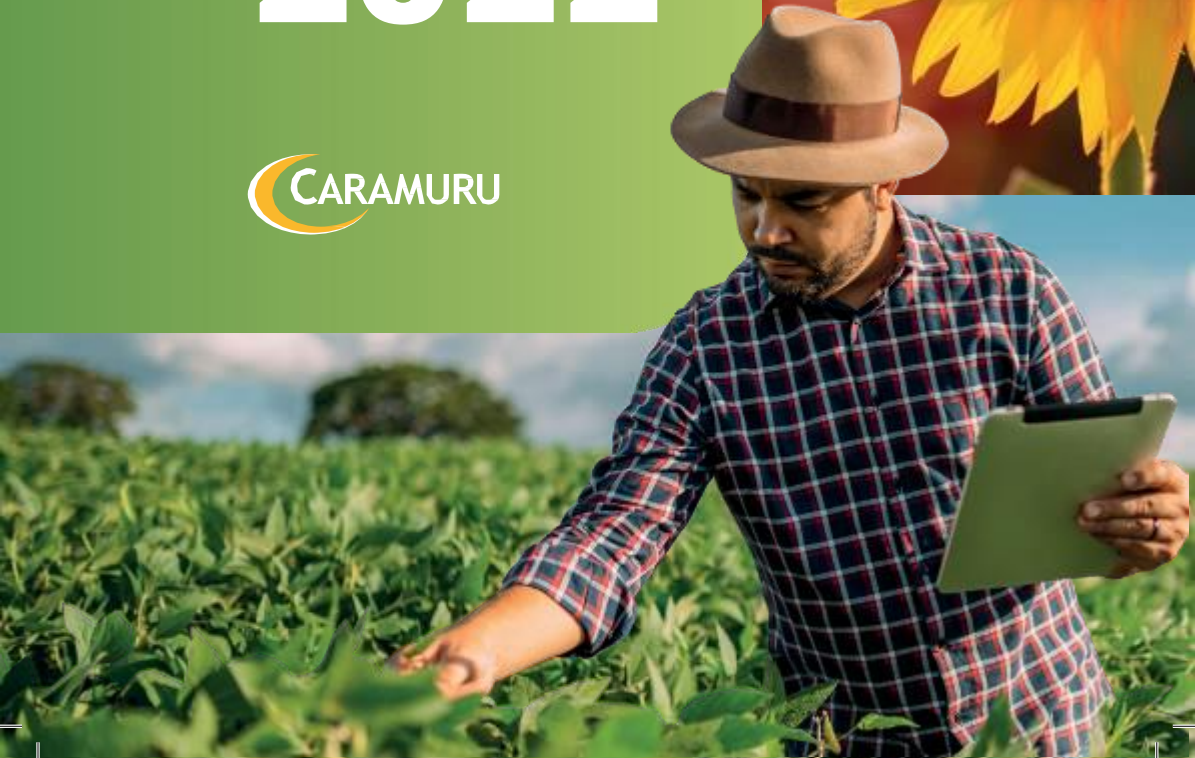





Sustentar
Sustainability Certification for Raw Material Suppliers

SUSTAINABILITY MANUAL
**AND GOOD
AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES**
2022







Caramuru affirms, through its public values, that simplicity, trust, mutual respect, professionalism, transparency and perseverance, among others, are part of our culture.

Thus, Sustainability, through the Programa Sustentar, is the application of our concepts and values applied to the entire area of grain origination.

This Sustainability and Good Practices Manual was developed to assist in the organization and development of agricultural activities, with compliance with relevant laws and standards, with a main focus on grain production, however, it applies to all areas of the productive use of rural property.



LAWS, STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

The guidelines contained herein are in accordance with:

I - Brazilian laws and regulations, in force in November 2021

- ABNT NBR 9843 – Deposit of agricultural pesticides;
- ABNT NBR 17505 – Fuel storage;
- Forest Code - Law 12.727/12;
- Car and PRA – Rural Environmental Registry and Environmental Regularization Program - Decree No. 7830/12 and Law 13.887/19;
- Pesticides - Federal Decree No. 4.074/02;
- Agricultural Aviation and Decontamination Yard - Normative Instruction 02/2008 – MAPA;
- NR 31 – Regulatory Standard for Occupational Safety and Health in Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Forest Exploration and Aquaculture – 10/22/2020.

II – Guidelines

The Guidelines complied with by the **Programa Sustentár** are a comprehensive set of requirements to be observed by our Standard for the purpose of providing responsible soybeans and are composed of:

- Legal Compliance;
- Responsible working conditions;
- Environmental liability;
- Good agricultural practice;
- Respect for legal land use/land rights;
- Protection of relations with and between communities.



III – Positioning and Actions for the Promotion of Sustainable Development

The **Programa Sustentár** adopts positioning and actions to foster sustainable development in accordance with **Caramuru's** Values and Policies, in addition to observing the best studies, practices and ideas of national and international institutions.

Such positions and actions include:

- Uncompromising defence of human dignity, in particular in rural work;
- Sustainable agriculture in all its aspects;
- Combating hunger and waste of resources;
- Incentive to education, health and quality of life in the countryside;
- Professionalization and certification of agricultural work;
- Fostering and encouraging communities in the vicinity of our areas of activity;
- Responsible use of water resources in agriculture and property;
- Encouraging rural energy eco-sufficiency.





CONSERVATION OF THE FOREST - AMAZON, CLIMATE AND HYDROLOGY

In addition to the importance of the gas exchange made by the Amazon Rainforest in conjunction with the oceans, another characteristic of the Amazon Rainforest is its performance in sending millions of tons of water daily through what became known as Flying Rivers (Rios Voadores) (Nobre, Antônio – INPE), to practically the entire continent of South America.

The Flying Rivers phenomenon is characterized by the pumping of water present in the aquifer below the forest, which, vaporized by the leaves of the forest trees, forms heavy rain clouds that, when carried by the wind, find, in the Andes, a natural barrier and deviate to the south entering Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Tocantins, Minas Gerais, São Paulo and Paraná generating the fertile arch in the Midwest and Southeast regions.

Caramuru, through the **Programa Sustentar**, understands this water mechanics performed by the forest canopy and, in addition to having **Zero Deforestation** among its public commitments, also develops activities for the recovery of degraded areas, support for the implementation of green corridors between the Legal Reserve and Permanent Preservation Areas and planting new trees in non-mandatory areas, given their macro importance in the climate, in addition to thermal comfort in the vicinity of forests and green islands, along with the natural positive implication for biodiversity.



ORGANIZATION

The planning of activities and the organization of rural food production activities is essential for the optimization of the cost of production.

1

SENSE OF USE

Separate what is useful from what is not.
Improve the use of what is useful.

2

SENSE OF ORDER

A place for everything.
Everything in its place.

3

SENSE OF CLEANLINESS

Clean and avoid soiling.

4

SENSE OF HEALTH

Standardize healthy practices

5

SENSE OF SELF-DISCIPLINE

Take responsibility for following healthy standards.

DOCUMENTATION

These documents, for example, and which, depending on the region, may have changes, must always be together and accessible for consultation or presentation when necessary:

The property:

- Documentation of ownership, possession or deed, registration;
- Lease Agreement or similar, if any;
- Environmental Operating Authorization;
- CAR – Rural Environmental Registry;
- Georeferencing;
- Proof of payment of taxes;





The employees:

- Employment contract;
- Proof of admission and periodic medical examination;
- Certificates of PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) Use Training;
- Registration of PPE Supply (Personal Protective Equipment);
- Training Certificates for the use of agricultural machinery;
- Work Orders;
- Other necessary, according to the enforceability of the property.

The activity:

- Package inserts and agronomic prescriptions;
- Control of pesticide acquisition (with respective expiration dates);
- Registration of use and application of pesticides (people and products and conditions);
- Record of maintenance of machines and equipment (date, lubricants, parts);
- Control of acquisition and use of fuel;
- Control of electricity use;
- Control of power generation and compensation;
- Other necessary, according to the need of the property.





RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The Programa Sustentar encourages Independence in the generation of renewable energy, such as wind energy and the use of solar energy as well as its responsible use.

ORGANIZATION OF PROPERTY SPACE

The distribution of buildings on the rural property is essential for the streamlining of production processes.

The buildings are:

- Fuel Storage Warehouse;
- Pesticide deposit;
- Deposit of used pesticide packaging;
- Accommodation;
- Laundry;
- Housing;
- Cafeteria;
- Living area;
- PPE Laundry;
- Area and criteria for disposal of garbage and waste;
- Decontamination yard and washing of agricultural machinery and spray aircraft.

The proper use of rural buildings directly impacts the cost of production by allowing the protection of machinery and preventing waste caused by lack of conservation of inputs and tools.

PESTICIDE DEPOSIT

CRITERIA FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PESTICIDE DEPOSIT:

- Waterproof floor;
- Waste containment system in the deposit, proportional to the volume stored. It can be a dike placed on the doors, with a minimum height of 20cm (best option), or channels with conduction to a containment box, which holds the stored volume of pesticides;
- Signposts: **"No Unauthorized Entry"** and **"CAUTION: POISON"** and this last plate can be used inside the deposit;
- Storage on pallets with a distance of 50cm from the walls;
- Ventilation with protection against the entry of small animals. It can be low or high ventilation (air intake with perforated bricks that need to be screened);
- Provide a set of PPE for the worker who will handle the pesticides inside the warehouse (Gas mask, neoprene gloves, plastic boots and plastic apron);
- Provide two plastic drums, open, however, with a lid: one to deposit toxic waste (dispensed with cleaning, packaging, etc.) and another for cleaning and absorption of waste (vermiculite, sawdust or coarse sand);
- The containment of the pesticide deposit must have a capacity equal to or greater than the stored volume. (Example: If the storage capacity is 2,000 liters, the containment basin must have a minimum volume of 2,000 liters, that is, in an area of 4 meters x 5 meters the busbar would be 10cm);
- The distance between the warehouse and any other building (accommodation, cafeteria, dwelling, living area) must be equal to or greater than 50 meters;
- Have a height that allows ventilation and lighting. The height shall be at least 1,0 metres above the maximum stacking indicated by the manufacturer;
- When built wall to wall with other installations, the separation cannot have hollow elements. Restricted access to the depot through the interior of other facilities is allowed, however, there must be an emergency exit that is free of obstructions;
- It is appropriate to use exclusive refrigeration equipment for the storage of organic pesticides within the warehouse;
- It is necessary to leave a free area of at least 1m² for access to the fire extinguisher.





HANDLING AND USE OF PESTICIDES

All products must be kept in the original packaging. After partial removal of the contents, the packages must be closed again.

Never store product debris in packages without a lid, with leaks or without identification.

In the event of rupture of the packaging, they must receive a topcoat, preferably made of transparent plastic, in order to avoid product leakage.

Do not store food, feed, warehouse materials or other different products in the pesticide depot. In addition to the possibility of contamination, there are products such as rodenticide baits or similar, which can be confused with food.

Regularly inspect the condition of the packaging and containers, checking for signs of corrosion, deterioration, leaks and spillage.

On suspicion of deterioration, spill problems and leaks, all affected products must be transferred and isolated.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HANDLING

The products must be accompanied by the respective identification sheets sent by the manufacturers.

The labels must be clearly visible and in an easy-to-read position, always facing the outside of the stack, in order to facilitate its location.

Carry out a permanent control of the expiration dates of the products, preventing them from exceeding the expiration date. Remember that the expiration date of most pesticides is two years.

Products with expired validity must be kept in an isolated place and protected until their final destination.

Do not change the original packaging. The transfer to other loose packaging can bring risks of accidents, often fatal, when confused with food packaging, soft drinks, etc.

The agronomic prescription is the guarantee that you have been served by a qualified professional.

Write down all the applications you make, with all the dosages: you will have greater control of the use of pesticides.

Stay informed on the subject "Pesticides" mainly about changes in authorizations for its use, especially those that are being prohibited.



FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Only apply pesticides to your crop when recommended by the agronomist. Show him the pests or diseases that attacked his crop and, if he indicates, use products to prevent or combat pests or diseases.

In order not to leave residues (residues) of pesticides in food, you should follow the label and package insert recommendations, and only use those that have been authorized by government agencies for the crop you are planting.

Also respect the maximum number of recommended applications, the time between each application and the time between the last application and the harvest of the food (grace period). If the food received pesticides shortly before harvest, and did not meet the stipulated deadline, it is contaminated.

Remember that harvesting agricultural products with residues above the maximum permitted limit (MRL) may hinder or even prevent their commercialization.

The consumer market does not buy products with MRLs higher than allowed and has already started a movement to force industries to carry out residue tests at the entrance of the grain.

Never use pesticides that are not recommended for cultivation where you want to fight pests or diseases. In addition to being illegal, this practice contaminates food, decreases the quality and safety of your production and can cause diseases to you and others.

Apply only the dosage that the agronomist has prescribed. If you use too much, you can contaminate food and the environment, in addition to raising the cost of production due to the waste of pesticides. If you apply less, the pesticide will not be efficient and will not combat the pests or diseases that attack your crop.



- **Food production is an essential activity, and it is essential that the food produced is safe.**
- **Consumers are increasingly concerned about quality, since, in analysis, many of the foods that arrive at our table may reveal pesticide residues.**
- **It is necessary to follow the agronomist's guidelines in the use of pesticides to avoid food contamination.**
- **Practice your citizenship and thus you can help take care of yourself, your health, your land, the environment, the country and contribute to a better world for all.**

Remember: Only buy or apply pesticides making sure it is necessary. In this way, you generate savings in the crop and work safely.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SERVICE AREA OR COLLECTIVE PROTECTION

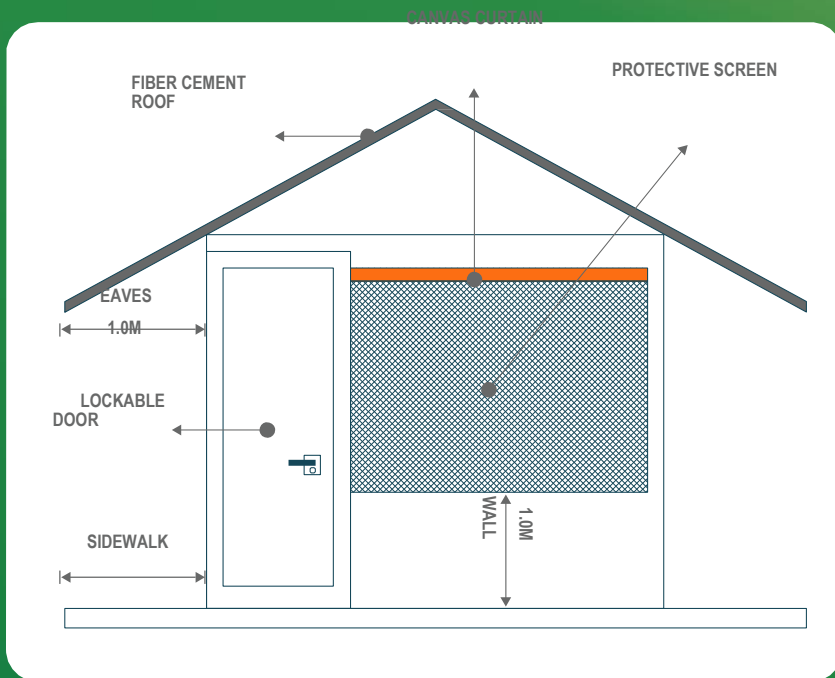
The collective protection area is a space intended for the safety of those who handle pesticides. These areas shall contain, where required:

- Emergency shower and eyewash. If they are installed outside, they must contain cold water and be close to the door; and the pipe, when exposed, must receive thermal insulation to avoid heating the water inside;
- Changing room containing shower and individual double cabinets (to avoid mixing clothes and/or personal objects with work ones);
- Cabinet for storing Personal Protective Equipment – PPE, tools, leakage containment products and cleaning materials.



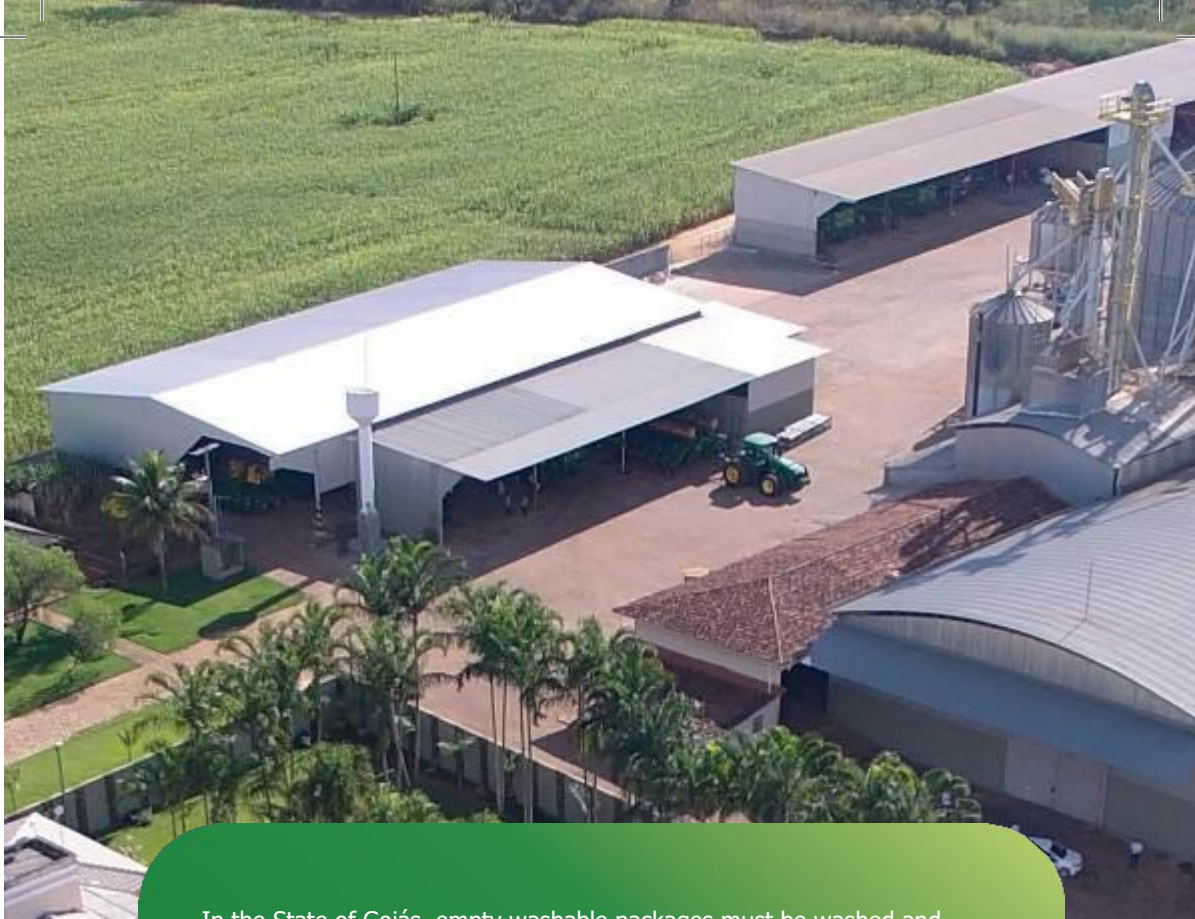
STORAGE AND HANDLING OF EMPTY PESTICIDE PACKAGING

DEPOSIT OF EMPTY PESTICIDE PACKAGING



Empty Packaging Depot Template






In the State of Goiás, empty washable packages must be washed and perforated, and the other empty packages must be temporarily stored on rural properties:

- With the respective lids and labels;
- Preferably in the original cardboard box;
- In a covered warehouse, without risk of flooding;
- Separated from stock or handling of food, medicines and animal facilities;
- Kept away from dwellings and natural water courses;
- In Goiás, a distance of at least 50 meters from PPAs, water bodies, lodgings, cafeterias, and rural residences is required.

The location may be the deposit of the filled packages, provided that it meets the requirements of ABNT NBR 9843 and has a space compatible with the quantity of empty packages.





In the State of Mato Grosso, the warehouse area must be adequate to the amount of empty packaging generated. These are the requirements:

- It must have a ceiling height of 3 meters;
- Structure of the deposit built with material at regional criteria: metal, masonry, wood, etc.;
- Floor cemented with channels leading to effluent containment box;
- Rainwater gutters;
- Coverage of the deposit with an edge of at least 1 meter;
- Deposit structure: walls 1 meter high and protective screen associated with the canvas curtain throughout the perimeter for protection against rain, above the wall to the roof, and walls with space at the top to ensure ventilation;
- Sidewalks 1 meter wide throughout the perimeter of the warehouse;
- The warehouse must be properly locked, identified with signs warning about the risk and restricted access to authorized persons;
- With fire protection: fireplace of minimum width of 3 meters throughout the perimeter of the warehouse. The set width in this device must be expanded when environmental conditions, including climatic and topographic conditions, determine;
- Distance of at least 300 meters from PPAs and water bodies.



SIGNAGE:

According to the standard of ABNT 9843, at least the following plates must be used:



THE COMPLETION OF THE TRIPLE WASHING IT IS AN OBLIGATION OF THE FARMER.

How to do it:

1. Fully empty the contents of the package into the sprayer tank.
2. Add clean water to the package up to 1/4 of its volume.
3. Cover the package well and shake for 30 seconds.
4. Pour the wash water into the spray tank.
5. Repeat 3 times.
6. Discard the plastic or metal packaging, piercing the bottom.





RECOMMENDATION FOR TRIPLE PRESSURE WASH

1. After emptying, fit the packaging in the appropriate location of the funnel installed in the sprayer.
2. Activate the mechanism to release the clean water jet.
3. Direct the water jet to all internal walls of the package for 30 seconds.
4. Wash water should be transferred into the spray tank.
5. Repeat 3 times.
6. Discard the plastic or metal packaging, piercing the bottom.

SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- The warehouse doors must remain locked to prevent the entry of children, animals and unauthorized persons.
- Before storage of the packaging, check if the triple washing has been done.
- Do not store food, feed, warehouse materials or other different products.



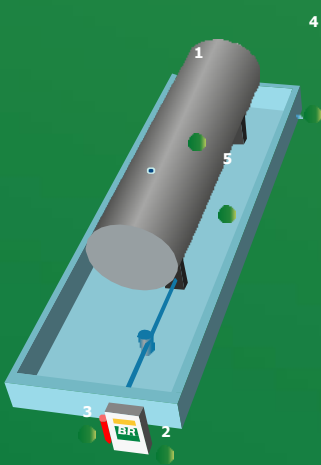
FUEL STORAGE TANK IN RURAL PROPERTIES

The supply areas represent a potential source of pollution to the environment and their handling and storage present a considerable degree of danger.

Some precautions are needed to avoid accidents and, if they occur, to ensure that their undesirable effects are minimized as much as possible.

Waste mixed with fuels must not reach the soil, watercourses or groundwater, therefore, the rural property that has a supply area must comply with regulatory standards to avoid possible contamination and contribute to the safety of its employees and their property.

FUEL STORAGE TANK IN RURAL PROPERTIES



- 1 - Tank composed of at least 2.36mm of carbon steel (according to table).
- 2 - Pump outside the containment basin and more than 1.5m from the tank.
- 3 - Fire extinguisher.
- 4 - Valve for emptying the containment basin.
- 5 - Containment basin with, at least, 110% of tank capacity.



- The tanks must be suitable with materials that resist flames according to the legislation and technical standards, for at least 2 hours;
- They must be installed at least 50 meters away from water resources, rural buildings, PPAs and legal reserve;
- Grounding of the Storage Tank is mandatory;
- The height calculated for the walls of the dike, to contain the volume of the containment basin, must be increased by 20cm, to contain the movements of the liquid, rainwater and fire fighting water;
- The supply pump must be at least 1.5m from any external face of the tank and be outside the containment basin;
- The supply area must be waterproof floor with gutters allocated in the perimeter of the waterproofed area, for forwarding waste to a containment box;
- Tanks and IBCs (Intermediate Bulk Container – Recipiente a Granel) must be filled by the bottom, if possible, due to the generation and accumulation of static energy that can cause spark and explosion and use grounding;
- The tank support structure must be metallic or masonry and waterproof, flame resistant according to legislation and Technical Standards, resisting for at least 2 hours;
- The drainage system of the basin must be provided with blocking valves positioned on the outside and kept permanently closed;
- The provision of fire extinguishers in a model and capacity appropriate to the fuel storage facility is mandatory;
- It is suggested that, in cases where the supply is not due to a gravity drop, the energy that will be required to power the fuel pump is underground;
- The place of supply must meet the need/reality of each property;
- In situations where the fuel tank is next to walls (sheds, warehouses, etc.), it must be at least 1.5 meters away and the wall must withstand at least 2 hours of fire.



At least the following signs shall be used:



TABLE OF MINIMUM THICKNESS OF STEEL ABNT NBR 15.461

Table A.12 - Minimum thickness of steel - Horizontal

Effective capacity of tank L	Maximum Diameter mm	Minimum thickness of carbon steel
Up to 2,085	1,220	2.36
2,085 - 4,164	1,630	3,12
4,165 - 34,069	1,930	4,24
34,070 - 132,489	3,660	6,10
132,490 - 190,000	3,660	9.27



CONTAINMENT BASIN

Its function is to prevent contamination of the soil, water bodies or groundwater in the event of spillage of fuel oil stored in the tank.

- The containment basin must have a volume equal to or greater than the volume of the storage tank plus the volume of its support base.
- The construction of the containment basin must be made of concrete, or other compatible material, and waterproof. This structure must resist fire for a minimum of 2 hours.
- The containment basin floor must have a minimum slope of 1% in the direction of the effluent collection point (area washing water and leaked product in the event of an accident).
- The effluent collection point must be connected to a valve, kept closed, being opened only when there is a need to empty the containment basin.
- It must have at least one adjacent road that allows the passage of a firefighting vehicle. This track must have a width equal to or greater than 3 meters.
- The area must allow easy access of people and equipment to its interior, both in normal situation and in case of emergency.
- The maximum height of the containment basin wall, measured from the inside, must be 3.2 meters, and 20cm must be used to contain leaks in case of liquid movement, and cannot be used in the volume calculation.





DECONTAMINATION YARD - WASHING OF MACHINERY AND VEHICLES

Decontamination yard of agricultural machinery, washers are places where a large amount of water comes into contact with waste oils lubricants, greases, tow, sand, stones and solids in general. These residues should not reach watercourses, groundwater and soils, therefore, rural properties that have decontamination yards must install retention devices for such tailings.

Characteristics:

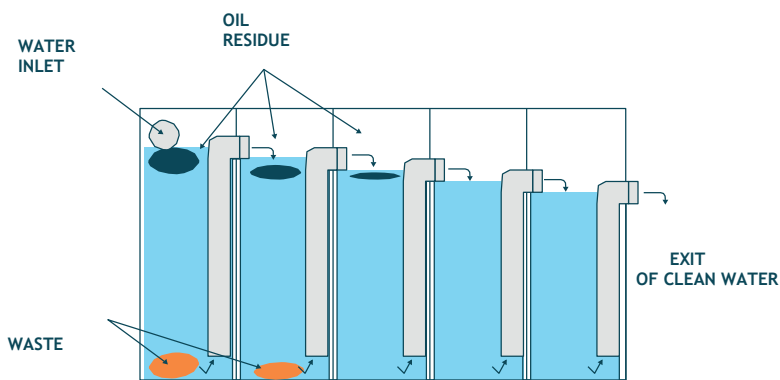
- It must be waterproof floor with channels allocated in the perimeter of the waterproofed area, to send waste to a containment box;
- Pay attention to the placement of the floor level so that the residual liquids flow to the containment box;
- It is suggested that the size of the decontamination yard is at least 2 meters larger at the ends of the machinery to be decontaminated.



SEPARATION OF EFFLUENTS

WATER AND OIL SEPARATOR BOX

It is responsible for separating the fuel oil from the rest of the effluent. The oil separates naturally from the water, because it is less dense, remaining on the surface. Water collection occurs through a water closure installed at the bottom of the box; this pipe must be sealed at the top so that there is no oil entry. The oil outlet is composed of a siphon-shaped pipe, with the opening facing upwards; this pipe must be installed at the top of the box and be connected to the oil collection box.



Water and Oil Separator Box



OIL COLLECTOR BOX

It is intended for the accumulation of fuel oil for subsequent suction and/or reuse. It is a box excavated in the ground, which receives the effluent

and through a drawer valve. The flow of fuel oil from the separator box to the collector box must be done manually through the opening of the valve. The collector can be a waterproof bucket/tub with volume that can accommodate all the drained oil. This bucket/tub must have a handle and lid for transport, be adapted with a faucet at its base, used to separate the water that may happen to be mixed with this oil. This water must be sent back to the separator box and the oil sent to the destination.

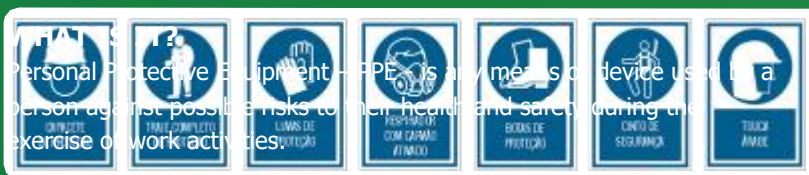
INSPECTION BOX

It serves to evaluate the functioning and effectiveness of the treatment system. It must be built in masonry. The connection between the inspection box and the sink must have a slope that allows the water flow between them.

SINKHOLE (SEPTIC TANK)

It is a box in masonry or in pre-molded shackle, which should allow the infiltration of the treated effluent into the soil. For the definition of the depth of the sink, the level of the water table must be observed, being normally used at a depth of 1 meter. The sinkhole must be built at a lower elevation than the water catchment well. It is recommended to add gravel (crushed stone) at the bottom of the sink to help the infiltration of the effluents and in the soil.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT - PPE







LEGISLATION

The provision of PPE to rural workers is mandatory according to the provisions of Regulatory Standard 31 - NR 31 – of the Labor Secretariat of the Ministry of Economy.

All PPE must be delivered to the employee and registered the number of the Certificate of Approval – CA, of INMETRO, by means of the form template, as follows:

MODELO

Ficha de Controle de fornecimento de equipamentos de proteção individual e uniformes

Nome do Funcionário:			Departamento/Setor:			Cargo:			Atividade: _____		
									Assinatura: _____		
									Data: ____/____/____		
Declaram que enviou de _____, conforme NR 31 e NR 36, equipamentos de proteção individual (EPI) e, ainda descrito item como foi treinado e orientado para utilização do EPI com a finalidade de a qual se destina, garantir, conservação e durabilidade de seu usuário e monitorar, após liquar situação que tanto o EPI empregado para o uso, quando tem a finalidade sua troca de acordo com as normas. Hábitos contra também das punições, e que elaborou seguinte tabela com o fornecimento de EPIs, mediante os dados do artigo 150 da CLT. Por ser verdade, assino abaixo a nível e cada EPI com o respectivo tratamento.											
DATA ENTREGA	QT.	LIPI	DESCRIÇÃO DO MATERIAL	SETOR	CA	ASSINATURA	DATA DE RESCISÃO				
Data de Atualização do Registro: ____/____/____											



PPE USED BY THE WORKER



HEAD PROTECTION

Safety helmet for protection against impact of objects on the skull.

Sun and rain protection hat. Safety hood for protection against chemical splashes.



RESPIRATORY TRACT PROTECTION

Respirator with filters to protect against dust, mist and smoke.

Respirator and filter mask for protection against chemicals.



EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

Safety goggles for eye protection against chemical splashes and flyaway particle impacts.

Safety face shield for face protection against chemical splashes and flyer particle impacts.



EAR PROTECTION

Earplugs against excessive noise.



TORSO PROTECTION

Clothing (apron, jacket, cloak, coveralls, etc.) for protection against risks of thermal, mechanical, chemical, meteorological and humidity origin.

Fall safety straps and belts due to level difference.



DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

ORGANIC WASTE

The wet or organic waste should preferably be composted, i.e. transformed into fertiliser. This compound can be used for recovery of worn soils, food crops, reforestation, among others. If this is not a viable solution to the property, this waste can be sent to landfill.

RECYCLABLE WASTE

Dry waste should preferably be destined for recycling centres or reused within the property. If these are not viable solutions to the property, this waste may be sent to landfill.

NON-RECYCLABLE WASTE

Tailings are waste that can no longer be recycled or reused and do not present any other possibility than final disposal. Examples of tailings are: used toilet paper, diaper, aluminum packaging or greased plastic films, etc.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Waste classified as hazardous must be separated and packaged in an appropriate place until it is sent to the appropriate place, for example, reception centers for such waste. Hazardous waste may not, under any circumstances, be sent to the landfill of the property and must be deposited in an appropriate place and dumpsters.



WORK ORDER

Ordem de Serviço MODELO
Propriedades Rurais

Proprietário: _____

Propriedade: _____

Colaborador: _____

Tarefa	Máquina ou Equipamento	Local de execução da tarefa	Prazo Previsto

Responsável: _____

Recomendações: _____

DECLARO QUE RECEBI JUNTO ESTA ORDEM DE SERVIÇO COM OS SEGUINTE EQUIPAMENTOS DE PROTEÇÃO INDIVIDUAL - EPI:

<input type="checkbox"/> Chapéu	<input type="checkbox"/> Luvas	<input type="checkbox"/> Avental	
<input type="checkbox"/> Óculos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Data Assinatura do Colaborador

Work Order - Work Permit: written, specific and auditable document, containing at least the description of the service, the date, place, name and function of the workers and those responsible for the service and for its issuance and the work and safety procedures.





AREAS OF EXPERIENCE AT THE PROPERTY HEADQUARTERS

The living areas are intended for food, hygiene, rest, leisure, coexistence and outpatient clinic, and should be physically separated from the work areas.

CHARACTERISTICS

The rural employer, or equivalent, must provide workers with living areas composed of:

- a) sanitary facilities;
- b) places for meals;
- c) accommodation, when there is permanence of workers in the establishment in the periods between working hours;
- d) suitable place for food preparation;
- e) laundries.

Note: Compliance with the provisions of items "d" and "e" above is only mandatory in cases where there are workers housed.



THE LIVING AREAS MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

- a) Adequate conditions of conservation, cleanliness and hygiene;
- b) Walls of masonry, wood or equivalent material;
- c) Cemented floors, of wood or equivalent material;
- d) Coverage that protects against the weather;
- e) Adequate lighting and ventilation.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE EMPLOYEE AND EMPLOYER

EMPLOYER:

- Ensure dignified conditions in the work environment during the performance of tasks and, at times of rest, between working hours.

EMPLOYEE:

- Ensure the living areas, contributing to the maintenance of cleanliness and hygiene, observing the rules of conduct of each place.



SANITARY FACILITIES

Sanitary facilities shall:

- Have access doors that prevent debauchery and are constructed in such a way as to maintain the convenient guard;
- Be separated by sex;
- Be located in places of easy and safe access;
- Have clean water and toilet paper;
- Be connected to a sewage system, septic tank or equivalent system;
- Have container for garbage collection, with lid.

PLACE FOR PREPARING MEALS

- Cannot have a direct access door with the accommodation;
- It must have sinks, garbage collection system and exclusive sanitary facilities for personnel who handle food.





PLACES TO EAT

- They must have good conditions of hygiene and comfort, clean water for cleaning, tables, garbage dumps with lids and, if possible, separated by class;
- Cafeterias may not have a direct connection with accommodation;
- It is recommended the educational signaling on the use and organization of cafeterias for guidance of employees;
- Drinking water must be available fresh and sufficient, available in hygienic conditions, and the use of collective glasses is prohibited.

SINGLE STAYS

- It must be built with a minimum distance of 50 meters from buildings intended for others
- It must have beds with mattress, separated by at least 1 meter, being allowed the use of bunk beds, limited to two beds in the same vertical, with free space of at least 110 centimeters above the mattress.
- It must have individual cabinets to store personal objects, have doors and windows capable of providing good ventilation conditions and security.
- It must have a garbage collection container with a lid.
- The use of stoves, ovens or similar is prohibited.
- It should be separated by sex.



ACCOMMODATION FOR COUPLES

- It must have capacity sized for a family.
- The floors must be made of resistant and washable material.
- Sanitary conditions must be adequate for sufficient ventilation and lighting.
- The well or water tank must be protected against contamination.
- Septic tanks shall be constructed with a minimum distance of 50 metres from buildings intended for other purposes.
- In any event, the collective housing of families is prohibited.

LAUNDRIES

- They must be installed in covered, ventilated and suitable places so that housed workers can take care of personal clothing.
- They must be equipped with individual or collective tanks and clean water.





NOTE

These recommendations are minimum requirements, which does not prevent the rural or equivalent employer from providing conditions that allow higher quality than required.

WORK FRONT

In the work fronts, toilets or
mobile toilets, composed of toilets and washbasins, in the proportion of one set for every forty workers or fraction, being allowed the use of dry pit. Shelters, furniture or furniture, should also be made available to protect workers from the weather during meals.

PLACES TO EAT

Places to eat must meet the following requirements:

- Good hygiene and comfort conditions;
- Ability to serve all workers;
- Clean water for sanitation;
- Tables with smooth and washable tops;
- Sufficient seats;
- Drinking water, under hygienic conditions;
- Garbage dumps, with lids.



Distance Table between Rural Buildings - 2022

TABLE OF MINIMUM DISTANCES BETWEEN RURAL BUILDINGS - 2022

Based on regulations: NR-31 - Regulatory Standard for Occupational Safety and Health in Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Forest Exploration and Aquaculture; ABNT NBR 9843 and ABNT NBR 17505.

The table below shows the minimum distances between the main facilities/buildings of a rural property

Distance (m)	Accommodation	Cafeteria	House	decont	aminat	ion Yard - Washer	Machine Shed	Fuel Storage	PPE Laundry	Pesticide Deposit in GO	Pesticide Deposits in Empty packaging tank in MT	APP in GO	APP in MT
Accommodation	X	X	X	15	15	30	15	15	15	15	50	X	X
Cafeteria	X	X	X	15	15	30	15	15	15	15	50	X	X
Housing	X	X	X	15	15	30	15	15	15	15	50	X	X
Decontaminatio n Yard/ Washer	15	15	15	X	X	4.5	X	X	X	X	X	50	50
Machine Shed	15	15	15	X	X	4.5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fuel Storage	30	30	30	4.5	4.5	X	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	50	50
PPE Laundry	15	15	15	X	X	4.5	X	X	X	X	X	50	50
Pesticide Deposit in GO	15	15	15	X	X	4.5	X	X	X	X	X	50	X
Pesticide Deposit in MT	15	15	15	X	X	4.5	X	X	X	X	X	X	50
Empty packaging depot in GO	15	15	15	X	X	4.5	X	X	X	X	X	50	X
Empty packaging tank in MT	15	15	15	X	X	4.5	X	X	X	X	X	X	300
APP in GO	X	X	X	50	X	50	50	50	X	50	X	X	X
APP in MT	X	X	X	50	X	50	50	X	50	X	300	X	X

REMARKS:

THE CAFETERIA/KITCHEN CAN BE NEXT TO THE ACCOMMODATION, PROVIDED THAT THERE IS NO DIRECT ACCESS BETWEEN ONE AND THE OTHER.

THE MACHINE SHED MAY BE ON THE SIDE OF THE APP, PROVIDED THAT THE FACILITIES/BUILDINGS WITH DISTANCE RESTRICTION ARE NOT TOGETHER.



AUTHORIZED PESTICIDES

Pesticides authorized for use in Brazil
can be checked on the website
www.caramuru.com, in the Sustain tab.



Business hours

Sustainability Manual and Good Practices
of the Programa Sustentar – Version 2022



Caramuru Alimentos S.A

Via Expressa Júlio Borges de Souza,
4.240 Bairro Nossa Senhora da
Saúde Itumbiara / GO – CEP
75.520-900

Contact: (64) 3404-0415
www.caramuru.com

Director of Origination and Warehouses

Célio Garcia de Oliveira

Family Farming Manager

André Luiz Silva Soares



Brasil Sustentabilidade Consultoria Ltda.

Uberlândia – MG

www.brasilsustentabilidade.com

Director

Natan Aguiar