BRCGS Packaging Materials

Global Standard PACKAGING MATERIALS ISSUE 7

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

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Issue 1

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Contents

Introduction

A new issue of a standard often generates questions as sites, certification bodies and specifiers ensure they understand the new requirements. The most frequently asked questions relating to the Global Standard Packaging Materials (Issue 7) (referred to as the Standard) are detailed in this document.

BRCGS also operates an enquiry service. If you are unable to find an answer to your particular question, please contact BRCGS.enquiries@lgcgroup.com.

Please note: the answers given in this publication are for clarification purposes only. A site is not audited against this document and the information should be interpreted according to the company's size and working practices.

General questions – background

Why did BRCGS issue a new standard?

The Global Standard Packaging Materials has been updated at regular intervals to reflect the latest thinking in product safety, and to encourage adoption of the standard globally.

Packaging and the use of packaging materials in relation to product safety is constantly evolving.

There are new risks – migration of chemicals, 'forever chemicals', use of recycled materials, technologies, innovation in the use of materials, legislation to name but a few of the continually emerging issues and pressure on the sector, so as a matter of principle BRCGS Standards need to be periodically reviewed and updated. The most significant changes in the updated Standard concern:

- Enhanced requirements for the development, implementation and auditing of product safety culture.
- Revision in line with Codex Alimentarius requirements in relation to the packaging industry clearly documented in sub clauses.
- Updating requirements for hazard analysis and risks assessment (HARA) systems.
- Expansion of audit options, announced, unannounced, blended audits that use information and communication technology (ICT) techniques for auditing.
- Clarification on outsourced activities.
- Requirement for an allergen risk assessment and when identified, for appropriate controls and personnel training.
- Clarification on the testing of the traceability system.
- Inclusion of products on the borderline between packaging and consumer products e.g. single use disposable products for example: paper cups, plates etc – manufactured from the same raw materials as packaging using the same technological processes.

How do I download a copy of the Standard and associated documents?

The Standard is available to download from the BRCGS Store. Access to all the Standards and guidelines published by BRCGS are also available on our online information management platform, Participate. Register via lgcassure.com.

An Interpretation Guideline and a Guide to Key Changes are also available. These items are available to purchase on the BRCGS Store or can be downloaded from Participate.

What languages is the Standard available in?

The Standard is currently available in:

Chinese	German
English	Italian
French	Spanish

An Auditor Checklist and Site Self-Assessment is available in English, Chinese, French, Italian and German.

Please note: while translated versions of our standards are peer reviewed there are likely to be differences in the interpretation of words and phrases. For this reason, the English version of the Standard will be considered the definitive edition for audit purposes.

What is the difference between the Guide to Key Changes and the Interpretation Guideline?

The Guide to Key Changes introduces the Standard and provides a list of the main changes made to the requirements. It is useful when updating quality systems in preparation for an audit against Issue 7.

The Interpretation Guideline is designed to be used in conjunction with the Standard and will help you understand and comply with individual requirements. It provides more information and detail for each clause.

How do I keep up to date with any changes to the Standard?

During the lifetime of a published standard, BRCGS may be asked to either review the wording of a clause or provide an interpretation of a requirement or rule. The decision made by BRCGS is known as a position statement. Position statements are binding on the way that the audit and certification process is carried out and are seen as an extension to the Standard.

Position statements are notified to sites and certification bodies through regular newsletters and are posted on the BRCGS website and on Participate. Make sure you are signed up to receive our newsletters and visit Participate regularly to check for updates.

The primary position statement to read is Global Standard Packaging Materials, Issue 7, Position Statements.

Where can I find the Auditor Checklist and Site Self-Assessment Tool for the Standard?

You can find this document on the BRCGS Help and Guidance page (www.brcgs.com/our-standards/packaging-materials/help-and-guidance) in the Self-Assessment Section at the bottom of the page and on Participate (www.lgcassure.com/participate) using the search tool at the top of the page.*

* information correct at time of print.

Can I use the Auditor Checklist and Site Self-Assessment Tool for my internal audits?

While we hope that this tool is useful in helping your site prepare for a certification audit it should not be considered as evidence of an internal audit and will not be accepted by auditors as such.

An internal audit is a thorough, in-depth assessment to confirm whether the site has implemented its systems and procedures effectively and whether these are suitable to produce safe product. Whilst both gap analyses and GMP inspections are valuable parts of a site's operations, they are not

sufficient for an internal audit, which will need to examine documentation (e.g. procedures, policies, records, etc.) and ways of working, to determine their suitability, use and results.

Which product category should I list my site/products under?

It is not the site's responsibility to decide their product category - this is the role of the certification body.

The primary purpose of the product categories is to ensure that the auditor assigned to complete the audit has the relevant experience and product knowledge.

It is therefore the site's responsibility to provide the certification body with accurate and up to date information about the types of product and technologies used within their facilities.

The certification body will use this information to identify the correct product category (or categories) applicable to the site and assign an appropriate auditor.

A summary of the product categories is given below, with more details in Appendix 2 of the Standard:

- Glass manufacture and forming
- Paper-making and conversion
- Metal forming
- Rigid plastics forming
- Flexible plastics manufacture
- Other manufacturing
- Print processes
- Chemical processes

What does a BRCGS certificate look like, is there a template?

Appendix 5 of the Standard gives an example of what a certificate should look like.

Certification bodies can find a blank template to complete following certification audits in MyBRCGS.

Certificated sites can find their certificates in the BRCGS Directory.

Questions relating to audit protocol

1. Audit duration

What is the minimum length of time for an audit?

The average duration of an audit is 1.5 – 2.5 days at the site (typically 8 hours/day). Announced audits are usually on consecutive days, although there may be circumstances when this is not the case.

The calculation for the audit duration is based on:

- the number of personnel – as full-time equivalent manufacturing and warehousing personnel per main shift, including seasonal workers
- the size of the manufacturing facility, including any external covered or uncovered storage areas in square metres
- the number of hazard and risk assessment (HARA) studies included within the scope – a HARA study corresponds to a family of products with similar manufacturing technologies.

BRCGS recognises that other factors may also influence the calculation but are considered less significant and therefore shall not influence the audit duration by more than 30% of the total calculated audit time.

Will the audit duration change for Global Standard Packaging Materials, Issue 7?

The audit duration for Issue 7 will initially be calculated as per Issue 6 based on the size of the site, number of processes, and number of employees. The results of the audits against Issue 7 of the Standard will be monitored for the first 6 months and based on the audit reports it will be determined if more time is required.

2. Additional modules

What are additional modules?

Additional modules enable sites to demonstrate compliance with requirements that meet specific market or customer requirements. They are audited alongside the full Standard, thus reducing the number of separate audits at a site.

The modules cover additional services that your site provides. Certification to additional modules is voluntary and they do not need to be included in the audit. They are not included in the audit report. The report is private to the specifier that requested it.

The outcome of the additional requirements audit is not generally graded by the auditor.

There are two additional modules available for Issue 7 of the Standard. Let your certification body know in advance if you want a module added to the scope of the audit.

- Module 10 – Plastic pellet loss prevention
- Module 11 – Meeting tms/HAVI GQS requirements

Further information related to these additional modules can be found on the BRCGS website or on Participate.

What are the rules about excluding products or parts of the site from our audit scope?

The certification of a site must include an audit of the entire process from raw material intake to end-product dispatch. It follows therefore that the exclusion of products from the scope of certification shall only be permitted by exception.

The exclusion of products produced at a site will only be acceptable where:

- the excluded products can be clearly differentiated from products within scope
  and
- the products are produced in a physically segregated area of the factory.

If both bullet points apply, then the site and certification body must agree to any exclusions prior to the audit and it will be clearly stated on the audit report and certificate (a justification for the exclusions will be recorded on the audit report). However, your certification body should ensure any product safety and quality risks from the exclusion are assessed during the audit and exclusions are captured on the audit report.

Can more than one site be included under a single certification?

Yes, but by exception only. It is only allowable where sites:

- are under the same organisation's ownership
- operate within the same documented product safety and quality management system
- manufacture product which is part of the same manufacturing process
- solely supply the other sites and have no additional customers
- are no more than 30miles/50km apart.

Details can be found in the audit protocol, Part III section 1.6.3 - defining the limits of a site.

Can you have two certified entities at one address?
Yes – for instance, if they are separate legal entities using different parts of the site, such as a manufacturing business that has a subsidiary that is an agent or broker, operating from offices within the same premises.

How are traded products covered in the scope on our certificate?
Where traded products are included within the scope of the audit, the scope shall describe the products traded as 'the trading of …'.

There should be a clear description of products purchased and stored for resale by the site. e.g. the manufacture of preforms for the blow-moulding of bottles by customers, plus the supply of traded bottle caps.

Our site makes a product and also trades an almost identical product. Can the traded product be excluded from the audit scope?
Potentially, yes it can.

If your site makes product ('#1') and buys in a nearly identical product ('#2') for trading the wording of the scope must clearly describe product #1 as it is made on site.

Product #2 can only be excluded from scope if it can be clearly differentiated from product #1. If it cannot be clearly differentiated then it cannot be excluded.

When it is being written into the scope in either situation the wording must make it clear how product #2 can be identified compared to product #1. This could be via product codes, labels or other means so that customers understand what was produced at the site being certificated and what was traded by them.

When do single-use items (e.g. a plastic knife) become consumer products rather than packaging? What about items that could be sold in retailers OR used in food service (such as aluminium foil)? How do we know which Standard applies?
A separate position statement will be issued on this topic.

Are disposable rubber gloves allowed in certification scope?
No, these are still not allowed. Single use disposal plastic gloves sold to food service businesses are allowed, but rubber gloves are not considered to be single use.

4. Change of certification body

As a site, can we change our certification body and get an earlier re-audit?
Yes, the site can change the certification body for an early re-audit, however, there are certain limitations put in place by BRCGS.

The change of certification body is not permitted in the 4 months before the re-audit due date regardless of the type of audit the site is due (announced or unannounced).

The transfer to a new certification body is not permitted for a site who have achieved a lower grade and has requested an early audit to improve the grade (in these circumstances, an early audit can only be carried out by the same certification body who completed the last audit) or failed the audit where the re-audit must be provided by the same certification body. Only in exceptional conditions can BRCGS approve a concession for the site to transfer in the above situation. The request for the concession can only be submitted by the certification body and not by the site. The certification body will keep the site updated if the concession request has been granted.

The site is responsible for contacting the previous certification body and communicating their decision in good time and following the contract conditions for termination of the service.

The early audit should follow the audit protocol in the Standard (Part III, section 2.7.7).

If we change certification body in the year of an unannounced audit, how does this affect the contract period with the certification body?

Please refer to BRCGS document Position Statement and Protocol on Unannounced Audits (BRCGS079) in which we highlighted that sites may not change certification body in the 4-months before the re-audit due date. This limitation applies to both unannounced and announced audits.

It is the site's responsibility to ensure unannounced audits can be undertaken to protocol.

5. Logo use

We are certificated to the standard. Can customers that use us, but are not certificated themselves, use the BRCGS logo?

No, the BRCGS certificate only applies to the site audited, therefore the logo cannot be used by their customers (or suppliers). The customer cannot display the logo on any of their own marketing materials or website. However, they can state in their marketing materials that they use a certificated site.

Can we use the BRCGS logo if we have excluded traded products from the scope?

For information about logo use, see Part III, section 6.8 of the Standard. If you have excluded traded products from the scope, you can still use the logo but need to ensure that the logo is not used specifically for promoting traded products. For example, if you have a web page for traded products – the logo should not feature on that page.

6. Audit reports

Which re-audit date is required on the audit report?

The re-audit due date shall be calculated from the date of the first day of the initial audit, and not from the certificate issue date (irrespective of whether further site visits were made to verify corrective actions arising from the initial audit). There shall be 42 days difference between the re-audit due date and certificate expiry date. For information on calculating a re-audit date see the audit protocol (Part III, section 2.7.1).

7. BRCGS auditors and auditor qualifications

What auditor training is acceptable for BRCGS auditors?

Please see Appendix 1 of the Standard for more information.

As a certification body, do I need to send all staff members for auditor training?

All staff with a key role in the certification process i.e. the review of reports and/or corrective actions shall have completed appropriate BRCGS training. This includes staff deciding the audit outcome i.e. the 'certification decision'. Where certification decisions are made by a committee at least one member of the committee shall have attended the appropriate BRCGS course delivered by a BRCGS Approved Training Provider (ATP) and passed the relevant examination.

The 3-day 'Global Standard Packaging Materials Issue 7: Auditor Training' course is designed for new auditors. All available training is listed on our website, however for specific queries you can contact the training department brcgs.training@lgcgroup.com.

An auditor has done three audits against Global Standard Packaging Materials, Issue 6, can they do another two audits against Issue 7?

The threshold for the number of consecutive audits that an auditor can do has been changed from 3 to 5, so the auditor in the case above can do two more audits against Issue 7 as long as they have completed the Issue 7 training course and passed the relevant exam.

If an auditor qualification for Issue 6 has lapsed, can they do the 2-day conversion course for Issue 7 or do the need to do the full 3-day auditor training course?

Either the conversion or full auditor course are acceptable. A successful witness audit is also required. If they were trained on Issue 7 prior to the 'suspension' there is no requirement to re-do the training as there is no expiry date on the training certificate.

8. Unannounced audits

If we are scheduled for an unannounced audit, what would be the course of action if:

… there is an unexpected breakdown, or a late delivery of a raw material, and we have no production when the auditor arrives?

If the unannounced audit takes place on a date when the site is supposed to be operational, but on arrival the auditor finds that there is either no manufacturing or the only products being handled are outside the scope of the audit, then the audit cannot go ahead.

Certification bodies are trained and experienced in managing unexpected and emergency situations. A further unannounced audit will need to be arranged. Where your certification body believes that there are genuine challenges to completing an unannounced audit, it should discuss these challenges with BRCGS in advance of the audit, to agree a suitable approach. In extreme situations a concession may be granted.

…there is a regulatory audit occurring at the same time?

The same principles apply as above. If the regulatory audit (or customer audit) was announced, then the dates should have been communicated to the certification body in advance. Obviously, it is more challenging if the regulatory authority is completing unannounced audits.

You should have an open discussion with your certification body in advance of the actual audit where possible. While that doesn't prevent unexpected or emergency situations, it does ensure that everyone understands the options.

Questions relating to specific requirements of the Standard

Clause 2.1.1 – Due to the changes in section 2, will our HACCP team need to be retrained or do they just need to understand the changes to be made to our HARA study?

Retraining is not necessarily needed. The team should review the requirements of Issue 7 and see if they have any gaps in their knowledge or want refresher training. There is a HARA course offered by BRCGS.

Clause 2.3.3 - How can allergens be an issue for packaging materials?

Although food ingredients are not commonly used to manufacture packaging materials for food contact the use of surface treatments and alternative materials can be areas of concern.

In recent years there has been a growing interest in packaging that is more environmentally friendly. Packaging made from, or treated with, plant- and animal-based polymers can contain allergens and it increases the risk of migration from the packaging to food.

Examples of allergenic materials found in packaging production processes include:

- polysaccharides such as wheat starch used in adhesives or surface treatments
- polymers extracted from biomass
- protein-based materials i.e., milk proteins and gluten
- soy-based glues and resins, casein-based coatings, and epoxidised soybean oil.

Clause 2.3.3 - What allergens might be in the polyethylene (PE) coatings of paper cups?

While the PE coating itself is not inherently allergenic, the materials used to manufacture it and the potential for leaching of chemicals into drinks are concerns for some individuals with allergies.

Clause 2.3.3 - Some paperboard suppliers declare that there might be gluten in the paperboard for paper cups conversion, or in pizza boxes, but below 20 parts per million (ppm). Why is this?

The adhesives used in these processes can be wheat-based. The internationally agreed maximum level of gluten considered safe to eat for people with coeliac disease is 20ppm or less of gluten and the label gluten-free can only be used on foods which meet this level.

Clause 2.3.3 - Have there been any recalls of packaging in relation to allergens?

Where food product recalls related to allergens do occur they are often be triggered by factors including missing allergen information, poor control of labels on the packing line, or incorrect "free-from" claims.

Clause 2.3.3 - Is there a higher risk of allergen contamination for recycled packaging materials or compostable packaging?

Both recycled and compostable packaging materials can pose increased allergen risks, but the type and level of risk differ:

- Recycled materials carry risk due to prior contamination which may not be known.
- Compostable materials may contain inherent allergenic components and typically have lower barrier performance, potentially making them more prone to migration issues if used in direct contact with food.

Clause 2.5.1 - Where should migration be considered?

Migration from any materials used needs to be considered at each stage of the process. This includes lubricants, process aids, the use of incorrect process settings, and using the wrong raw material or work in-progress (either due to operator error or poor process/product design).

Clause 3.5.1 - Internal audits are expected to be carried out 'throughout the year'. What is minimum number of times we should conduct internal audit to meet this requirement. My company is very small, and the area is less than 1,000 square meters.

Issue 7 states that more than one internal audit must be conducted per year. The goal is to have several audits, with the findings appropriately reviewed and improvements made. Conducting more, smaller audits will allow more areas to be covered in the internal audit program.

Internal audits are some of the best tools available to an organisation that shows that their system is working for them and to demonstrate continual improvement. Any site will need to do at least two internal audits at different times of the year.

For more information see the Interpretation Guideline.

Clause 3.5.3 - If an internal auditor has been trained against Issue 6, do they need training against Issue 7?

Personnel who were internal auditors for Issue 6 do not need new training in internal auditing techniques but will need to be able to demonstrate understanding of the requirements in Issue 7. It is highly recommended that someone at the site has formal BRCGS training as this will give details and insights on expectations and they can potentially train other members of the auditor team.

Clause 3.5.3 - Which type of auditor training is acceptable for an internal auditor?

Auditors can be trained via shadowing and witness audits, in-house training, or external training courses. There should be a training plan put in place for each new auditor, with the contents of it based on their industrial experience, auditing experience, and any formal training they have attended in the past. BRCGS runs a 2-day 'internal auditor' training course. A site may have auditors with different levels of training – for instance a longer course for a more senior internal auditor, and a shorter course, plus mentoring, for a more junior auditor.

Clause 3.6.2 - Is a recognised quality certification valid for raw material supplier approval?

Yes. The Standard recognises that not all supplying sites will hold a GFSI-recognised certificate but will hold certification to a QMS e.g. ISO9001 or equivalent. As most quality management systems include traceability as part of the requirements then this is acceptable as long as your site has confirmed that products supplied are safe and legal for intended used.

Clause 3.10.4 - If you produce different products, are you required to perform separate traceability tests for each product?

The requirement in the standard is to perform a traceability exercise for across the range of product groups manufactured on site. For example:

- If you make similar products from the same raw materials e.g. 1 litre and 500ml PET bottle preforms then you do not need to perform a traceability for both the 1 litre and 500ml PET bottle.
- If you also make similar products from two different raw materials e.g. paper cup and plastic cup, then you are required to do conduct a separate traceability exercise for both the paper cup and the plastic cup.

Clause 4.6.2 - What should an equipment purchase specification include?

A new purchase specification will be different, depending on the equipment – i.e. a conveyor belt, a feed chute, or a more complex piece of assembly equipment. The intention is not to require onerous documentation for all equipment, but to ensure that items both meet the site needs and are suitable for the purpose they are used for. The purchase specification needs to be suitably detailed to demonstrate this, but the level of detail required will vary with the type of item being purchased. It may be as simple as formal confirmation that the material used in a product contact part is suitably durable and will not cause taint or contamination in the environment it will be used in.

Clause 4.8.6 - What are the changes relating to environmental monitoring?

Clause 4.8.6 states that if you have an environmental monitoring programme in place, you need to make sure that you are able to demonstrate control and that you are measuring the correct areas. If you always get negative results, confirm that the programme is actually capable of detecting problems.

Clause 4.9.4 - What will auditors look for regarding allergen management?

The auditor will look at your HARA plan and assess whether you have identified allergens as a specific risk. Auditors will always want to observe a line clearance during the audit and as part of this may challenge areas such as effectiveness of cleaning procedures to prevent allergen cross-contamination. They will check where personnel use protective clothing (e.g. for lunch in the canteen), and how clothing is laundered. Finally, auditors will want to see training records to ensure that personnel have been trained on allergen risks and the control measures.

Clause 4.9.4 - Can allergen risk assessment be a part of hazard and risk analysis or do we need to analyse it separately?

Allergen risk assessment can be a part of the hazard and risk analysis as they are considered a chemical hazard.

Clause 4.9.4.2 - How should we verify that there is no allergen contamination in our packaging?

Ensure that all suppliers provide allergen statements and documentation about the allergens handled in their facilities. This helps in understanding potential risks from raw materials.
Regularly test incoming raw materials using methods like ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) or PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) which detect specific allergenic proteins. Check that packaging is intact and undamaged during transport and storage as damaged packaging can lead to cross-contamination.

Clause 6.5.1 - Do you need a risk assessment if you are wearing hairnets and beard snoods already on the shopfloor?

Yes. With Issue 7, a documented risk assessment is required even if hairnets and snoods are worn as they are classified as protective clothing, and their use must be justified through hazard and risk analysis. This ensures that measures are appropriate for controlling contamination risks based on the intended use of the packaging.

Clause 6.5.1 - Is it mandatory to cover hair and beards?

It is not mandatory to have hair coverings, but the site must be able to fully justify any decision not to use them in production or storage areas. A risk assessment must be completed, taking into account the hazards posed to the intended use of the finished product.

Clause 6.5.5 - What hazards should we consider in relation to the wearing of workwear in the staff canteen?

Food debris can fall onto employees clothing while they are eating or drinking. This could include foods known to be allergens, or high-risk foods that could allow the subsequent growth of micro-organisms. In both these cases the employee could transfer contamination to the packaging being produced when they return to their workstation.

The controls in place should:

- Assess the risks related to what happens at your site, and what your customers' expectations are in relation to what you supply them.
- Train all personnel on food hygiene and allergen awareness, including how to handle food safely.
- Implement both appropriate cleaning protocols for dining areas and personal hygiene/workwear rules to minimise all identified risks.

Supporting resources for packaging materials certification

- Information for certification success
- Useful guidance
- Additional resources to support certification

Global Standard Packaging Materials, Issue 7	The Standard sets out the requirements against which the sites are certified. It is a requirement that all sites undergoing a BRCGS audit to the Standard have an official copy of this publication. Available in: English, Chinese, French, German Italian, Spanish	BRCGS Store and Participate
Interpretation Guideline	Further explains and discusses the principles behind each of the requirements of the BRCGS Packaging Materials Standard Issue 7 clause by clause.	BRCGS Store and Participate
Summary of Key Changes	Provides full details of all changes and the differences to the requirements of the Standard between issue 6 and issue 7.	BRCGS Store and Participate
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)	The most frequently asked questions relating to Standard.	BRCGS website and Participate
Global Standard Packaging Materials, Issue 7, Position Statements	This document contains all position statements against the Standard since publication.	BRCGS website and Participate
Auditor Checklist and Site Self-Assessment Tool	The checklist is for sites to assess themselves against the requirements of the Standard before the actual audit. Available in English, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Spanish	BRCGS website and Participate
Module 10 Plastic pellet loss prevention	This document is applicable to companies that manufacture primarily plastic or polymer-based packaging materials.	BRCGS Store and Participate
Module 11 Meeting (tms) HAVI GQS Requirements	This module is to assist supplier partners to meet (tms) HAVI Global Quality Standard Requirements and enable them to demonstrate compliance with (tms) HAVI specific requirements	BRCGS Store and Participate
Guideline for Glass Manufacturers	This guideline provides a practical and specific interpretation of the Global Standard Packaging Materials Issue 7 for the glass container manufacturing industry	BRCGS Store and Participate
Best Practice Guideline: Internal Audits	This publication promotes the best practice for an effective internal audits system which is fundamental to a company's safety and quality control	BRCGS Store and Participate

Effective Allergen Management	This guidance looks at key themes to consider as part of a comprehensive allergen management system.	BRCGS Store and Participate
Keeping protective clothing clean: Understanding the laundry process	The guideline has been produced to help companies, manufacturers and packing operations understand good practice with respect to the laundering of protective clothing	BRCGS Store and Participate
Best Practice Guideline: Pest Management	This guideline looks at the key concepts such as removal, monitoring and control measures in pest management.	BRCGS Store and Participate
Best Practice Guideline: Traceability	The guideline aims to assist businesses in understanding the importance of traceability and implementing effective traceability systems and practices	BRCGS Store and Participate
Understanding Root Cause Analysis	Good practice guidance on root cause analysis and preventive action.	BRCGS Store and Participate
Best Practice Guide to Product Safety Culture	This guide covers what product safety culture is, why it is important and how it can be improved.	BRCGS Store and Participate
Best Practice Guideline: Foreign Body Control	This guideline aims to helps sites use inspection systems effectively to prevent contaminated product from reaching the consumer.	BRCGS Store and Participate
Guide to Lighting Best Practice	This guideline aims to help sites develop robust systems and procedures which adequately meet the requirements of a BRCGS Standard. It outlines questions to ask when choosing lighting across a facility, lighting types, maintenance and installation, considerations for emergency lighting and how to avoid product contamination.	BRCGS Store and Participate
Global Standard Packaging Materials Issue 7: Sites Training Course	Course to gain a full understanding of the general principles of the Standard, and how to comply with the requirements.	BRCGS Store and Participate
Global Standard Packaging Materials Issue 7: Conversion for Sites Course	A course providing in-depth understanding of the revisions of the Standard.	BRCGS Store and Participate

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