

NZFAP

Rank	#	Description
1	5.1.2	Each farm must have a Farm and Infrastructure map showing the approximate farm shape with the following environmental/hazard points recorded: (a-k)
2	4.3.1	A documented preventative animal health plan must be prepared annually for all animals on the farm including dogs.
3	3.4.1	All animal remedy products must be recorded, and an inventory must include: (a-h)
4	3.6.2	Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) must be immediately available.
5	3.7.1	All agrichemical and fertiliser applications to land, to be grazed by livestock, must be reviewed annually, and recorded by paddock or other land identification system. The application record must include the following. (a-h)
6	4.6.1	Any animals that die on-farm must be recorded along with the cause of death. The mortality records must include: (a-f)
7	2.1.11	Consignments of wool transported off-farm should be accompanied by a completed wool bale specification sheet clearly showing the wool is from a NZFAP certified farm.
8	3.5.1	All treatments of animals must be recorded either on a mob/group basis or for individual animals and the records must include the following: (a-j)
9	4.12.8	All dogs on-farm including domestic dogs must be dosed at four weekly intervals with a product suitable for control of tapeworm to prevent the spread of sheep measles (C. Ovis). This must cover all dogs. Every third dose should be an 'All Wormer' treatment as a dog health and sheep measles treatment.
10	3.6.1	All farm agrichemical products must be recorded on the agrichemical inventory.

NZFAP Plus

Rank	#	Description
1	3.1.1	In addition to the NZFAP requirements, the Farm Infrastructure Map must identify and show the following land features and resources: (a-m)
2	3.2.1	The farm must have information presented as a clear map (or maps) of the underlying Natural Resources on the farm at a scale appropriate for farm management and include the following: (a-j)
3	3.4.2	Where waterways are present, assess at least annually, the waterway ecosystem health at identified monitoring point/s, to ensure water health is used to guide land management planning. These monitoring points must be consistent, representative of the farm and type of waterway or water body and marked on the Natural Resources Map. The waterway ecosystem health assessments must include the following: (a-h)
4	3.3.2	Use the strength, weaknesses, and opportunities analysis of the farm's natural resources to create a Land and Freshwater Management Plan than: (Amended) (a-d)
5	2.1.1	All employers must hold a signed employment agreement for all employees. It shall: (Amended) (a-c)
6	2.1.3	Record of an annual performance review for all permanent full-time employees.
7	3.3.3	The Land and Freshwater Management Plan, must include a rolling ten year works programme to protect land and soil including erosion risk prone areas.
8	3.6.1	Management of any land being grazed during winter months must meet the following: (a-b)
9	3.6.2	If no resource consent has been issued for winter grazing land or a paddock that is to be cropped, soil type, slope and erosion risk must be identified and a plan developed covering actions to reduce risk during: (a-d)
10	4.1.1	Identify and document the key biosecurity risks and risk vectors for the farm. Risks must be assessed based on the likelihood of occurrence, and impact on the business. A risk vector may include animals, people (family, workers, recreational users, contractors), vehicles and machinery, and brought in feed.