, the milk supply may contain antibiotics must therefore eliminate the colostrum (for 6 days at least) until the composition is that of milk . The register of processing and pathology is the best way to monitor the health status of the herd and the application of treatments and prove compliance with good practice. The PRODUCER must retain all prescriptions to prove compliance with the protocols. Each farm must provide means to identify sick animals , treated and dried up : identification bracelets ... and isolation facilities. Proper storage of drugs ensures efficiency and avoids risks to both animals for milk .</p>
<p>E- Milking controlled conditions</p> <p>Objectives : The milking hygiene and, in particular , cleaning equipment milking and storage of milk , helps achieve a healthy milk without residues and germ free . It is essential to ensure the use of equipment and cleaning and hygiene products intended for this use. List of criteria: E1 Cleaning Products / disinfection and allowed materials. E2 controlled cleansing water in sufficient quantities . E3 proper cleaning of the equipment after each milking. E4 Annual inspection of the milking machine and repairs. E5- Clean premises: parlor , waiting area. E6- Good milking hygiene .</p>	<p>Equipment cleaning products and materials in contact with the milk must be licensed (milking machine , tank, pipes , cans ...) To ensure the absence of residues in milk . Water for cleaning should be drinking : tap water or water from other sources (wells , springs ...) for which analyzes are performed. A cleaning protocol acknowledged allows washing and disinfecting equipment . The cleanliness of the place of milking reduces the risk of contamination of milk . The control of the milking machine must ensure compliance of milking parameters (vacuum level , pulsation frequency ...) and the condition of the equipment. The milking hygiene must limit the contamination of milk (own teats) . Prevention of mastitis goes through a teat disinfection after milking. In order to verify the effectiveness of cleaning, it is important to regularly monitor the cleanliness of the equipment (unmount sleeves ...) .</p>
<p>F- Storage that preserves the milk contamination</p> <p>Objectives : During storage of milk all its qualities should be retained and multiplication of germs should be limited. This assumes that the tray and the local storage are well designed, well maintained and that hygiene rules are applied List of criteria: F1 - Local: good , accessible , clean. Absence : animal, contamination , hazardous products. F2 - Proper Cleaning Tray after each use. F3 - Material storage in good condition and well maintained, temperature : 4 +/- 2 ° C F5 - Measures to prevent water waste.</p>	<p>We must ensure that regular Tray works well (daily monitoring and recording temperatures) and cleaning is done well (visual examination after washing). The room must be clean and in good condition. The breeder must remove the local storage of chemicals Milk (pesticides, rodenticides ...) . The room must be designed to avoid the presence of animals that can cause secondary contamination of milk: closed area separated from other local ... The PRODUCER must check Tray annually or whenever the results of germs exceed 100,000 g / ml. Effective change must be performed after each cleaning to avoid water stagnation (especially low points).</p>
<p>H- The concern of animal welfare</p> <p>Objectives: For consumers, it is increasingly important to know that the products they consume come from animals raised in good conditions. List of criteria: H1 - No traumatic practice; good body condition in healthy animals and animals. H2 - Good housing conditions. H3 - Good conditions feeding and grazing. H4 - farming conditions for calves.</p>	<p>The PRODUCER must avoid unnecessary suffering: - Perform dehorning with little traumatic methods - Avoid the use of the means of painful restraint. Breeding conditions must consider the needs of the animals : - Housing : space , air , shelter ... - Sufficient food distributed to the barn and pastures.</p> <p>The PRODUCER must pay attention to farming conditions calves hygiene, adequate space , regular care ...</p>

PART 3 : Transparency and quality monitoring

Best Practices to implement	Modalities of implementation of Good Practices
<p>I- Transparency daily Objectives : To give confidence to the consumer, DANONE and Milk PRODUCER must maintain trust. To manage DANONE problems that may occur in livestock, PRODUCER must DANONE call as soon as he identifies a problem that can affect the quality of the milk . Problems for which the PRODUCER must commit to contact DANONE : Communicable Diseases I1- man or unknown pathology. I2- residues Risks in milk . Problem I3- operation of the tank. I4- Problem on food intake or suspected toxic foods or local pollution .</p>	<p>Pathologies and treatments must be registered. For some diseases it is better to warn DANONE : BSE , Tuberculosis, Brucellosis , Listeriosis , Coal, Botulism , Rage , paratuberculosis , bovine leukosis , Foot and mouth disease , Q fever , salmonellosis ... In case of abnormal mortality and whose cause is unknown, the PRODUCER warns DANONE . In case of malfunction or error Tray during milking (which can be the source of veterinary treatment residues in milk) should contact the PRODUCER DANONE to know what procedure put in place . If a problem on the food, the DANONE technician can help the farmer , for example by choosing with him the most appropriate analysis. The PRODUCER shall, with the assistance of its advisors (veterinarians , technicians ...) write as much as possible the procedures to respond appropriately and effectively in case of problems .</p>
<p>J- Analyses of Milk: key indicators Objectives: The actions implemented at farm level should result in good results Milk analyzes. It is essential that the quality objectives are consistently achieved and , in particular, that regulatory thresholds are respected. Criteria to be met in every month of the year: J1- Total germs: geometric mean of results (2 months) always less than 100,000 cells / ml . J2- Somatic Cells: geometric mean of results (3 months) always less than 400,000 cells / ml . J3- Absence of inhibitors in the milk and other residue .</p>	<p>Analyses are performed at least twice a month in all farms . Any degradation of the results should lead to the establishment of prompt corrective action to avoid exceeding the thresholds . In practice, any excess on one or more analyzes (100,000 germs, 400,000 cells) must lead to the establishment of appropriate actions : for germs (revision of Bac, cleaning efficiency ...) to the cells (end disinfection trafficking , treatment at drying off , animals reforms ...) . In order to evaluate its practices the PRODUCER must be able at least once a year to make a detailed assessment of the overall quality of its results. This balance can be studied with DANONE technicians and other advisors of Operations to adapt the prevention plan and identify any corrective action.</p>

PART 4 : Management of manure and cultural practices

Best Practices to implement	Modalities of implementation of Good Practices
<p style="text-align: center;">G- Rational management of manure a</p> <p>Objectives: PRODUCERS need to make better use of manure and manure with the aim of limiting pollution and the impact on the environment and ensure the safety of the milk.</p> <p>List of criteria: G1 - Proper storage of manure and manure (depending on region). G2 - Correct use of manure and manure: spreading rules followed, keeping a register.</p>	<p>The storage of manure (slurry, manure ...) should avoid the risk of environmental pollution and comply with national regulations..</p> <p>The spreading of manure and manure must meet the requirements of the crops and the environment (dates and authorized areas). In Europe, the specific rules for vulnerable zones must be observed (max 170 kg N / ha).</p>
<p>K Cultural practices respecting the environment</p> <p>Objectives: PRODUCERS milk are also farmers and respect for the environment must be integrated in all their practices on the whole farm. The environment is a growing concern and, in many countries, aid to PRODUCERS, sometimes significant, are conditioned to compliance with environmental regulations.</p> <p>List of criteria: K1- Regulatory compliance in case of specific practices: sludge by-product protected areas. K2 - Fertilizers: rational use (storage, recordings ...). K3 - Pesticides: rational use (storage, recordings ...). K4 - Good management of hazardous waste: oils, cans. K5 - Sprayer control at least every five years according to the call slices created by the state, based on your number SIREN (No. SIREN consists of the first 9 digits of SIRET). K7- Biodiversity: hedges, grass strips, preservation of wildlife at harvest.</p>	<p>When using sludge from wastewater treatment plants must be available regulatory analyzes (soil) and record the dates and spreading sites.</p> <p>Fertilizers and pesticides should be used with due regard to economy and will reduce the risk to humans and the environment. It is recommended to maintain monitoring records of the use of fertilizers and plant protection treatments. A complete nitrogen balance batch plot is recommended.</p> <p>Special waste such as empty cans of pesticides are eliminated so as to avoid any risk of pollution and, if possible, in specialized circuits. It is forbidden to burn all waste (plastics, oils ...).</p> <p>The spray control must ensure proper function and, in particular, the lack of an overdose in places.</p> <p>The PRODUCER must maintain, whenever possible, biodiversity.</p> <p>The PRODUCER must implement specific measures to reduce the use of fertilizers: dose adjustment based on crop and soil test results, new farming practices (crop rotation ...).</p> <p>It is important for the PRODUCER reduce pesticide use through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More targeted shares (intervene only in case of proven risk); - The use of resistant varieties; - The precise dose adjustment problem to be addressed; - Strict compliance with the maximum doses recommended by the manufacturer.
<p style="text-align: center;">L- The environment of Operations</p> <p>Objectives: The PRODUCER must provide to the collector of good pumping conditions Milk and worrying about the image of its operation.</p> <p>List of measures: L1 - Maintenance of all access to the local milk storage.</p>	<p>Strait of Operations, and in particular access to the local milk storage must be in good condition: ground (tar, concrete ...), no waste ...</p>

Practical to implement : for resource management
Criteria are not participating in the definition of compliance of livestock Compliance Operations

PART 5 : Managements Energy, Water, Gas Emissions of Greenhouse Effect (GHG)

Three possible ratings are assigned to each of these criteria: Satisfactory (S) or Not Satisfactory (NS) or Waiver (D).
The compliance of the operation is not affected by this set of criteria..

K : Culture	K6	Soil tests conducted at least every 5 years for each plot (or group of homogeneous plots)	NS / S / D
N : Energy management	N1	Overall assessment of energy consumption.	NS / S / D
	N2	Measures to limit energy consumption	
	N3	Program to generate energy	NS / S / D
O : Water management	O1	Measure and record the volume of water used for livestock watering and irrigation	NS / S / D
	O2	Control program for water consumption for crops	NS / S / D
	O3	Control program for water consumption for animals	NS / S / D
P : GHG management	P1	Evaluation of Gas Emissions Greenhouse (GHG = CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O) and their impact	NS / S / D
	P2	Measures to limit the impact of Greenhouse Gases	NS / S / D
Best Practices to implement		Modalities of implementation of Good Practices	
K- Cultural practices respecting the environment Objectives: The environment is a growing concern and , in many countries, aid to PRODUCERS , sometimes significant , are conditioned to compliance with environmental regulations. K6 - Soil analysis carried out at least every 5 years for each block of your operation - an island being a set of contiguous plots as defined by the 2011 CAP file		Soil tests should cover in particular the N -type elements , P, K. They can be adapted to the actual fertilization of the soil needs.	
N- Energy management Objectives: The objective is twofold : to reduce spending on energy consumption Operations and , thus , reduce the impact of the operation on the production of greenhouse gases. Complementary measures: N1 - Overall assessment of energy consumption. N2 - Measures to reduce energy consumption. N3 - Program to generate energy		The implementation of measures of energy consumption is vital tools to better control , and at the same reduce this consumption. It is important to identify and implement measures to reduce energy consumption : energy-saving lamps , pre-cooling of milk , insulation of some buildings , the development of power generation program may take various forms : setting up solar panels, anaerobic digestion of manure and slurry , setting up wind ...	
O- Water management Objectives: The purpose is twofold : to reduce spending on water consumption and conserve water resources , which in some areas is becoming increasingly rare. Complementary measures: O1 - Measure and record the volume of water used for livestock watering and irrigation . O2 - the water consumption monitoring program for crops. O3 - Control Program consumption of water for the animals.		Measuring the quantities of water consumed must concern mains water but if this is the case , the water pumped from wells or pumped from lakes or rivers. The limitation of water consumption for crops through different solutions : choice of species and varieties suited to the climate and the usual rainfall, limiting losses , old pipes ... The approach should be the same for water used for animals with special attention to avoid waste (water troughs that run continuously ...)	
P- GHG management Objectives: Dairy farms are strong producers of greenhouse gas effects. It is necessary to assess this production to target production of these gas reduction measures. Complementary measures: P1 - Evaluation of gas emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHG = CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O) and their impact. P2 - Measures to limit the impact of greenhouse gases.		The assessment of greenhouse gas emissions requires for the farmer to have a model adapted to its operation . DANONE is able to offer a simple PRODUCERS evaluation of these emissions tool. To limit these emissions many measures can be implemented: - Limitation of energy consumption ; - Use of foods that reduce methane production by animals.	

Criteria Traceability

Objectives :

Keep track of important information on factors that may have a potential impact on Milk Quality and Safety .
Make this information available to DANONE ensures transparency and benefit, in case of problems of early and heavy support DANONE .

Through their regular visits, DANONE technicians seeking to develop the traceability of the entire chain to have a system of evaluation and effective warning .

A- Animals

A1 Other species (pigs , poultry ...) in a workshop for production for sale.

A2- Other species (pigs , poultry ...) for the personal use of the breeder.

A3 Number of animals purchased in the year.

B- Pathologies

B1 Last pathology "official" occurred in the last year.

B2 vet visit (if required) .

B3 Participation in diseases prevention program.

C Foods

C1 Manufacturer 1 feed dairy cows.

C2 Food Manufacturer of dairy cows.

C3 food manufacturers calves.

C4 feed dispenser 1 .

C5 food distributor 2 .

C6 List of "special" food purchased .

C7 Recording dioxin assessment

C8 evaluation heavy metals.

D- Treatments

D1 Main antibiotic treatment for mastitis.

D2 Principal antibiotic dry cow therapy .

D3 Main antibiotics used systemically.

D4 The breeder has an inhibitory test

D5- Contract veterinarian in charge of animal husbandry.

D6- Number of mastitis treatments used each year.

E Treats

E1 products used for cleaning : Basic

E2 products used for cleaning : acid

E3- Products used for milking hygiene.

F- Milk Storage

F1 Milk Storage Security .

F2 Date of last control of Bac .

K- Cultures

K1- Origin of sewage sludge (if used)

L Operating Environment

L1 major pollution sources near the farm.

L2- Other ...

Time Setting in conformity of all the criteria of the charter DQSE

NORMES DQSE	Period of implementation of the corrective action	2ND ACTION PLAN POSSIBLE REMEDIES (YES / NO)
A1- Animals correctly identified (tagged and updated...)	Proof to send in 15 days maximum	NON
A2- Animal's origin known (passport...) and rapidly declared	Proof to send in 15 days maximum	NON
A3- Animals register up to date (documents checked - filed)	Proof to send in 15 days maximum	NON
A4- No animals from hazardous countries - genetically modified or cloned are forbidden	Risk assessment with HADD	NON
B1- Respect sanitary rules (tests - quarantine) for animals purchasing	Proof to send in 15 days maximum	NON
B2- Cowshed free / Tuberculosis and Brucellosis - respect sanitary rules	RAS	NON
B3- Systematic analysis after abortion + declaration of diseases	Proof and info Vets to be send in 8 days	NON
B4- Animals monitoring + milk discarded + prevention programs	Proof and contract vet in 15 days	NON
C1- No forbidden raw materials nor contaminants in feed and water. Feed storage safety	1 month (visit)	1 month (visit)
C2- Traceability of purchased feed: labels - invoices - composition 5 years)	Immediat Control visit in 12 months	NON
C3- Feed samples kept for 12 months (or at least 3 months after total consumption for big farms) and absence of contaminants	Immediat Control visit in 12 months	NON
C4- Good harvest preservation - elimination of deteriorated feed - feeding plan	Immediat Control visit in 12 months	Control visit in 12 months
C5- Authorized feed suppliers		
C6- No polluting activity around the feed storage - field or pasture (fire)	Immediat Control visit in 12 months	Control visit in 12 months
C7- Animals: unlimited access to good quality drinking water (all year long)	Immediat Control visit in 12 months	Control visit in 12 months
D1- The animals under treatment are identified or isolated	Immediat Control visit in 12 months	Control visit in 12 months
D2- Treatment and withdrawal periods respected. Authorized substances only.	Immediate Proof sanitary card 1 month	1 month supplementary Notification DDPP
D3- Milk discarded during the period with colostrum	Immédiat	NON
D4- Good treatments and pathologies traceability: register and prescription	Immediate Proof sanitary card 1 month	1 month supplementary Notification DDPP
D5- Correct storage of medicines	Immediat Control visit in 12 months	Control visit in 12 months
E1- Authorized cleaning/disinfectant products and equipment	Immediat - Dispatch command produces proof in 8 days	NON
E2- Cleaning water controlled and in sufficient quantity.	Immediat Control visit in 12 months	Control visit in 12 months
E3- Satisfactory cleaning of the equipment and cleanliness of the milking parlor.	Immediat	NON
E4- Annual control of the milking machine and necessary repairs done	3 months – Dispatch proof	NON
E5- Cleanliness of the milking areas: milking parlor - waiting area.	Immediat Control visit in 12 months	Visite Contrôle 12 mois
E6- Good milking hygiene	1 month	1 month
F1- Milk storage area: good condition - no contamination	1 month – control visit	1 month
F2- Correct cleaning of the tank after each milk collection.	Immediat	NON
F3- Storage temperature is 4C +/- 2C (or 6C +/- 2C) and storage equipment in good condition	Immediat	NON
F5- Measures to avoid water residues (drain: lower points -)	Immediat	NON
H1- Good management of health for cows.	3 months- Visite control	NON
H2- Good management of housing for cows	12 months	12 months
H3- Good management of feed & water for cows.	12 months	12 months
H4- Good management of housing for calves	12 months	NON
I1- Farmer informs if pathology transmissible to Man	Immediat & info véto at DANONE	NON
I2- Farmer informs if risk of residues in milk	Immediat	NON

I3- Farmer informs if tank malfunction	Immediat	NON
I4- Farmer informs if problem with the feed or toxic feed ingestion suspicion or local pollution.	Immediat - contact DDPP	NON
J1- Germ results are compliant throughout the year	Application Accords interpro	18 months max
J2- Cell results are compliant throughout the year	Application Accords interpro	18 months max
J3- No inhibitors nor other residues throughout the year	Application Accords interpro	NON
G1- Correct storage of the liquid and solid manures (depending / countries).	3 years - proof	NON
G2- Correct use of the liquid and solid manures: spreading - registration	6 months send proof spreading book	6 months
K1- Regulation respected in case of specific practices: use of sludge - by-products - area protection	6 months send proof spreading book	NON
K2- Fertilizers: sustainable use, good storage and good registration	6 months send proof spreading book	6 months
K3- Pesticides: sustainable use, good storage and good registration	6 months send proof spreading book	6 months
K4- Good management of special wastes: oils - wrappings.	12 months	6 months
K5- Sprayer control made at least every 3 years	3 months – send proof	3 months - dispach proof
K7- Measures for biodiversity: hedges - grass on the border of the fields - protection of wild animal during harvest.	12 months- send proof	12 months – dispatch proof
L1-All accesses to the milk storage area satisfactory	3 months - visite	NON

It is agreed between the parties that this schedule will be updated regularly

Breeding Safety Charter

Good conditions of safety and labor are required for all actors on Operations (Stoker Collection , Agent Relationship Culture, (s) PRODUCER (s) and its potential employees , ...)

The criteria of safety and working conditions defined by DANONE cover 4 points:

1. **Access to the farm**
2. **Access to Dairy**
3. **Work in Dairy**
4. **Compliance Milk tank**

For each point , the security criteria and working conditions were classified according to two categories :

- the inevitable : Criteria necessary and essential to achieve without delay.
- improvements to consider : Criteria necessary and essential medium term.

The criteria are subject to an audit by Danone as part of the quality charter DQSE (FARMS) .

1. Access to clear and secure farm

Access must be designed to avoid dangerous maneuvers on the road to all collection sets (Truck - Trailer Truck for 5 and 6 axles) :

- Linking public road / private road without trenching ,
 - A widely gap at the entrance,
 - A well marked entrance and no source of danger elements
- Good visibility, and there are plantations , they are regularly maintained and planted far enough ,
 - No obstacles within 4.5 meters high (vegetation, son drivers ...)
- Provide access and snow removal snow removal bolsters made by the communal blade.
 - On muddy ground , frozen or sloping gravel bring in sufficient quantities.

Objectives and list of measures to be implemented for each step	Methods of implementation Safety Rules	Implementation delays
Operation on public roads : make every effort to avoid	Must : None until today	
	Improvements to consider: Starting from a lane 2.5 m wide on a public road , the entrance to the farm offers a passage of 12 meters minimum , allowing the offset related to truck turning radius The access road narrows to only 4 m (or 6 m in both directions) after a distance of 12 m to allow complete steering ;	Undefined to date
Article 1 - Good visibility input and output operations	Must : - No overhead obstructions within 4.5 m high (tree branches, power line fences , telephone and power lines ...) - Plantations back and regular pruning .	→15 days →15 days
	Improvements to consider: a signage at the entrance to the farm dairy indicating access (post with reflective paint or both sides reflector)	Undefined to date
Responsive and sustainable exploitation road : The operating road is used by heavy vehicles for milk collection, but also for supplies , pet abductions , agricultural work ... It must be strong and durable over time, well designed and kept clean :	Must : - It must be strong and durable over time, and kept clean to allow access to trailers trucks, tanks and 5-axle trucks. - No parking of vehicles or equipment on the road . - Hazardous areas for the movement materialized and closed (pits, obstacle) ;	→3 months →Immediat →3 months
	Improvements to consider: - A slope flow not exceeding 5 % ; - A good storm water management with a cross slope of 2 % towards the ditch Allow access to the fuel truck with max 6 axles .	Undefined to date

NB : Generally, the layout of buildings must be rational in order to differentiate the circuits on the farm.

2. Access to the dairy: clean and functional

The maneuvering area approaching the point of collection must allow access and easy parking of the truck, with the least possible maneuvers and safely for the Collection of Driver and the entire collection .

For access to new buildings , if there is a slope in the direction of movement , it will be as low as possible, and slope 5%

- A good permanent state of cleanliness and dangerous areas and fenced materialized ,
- An insured snow removal before the passage of milk collector.
- No parking vehicle or other material in the maneuvering area ,
- Presence of a well-oriented lighting and glare, if possible with automatic triggering,
- A hard ground without rut, and effective evacuation of removing rainwater puddles
- A non-slip tile to , if possible, to the collector to get out of his truck directly on the slab. It is equipped with a washing boot
- The roof panels equipped with gutters, and dairy doors opening wide to the outside,
- Easy access from the pump side of the truck (driver side)
- A distance between the valve and the tank as the tank of the truck as short as possible to achieve pumping with a hose with a maximum length of 8 meters.

Objectives and list of measures to be implemented for each step	Methods of implementation Safety Rules	Implementation delays
Dods :	Must : Dogs attached and / or enclosed	→Immédiat
A well- directed lighting and glare	Must : Presence of outdoor lighting	→3 months
	Improvements to consider: if possible automatic triggering	Undefined to date
Roof panels equipped with gutters	Must : Presence of a tray at least at the base of the front door	→3 months
	Improvements to consider: Presence of all along the dairy gutter	Undefined to date
Own access zone , secure and free access :	Must : Hazardous areas (pits, obstacles) materialized and fenced to secure maneuvers. No parking of vehicles or equipment. A good permanent state of cleanliness of the surroundings and without flow	→1 months →Immédiat →1 months
	Improvements to consider: Suitable dimensions : 12 m radius for a 90 ° turn or radius of 20 m for a complete turn around	Undefined to date
Concreted access area for a clean pumping area at the back of the truck	Must : A parking area whose length allows the driver to get directly on a clean floor . An area of 10/12 m ² concrete for pumping clean area at the rear of the truck.	→3 months →6 months
	Improvements to consider: Une surface de stationnement exclusivement réservée au camion laitier, d'au moins 60 m ² en béton.	
Differentiated circuits	Improvements to consider: Consider establishing a system for the collection truck different from that of agricultural machinery ,	Undefined to date
Access walk-in at the dairy :	Must : No scale type " miller " If stairs properly installed and sealed , and the presence of a downward ramp Distance between the truck pump and foot tank < 8 meter hose	→1 months →1 months →1 year
	Improvements to consider: A ground level with the outside,	Undefined to date
A door wide and high enough access :	Must : Report barriers stickers with black and yellow zebra Protect obstacles with pieces of foam to prevent shock .	→1 year →6 months
	Improvements to consider: Door 3m x 3m (2 leaves + 1m 2m, or sliding) for easy manipulation of the tank and located closest and opposite the pumping zone of the tank ,	Undefined to date

3. Work in an independent and progressive dairy

The dairy should allow the storage of milk in Tray in optimal health and safety conditions. It contains only the strictly necessary equipment and the fewest objects placed on the floor for a quick wash.

- The floor of the dairy at the same level as the access area,
- A high and wide opening (3 x 3 m) comprising mobile elements and a door located closest to the pump face of the tank ,
- Access to the parlor from the dairy is closed by a door ,
- No direct connection between dairy and nursery.
- A ceiling height allows to have 1 meter of space above the tank man hole,
- A free space of 1 meter around the tank and an area of 3 mx 0.80 m for the washing station,
- A ground, at least in concrete, washable and non-slippery walls and a smooth and washable ceiling. Floor slopes evacuating the wash water to a collector,
- A good natural or artificial lighting (fluorescent 2 or 3 blocks of 2 x 40W) , with switch near the access of the slag door. Electrical installation standards (NF C 15-100) and protected by a GFCI 30 mA , compliant,
- A supply of hot and cold water with a tank for washing, and a sink connected to the drainage system with soap and towels,
- A shelf or a support for the washings ,
- A desk or cabinet to store documents related to the collection.

Objectives and list of measures to be implemented for each step	Methods of implementation Safety Rules	Implementation delays
Independent dairy reserved Milk	Must : - Dairy dedicated to the storage of milk (no pets, no storage of tools, no storage of hazardous materials other than detergents , medicines stored in medicine cabinet) - No obstacles bulky floor - Good natural lighting and / or artificial (preferably neon 2 x 40 watt, for example).	→3 months →1 months →1 months
	Improvements to consider: - Access to the secure dairy (closing possibility)	Undefined to date
Floor is not slippery and washable concrete	Must : - Concrete Floors , non-slip and washable.	→6 months
	Improvements to consider:: - Tile floors with a slope allowing evacuation to a collector.	Undefined to date
Smooth and washable walls	Must : - Smooth walls with washable coated	→6 months
	Improvements to consider: - Painted walls - Tiled Walls	Undefined to date
Sufficient space above the tank	Must : - A ceiling height sufficient to allow the driver to collect can open the manhole of the tank	→1 an
	Improvements to consider: - - A ceiling height of at least 3m with 1m clearance above the tank to allow the reading of the gauge.	Undefined to date
Supply presence of hot and cold water washing tank connected to the outlet	Must : - A supply of potable cold / hot water with a tank connected to the outlet - Presence soap and towel .	→6 months →3 months
	Improvements to consider: - Existence of a communication medium for exchange between the farmer and the collector	Undefined to date
Scale secure the tank	Must : - The scale must be firmly attached and in good condition	→1 months

4. Milk tank good installed

To ensure proper operation of the tray , its implementation is integrated from the building design .
The consultation DANONE is essential before finalizing the project.

- A single tank of sufficient capacity to store all the milk , even in peak periods,
- The valve of the tank as close as possible to the access door to the dairy,
- A diameter of the pump valve in line with the equipment collectors (Ø 63 mm)
- When the refrigeration unit is within the dairy (compact tank) , provide aeration by installing an air intake low at least the surface of the condenser of the refrigeration unit and an air outlet of the same size in the upper part (window , fireplace , ...). The air inlets and outlets will be protected by screens or blinds .
- Power supplies and evacuations appropriate and well positioned waters
- An electrical installation with sufficient power , standards and protected,

Objectives and list of measures to be implemented for each step	Methods of implementation Safety Rules	Implementati on delays
Free space around the tank	Must : - The ability to move around the tank	→12 months
	Improvements to consider: - Sufficient space of at least 70 cm all around	Undefined to date
Pumping foot tank	Must : - Tank tank equipped with a foot valve for the withdrawal of the milk	→3 months
Tank positioning	Must : - Tank the valve facing the entrance of the dairy	→12 months