Module 6A Recordkeeping and Labels for Nonprocessors

This Module is to be completed by operations that are Nonprocessors. Nonprocessors are operations that do not produce, pack, label, or otherwise process organic items. Examples of such operations are sellers, brokers, traders, distributors, brand owners, and storage facilities. Operations must describe their recordkeeping system that has been implemented to comply with the requirements established in § 205.103. (§ 205.201(a)(4)).

Operation	on Name:				
Date:					
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SECTION	N I: General Principles and Labels				
A. Gene	ral Principles				
1. Do all	audit trail documents identify agricultural products as "100% Organic," "Organic," or "Made with Organic (Specified Ingredients or Food Groups)" for organic items? Such	Yes.			
identifica	identification may be by use of abbreviations or acronyms.				
2. Does	this operation understand that:	Yes.			
>	It must make the records available during the inspection and upon request by the certifying agent (such requests may include requests to see financial records or records				
	related to nonorganic handling).				
>	The recordkeeping system must fully disclose activities and transactions in sufficient detail to be readily understood and audited.				
>	All records related to organic handling must be maintained for a minimum of five (5) years.				
>	All operations must maintain access to the USDA NOP regulations either physically or electronically and maintain a copy of their application Modules (and attachments) as				
	submitted to Americert.				
B. Label	S				
1. Does t	this operation distribute, broker, or trade products that carry labels (on retail or nonretail containers or packaging) that:				
	Carry a "Certified Organic by Americert" phrase or carry the Americert seal?				
	Carry this operation's name as manufacturer or distributor?				
2. Does	2. Does this operation operate as a Brand Owner that has other operations package any products for them into its branded packaging or No.				
labels (either retail or nonretail) on its behalf?					

SECTION II: Traceability (§ 205.103(b)(2) and (3))

Traceability examines the audit trail for an operation's organic products. It follows a product through the entire process at, with, or through the operation. A trace-back starts with one lot of finished products and follows it backwards through the entire chain of records to the product purchased or received. Traceability may be conducted on any organic items brokered, traded, or stored by this operation. Certified operations are responsible for traceability within their operation, back to their suppliers, and forward to their customers. Trace-backs generally involve tracing a shipment of randomly selected product from this operation's end customer back to the warehouse where stored (if applicable) to the original copacker or supplier solely through the use of records obtained and maintained by this operation.

Operations must have systems in place to enable traceability back to the last certified organic source and forward to the next step in the supply chain. Systems must be sufficient to trace through uncertified operations in supply chain, if any. Operations receiving/purchasing/brokering/distributing organic products from uncertified suppliers must keep

records demonstrating how the uncertified operation maintained organic product integrity. This may require keeping records from several uncertified operations in sequence; in all cases, the records must show an audit trail back to the last certified operation. Operations can demonstrate an audit trail by using various types of documentation that are typically used during sale, purchase, and transfer, such as receipts, invoices, shipping, or receiving manifests, shipping logs, bills of lading, or transaction certificates.

NOTE: While there is some overlap with product recall exercises, please note that **TRACEABILITY IS NOT THE SAME AS A PRODUCT RECALL**. While a recall focuses on consumer safety and recalling a product line(s), a successful traceability requires the ability to successfully connect a specific product to a specific organic item purchased or received.

A. Overview					
1. Audit Trail/Supply Chain Map. Describe this operation's audit trail. List any uncertified entities in the purchasing or warehousing supply chain. Identify the supply chain moving from suppliers this operation receives, brokers, distributes, or purchases from through storage (if any) and to customer, buyer, or the next step in the supply chain. For example: This operation purchases from Certified Operation X, receives product at this operation's warehouse via an uncertified transporter, stores product, and ships product out to final retail establishments via uncertified transporters.	Describe or attach a diagram:				
	organic items brokered, traded, or distributed by this operation can be	Yes.			
traced from sale or transport of organic items back to purchase or acq date purchased or acquired?	Yes.				
, ,	3. What unique traceability identifiers are used in this operation's audit trail to link (using records alone) each step of the supply chain from the Supplier lot numbers				
	acker and the date that organic item was purchased or received? [SELECT	Lot number assigned by this operation PO numbers Transaction/Order numbers Invoice numbers Container numbers Product lot numbers Shipping Identification Numbers Other:			
D. Outhoused December					
B. Outbound Documents.	ributions (such as Salas Invaisa Salas Order Outhound Shipping Lag. or Cus	stomor Burchasa Ordor)?			
1. Sales. Does this operation maintain documentation of sales or distributions (such as Sales Invoice, Sales Order, Outbound Shipping Log, or Customer Purchase Order)? Note: All organic handlers must maintain records of products sold, serviced, and shipped from their facility, their contracted storage facility, or their supplier (if brokering, distributing, trading) that is made contemporaneously with the sales event. Such records must link back towards the receiving at the warehouse/storage (if used) and to the supplier and incoming/initial transport, as well as forward to arrival at the customer.					
2. Delivery/Outbound/Distribution/Shipping Records . Does this operation maintain documentation of outbound shipping (such as BOL, trip N/A as product is shipped directly from last					
tickets, manifest detail, shipping logs, packing list)?	certified organic source to buyer/customer. Yes.				

Note: All organic handlers must maintain records of products shipped from their facility, their contracted storage facility (or copacker), or their							
supplier (if brokering, distributing, trading) that is made contemporaneously with the shipping event. Such records must link back towards the							
receiving at the warehouse/storage (if used) and to the supplier	and incoming/initial transport, as well as forward to arrival at the customer.						
3. Delivery. Does this operation maintain delivery confirmation	that documents the customer receiving shipment (such as delivery tracking confirmation, payment of invoice used as	Yes.					
proof of delivery, or signature on outbound BOL)?							
Note: Delivery confirmation can be documentation the final customer received the shipment, a signature of receiver on BOL, or by using the invoice payment as proof of delivery.							
C. Inbound Documents.							
1. Does this operation maintain a receiving log, records, or notifications of organic items received at this							
operation's location?							
2. If this operation receives organic items at a contracted offsite storage, does this operation maintain \Boxedown \N/A, no offsite storage is used.							
notifications the contracted storage or warehouse has received	the load?						
3. Inbound, Purchase, or Acquisition Shipping. Does this opera	tion maintain documentation of initial/inbound shipping (such as BOL, trip tickets, manifest detail, packing list)?	Yes.					
Note: Records must be maintained about the incoming/initial tra	ansport of all organic ingredients, crops, products, or materials received, brokered, traded, or distributed from the last						
certified organic source. If offsite storage is utilized, such record	s may include bills of lading or receiving records (such as receiving report or invoice or bill issued by warehouse/storage						
facility) of products received by the storage facility or warehouse	2.						
4. Purchase/Acquisitions. Does this operation maintain purcha	se orders, purchase invoices, or notification from the ingredient sourcer, contracted party, or organic item	Yes.					
broker/distributor that notifies this operation of the pending int	ound load?						
Note: Records must be maintained of all purchases/acquisitions	of organic items. Purchase documents could also be a document from or to the supplier showing purchase or other						
payment arrangements, fees, commissioned sales, product trans							
5. Organic Certificates . Does this operation have a current organic certificate on hand for the last certified organic source listing the product brokered or ingredient purchased?							
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Note: The copacker is considered the last certified organic source	e for distributed copacked product.						
6. Uncertified Operation Affidavits. If uncertified operations	N/A, no uncertified operations in purchasing or acquisition supply chain.						
are in the supply chain, does this operation have a current	N/A, the only uncertified operation(s) selling or otherwise providing organic items to this operation is/are retail established.	shments.					
Uncertified Operation Affidavit for each?	☐ Yes.						
7. Retail Establishments. If retail establishments are in the	N/A, no retail establishments in supply chain.						
supply chain, does this operation maintain these							
MANDATORY records for trace-back purposes?	Purchase receipts or invoices noting the date purchased, amount purchased, product purchased, and some indication ((such as					
	abbreviation "OG") of the organic status of the product.						
	Photographs of a representative unit of each product purchased (such as one carton of milk from twelve cartons purch	ased on					
	a specific date) that clearly shows the front label and the back label, including a clear image of the identification of the						
	handler/distributor and COB statement;						
	Photographs of a representative unit of each product purchased (such as one carton of milk from twelve cartons purch	ased on					
	a specific date) showing the product is sealed in a tamper-evident way such that it was not produced or processed by the						
	operation;	•					
	A receiving log or other methods of recording the supplier lot numbers for the items purchased/brokered; and						
	A method of assigning a unique internal lot number to the items purchased/brokered.						
	Photographs of a representative unit of each product purchased (such as one carton of milk from twelve cartons purch a specific date) showing the product is sealed in a tamper-evident way such that it was not produced or processed by the experience operation; A receiving log or other methods of recording the supplier lot numbers for the items purchased/brokered; and						

SECTION III: Mass Balance

Mass balance audits evaluate whether this operation received or purchased enough organic items to support the amounts of organic items shipped and sold. Mass balances require the ability to demonstrate sales, purchases, or receipts over a given period balance with the amount of product shipped by the supplier, copacker, or warehouse during that same time period. Americert (or its Inspectors) may conduct an exercise on amounts physically received, amounts this operation has on hand in offsite storage, and/or amounts purchased and distributed during a specific time period to verify amounts purchased/received against amounts shipped and amounts sold.

Mass Balance							
1. Product Inventories. Does this operation conduct, document, or maintain an actual physical	N/A, as this operation does not store organic items (either offsite or onsite). This may						
count of the amounts of product on hand in current inventory (held onsite or at an offsite	happen in situations where organic items received or purchased are only to meet specific						
storage facility on this operation's behalf) at least twice per year?	customer orders and distributed/sold in full prior to next receipt or purchase of organic						
	products.						
Note: Operations must generally maintain product inventories, conducted at least twice a year,	N/A, this operation has a limited activity period each year that begins with zero inventory						
of product on hand at this operation's physical location or at the offsite storage used by this	and returns to zero inventory at the end of the season or production event.						
operation . An actual physical count at least twice per year of inventory (product and amounts)	☐ Yes.						
held at the warehouse on an operation's behalf must be conducted and documented.							
2. Additions and Deductions from Inventory. Does this operation maintain records of all additions	ons to and removals from inventory for all organic products?						
Note: All organic handlers receiving organic items (physically or at an offsite warehouse) must record all additions to and removals from the product inventory. Additions to inventory may be from receiving products or ingredients or from returns added back to inventory. Deductions from inventory may be from products sold, shipped, destroyed, donated, given as samples or promotional giveaways, taken for personal or other in-house uses, employee comps, discarded, expired, or diverted to use in nonorganic production or sales. 3. Describe the records and system this operation uses to track inventory of organic							
items (in/out mass balance):							
SECTION IV: Attestation							
I attest this information is accurate and complete.							
Date Completed:							
Name of Person Completing Form:							